# THE ENGLISH DIALECT DICTIONARY

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## THE

# ENGLISH DIALECT DICTIONARY

BEING THE

COMPLETE VOCABULARY OF ALL DIALECT WORDS STILL IN USE, FOR KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN IN USE DURING THE LAST TWO HUNDRED YEARS

FOUNDED ON THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY, AND ON A LARGE
AMOUNT OF MATERIAL NEVER BEFORE PRINTED

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### OXFORD

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### NOTE

THE ENGLISH DIALECT DICTIONARY is printed at the expense of JOSEPH WRIGHT, M.A., of 'Thackley', 119 Banbuty Road, Oxford.

# LIST OF WORDS FOR THE PRESENT KEPT BACK FROM THE WANT OF FURTHER INFORMATION

fenced parcels in an open field (Cum).

DRAINTED, ppl. adj. Of dirt: ingrained

DRAITING-FRAME, sb. Meaning un-

DRATCH, sb. A thatch (Dev.).

known (Lan.).

DAFER, sb. Delicate trifles of lace, &c. | DIKARS, sb. pl. In phr. the dikars, a mean-DALLARING, ? prp. Over-dressed in gaudy DALLARING,?prp. Over-dressed in gaudy colours (Lin.).
DALLY, v. To tally, pair off (Lan.).
DANBERRY, sb. Cant; delusion, fraud, imposition (Yks).
DANCE, (?). In phr. to be dance to any one, to be a rarity (Ken.).
DANDRIDGE, sb. A hand (Ken.).
DANED, ppl. adj.¹ Cold, benumbed (n.Cy.).
DANED, ppl. adj.² Of bread: dough-baked (Lin.). DANNIOK, sb. ?Gaiter, in phr. to take one's dannok, to be off (Hrf.).

DAPPERPY, adj. ? Cap-a-pie (Sc.).

DARGLE, sb. Å dell, dingle (Sc.).

DARGLES, sb. pl. Bashfulness (Brks.).

DARR, v. Of a blow, stroke, &c.: to fall, alight (Sc.). DAUGEON, sb. ? A fellow, person, individual (Rnf.). DAWDS, sb. pl. Rags (e.An.). DAWK, sb. In phr. to empty a dawk, meaning DAWK, sb. In phr. to empty a dawk, meaning unknown (Lan.).

DEADER, adj. In phr. to make a person twice deader, meaning unknown (Irel.).

DEAVE NORT, sb. A term of abuse (Dev).

DEFICIENCY, sb. Sufficiency (Suf.).

DEFILE, v. To revile (Suf).

DELF, sb. In phr. by the powdhers o' delf, a meaningless exclamation or mild oath (Irel.) (Irel.) (Irel.).

DEMISE, v. To refuse (Yks.).

DENESQUIT, v. To potter (Nrf).

DENT, sb. In phr. a Dent for a Galloway, meaning unknown (Yks.).

DERB, sb. Ordinary marble (Sc.).

DERN, adj. or adv. ?Daring, fierce, wild (Sc.).

DESCIND, v. To ascend (Nrf).

DESIRING, ppl. adj. Desirous, eager, anxious (Dev).

DELISHT adj. Dainty perticular as to food DEUSHT, adj. Dainty, particular as to food The seal-flower, Dielytra DEUTSA, sb. spectabilis (Dev.). DEVENSHUN, sb. An invention (Cor.) DEVER, sb. A tumble, fall, a severe blow (Sc.). DEWON, sb. White turbary (Lan.). DICKEN, sb. A decade (Irel).
DICKY, sb. Filth, ordure (Abd.).
DID, v. To hide (Yks.).
DIE OASKEAN, phr. Ash Wednesday (Wxf.).

DRAW, v. In phr. to draw a boat, to take it up on land out of reach of the waves (Cai.). DRESCHEL, sb. A thistle (Dev.).
DREW AT, phr. Drawn by (I.Ma.).
DRINEN DO, phr. Meaning unknown (Dor.).
DRINEN DO, phr. In phr. to be drine-vold, to have fallen into a dry furrow (Wxf.).
DRIPPLE, adj. Weak; rare (Wor.).
DRISTER, sb. A daughter (Yks.).
DROB, v. To rob (Som.).
DROUL, sb. Meaning unknown (Slk.).
DROY, v. To wipe, clean (Lan.).
DRUCKY, adj. Muddy (Nhb.).
DRUG, adj. Of ice: rough, moist, not suitable for 'curling' (Gall.).
DRUNKILY, adv. Meaning unknown (Sc.).
DRUTHER, sb. ? A doubt, misgiving (s.Sc.).
DRYTLEY, adj. Dry, somewhatdry (Wm.).
DUCKET, sb. A cock which, when fighting, runs about the cock-pit (Yks.).
DUD, sb. Meaning unknown (Sc.). DRAW, v. In phr. to draw a boat, to take ingless exclamation or mild oath (Cum.).

DILT, v. To stop up (Yks.).

DINE, v. To put tow on a distaff (n.Cy.). DINEN'D, ppl. adj. Dressed (n.Cy.).
DINK, sb. Meaning unknown (Sc.).
DIPLING, ppl. adj. Meaning unknown DIPLING, ppl. adj. Meaning unknown (Dev.).

DIRDY-LOCHRAG, sb. A lizard (s.Cai.).

DIRDY WACHLE, sb. A lizard (Cai.).

DIRK, sb. Meaning unknown (I.Ma.).

DIRTER, sb. Of a mill: a vibrating stick that strikes the large bolter (Abd.).

DISFUGLEMENT, sb. Disfigurement (Hrf.).

DISSACT, (?). Meaning unknown (Lan.).

DISTOR, sb. Distress (n.Cy.).

DIVICUS, sb. In phr. what the Divicus of land! an exclamation (Yks.). land! an exclamation (Yks.). DOCK, sb. In phr. a dock of coke, meaning unknown (Ess.). DUD, sb. Meaning unknown (Sc.).
DUDDED, ppl. adj. Draggle-tailed (Dev.).
DUDERON, adj. ? Lazy, slovenly (Sc.).
DUIB, sb. A b low (Cum.).
DUMBLEDY, adv. ? Tumbled, blown about DOE, sb. A tug at the hair; part of the schoolboys' punishment of 'cobbing' (Dur.).

DOEY, sb. A pet, darling (Yks.).

DOGLOGARUM, sb. Nonsense (Hrf.).

DOLENT, adj. Sharp, clever (Hrf.).

DOLFISH, sb. A dogfish or small shark (Wor.). DUMB NUT, phr. A 'deaf' nut (Sc.). DUMMACKER, sb. A sharp, clever fellow W.Sc.).

DOM, sb. A door-case (Wil.).

DOMMIN, sb. A woman (Dev.).

DONATE, v. To give as a legacy (Hrf.).

DONDER, adv. Yonder (Irel.).

DONNY, adj. ? Poor, unproductive (Hrt.).

DONSE, sb. The devil (Irel.).

DORRAN adv. Empty (Der.). DUMMELLY, sb. A term of endearment to a child (Yks.).

DUMPIK, sb. Meaning unknown (Sh.I.). DUMPIT, sb. A dung-pit, cesspool, ash-DUMPIT, sb. A dung-pit, cesspool, ash-pit (Dev.).

DUNLING, sb. The red-backed sandpiper, Tringa alpina (Lin.).

DUOSTER, sb. Meaning unknown (Cum.).

DUSHT, ppl. adj. Meaning unknown (Sc.).

DUT'STONE, sb. The game of 'duck' or 'duck-stone' (q.v.) (Yks.).

DUTTED, ppl. adj. Closed (Yks.).

DWARVES, sb. pl. In phr. an attack of dwarves, convulsions (dial. unknown). DORRAN, adj. Empty (Der.).
DOSSY DOSS, sb. A dog-cart (Cor.).
DOUBLE-LIFTS, sb. pl. Meaning unknown DOUCH, adj. Dainty of appetite, particular (Yks.) DOUSE-A-BIT, phr. How so be it (Nrf). DOWER, adj. Dismal, depressed, drooping (Cor.) DOWSY, sb. A half-witted person (Suf). DOYST, v. To fall with a heavy sound; to throw down (Sc.). EARNOUGH, adj. Comical, droll (Wxf.). EARTEEN, adv Meaning unknown (Dev.). DRACKLED, ppl. adj. Draggled; tired out by pursuit (Nhb.).
DRAIL, sb. Land held in defined but un-EBB, sb. The corn-bunting, Emberiza miliaria (dial. unknown)

EBBER-BRACK, sb. Meaning unknown

EDDY WINDS, phr. Meaning unknown

EDIFY, v. To signify, matter, be of importance (Glo.).

EDIWUT, sb. An idiot, fool (Sc.).

(Rxb.)

(Hrt.).

(dial. unknown). ELLER, adj. Keen, eager (w.Yks.). ELTA, sb. ? Heat, passion (Sh I.). ENDDISH, sb. A second crop of grass ENDWARE, sb A small hamlet (Lin.) ENGRAFTED, pp. Depraved (Suf.). ENJAPE, sb. In phr. an enjape o' a shiken, meaning unknown (Sh.I.). ENKO, adv. Meaning unknown (Sh.I). ENTETIG, v. To introduce (Ken.).
ERRIWIGGLE, sb. A tadpole (Nrf.).
ERTBILES, sb pl. ? Quagmires, bogs ERTION, sb. Exertion (Wil) ESFOSTERINEST, adj. Meaning unknown (Shr.). EUSTING, sb. Curdled milk (n Cy.).
EXPIGENT, adj. Good of its kind, superior in quality (Yks.). **EYE-PIECE**, sb. A lover (man) (Suf.). **EYNIE**, v. Meaning unknown (Slk.). **FACING**, sb. Baptism, christening (Stf.). FADING-STROKE, sb. Paralysis (Glo).
FAINTIFIED, ppl. adj Faint (Hmp.).
FAIRFIELD, sb. A flat, level sheep-pasture upon the top of a mountain (Lakel.).

FALLATIC, adj. Paralytic (Chs.).

FALSHION, sb. Fashion, manner (Dev.).

FAME, sb. A surgeon's lancet, a fleam (Lin.). FAMH, sb. A small, noxious animal. Fig. a monster; a cruel, mischievous person FAMPT DOO, phr. Meaning unknown FARRANTLIES, sb. pl. Meaning unknown FARVENT, adj. Meaning unknown (Nhb.). FAT-A-FECK, adj Meaningunknown (Sc.). FAUGHISH, adv. In phr. faughish derk, meaning unknown (Nhb).

FAUGHLING, ppl. adj. Meaning unknown (Cum, Wm).

FAUGHT, v. To want or fail (n Cy).

FAUNT, pret. ? Fondled, caressed (Edb).

FAWKY, adj. Tricky, full of tricks (Lin.).

FAXING, ppl. adj. ? Restless; surging (Sbl.) FEARENTLY, adv. In fear of, afraid of FEATHER, sb. In phr. a feather of land, meaning unknown (Wor.).
FEE, sb. In phr. in fee with, in league with FEEZY, adj Stuffy (Not)
FEGGES, sb. pl In phr. fegges after peace,
prov., meaning unknown (Sc.).
FEGGY, adj. Meaning unknown (Wil).
FERLESSEN, conj. For fear that (Hmp).
FETT adj. Vigorous eager full of life and FET, adj. Vigorous, eager, full of life and spirit, used esp of horses (Brks., Hmp.).
FEUDJOR, sb A bonfire (Yks.). FEY, v To flag or tire (n.Cy). FEY, adj. Fair (n.Cy.). FEY, adj. Drowned (n.Cy.)

ploughing (Hmp.).

ELBOW, adj. Solitary, isolated (Sur.)
ELEPHANT BED, phr. A pleistocene formation found just over the chalk, round

ELL, sb. A shed placed against a building

about Brighton (Sus ).

FIB, v(Lan.). FIBS, num. adj. Five (Yks.). FICKALY, adv. Having things in order (Sh.I.). FICKANOO, phr. I can't do better (Sh.I.). FIELDING, sb. A district (dial. unknown). FIRE, mt. A call used in games, indicating that one is getting near a person or 'getting warm' (Dur.).
The plant Alchemilla FIRE-GRASS, sb. The plant Alchemilla arvensus (dial. unknown).
FISHER'S DOZEN, phr. Meaning unknown (Bnff.).

FISH-SIDE, sb. In phr. the fish-side of a ling, &c., meaning unknown (Sh.I.).

FITCH, sb. A very small quantity; a spoonful (Lin.). FITLY, sb. Land from which the sea has receded (Lin.). FITS, sb. pl. In phr. the fits and fors, the ins and outs, the why and the wherefore FITTEN ABOUT, phr. Meaning unknown (Dev) FITTER, sb. The first, soonest arrived (Yks. FLAGHOOLA, adj. In phr. a comfortable flaghoola look, meaning unknown (Irel)

Flakes, sb pl. Used of hay, meaning unknown (Sc.).

Flamshaw,(?). Meaning unknown (Yks.).

Flanny, adj. Used of the wind, meaning FLANNY, adj. Used of the wind, meaning unknown (Ess.).
FLAP-WING, sb. The swift, Cypselus apus (dial. unknown). FLAT, sb. A low shoe or sandal (Irel.). FLAUCHT, v. Meaning unknown (Sc.) FLAZE, v. Of cloth: to unravel. O razor, &c.. to have the edge turned up (Sc.). FLEAD, pret. Stood (Cum).
FLECKTT, sb. A squall of wind or rain FLEENURT, sb. A field flower of a yellow colour (Lan.).

FLEIGHT, sb Meaning unknown (Lan.).

FLEW, sb. A smart stroke with the hand;
a box on the ear (dial. unknown).

FLEW, sb. ? A horn (Slk.). FLICHTENED, pp. Meaning unknown (Per.) FLIG, sb child (Cor). FLOATING, sb. Hemorrhage (Som). FLOOIT, sb. Meaning unknown (Yks). FLOUNDER-LANTERN, sb. The flounder, Pleuronectes flesus (dial. unknown).
FLUDDA, sb Meaning unknown (Sh.I.).
FLUMMIGATORY, adj. Meaning unknown (Lan.). FLUNGS, sb pl. The lungs (Der.). FLUR, sb Flue, dust, fluff (Sc). FLUSKERS, sb. pl. Meaning unknown FLYING, prp In phr. flying clap-bread, meaning unknown (Cum).

FO, sb Eight square yards (Lan).

FOBBLE, adj Quadruple (Yks). Quadruple (Yks). Cunning, crafty, knowing FONCE, adj. (Lina) FOREGATHER, v. To foretell; to gather FEY, adj. Fair (n.Cy.).

FEY, adj. Drowned (n.Cy.)

FIARM, sb. The first furrow struck in FORMICATE, v Meaning unknown (Sus). FORN, pp. Fared, gone (Abd).

To tell tales (not lies), to repeat FORUM-SNORUM, adj. Boisterous, rude (W1l.). FORWANDERED, ppl. adj. Lost, strayed (Sc.).

FOUNDER, sb. Meaning unknown (I.W.).

FOWAT, adj. Meaning unknown (Yks.).

FOYSTER, v. ? To feast (Yks.). FRAESTA, adv. ? For all that, nevertheless (Rxb.). FRAIK, sb. ? A sea-bird (Sc.). FRANK, v. To entwine, entangle (Slk.). FRANNEL, adj. Succulent, plentiful (Ken.). FRAUZY, adj. Frisky; pettish (Lin.). FRET, v. Of animals: to render subject to the colic (dial. unknown). FREWER, sb. A sir-reverence (e An.).
FRILLED-COWBELLS, sb. pl. The winter aconite, Exanthis hyemalis (War.). FRITH, sb. Green branches of trees laid between posts, driven into a beach, to prevent the shifting of the shingle (? Aldwick). FRIZZACK, sb ? A rasher (of bacon) (Lan.). FROLL, sb. An untidy woman (Cum.) FROMMERING, sb. Obs. Meaning unknown (Chs.). FROWING, prp Meaning unknown (Sc.). FRUGAL, adp. Relaxed, not costive (e.An.). FRYETN, pp. Forgotten (Lan). FUD COURT, phr. Meaning unknown (Sc.). FULL, conj. For, because, on account of FUMMY, sb. A person whose deformed hand is undigitated, except at the thumb (War.). FIÌN. sb. A small pitcher (Dev.). FUN, so. A sman pitcher (Dev.).

FUNEUCH, adj In phr funeuch and fain, meaning unknown (Sc.).

FUNGALEERING, ppl. adj. Meaning unknown (Irel).

FUNGER, v. Meaning unknown (Nrf.).

FUNNY-JOWL, sb. Meaning unknown. (dial. unknown). FUREL, sb. A furnace (Som). FUSKET, sb. ? A musket, gun (Sh.I.). FWOAR CAWD, ppl. adj. Meaning unknown (Cum). FY-GAE-TO, sb. A fuss, disturbance, 'todo'(Slk.). A contemptuous term for a (SAACH, sb. A figure, curve (Irel).

GABBRIGATE SWINGERS, phr. Meaning unknown (Yks).

GABERLILTIE, sb. A ballad-singer (n.Cy.).

GABERLILTIE, sb. A ballad-singer (n.Cy.).

GADWADDICK, v To go on a pleasure trip, to jaunt, 'gad about' (Nrf).

GAET, sb. In phr. worn to gaet, worn into trace worn threadbare (Sc.). rags, worn threadbare (Sc.). GAG, sb. A dry measure of capacity (Ess.). GAGS, sb. pl. Children's pictures (Suf.) GAHM, v. To prate; to speak in an im-

pudent, harsh, grating voice (Lan.).
GALLON TREE, sb. In phr. a two-pint gallon-tree of beer, meaning unknown (Rnf.). GALYGAYET, (?). Meaning unknown (Sc.). GAMAWOW, sb. A fool (Per.). GANDHER-DAGGER, sb. Meaning unknown (Irel).
GARARA, sb. A gelding (Irel.).
GASKIN, sb. The gurnard, Trigla cuculus (Lin.). GASTE, sb. In phr. a prideful gaste of a body, meaning unknown (Ayr.). GAUF, v. To go off (Som). GAULDRING, vbl. sb. Drawling (Som.).

GAUNTIE, sb. A pig (Abd.). GAW, sb.¹ A boat-pole (s.Cy.). GAW, sb.² A stripe (s.Cy.).

GAW-HAW, v. ? To talk or shout loudly

GAWKS, sb. pl. Sloes, the fruit of Prunus spinosa (Dev.).
GEE, v. To run off with the marbles in a

ring (Irel.).

GEOCHACHS, sb. pl. Meaning unknown (Irel.)

GERRICK, v. To physic (War.).

GERRICK, v. 10 physic (War.).

GETTERS, sb. pl. A term used by boys in playing marbles (Wal.).

GEYSOME, adj. Lonely (Lan.).

GIB, sb. A kind of sweetmeat (Edb.).

GIB GASH, sb. Meaning unknown (Sc.).

GILL-CLOSTH, sb. ? Obs. Meaning unknown (Yks)

GILMERTON BLUE, phr. A species of

cloth (Edb.).

GILTER, ? adj. Meaning unknown (Sc.). GIMBLING, sb. bridle-bit (Yks.). ? Obs. Links, as of a

GIMLAGUE, adv. In phr. to ride gimlague, of a man: to ride with a woman behind on a pillion (Yks.).

GINNY, sb. In phr. a ginny to a spark, meaning unknown (Lan.).
GINSHADE, sb. In phr. Ormskirk ginshade,

meaning unknown (Lan.). **GITTSEY**, sb. A term of endearment to a

baby (Nhb.). GITTY, sb. A term of endearment to a

child or baby (Sc.).
IAEVLE, v. To wriggle or work any-GJAEVLE, v. To thing off (Sh.I.).

GLABER, adj Smooth, slippery (Dev.). GLAN, sb. A phosphorescent light, a glow

GLASSES, sb pl. In phr. dropping glasses,

a mode of divination or telling fortunes by dropping the whites of eggs into glasses of water (Sh I.).

GLASTIN, sb. and adj. 2. adj. Made of glass (Yks.).

GLAWMEY, sb. Ocular delusion by witch-

craft (Ayr.).

GLESSY, sb. Meaning unknown (Lnk.). GLOICE, sb. A sharp pang of pain (Gmg). GLOMMER, v. Meaning unknown (Lan). GLUE, adv. In phr. to let glue, to throw or strike in a passion; to 'let fly' (Yks.). GLUST, v. To look sour or disagreeable

(Suf.). GLYF, sb.

A recess in a room (Yks.). GOBBLIN-GUT, sb. A game played by boys, with nuts strung on a string (Cth.) GOBBOCK, sb. A fish of some kind (?) (I Ma.).

GOHAMS, sb. pl. Bent pieces of wood, slung on each side of a horse, for sup-

porting panniers (Sc.). GOLDEN-PRIDE, sb.

A flower of some kind (?) (Per.).

GOODS, sb. pl. Lead ore (dial. unknown).

GOOM, sb. Meaning unknown (Sh.I.). GORDLIN, sb. An unfledged bird An unfledged bird, nestling (Sc.)

GORE, sb. A haycock (Lin.).

GORKEREL, sb. The cormorant, Ph. crocorax carbo (Wal.).
GORLE, v. To devour eagerly (s.Cy.). The cormorant, Phala-

GO-ROUNDINGS, sb. pl. Meaning unknown (Oxf.)

GORSÉWAGGING, vbl. sb. Meaning unknown (Lan.). GOSSHOMM, mt. An expression of con-

tempt (Cor.).

GOSTLING, vbl. sb. Bullying (Lan.). GOTHARDLY, adv. Regularly; frequently

GOUFE, v. To stare (n.Cy.).
GRAEFSTER, sb. In phr. a graefster o' a ebb aboot da shore, meaning unknown

(Yks.).

GRAIV, sb. ? 'Taste' for it (Ant.).

Meaning v GRANDEREL, adj. Meaning unknown

(Sh.I.). GREESH, sb. Meaning unknown (Sc.). GREW, sb. Favourable opinion (Sc.). GRIND, sb. Meaning unknown (Sh.I.).

GRIPPER, sb. A process-server or sheriff's officer; a bailiff (Irel.).

GRISKIN, sb. Meaning unknown (I.W.).

GRIZZLE, sb. The gooseberry, Ribes

Grossularia (Dmf.).
GROLE, sb. Meaning unknown (Sc.).
GROOP, sb. A pen for cattle, a sheep-pen (n.Cy

GROZER-SQUEALS, sb. pl. Meaning un-

GROZER SQUELLER known (Nhb.)
GRUPPER, v. To give up (Wil.).
GUAD, v. Meaning unknown (Kcd.).
GUERDON, sb. Protection, safeguard (Sc.)
GUILP, sb. The scum from porridge

GULLET, sb. A jack (n Cy.).
GULSHOCK, adj. In phr. a gulshock scoot, meaning unknown (Ayr.).

GUM, sb. ? Coarseness (Mon.)

GUNNER-ROOM, sb. Meaning unknown

GUN-SLEEVED, adj. In phr. a gun-sleev'd linen sark, meaning unknown (Sc.).

GURDASTÖRIE, sb. Meaning unknown (Sh.I.)

GÙRNING-BONES, sb. pl. Meaning unknown (Sth.).

GUTLER, sb. Meaning unknown (Dev.).

GWAM, v. To faint, swoon (Rnf.).

Belonging to the fields, GYTLIN, adj. rural (Sc.).

DA, sb. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Lin Cor. Written daa S. & Ork. ; and in form dey Abd. Fif. (Jam.) [da.] A

child's name for father.

Sh.I. (K.I.), S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup> Abd. Da promis't to tak' me in o''s bosse, Alexander Am Flk. (1875) 184, ed. 1882; Dey (G.W). Fif. (JAM.) Lnk. Da' and me wad greet them, Roy Generalship (ed. NI.1 Hi da! come home to the wain! Nhb The little fellow nodded tee an' shooted—Da ta! ta, Wilson Tyneside Sng (1890) 353. e Dur. n.Lin. My da says I moant plaay wi' match sw Lin. His Da says he's over-young. His Da heights him so Cor.8

DA, v. Sh I. [da.] To live; to experience. S. & Ork.¹ DA(A, see Daw, sb.¹, Do, v., The. DAACH, v. Sh.I. To lull. S. & Ork.¹ Cf. dachin. DAAD, DAAFE. see Dad, sb.³, Dough.

DAAHTAL, see Daytal.

DAAK, adj. Brks. [dāk.] Dirty, covered v slimy. Gl. (1852); Brks 1 DAAK, DAAL, see Dawk, v.1, Duck, Dale, sb. [dāk.] Dirty, covered with filth,

DAAM, DAAR, see Dame, Dare, v.1

DAARENT-WATER-LIGHTS, see Derwentwater-

DAARK, DAART(H, see Darg, sb., Deart(h.

DAATER, DAAZE, see Daughter, Daze.

DAB, v.¹, sb.¹ and adv. Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Written dabb Shr.²; also in form daub Sc. • [dab, dæb, dāb.] 1. v. To give a slight blow; to

strike, pat softly.

Ayr. The dab dabbin' o' a tree-branch on the windock, Service Dr. Duguid (ed. 1887) 260 Wxf. Nnb. 1, e.Yks 1 MS. add (T.H.)

w.Yks. Yks Wkly. Post (Nov 28, 1896); w.Yks 5 Dabb'd him o' t'cheek Chs. 123 s.Chs. 1 Dùst waan't daab'in 1)th maayth? [Dost want dabbin 1' th' maith?] Not. (WH.S.) Nhp. 1 In applying cooling lotion to an inflamed eye we should say, 'Dab it well and often.'

2. To strike with a pointed or sharp weapon; to prick,

2. 10 strike with a pointed of sharp weapon; to prick, stab; to peck, as birds. Also fig. to eat.

Sc. The thorn that dabs I'll cut it down, Jamieson Pop. Ballads (1806) I 87. Eig. Dread Death . . . Lat dab at Donald, Tester Poems (1865) 94. Rnf. Though . . . The fare at times is geyan scant, E'en dab awa', Young Pictures (1865) 173. Ayr. The rising generation began to pick and dab at him, Galt Provost (1822) xxiii.

Lnk. In the scholar's pictur'd beuks We dabbit wi' a preen, Lemon St. Mungo (1844) 48. Peb. Well daubit, Robin! there's some many Nicol Poems (1885) 170 (1844). Sil. He's [a suppel dabbit. mair, Nicol Poems (1805) I. 43 (JAM.). Sik. He's [a snipe] dabbin, Chr. North Notes (ed 1856) IV. 153. Dmf. No ane o' them [crows] could pick or daub Wi' him at a', HAWKINS Poems (1841) V. 42. Gail Ye never quat dabbin' at his kame, CROCKETT Raiders (1894) xxxix. Nhb. Small boys may be seen... with harpoons, .. dabbing at the floating treasures, Charlton Newcastle (1885)

Hence (1) Dabban, vbl. sb. the act of pecking or prick-

ing; (2) Peck nor dab, phr., fig. to have no fellowship.
(1) Bnff. (2) Rnf. The members... of the 'Pen'... would neither 'peck nor dab' with others, Gilmour Pen Flk (1873) 41. 3. To push or press smartly; to thrust; to throw. Cf. dob. v.

Bnff. He dabbit the loon's nose amo' the dubs. Wm. Dab it in reet sharp (B K.). e.Yks¹ w.Yks. Daba whitening brush ageean his mahth, Banks Wkfld. Wds. (1865); All dab ther hand i't basin an' collar a potatoe apiece, Yks Wkly. Post (Nov 28, 1896). Not. (L.C.M.) Nhp.¹ He dabbed the mortar in his face, Nhp² Shr.² I'll dabb your mouth up. Oxf. Dab at, to snatch at anything, MS. add. Cor. Dabben clay at jungsters making bricks, Hunt Pop. Rom. w Eng (1865) 460, ed 1896, And dab'd a great doat fig in Fan Trembaa's lap, Dixon Sngs. Eng. Peas. (1846) 193; Pd. to Jervas to cry about the town to forbid the boys to dab stones, St. Ives Borough Accs. (1715); Cor.<sup>2</sup> He dabbed it right in my eye.

Hence Dabban, vbl. sb. the act of pushing or pressing.

Bnff.1 He keepit a dabban o't doon intil a hole.

4. To dibble.

Nrf. Dab, in its sense of to peck or pierce, is applied to dibbling holes in furrows for seed (s.v. Dabby)

Hence Dabbing, vbl. sb the act of dibbling.

Nrf. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1787), Grose (1790).

5. With down. to put a thing down quickly; also fig. to

pay down ready money.

Bnff 1 Dab yir hehd doon. Lakel. Penrith Obs (Dec. 28, 1897). w.Yks. Dab it daan, Leeds Merc Suppl. (Nov. 8, 1884). Nhp. How you dab it down. Glo. (H.TE)

Hence phr. Dabs doon, immediate payment, ready

money.

e Yks <sup>1</sup> Price on't's five shilin, dabs doon, an Ah weeant tak less. 6 To throw down carelessly; to spread things about in

Lakel. Penrith Obs (Dec. 28, 1897). Chs. s.Chs. Oa., daab it daayn aan iwee ür [Oh, dab it dain annywheer] Nhp 1 How you dab the things about Shr. 1 Now dunna dab that down 'afe way; put it in its place at wunst

7. To dip in water and quickly withdraw; to do any-

thing in a slight or superficial manner.

Rnf. It's Jamock that's begun to dab In poetry, Webster Rhymes (1835) 105. Wm. The hoosekeeper doon on her knees daben reshes, Whitehead Leg. (1859) 7, ed 1896. Chs. s. Chs. Just daab yur aan dz 1 dhu wee tur [Just dab yur hands 1' the weeter]. Ahy) vu fyuw engk ichiz tu daab throo [I've a fyow henkiches (handkerchiefs) to dab through]. Nhp. 1 Just dab a few things out. Shr. 1 Mary, jest dab me tuthree cloths through as 'll las' till Monday; it dunna matter bīlin' 'em fur wunst.

8. sb. A blow or slap, gen. with the hand.

8. sb. A blow or slap, gen. with the hand.

Sc. Many a time have I gotten a wipe with a towel, but never a daub with a dishclout before (spoken by saucy girls, when one jeers them with an unworthy sweetheart), Kelly Prov (1721) 256. Wxf.¹ An smack lick a dab of a brough [And smacked like a slap of a shoe], 96. n Cy. Grose (1790). Nhb.¹ Lakel. Penrith Obs. (Dec. 28, 1897). Wm. He catch't him a dab at t'mooth (B.K.). e Yks. Jack gav him a dab iv his ee, Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 25. w.Yks. Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Mar. 15, 1884) 8. Lan. Davies Trans. Phil Soc. (1855) 274; "Lan.¹ If he comes courtin' here again aw'll give him a dab wi' th' dish-clout, "n.Lan.¹, Chs.¹23 s Chs.¹ Ahyli gy'i dhi ù daab 'i)th téeth [I'll gie thee a dab i' th' teeth]. n.Lin.¹, Nhp.¹, War.³ Shr.¹ If I'd a bin as nigh 'im as yo' wun, I'd a gid 'im a dab i' the mouth; Shr.² Fatch him a dab i' th' féàce. Glo. Baylis Illus Dial. (1870). Oxf.¹ MS. add. Bris.¹ I catched 'un a dab in' the vaayce Nrf. I cast him such a dab, Rye Hist. Nrf. (1885) xv; Nrf.¹ (s.v Dabby). Hmp.¹ A geart dab in the chaps. I.W.¹ w.Som¹ I'll gie thee a dab under the ear, s'hear me. Dev. w Times (Apr. 9, 1886) 6; Dev.¹ Cor.² Gibb'n a dab 1886) 6; Dev.1 Cor.2 Gibb'n a dab

9 A thrust, poke, prod, esp. the peck of a bird's beak.

Also used fig.

Fif. Wi' dads and dabs, Rome's skelpie-limmer thumpet, Tennant Papistry (1827) 12. Ayr. A lawyer. In ilk ane's corn aye took a dab, Boswell Poet. Wks (1843) 12, ed. 1871. Lnk Out ower the winnock sill, I tak' a wee bit dab, Murdoch Dorc Lyre (1873) 36. Lth He gae it sic a dab, I wat, BRUCE Poems (1813) II 165. Bwk. I took a dabain railway shares, CalDer Sings and Poems (1897) 203. Wgt. I wad like to hae a dab at the Treasurer, Fraser Wigtown (1877) 186. N.I. Nhb 1 Aa myeks a dab at the bit imp, His other Eye (1880) 5; Starlings stun worms by a dab on the narrow end, HARDY Buk. Natur. Club, VII. 295.

10. A children's game; see below.
w.Lon A gen school game in 1860-66, Gomme Games (1894) 95.
[A game in which a pin is put at random in a school-book, between the leaves of which little pictures are placed. The successful adventurer is the person who puts the pin between two leaves including a picture which is the prize, and the pin itself is the forfeit, Blackw. Mag. (Aug. 1821) 36 (16.).]

11. A dibbling implement.

e.An.<sup>1</sup>, Nrf.<sup>1</sup> (s v. Dabby). Suf.<sup>1</sup> Implements of wood shod with iron, for making conical holes to receive the seed-corn dropped in by hand. e Suf. (F.H.)

12. A wipe with a wet sponge or cloth; a dip in water; a small wash; the washing of a few clothes at a time distinct from the regular washing-day. Gen. in comp.

Dab-wash.

Yks. What is called in the district a dab-wash, GASKELL Sylvia Yks. What is called in the district a dab-wash, Gaskell Sylvia (1874) 57. w.Yks. An shooze a dab wesh ivvry Setterday, Rogers Nan Bunt (1839) 13 Chs. s.Chs. Wi wesh n regilür wüns ŭ wik, ün sumtahymz wi)n ŭ daab-wesh i)th mid·l u)dh wik [We weshen regilar once a wik, an' sometimes we'n a dab-wesh 'th' middle o'th' wik]. Lin. We mun have a little dab-wash o' Thursday (W.M.E.F.). n Lin. s.Lin. We on'y hed a dab-wesh last wik (T.H.R.). Nin 12 Shr. 1 Our reg'lar wesh is every three wik; but we bin often 'bliged to 'ave a bit of a dab between War. B'ham Whly. Post (June 10, 1893); War. 12, Oxf. 1, Brks. 1, Hnt. (T.P.F.), Ken. (G.B.)

Hence (I) Dab-wash. v. to wash a few things: (2)

Hence (I) Dab-wash, v. to wash a few things; (2) Dab-washing, ppl. adj. appl. to women who 'dab-wash.'

(I) w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> When a woman washes clothes, and omits any article from a bundle sent to her, she washes it separately, and is then said to dab-wash it (2) w.Yks. Mind at t'wesh-day's at forend a' t'week allas, an not Friday or Setterday, like wot a menny thowtless dab-weshin wimmin hez it, Tom Treddlehoyle Bairnsla Ann (Tran)

Ann. (1861) 5.

13. Comp. Dab-dumps, sb. pl. the small pools left on the beach when the tide has fallen. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>

14. A small quantity, either of solids or liquids; a slight meal, a 'snack.'

Frf. At the toosie end there were daubs o' clattit hair, WILLOCK Frf. At the toosie end there were daubs o' clattit hair, WILLOCK Rosetty Ends (1886) 44, ed. 1889. Ir. She distributed little dabs of the thick yellow porridge . . . for the two youngest children, Barlow Idylls (1892) 87. n.Cy. Grose (1790). Nhb.¹ 'A dab of clarts' is a piece of mud thrown and stuck on where it has fallen. Lakel. Penrith Obs. (Dec. 28, 1897). Wm. There's a lal dab o' butter on t'plate (B K.). w.Yks. A greeat dab o' muck up o' t'new paant, Banks Wifia Wds. (1865). Chs.¹, s.Chs¹ s.Not. This bit o' meat ull mek a dab for me an' the missis (J.P.K.). Lei.¹ Nhp. Hot dabs, warm savoury meat-suppers, eaten in a snug way, GROSE (1790) MS add. (C.); Nhp. What a dab of milk. There was GROSE (1790) MS add. (C.); Nhp.¹ What a dab of milk. There was a poor little dab of apples on the tree this turn. War.² Shr.¹ We'n a poor dab o' butter this wik. Glo. Corn before it is bound, but after it is cut—the quantity laid, ready for binding, by the reaping-machine. 'Muv thay dabs out o' our road' (S.S.B.); Baylis Illus. Dial. (1870); Glo.¹ My hands is just like dabs of ice. Oxf.¹ MS. add. Brks.¹ An' in she put gurt dabs o' vat As big as my two thumbs. w.Som.¹ Jim, let's have a dab o' putty, wit? Cor.² Hence phr. (1) All of one hen's dab, one and the same kind, all of 'one kidney'; (2) Potatoes and dab, potatoes eaten with some greasy religh into which they are dipped or 'dabbed.'

or 'dabbed.'

(1) Dmb. I jalouse they're a' o' ae hen's dab, Cross Disruption (1844) xxxvii. (2) Ayr. Naething cam wrang to his disgeester, frae tatties an' dab to a cogue fu' o' brose, Service Dr. Duguid (ed. 1887) 281.

1867) 201.

15. A small legacy; a sum of money.

Lei. Shay'd a little dab o' money from th' o'd man. War.<sup>2</sup>

Shr.<sup>2</sup> Laft him a lickle dab o' money.

Hence phr. a dab in the fist or hand, (I) a small legacy;

(2) a bribe, gratuity; (3) earnest-money; a sum on

account to clinch a bargain.
(1) Glo. (S.S.B.) (2) Glo. w.Som. They zess how Turney Smith had a middlin dab in th'and 'bout makin o' thick there will. (3) w.Som. A very common saying over a bargain when 'earnest money' is paid, is—Wuul, u dab-m dh-an-z bad r-n u buump-m dhu baak Well, a dab in the hand is better than a bump in the

16. Black peppermint 'humbugs'; sweetmeats. Glo. You've bin and bought some dabs then (S.S.B.).

17. A child's pinafore.

Lin. Brooke Tracts Gl. n Lin. 1, Shr. 2 18. An insignificant person, a chit; also used playfully

of a child. e.Yks. Ay, bayn! what a lahtle fat dabs thoo is, Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 93. Dev. w Times (Apr. 9, 1886) 6; Dev.!

19. An untidy, thriftless woman.

Chs. 1 Aye, aye! a mon mun ax 'is wife 'ow they bin to live, an' 'e's got a poor dab to 'elp 'im alung. Dev. Their sciutinizing pow'r severe, Discerns a vestal from a dirty dab, Peter Pindar Wks. (1816) IV. 223.

20. adv. With force; sharply. Of time: immediately,

at once
Bnff. He gart the loon's hehd cry dab amo' the yird. s.Pem.
Come on an' do this now dab (W M M).

DAB, v² and sb² Sc. Cum. Der. Brks. Wil. Som.
[dab, dæb, dāb.]

1. v. To daub, smear; to blot; also [dab, dæb, dāb.] 1 used fig. See Daub.

Sc. Deserve to be dabbed wi' contempt's greenish pallor, Allan Sc. Deserve to be dabbed wi' contempt's greenisn pallor, ALLAN Lilts (1874) 343. Lnk. His cheeks, mooth, an' chin as if dabbit wi' pent, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 56 Cum. They fain wad ha dabb'd him wi clabber, Gilfin Ballads (1874) 231. Brks. n.Wil A boy putting his hand into a thrush's nest and finding it just damp—i.e. nearly finished—will say, 'I'll warn as thui'l be eggs in he afore many days, fur he's wet a dabbing' (E.H.G).

2. sb. Daub; a coating of mud, or very rough mortar,

put on the walls of cottages.

Der. 2 w Som. 1 An old-fashioned way of building was to build the four outside walls of a house as high as the eaves of cob (q.v) The gables and partitions were then made of rough round poles or sticks nailed upright, and across these some split sticks for laths; over all was put a coat of dab or very rough mortar. This method is called split and dab [splee t-n dab.].

DAB, sb. and adj. In gen. dial. and colloq. use. Also in forms daub Ayr n.Cy.; dap. n.Yks. 2 e.Yks. Ess. Wil Som. Dev. [dab, dæb, dāb.] 1. sb. An adept,

a proficient person.

Bnff. At your trade ye're surely dabs, Taylor Poems (1787) 98. Rnf. He's a dab tae win, Neilson Poems (1876) 92. Ayr. That auld gipsy wife is a daub baith at cawk and keel, Galt Sir A. Wylie gipsy wife is a daub baith at cawk and keel, Galt Sir A. Wylee (1822) l. Edb. I'se gie ye mine, altho' nae dab At telling things, Macneill Bygane Times (1811) 39. n Cy Grose (1790); Border Gl. (Coll. L.B.) Nhb. Nay sic a dab was aw when young at readin', Wilson Ptiman's Pay (1843) 57; Nhb.¹, Dur.¹ Cum. Bet's sec a dab, she'd find thy letter out, Graham Gwordy (1778) l. 122; Cum.¹, n.Yks.² w.Yks. Hutton Tour to Caves (1781), w Yks.¹; w.Yks.⁵ He'll beat thee, fur he's a bit of a dab. Lan. He was quite a dab at a bit o' tailorin' or shoemakin', Waugh Jannock (1874) viii; Lan.¹, Chs¹ Not. I can ride a bit, though I'm not such a dab as you are (L.C.M.). n.Lin.¹, Nhp.¹, Hrf¹ Bdf. Batchelor Anal. Eng Lang. (1809). Hmp.¹, Wil.¹ w Dor Roberts Hist. Lyme Regis (1834). Dev. w. Times (Apr. 9, 1886) 6; Dev.¹ Dev., Cor. Monthly Mag. (1810) I. 433. Cor.²³ Colloq. I am not much of a dab at my exercise, Dickens B. Rudge (1841) xli.

Hence (I) Dabach, (2) Dab-hand, (3) Dabster, sb. a clever workman, an expert in any business.

a clever workman, an expert in any business.

(1) Abd. He's nae great dabach at coontin' (G W).

(2) Nhb.¹

n.Yks.² A dabhand at a table,' a good trencherman.

e.Yks. He's

a rare dab hand at his wahk, Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 90;

e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. A dab hand at figures, Cupworth Dial. Sketches

(1884) 23: w.Yks.¹5 Lan. Aw reckent myself a dab hand at e.Yks. 1 w.Yks. A dab hand at figures, Cudworth Dial. Sketches (1884) 33; w.Yks. 15 Lan. Aw reckont myself a dab hond at cookin, Staton Loommary (c. 1861) 64; Davies Races (1856) 274. n.Lan. 1, Chs. 1, s.Chs. 1 s.Stf. He was allays a dab-hond at carvin', Pinnock Blk Cy. Am (1895). Not. Frequent amongst workmen ... of one who is not only rapid, but superior, N. & Q. (1890) 7th S. x 133; Not. 1 Lin Brooke Tracts Gl. Nhp. (F.R.C.), Nhp. 1, War. 23 Shr. 1 Yo'd'n better ax Tum to do it—'e's a dab-hand at them sort o' things. Hnt. (T.P.F.), Nrf. 1 (s v. Dabby). w.Som. 1 Muy bwuuy-z u rig lur dab-an tu figuree [My boy is a regular expert at cyphering]. (3) Lnk. The dominie, a Latin regular expert at cyphering]. (3) Lnk. The dominie, a Latin dabster, Murdoch Done Lyne (1873) 8 n.Cy. (HALL) Lakel. Penrith Obs. (Dec. 28, 1897). n.Wm He's a dabster wi a gun (BK). n.Yks.², e.Yks.¹, w.Yks.², Le.¹, Nhp.¹², War. (J.18), War.³, se.Wor.¹ Glo. Baylis Illus, Dal. (1870). Oxf. You should set ee an a thetchin', ee's a dabster at that. Brks <sup>1</sup>, n.Bck. (A.C.) Bdf. Batchelor Anal. Eng Lang. (1809). e.An <sup>1</sup> Dapter (misprint for dapster <sup>2</sup>). Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf (1893)

99; Nrf.1 (s.v. Dabby) Ess. He sich a dapster was at plough, CLARK J. Noakes (1839) Ess. 11e sich a dapster was at photgh, CLARK J. Noakes (1839) St. 24; Ed. (1851); Ess I, Hmp. I Wil. BRITTON Beauties (1825); Wil. I, Dor. I Som. JENNINGS Obs. Dial. w Eng. (1825). w.Som. I Dab stur not so common as dabhand. Dev. w Times (Apr. 9, 1886) 6. Cor 3

2. adj. Clever, smart, expert.

Cum. (C W.D.), n.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, w.Yks (J.T.), Lan.<sup>1</sup>, Chs.<sup>1</sup> n.Lin.<sup>1</sup>

He's as dab a hand at thacking as iver I seed
DAB, sb 4 Irel. Yks. Lon. Any kind of small flat-fish.

Also in comp. Dab-fish.

NI.1, n.Yks<sup>2</sup> w.Yks.5 Knocked t'poor barn darn as flat as a dab, 24. Lon The fish fried by street dealers is known as 'place dabs' and 'sole dabs,' which are merely place and soles, 'dab' being a common word for any flat fish, Maynew Lond. Labour (1851) I 165

DABACH, sb., v. and adv. Sc. [da'bəx] 1. sb. A blow, stroke, thrust. Cf. dab, sb. Beh. (JAM) Abd. He let a dabach at him wi'his staff (G.W).

2. To poke, thrust, prod.
Abd. 'Fat are ye dabachin' at there?' 'I'm houking a hole to bury the coo in' (G.W).

3. adv. With force; sharply, suddenly.
Abd. He let dabach at his swoon and putched into his porridge.

Abd. He let dabach at his spoon and pitched into his porridge (G.W.).

DAB-AN'-NORR, sb. Yks. The game of 'knur and

spell'; see below.

n.Yks. Usually applied to the ordinary game of 'knur and spell' when played with a 'dab' or piece of wood shaped in such a way that by hitting one end the ball (placed on the other end) is made to spring up

The bat used is known by the names of 'dab-stick,' that by method on the bat used is known by the names of 'dab-stick,' 'tribbit,' &c (R B.). m.Yks. Always so called (R S.). w.Yks. Very common. The 'dab' or 'spell' is a boot-shaped lever for throwing up the 'norr' or 'knur,' which is a small ball about 14 ins. in diameter (ib.).

DAB AN' THRICKER, sb. Yks. [da'b-ən-pri'kə(r).]
The game of 'knur and spell'; see below.

e Yks. A game, in which the dab (a wooden ball) is caused to spring upwards by a blow on the thricker (trigger), and is stiuck by a flat bottle-shaped mallet fixed to the end of a flexible wand, the distance it goes counting so many for the striker

DAB AT THE HOLE, phr. N.I.1 A game of marbles.

See Chuck,  $sb.^2$  3 (5).

PABBER,  $sb.^1$  Nhb. [da·bər.] A pointed retort.

Nhb. That's a dabter for him.

DABBER, sb.<sup>2</sup> Brks. Bck. [dæ·bə(r).] The little grebe, Trachybaptes fluviatilis.

Biks., Bck. Swainson Birds (1885) 216

DABBER, v. and sb. Sc. [da ber.]

1. v. To jar, wrangle; to confound or stupefy by talking so rapidly that one cannot understand what is said. Abd., Dmf. (JAM.) Cf. daver, v.1

Hence (1) Dabberan, vbl. sb. a continuance of wrangling;

 (2) Dabberin', ppl. adj. quarrelsome. Bnff.<sup>1</sup>
 2. sb. A wrangle. Bnff.<sup>1</sup>
 DABBER, DABBERRIES, see Daver, v.<sup>2</sup>, Day berry. DABBERS, sb. pl. Nhb. Oxf. War. [da bərz, dæ bəz.]

1. A game played by children with small, round flin stones.

2. Stones with which the game of 'dabbers' is played. Oxf.

3. Common marbles made of clay. War. (W.S.B.)

4. Pieces of broken earthenware used by children in the game of 'hitchey-beds' (q.v.). Nhb.¹

DABBETY FAY, phr. Obs. Cor. An exclamation, meaning 'Give us faith.'

Cor.¹ Formerly used by old people in W. Penwith as a pious

nterjection; Cor.<sup>2</sup>

DABBIES, see Holy Dabbies.

DABBIN, sb. Cum.<sup>1</sup> [Not known to our correspondents.] [da'bin.] A dam to keep back or enclose water.

DABBING, ppl. adj. Nhp. [da bin.] Used as adv.: limply, sticking to the skin through wet.

Nhp. 1 How dabbing your things hang about you.

[Encombryd in my clothes that dabbing down from me did droppe, Phaer Enedos (1558) 128.]

DABBISH, v. Cum. Yks. Written dabish Cum. [dabis] Only in imp. in phr. Dabbish it! — thee! used as an exclamation of surprise or disappointment.

Cum. Dabish thee! Thou's lost me a guid friend, Dalby Mayroyd (1888) I 39. e.Yks. MS add. w.Yks. Dabbish it!' he said, SNOWDEN Web of Weaver (1896) v; w.Yks. 1

DABBIT, sb. Glo. Dor. [dæbit.] 1. A small quantity. Cf. dab, sb. 14.

Glo. Less than a dab, Grose (1790); Gl. (1851); Glo. 1 Dor. A little dab, Barnes Gl (1863).

2. pl. Cakes baked on the hearth covered with hot ashes

or embers. Also called Doughbits.

Glo. Grose (1790) MS add. (M)
DABBLE, v. and sb. Sc. Yks. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Suf. Also in form daible Sc. (JAM.) [da·bl, dæ·bl, Sc. also dē·bl.]

1. v. To paddle in water or mud; to wash ın a slight way.

Sc. A deuk winna dabble aye in ae hole, RAMSAY Prov. (1737) Cld. The barrns are daiblin in the burn (JAM). Rxb. (tb.) se.Wor. Glo. Baylis Illus Dial. (1870). Oxf. MS. add.

Hence (1) Dabbled, pp. made wet and muddy; (2)

Dabbledy, adj. wet, rainy.

(1) w.Yks<sup>2</sup> (2) Hr. 2 Dabbledy day, when heavy rain falls.

2. To trifle; to go about in an inactive and feeble way; gen applied to children.

Sik. (Jam) Gio. Baylis Illus. Dial. (1870).

3. Fig. To meddle, interfere.

e.Suf. Don't dabble med.

4. sb. A slight washing.

Rxb. The claise has gotten a bit daible (JAM).

PARTIE. v.<sup>2</sup> Sc. To wrangle; to confound or DABBLE, v.<sup>2</sup> Sc. To wrangle; to confound or stupefy with talk. Cf. dabber, v.

Frf. When man and wife begins to dabble, Short burns the candle, Johnston Poems (1869) 131.

DABBLY, adj. Chs. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. [dabli,

DABBLY, aaj. Chs. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. [da'bi, dæ'bi.] Showery, wet, dirty.
Chs. Dabbly weather, Sheaf (1879) I. 228; Chs.<sup>1</sup>, War.<sup>2</sup> s.Wor (H K.); s.Wor.<sup>1</sup> If so be it should come a dabbly time. se Wor.<sup>1</sup>, Hrf.<sup>2</sup>, Glo. (A B.), Glo.<sup>1</sup>
DABBY, adj. Lei. Nhp. War. Brks. e.An. [da'bi, dæ'bi] Limp, flabby; moist, sticking to the skin like wet lines.

wet linen. Let. 1 Nhp. 1 How dabby your gown is. War 3 Brks. 1 Anything containing small portions of a foreign substance is said to be dabby with the strange matter. 'This yer pudden be dabby wi'zuet.' e.An.<sup>1</sup>, Nrf.<sup>1</sup>

'i zuet.' e.An.<sup>1</sup>, Nrf.<sup>1</sup>
DABBY-NOINTER, sb. Wil. DABBY-NOINTER, sb. Wil. [Not known to our correspondents.] A dirty person. See Anointer.

Wil. N. & Q. (1881) 6th S. iv. 106

DABCHICK, sb. n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Shr. Brks.
[da'b-, dæ'b-tʃik] The moorhen or water-hen, Gallmula

n.Cy. Grose (1790) MS. add. (P.) e.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, Chs.<sup>18</sup>, Not.<sup>1</sup>, Lin.<sup>1</sup>, n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> Shr. Swainson Birds (1885) 178; Shr.<sup>1</sup>, Brks.<sup>1</sup> DABERLICK, sb. Sc. Written daberlack Nai.

(JAM.) 1. A kind of long seaweed.

Mry. There's dulse an' daberlicks for bairns, Hay Linte (1851)

53 Nat. Gl Surv. (JAM.)
2. Fig. The hair of the head, when hanging in lank,

tangled, and se parate locks. Nai. (1b.)

3. Any wet, dirty strap of cloth or leather.

Nai Gl Surv. In this sense it is often used to signify the rags of a tattered garment Evidently denominated from its resemblance to long sea-weed (Jam.).

4. A tall, uncomely person; commonly used as a term of

disrespect.

Bnff. Here's that ill-fawrt daberlick o' a chiel. A'm sure there's naebodie seekin' 'im.

DABISH, see Dabbish.

DABRIFIED, ppl. adj. Dev. Faded. See Daver, v.<sup>2</sup> Dev. Flowers that were partly faded, I have often heard called dabrified,' Reports Provinc. (1895).

DACCLE, see Dackle. DACE, v. Dev. Also written dase. [des, dess.] To

Dev. Reports Provinc. (1877) 129. nw.Dev. Stand back, my dear, or you'll git daced all auver. I'll dace tha, min, eef thee komst aneast ma

DACENT, DACER, see Decent, Daker, sb. DACHAN, sb. Bch. (Jam) [Not known to our correspondents.] A puny, dwarfish creature.

B 2

DACHIN, v. S. & Ork.1 Of the wind: to abate. Hence Dachinin, prp. abating. See Daach.

DACIAN, see Dashin.

DACIOUS, adj. Lin. Som. [dē jəs, deə jəs] Impudent, rude. Aphetic form of audacıous.

n.Lin. Of all the daacıous lads I iver seed oor Sarah's Bill's th' daaciousest. sw.Lin. He's a 'dacious lad, that Bill T. w.Som. A favourite word with women. Yue dae urshus yuung raa skl! [You audacious young rascal 1]

[You audacious young rascal']

DACITY, sb. n.Cy. Yks. Chs. [da'səti.] Intelligence, capacity, energy, self-assurance. Aphetic form of audacity. Cf. docity.

n Cy. Grose (1790). n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² 'Nowther fend nor dacity,' neither energy nor understanding; n.Yks ³ e.Yks¹ He'll nivver get his taties up afoor frost cums; he hezn't dacity aneeaf to do nowt. m.Yks.¹ w.Yks Huiton Tour to Caves (1781); w.Yks¹ That lad's naa dacity about him; w.Yks.⁵ No dacity fur nowt; he's good to nowt. Chs.¹2³

DACK, sb. and v. I.W. [dæk.] 1. sb. A blow, esp. a gentle or slight blow, such as washerwomen give fine

a gentle or slight blow, such as washerwomen give fine

I.W. 1 I'll ghee thee a dack wi' the zull paddul, 49; I.W. 2 I'll gie ee a dack wi' the prong-steel if thee doesn't mind

2. v. To touch gently; to dab with a cloth; to anoint.

I.W. (J.D.R.); I.W. 2 My vinger is miserable bad; just dack en

DACK, int. Lin. Wor. Shr. Written dak n.Lin. Shr.<sup>2</sup>; and in form dacky n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> w.Wor.<sup>1</sup> s.Wor.<sup>1</sup> [dak, dæk; da'ki, dæ'ki.] A coaxing call to pigs to come and feed out of the trough. Cf. dacky.

n.Lin. Sutton Wds. (1881); n.Lin.<sup>1</sup>, w.Wor.<sup>1</sup>, s.Wor.<sup>1</sup> (s.v. Calls), Shr.<sup>12</sup>

Shr.12

DACK, see Dawk, v.1

DACK, see Dawk, v.¹

DACKER, v., sb. and adj. Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks

Lan. Stf. Lin. Also Glo. Also written daiker Sc. N.Cy.¹

n.Yks.²; daker n.Cy. Cum. Wm. w.Yks.⁴ Glo.; dakker

Lin. [da.kə(r), dē kə(r), dē kər.] 1. v. To waver to

and fro, to shake fitfully; to stagger, totter.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). Lin. Vox in agro Lincoln. usitata; significat

autem vacillare, nutare, Skinner (1671); Coles (1677); Rav

(1691); Bailey (1721); Grose (1790) n.Lin.¹ Applied to the

effects of high wind on the sails of ships, on trees, or on buildings.

¹I could see th' chimla' dacker ivry gust that caame e'th' big wind

o' Wissun Monda'.² o' Wissun Monda'.

Hence Daikering, ppl. adj. quavering with the limbs. nYks.2 'A daikering sort of a body,' a paralysed person; a

2. To go about in a sauntering, idle way; to wander, 'dander'; to loiter, slacken speed. Cf. 5.

Sc. Just e'en dalkering out to look after my auld master, Scort Pirate (1821) vii. Frf. He had dalkered awa saxteen miles to anither toon, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 104, ed. 1889 N.Cy. I was just daikerng up street. Cum. Gl (1851) n Yks. 2 Lin We dacker'd in our pace awhile, Brown Ltt. Laur. (1890) 72, Th' owd oss begins ta dakker. It's up hill, let's dakker a bit, N. & Q (1891) 7th S. xi. 278. n.Lin. She dackers aboot no end, if I'm not running effer her poht nurs gets day. efter her noht niver gets dun. sw.Lin. They dackered a good bit on the way

Hence Daiker, sb. a stroll, saunter, short walk.

w.Sc. We used to take a bit daiker to the country, CARRICK Laird

of Logan (1835) 272.

3. To go about in a feeble or infirm state; to deteriorate,

to flag; of sickness: to relapse.

Sik. (JAM.) n.Lin The fire dackers, Sutton Wds. (1881); n.Lin.1 4. To vacillate, equivocate, waver; to continue in any business in a state of irresolution.

Sc. I hae been flitting every term these four and twenty years; but... I e'en daiker on wi' the family frae year's end to year's end, Scott Rob Roy (1817) vi. n.Lin. He'd dacker and slew about, Peacock M. Heron (1872) II. 80; n.Lin. I knew he was leein', he dacker'd an slew'd i' his talk.

5. To work overtime; to spin out work for the purpose

of making overtime.
w.Yks. To work for hire after the common day's work is over, at 2d. an hour, Thoresby Lett. (1703), Dakering intends working more than the common hours, overwork, Hamilton Nugae Lit. (1841) 357; A workman may 'daker' his time away, or may be accused of 'dakering' (F.K.); w.Yks.<sup>4</sup>

6. To deal or traffic in a 'piddling' sort of way. Lth.  $(J_{AM.})$ 

7. To sprinkle.
e.Lin. Dakker the croak [sprinkle the water on the heart of the stack] (G.G.W.).

8. With out: to dispose in an orderly way; to 'lay out' (a dead body)

w Sc. Madge Mackittrick's skill has failed her in daikering out a dead dame's flesh, Blackw. Mag (Sept. 1820) 652 (JAM.).

9. Phr. (1) To dasker (on) thegether, to jog along together, see below; (2) - in a house, to manage the concerns of

a family in a slow but steady way.

(I) Sc One 'daikers with' another when there is mutual cooperation between those who live together. They are said to darker fine' when they agree so well as to co-operate effectively (Jam.). eLth. You an' me'll darker on thegather fine, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 61 (2) Sc. (Jam.)

10. To search, examine; to search for stolen goods.

Bnff. He went and dackered your house and could not find it,
GORDON Chron Keth (1880) 40. Abd. The Sevilians will but doubt

be here, To dacker for her, as for robbed gear, Ross Helenore (1 99, ed 1812; Let these ev'n dacker her who doubt her, Meston Poet. Wks (ed 1723) 55

Hence Dackering, vbl. sb. the act of searching.

made a sham kind of dackering after the Bnff. Peter Browne money was gone, Gordon Chron. Keith (1880) 40.

11. To wrangle; to dare, challenge, provoke.

Sc. Grose (1790) MS. add. (C) Abd. I dacket'd wi' him by mysel', Forbes Ajax (1742) 9. Wm. What dakering . . alang the 'Border Service,' Hutton Bran New Wark (1785) l. 521. Glo. Grose (1790) MS. add (M)

12. sh. A noisy wrangling dienute

12. sb. A noisy, wrangling dispute. Sc For they great dacker made an' tulzi'd strang, Ere they wad yield an' let the cattle gang, Ross Flaviana (1768) 23 n Cy. Grose (1790) w.Yks. Hutton Tour to Caves (1781). ne Lan. N. & Q (1891) 7th S x1 194; ne.Lan.1

13. adj. Of the weather: uncertain, unsettled.

Rnf., Lnk. (Jam. Suppl) n.Cy Dacker weather, Grose (1790); N.Cy., Lan., e.Lan. Lin. Grose (1790).

14. Dim of sight.

Stf. RAY (1691) MS. add (J C.) 19.

[1. Du. daeckeren, to waver to and fro (Kilian); MDu. dakeren (Oudemans).]

DACKLE, v. and sb. Sc. Written daccle Abd.; also in form daickle Ayr. [da'kl, dē'kl.] 1. v. To slacken pace; to hesitate. Cf. dacker, v.

Abd. Wi' that he daccles a bit, Alexander Johnny Gubb (1871)

xviii Ayr. (Jam.)

Hence Dacklin, (1) ppl. adj. slow, dilatory; (2) sb. in phr. a dacklin of rain, a slight shower.

(1) n.Sc. (JAM) (2) A dacklin of rain Thus denominated because such a shower often falls when it seems uncertain whether

2. sb. A state of suspense or hesitation; the fading of

the weather will clear up or not (1b). the fire when the heat abates.

n.Sc. When the weather is not settled, so that it is neither frost nor thaw, or when it seems uncertain whether it will be fair or rainy, it is said to be 'in a dackle'. The market is said to be 'in a dackle' when purchasers are keeping off, under the idea of the prices not being come to their proper level (Jam.). Nai. Gl. Surv. (Jam.) e.Fif There occurred an ill-faured dackle in the weekly bulleteens. . . . First ae week passed an syne anither without bringin' an explanation o' Tibbie's silence, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) xxi

DACKLES, sb. pl. Obs. Sus. Globules of water on walls, &c., caused by damp. Cf. dag, sb. Sus. In usemany years ago, but now quite obs. (G.AW); (HALL.) DACKLIE, adj. Ayr. (JAM.) 1. Of a swar lexion. 2. Pale, having a sickly appearance. 1. Of a swarthy complexion.

[Norw. dial. dokk, dark (of complexion) (AASEN); ON. dokkr, dark (used of hair).]

DACKY, sb. Lin. Shr. Hrf. Also written dakky n.Lin. [da'ki, dæ'ki.] A sucking-pig; a child's name for a pig. Also in comp. Dacky-pig. Cf. dack, mt. n.Lin. Sutton Wds. (1881); n.Lin. Shr. Shr. Jack! goa yo an fat up the dackies. Shr., Hrf. Bound Provinc. (1876).

DACKY, see Dack, int.

DACRE, v. Sc. To give any one a 'hiding.' Dmf. 'I'll dacre ye,' spoken jocosely (Jam.).

DAD, sb.1 In gen. dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and DAD, 50. In gen. dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Written dadd Sc.; dade Cum. Slang; ded Cum. Also in forms daddy, daddie; dadi Slang; dady Sc. Cum.; daiddie Sc; deddy Sc. Cum. [dad, dæd, dēd, ded; da'di, dæ'di, dē'di, de di.] 1. Father.

Mry. How pious were their dads, Hay Linte (1851) 29. Elg. They hae grat for their dad, Tester Poems (1865) 6 Briff At last brave Jess, the fodgel junt, Did had dad's hands till the auld runt, Wi' boilin bioe, John Ploughman brunt, Taylor Poems (1787) 26.

Bch. Her minny crooks her mou' and dad, Forbes Dominie (1785) Bch. Her minny crooks her mou' and dad, Forbes Domine (1785) 31. Abd. Daiddie Brown's burne, Smiles Natur (1876) 15, ed. 1893. Frf. Th' approach of their dear dadd, Morison Poems (1790) 46 Per. Ye'se hae yer share o' yer daddie's supper, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 268, ed 1887. Frf. Dad sent me to bed, Meldrum Margrédel (1894) 58 Sig Oor bairn is like his daddie, Towers Poems (1885) 161. Rnf. Suppose your young leddy made you an auld deddy, Barr Poems (1861) 251. Ayr. I gat him frae my daddy, Ballads and Sngs (1846) I. 33 Lnk. Noo I'm a dad wi' a hoose o' my ain, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 51 Lth. What tho' thy dad goes on the gell, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 61. Edd. What their auld dads began, McDowall Poems (1839) 41. Peb. Bairnies for their daddie speir, Affleck Poet. Wks. (1836) 123 Dmf. We fley Daddy Care wi' a royal glee, Reid Poems (1894) 97 Gail The Daddy Care wi' a royal glee, Reid Poems (1894) 97 Gall The Pre-Disruption sermons o' his daddy, Crockett Stickit Min. (1893) 105 Kcb. You're dear to mammie an' to dad, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 143. Ant. Ballymena Obs (1892). Nhb. (W.G.), Dur. Cum. O' fortunes great my ded oft tells, Relph Misc Poems (1743) 118, Dick has broken deddy's dish, GILPIN Sngs. (1866) 55; Cum.<sup>1</sup>
n.Yks. He can say Mam an' Dad, Tweddell Clevel Rhymes (1875)
34. w.Yks.<sup>14</sup> Lan. Mother an' the dad will soon be home now, 34. w.Yks. 14 Lan. Mother an' the dad will soon be home now, Hocking Our Joe, 11; Lan. 1, n.Lan. 1, m Lan 1 Der 2 He vastly favours his dad, 158. nw Der. 1, Not. (L.C.M.), Nhp. 12 Hrt. Now if I don't tell your dad (H.G.). Hnt. (T.P.F.), Nrf. 1 Ess. Long afore His dad lay by the wall, CLARK J. Noakes (1839) st. 21. n.Dev. Are you my daddy? CHANTER Witch (1896) 34 Slang. Life B. M. Carew (1791) Gl.

2. Phr. (1) Dad's own boy, a son having his father's peculiarities; (2) daddies and mammies, the dust-charged collections of moisture that gather between the toes after a walk, &c.; (3) the daddy of it, the worst of it, the trouble; (4) to be a daddy for, to excel in; (5) to be the dad of, or to be daddy of, to be superior to, to be master of, to excel in; (6) to be the dad of all ring-tails, to excel in mischief to be the ringleader.

to excel in; (b) to be the dad of all ring-tails, to excel in mischief, to be the ringleader.

(1) Brks.<sup>1</sup> (2) Glo. Northall Flk-Phrases (1894). (3) Glo. It's the pain, that's the daddy of it (S.S.B.). (4) He's a regular daddy for mischief (ib.) (5) w.Yks. I reckon sho's the dad ov all, is that, Dewsbre Olm. (1866) 9, Prov. in Brighouse News (July 23, 1887); w.Yks.<sup>1</sup> He'st dad of au for mischief. (6) m.Yks.<sup>1</sup>

3. Comb. (1) Daddy da, a child's call to its father; (2)—cloots, Father Devil, the devil; (3) Isaac, the hedge-sparrow, Accentor modularis; (4) Iong-legs, a nickname for a long-legged boy; (5) rough, the stickleback, Gasterosteus trachurus; (6) is whiskers, Traveller's Joy, Clematis Vitalba.

(1) Abd. Daddy-da; that doo's greetin', ALEXANDER Ain Flh. (1875) 72, ed. 1882. (2) Rnf. Schules may gang to Daddy Cloots, BARR Poems (1861) 200. (3) Glo. BAYLIS Illus. Dial. (1870) (4) Brks 1 (5) War 28 (6) Wil. 1

4. The person who gives away the bride at a wedding;

e.An. (E G P.) Nrf. The man who attended to give the bride away, hurriedly show[ed] his right to kiss the bride first, in consequence of his position as 'daddy,' Glyde Garl. (1872) i; (M.C H.B) e.Suf. (F H)

DAD,  $sb.^2$  Irel. Nhp. Amer. Also in form dads Nhp.¹ [dad, dæd.] A disguised form of God, used in var. phr. of asseveration and imprecation. See Bedad.

w.Ir. And, by dad, the poor king was obleged at last for to get a goose, Lover Leg. (1848) I. 4. Nnp.¹ Dads-bobs! [Amer. Dial. Notes (1896) I. 64.]

DAD, sb³ Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Chs. Also in forms daad Cum.; daud Sc. Cum.; dawd Sc. Yks.

[dad, dād, dōd.] A large piece, a lump, portion; a flake, a slight covering (of snow).

Sc. Raw dauds mak fat lads, Henderson Prov (1832) 31, ed.

1881. Elg. Dauds o' beef an' legs o' flutton, Tester Poems (1865) 166. Bnff. He found it to be 'a big dad o' bread and butter,' SMILES Natur. (1876) ii. Frf. A daud o' tanned clath frae the sail o' a boat, WATT Poet Sketches (1880) 17. Per. Wi' dauds o' counsel ye would gie. Nicoll Poems (ed. 1843) 89. Fif Gie him a dad o' curran' loaf, Robertson Provost (1894) 99. e.Fif. Dauds o' fat beef an' pork, LATTO Tam Bodkin (1864) xiv. Sig. Dinna a dad o' curran' loaf, Robertson Provost (1894) 99. e.Fif. Dauds o' fat beef an' pork, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) xiv. Sig. Dinna gape for dauds o' praise Frae gurly Andrew Fairway, Towers Poems (1885) 65. s Sc. Only look what a dad o' a stockin', Wilson Tales (1839) V. 96. Rnf. Buttered scones And dauds o' bread and cheese, BARR Poems (1861) 162 Ayr. An' cheese an' bread . . . Was dealt about in lunches, An' dawds that day, Burns Holy Fair (1785) st. 23. Lnk. He had great dauds o' common sense, Thomson Missings (1881) 30 Lth. Gie's dauds O' buns, an' short bread plenty, Bruce Poems (1813) II 20. e Lth. A dawd o' bannock if we likit, Hunter J Inwick (1895) 146 Edb. O' gude short-bread a dad, New Year's Morning (1792) 9 Kcb. Girls wi' gingerbread in dauds, Davidson Seasons (1789) 73 N.I.¹ Ant. Ballymena Obs. (1892). n.Cy Grose (1790). Nhb. An' lumps o' beef, an' dads o' duft, Robson Sings. of Tyine (1849) 77, Nhb¹ Scarce e.Dur¹ Cut him a dawd o' breed. Cum It was aw splattert ower wi girt dauds o' clay (E.W.P.);

1 yne (1849) 77, Nhb 1 Scarce e.Dur 1 Cut him a dawd o' breed. Cum It was aw splattert ower wi girt dauds o' clay (E.W.P.); Cum.¹ A lāal dāad o' snow on t'grund It fo's i' girt dauds. Hence (1) Dadkin, sb. a tittle, gen. in phr to a dadkin; (2) Dawds and blawds, phr. (a) the blades of colewort boiled whole; broth made in this manner; (b) a great abundance; (3) to rive aw-a-dawds, phr. to tear all to pieces; see Adawds.

pieces; see Adawds.

(1) s.Chs.¹ Dhaat)s Paal 1 tǔ ŭ daad kin [That's Pally to a dadkin]. (2, a) Abd. Shirrefs Poems (1790) Gl. Fif. There's dawds and blawds to yer dinner, MS. Poem (Jam.) (b) Fif. [Jam.) (3) Yks. Grose (1790) MS add. [Holloway; (K.)] DAD, v.¹ and sb.⁴ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Written dadd, dadde Sc. Also in forms daud Sc. Nhb.¹ Cum.¹; dawd Sc. Bnff.¹; dawrd Abd. [dad, dād, dōd] 1. v. To strike, beat, dash; to slam; also used fig. to disturb, ruffle.

Sc. The norlan' blaste frae yonte the binne May skelpe an' dadde fu' snelle an' dour, Vedder Poems (1842) 311; 'Come here, miss, and l'll daud yer frock.' With that she began to flick off the powdery snow, Tweeddal Moff (1896) 189 Abd. Ye've deav't me an' daudet, An' ca'd me a fule, Macdonald Sur Gibbie lxii Frf. Though sairly dung doitet an' daudit about, Watt Poet. lxii Frf. Though sairly dung doitet an' daudit about, WATT Poet. Sketches (1880) 55. Per. We'st love gared ye dad ma ears wi' yir Sketches (1880) 55. Per. We'st love gared ye dad ma ears wi' yir bukes? IAN MACLAREN Auld Lang Syme (1895) 51. Fif. Barrow and banes wi' kicks and knocks Were daddit round about, TENNANT Papistry (1827) 86 On his door he dadit, Douglas Poems (1806) 139. Ayr. Everybody dauds and dings the daft laird o' Grippy, Galt Entail (1823) lxii. Link He's up wi' the dishclout to daud it awa', Ronger Poems (1838) 38, ed. 1897. Lth. Thick swirling dirft dauds the dead sapless yirth, Ballantine Poems (1856) 41. e L'th. An' made for the door, an' dadded it ahint him, Hunter J Inwick (1895) 237. Edb Dadding the end of his staff on the ground, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xvii. Peb. An daudit down their standard, Nicol Poems (1805) II. 8 (Jam.). Sik. He had a' the house daddit down, Hogg Tales (1838) 175, ed. 1866. Dmf. Dinna gang to dad tysel a' abroad, Carlyle Lett (Mar. 30, 1838) in Froude's Carl (1885) I. 132; With a nervous system all dadded about by coach travel, rail travel (Sept. 2, 1849), 1b. II. 10 Gail. Dauded oor heids thegither, Crockett Bog-Myrtle (1895) 411. Kcb. Slap an' dad her as I like, It only mak's her waur, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 142. N.Cy. Nhb. Be who it will, I'ze daud his jaws, Midford Coll Sngs. (1818) 52; Nhb. Aa'll dad yor jaa. Divvein dad it doon that way. Cum. I'll daud thy lugs wud t'dish clout (E.W.P.). lugs wud t'dish clout (E.W.P.).

Hence (1) Dadding, vbl. sb. (a) ill-treatment, rough usage; (b) a knocking, striking; (c) fig. wandering, 'knocking' about the world; (d) ppl. adj. of the wind or rain: beating, driving, knocking; (2) Dawdit, ppl. adj., fig. ill-used, ill-treated.

 $(\mathbf{r}, a)$  Bnff. Ill-treatment by casting down and pulling along the (1, a) Buff! Ill-treatment by casting down and pulling along the ground, or by tossing hither and thither. Fif. I'se gi'e you your daddins (Jam). (b) Ruf. That daudin', kickin' at the door. Thae schule-weans mak' from morn to nicht, Young Pictures (1865) 136. (c) Fif. There are some wha, wi' lang daudin aboot the country, hae lost a' sense o' dignity, WILLOCK Rosetty Ends (1886) 33, ed. 1889. (d) Per Haud aff the daddin' wind and weet, Haliburron Ochil Idylls (1891) 28. Ayr. But bitter daudin showers hae wat it, Burns 3rd Ep J. Lapraik (Sept. 13, 1785) st. 3. e.Ith. First there was a multe daddin wind, Hunter J. Inwick (1882). (1895) 9. (2) Briff. She's a peer dawdit lassie.

2. To pelt, bespatter.

Frf. Ilk fool that claims your honours bright Wi' missiles dad him, Sands Poems (1833) 43. Ayr. An' set the bairns to daud her Wi' dirt this day, Burns Ordination (1786) st. 2. Gall. A-dawding wi' the storm, HARPER Bards (ed. 1889) 206. Peb. An' a cleathin daudit Wi' glaur that day, Nicol Poems (1805) I. 35. Peb. An' a' his

3. Fig. To abuse.

Nhb. I'd daud or gie him weel his souses, Donaldson Poems

(1809) 13, Nhb.<sup>1</sup>
4. To dash out a small fire of gas in a pit, or a small

accumulation of gas, with a jacket.

Nhb. 1 Nhb., Dur. Greenwell Coal Tr Gl. (1849).

Hence Daddin, vbl. sb. mixing fire-damp in a pit with fresh air by duffing it with a jacket, so as to dilute it and render it harmless. Nhb.1

5. With off: to shake off.
Sc. Daud aff the stoure frae your feet, Henderson St. Matt. (1862) x. 14 Luk. Then took his bonnet to the bent And dadit aff the glar, Ramsay *Poems* (1800) I. 260 (Jam.). Edb. Giving his the glar, RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) I. 260 (JAM.). Edb. Giving his breeches-knees a skuff with his loof to dad off the stoure, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xxiii.

6. With down: to throw oneself down with violence.

Lnk. Swith to Castalius' fountain brink Dad down agrouf that, and tak a drink, Ramsay Poems (1800) II. 339 (Jam.).

7. sb. A blove, a sudden and violent thrust; a clapping

of the hands.

Sc. The shirra's gi'en her a daud on the side o' her heid, Keith Indian Uncle (1896) 306. Bnff. He ga' the bairn a dawd into the middle o' the fleer. Abd Gley'd Gibby Gun wi' a derf dawrd Beft o'er the grave divine, SKINNER Poems (1809) 50 Frf. [He] Beft o'er the grave divine, Skinner Poems (1809) 50 Fri. [He] nearly dirled the Frenchy's teeth oot o' his head by the daud with which the back end o' the barrow cam' doon on the road, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 173, ed 1889. Per. And syne set them down wi' a daud, Sandy Scott (1897) 78. Fif. Breakin' the hearers' pows wi' dads, Tennant Papistry (1827) 7 Rnf. He could shake a' Dumbuck wi' a daud o' his hammer, Webster Rough and Single Sand alpha and alpha and a fouth could shake a' Dumbuck wi' a daud o' his hammer, Webster Rhymes (1835) 42. Ayr. There were dauds and clinks and a fouth of flyting, Service Dr. Duguid (ed. 1887) 68. Link. The very best folk whiles deserve a bit daude, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 47. Lth. The honours blithely gie Wi' rare dauds, Smith Merry Bridal (1866) 208. Sik. I'll mak it plain to ye... That's a dadd, Hogg Tales (1838) 22, ed. 1866. Dmf. Toasts... were drank... Wi' ruffs and dads, Mayne Siller Gun (1808) 57. Gail. I'll gie ye antther daud on the kerb, Crockett Moss-Hags (1895) xxx. Keb. Whoe'er did slight him gat a daud, Davidson Seasons (1789) 15. N Cy. 1 Nhb. 1 He gat sic a dad as he'll not forget. 15. N Cy. 1 Nhb. 1 He gat sic a dad as he'll not forget.

[7. This decenuer fel down with sik a dade, Dalrymple

Leslie's Hist. Scotl. (1596) II. 125.]

DAD, v.<sup>2</sup> Lan. [dad.] To move a heavy article forward by turning it on its end.

s.Lan. (W.H.T.) w.Lan. Davies Races (1856) 230.

DAD A BIT, phr. Obs.? Sc. Not a bit.

Buff. He was wi gab sae gufted That dad a bit cou'd I get shifted,

Frae yieldin' to his sighs an' gianes, Taylor Poems (1787) 181.

DADACK, DADDACK, DADDAK, see Daddock.

DADACK, DADDACK, DADDAK, see Daddock.

DAD(D, DADE, see Dad, sb.¹, Dade, v.

DADDER, see Dather.

DADDES, sb. pl. Glo.¹ [Not known to our correspondents.] A child's word for the hands. Cf. daddle, sb.¹

DADDIES, sb. pl. Hrf. [dæ'diz] Fireworks.

Hrf. They had had some daddies up their yard that evening and had frightened the old manto death, Bromyard News (Nov. 8, 1894) 5; Known only by old people (H.C.M.).

DADDLE, sb.¹ Nhb. Cum. Wm. Nhp. Shr. Glo. Cant. [da'dl, dæ'dl.] The hand. Cf. daddes.

Nhb. When Hamlick stuck his daddle oot, To grip his feyther's paw, Robson Evangeline (1870) 354; Nhb.¹ Cum. Gi'e us a shek o' thy daddle, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) 6 Nhp.¹, Shr.¹², Glo.² Cant. Tip us your daddle, Sir Luke, Ainsworth Rookwood (1834) bk. iii. ii; Life B. M. Carew (1791) Gl.

\*DADDLE, sb.² Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] A pea-shooter. (Hall.)

DADDLE, v.¹ Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in

DADDLE, v.¹ Var. dal. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms dadle Sc. Wm. n.Yks.¹ w.Yks²; daidle Sc. n.Yks.¹; daudle n.Yks.¹; dawdle N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Lan.¹ [da'dl, dē'dl, de'dl, deə d1, dō d1.] 1. To walk or work slowly; to dawdle, saunter, trifle. Cf. doddle.

Sc. There's no manner of service in your daiding here, Steven-

son Catrona (1892) vii. Frf. A chap hingin' his head an' daidlin' aboot as if he was deem', Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 57, ed. 1889 Per. Daidlin' aboot a' day doin' naething but drinkin' (G.W.). Fif. The lairds, wi' flunkie and wi' hound, Come daidlin', drappin' in, Tennant Papistry (1827) 59. e.Fif. I'm nae to be standin' here a' day, daidlin' awa my time for naething, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) v. Rnf. Their wives wad hae daidl'd for blythe thro' the west Property Rockies (1872) II. L. Link I. boost one daidlin' weet, Picken Poems (1813) II. 45. Ink. I boost gae daidlin' barefittet aboot, Watson Poems (1853) 47. Ith. He suddenly exercised discipline on Jamie's ears, with a 'take that... for daidlin when ye're sent on an eerant,' STRATHESK More Bits (ed. 1885) Edb. I might come dadling up behint, Forbes Poèms (1812)
 Sik. Daidlin' in the mock-turtle! I hate a' things mock, Chr. NORTH Nocies (ed. 1856) (MACKAY). N.Cy.1 Cum. Then I daddle to the duir, And then I daddle in, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) 156. Wm. Thae dud daddle alang, wi' hundreds a fooark in em, Spec. Dial. (1885) pt 111. 28, Billy wad a dadled away fer hoors tagidder, Taylor Sketches (1882) 14. n.Yks. 12 w.Yks. 1; w.Yks. 2What are ta dadling about for? Shr. 12F'd larn summat better than daddle about ooth a child. Glo. 1 Lon They're people I think that like to daddle over their teas, Mayhew Lond. Labour (1851) I. 76. Hmp. HOLLOWAY.

Hence (1) Daddlement, sb. trifling proceedings; (2) Daddler, sb. a trifler; (3) Daddling, ppl. adj. idle, dawdling,

without energy, listless.

(I) Cum. (2) Dmf (JAM) (3) Sc. The deal's in the daidling body, Scott Midlothian (1818) ix; That's dainty wark for sic a daidlen body, Blackw. Mag. (Jan. 1821) 407 (Jam.). Per. A' wud tell the daidlin wratch o' a cratur, Ian MacLaren Brier Bush (1895) 190; He's a fooshinless, daidlin, drunken warrock (G.W.). The police. Who spend their time in apprehending Poor daidling Buddies not offending, M'GILVRAY Poems (ed. 1862) 211.

Ayr. What has become of that daidling bodie? GALT Sir A. Wylie (1822) c. Lth Daidlin' bodies sat an' souket Hale puncheons up, BALLANTINE Poems (1856) 10 e Lth. Archie Howden's but a thieveless, daidin cratur, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 45. n.Yks. A daiding, sauntering body.

2. To walk unsteadily, to stagger; to waddle; to walk

with short steps.

Sc. He dardles like a duik (JAM). Lth. Ducks daidlin' in the dubs are seen, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 30. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.<sup>1</sup>, Nhb.<sup>1</sup>, n Yks. (R.B.) Lan. I' this fettle aw munt daddle whom, Tim Bobbin View Dial. (1740) 34; Lan. 1, Chs. 1 23, Nhp. 1,

Hence Daddled, adj. applied to ducklings allowed to go

too young into the water.

Nrf. Trans Phil. Soc. (1855) 30.

Nrf. Trans Phil. Soc. (1855) 30.

3. To draggle, bemire one's clothes.
Sc. (Jam.) Frf. While he was daidelt like a wonder Drenched wi' rain, Beatrite Arnha (c. 1820) 41, ed. 1882.

4. Phr. to daddle and drink, to wander from place to place in a drunken way; to tipple. Sc. (Jam.), Per. (G.W.)

5. To support, to assist in walking; see Dade.
w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> A lame horse is brought from the field and 'two men dadled him,' one on each side 'He wer drunk, and they dadled him home.' Lan.<sup>1</sup> Stf, Der. (J.K.)

Hence (1) Daidlin', (a) sb. a leading-string for children;

Hence (1) Daidlin', (a) sb. a leading-string for children; (a) adj. swaddling; (2) Daidling-strings, sb. pl., see Daidlin' (a).

(1, a) Lan. (b) w.Yks. A rowl o' daidlin tloaz, Yksman. (1875) (2) Lan. My love bought ... Katherine gartering for daddling

strings, Walkden Diary (ed. 1866) 77.

6. To fondle a child, to toss on the knee.

Frf. He could daidle her as if she were an infant, Barrie Tommy (1896) xxvn. Der.<sup>2</sup>, nw.Der.<sup>1</sup>

DADDLE, v.2 Dor. [dæ dl.] To trouble, bother, annoy, worry.

Dcr. Daddled wi' him (C V.G); Not heard recently (O.P.C.).

DADDLE, DADDLIE, see Daidle.
DADDOCK, sb. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Hmp. Wil. DADDOCK, sb. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Hmp. Wil. Som. Amer. Also written dadack War.² Brks. w.Cy.; daddack Brks.¹; daddak w.Wor.¹; daddick Hmp.¹ Wil.¹ Som.; daddik Hrf.² Wil.; daddok s.Wor.; dadduck se.Wor.¹ Hrf.; dadick Wil.; dadock Glo.; deddock Wor.; dedock Hmp.¹ [dæ'dək, de'dək.] 1. Rotten wood, touchwood; also in comp. Daddock-wood.

War.³ The window-ledge is all of a daddock. m.Wor. (J.C.) s.Wor. Porson Quant Wds. (1875) 13; s.Wor.¹, se.Wor.¹ Hrf. Duncumb Hist. Hrf. (1804); Hrf.¹ Glo. Baylis Illus. Dial.

(1870); Gl (1851); Glo 1, Hmp. 1 Wil. (K.); Britton Beauties (1825), Wil. 1 Som. W & J. Gl (1873); Jennings Obs. Dial. w Eng. (1825). [Amer. Colloquial in the States, esp. New England (FARMER).

Hence Daddocky, adj. decayed, rotten; fig. inferior,

weak; tasteless.

War.<sup>2</sup> A dadacky log of wood; War.<sup>3</sup> This tree has lain here till the wood is quite daddocky. w Wor.<sup>1</sup>, s.Wor.<sup>1</sup>, Hrf.<sup>2</sup> Glo.

That wood is dadocky (A.B.); Glo.<sup>1</sup> As daddocky as a kex; Glo.<sup>2</sup>

Addacky slam-bush (M.B.); Gl. (1852); Brks. A wunt under a daddacky slam-bush (M.B.); Gl. (1852); Brks. A wunt under a daddacky slam-bush (M.B.); Gl. (1852); Brks. The bern doors be 'daddacky' an' wunt stan' mendin'. Hmp. That tree has been dedocky some time. Wil. Stown Rhymes (1889) Gl.; Wil 1 n Wil. Tis all got so daddicky as you can't do nothin' wi't (E H G.). Som. SWEETMAN Wincanton Gl. (1885); W. & J. Gl. (1873), (W F.R.)

2. Phr. to go to daddocks, to be utterly rotten, to go to pieces

pieces.
Som. The beam was gone, all gone to daddicks, Hervey Chron.

(1887) I. 337. [1. When the heart or body of a tree is throughly

[L. When the heart or body of a free is throughly rotten, it is called daddock, Blount (1681).]

DADDY, DADDIE, see Dad, sb 1

DADE, v. and sb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Also written dad Lan. m.Lan e.Lan. dadd e Lan ; and in forms dady s Not.; dawd Lan. [ded, deed, dad, dadi] 1. v. To lead; to hold up a child beginning to walk; to support; to walk arm

w Yks 2 I daded him o'er t'brook Lan They had to dad me whoam, Waugh Chim. Corner (1874) 170, ed. 1879, Lan.<sup>1</sup>, e.Lan.<sup>1</sup>, m.Lan.<sup>1</sup> Chs.<sup>1</sup> In common use about Macclesfield; Chs.<sup>2</sup> Not common, Chs.3 s.Chs.1 Ahy)v dai did yŭ men i ŭ tahym, mon, common, Chs.<sup>3</sup> s.Chs.<sup>1</sup> Ahy)v dai did yǔ men: ǔ tahym, mon, wen yǔ wǔn ǔ lit.¹ ǔn [I've daded yŏ many a time, mon, when yŏ wun a little 'un]. Der.¹, nw.Der.¹ Not. I had to dade him most of the way home (L C M.); Not.<sup>3</sup> s.Not. My mester and Bill dadied 'im 'um (J.P K). sw.Lin.¹ We daded her between us. Lei.¹ I shouldn' ha' got home, if they hadn' daded me along. Nhp.¹ War.³ Take hold of his other hand, and we'll dade him along. ne.Wor. (J W.P) Shr.¹ I'd rather dade a child six months than it should larn to creep

Hence (1) Dading-strings, (2) Dadins, sb. pl. leading-

strings.

(1) Lan. Aw've livt e' Smobridge evvur sin' awre e' dadinstrengs, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857); Lan.<sup>1</sup>, e.Lan.<sup>1</sup>, Chs.<sup>128</sup> s.Chs.<sup>1</sup>Oo)z got'n ŭ mon ŭred i, ŭn ŭr)z bae rli aayt)n ŭr dai dinstringz [Hoo's gotten a mon a'ready, an' her's barely ait'n her dadin'-strings]. Der.¹, Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ Obs. War.³ Shr.¹ 'Im a mon! W'y 'a's 'ardly out o' the dadin'-strings yit! Shr.² (2) Lan. Squinted at it through the saddle of its dadins, BRIERLEY Marlocks (1867) 108; I have no remembrance of the 'dadın' period,

Mariocks (1007) 106; I have no remembrance of the Jacuary period, to Waverlow (1863) 27, ed. 1884; Lan.<sup>1</sup>
To walk slowly; to walk with help. Lei <sup>1</sup>, War.<sup>2</sup>
sb. pl. Leading-strings for children. Der. Obs
The little children when they learne to goe, By painefull mothers daded to and fro, Drayton Ep. (1598) paineium monoro and and a sur a sur

DADGE, sb. N.Cy. Nhb. [dadg.] A large piece. See Dad, sb. 3

DADGE, v. Nhb. Cum. Also in form dodge N.Cy.1 Nhb. [dadg, dodg.] To saunter; to walk slowly and clumsily. See Dade, v. 2.

N.Cy.<sup>1</sup>, Nhb.<sup>1</sup> Cum. Then dadg'd we to the bog owr meadows dree, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1747) 13; Cum.<sup>3</sup> When they dadg't away togidder, 169.

DA-DILLY, sb. Irel. [da'dili.] A helpless, useless person.

N.I.1 She's a sore da-dilly of a crayture.

DAD JEON-WABSTER, see Dajon-wabster.

DADLESS, adj. n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Useless, stupid. (HALL.)

DADTHER, see Dather.

DADUM, adv. Hrt. Ess. Ken. Also in forms addum,

attum Hrt. Ess. [dædəm.] At the time. Hrt., Ess. N. & Q. (1874) 5th S. i. 115. Ken. Dadum I return, ib. (1873) 4th S. xii. 517.

DADY, DAEG, see Dad, sb., Dade, Darg, sb.
DAE.NETTLE, see Dea.nettle.
DAFF, v., sb., and adj., Nhb. Yks. Lan. Der. War.
Wor. Shr. Hrf. Also Som. Written daffe N Cy., Also in form daft w.Yks. [daf, dæf.] 1. v. To daunt, stun,

discourage; to extinguish (a candle).

n.Cy. Grose (1790); Coles (1677); N.Cy.<sup>12</sup>, Nhb<sup>1</sup> w.Yks.

Sam war noan te be dafted wi' one failure, Yksman (1876) 15,

col. I; WILLAN List Wds. (1811); w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> T'wind'll daft t'candle

out; w.Yks.<sup>4</sup>, Lan.<sup>1</sup>
2. To falter in memory. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>

To loiter; to chat in a dawdling, foolish way.

n.Yks. Thou maun't tak neea notish ov ow t at he sez; sen he tumm'ld off t'cart he daffs on a bit (R.B), n.Yks,2 Daffing, prosing. 4. sb. In phr. to put a daff on a person, to make any one afraid. Shr.2

5. A coward, a dastard. n.Cy. Coles (1677). n.Yks.<sup>12</sup>, w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>

6. A fool, a booby.

n,Yks. Sedgwick Mem. Cowgill Chapel (1868) 108; n.Yks.2

Hence (1) Daffam, sb. a fool, a silly person; (2) Daffhead, sb. a blockhead, a coward; (3) Daffy, sb., see Daffam; (4) Daffy-like, adv. foolishly, like an idiot.
(1) w.Yks. (2) n.Yks 2, m Yks. (3) Lan. an Lan. I've neā patience wi' sic daffys, Morris Siege o' Brou'ton (1867) 6; n.Lan. w.Wor. John, the daffy, S Beauchamp Grantley Grange (1874) II 24.
(4) w.Wor. A-pickin at his cooat quaire an' daffy-loike, 1b. I. 30.
7. adj. Stupid, dull, idiotic. Cf. daft, adj.

w.Som. Tis a wisht thing vor em, sure nough, vor t-ave two

o'm daff and foolish like that there.

Hence (1) Daffish, adj. (a) sheepish, shy, modest; (b) low-spirited; (2) Daffy, adj. (a) imbecile, soft; (b) dry,

ınsipid.

(1, a) ne.Lan.<sup>1</sup>, Der.<sup>2</sup>, nw.Der.<sup>1</sup>, War.<sup>8</sup> Shr.<sup>1</sup> A little bit daffish, but that's a diel better than bein' too boud; Shr.<sup>2</sup> He's grow'd so daffish Hrf. Duncume Hist Hrj. (1804); Hrf.<sup>1</sup> (b) Shr.<sup>2</sup> (2, a) War.<sup>3</sup> He is a bit daffy. s.Wor.<sup>1</sup> (b) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> A soort o' decad daffy gess.

[5. Daffe or dastard, or he pat spekythe not yn tyme, Prompt. 6. I sal been halde a daf, a cokenay, Chaucer

C.T. A. 4208.]

DAFF, v.<sup>2</sup> Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Lin. [daf.] To frolic,

sport, jest; to talk nonsense.

Sc. When the lads used to daff with the lassies, Ochiltree Redburn (1895): Elg. By the stouk, the lad and lass, They daff, and touzle sair, Couper Poetry (1804) I. 151. Abd. It's now your time to daff a wee, Cock Strains (1810) I. 86. Per A' mind Hillocks daffin' wn' ye that nae wumman cud get a goon oot o' ye, IAN MACLAREN Auld Lang Syne (1895) 164. Rnf. In our play o' life's wee game, We'll daff at times as weel as them, Young Pictures (1865) 176. Ayr. What am I about; daffing till this tune here, Galt Sir A. Wylee (1822) xvi. Lnk. We'll lauch, an' daff, an' frisk, an' fling, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 113 Lth. The weans shall daff in their pranksome play, Ballantine Poems (1856) 24. Rxb She daffed awee wi's ic as ye, Riddell Poet Wks (1871) I. 131. Nhb. Daffin' wi' the hunter callants, Armstrong Wanny Blossoms (1876) 17. Dur. He's always daffin' on (AB.). nLin. She's alus daffin' i'steäd o' mindin' her wark

Hence (1) Daffer, sb. merriment; (2) Daffery, sb. gaiety, sportiveness, folly; (3) Daffing, (a) sb, see Daffery; (b) idle waste of sime in frivolous talking; (c) ppl. adj. playful, sportive, foolish; \*(4) Daffing green, sb. the

village green, where sports are held.

(I) Ayr. (J.M) (2) Sc. It's a browst your ain daffery did brew,
JAMIESON Pop. Ballads (1806) I. 299. Abd. Wha in her daffery had run o'er the score, Ross Helenore (1768) 98, ed 1812. 'Mid sic daffery and glaikin Baith god and priest were merry-makin', Tennant Papistry (1827) 19. (3, a) Sc. Sae folk ca'd us in their daffin' young Nick and auld Nick, Scott Rob Roy (1817) xxii Elg. She'll be a vera Sodom soon For deevilment an' daffin', Testes, Poems (1865) 163 Bnff. Your graceless daffin' lay aside, An' Wisdom's paths pursue, Taylor Poems (1787) 34. Abd. Tak' some thought, For whiles sic daffin's nae for nought, Cock Strains (1810) I. 86. Per. Gin she be young an' fu' o' daffin' she'll a' the mair need to be adveesed, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 76, ed. 1887. Fif. Father o' daffin, jaips, and jokes! Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 20. Sig. What daffin' was there, Wi' youths a' true-hearted and maidens so fair, Towers *Poems* (1885) 146. Dmb. Lea' aff yer daffin' and yer glee, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 16. Rnf. Whan e'er my face she

saw, Up her plaidin' coat she kiltit, An' in daffin' scowr'd awa, Picken Poems (1813) I 28 Ayr. Until wi' daffin weary grown, Burns Twa Dogs (1786) 1. 43, Since ye will hae sic daffin. ye maun time't yoursel', GAIT Sir A Wylie (1822) lxx. Lnk. We're nae sooner fools to give consent Than we our daffin and tint power repent. Ramsav Genile Shep. (1725) III III. Lth. Whare wad folk hae daffin if no' at a waddin? Strathesk Blinkbonny (ed. 1891) 178. e.Lth. Whan I thocht o' a' the steer an' the on gauns . . . an' the e.Lth. Whan I thocht o' a' the steer an' the on gauns...an' the daffin an' cheerin, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 215. Edb. The laughing, daffing, and hullabaloo that they were making, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xxiv. Peb. Ae night when laddies quat their daffin', Affleck Poet Wks. (1836) 121. Sik When a' your daffin's owne, Hogg Tales (1838) 154, ed. 1866. Rxb Cheery and chaste in their daffin and glee, Riddell Poet Wks. (1871) I 37. Dmf. Wi'dancing, sangs, and weel-tim'd daffin, The afternoon grew late wi'laughing, Mayne Siller Gun (1808) 55. Gall. Thinking more of daffing with Kate Allison, Crockett Grey Man (1896) xvi. Kcb The chiels wad meet in daffin, Davidson Seasons (1789) 16. Wgt. An' noo the daffin' a' was fled, As he passed frae the door, Fraser Wigdown (1877) 210. n.Cy. Border Gl. (Coll L L B.) Nhb Nae Intle daffin and gabbin, Richardson Borderer's Table-bk (1846) VII. 137; Nhb.¹ Cum. Ther's nae daffin' at the tryst, Glipin Ballads (1874) 3rd S and gabbin, Richardson Borderer's Lable-bk (1840) VII. 137; Nhb.¹ Cum. Ther's nae daffin' at the tryst, Gilfin Ballads (1874) 3rd S 204; Cum.¹ Lin. Streatfeild Lin. and Danes (1884) 324 [And with his merry daffing, He set them all a laughing, Halliwell Rhymes (1842) 225, ed. 1886] (b) Cum (J.Ar.) (c) Sc. 'Tis daffin to be vaunty, Ramsay Tea-Table Misc. (1724) I 20, ed 1871. Elg. The daffing lassie frae the loan Jeers at his weekly chin, Couper Poetry (1804) I. 67. Frf. There's no a soul on the hills but your many and thee defice and drawing guesses. Bankus Musician. Poetry (1804) I. 67. Frf. There's no a soul on the hills but you and me, and that daffing and drinking gypsies, Barrie Minister (1891) xxxiii. Sig. Those were the days—dear daffin' days, Towers Poems (1885) 187. Dmb. My laughing, daffing, charming Jean, Cross Disruption (1844) xxix. Dmf. Daffin' Dandy, fat and free, Quinn Heather (1863) 240. Gall He used to say to her in his daffing way, Crockett Moss-Hags (1895) iv. (4) Edb. Whan younkers leave the daffin green, Tint Quey (1796) 13

DAFF, adj.2 Lin. Also in form daffy sw Lin.1 [daf,

da.fi.] Doughy, damp, clammy. Cf. dough.

Lin. Streatfelld Lin. and Danes (1884) 324, Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹

How daffy the bread is! Bread is bad for anyone when it is so

DAFF, sb.2 w.Yks. (Hall.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A priest.

DAFFADILE, DAFFADOWNDILLY, see Daffodil.

DAFFANY, sb. Dev.4 The mezereon or spurge-flax, Daphne Mezereum.

 $\hat{\mathbf{D}}\mathbf{AFFEN}, v.$  Yks. [da fən.] To stun. See Daff,  $v.^1$  e.Yks. He daffened it, afooar he killed it, Nicholson Fik-Sp. (1889) 25; e.Yks.1

Hence (1) Daffener, sb. a stunning blow; (2) Daffening,

ady. bewildering, stupefying.
(I) e.Yks. Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 25; e Yks. Ah gav it a daffener wi speead. (2) e.Yks. Nicholson Flk-Sp (1889) 3;

DAFFER, sb. Dev. Cor. Also written dafer Cor. [dæ fə(r).] Small crockery-ware; a quantity of things. Cf. daffy.

n.Dev. Leetle Bob 'th bro't Nell zum daffer, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 66. Cor. Monthly Mag. (1810) I. 433, A brave [large] daffer, Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl; Cor. Bring the daffer [bring the tea-things, cups and saucers]; Cor. DAFFICK, see Daffock, sb. DAFFICONNOLL IN ACCOUNT.

DAFFICK, see Daffock, sb.<sup>2</sup>
DAFFIDOWNDILLY, see Daffodil.

DAFFINCH, sb. Dev. Also in forms dad., dap. [dæf., dæd., dæp-finf.] The chaffinch, Fringilla coelebs.
Dev. A Bideford boy picked up a dead cock chaffinch, and said that the only name he knew for it was 'dad-finch'; frequently called 'dap-finch,' Reports Provinc (1893). n.Dev. Swainson Birds (1885) 63; Sæine Gossip (1874) 142.

DAFFLE, sb. and v.<sup>1</sup> Lei. Nhp. War. [daff, dæff.]
1. sb. The wop used for cleaning the over before

1. sb. The mop used for cleaning the oven before baking. Lei., War.<sup>3</sup>
2. v. To make use of the 'daffle.'
Lei.<sup>1</sup> I stood an' daffled the oven. War.<sup>3</sup>

Hence (1) Daffler, sb. a mop used for cleaning the oven before baking; (2) Daffling iron, sb. a scraper used in an oven for the purpose of removing the wood-ashes; (3) pail, sb. the pail in which the 'daffle' is kept.

(1) Nhp. 1 A kind of mop, made of rags, attached to a long pole.

(2) Let. 1, War. 3 (3) Lei. 1

3. To do odd jobs, any sort of light work.

Lei. I've bin just dafflin' about all mornin'. War. 3 DAFFLE, v. 2 Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. Nhp. [da fl.]

1. To confuse, deafen. See Daff, v.<sup>1</sup>
n.Yks.<sup>1</sup> Ah's just that daffled wi that bairns' din, Ah's nac use o' ma heead, n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> ne.Yks.<sup>1</sup> It's oft varry dafilin when yan's putten oot o' t'way. e.Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1796) II 315 m.Yks.1, w.Yks.5

2. To be confused, become stupid. Of old people: to dote, to betray loss of memory and of the mental faculties. N.Cy.<sup>1</sup>, Nhb.<sup>1</sup>, Dur.<sup>1</sup>, s.Dur. (J E D), Wm. (J · H.) n.Yks.<sup>1</sup>; n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> He's failing fast and beginning to daffle; n.Yks.<sup>3</sup> e.Yks.

n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> He's failing tast and beginning to dame; n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> e.rks. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1796)

Hence (I) Daffler, sb. an old person in dotage; (2)

Daffling, ppl. adp. (a) mentally wandering, superannuated, silly; (b) perplexing; (c) flimsy of texture, limp; (3)

Dafflins, adp.; (4) Daffly, adp., see Daffling (a).

(I) N.Cy.<sup>1</sup> (2, a) n.Yks.<sup>3</sup> (b) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (c) Nhp <sup>1</sup> (3) n.Yks.

(F.K) (4) s.Dur. She's growin' varra daffly (J.E.D.) n.Yks.

T'awd man's nobbut daffly (I.W.); n.Yks.<sup>1</sup>; n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> He grows out a daffly ne.Yks (I.C.F.) quite daffly. ne.Yks (J C F.)

3. To waver; to change.

n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> The wind daffles about

4. Of fruit: to become bruised; to decay on the surface. Nhp. 1 Yellow mealy apples daffle most

DAFFLIN, vbl. sb. Nhb.1 [da:flin.] Fooling, merriment. See Daff, v.2

DAFFOCK, sb.1 n.Cy. Lan. Chs. [dafək] A slattern. n.Cy. Grose (1790); Coles (1677). Lan. Monthly Mag. (1815)
I. 127; While the cammed daffock an' this kestril of a schoolmaister wur agate o' feightin, Waugh Chim. Corner (1874) 162,
ed 1879, Lan. Whod a daffock hoo is! Chs. [Ray (1691).]

DAFFOCK, sb. 2 Sh. & Or.I. Also written daffick
Or.I. (Jam); daffack S. & Ork. [dafək] A wooden

water-pail; a coarse tub or trough in which the food of

cattle is put.

Sh.I. (Coll. L L.B.) Or.I. (JAM); (SAS.) S. & Ork.

[Gael. dabhach, a large tub (M. & D.); Ir. dabhach, a vat (FOLEY)

DAFFOCK, sb.3 Chs.18 [dafək.] A woman's dress that is too short.

that is too short.

DAFFODIL, sb. In gen. dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written daffadile Ayr. In forms daffadowndilly w.Yks¹⁴ Chs³ s Chs¹ Not.¹ Lei.¹ War³ e.An.¹ Dev.⁴; daffidowndilly s Not. Hrf.² Brks¹ Dor.¹; daffodilly Sc. Nhp.¹ Glo.¹; daffodowndilly w.Yks.¹ Shr.¹; daffondilly Hrt.; daffy Cum.¹ Nhp. Bck. Hmp.¹ Wil.¹; daffydilly Nhp.¹ War³ Hnt.; daffy down Lan.; daffydowndilly N.I.¹ Dur.¹ Cum¹ n.Yks. e.Yks.¹ w.Yks¹ Lan.¹ Chs.¹ Der.² nw.Der.¹ n.Lin.¹ s.Lin. Nhp.¹ Suf¹ Wil.¹ w.Som.¹

1. The daffodil, Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus.

Fif. Witchbells, . . . dear daffodilles, Kingcups, and spinks,

1. The daffodil, Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus.

Fif. Witchbells, ... dear daffodillies, Kingcups, and spinks, Tennant Papistry (1827) 9 Edb. A wheen pat-stuffs plantit there, An' daffodillies round its gair, Learnont Porms (1791) 183.

N.I.¹, Dur.¹ Cum. Rwoses, lilys an daffydow[n]dillys, Anderson Ballads (1805) 111, ed. 1840; Cum.¹, n.Yks. (G.M.T.), e.Yks.¹ W.Yks. Banks Wkfid. Wds (1865); w.Yks.¹ As yollo as a daffadowndilly, ii 296; w.Yks.⁴ Lan. A hondful o' daffydeawndillies, Clegg Sketches (1895) 108; Lan.¹, Chs.¹³, s.Chs.¹, Der.², nw.Der.¹, Not.¹, s.Not. (J.P.K.) n.Lin.¹ The fo'st flooers th' bairn seam'd to tak noatice on was th' daffy-doon-dillies. s.Lin. Eh, do look at these daffadowndillies; they'll do your eyes good to see. to tak noatice on was th' daffy-doon-dillies. s.Lin. Eh, do look at these daffadowndillies; they'll do your eyes good to see 'em (T.H.R.). Leil Nhp. Where daffies blaze and shine, Clare Remams (1873) 199; Nhp.¹ The wood daffodillies Have been found in our rambles when summer began, Clare MS. Poem. War.³, Shr.¹, Hrf.², Glo.¹, Oxf., Brks.¹, Bck. Hrt. There are heaps of spinks and wall flowers and daffondillies in the gardens, Tytler Logic Town (1887) 58. Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.¹, Nrf., Suf.¹, Sus. Wil. Slow Gl (1892); Wil.¹, Dor. (C.W.), Dor.¹, w.Som.¹ Dev. A 'andfull o' daffadowndillies as grows wild in these paarts, Phillpotts Dartmoor (1895) 41; Hewett Peas. Sp. (1892); Dev.⁴ [Daffy-down-dilly has come to town, In a yellow petticoat and a green gown, Halliwell Rhymes (1842) 308, ed. 1886.]

2. The mezereon or spurge-flax, Daphne Mezereum. Yks Daffadowndilly, a name of the mezereon, from contam. of the Gr. name Daphne with daffodil (B. & H.).

3. The snake's-head fritullary, Fritullaria Meleagris.

3. The snake's-head fritillary, Fritillaria Meleagris.

Hmp. Daffodil, Daffy, and Daffy-down-dilly (H C.M.B.); Hmp. 1

4. Fig. A silly, showy woman; a delicate, effeminate

Ayr. He, it seems, drew up with that little-worth, demure daffodil, Miss Scarborough, GALT Provost (1822) xxxvii, All hitherto, however, had been moderation compared to the daffadile of vanity which she was now seen, ib. Ann. Parish (1821) xxxviii, Yon daffodil, your brother, ib. Sir A. Wylie (1822) lxiv.

DAFFY, sb. Ken. [dæfi.] A large number or quantity.

Ken. A rale daffy of people (G.B.); Ken. A rare daffy of people. DAFFY, DAFFY-DILLY, DOWN, see Daffodil. DAFT, adj. In gen. dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel.

and Eng. [daft, dæft] 1 witted, mad. Cf. daff, adj. 7. 1. Silly, stupid, foolish, half-

witted, mad. Cf. daff, adj. 7.

Sc. Think no more of this daff business, Scott Waverley (1814)
xii. Mry. This the land abounding in daft folks, Hay Linte (1851)
12. Elg. Sing oot, La Teste, ye daft hair-brained, Tester Poems (1865) 161. Biff. He saw that she was either drunk, or daft, or something worse, Smiles Natur (1876) iv. Abd. Never will I fling awa that, Daft though I be, Still Cottar's Sunday (1845) 136. Kcd. Ye're either fey or daft, Grant Lays (1884) 21 Frf. But you've lost a' your daft capers o' singing and lauching, Barrie Minister (1801) xxiii. Per. No. I'm no daft; ye needga he feared But you've lost a' your daft capers o' singing and lauching, Barrie Minister (1891) xxIII. Per. No, I'm no daft; ye needna be feared, IAN MACLAREN Biner Bush (1895) 273. Fif He's a daft man, Marget, Robertson Provost (1894) 29. Dmb. Ye may be as daft as ye like in a' ither things—but in this ye maun act like a wyse man, Cross Disruption (1844) II. Rnf. I'm countit either daft or donnert, Picken Poems (1813) I 125 Ayr. It signified not whether the parties were deemed douce or daft, Galt Su A Wylie (1822) viii. Link. Daft gowk! I'll hae to get some ither, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 36. e.Lth. Daft folk an' paupers will be settin up a cry for't neist, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 80. Edb. There I sat, ... Half fou, half daft, half doited, McDowall Poems (1839) 40 Sik. Noo daft aboot the glorious Three Days, Chr. North Noctes (ed 1856) III. 339. Dmf. Oor Gasstown coop are settin up a cry for't neist, Hunter J. Inwice (1895) 80. Edd. There I sat, . . . Half fou, half daft, half doited, M°Dowall Poems (1839) 40 SIk. Noo daft aboot the glorious Three Days, Chr. North Noctes (ed 1856) III. 339. Dmf. Oor Gasstown coop are loudly cryin' Oot against sage Dan for na daft flyin', Quinn Heather (1863) 57 Kcb. O' a' sic daft gowks I'm a scorner, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 177. Wgt. A man called James Neilson, familiarly styled, 'Daft Jamie Neilson,' Fraser Wigtown (1877) 229 N.I.', N Cy.¹ Nhb. Thou'll drive me daft, aw often dreed, Wilson Pitman's Pay (1843) 8, Nhb.¹ Dur. Bellasys, Bellasys, daft was thy sowel, Denham Tracts (ed. 1892) I. 96; Dur¹ e.Dur.¹ They're the daftest things a child can have, to pfay with. Lakel. Ellwood (1895). Cum. Daft barnish trick (J Ar.); Daft Fred i' the nuik, like a hawf-rwoasted deevil, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) 67 Wm. She war ten hundred thoosand times dafter en aald Watty hissel, Robison Aald Taales (1882) 8, He's daft ower t'lasses (B K.). n.Yks. Daft Hannah's speeach wad be quite fulle' leet, Castillo Poems (1878) 52, n.Yks.¹, n.Yks.² As daft as a goose; n.Yks.³ ne.Yks.² What's ta stannin' leeakin seea daft for le Yks. He hez sike daft ways, Nicholson Flb-Sp. (1889) 45; Marshall Rur. Econ. (1788); e.Yks.¹ Oaft as a deear-nail' and 'reeal daft' are superlative forms of daftness. w.Yks. Tha'll find noa doctors... E'er made as monny deead or daft As Gin an' Rum, Hartley Ditt. (1873) 58; w.Yks.² Lan. She's noan so daft as to offer 'em to me, Rupnett Lower's (1877) xii: Lan.¹ Come sharpen up mon, thee as monny deead or daft As Gin an' Rum, HARTLEY Ditt. (1873) 58; w.Yks.<sup>235</sup> Lan. She's noan so daft as to offer 'em to me, BURNETT Lowrie's (1877) xii; Lan.¹ Come sharpen up mon, thas looks as if thae'rt daft. n.Lan.¹, nw.Der.¹, Not.¹, n.Lin.¹ s.Lin. You daft critter, ger out o' mi waa (T.H.R.). Lei.¹, Nhp.¹ War. Never see such a daft thing (W.H.); War.³ s.Pem. Laws Little Eng. (1888) 420. Brks.¹, e.An.¹ Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 84; (E.M.) e.Suf. He is gone daft (F.H.). Cor. Bein'a daft body, ... niver doubts but 'tes the same as she laid, 'Q.' Troy Town (1888) xiii.

Hence (I) Daft.head shear idiot a fool: (2) Daft.

'Q.' Troy Town (1888) xm.

Hence (1) Daft-head, sb. an idiot, a fool; (2) Daft-headed, adj. foolish; (3) Daftish, adj. somewhat slow of intellect, stupid; (4) Daft-like, adj. foolish, dull-witted, mad, absurd; (5) Daftly, (a) adj. weak-minded, foolish; (b) adv. foolishly; (c) adv. merrily, gaily; (6) Daftness, sb. (a) foolishnese, dullness; (b) drollery, fun; (7) Dafty or Daftie, sb. an idiot, imbecile; a madman.

(1) n.Yks.² e.Yks. Nicholson Fik-Sp (1889); e.Yks.¹ MS. add. (TH.) (2) n.Yks.² It was a daft-heeaded deed. (3) Sc. (Jam.) Abd. Yet though there be a daftish clan, Douce bodies sudna mind them, Still Cottar's Sunday (1845) 174. Cum.³ He's nobbut rayder daftish, aa think, 6. n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² A daftish dizzy soort o' body. e.Yks. Nicholson Fik-Sp. (1889). (4) Sc. Sic a daft-like thing, Scott Antiquary (1816) iv. ne.Sc. It wud be a daft-like thing for me to forsake a comfortable hame, Grant Keckleton, 14. Frf. Nane can check the daftlike tales they tell, Morison Poems Frf. Nane can check the daftlike tales they tell, Morison Poems

(1790) 127. Per. Ilka daftlike clash 'at ony donnart haverel may set rinnin', Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 186, ed. 1887. Fif. That's a daft-like question to speer at a body, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 124. Dmb It wad be a daftlike thing for a body, Cross *Dis* 124. Dmb it wad be a dafflike thing for a body, Cross Disruption (1844) v. Ayr. Ony thing we have requeeshted that's daft-like, just shape it roon to something else, Service Dr. Disguid (ed. 1887) 21. Link. That daft-like word 'Imph'm,' Nicholson Idyils (1870) 51. Lth. It was dafflike to have guns an' bayonets an' swords, Strathesk Blinkbonny (ed. 1891) 141. Edb. Look'd an unco daft-like match, Liddle Poems (1821) 228. Gall But gaun straight on wi'her daft-like story, Crockett Cleg Kelly (1896) xxiv. N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ That was a daft-like trick, noo. n.Yks.² That was a daft-like job. e.Yks. Nicholson File-Sp. (1889); e.Yks.¹ (5.4) Wm. Tellin vah some o'Len daft-like Store, Died (1880) pt. 11. 44. (b) Sc. Some other chief may daftly sing That kens but little of the thing, Ramsay Whs (1800) I. 143 (Jam.). Bnff. An' daftly sworn to join the convent crew, Taylor Poems (1787) 75 Dmf. Ye shouldna talk sae daftly now, Shennan Tales (1831) 72. (c) Kcb. Toddling lammies o'er the lawn Did daftly fi isk and play, DAVIDSON Seasons (1789) 48 (JAM.). (6, a) Sc. (JAM.) Ayr To me it has aye seemed the daftness of daftness, Service Dr. Duguid (ed. 1887) 109; But, Jenny, can you tell us of any instance of his daftness? Galt Entail (1822) lv. Cum. Rough hardship at sea and daftness at heam, 36. Wm. I wes niver larnt sick daftness, CLARKE Spec Dial., Jonny Shippard's Journa (ed. 1866) 15. n.Yks. That talk's nowt but daftness (I W.), n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> e.Yks. Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889); e.Yks.<sup>1</sup> MS. add (T.H.) (b) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> He's on t'way with his daftness ageean. Let's hee neean o'your daftness, as more of your labes. (a) Per A laddle who described him as, a t'way with his daftness ageean. 'Let's hae neean o' your daftness,' no more of your jokes. (7) Per. A laddie who described him as a 'daftie,' IAn MACLAREN K. Carnegie (1896) 183 Nhb. Ay, it's reet, thoo daftie, thoo, Tynedale Tyke Stud (1896) v; Nhb. Ye'll hit somebody, ye dafty Wm. And as aw' hen-peckt dafties mun du as they're bid, Bowness Studies (1868) 29; Len wes nivver nowt bet a born dafty, Spec. Dial. (1880) pt. ii. 42. n Yks. (I.W); n.Yks. 2 e.Yks. Nicholson Fik-Sp. (1889); e.Yks. 2

2. Phr. (1) a daft Watty, (2) a dafty Whatty, a blockhead, a silly, awkward person; (3) like daft, madly, wildly.

(1) Cum. They threw stour i'my e'en, and caw'd me daft Watty, (I) Cum. They threw stour 1' my e'en, and caw'd me daft Watty, ANDERSON Ballads (1805) 61, ed 1881 Wm. He wes nivver nowt else bet a reg'lar daft Watty, Spec. Dial. (1880) pt 11 41; She'll think Ise the daftest watty et ivver was seen, Taylor Sketches (1882) 6. n.Yks. This lad's a regler daftwatty (W.H); Leeds Merc. Suppl (Dec. 20, 1890). (2) e.Yks. Shut thi gob, thoo dafty whatty, Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 94. (3) Sc. Dance like daft, unto the tune, T Scott Poems (1793) 349; Baith east an' west I glowered like daft, Vedder Poems (1842) 90. Frf. She lap like daft aboon them a', Morison Poems (1790) 15 Rnf. My minning grat like daft, Rnf Harp. (1819) 129. Lth. Like daft the fiddlers elbows now Were gaun wi' quickest motion, Bruce Poems (1813) II. 67.

3. Giddy, frivolous, frolicsome; thoughtless. See Daff, v.<sup>2</sup>
Sc. They were daft callants, Scott St. Ronan (1824) 1 Abd. Whaever's daft to-day, it sets na you, Ross Helenore (1768) 129, ed 1812. Fff. What are the people saying about her? daft things, Barrie Minister (1891) ix. Per. Douce i' the mornin', daft at e'en, Haliburton Ochil Idylls (1891) 133 Rnf. Tho' young and daft, yet wedlock's band Will wear me wise. Rnf. Haip. (1819) 163 Ayr. Or maybe, in a frolic daft, To Hague or Calais taks a waft, Burns Twa Dogs (1786) 1. 155. Lnk. Daft are your dreams, as daftly wad ye hide Your well-seen love, Ramsay Genlle Slep. (1725) 22, ed. 1783. Lth. Swankin' burkies, daft wi' glee, Smith Merry Bridal (1866) 2 Dmf. And what was dafter, Their pawky mithers and their dads Came trotting after, Mayne Siller Gun (1808) 13. Gall. It canna be for good that he's grown godly and she's grown daft, Nicholson Hist. Tales (1843) 365. Kcb. Come down to laugh, and play, and sport with a daft bairn, Rutherford Lett. (1660) No. 285. n.Cy. Border Gl. (Coll L.B.). Cum. Youth's ower offen daft and flirty, Gwordie Greenup Yance a Year (1873) 22. n.Yks. Tlass has gaen clean daft. She weean't mahnd her ann neeam lang, a' this gate. 3. Giddy, frivolous, frolicsome; thoughtless. See Daff, v.2 mahnd her ain neeam lang, a' this gate.

mahnd her am neeam lang, a' this gate.

Hence (I) Daft-days, sb. pl. days of mirth and amusement, Yuletide; (2) Daftrie, sb. fun, mirth; cf. daffery. (1)Sc. At Yule, when the daft-days are fairly set in, Vedder Poems (1842) 79; Ay, ay—they were daft days thae, Scott Antiquary (1816) xxi. Edb. The bard, wha sang o' Hallow-fair, The Daft Days, and Leith Races, New Year's Morning (1792) 7. (2) Bnfil. 4. Fond, dotting; extremely eager. Also used as adv. Sc. Driving them [the tawpies] daft wi' ribands, Scott St. Ronan (1824) xv Abd. Fair ia' the women! they're dait aboot Jim, Ogg Willie Waly (1873) 199. Kcd. The lads they noo were

nearly daft To get hersel', Jamie Muse (1844) 13. Lth. She's daft about brackens the noo, Strathesk More Bits (ed. 1885) 134 n.Cy. (K) Cum. He's fairly daft about her. n.Yks. She's daft

n.Cy. (K) Cum. He's fairly data about her. In. Yks. She's dairly yet on her cawf, Meriton Praise Ale (1684) 1 33
5. Timid, daunted. See Daff, v.¹
n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.² Wm. Thears nae wonder he was rader daft, Taylor Sketches (1882) 3 e.Yks. Thompson Hist. Welton (1869) 170. w.Yks. Dict. Batley Dial. (1860) 7; Scatcherd Hist Morley (1830) Gl.; w.Yks.¹ We gen combine 'fondin' with it and say 'a daft fondlin' [a cowardly blockhead]. n.Lin.¹ A child looks daft when it is bewildered, scared, or unable to answer a question answer a question.

Hence (1) Dafted, adj. timid, frightened; (2) Daftish,

ady sheepish, rather timid.

(r) w.Yks. Dict. Batley Dial. (1860) 7; SCATCHERD Hist.

Moiley (1830) Gl n.Lin. (2) w.Yks., Der 2, War. (JRW.)

DAFT, DAFTER, see Daff, v. 1, Daughter.

DAFT, DAFTER, see Daff, v.¹, Daughter.

DAG, sb¹ and v.¹ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Oxf. Brks, Hnt. e.An. Ken. Som. Cor. Written dagg Chs.²³ n.Yks.¹ [dag, dæg.] 1. sb. Dew; pl. dewdrops.

N.Cy.¹, Lan.¹ Chs.³ Common War.² s War.¹ There's been a nice flop of dag. Brks. (W H.Y.), e An.¹, Cmb. (W M.B.) Nrf. My hid is filled wi' dew, and my locks wi' the dags o' the night, Gillett Spg. Sol (1860) v 2; Glyde Garland (1872) 11, Nrf.¹ Suf. Rainbird Agric. (1819) 290, ed 1849; e An. Dy. Times (1892) e.Suf. (F H.), Suf.¹ Ess. The grass was dry frum dag, Clark J. Noakes (1839) st. 23; Gl. (1851); Ess.¹ Ken. (K.) s.Cy. Ray (1691); Grose (1790).

2. Hoar-frost. Cum. (W.K.)

2. Hoar-frost. Cum. (W.K.)

3. A drizzling rain.

Sc. (JAM.) Sh.I. (Coll. LLB), JAROBSEN Norsk in Shetl. (1897) 73 N.Cy. 1 Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 2; It fare to be only a dag or a smur (W.WS.); Nrf. 1 A shower of rain is called 'a dag for the turnips.'

Le only a dag of a smir (W. W. S.); Nr. A snower of rain is called 'a dag for the turnips.'

Hence (I) Dag of rain, (2) — of wet, phr. a slight, misty shower; thick, small rain.

(I) e.An. Nr. Miller & Skertchiy Fenland (1878) iv, (A.G.); Nr. 1 (2) n.Cy. Dagg o' weet, Border Gl. (Coll. L L B.)

4. A heavy shower. Bnff. 1, Ayr. (Jam.), Ant. (W.H.P.)

5. A fog or mist. Sh.I. (W.A.G.), s. & w.Sc. (Jam.)

6. v. To drizzle, to bedew, to rain.

N.Cy 1 Nhb 1 It's daggin on. n. Yks. 1, ne.Lan. 1, e An. 1, Nr. 1

Hence (I) Dagged, pp. (a) bedewed; (b) soaked with liquor, drunk; (2) Dagging, ppl. adj., (3) Daggly, (4)

Daggy, adj. of the weather: wet, drizzly, misty, rainy.

(I, a) Ess. (W.W.S.) (b) n.Cy. (Hall.) [Ray Prov (1678) 87]

(2) Nhb. It's daggin weather. n.Yks. 2 'A fine dagging rain,' a light refresher of the ground. (3) Nhb. 1 n.Yks. 2 A daggly dew. w Yks. 1 Here's a daggly mornin. s.Chs. 1 It wiz daag'h i)th mau'rnin, ûn wi kûd)nû gy'et ûmûng dhû ee [It was daggly i' th' mornin', an'we couldna get among the hee]. War. 2 Shr. 1; Shr. 2 Meety daggly weather like. (4) Sc. (Jam.) Lth. This daggy day will serve to foster Love for the mornin', Ballantine Poems (1856)

24; The bare-fitted bairnies... Tot ower the causey, sae slippy no day the land the server of the mornin', Ballantine Poems (1856) will serve to loster Love for the mornin, Dallantine Foems (1050) 24; The bare-fitted bairnies... Tot ower the causey, sae slippy an' daggy, 1b. 22. N.Cy., Nhb. Dur. It's a neesty daggy socert o' neet, Egglestone Betty Podkins' Lett. (1877) 1; Dur. Lour's solution. It's a nasty daggy day (J.E.D.). Cum. The weather is turn'd monstrous daggy, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) 9; Cum. Lan. It's varia daggy to-day. e-An., Nrf. 17. To expend to water with the honds to down as lines.

7. To sprinkle water with the hand; to damp, as linen,

&c. See Deg(g.

n Yks.¹ Gan an' dag thae claithes, Marget; n.Yks.² e.Yks.

MARSHALL Rur. Econ. (1796) II. 315; A housewife also dags the dried clothes previous to folding and ironing them, Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 59; e. Yks. Dag cawsey afoor thoo sweeps it! m.Yks. Also used as sb., a large drop of water. w.Yks. (S.P.U.) Lan. To dag a garden is to water it, Grose (1790) MS. add. (P.) Shr 1 Send the onder's bayte to the leasow, an' dag them clo'es afore yo' go'n to milk. Hence Dagged, pp. damped. n.Yks.2, m.Yks.1

8. To run thick.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). n.Yks.2

n.Cy. Grose (1790). n.yrs.<sup>2</sup>
Hence Dagged, pp. dotted with colour. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>
To trail in the dew, wet, or mire; to bedraggle.

Lan. Sam, just lift his coost laps up, or thou'll have 'em dagged 1' th' sond, Brierley Waverlow (1884) 13; Lan.<sup>1</sup> ne.Lan.<sup>1</sup>, e.Lan.<sup>1</sup>, Chs.<sup>123</sup>, s.Chs.<sup>1</sup> s.Stf. Her skirts wun dagged all round, Pinnock Blk. Cy. Ann. (1895). Lei.<sup>1</sup> Nhp.<sup>1</sup> How your gown dags. War.<sup>2</sup>,

War.<sup>5</sup> How you've dagged your frock w.Wor.<sup>1</sup>, se.Wor.<sup>1</sup> Shr.<sup>1</sup> Molly, w'y dunna yo' 'oud yore petticoats up out o' the sludge; yo' bin daggin 'em 'afe way up yore legs Cor.<sup>1</sup> Her dress is dagging in the mud; Cor 2

Hence (1) Dagged, ppl. adj. (a) splashed with dirt, bedraggled; (b) weary; (2) Dagged-ass, a slatternly woman; (3) Dagged skirted, ppl. adj. wet or mudbespattered; also slatternly; (4) Dagg-tail, sb. a slattern,

Siut; see also Daggle-tail.

(1, a) n Cy. Grost (1700) MS add. n Yks¹ She's getten her sko'ts finely dagged. s.Wor. (H.K.), Shr.², Nrf.¹ w Som¹ Applied to clothes ragged at the bottom, as of a woman's skut or a man's trousers. (b) Glo. Lysons Vulgar Tongue (1868) 47, Glo¹ (2) w Som.¹ A common term of contempt for a woman whose skirt is jagged and foul at the lower edge. (3) Lan. They sen hoos a dagg'd-skirted wean, Tim Bobbin View Dial. (1740) 40. (4) s.Lan. Bamford Dial (1854). slut; see also Daggle tail.

10. To droop or hang down.

w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> As curtains, when they hang unevenly. Nhp<sup>1</sup> Cor.<sup>1</sup> That tree is dagging with fruit; Cor.<sup>2</sup>

[I. ON.  $d\phi gg$  (mod. gen. daggar), dew (Vigfusson).] DAG,  $sb.^2$  and  $v^2$  Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms day- m.Yks.<sup>1</sup>; deg Wm. [dag, dæg, deg.]

1. sb. A small projecting stump of a tree.

Nrf¹ Dor. Gl. (1851); Dor.¹ Dev. A cutting, gen. of withy, for planting in hedges, &c. 'I shall plant th' 'adge wai' withy

dags,' Reports Provinc. (1895). 2. Of a sheaf of corn or reed: the end opposite to the ears. Of a faggot of wood: the end having the biggest sticks. Of a single branch: the stem end. Gen. in comb.

Dag-end. Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873). w Som. Thee art a purty fool to load, art-n? Why thee's a put the sheaves back-n-vore, way the dag-een

towards the middle

3. A mining tool; an axe.

Dev. (Hall) Cor. And picks and gads, and showls, and dags,
TREGELLAS Tales (1865) 16; Next he tried the dag, and Mounster
said it strook fire, and the dag never made the least mark in the
crust, Hunt Pop. Rom. w. Eng. (1865) I. 98; Cor. 12

4. A leathern latchet. Lan. 1

5. A lock of clotted wool which hangs at the tail of a sheep. Ken.1

6. Comp. (1) Dag-locks, (a) the coarse wool of sleep about the hinder parts, matted together by wet and dirt; also called Tag-locks; (b) the matted hair of long-eared dogs; (c) applied to men with long, curling hair, or beard which is unkempt; (2) -wool, see -locks (a).

which is unkempt; (2) -wool, see -locks (a).

(1, a) Yks. My lambs new gowns shall bear thee, No daglocks shall ere come near thee, Two Yks. Lovers, 244. m.Yks.\(^1\), Lan\(^1\) Mid. There are graziers, keeping perhaps some thousand sheep, of different descriptions, who will make up a pack or two of dag-locks yearly, Marshall Rur. Econ (1796) I. 402 Lei.\(^1\), Nhp\(^1\), war.\(^3\), s.War.\(^1\) ne.Wor. Used by saddlers for stuffing saddles, &c. (J. W. P.) Oxf.\(^1\) MS. add. Brks. (W.H. Y.), Hnt. (T. P. F.), Nrf.\(^1\) s.Cy. Gross (1790). Ken. (K.) (b) War.\(^3\) See the dag-locks are combed out of the dog's ears. (c) ib. It would improve him to cut his dag-locks.

(2) Ken.\(^1\) [Kennett Par. Antiq. (1695).]

7. A rag. Ken. (HALL.)

8. A sharp, sudden pain: also, a thrust with a stick

8. A sharp, sudden pain; also, a thrust with a stick. w.Yks.<sup>5</sup>, Not. (L.C M.) Nhp. Grose (1790) MS. add. (C.); Nhp.<sup>2</sup> Bdf. (HALL)

9. A chilblain. See Childag.

Hmp. Wise New Forest (1883) 281. Dor. 1

10. A boys' game with tops, in which the aim of each is to strike, and, if possible, split the others' tops by 'dagging' at them with the sharp spike of his own. Hence Daggin. top, an ordinary spinning or peg-top, used in the above game. s.Not. (J.P.K.)

11. A daring feat amongst boys.

Chs. 'I'll do thy dags' is the name of a boy's game provocative of all kinds of mischief. w.Mid. (W.P.M.) w.Som. To 'set a dag' is to perform some feat in such a way as to challenge imitation; such as walking along a round pole across a deep canal; or diving off from a considerable height. It is very common in such a case for the leader to say to his companions 'Dhae ur-z u dag vaur ee' [there's a dag for you—1 e. there is a feat—do that if you can].

12. Phr. to have or make a dag at, to attempt a thing in a haphazard way, to have 'a shot' at.

Der. A lot on em's at it, ... so I mun ha' a bit of a dag, Wkly. Tel. (Dec. 22, 1894) 12 s.Not. I hadn't a notion how to do it, so I just made a dag at it. Jack's going to be a farmer now; he's had a dag at most things (J.P.K.).

13. v. To dart or shoot, as a sudden pain; also, to thrust

at, to stab, sting.

Sc. To shoot, let fly (JAM.). Cum. I'se freeten't o' bees, they dag me sair (E.W.P.). Wm. (J.M.) s.Not. He dagged at me with his knife, but didn't touch me (J.P.K.). Nhp. Grose (1790) MS. add. (C.) n.Wil. (G E D.)

Hence Dagging, ppl. adj. Of pain: shooting. w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> Nhp. Grose (1790) MS. add. (C.) Bdf. (J.W.B.) 14. Comp. (1) Dag-durk, a dirk for stabbing; (2) prick,

14. Comp. (I) Dag-durk, a dirk for stabbing; (2) -prick, a triangular spade.
(1) n Sc. Wi' his ain dag-durk sae sair as she dang him, Buchan Ballads (1828) I. 24, ed 1875 (2) Nrf.¹, e.Cy. (Hall.)
15. Fig. To desire eagerly, to long to do a thing.
Cor. I'm daggin to git drunk, T. Towser (1873) 142; 'Tisa question I've a-been daggin to ax'ee, 'Q.' Three Ships (1890) ve; He could see he was daggin to go, Lowry Wreckers, 137; Cor.²; Cor.³ That dogs ware daggan to fight.

dogs ware daggan to faight.

16. To cut off the clots of wool, dirt, &c., from the hind parts of sheep. Lan., Oxf., Ken.

Hence (1) Dagging, wbt. sb the act of removing clots of wool, dirt, &c., from the hind quarters of sheep; (2) Daggings, sb. pl. the clotted wool which is clipped off from sheep which have had the 'scour'; (3) Daggingshears sh shears were the or shears when the clothed wool which is clipped off from sheep which have had the 'scour'; (3) Dagging-theory shears when the clothed wool which is clipped off the state of the court in the court is the court of the clothed wool which is clipped off the state of the court is the court in the court is the court is the court in the court in the court is the court in the court in the court in the court is the court in t shears, sb pl shears used for cutting away the 'dags' or dirty parts of a sheep's fleece.

(1) Lan., War. Morton Cyclo. Agric. (1863). (2) w.Som. 1 (3)

w.Yks.2

17. To fit with a tag. Hmp. Holloway.

DAG,  $sb^3$  Obs. Sc. Nhb. Der. Ken. Also written dags Sc. (Jam.) Der. Ken.; and in form deg Sc. (Jam.)

1. A gun or pistol; a hand-gun.

Sc. (Jam.) Lnk. Who oft, as in the lion's jaws, With 'dag and dagger' threatened was, Murpoch Dorc Lyre (1873) 4 N.Cy.<sup>1</sup>

Hauves shot with a dag into the arms Doleful News from Edb (1641) He was shot with a dag into the arme, Doleful News from Edb. (1641).

Nhb. My dag, with the case, and all things thereto belonging, Welford Hist. News XVI Cent. 377. Der. The daggs and all things weare preparde, Jewitt Ballads (1867) 175. Bdf. (J.W.B.), Ken. 1 2. Comp. (1) Dag-head, (2) man, the hammer, snap, or dog-head of a gun or pistol.

(1) Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy. The part of the cock of a gun which holds the fint is 'the dag-head.' (2) Sc. (JAM.)

[Pistolet, a pistolet, a dag, or little pistol, Cotgr.]

DAG, sb. Sh. & Or.I. [dag.]

Sh.I. Goden dag til dora [good day to you], Jakobsen Norsk in Shell (1897) II. S. & Ork.

2. Comp. (I) Daglie, twilight: (a) the evening twilight,

2. Comp. (1) Daglie, twilight: (a) the evening twilight, (b) the dawn of day; (2) set, the end of twilight. (1, a) Sh.I. Dageli, the decline of day, dusk, Jakobsen ib. 23. (b) S. & Ork. (2) S. & Ork. (2) S. & Ork. (3) Sh. (4) Sh. (4) Sh. (5) Sh. (5) Sh. (6) Sh. (6) Sh. (6) Sh. (6) Sh. (7) Sh. (8) Sh. (1) Sh. (8) Sh. (1) Sh.

DAG, sb. 5 Sh.I. A woollen mitten used by fishermen to protect their hands from the cold, and from the friction

of the line. S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>
DAG, v.<sup>2</sup> Sc. Yks. [dag.]
imprecation: 'confound!' 1. Used in imp. as an

Bnff. Dag (or dags) you! [confound you!] w.Yks. Daggit!

[dash it 1]

2. Phr. Dag on't! (dagont), a mild expletive.

Abd. Known, but raie (G.W). Frf. 'Da-a-a' began the Dominie, and then saved his reputation by adding 'gont.' The derivation of the word dagont has puzzled many, but here we seem to have it, Barrie Tommy (1896) xxxv. Fif But, dagont, when I got to the other side, he was na to be seen, Robertson Provost (1894) 51. Ayr. Dagont! I'm no saying but ye may be bath

(1894) 51. Ayr. Dagont! I'm no saying but ye may be baith richt, Johnston Glenbuckie (1889) 17.

DAG, see Dig, v.

DAG-DAW, sb. Sc. The jackdaw (?).

n.Sc. Wi' your bonnet blue ye think ye're braw, But I ken nae use for it at a', But be a nest to our dag daw, Buchan Ballads, II.

143, ed. 1875. Per. (G.W.)

**DAGE**, sb, and v. Sc. n.Cy. Cum. [Not known to our correspondents.] 1. sb. A trollop; a dirty, mismanaging woman. Rxb. (Jam.) 2. v. To trudge. Cum. (Hall.) 3. To thaw. n.Cy. (ib.)

DAGG, see Dag, sb.18

DAGGENS, sb. pl. Cor.<sup>2</sup> Also written daggins. [dægənz.] Lots; abundant crops.

DAGGER, sb.<sup>1</sup> Nhb Yks. Lan. Nhp. Glo. Also Som. Dev. [da·gə(r), dæ·gə(r).]

1. In comp. (1) Daggermoney, a sum of money formerly paid to the justices of assize on the Northern Circuit, to provide arms and other security against marauders; (2) -s-drawd, (3) -drawings,

at enmity.
(i) N.Cy. 1 Nhb. 1 The payment was continued until the route of the judges was altered a few years ago. (2) w.Som.¹ Dhai bee rig·lur dag urz-drau d [they are regularly at daggers-drawn]. (3) Nhp.²

2. Phr. Sword and dagger, an exercise formerly much used in the West. See Backsword.

Som., Dev. The dagger is a stick guarded with a basket, used

for defence, Grose (1790) MS. add.

Hence phr. to be down daggered, to be daunted and confounded, and unable to keep up the dagger hand. 1b. 3. pl. In plant-names. (1) the broad straight leaves of the yellow flag, Iris Pseudacorus; (2) the sword-grass,

Poa aguatica.

(1) Lan. Science Gossip (1882) 164; (G E.D.) w.Som. Dev Grose (1790) MS add (M.); Dev. (2) Som. W. & J. Gl (1873); Friend Gl. (1882).

4. pl. Icicles, so called from their pointed appearance. Nhp. 12, Glo. (W.H. C.), Glo. See Daglet.

5. The piece of wood poiled degrandly to the bearing the

5. The piece of wood nailed diagonally to the bars in the middle of a rail or gate.

n.Yks. (I.W.) e.Yks. The third thinge belonginge to a barre is a dagger, which goeth straight downe the middle of the spelles,

a dagger, which goeth straight downe the middle of the spelles, Best Rur. Econ. (1641) 15.

DAGGER, sb.<sup>2</sup> Yks. Also in form degger w.Yks. [da·gə(r), de·gə(r).] Used gen. in the phr. What the dagger . . . ? an expression of astonishment. Also Daggerment. Cf. dag, v.<sup>8</sup>
w.Yks. What the dagger do you mean! Yks. N & Q. (1888) II.
112; Watson Hist. Hifx. (1775) 536; 'The degger it is!' sed Sammy, Hartley Seets Yks. and Lan. (1895) vi; w.Yks.<sup>8</sup> By dagger! w.Yks.<sup>4</sup>

DAGGIN, see Dagone.

DAGGLE, v. Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lei.
Nhp. War. Shr. Glo. Oxi. e.An. Ken. Som. Dev. Also in
form daigle Fif.; deggle ne.Yks. [dargl, dærgl, dærgl,] 1. To drizzle, rain continuously, pour in torrents. Also

used fig. See Dag, v.1

Ayr. (Jam.) Lth. The day daggles on—an' but few are seen,

Save them wha maun seek a hame in the street, Ballantine

Poems (1856) 23.

2. To trail in the wet or dirt.

2. To trail in the wet or dirt.

N.Cy.<sup>1</sup>, ne.Yks.<sup>1</sup> Chs. The fox was foinly daggled, WARBURTON Hunting Sngs. (1860) 96; Chs.<sup>8</sup>, Lei.<sup>1</sup>, Nhp.<sup>1</sup>, War.<sup>23</sup> Oxf.<sup>1</sup>

Dhee ast dag'ld dhu tail u dhuuy gyuuwn, 'uwevuur [Thee 'ast daggled th' tail o' thy gown, awever]. e.An.<sup>2</sup>, Som. (W.F.R.)

Hence (1) Daggled, pp. wet or dirtied by mud, &c.;
(2) Daggle-tailed, ppl. adj. of a woman whose skirts have been trailed in the mud; slatternly; (3) Daggling, prp. trailing in the wet

trailing in the wet.

(1) N.Cy<sup>1</sup>, Der<sup>1</sup> Oxf. MS. add. Nrf. (2) Chs.<sup>2</sup>, Shr.<sup>2</sup> n.Dev. Thek gurt... daggle-tealed jade, Exm. Crtshp (1746) l 501. (3) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> 'Trailing and daggling,' said of a person walking in a shower.

3. To cut off matted clots of wool from the hinder parts

of a sheep. See Belt, v.2; cf. dag, v.2 16.

War. Learnington Courier (Mar. 6, 1897); War.2, s War 1

4. Comp. (1) Daggle-locks, clots of matted wool round a sheep's hind quarters; see Dag-locks; (2) tail, a word of contempt for a woman who does not keep herself tidy

about the lower part of her apparel; a slattern.
(1) Shr.<sup>1</sup> (2) w.Yks. I'll not go there a daggletail, Dolly's Gaon (1855) 10. Lan. Hoor no daggletail, aw'll uphowdte, Tim Bobbin View Dial (1740) 27. s.Lan. (S W.) Der. An ill-mannert daggletail of a woman, V\*ARD David Grieve (1892) III. 259. Not.<sup>1</sup>, Lei.<sup>1</sup>, Nhp 1, War.3, Glo.1 s Cy. RAY (1691); GROSE (1790). Ken (K.)

5. To dangle, trail; to trudge about, run like a child.

Sc. I have been daggled to and fro the whole day, Scott Nigel Sc. I have been daggled to and fro the whole day, Scott Nigel (1822) viii. Fif. We... stand laiglin', daiglin' wi' our hands, And whillie-whain' here, Tennant Papistry (1827) 171. Dev. Gross (1790); Dev.¹ A could but jist daggle about when her died, 27 n Dev. Why did'a all the zummer bother ... A-daggling arter me? Rock Jun an' Nell (1867) st 82.

[2. Crotté en Archediacre, daggled up to the hard heels, with the sum of the standard of the sta

extreamly bedurtied, Cotgr.]

DAGGLE, see Diggle.

DAGGLER, sb. Fif. (JAM.) An idler, lounger.

DAGGLY, adj. Shr. [dæ'gli] Scattered.

Shr. The old clerk of Clun Church said that whereas the old

men from the Hospital used to sit in a gallery by themselves, they wun now daggly all about'

DAGGON, sb. Sh.I. A junk of meat. S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>
DAGLET, sb. Nhp. Nrf. Hmp. Wil. Also written
daglit Wil. [dæglit.] An icicle. See Dag, sb.<sup>2</sup>, Dagger,

Nhp<sup>1</sup>, Nrf.<sup>1</sup>, Hmp.<sup>1</sup> Wil. Britton Beauties (1825); Slow Gl. (1892); Will <sup>12</sup> n.Wil Hullucky's some long daglets! [Look, there are some long reacles] (E.H.G.).

DAGLIE, see Dag, sb.4

DAGLINGF, sb. pl. n.Cy. (Hall) [Not known to our correspondents] Sheep's droppings.
DAGONE, v. Sc. Also written daggin. [da gən,

DAGONE, v. Sc. Also written daggin. [Qaagin.] 1. Used in imp. as a mild imprecation.

Frf. Dagone that manse! I never gie a swear but there it is glowering at me, BARRIE Minister (1891) III.

Hence Dagoned, pp. (1) dashed, confounded; (2) used as adv. bef. adj. like 'damned.'

(1) Sc. I'm daggined if I can see what you're bletherin aboot, Jokes (1889) and S. 12 (2) Sc. My brither Jock's that dagont keen about ither folk's affairs, ib. (1889) ist S. 32.

2. To use freely the expletive 'dagone!

Frf. You may conceive the man . . . dagoning horribly, because he was always carried past the Den, BARRIE Tommy (1896) xxii.

DAGONT, DAGSET, see Dag,  $v.^3$ ,  $sb.^4$ DAG-TAIL, sb. Obs. Chs. The tufted end of a church bell-rope. See Dag,  $sb.^2$ Chs. Bellropes and dagtail, Wardens' Accts, Holmes Chapel (1723) in Chs. and Lan. Hist Collector (1853) I. 67.

DAHL-, see Doll, sb.1

DAHNAK, DAHNT, see Dannock, sb. 1, Daunt. DA.HO, sb. N.I. 1 The hedge-parsley, Anthriscus sylvestris. Cf. hi how.

Systestris. Cf. hi how.

DAI, DAIBLE, see Day, Dey, Dabble, v.¹

DAIBLES, sb. pl. e.An. [dē'blz.] Scrapes, difficulties; convictions by a magistrate. See Dibles.

e.An¹ Nrf. What for do ye want me to be a exile² I ain't got in no 'daibles,' Jessopp Arcady (1887) iv; One frequently hears it Sometimes it seems to mean scrapes, sometimes convictions by the magistrate, ib. e.Suf. (F H.)

DAICH, adj. and sb. Sc. [dēx.] 1. adj. Soft, flabby See Dough

flabby. See Dough.

Ayr. Some folk are juist, as ye may say, daich, and itheis are as hard as tenpenny nails, Service Notandums (1890) 33.

Hence Daichy, adp. seft.

Rnf. Why, if your loaves are made o' floue, Are they sae daichy, dark, and sour? M°GILVRAY Poems (ed. 1862) 337; They daichy peasmeat trash [of marbles] Ne'er his pooches line, Neilson

Poems (1877) 93.

2. sb. Food for hens, 'hen-meat.'

Gall. Scraping up some of the datch, or hen meat, CROCKETT Raiders (1894) xxi, She calls the hens for their 'datch,' ib. xlv

DAICKLE, DAIDDIE, see Dackle, Dad, sb.1

DAIDLE, sb. Sc. Der. Also in forms daddle, daddle Sc. (JAM.); daidlie, daidly Sc. [dē'dl, dē'dli, da dl,

da dii.] A pinafore, apron; a large kind of bib.

Sc. You a fine leddy when I was a barn in a daidle, Keith Sc. You a fine leddy when I was a bairn in a daidlie, Keith Indian Uncle (1896) 165. Eig. Row warm his feeties, bonny dear, An' air his linen daidle, Tester Poens (1865) 182. Frf. The day an' date on which he doff'd daidlies an' petiticoats, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 42, ed. 1889. Rnf. There goes the bloomer aff her heid; An' there her daidlie wi' a screed, Young Pictures (1865) 136 Ayr. The table cloot, that by way of a daidly was preened wi' a wee siller saumon, Service Notandums (1890) 28.

Edb. He returned .. with a thing like a blacking bottle below his daidly, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xviii. Sik. His head neath his daidle he dens, Currie Musings (1863) 165. Kcb. She duites daidles three a day, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 142. N. & O. (1897) 8th S xi. 226

DAIDLE, DAIDLY, see Daddle, v.1, Daidle.

DAIGH, DAIGLE, see Dough, Daggle, v.
DAIK, v. and sb. Sc. [dēk] 1. v. To smooth down.
Per. Awa an' daik yer hair. Ye're daikin' the horse's mane to
the wrang side (G W). Rnf. To daik the head (Jam.).

To soak, moisten.

Ayr Daik some meal an' mak' drummock (JAM.).

3. Phr. It has ne'er been darkit Of things: it has never been used, it is quite new. Ags. (1b.)

4. sb. A smooth down.

Per. Gie yer hair a daik (G.W.).

DAIKER, v. Sc. [dē kər.] With out: to deck out, to decorate.

Per. Not uncommon. Ye needna be dalkerin' yersel oot in a' yer braws for me (G W.). e.F.f. The chaise was gran'ly dalkered oot wi' evergreens, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) xxiv. Ayr. (J.F.) [Fr. decorer, to decorate, trim (Cotgr.).]

DAIKER, see Dacker.

DAIKINS, int. Obs.? Sc. An exclamation of astonishment.

Gall. (JAM.) Kcb Ilk lass cock'd up her silken cap, Saying, daikins! here's the fellow, Davidson Seasons (1789) 76.

DAIL, sb.¹ Fif. (Jam.) A field.

[Gael. dail, a dale, meadow (Macbain).]

DAIL, sb.2 n.Cy. (HALL.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A heap.

DAIL, see Deal, sb 2, Dole, sb.3

DAILIGONE, see Dayligone, s.v. Day, sb. 1 (14). DAILL, sb. Sc. Interference.

Sc. She is best with little daill, Ayroun Ballads (ed. 1861)

DAILY, adj. Sc. Yks. [deli, deeli.] In comp. (1) Daily-bread, the stout young shoots of the dog-rose, Rosa canna, which are eaten by children; (2) day, every day, continually, constantly; (3) -dud, a dish-clout.
(1) w.Yks. (2) Sc. (Jam. Suppl.) (3) n Sc. (Jam.)

DAIME AND LAIVE, phr. Sc. Great plenty; wasteful extravagance. See Damming.

Bnff 1 They're weel t'dee they've dame and laive o' a' thing. He'll niver mack's plack a baubee, for it's daime and laive wee him in a' thing.

DAIMEN, adj. Sc. Irel. Also in form demin N.I.<sup>1</sup>; demmin Dmf. [dē'min, de min.] Occasional, two or three

out of many.

Abd. Shirrefs Poems (1790) Gl. Ayr A daimen ane here and there (J.A H.M.). Dmf At a demmin time I see the Scotchman, Edb. Mag (Apr 1821) 352 (JAM.). Gall Daimen wives, when cankers cross them, Pree't to keep their courage up, Nicholson Poet. Wks. (1828) 115, ed. 1897 N.I.¹ Demin ane, an odd one.

Hence Daimen icker, sb. an ear of corn met with

Ayr. A daimen-icker in a thrave 'S a sma' request, Burns To

a Mouse (1785) st. 3

DAIMIS, see Dammish.

DAIN, sb. and adj 1 Brks. Wil.

Infectious effluvia, a noisome smell, a taint.

Brks. Gl (1852) Wil Britton Beautus (1825); Wil. Formerly applied mannly to infectious effluvia. 'Now dwoan't 'ce gwo too nigh thuck there chap, he've a had the small-pox, and the dun be in his clothes still.' Now used of very bad smells in general.

De in his ciotnes still.' Now used of very bad smells in general.

2. adj. Putrid, bad-smelling.

Brks (Coll L.L B), Brks!

[The breath of lions hath a very strong deane and stinking smell, Holland Pliny (1601) bk. xi. liii.

OE. \*dēan, the equiv. of ON. daunn, a smell, esp. a bad smell (Vigfusson); cp. Go. dauns (σσμη).]

DAIN, adj. Ken. [Not known to our correspondents.]

[dēn.] Cross, irritable.

Ken. Church Times (Not our read) xief.

Ken. Church Times (Nov. 21, 1896) 1126.

[Fr. dam, dainty, fine, curious (Cotgr.). The word in England seems to have developed the idea of squeamishness, 'stand-offishness,' hence crossness.]

DAIN, v.1 Hmp.1 [den.] To sharpen, or beat out, a pick, fork, hoe, &c. DAIN, v.<sup>2</sup> Pem. In phr. go dain it, used as an exple-

tive or imprecation.

DAINTA wit Obe 2 So Also in forms desirting.

DAINTA, int. Obs.? Sc. Also in forms daintis, dentis (JAM.). No matter: it is of no consequence.

Abd. Dainta, quo' he, let never warse befa', Ross Helenore (1768) 19, ed. 1812; Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) Gl. Per. (GW.), Rnf. (Jam.) **DAINTIS**, sb. Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also written dentys n. Yks.; dentice Ayr. [de'ntis.] A dainty, a tit-bit;

Ayr. Marmalade . . . not only a dentice but a curiosity among Ayr. Marmalade . . . not only a dentice but a curiosity among the English, Galt Legates (1820) m. Nhb.¹ It's quite a daints n.Yks. Hoo bonny an' hoo pleasant airt thoo, O lud, for dentys, Rownson Whithy Sng. Sol (1860) vn. 6.

[Prob the same as MSc dayntes, pl. (dainties). Dayntes on des, Awntyrs Arthure (c. 1435) 182]

DAINTITH, sb. Sc. Also written dainteth Sc. [dē ntip, dē ntap] A dainty, a delicacy.

Sc. He that never eat flesh thinks a pudding a dainteth, Kelly Prop. (1721) 126. Buff. Your charmin' wife an' house forsake

Prov. (1721) 126. Buff. Your charmin' wife, an' house forsake, An a' the daintiths you command, Taylor Poems (1787) 15. Ags. An a' the daintiths you command, Taylor Poems (1787) 15. Ags. (Jam.) Frf. Tryin' their weel-pampered palates to please Wi'some dainteth, Watt Poet. Sketches (1880) 52 Lth. Richer far Than knaves, wi'a' their daintiths rare, Bruce Poems (1813) II 31. Edb. Bouden wi'a' the daintiths o' the land, Fergusson Poems (1773) 183, cd. 1785 Peb. It is only for making a dainteth (A.C.). [With fulle riche daynteths dyghte, Awntyrs Arthure,

Thornton MS. (c. 1435) 454]

DAINTY, adj<sup>1</sup> and sb Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also Suf. Also in form denty Sc. Nhb n.Yks. [dēnti, denti.] 1. adj. Pleasant, agreeable, fine, handsome; excellent.

Of weather: fine, genial, cheering.

Sc. Our mither's got another wean, A dainty wean, Boswell Poet. Wks (1821) 210, ed. 1871. n Sc. She's a dainty [generous] wife; she'll no set you awa' tume-handit. Very common (JAM). wile; she'll no set you awa' tume-handit Very common (JAM). Elg. Upon the grass, my dainty lass, We'll cosy clouch an' crack again, Tester Poems (1865) 160. Abd. Robie was a dainty chiel, Cock Strams (1810) I. 17 Kcd. I'll aye be glad, I'm sure, to hear Frae Dainty Davie, Jamie Muse (1844) 166. Fif As he o' some dainty bit alms wad partake, Wait Poet. Sketches (1880) 17. Per. A rantin', dainty, auld gudeman! Nicoll Poems (ed. 1843) 91. Fif A field o' beans (lang dainty strae!) Are touclet by the blace Fif. A field o' beans (lang dainty strae!) Are touslet by the blast, TENNANT Papistry (1827) 56. Dmb. And spoons and creels sae dainty, Taylor Poems (1827) 11. Rnf. The drones were dainty, auld, and teugh, Webster Rhymes (1835) 27. Ayr. Ye dainty Deacons, an'ye douce Conveners Burns Brigs of Ayr (1787)1. 154; They were a' denty wee queans, Service Notandums (1890) 111. Lnk. Noo I'm a dad wi'a hoose o'my ain—A dainty bit wife, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 51. Lth Cam lads, an' lasses dainty, Bruce Poems (1813) II. 63 Edb. A dainty crop, wi' sheaves bra' large, FORBES Poems (1812) 40 Sik. My denty clever callants, Hogo Tales (1838) 19, ed. 1866. N.Cy <sup>1</sup> The dainty Mr. Gray. Nhb Common. She's a denty body. We had quite a denty tea (ROH). n.Yks. She's a denty body. We had duite a denty tea (ROH). H. Ks. Thah speech is denty, Robinson Whatby Sng. Sol (1860) iv. 3; n.Yks. A gay fine, denty morning. A denty day this has been, partic'r'ly for t'tahm o' year, n.Yks. Hence(i)Dently, adv well, properly, suitably; (2)Denty-

bonny, adj. beautiful; beyond measure; (3) -cum-pretty, adj. handsome and concerted; (4) -curious, adj. of super-

lative quality or manufacture.
(1) n.Yks. This will fit him dently (I W.). (2) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (3) ib

One of your denty-cum-pretty sort.

2. Large, good-sized.
Sc. A dainty lump of butter, Monthly Mag. (1798) II. 437; A dainty kebbuck (JAM). Lth. A denty spang, 'tween you and me, SMITH Merry Bridal (1866) 6 Lnk. Weel, I took him to the field, a denty bittock frae the hoose, Fraser Whaups (1895) XIII, There's cakes in't, there's scones in't, o' cheese a denty whang, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 103.

3 Fragrant, implying delicacy. w.Yks. A dainty smell (C.C.R.).

4. sb. A person who is coddled up or made a pet of. Sut. e.An. Dy. Times (1892); (C.G.B)

DAINTY, adj.2 Wil. [dēnti.] Evil-smelling.

Dain, sb.

Wil. That there meat's ter'ble dainty.

DAINV adn. s Chs. [daini.] Sly, cunning.

DAIR, see Dere. v.
DAIR AWAY, phr. Rxb. (JAM.) To roam, wander, applied to sheep forsaking their usual pasture. See Daver, v.1

DAIRG, DAIRGIE, see Darg, Dirgie.

DAIRG, DAIRGIE, see Darg, Dirgie.

DAIRIER, sb. Midl. A dairyman.

Midl. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1796) II.

DAIRNS, sb. pl. Obs. Nhb. Small, unmarketable fish.

N Cy. Nhb. Luik upon as blisses, Scrimp meals, caff beds, and dairns, Bell Rhymes (1812) 6, Nhb.

DAIROUS, adj. Obs. Dev. Bold, daring.

Dev. Monthly Mag. (1810) I. 433; Grose (1790). n Dev. No, Voord, 't'll mak' en auver dairous, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 77.

DAIRY, sb. Yks. Chs. Shr. Glo. Dor. Som. Dev. [dē ri, deə'ri.] 1. In comp. (1) Dairy-goods, dairy produce, butter, cheese, cream; (2) house, the milk-house or dairy-room, (3) maid, (a) an implement used in cheese-making; (b) a post, formed of a bough, upon which the dairy vessels are hung in the open air after being scoured; (4) mouse, the bat.

(1) w.Som. Used by other than dairy people in speaking of the above; by the latter the produce is called 'goods' simply. ''Tis winderful the sight o' [dae uree gèo'dz] they do zend off vrom our

winderful the sight o' [dae uree geo'dz] they do zend off vrom our station. (a) Glo. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1789) I. (3, a) Chs. It consists of a wire sieve, the meshes of which are about an inch and a half long by half an inch wide, a long handle being fixed to the middle of the sieve — Its use is to cut the newly-formed curd in the cheese-tub into small pieces, in order that it may settle and be separated from the whey; Chs.<sup>3</sup> (b) Shr.<sup>1</sup> A post formed of a bough, usually off an oak tree, with the smaller branches lopped to serve as pegs. (4) Dev.<sup>2</sup> Do you see that dairy-mouse flying round the tree?

2. The milking cows belonging to any farm or house. w.Som 1 If a number of cows were seen going home to be milked, it would be usual to ask, 'Whose dairy's this here?' To let a dairy is the technical way of expressing the letting of cows.

Hence Dairyman, sb. one who rents a dairy

Dor. 1 Som. Few farmers milk their own cows, but let them out to a class of people scarcely known in other counties called dairymen, Marshall Review (1817) V. 238 w.Som. Very raiely, a man employed as a labourer about a dairy.

A larder. w.Yks. (J.T.)
 DAIRY, sb.<sup>2</sup> Lan. [dē ri.] A diary; a memory as

good as a diary.

Lan. It wur th' dairy o' a mon who wur cast upo' a desert Island, BURNETT Lowrie's (1877) xxxiii; A Bacup man was riding with me on the top of a tramcar, and I was giving bits of history and pointing out places of interest as we went along. He replied 'You must have a good dairy '(SW.

DAIS, DAISE, DAISHEN, see Deas, Daze, Dashin. DAISING, sb. Sc. A disease of sheep; also call DAISING, sb. Sc. A disease of sheep; also called Pining and Vanquish.

Sc. Ess. Highl. Soc III. 404 (Jam.).

DAISKIT, pp. Sh I. Exhausted, fatigued. S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>
[ON. dasask, to become exhausted (Vigfusson); cp.

Norw dial. dasa, to grow faint (AASEN).]

DAISY, sb. and adj. Sc. Frel. Chs. Lin. Dev. Amer. Also Cant. [de zi.] 1. sb. In comp. (1) Daisy-cutter, a fast horse; a horse which throws its feet forward in trotting, instead of lifting them from the ground; (2) more, in phr. to be under the daisy-mores, to be under the ground, to be buried; (3) -picker, a third person, who accompanies a pair of lovers, a 'gooseberry'; (4) -picking, acting 'gooseberry'; (5) -quilt, the earth, ground, in phr. to put the daisy-quilt over some one, to bury, to put into a grave.

(1) Chs. Cant. But what daisy-cutter can match that black tit?

Answorth Rookwood (1834) bk. 111. v. (2) Dev. If every woman was like her 'twould be a good job if they were all under the daisy-mores, Reports Provinc. (1893). (3, 4) Ir. (A.S.P.) (5) w.Ir. What Paddy very metaphorically calls 'Putting the daisy quilt

over him,' Lover Leg. (1848) I 58.

2. adj. Daisied, covered with daisies.
Edb. Many the glens an' braes that's daisy, Liddle Poems (1821) 136.

3 Remarkable, extraordinary; excellent; darling.

Abd. His daisy dochter's scornfu' e'e Will blink less saucy syne,
Thom Rhymes (1844) 64. Lin. She's a daisy lass for work. I'm a
daisy body for pudding, N. & Q. (1884) 6th S. x. 46. [Amer
CARRUTH Kansas Univ Quar (Oct 1892) I.]
DAITAL, DAIVE, see Daytal, Dave, v.1

DAIVER, DAIVILIE, see Daver, v.1, Daviely.

DAJON-WABSTER, sb. Sc. (Jam.) Also written dadgeon-wabster w Sc. A linen-weaver, a customer weaver, one who weaves linen or woollen stuffs for country neighbours.

country neighbours.

DAK, see Dack, int.

DAKE, v. Dor. Som. [dēk, deək.] To prick with anything sharp; to poke with the finger. See Dawk, v¹

Dor.¹ The farmer's wife did try To dake a niddle or a pin In droo her wold skin, 301. Som. Sweetman Wincanton Gl (1885).

DAKER, sb.¹ Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also Sur. Hmp. Also written dacer Wm.; dacre w.Yks.; deaker Nhb.¹ [dē kər, dē'kə(r), deə'kə(r).] The corncrake, Crex praterisis. Gen. in comp. Daker·hen.

Nhb.¹ Cum., Wm. (J H.) Wm Sedgwick Mem Cowgill Chapel (1868) 108, Swainson Birds (1885) 177. n.Yks.³ w.Yks. That famous ventriloquist 'at used to be called a daker-hen, Yksman (1881) 69; (J T); w.Yks.¹5, ne Lan.¹ Chs.¹; Chs.³ Named from the note Sur. Swainson Birds (1885) 177. Hmp. A man brought me a land-rail or daker-hen, White Selborne (1789) 275, ed 1853 [Crex, a byrde seeming to be that is called a Daker

[Crex, a byrde seeming to be that is called a Daker

henne, COOPER (1565).]

DAKER, sb.<sup>2</sup> Dor. [dē·kə(r).] A whetstone.

Dor Barnes Gl. (1863); (C.J.V)

DAKER, see Dacker.

DAKES HEAD, sb. stupid person. e.An.<sup>1</sup> e.An. [dē·ks·ed.] A spiritless,

Hence Dakes-headed, adj. stupid, dull, heavy. Nrf. You great dakes-headed thing! Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf.

(1893) 94. [Norw. dial. dake, a moping, spiritless person (AASEN).]

DAKKER, DAKKY, see Dacker, Dacky.

DALCOP, sb. Obs.? n.Cy. An idiot.
n.Cy. Trans. Phil. Soc. (1858) 152

[Cp. Du. dul-kop (dol-), a mad-head (HEXHAM).]

DALDOO, sb. Bnff. A great noise.
The loons are haudin' an unco daldoo i' the squeel. He cam

don aff o' the hehd o' the hoose wee a daldoo.

DALE, sb. Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also in forms daal w.Yks.; dall S. & Ork.¹; deail Cum.; deal Lakel. Cum.; deall Cum.¹s; deeal Lakel. Cum. Wm. n.Yks.² [dēl, deəl, diəl.]

1. A river-valley between ranges of hills or moorland.

S. & Ork <sup>1</sup> Ayr. His voice was heard thro' muir and dale, Burns *Twa Herds* (1785) st. 7. Nhb. <sup>1</sup> Lakel. Ellwood (1895). Cum. Fwok com in frae aw parts o' t'deeal, Borrowdale *Lett* (1787) 5, ed. 1869; RICHARDSON Talk (ed. 1876) 2nd S. 16; Cum <sup>3</sup> Away we set, t'oald lang nwos't man an' me, ebbem up t'deàl, 2 Wm. We leeve i' yan o thor deeals up amang t'fells, Spec. Dial. (1877) pt. i. r. N.Yks. Owwer monny a plussent hill an' deeal, Castillo Poems (1878) 30; n.Yks. <sup>12</sup> ne.Yks. <sup>1</sup> e.Yks. Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 59. e. & w.Yks. With the exception of the watershed of the Calder, where 'Clough' takes its place, Phillips Riders (1853). w.Yks. A lile bit hisher up t'daal, Lucas Stud. Nidderdale
(c. 1882) 32.
2. Comp. (1) Dale end, the point where a valley opens

out into wider country; (2) foot, a dwelling-place in a valley among the fells; (3) head, the upper portion of a valley among the fells; (3) head, the upper portion of the dale, nearest its narrowest part; the highest farm of the valley; (4) -land, the lower and arable ground of a district; (5) -lander, an inhabitant of the lower ground; (6) -mail, a tribute formerly paid by the customary tenants of the manor of Ennerdale; (7) -man. see lander; (8) -sider, a resident in a dale; (9) Dales-folks, the inhabitants of a dale; (10) -man, see -sider.

(1) n Yks. 12, ne. Yks. 1 (2, 3) Lakel. Penrih Obs. (Dec. 28, 1897). Cum. Theer at the deal-head unluckly we shear, Relph Miss. Poens (1747) Harvest. Wm. 1, n. Yks. 12, ne Yks 1 (4, 5) Cld. (Jam.) (6) Cum. 1 (7) Cld. (Jam.) (8) Lakel. Penrih Obs (Dec. 28, 1897). (9) n. Yks. 2 (10) s.Sc. Last year, when the calesman were cried, Hogg Penis of Man (1822) I. 249 (Jam.). Ayr. Witches, and a

fearsome band, That dalesmen never heard or saw, Boswell Poel.

tearsome band, 1 hat daiesmen never neard or saw, Boswell Foll. Wks. (1803) 116, ed. 1871. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>

3. A goal. Cf. dell, sb. 2.
Abd The 'dale,' or head quarters for 'Smuggle the Gig,' Ogg Wilhe Waly (1873) 75; Not uncommon. I manage to kick the ball to the dale Make that tree our dale (G W.).

[1. ON. dalr (a dale), much used in local names (Viceyeson)]

(Vigrusson)]

[1. ON. autr (a date), intuit disco in focus hands (Vigfusson)]

DALE, adj. Obs. n.Cy. Furious, mad.

n Cy Trans Phil. Soc. (1858) 152.

DALE, DALGAN, see Deal, sb.123, Dole, sb.1, Delgin.

DALK, sb. Sc. A term sometimes applied to particular varieties of slate clay, and sometimes to common clay, by the coal-miners. Cf. dowk, sb.2

Sig. Below the coal there is eighteen inches of a stuff, which the workmen call dalk, Statist. Acc XV 329 (JAM.).

DAL(L, v. and int. In gen. dial. use in Eng. Also in form dale e.An.1 Wil. [dal, dæl, dēl.] 1. v. Used imprecatively, prob. a modified form of 'damn.'

Nib.1Oddal! w.Yks 'Dal thy flag,'ss d the other, Jabca Olifiant (1870) bk. i. ii; w Yks 5 Dal it! whoad a thowt it Lan. 'Dal it, Lawrence,' he broke out, Clegg David's Loom (1894) iv; Very common in Bury (R.P.). e.Lan.1 s.Not Dal it! a've bunt mysen (J.P.K.) Lin. Thompson Hist Boston (1856) 703; Mon dall you, lass, I care for nought, Brown Neddy (1841) 9 s Lin Dal the laace, it weant come undone (T.H.R.) War. (J.R.W.), Hif.2 e An.1 Dale me if I don't Wil. 'Dal thee body!' cried the dame, Akerman Tales (1853) 32 Som. Dall his buttons! Raymond Love and Quict Tales (1853) 32 Som. Dall his buttons! RAYMOND Love and Queet

Tales (1853) 32 Som. Dall his buttons! RAYMOND Love ana Yuner Life (1894) 27

Hence Dalled, pp. and ppl. adj. 'dainned.'
Lan. Aw'll be dal'd iv aw care't what becoom on mi, Lahee Owd Yen, 7. Lin. Be dall'd! It made my heart feel queer, Brown Lit. Laur. (1890) 44 s.Wor. Porson Quant Wds (1875) 9. Glo. Dalled if I'er wurn't a-most djed, Buckman Danke's Sojourn (1890) 139; Glo.¹ Dalled if I know Brks.¹ w.Mid. Dalled if I a'nt bin an' forgot my pipe! (W.P.M.) Wil. That dalled keeper has left an earth open, Jefferies Hodge (1880) I. 187; Dald if her did not tell I, Ellis Pronunc. (1889) V. 45; Wil.¹ Tes allus a caddin' zart of a job takin' they fat beasties to Swinnun Market, but dall'd if ever I had such a doin' wi 'em afore as 'twer isterday, 213. Som. But a job takin they lat beastles to Swininin Market, but dail of lever I had such a doin' wn 'em afore as 'twer isterday, 213. Som. But be dalled if we do want Popery, RAYMOND Love and Quet Life (1894) 58. w Som. Nif I do, I'll be dalled. Dev. I'll be dalled ef 'er 'athen azot down in a brimmel bush, Hewett Peas Sp. (1892) 153; I be dalled if doan't make me wild to think 'bout, PHILLPOITS Dartmoor (1895) 78

Hence (I) Dally! (Dallee!) an exclamation of surprise;

(2) Dally-buttons, a joyful exclamation.

(1) Brks. Dal-lee! that's got 'un (M J B); Brks 1, e.Suf. (F.H.)

w Mid. Dally! if I'd only knowed that afore, he wouldn't a' got
orf so easy! Common (W.P M.) Wil Slow Gl. (1892). w.Som.¹
Daa'lee, zir! kaa n nu vur voo urd tu dùe ut vur dhu muun ce [Dall 'ce, sr! (I) can never afford to do it for the money] Dev. Dallee! Whot's about now making awl this yer upstore? Hewert Peas Sp. (1892). (2) Dev. Aw! Dally buttons! I doant knaw wheer tu begin tellin' 'e, Phillipotts Dartmoor (1895) 158; Aw! dally-buttons! yer com'th like a 'ouze avire! Hewert Peas. Sp. (1892) 48

daily-buttons! yer com in like a ouze avide: higher 1 few 1 few 2 few 2 int. An exclamation, a petty oath.

Nhb.¹ Dal¹ aa'll tell ye what! Cum An' dall¹ but it's a pelter, Giipin Sngs (1866) 272. w.Yks.⁵, ne Lan.¹, Chs¹, Not.¹ Lin. But, dall¹ the time seem'd long to wait, Brown Lit. Laur. (1890) 41. Lei.¹, War.³, Wor. (J.R.W.), Glo.¹ Wil. Slow Gl. (1892).

Som. Sweetman Wincanton Gl. (1885).

DALL, sb.¹ Ags. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A large cake made of sawdust, mixed with the dung of cows, &c., used by poor people for fuel.

[OFr. dalle, a slice of anything (Roquefort).]

DALL, sb.² Ayr. (Jam.) A sloven. Cf. daw, sb.¹²

Hence Dallish, adj. slovenly.

DALL, see Dale, sb, Dawl, v.², Doll.

DALLACK, v. and sb. Lakel. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Also written dallick s.Not.; dallock w.Yks.²; dollock Wm. w.Yks. Lan. s.Not. [da-lək, do-lək.] L v. To dress smartly and gaudily. Gen. with out.

Lin. N. & Q. (1874) 5th S. i. 18. n.Lin¹ Wasn't sarvant lasses dallack'd-oot at Gainsb'r Stattis! sw.Lin.¹ How she's dallack'd out. Hence Dallacking, ppl. adj. dressing smartly and gaudily.

gaudily.
sw Lin. She's none of your dallacking lasses.

2. To wear clothes roughly or disorderly; to wear out;

to drag or trail carelessly.

w.Yks. Lewk at his shoe-laces dallockin' abaat (S K C ); w Yks.2 Her dress were all dallocking in the mud. s.Not. I'm just dallicking my green dress out. She'll soon dollock that frock up (J P.K.).

3. To dally, fritter away time.
s.Chs 1 Daal ükin yür tahym üwee [dallackin yur time awee].

4. sb. A dirty, slovenly person; a smart, overdressed

person. Gen. in pl. form.

s.Lan. (W.W.T) s.Not. What a gret dollocks she did look, with that old cloak on (J.P.K.). sw.Lin. What a dallacks you is! 5. An unsightly mess or portion; a dropping of something.

Lakel. Penrith Obs. (Dec. 28, 1897). Wm. He'd a gurt dollock o' tattes on his plate (B.K.) w.Yks. He flang a gurt dollock o' whitewesh i' mi face, Leeds Merc Suppl. (Nov. 19, 1892)

DALLACKER, sb. w.Cum. Also writter [dalakar.] A day labourer. (S.K.C.) [For darracker, see darrak Cum. (=Darg).] Also written dallicker.

DALLERS, sb. Brks. [dæ ləz.] A fit of melancholy. [A pron. of lit. E. dolours, griefs.]

DALLICK, DALLICKER, see Dallack, Dallacker.
DALLING, ppl. adj. Chs. [da'lin.] Of the weather:

changing, varying.

Chs. 1; Chs. 3 Dalling weather, in harvest, means a perpetual change from wet to dry, and vice versa, which prevents progress.

DALLOP, see Dollop.
DALLY, v. and sb. Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Nhp. lxf. Dev. Also in form dolly Irel. n.Dev. [da:li, do:li.] Oxf. Dev. Also in form dolly Irel. 1. v. To delay, loiter, waste time.

Sc. Break down the doors if he dallies any longer, Scott Abbot (1820) xiv. Fif. Twa landin's they had shorn, or three, Ere daylight was appearin'... I trow they didna dally, Douglas Poems . Lnk. The world to him seems pleasant as he dallies with his tools, Stewart Twa Elders (1886) 141. s.Don. Simmons With his tools, Siewari Twa Emers (1806) 141. S.Don. Simmons Gl. (1890). w.Yks. Da oles daliz wol tlast minit (J.W). Lan. If we dally so lung someb'dy 'll be on us, Brierley Cotters, xix Chs.¹ Dunna thee dally uppo'th' road; Chs.³ n Lin. Dallyin' about ever so long, Peacock J. Markenfield (1872) I. 110.

Hence (I) Dallied, adj. delayed; (2) Dally craw, sb.

a name applied to a loitering child.

(1) Nhp. Some long, long dallied promise to fulfil, CLARE Vill.

Minstrel (1821) I. 34. (2) m. Yks 1

2. To pet, indulge, spoil. Cf. dawl, v.3, doll, v.

Oxf. Polly Long was dallied wi at 'ome, an' now 'er's married an' got 'ard doos [doo's] 'er can't away wi't, MS add.

Hence Dally law, sb. a spoilt child, a darling. Dev. 'Er made sich a dallylaw ov'n that when 'e went vur a hoss sodger, 'e wadden vit vur much, HEWETT Peas. Sp. (1892). Ya knaw Jim always was my dollylaw, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867)

st. 43.
3. sb. A delay. Chs. 18
[1. AFr. daher, to pass one's time in light social talk

DALLY, sb.<sup>2</sup> Cum. [da·li.] A teetotum.
Cum <sup>1</sup> Tee-tak-up-o, dally an' o', Cum <sup>2</sup>
DALLY, sb.<sup>3</sup> s.Sc. (Jam.) The stick, used by one who binds sheaves, for pushing in the ends of the rope after they have been twisted together.

DALLY, see Dal(1.

DALLY BONES, sb. pl. Dev. Also in form dolly-

n.Dev. Trotter-bones; the knees.

Dev 1 And do you meend the lamb's dally-bones you geed me? 51.

n Dev. A man an's wife... Must vall down on their dolly-bones, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 132; Hnd-bk. (ed. 1877) 258.

[Men pley with 3 dice, and children with 4 dalies (= talis); Wolde God I coude nat playe at the dalys (= talis). (aleam), HORMAN (1519).]

DALLY-CAR, sb. Yks. (HALL.) [Not known to our correspondents.]. A deep ditch.

DALT, sb. Sc. Irel. Also written dault. [dalt.] A

foster-child; also, a spoilt child. Cf. daut, v., delt, v.
Sc. It is false of thy father's child. falsest of my dault! Scorr

Maid of Perth (1828) xxix. w.Sc. When he dismisses his dalt, for that is the name for a fostered child, Johnson Wks. VIII. 374, 375 (Jam.). Ant. Ballymena Obs. (1892).

[Gael. and Ir. dalta, a foster-son (MACBAIN).]

DALT, sb.<sup>2</sup> Cum. Wm. [dalt.] A specified portion assigned to var. owners of any unenclosed privilege or duty, e. g. of a turbary. Cf. dote, sb.<sup>1</sup> Cum. Wm. Dalt-dike, in the parish of Langwathby, was

a wall between the land enclosed in 1777 and the moorland left, of which the keeping up shares is required of the various proprietors, each having an inner wall between the fields to maintain. Mop Dalts, the name of a property in w Cum. (M.P.)

DALY, adj. Obs. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Lonely, solitary.

See Dowly.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). w.Yks. Hutton Tour to Caves (1781). ne.Lan.<sup>1</sup>

DAM, sb.1 Sc. Yks. Der. e.An. Aus. [dam.] The body of water confined by a dam or barrier; a pond, pool of water.

Sc. Many farms have 'dams' or 'mill-dams,' for storing water to drive the threshing mill (AW). Eig. The children building little dams, and mills, and seats, Couper Tourifications (1803) I. 121. Abd. Wilhe drowned his servant lass in the mill-dam, IRTIE Gams, and initis, and seats, cooper longituding and initis, and initis, and seats, cooper longituding. Abd. Willie drowned his servant lass in the mill-dam, Rudding and Sc Parish (1828) 34, ed. 1889. Frf. I'll droon mysel in the dam, Barrie Mimster (1891) iv Fif. A man, up at the Milton-dam, Swaif't, Tennant Papistry (1827) 157. Ayr. If they didna get rain, the dam would be clean dry in less than a week's time, Johnston Kilmallie (1891) I. 50, You ought to be fluing into a mill-dam, Galt Sir A. Wylie (1822) l Rnf. Nearin' noo Balcurrach dam, Neilson Poems (1877) 39. Lnk. Big hooses, kep dams, or fyle peenies, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 79. Lth. Backfa' dam Whaur mickle troots and salmon cam', Lunsden Sheep-head (1892) 105. Edb. First to the mill-dam ford, Crawford Poems (1798) 98. Dmf. An' three gude dams ran down the trows Before was grun' the meller, Cromek Remains (1810) 68. w.Yks. Sheffield Indep (1874); w.Yks.?, Der. [Aus. Morris (1898); Dams, as he calls his reservoirs, scooped out in the hard soil, Scribner's Mag. (Feb 1892) 141] Scribner's Mag. (Feb 1892) 141]

2. Comp. (1) Dam-head, (2) -stakes, the embankment or barrier of a mill-pond, &c.; the sloping dam over which the excess water flows from a mill-pond.

(r) Lnk. Thrifty wee Luggie . . Was croonin' awa o'er its ilka dam-head, Warson Poems (1853) 35 Edb. O'er dam heads ye aften tummel Wi' dinsome rattle, Forbes Poems (1821) 104. (2) w Yks. Banks Wkfld Wds. (1865) 5; w.Yks. 13

3. Fig. The quantity of urine discharged at once.

Sc. Applied to children (JAM.). Ayr. Till whare ye sit, on craps o' heather, Ye tine your dam, Burns Author's Cry (1786) st. 31 4. The canal or trench used to convey the water from a river, &c, to a mill-pond.

Knr. Improperly used to denote what is otherwise called a mill-lade' (JAM.).

5. A drained marsh. e.An. 1 Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 77; Nrf. 1 Suf. (HALL.)

DAM, sb.2 Sc. [dam.] 1. A mother, woman. See Dame, sb. 3, 4.

Edb. Our dams wad clank us wi' the kail-stick, Learmont

Poems (1791) 58.

2. A piece or 'man' in the game of draughts; pl. the game of draughts. Sc. Dams were the pieces with which the game of draughts were played, RAMSAY Remnn (1867) 246; After playing twa or three games at the dams, Saxon and Gael (1814) I. 94 (JAM). ne.Sc. Children had their games of chance as their seniors had their cardplaying and their 'dambrod' or 'dams,' Gregor Flk-Lore (1881)

3. Comp. Dam brod, the board used in the game of draughts; draughts. Also used attrib.

n.Sc. The draught board (Scottice, dam-brod) is produced as a means of enlivenment, Gordon Carglen (1891) 79. e Sc. We can while awa' the time at the dam-brod, Setoun Sunshine (1895) iv. Frf. To challenge my right hand again to a game at the 'dambrod' against my left, Barrie Lucht (1888) I. Per. Glowerin' wi' hawks' e'en on a damberd, Haliburton Horace (1886) 78. Ayr I'm tired of the ggem at the dambrods with Willie, Service Dr. Duguid (ed. 1887) 189. Lnk. Wha wi' him wad dambrod play? MURDOCH Doric Lyre (1873) 13. Lth. Gin'it could only be petrified into wud, an' syne sawn up into thin dails, ye micht mak' a quaigh o' Athol brose aff't for dambrods, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 171. Slk. They fasten their een on it, as dourly as on a dambrodd, Chr. North Nortes (ed. 1856) IV 286. Gall. In a dambrod pattern, CROCKETT Sunbonnet (1895) ix.

Hence Damborded, adj. checked, crossed as the pattern of a 'dam-brod.

Sc. That upland loon wi' the damborded back, Blackw. Mag.

(Nov. 1820) 154 (JAN.).

[Fr. dame, a dame, a lady: a man at tables or draughts; ... dames, the play on the outside of a pair of tables, called draughts (Cotgr.); cp. G. dame, damenspiel, draughts ]

DAM, sb. Sc. The damson plum, Prumus domestica or damascena. Also called Damsel (q.v).

Sc. Prunes and preserved plums were also called plum-dams (Jam Suppl.).

DAMAGE, sb. Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Yks Lin. Nhp. War. Hnt. Colloq. Amer. [da'midz, dæ'midz.]

Per. Hae ye up afore the shirra... and get a' yer siller frae ye for daamage, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 273, ed. 1887.

2. Cost, expense. In gen. colloq. use.

Link Tell me if the supper's ready, and what's the damage? Wardrop J Mathuson (1887) 26 N.Cy. Noo, sir, ye've kirsen'd mi bairn, what's t'damage? Dur. , w.Yks. Lin. Brooke Tracts In. Darin, what's tualinage. Dur., w.yks. Lin. Brooke Tracks Gl. s.Lin. Well, let's know the damage (T H R). Nhp.¹, War.³, Hnt. (T.P F.) Colloq. Farmer. [Amer. What's the damage, as they say in Kentucky... what's to be paid out for this business? Stowe Uncle Tom's C. (1852) xiv.]

DAMAGED, pp. Chs. [da.midzd.] Bewitched. Chs. Some forty years ago, there had an old man. His wife was hypochondriacal, and Billy, as ne was called, firmly believed she had been 'damaged' by an old woman at Macclesfield. She wore a charm sewed up in her stays as an antidote.

DAMAS, sb. Sc. Chs. Stf. War. pl. dammas Stf damasis Chs. Also in form damasee Sc. [damas. [da·məs.]

The damson or damask plum.

Sc. The date and also the damasee, Ayroun Ballads (ed. 1861) I (A.W.) Chs. 1 s Stf. Pinnock Blk. Cy. Ann (1895). War.2 [Fr. damas, 'nom d'une prune d'assez bonne espèce' (Littré); 'prune de Damas' (Damascus) (Hatzfeld).]

DAMASCENE, sb. n.Cy. Yks. Not. [da:məzin.] The

damson plum (distinct from the damson). Also in comp.

Damascene plum.

N.Cy.<sup>1</sup>, w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Not. In the Newark County Court... a green-grocer complained that whereas he had ordered damsons he was supplied with damascenes, *Dy News* (Nov. 17, 1891) 5/2 [Damascene. This and the damson are distinct sorts of plums the damascene is the larger of the two, and not at all bitter; the damson is smaller, and has a peculiar bitter or roughness, Todd Suppl. (1818),

[Damaisine, a Damascene, or Damsen plumb, Cotgr. MLat. prunum Damascēnum, plum of Damascus (Isidore).]

DAMASON, sb. Suf. A severe scolding, rebuke.

e.Suf. I gave her a fair damason (F H.).

DAME, sb. Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms daam w.Yks.<sup>2</sup>; deam(e N.Cy.<sup>1</sup> Cum.; de'ame n.Yks.; deem n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>; deem Abd.; deeyem, dehyim Nhb.<sup>1</sup>; deme Lan.<sup>1</sup>; deyem Nhb.<sup>1</sup>; dyam(e N.Cy.<sup>1</sup> Dur.<sup>1</sup>; dyam Nhb.<sup>1</sup> [dēm, deəm, diəm, dīm.] 1. The mistress of a house is wife esp. the wife of a farmer or yeoman. of a house; a wife, esp. the wife of a farmer or yeoman.

Kcd. His wee toddling bairns and couthy ain dame, JAMIE Muse

(1844) 68. Rnf. I gang hame To . . . my bairnies, and dame, CLARK Poet Pieces (1836) 5. Luk. A decent sober man I found: . . . I met him with his dame, Parker Poems (1859) 63. Lth. My sweet son, and my bonnie wee dame, Ballantine Poems (1856) 42. Edb. My auld, new-fangled dame, Macneill Bygane Times (1811) 17. N.Cy. 1, Nhb 1 Dur. 1 Now nearly obs.; in the last century in very gen use in the households of the farmers. In those times 't'maister and t'd'yam' took their meals together with their household and t'd'yam' took their meals together with their household servants. Cum. Now fit up a pillion for maister and deamm, DICKINSON Cumbr. (1876) 241. Wm. His deeam wos a daesent body, Spec. Dial. (1885) pt. ni. 14. n.Yks. Are all thee bairns quite fresh at yam, and t'de'ame 'Browne Yh. Minster Screen (1834) l. 14; n.Yks. 2 e.Yks. A hwed ma awd deeam thotty year back, cum Cannlemas. w.Yks. Lan. For meh deme's gone fro whoam, Tim Bobbin View Dial. (1740) 17. Nhp. 1'Dame' is now only used bysome antiquated farmers, when speaking of or addressing their wives. Brks. An old-fashioned farmer thus usually styles his wife when calling to her. or speaking to here the rarely styles his wife when calling to her, or speaking to her; he rarely uses her Christian name. Sur. The worthy and motherly old 'dame,' as her husband called her, The Times (Dec. 7, 1894) 13. Som. Never used in the sense of lady; nor s it ever applied to persons in the upper ranks of society, nor to the very lowest;

when we say Dame Hurman, or Dame Bennet, we mean the wife of when we say Dame Hurman, or Dame Bennet, we mean the wife of some farmer;... rarely, if ever, applied to a young woman, Jennings Obs. Dial w.Eng. (1825), W. & J. Gl (1873). Som. 1'Th' old dame Glass gid me they there lillies.' Its use implies great familiarity—perhaps a little disrespect; no one would speak of a lady as 'dame' unless a slight were intended. It is equivalent here among the peasantry to 'mother so-and-so,' in speaking of a person. Dev. I 've be to vickrage to vet a book for dame, I.

2. The mistress of an infant school.

Lan. Ordering him to leave one load at the old dame's for my daughters Mary and Ann to warm'em, Walkden Diary (ed. 1866) 62. Nhp.1, War.<sup>3</sup> Som. Jennings Obs. Dial. w. Eng. (1825); W. & J. Gl. (1873)

Hence Dame-school, an infant school kept by an old

woman.

Sc. (A.W) Lakel. T'diam skeul's gian, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 897) Wm. She kept a dame-school (B K.). Nhp.<sup>1</sup>, War.<sup>3</sup>
3. A mother, a female parent, dam. Also used *fig.* See

Dam, sb.<sup>2</sup>
Sig. This is the picture of thy dame, Her very face divine, Elcho Castle (1796) 9 Edb. That ignorance should be the dame O'true devotion, Forbes Poems (1812) 10. w.Som. Applied to animals or birds. Not now to persons. Her's the dae um o' your bay 'oss. They young holm-screeches 've a-lost their dame.

They young holm-screeches 've a-lost their dame.

4. A woman, esp. an old woman.

Abd. Dinno brake her heart, an' kill 'er, Wi' drink, an' dames, Like city rakes, Beattie Parings (1801) 15, ed. 1873. Fif. Aff... they skeygit, man and dame, Tennant Papistry (1827) 52. Gall. Man, to human feeling blin', Aft leaves the dame That he deluded into sin, Lauderbale Poems (1796) 47 Nhb.¹ The aad dyem sat aside the fire. Cum. A dooce comely oald deam, Gwordie Greenup Yance a Year (1873) 21 n Yks. An t'owd dame hersen ul tell onny o yor, Why John (Coll. L. L B); n.Yks.¹, e Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ Der.¹ Still in use; applied without disrespect to elderly women. War.³ The inhabitants of some almshouses for old women in n War. are to-day spoken of as 'the Dames' e An.² Never applied now are to-day spoken of as 'the Dames.' e An.2 Never applied now except to some poor aged woman, and when the existing dames are 'dead and gone' will, probably, be obs.

Hence Dame-wheat, sb., see below.

Hrt. This is called dame wheat because it was first brought...

by a woman, that found it to be a better sort than any other wheats, Ellis Mod. Husb. (1750) I. ii.

5. A young unmarried woman, a girl; a damsel.

5. A young unmarried woman, a girl; a damsel. Elg. Dinna mak' faces to the dames in the house, Tester Poems (1865) 133; Ye bonny boys, and eke your dames, Couper Poetry (1804) I. 79. Abd. They didna miss To gi'e to ilka dainty dame a sappy kiss, Shirrefs Poems (1790) 214; Defined by competent critics of the milder type as 'a settin' deemie, an' a feerious eident creatur,' Alexander Am Flk. (1875) 155, ed 1882. Kcd. Grown a braw and handsome dame, The bonniest lass in a' the place, Jamie Muse (1844) 2 Link. Damsels comely in their teens, ... At the dames Jock cast a wistfu' e'e, Ewing Poems (1892) 16. Lth. Your queenly air Made a' your neighbour dames sair spited at fryst or fair, Ballantine Poems (1856) 7. Bwk. Gen. expressive of contempt or displeasure (Jam. Suppl.).

Hence Damack, or Damackie, sb. a girl, a young

Hence Damack, or Damackie, sb. a girl, a young woman. Inv. (H.E.F.)

6. A term applied to women of the lowest rank.

e.An. It is almost obs.; in the West it is applied to a farmer's wife. In the East it would be very offensive. Nrf. Nrf., Sus., Hmp. Applied only to the wives of labouring men, and particularly to those in the country employed in agriculture, Holloway.

[1. She was both pantler, butler, cook, Both dame and servant, Shaks. Winter's T. iv. iv. 57. 3. Suche wordes as we lerneden of our dames tonge, Test. Love (c. 1385) Prol. 37; The sire, the son, the dame, and daughter die, Shaks. Lucr. (1593) 1477. 4. The Grecian dames are sunburnt, ib. Tr. & Cr. 1. iii. 282.]

DAME-KU, sb. Cor. A jack snipe, Limnocryptes

DAMISHELL, see Damsel, sb.1

DAMMELLED, pp. Lan. [da·mld.] A grotesque form for 'damned.'

Lan. I've noane, have I be dammelled as like, Brierley Old Nook, v.

DAMMER, sb.1 Sc. [damer.] One who constructs dams; a miner. ·

Sc. 'Auld George Glen, the dammer and sinker.' . . . 'So you exchanged it with a miner?' Scott Antiquary (1816) xxiii; (JAM.)

DAMMER, sb.2 Yks. [damə(r).] A term prefixed by lads to the surname of a companion; also used as a form

of address.

w.Yks.5, Let's goa fotch dammer Smith Hol·low! dammer, come here wi' thuh. Whear's tuh barn, dammer?

DAMMER, v. Sc. [da'mər.] To astonish, astound, confuse. Cf. dammish.

s.Sc. My am opeenion is ye've fair dammered her leddyship,

SNAITH Fierceheart (1897) 42.

Hence Dammertit, ppl. adj. stupid. Rnf. (JAM.)

[G. dammern, 'durch Schlagen bewaltigen, nieder-drucken' (GRIMM).]

DAMMERING, vbl. sb. Obs. Dev. In phr. to go a-dammering, to go about daring others to perform hazardous feats.

Dev. Grose (1790) MS add. (M.) DAMMING, vbl. sb. Sc. Yks. Lan. [da:min.] In phr. (1) damning and lading, (a) a mode of fish-poaching by diverting the course of a stream and throwing out the water; (b) fig. incurring one debt to pay another; (2)

— and laving, see — and lading (a); (3) — and loving,

see below.

(1, a) w Yks. 1 (b) ne.Lan. 1 (2) Sc (Jam.) (3) Sc. Damming and loving is sure fishing. An advice to prefer a sure gain, though small, to the prospect of a greater with uncertainty, Kelly Prov. (1721) 90.

DAMMISH, v. Sc. In form daimis (Jam.). [da·mif, de·mif.] 1. To stun, stupefy. Cf. dammer, v. Sc. Another came up and knocked him down. He was perfectly dammished with the stroke, Wodrow Ch. Hist. (1721) III. 37, ed. 1828. Abd. (JAM.)

Hence Damisht, adj. stupid, silly. Sh.I. (W.A.G.)

2. To bruise the surface of an apple or other fruit, by

a knock. (J.A.H.M.)

3. To injure, damage, gen. used as an expletive in phr.

3. To injure, damage, gen. used as an expective in pin. dammish it or you, &c.

Sc. Damish your skins, I cud knock the stuffin' oot o' the lot o' ye, Salmond My Man Sandy (1894) 175. Per. 'Damish the hide o' ye!' is a not uncommon expletive. ''Od, damish that!' (G.W.) Hence Dammishment, sb. damage, injury.

Fif. My bottle-champion, be it kent, Nae dammishment shall dree, Tennant Papistry (1827) 131.

BANKETT Add add. Acc. (LAM.) Stinned. Cf. dam-

DAMMIT, ppl. adj. Ags. (JAM.) Stunned. Cf. dam-

DAMMOCK, see Dommock.
DAMN, v. Yks. [dam.] To hurt, disable.
w.Yks. 'E's 1' varra poor fettle; 1t's '1s big toe 'at damns 'im

DAMNIFY, v. Sc. Lin. e.An. Amer. [damnifai,]

DAMNIFY, v. Sc. Lin. e.An. Amer. [da'mnifai,]

1. To damage, injure.

Bnff. So as not to damnifie the roof or wall of the church,
Gordon Chron Keith (1880) 84. Fnf. The iron-geddock, swerd,
or spear, To damnifie the scarlet lady, Tennant Papistry (1827)

29 n Lin. I've been damnified a matter of two year rent thriff
th' beck bank braakin'. [If 'the wet or rain lodge on' a branch,
it 'usually damnified the next bud,' Worlinge Duct. Rust. (1681).

Amer. Dial Notes (1896) I. 329.]

2. To indemnify.

Nrf. (W.W.S.), Nrf. Suf. Teent nawn ta him—he's damnified.

[1. To damnifie, damnum inferre, Coles (1679).]

DAMP, sb.¹, v. and adj. Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. damp, dæmp.] 1. sb. The deadly gas generated in [damp, dæmp.]

coal-pits.
Sc. (A.W.) Nhb. If they can save Ae victim frae the subtle sleep, An' deadly damp, PROUDLOCK Borderland Muse (1896) 93; Nhb. Fire-damp, or black-damp; after-damp, or choke-damp. Dur. (J J B), w.Yks. 3

Hence Dampt, pp. killed or choked by fire-damp, &c. Der Denis Hodgkinson was dampt in a groove, Prsh. Reg. of Darley Dale Church in Cox Churches (1877) 173.

2. Rain.

Sc. (A.W.) n.Yks.2 It's boun te be mair damp.

3. Fig. A disappointment, rebuff, damper.
Sc. It was a new damp to me, Wodrow Ch. Hist. (1721) IV. 130, ed. 1828; It did give them no small damp, Thomson Cloud of Witnesses (1714) 250, ed. 1871. Edb. Tam cou'dna sup, His spirits got a damp, Forbes Poems (1812) 37. s.Chs. Dhis VOL. II.

wedh ur)l rae dhur pùt u daam p upon um [This weather 'll räther put a damp upon 'em

4. v. To wet, moisten slightly.

Lnk. Maybe our throats maun be dampit Afore the first stane be laid on, Warson Poems (1853) 62. wYks. (J.W.)

Hence Damper, sb. (1) a glass of beer; (2) a luncheon, a snack between meals; (3) fig. in phr. to put the damper on see below

on, see below.

(I) Cth. (W W.S) s.Pem. Laws Little Eng. (1888) 420. (2) ne.Lan. (3) Lan. I put my foot in his ribs, and my fingers in the guzzel of his neck! I stopt his chimney! what they caw'n i' eawr country putting th' damper on, Ballad, Oldham Recrut, No. 286.

5. To drizzle, to rain slightly.

n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>, Not.<sup>1</sup> Let.<sup>1</sup> It just damps a bit, but it een't not to sey reen War.<sup>23</sup>, Glo.<sup>1</sup> Oxf.<sup>1</sup> MS. add.

Hence Damping, ppl. adj. showery, drizzling. War. Leanington Courier (Mar. 6, 1897); War.<sup>2</sup> s.War.<sup>1</sup> It is rather dampin' to-day

6. To put out a fire, &c.

w.Yks. I'm going to damp th' fire out (JT).

7. ady Damped; ramy.

Gall. Proud o' heart and damp wi' fear To face auld Kate for want o' gear, Nicholson Poet. Wks. (1828) 73, ed. 1897. n.Lin., Oxf. (HALL.)

Hence Dampy, adj. wet, moist, damp.

Nhb. Those dampy rooms below, RICHARDSON Borderer's Tablebk. (1846) VI. 171. w.Yks. This shirt feels dampy (ÆB.);

 ${\bf DAMP}, sb.^2$  Sh.I. [damp.] The end of a line or rope. S. & Ork.

[G. and Dan. tamp, rope's end.]

DAMPER, v. Lan. [da·mpə(r).] Used imprecatively, instead of 'damn.'
Lan. 'Damper yo'!' exclaimed old Mark, Brierley Cotters, xvii.

Hence (1) Dampert, ppl. adj. damned; (2) Dampertly,

adv. damnahly. (1) Lan. 'Dampert short,' thought Jacob, Brierley Irkdale (1868)

20; Leeave that dampert music awhoam, ib. Waverlow [1834] 82; I would ha' done too, for a dampert-sleeve ferret he is, ib. Cast upon World (1886) 220. dampertly dickyish, ib. 220. (2) Lan. That shirt breast ut looks

DAMPS, sb. pl. Nhp. Also in form dampers. [dæmps, dæmpəz.] Fissures intersecting strata.

Nhp.2 Those that are filled with earthy matter only are called damps.

DAMPS, see Dumps.

DAMSDIL, sb. Yks. A young woman, a damsel. e.Yks. Exceedingly rare now (R.S.); e.Yks. MS. add. (TH.)

DAMSDIL, see Damsel, sb.2

DAMSEL,  $sb^1$  Sc. Irel. Lin. Ken. Wil. Also in form damishell Abd. [dam, dæmsil, sl.] 1. A young 1. A young unmarried woman; a term of reproach for a woman of bad character or disposition.

nw.Abd. We leet the damishell awa' To get a raith o' lair, Goodwife (1867) st. 12 s.Lin. Lizz Baates' a pritty damsel, that she is; I wonder how her faather can bear the sight o' hei (T.H.R.).

2. The skate, Rana batis.

Sus. At Hastings the fish is called a 'maid' and at Dover a 'damsel' (s. v. Keveling).

3. Fig. An iron rod with projecting pins, that shakes

the shoot of the hopper in a corn-mill.

N.I. Wil. That part of the machinery [of a mill] which is called the damsel, Jefferies Gt. Estate (1881) 167.

DAMSEL, sb 2 Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also Som. Dev. Also written damsil e.Yks.¹ e.Lan.¹; damzil Dev.¹ Also in form damsdil n.Yks. e.Yks. m.Yks¹ [daˈm-, dæmzil, -zl.] The damson plum, Prunus domestica or

dæmzil, -zl.] The damson plum, Frunus aomesica of damascena.

Sc. (A W.); (Jam. Suppl.) N.I.¹ N.Cy.¹ To be sold in the Market Place, fine fresh damsels, at 6d a peck. Nhb. (W.G.); Nhb.¹ Obs. n.Yks. (B. & H.) e.Yks. Almost invariably called 'damsil' and sometimes 'damsoil' (R.S.)'; e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹, w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan. Nature Notes, No. 9. e Lan.¹, m.Lan.¹ Chs.¹; Chs.³ The jacobs and damsels are all killed by the early frost. w.Som.¹ Daamzee'ul. Dev.¹ The term is vaguely applied in different parts to the fruit of Prunus spmosa, and other larger species, both black and vellow.

Lan. Also in form damshil e.Lan.1 DAMSIL, v. În phr. damsil it, an oath.

[darmsil.] In phr. damsil it, an oath.

Lan. Eh, damsil it, wuss un wuss, Staion Loominary (c. 1861)

53 e Lan. Damshilate

53 e Lan. Damshilate
DAMSON, sb. Sc. Irel. Nrf. Written dawmson N.I.
1. In comb. (1) Damson plume, a damson; (2) — tart,
a humorous synonym for profane language.
(1) Sc. (A.W.), N.I. (2) Nrf. His language is profane from long
habit—'given over to damson tart like,' as they say in Arcady,
JESSOPP Arcady (1887) VII.
DAMZII cas Damed 1.1.2

DAMZIL, see Damsel, sb.<sup>2</sup> DAN, sb.<sup>1</sup> and v. Nrf. Suf. [dæn.] 1. sb. pl.

Yearling lambs.

Nrf. Yearling lambs; when cut, they become wedders Suf. Lambs to be fatted by the butcher, RAINBIRD Agric. (1819) 292,

ed. 1849, Suf.<sup>1</sup>

2. v. To buy yearling lambs in September and sell them in the spring to be fattened by the butcher.

Suf. Rainbird Agric (1819) 292, ed. 1849.

DAN, sb.<sup>2</sup> Shr.<sup>1</sup> [dæn.] A small tub used for drawing coals from the workings to the main road, where the same production of the superchanded in the superchanded in the superchanded in the superchanded in the superchange of the superchanded in the superchanded in the superchange of the superchanded in the superchanded in the superchange of the superchanded in the superchange of the superchange of the superchanded in the superchange of the superchange o are loaded. Hence Danning, sb. drawing the coals in the dans, which is done by boys.

DAN, sb.3° e.An. Scurf on animals, dandriff. (E.G.P.);

(HALL.)

DAN, sb.4 Obs. Sc. A respectful term of address

lord, master.

Bnff. But let me get, Dan Phoebus set, Taylor Poems (1787) 150 Fif. Their warst o' drinks was yill, the whilk Dan David Baiclay drank like milk, Tennant Papistry (1827) 83.

DANCE, v. and sb. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng [dans, dons, dans] 1. v. In phr. (1) to dance his or her lane, to express great joy or violent rage; (2) — in a net, to deceive, impose upon (?); (3) -in-my-lufe, a designation for a person of very diminutive appearance; (4) — in the half-peck, to be left behind as a bachelor, on a brother's marriage; (5) — the Phibbie, to get a horse-whipping; (6) — upon nothing, to be hanged; (7) to see the sun dance, to see the sun rise on Easter morning; (8) ye'll neither dance nor haud the candle, you will neither do nor let do, neither act yourself nor assist another.

nor let do, neither act yourself nor assist another.

(1) Sc. She dancid her lane, cry'd, Praise be blest, I haveludg'd a leil poor man, Gaberlunzie Man, st. 5 (Jam).

(2) Sc. First, my lord, you must not think to dance in a net before old Jack Hildebrod, Scott Nigel (1822) xxiii

(3) Rxb. Apparently in allusion to a child's toy (Jam.).

(4) w.Yks. Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Sept 3, 1892)

(5) Cor N. & Q (1891) 7th S xii. 206.

(6) Ant. (W.H.P.)

(7) Wxf. So at last came the bright Easter morn; and Peggy and Pat, and others, were out at surrise on the top of a hillock, to see the sun dancing, just as he came above the rim of the earth Those who did not care to face the bright orb with the naked eye, were content to look at its image up a tim of clear weter. Kenney Banks content to look at its image in a tub of clear water, Kennedy Banks Boro (1867) 105 w.Yks. Common 30 years ago (J.W.). Kelly Prov (1721) 367.

2. With about: to move about from place to place. w.Yks. Common 30 years ago (J.W.). (8) Sc.

w.Som. I Zoa aay mus daa ns ubaew taa dree: [So I must dance about after him]. Un eebau dee múd bee u-daa nseen baewt au l dhur tuy m [One may be dancing about all their time].

Hence Dancer, sb. Of a bird: one which moves about.

Ir. A white gander, a great dancer of a bird—never loses a goslin!

Lucas Romantic Lover in Charman's Mag (Oct. 1895).

3. To toss.

Nhb. In dancing the hay They lighten the cares of their Queen, Richardson Borderer's Table-bk. (1846) VI 286.
4. To boil. s.Lan. (W.H.T.)

5. sb. Phr. (1) to get a dance, to be made to run, to take flight; (2) to get a dance on air, to be hanged; (3) to have

a dance, to have a hard search from place to place.

(1) Lth. O had ilk chief been as steady The South'rons had gotten a dance, Bruce Poems (1813) II 159 (2) Abd. They'd get a special dance on air, By my comman', Ogg Willie Waly (1873) 87. (3) n.Lin 1 To have had a fine dance after him, of it. Nhp. 1 w.Mid. He led me a fine old dance arter 1m (W.P.M.).

6 A convulsive disorder incidental to giving

6. A convulsive disorder incidental to swine.

Nhp.<sup>2</sup> So called because they shake and quake in every part. They change their postules so often, that they resemble the actors in a Morris dance, Morron Hist Nhp. (1712) 454. DANCE, see Daunch.

Sc. Yks. [do'nsin] DANCING, vbl. sb.

dance, ball.
w.Yks. Nivver let noan at lasses good to donsins, Shevuld Ann.

2. Phr. to send dancing, to send quickly.

Abd Send them dancing to their hand, Whatever trocks they may command, Shirrers Poems (1790) 251, (AW)

DANCY, v. Som. [dansi.] To dandle, as with an ınfant.

w.Som¹ Nurses sing to children: 'Dancy, Dancy, Daisy, What sh'll I do to plaze ee? Take thee on my lap And gi' thee a sop, And that's what I'll do to plaze ee.'

DAND, sb. Dor. [dænd] A dandy.
Dor. Such a clever young dand as he is! HARDY Madding Crowd
(1874) xxiv. Without dressing up more the dand than that, ib. Tess (1891) 58, ed. 1895.

DANDALIE, see Dandilly.
DANDELION, sb. Rdn. The marsh-marigold, Caliha

palustris. (B. & H.)

DANDER, sb.¹ and v.¹ Sc. Nhb. Lakel Cum. Yks. Chs. Not. Brks. e An. Dor. Cor. Aus Amer. Slang. Also written dandher e.Yks.¹ [da'ndər, da'n, dæ'ndə(r).]

1. sb Temper, anger, spirit, mettle; gen. in phr. to get one's dander up, to lose one's temper. In gen colloq. use. Sc. There came a kind of Highland snuffle out of the man that Sc. 1 nere came a kind of Highland snuffle out of the man that raised my dander strangely, Stevenson Catrona (1892) v w.Sc. Dear me, what's your dander up for now? MACDONALD Settlement (1869) 131, ed. 1877 Frf. The very sicht o'my uniform rouses his dander so muckle, BARRIE Minister (1891) iv Nhb His dander's gettin' up. Lakel Keep thi dander doon, Penrith Obs. (Dec. 28, 1897) Cum. He co'd meha feull an' that set my dander up (E.W.P.); Cum. Yks. This set her dander oop, and she began knocking gettin' up. Lakel Keep thi dander doon, \*Penrih Obs. (Dec. 28, 1897) Cum. He co'd meh a feull an' that set my dander up (E. W. P.); Cum.¹ Yks. This set her dander oop, and she began knocking again, Fetherston \*Farmer\*, 81. w.Yks. An tother thing at raises mi dander is to see a big lazy chap wi'his hands in his pockets, Hartley \*Clock Alm\* (1896) 3; w.Yks.² Lan. There's nowt loike it for gettin' th' owdlad's dander up! Mellor \*Unite Owdem\* (1865) 26 Chs¹; Chs.³ He's got his dander up at last. Not. My dander was up (W. H. S.). Brks.¹, e. An.¹, Dor.¹ Dev. \*Reports Provinc. (1897). Cor. He ded'n gev no spaich but kaip'd hes dander down, \*T. Towser\* (1873) 67, (F. R. C.) Slang. I'm '1yled,' and 'my dander's up,' Barham \*Ingoldsby\* (ed. 1864) \*Brothers of \*Birchington\* [Aus. Make it as soon as you can, while we can keep our dander in, Nesbit \*Bail Up!\* (1890) xx Amer. Wut'll git your dander riz² Lowell \*Biglow \*Papers\* (1848) 48]

2. v. To anger, rouse the temper.

w Yks \*5 Lay him aloan ur he'll be dander'd sharp.

DANDER, v² and sb.² Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Flt. Hrf. Also Cor. Also in forms dandher N.I.¹ e Yks.¹; daner s.Sc.; danner, dannir Sc; daunder Sc. N.I.¹ Nhb.¹ Cum. Lan Hrf. Cor; daundher e. Yks.¹; dauner Sc.; donder Chs.¹³ s.Chs.¹ Flt. [dan(d), don(d)-r, -2(r).]

1. v. To stroll, saunter, wander;

do  $n(d) \Rightarrow r, \Rightarrow (r).$ 1. v. To stroll, saunter, wander;

to trifle, misspend one's time; to hobble.

Sc. Daundering about the wood, Scott Antiquary (1816) xxi. Elg. I dandered through the walk again, Tester Poems (1865) 158. Bnff. He daunders down the Hill-face, Gordon Chron. Keth (1880) 156. Abd. They had daundered together for a little space, ALEX-ANDER Am Flk. (1875) 71, ed. 1882. Kcd. I daunder'd in by yonder house, Syne in by yonder ha, Jamie Muse (1844) 123. Frf. Tammas Haggart and Pete Lunan dander into sight bareheaded, BARRIE Licht (1888) 11. Per. He daunders aye onward the best way he can, Nicoll Poems (ed. 1843) 143. Fif. Ye maunna dander fai awa', Douglas Poems (1806) 72 Sig. Ae Saturday o' Glasgow Fair, I dandered out to tak' the air, Towers Poems (1885) 64. Dinb. After we partit I gaed daunderin' hame singin' to mysel', CROSS Disruption (1844) xxix. Rnf. I dauner'd up Gleniffer brae, CLARK Random Rhymes (1842) 18 Ayr. I happened to be dauntin' by at the time, GALT Ann. Pansh (1821) 1. Lnk. Or thro' some doncie desart danert, RAMSAY Poems (1727) 102, ed 1733. Lth. I daund'ring was the furs amang, BRUCE Poems (1813) II. 97. Edb. I was daundering home frae Pathhead, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xv. Bwk. Frae Daurna's high lap as he daundered, Chisholm Poems (1879) 53. Sik. It wad hae dune your heart gude to hae daunered alang the banks wi' me, Chr. North Noctes (ed. 1856) III 300. Rxb. He dander'd down the banks o' Tweed, Ruickbie Wayssde Cottager (1807) 193. Dmf. I daunder'd about till my back turned sair, Shennan Tales (1831) 80 Gall. Had quietly 'daundered doon,' Crockert Sunbonnet (1895) ix. Wgt. One day Sawners... daunered down to the Main Street, Fraser Wigtown (1877) 275 N.I.¹, Uls. (M.B.-S.) s.Don. SIMMONS Gl. (1890). n Cy. Border Gl (Coll. L.L.B.) Nhb. And far up White Keildar did daunder, Armstrong Wanny Blossoms (1876) 74; Nhb.¹ And efter danderin up an doon, To see what folks war deein, Wilson Opening Newcastle Railway (1838). Cum. Grizzy was daund'rin' aw her leane, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) 85; Dandering and wandering about at all hours of the day, Caine Hagar (1887) I 184, Cum.¹ Danderan about. e.Yks.¹ Lan. What did the rascal want wi' danderin' about thee? Francis Daughter of Soil (1895) 96 ne Lan.¹ Chs. Theaw donders abeawt worse than squire Meredith's ghost, Croston Enoch Crump (1887) Io; Chs.¹2³ s.Chs.¹ Dhéeŭr ee woz, drungk ûn don dürin übuw t 1)dh roa'd [Theer he was, ghost, Crossion Enour Cramp (1007) 10; Chs. -- S.Ghs. - Bheeti ee woz, drùngk ŭn dondürin übuw t i)dh roa'd [Theer he was, drunk an' donderin' about i' th' road]. Cor. The poor young fellow would .. daunder about among the 'burrows,' PEARCE Esther Pentreath (1891) bk. 11 1; Don't go dandering about like that (F.R.C.).

Hence (1) Danderer, sb. a saunterer, one who habitually saunters about; (2) Dandering, (a) vbl. sb. a wandering, stroll; (b) ppl. adp. wandering, sauntering; (3) Dandering-Kate, sb. the stone-hore or stone-orpine, Sedum

Dandering-Rate, so. the stone-nore or stone-orpine, Seaum reflexium.

(1) Sc. Thou art but a daunderer a down the dyke sides, Blackw Mag. (Jan 1821) 407 (Jam.). (2, a) Abd. Have you, in the course of your daunderings to-day, collected any uncos? RUDDIMAN Sc Parish (1828) 132, ed. 1889 Per. Life is mostly 'a dandering in fine weather,' Haliburton Fulds (1890) 153. (b) Edb. We needing gie a plack Foi dand'ring mountebank or quack, Fergusson Poems (1713) 123, ed. 1785; Dan'rin' donart down coup ye To rise no more Learnour Poems (1713) 1. N. Cv. 1. (2) Sw Sc Garden We more, LEARMONT Poems (1791) 4. N.Cy. 1 (3) sw Sc. Garden Wk. (1896) No. cxiv 112.

2. To wander in mind, to talk in a rambling incoherent way. Chs. 123, s.Chs. 1

Hence (1) Dandered, ppl. adj. wandering, dazed, stupe-fied; (2) Dandering, (a) vbl. sb. useless, silly talk; (b) ppl. adj. foolish, weak-minded, twaddling; incoherent,

rambling in speech.

(1) Ayr. It has skalt the daunert wits o' the master, GALT Laurds (1) Ayr. It has skant the daulert wise of the master, GALT Lawras (1826) 1, Cripple, dannar'd daus'd or fashious, What he was I wadna care, Train Poet. Reverus (1806) 63 (Jam.) N.I., Uls. (M B - S) (2, a) Fit. (T K J.) (b) N.Cy. Chs. A dandering old fellow; Chs. Poor oud mon, he's dreadful dondering. s.Chs. Hrf. It's ur daundering owf uz pray-ates oothout zense, Why John (Coll. L.L.B.); Hrf. 1

3. To tremble or shake.

n Yks. 12 e. Yks. 1 He com doon wi sike a bump that fleear reg'lar dandher'd ageean. Let's cum te fire, Ah's dandherin wi cawd. m. Yks. 1 Thou danders like an old weathercock. w. Yks. 5 Thouse fair dander'd agean as thuh went by.

- Hence (I) Dandering, ppl adj. vibrating, resounding;
  (2) Dandery, adj. trembling, infirm, tottery.
  (1) Sc. The dand'ring drums aloud did tink, Herd Coll Sngs.
  (1776) I. 42 (2) n. Yks. He's quite dandery (I.W.); n. Yks.<sup>2</sup> 4. To caper.
  - e.Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1796) II. 315.

5. sb. A stroll, saunter.

e.Sc. One which he sometimes wore when he took a 'dander,' E.S. One which he sometimes were when he took a 'dander, Setoun Sunshine (1895) 253 Frf. Their favourite dissipation .. was a dander through the kirkyard, Barrie Licht (1888) x. Fif. 'Takin' yer daunder, Rab?' she called to him, Meldrum Margrédel (1894) 177. Rnf. We'se tak ance mair ... Oor yearly dauner o' regard, Young Pictures (1865) 25. Ayr. I'm thinking o' just taking a dauner round the Craigland parks, Galt Sir A. Wylie (1822) vii Lik. I'll tak' a bit dander up the glen the nicht, Fraser Whaups (1895) viii. e Lth. I was sair temptit to tak a daunder doun, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 215. N.I. I'll just take a dandher. Uls. (M B -S.) Hence On the dander, phr. idling about, on the spree.

6. pl. The shivers, a shivering fit.

e.Yks. Nicholson Flh-Sp (1889) 25; e.Yks. Summat's matther wi mä; Ah've had dandhers all neet.

7. A noise, a commotion.

Wm. Don't kick up such a dander. What's all this dander about? (B K.)

8. A blow on the head.

Lakel. I catch't him a dander wi' t'flail, Penrith Obs (Dec. 28, 1897). Cum. Ah beheve ah wad a fetcht that guide a dander ower t'lug, Sargisson Joe Scoap (1881) 213; Cum. n.Yks. A'l gi thie a dander, mi lad, if to iznt off siun (W.H). e.Yks. Nicholson Flk-Sp (1889) 25, e.Yks. Ah gav him a left-handed dandher an doon

he went. w.Yks. Ah cud fetch a fella a gud dander owert side at heead, Nidder dill Olm (1868); A dander under t'lug, ib. (1874); Shoo fotched me a dander aside o' t'earhoyle, HARTLEY Clock Alm.

DANDER, sb.<sup>3</sup> Yks. Cor. [dam, dændə(r).] A slight scurf on the skin. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>, Cor. (F.R C.)
DANDER, sb.<sup>4</sup> Lakel. [dandər.] The head.
Lakel. Itdropped fair on tamidander, Pennih Obs. (Dec. 28, 1897).

DANDER, sb. 5 Sc. Nhb. Also in form danner Sc. [da:n(d)=r.] The slaggy cinders from a smithy or foundry; a piece of the scoriae of iron, or of the refuse of glass. Gen. in pl.

Sc. Peats, cast hard by, when burnt in large fires as in kiln-pots, leave a plate of yetlin, which they name a dander, amongst their ashes, *Papers Antiq. Soc.* (1792) 71 (JAM). Fri. I've seen it [Aetna] rain its danders, Beatrie *Arnha* (c 1820) 29, ed 1882 Lnk. 'Mang danners an' cinners The Co. should hae gather't sic millions o' shiners, Hamilton Poems (1865) 151. Rxb. Oft have I blown the danders quick Their mizlie shins amang, A. Scott Poems (1805) 146 (JAM.). N.Cy.1, Nhb.1

DANDIEFECHAN, sb. Obs.? Sc. A stroke, a re-

sounding blow. Sc. Sie dunts dunts and drives and dandiefechans, Drummond Sc. Sic dunts and drives and dandietechans, Drummond Muckomachy (1846) 15 Fif. Sae deviush a dandiefechan, It dang clean in his stammach, Tennant Paristry (1827) 154

DANDIES, sb pl¹ Pem. [da:ndiz.] A game played by children with knuckle-bones or stones.

s Pem. Laws Little Eng. (1888) 420. DANDIES, sb. pl.<sup>2</sup> Bnff.<sup>1</sup> [da ndiz.] A hand-line for

catching herring and mackerel from a boat or ship sailing at a moderate rate. Also called Dandie han'-lin'. This mode of fishing is followed a little before sunset **DANDILLIE-CHAIN**, sb. Rxb. (Jam.) A chain used by children as a toy or ornament, made of the stems of the dandelion the dandelion.

DANDILLY, adj. Obsol. Sc. Lin. Also written dandalie Sc.; dandily Sc. (Jam.) Celebrated; spoilt by admiration; also used subst

Sc. D'ye see yon dandilly maiden? Scott Bride of Lam. (1819) xxxii; Married and wooed and a', The dandalie toast of the parish, Chambers Sngs. (1829) II. 360, And he has married a dandily wife, Jamieson Ballads (1806) I. 320. Ags., Fif. (Jam.) Lin.<sup>1</sup>

DANDLES, sb. Yks. [da:nlz.] An ill-conditioned,

mismanaging female.

w Yks 5 As arrant a dandles as ivver I sawah.

DANDRIL, sb. n Lin. [da ndril.] A knock, a blow; a curved stick, with which hockey is played.

DANDRUM, sb. Sc. Yks. [da ndrəm.] A whim;

a freak; ill-temper.

Bnff. Said a railway passenger, pointing to a large isolated mound in the midst of a field. 'I wonder how it was formed? Providence hiz been tryin' on sum o's dandrums fin He laid that hillock doon there.' w.Yks.2

hillock doon there.' w.Yks.²

DANDY, sb.¹ and adj. Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [dandi, dændi.] 1. sb. In comb. (1) Dandy brush, a whalebone brush, to scrape dirt from a horse's legs before he is groomed, (2) -candy, gaily coloured or ornamental candy; (3) -cap, an cld woman, who pays much attention to dress; (4) -devil, a fop; (5) -dogs, in phr. the Devil and his dandy-dogs, the devil and his spectre hounds: (6) -go.lion the dandelion Tagaracum legalization. hounds; (6) -go-lion, the dandelion, Taraxacum leontodon; (7) -go-russet, (a) of articles of clothing: old, worn-out, (7) -go-russet, (a) of articles of clothing: old, work-old, faded, rusty-coloured; (b) an ancient wig; (8) -goshen, the green-winged meadow-orchis, Orchis morro; (9) -goslings, (a) the purple orchis, Orchis maculata; (b) see -goshen; (10) -horse, (a) a velocipede; (b) a tricycle or bicycle; (11) -man, a travelling packman or pedlar (?); (12) -prat, a person of small or insignificant stature, a dwarf. (12) -puff an interfering meddlesome young

(12) -prat, a person of small or insignificant stature, a dwarf; (13) -puff, an interfering, meddlesome young person; (14) -sprat, see -prat.

(1) Lon. Maynew Lond Labour (1851) I. 362. Cor <sup>3</sup> (2) Nhb. Hears a yer rale dandy candy Made up wi' sugar and brandy, Richardson Borderer's Table-bk. (1846) VIII. 200; Dandy candy's still sel'd in galore, man, Allan Tyneside Sngs (1891) 360; Nhb. <sup>1</sup> (3) w.Yks <sup>2</sup> An old woman . . . who paid much attention to dress sixty years ago was called 'old Darby dandy-cap' (4) I. Ma. That dandy-divil with the collar. Caine Manaman (1804) pt. I. ix. (5) sixty years ago was called 'old Darby dandy-cap' (4) I.Ma. That dandy-divil with the collar, CAINE Manxman (1894) pt. I. IX. (5)

Cor. QUILLER-COUCH Hist. Polperro (1871) 140; Gent Mag. (April 1880) 493. (6) War.<sup>3</sup> (7, a) Dev. 'E wuz black wance, but now 'e's dandy-go-rissit colour, Hewert Peas Sp. (1892). nw Dev. A dandy-go-risset jacket. Cor. A little cribbage-faced man, wi' a dandy-go-russet wig, 'Q.' Troy Town (1888) x1; Cor.<sup>\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ (8) Wil. (9, a, b) Wil. (10, a) Nhb. (e.Yks.) Der. Ah rimembur wen ah wor a lad thay had wot thay used to caw dandy hosses were three wheels ROPHINSON Sammen Tentiber (1880) 10. War. §</sup> wee three wheels, Robinson Sammy Twitcher (1870) 13. War.<sup>3</sup> w Som.<sup>1</sup> This was the name of the old-fashioned bicycle, which was inst high enough to take the rider's weight, and was propelled by his pushing against the ground with his toes. (b) Wil. (K.M.G.) w.Som.<sup>1</sup> (11) Cor. She wanted oall the money for the Dandy-man, Higham Dial. (1866) 6. (12) Dur.<sup>1</sup> (13) Chs.<sup>1</sup> (14) Cor. A reg'lar little dandy-sprat, an' so pert as a jay-pie in June, 'Q.' Troy Town (1888) XI.

2. An elegant woman; a prominent or distinguished

person.

Dmb. Monie dandies still are seen Wha soar aboon their station, TAYLOR Poems (1827) 10. Lnk. She's no a great dandy, but looks well eneugh, Thomson Musings (1881) 94.

3. A bantam-fowl.

w Yks. (J.W.), e.Lan. 1, Chs. 13, s.Chs. 1 Shr. N. & Q. (1884)

6th S. ix. 35.

Hence (1) Dandy-cock, sb. (a) a bantam-cock; (b) fig.

Hence (I) Dandy-cock, sb. (a) a bantam-cock; (b) fig. a foppish, strutting fellow; (2) hen, sb. a bantam-hen.

(I, a) w.Yks. 124 Lan. For th' dandy-cock wur crowin' like heigh-go-mad lung afore dayleet, Brierley Daisy Nook (1859) 27; Wi' koom too o wudd'n dandi-kok ore top uv o dur, Sam Sondnokkur, 5. Chs. Bold as a dandy-cock, Clough B. Bresshitte (1879) 12; Chs. 13 s.Chs. 12 y struts übuwt lahyk ü daan di-kok [Hey struts abowt like a dandy-cock] Der. 2, nw.Der. 1 (b) w.Yks. Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Sept. 3, 1892). (2) Chs. 13, Der. 2, nw.Der. 1 4. Phr. the dandy, the very thing, the fashion, 'the ticket.' Rnf. And his sangs are the dandy, Websier Rhymes (1835) 93. Gall. And hark ye will be just the dandy, Lauderdale Poems (1796) 50. Nhb. Rosy wine, and nectar prime, For gods and men the dandy, Wilson Carter's Well. Yks. The gentlemen all said 'twas the dandy, Ingleden Ballads (1860) 310. 5. adj. Fine, gay; flashy, showy.

'twas the dandy, Ingledew Ballads (1860) 310.

5. adj. Fine, gay; flashy, showy.

Abd. Our sons are famed for manly graces, Our daughters too for dandie dresses, Ogg Willse Waly (1873) 82. Fif. And busk't him in his dandiest duds, Tennant Papistry (1827) 41. Lik. Yet he maun buy her dandy bellowses, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 87. Lth. A fine braw house, and dandy claes, Smith Merry Bndal (1866) 65 Dmf. Her ear-rings, and her dandy dress, Hawkins Poems (1841) st. 26. Nhb. Hoo monymen is thor 'at dissent yen time or other get thor heed torned wi' dandy words, Haldane His Other Eye (1880) 4. War.<sup>3</sup> [Amer. Anything approved, as a dandy book, other get thor need torned wi' dandy words, Haldane His Other Eye (1880) 4. War.<sup>3</sup> [Amer. Anything approved, as a dandy book, game, hat, girl, run, &c, Carruth Kansas Univ. Quar. (1892) I.]
6. Pert, frolicsome. [Not known to our correspondents.]
Glo., Dev. Grose (1790) MS. add. (M)

7. Distracted.

Som. Not in common use (W.P.W.); W & J. Gl. (1873) [1. (12) Sipithaméi, pigmeys, or dandiprats that be but three spans long, Florio.]

DANDY, sb.<sup>2</sup> Nhp. Wor. [dæ'ndi.] A familiar term for the hand; a child's hand. Cf. danny.

Nhp.1 Some years ago, when the celebrated Charles James Fox was passing through this county, a countryman anxious for the honour of shaking hands with him, went up to his carriage and said, 'If you are Charley Fox, tip me your dandy' Wor (H K.)

DANDY, sb. e.An. [dændi.] 1. A fishing-boat. Nrf. The herring dandy John and Frederick, which was ru down off Middlesbrough whilst fishing by a foreign steamer, e Dy.

Press (Oct. 25, 1894) 6.

2. A conical-shaped contrivance for warming beer. e.An. DANDY, sb. Cor. [dæ ndi.] A light donkey-cart. Cor. 3 Consisting merely of shafts and a pair of wheels, which is largely used by miners to convey them to and from their work.

Also a light barrow on wheels for carrying water.

DANDY, sb.5 e.Lan.1 [da'ndi.] A small handloom for weaving handkerchiefs, &c.

DANDYING, vbl. sb. e.An. Also in form danning. Plastering a wall or studwork. e An. 1 Nrf. Still used (M.C. H.B.).

DANE, sb. Nhp. Brks. Hrt. e.An. Sus. Wil. Som. Cor. A red-haired man, a term of reproach. [dēn, deən.] 1. Sus. A woman informed me that she had a ways understood that red-haired people were Danes, N. & Q. (1887) 7th S. 111. 451.

Wil. In Kingston Deverill there was an old man who called red-Wit. In Kingston Devertif there was an old man who cance red-haired people 'Danes,' or 'Daners,' as 'Thee bist a Dane.' n.Wil About Chippenham, Calne, and Melksham, it is frequently said of a red-haired man that he is 'crossed wi' the Danes' (G.E.D.). Som. Still spoken of as 'the Rid-shanks' (W.F.R.); Red-haired men are often said to be 'a bit touched with the Danes,' DARTNELL referred to as Danes, and the dark-haired families are often referred to as Danes, and the dark-haired people will not marry with 'a red-haired Dane,' Hunr Pop. Rom. w Eng. (1865) 435, ed. 1896; 'Oh, he or she is a red-haired Daane,' was a common

ed. 1896; 'Oh, he or she is a red-haired Daane, was a common expression of contempt, ib. 307; Cor. 12

2. Comb. (1) Danes' blood, (a) the dwarf elder, Sambucus Ebulus; (b) the pasque-flower, Anemone Pulsatilla; (c) the clustered bellflower, Campanula glomerata; (d) a species of elay; (2)—flower, see—blood (b); (3)—money, old coins found in the earth; (4)—skin, a freckled skin; (5) Dane-weed, (a) the field eryngo, Eryngium campestre; (b) see—blood (a); (6) -wort, see—blood (a)

(1, a) Wil. Danes blood (ebulus) about Slaughtonford is plenty, AUBREY Nat. Hist. (ed. 1847) 50; Garden Wh. (1896) No. cxi. 76, Wil. It is popularly believed only to grow on the ancient battle-fields, and to have sprung originally from the blood of the slam Danes. (b) n.Hrt. Cmb. Science Gossip (1866) 256. Nrf., n.Ess. (c) Cmb. (d) Hmp. 'Have ye found any better clay yet?' 'We've got to the red marl, full o' Danes' blood'... The blood of their ancient enemies is still believed by the descendants of the West Saxons to be thus found, Verney L Lisle (1870) ix. (2) Cmb. (3) Nhp.<sup>2</sup> (4) Sus. When he puts on his Dane's skin he'll look very different. You'll always notice these Danes look rather peekish in winter time, N. & Q (1887) 7th S in 451. (5, a) Nhp. 1 As the old Roman road is the only known habitat for this rare plant, As the old Koman road is the only known naditatior this rare plant, the Wathing Street Thistle is a still more common local appellative; Mp 2 161 The road hereabouts [Daventry], too, being overgrown with Dane-weed, they fancy it sprang from the blood of the Danes slain in battle; and that if, upon a certain day in the year, you cut it, it bleeds, De Foe Tour, II. 362. (b) Suf. (6) Brks.

you cut it, it bleeds, De Foe Tour, II. 362. (b) Suf. (6) Brks. Druce Flora (1897) 256.

DANE, DANER, see Dean, sb.\*, Dander, v²
DANG, v¹ and sb. Sc. Cum. Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Shr. e.An. Also in form deng e.Yks.¹ w.Yks.⁵ (daŋ, deŋ.]

1. To throw violently; to knock, bang.

Abd. I . tuik my beam to dang their motes, Macdonald Sir Gibbe, xxix. Gail. That fair danged me stupid, Crockett Sunbonnet (1895) vii Cum.¹ Aa'll ding him ower, and efter he's dung ower aa'll dang his silly heed off e.Yks. An deng deear off o' crewks, Spec. Dial. (1887) 24; e.Yks.¹ w Yks. It dengs my head, T.Toddles Alm. (1866), w.Yks.⁵ Chs.¹ When he's in his tantrums he'll dang the things abait till there is ner a wull cheer nor table 1'th' place; Chs.²³ s.Chs.¹ Óo daang'z dhú mugz übuw tsú wen 60)z vekst [Hoo dangs the mugs about so when hoo's vexed] 60)z vekst [Hoo dangs the mugs about so when hoo's vexed] s.Not. The wind dangs the clo'es about (J.P.K.). sw Lin. 1 Dang it down. Shr. I'll dang it down if y'sen another synnable. e.Suf. (F.H.), Ess. (WWS.)

2. sb. A hard blow. e.Suf. (F.H.)

DANG, v.<sup>2</sup> In gen. dial. use in Sc. and Eng. form deng w.Yks. e.Yks. Chs. [daŋ, dæŋ, dæŋ, deŋ.]

1. Used imprecatively for 'damn.' Sc. (A.W.) n.Sc. Dang't gif they're y

1. Used imprecatively for 'damn.'

Sc. (A.W.) a.Sc. Dang't gif they're warth a single mutchkin o' the critur [whisky], Gordon Carglen (1891) 36. s.Sc. 'Your boots, your honour, de'il dang me gin I can find 'em.' 'And de'il dang you if you do'nt,' Snatth Fierceheart (1897) 51. Rnf. Dang it, how he mick them, Fraser Chimes (1853) 35. Ant. Dang it's skin (W.H.P.). N.Cy.¹ Nhb. (W.G.); Nhb.¹ Deevil, deevil, dang ye, aa wish God may hang ye,' is shouted in chorus by children to the robber of a bird's nest Gum. (H.W.) e.Yks.¹ Dang-it! thoo disn't mean te say he lick't him? w.Yks. Deng tha, does ta think ah doant naw, Binns Village to Town (1882) 94; Deng my buttons, Tom, Tom Treddlehoyle Bairnsla Ann. (1891) 37; w.Yks.² Dang my buttons. Lan. Dang it, hoo'll not be content till hoo's hurt, Banks Manch Man. (1876) xx. e.Lan.¹ Chs.¹ About Middlewich it takes the form of 'deng'; Chs.³ Der. Dang it, it war'nt the money I knocked in to. It was your pluck, Cushins Voe (1888) I. ii; Dang my buttons! I don't know rightly what I should think, Howirr Clockmaker, xii. Not. Dang 'im, why doesn't he come home? we want to see him (L.C.M.). s Not Dang yer neck (J.P.K.). Lin. Woa then, wiltha? dang tha!—the bees is as fell as owt, Tennyson N Farmer, New Style (1870) st. 10 n.Lin.¹ s Lin. Dang the files! We s'l ha'e raan shewer enuf; they bite so savage (T.H.R.) Nhp.¹; Nhp.² Dang t, Bill, dwant say so. War. (J.R.W.),

Shr.<sup>2</sup> Glo. Dang it! not knaaw nurrun? Buckman Danké's Sojourn (1890) 75. s.Oxf. Dang it! where did I put that letter? Rosemary Chilterns (1895) 106 Brks. 'Dang un!' cried the keeper, Hughes T Brown Oxf. (1861) xxxvi; Brks.¹ w Mid. Dang my buttons! Who'd 'a thought as how you'd a done that ere artful trick? (W P.M.) Hat. (T P.F.) Nrf. Dang their jackets, Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 8 e.Suf. (F H) Ess. A-coaxin' o' the dog there in her lap, She settin' in the garden—dang his cheek, Downe Ballads (1895) II. 10; 'An' I gin to feel Sich mis'ry in my head.' An' dang it! well she might, Clark J Noakes (1839) st. 154. Ken.¹ Dang your young boanes, doant ye give me no more o' your sarce. Sus.¹² Hmp. But dang it, if the pa'asons at Saint Paul's must keep a show, why not let 'em be as rasonable as other show-volk, Foresters' Misc. (1846) 168. Wil. He stood still, held his load high over his head, and shouting 'Dang th' clock,' Jefferies Gi. Estate (1880) iv. Som. Dang em; od dang it, Jennings Dial w Eng. (1869). w.Som¹ 'Dang: your blid!' would be said by a person who would be shocked at being accused of swearing. Dev. Vur Exter's tha place, if et bant dang ma wig, Ta zee zom rear sport, Nathan Hoge Poet Lett. (1847) 7, ed. 1858 Dang-my-ole-wig vur me¹ Ef yer idden a purty jakes o''t! Hewett Peas Sp (1892) 69; Dev.¹ [Dang my boans and boddy, Dickens N. Nickleby (1838) ix]
Hence (I) Danged, (a) pp., (b) ppl. adj. 'damned'; (2) Shr.2 Glo. Dang it! not knaaw nurrun? Buckman Darke's Sojourn

Hence (I) Danged, (a) pp., (b) ppl. adj. 'damned'; (2) Dangment, sb., see below.

(1, a) Frf. The rest of the world be danged, BARRIE Tommy (1896) xx11. w.Yks. (J.W.) War. They'll 'be danged' if they'll have anything to do with your 'new-fangled notions,' Anderton have anything to do with your 'new-tangled notions,' ANDERTON Lett. from Cy. House (1891) 255. Oxf. I'll be danged if he dothn't carry on as bold as if he slep' in a rabbit-hole, Blackmore Cityps (ed 1895) li. Som. I'll be danged if I do flutey [play the flute], RAYMOND Love and Quiet Life (1894) 109. (b) Cum. Can't read nor pray Widout bringin' in her dang't' M'appen I may, '31. Lan. Venting a considerable amount of abuse at his own 'danged sel' [self], Brierley Old Nook, i. (2) Cum. Than what the dang-ment was't I was forgittin, 20.

2. To exclaim 'dang'

was't I was forgittin, 20.

2. To exclaim 'dang.'
Nrf. 'Now,' I says, 'doantyow be a danging on't to me,' Spilling Molly Miggs (1873) x.

DANGER, sb. and v. Nhb. Yks. Chs. War. Shr. Hrf. [dē'ndger, dē'ndgə(r), deə ndgə(r).]

1. sb. In comp.
Danger-board, a board fixed in a mine to give notice, at a sufficient distance, of danger to be apprehended by the presence of noxious or inflammable gas. Nhb.'

2. Probability risk

2. Probability, risk.

n.Yks. 'Ah's do'tful Willy'll not cast this ailment; he'll dee.'

n.Yks.<sup>1</sup> 'Ah's doo that willy it not east this animent, he is dec.' Weel, there's a danger on't.'
Hence (i) Dangerly, adv. possibly, by chance; (2)
No danger, phr. not at all likely, 'no fear.'
(i) Chs.<sup>123</sup> (2) s.Chs.<sup>1</sup> 'Noo danger.' An exclamation, more or less ironical. War.<sup>2</sup>, Hrf. (WWS)
3. v. To endanger; also used imprecatively.
w.Yks. It will danger you to go near (C.C.R.). Shr.<sup>1</sup> Danger

DANGERFUL, adj. Yks. [deə ndzəfi.] Dangerous. w.Yks. (J.W.); w.Yks. I think it's a dangerful doctrine, ii. 337. DANGEROUS, adj. and adv. Sc. Irel. Yks. Bdf. e.An. Dor. Som. [dēːndʒərəs, deəːndʒərəs.] 1. adj. In danger

from illness, dangerously ill.

Sc. (A.W.) n.Yks. Mrs. Dale's very ill, they say?—Ay, 'Doctor says she's dangerous w.Yks. (J.W.), Bdf. (J.WB) e.An 1

Mr Smith is sadly badly; quite dangerous. Nrf. 1 Dor. Barnes

Gl. (1863). Som. He's very dangerous, sir—doctor says he won't hardly live the night (WFR.).

2. Of an illness or disease: infectious.

Bdf 'He's very ill, but it's nowise dangerous,' means that the sick man's illness is not of an infectious nature (J.W.B)

3. adv. Extremely, exceedingly.
Wmh. A dangerous long way (W.M.).
DANGERSOME, adj. Irel. Yks. [dēn-, deə'ndzəsəm.]

N.I.1 Ant. Ballymena Obs. (1892). w.Yks. Why, it's a nasty job

n.i.- Ant. Dauymena Uos. (1892). w.Yks. Why, it's a nasty job an' varry dangersum, Hartley Clock Alm. (1880) 32.

DANGLE, v. Sc. Lin. Let. Also in form dannle Sc. (Jam. Suppl.) [da ŋl, da nl.]

1. In comp. Dangle-jack, a roasting-jack. 1. In comp. Dangle-jack,

Lei. The primitive roasting pack, gen a stout bit of worsted with a hook at the end, turned by giving it a twist from time to time with the fingers.

2. To swing, vibrate, quiver, throb, tingle; to shoot or quiver with pain. Sc. (Jam. Suppl.)

3. To lotter, hang about; to make love to.
n.Lin. 1 He's alus efter th' lasses. If a broomstick hed a head
an' sum petticoäts on, he'd be danglin' aboot it. DANGLEMENTS, sb. pl. Yks. [da:nlments.] Fringes,

tassels, the hanging appendages of a garment; finery.

Yks. She thought the ladies were too many danglements,

White Month in Yks (1888) xiii. n.Yks. 12

DANGLET, sb. Hmp. [dæ-ŋlət.] An icicle.

Hmp. There's grirt danglets as big as my arum (W.H.E.).

DANGLEY ANG of Shr. [dang wenn.] Viscouries.

DANG-SWANG, adv. Shr. [dæn-swæn.] Vigorously,

with might and main. Shr.1' Now, chaps, goo at it dang-swang, an' get the barley cocked afore the je'ow falls.' A farmer, comparing the military provess of Blucher and General Lord Hill, said, 'Lord Hill's so

cool an' so cute, wile Blucher goes dang-swang at 'em.'

DANGWALLET, sb. Chs. 128 [Not known to our correspondents] A spendthrift.

[Dangwallet, affatim, abundè, usque ad excessum et satietatem, Coles (1679).]

DANIEL L. W. S. Christian Daniel Barriel Ba

DANIEL, sb. Ken. Sur. 1. In comb. Daniel Durbridge, the yaffle or green woodpecker, Germus viridis. Sur. (T.S.C.) 2. The smallest pig of the litter; also called Anthony-pig (q.v.). Ken. (P.M.)

DANISH CROW, phr. e An. The hooded crow,

e.An<sup>1</sup> [Thought to come from Denmark, Swainson Birds (1885) 86.]

DANK, adj. and v. n.Cy. Lan. Brks. DANK, aaj. and v. n.Cy. Lan. Brks. [dank, dænk.]

1. adj. Damp, with the connotation of unhealthiness;
Cf. Donk, adj. Brks. Hence Danker, sb. a dark cloud.
n.Cy. (Hall) [Not known to our correspondents.]
2. v. To damp the spirits, to depress.
Lan. Put th' Kurn-bill i' the divel's hons 'At it no moor may dank us, Banford Rhymes (1864) 135; Lan.

DANKER at Shr. Hrf. [doi:12/c/1] [13-3] [dank, dænk.]

DANKER, v. Shr. Hrf. [dænkə(r).] Used impreca-

tively. Cf. dang, v.<sup>2</sup>
Shr.<sup>1</sup> Danker it wunst! Hrf.<sup>2</sup>

DANKING, ppl. adj. Shr. [dæŋkin.] Dangling. Shr. A dankin coat.

DANKS, sb. pl. e.An. [dæŋks.] Tea-leaves. e.An.¹ Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 54. DANKS, adj. Shr.¹ [dæŋks.] Of persons: dwarfish. DANNAKEW, see Dunnekin.

DANNAT, DANNAUGHT, see Donnot.

DANNEL, v. Suf. Sus. Also written dan'le Suf. [dænl.] Used imprecatively. Cf. dang, v.²
Suf. Why, dan'le my taters if black-and-white dawg beant leaving he just to rights, e An. Dy. Times (1892). Sus.¹ Dannel ye, I'll make ye twet! (s. v. Farisees)

DANNER, DANNIR, see Dander, v.<sup>2</sup> DANNIES, sb. pl. Der.<sup>2</sup> nw.Der.<sup>1</sup> [damiz.] Grev stockings

DANNIKINS, sb. pl. Obs. Yks. The name of the feast or wake held at Bolsterstone in Bradfield on Holy Thursday and several succeeding days.
w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> This word was in common use about Bolsterstone and

Oughthridge fifty or sixty years ago. People would speak of 'the Bolsterstone dannikins' or the 'Oughthridge dannikins.'

DANNING, DANNLE, see Dandying, Dangle.

DANNOCK, sh. n.Cy. Chs. Hrt. e An. Also written dahnak Suf.; darnak Chs. Suf.; darnack e.An. Nrf. Idditable datable [da·nək, dæ·nək, dā·nək.] A hedger's gloves of thick

n.Cy. Grose (1790). Chs.<sup>18</sup> Hrt. Cussans Hist Hrt. (1879-1881) III. 320. e.An.<sup>1</sup> That for the left hand being made whole to grasp the thorns, and for the right, with fingers to handle the hedging-bill. Nrf. Marshall Rur. Econ (1787); Ellis Pronunc. (1889) V. 73; Nrf. Nrf., Suf. Morton Cyclo. Agric. (1863). Suf. Rainbird Agric. (1819) 29t, ed. 1849; Suf. , e.Suí. (F.H.) Hence Dannocked, adj. gloved, encased in hedger's

Nrf. Holding a bunch [of reeds] in his dannocked left hand, he makes a slightly upward sweep with his sickle, Patterson Man and Nat. (1895) 133.

DANNOCK, sb<sup>2</sup> e.An. [dæ'nək.] A small loaf of bread; a piece of dough baked in the frying-pan and

e An. 1 Nrf. Have a hot dannock for tea, Cozens-Hardy Broad

Nif. (1893) 60.

DANNY, sb. Yks. Stf. War. Wor Hrf. e.An. Also in form donny Stf War. ne.Wor. se Wor. [dani,

in form donny Stf<sup>1</sup> War.<sup>2</sup> ne.Wor. se Wor.<sup>1</sup> [da'ni, dæ'ni, do'ni] A child's hand; used only in speaking to children. See Dandy, sb.<sup>2</sup>
w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> s.Stf. You have been handy with your donnies, Murray Rainbow Gold (1886) 56. Stf.<sup>1</sup> War. Oh' it's hurt it's donnies (F.PT.); War.<sup>2</sup> ne.Wor. Come and warm yer donnies at the fire (J W P.). se Wor.<sup>1</sup> Be'is donnies acaowd? come 'is ways an' warm 'um a bit. Hrf.<sup>2</sup> Clap your dannies. e An.<sup>1</sup> Nrf. (E.M.), Tha's right, me little darlin', clap your dannies, Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 88.

DANSY, see Donsie, adj.2

DANSY, see Donsie, adj.\*

DANT, sb. Nhb. Dur. War. Also in form dent Nhb.¹
[dant, dent.] Soft, inferior, sooty coal.

Nhb.¹ Nhb., Dur. Borings (1878) I 135; Greenwell Coal Tr
Gl. (1849). War. B'ham Wkly. Post (June 10, 1893).

Hence Danty, adj. of a soft, sooty nature.

Nhb.¹ Danty coal. Nhb., Dur. Coal, soft danty, Borings (1881)

DANT, see Daunt, Do, v.

DANTER, sb. Chs. [dantə(r).] A female superintendent of a winding-room in a silk-mill.

Chs. Used in Macclesfield and Congleton Her work is to put the slips on the swifts. There is generally one danter to each room, but if the room is very large there may be two danters;

DANTLE, v. Cum. [da ntl.] To dandle, toss on the

knee, fondle.

Cum. Dantels the bairns, monie an hour, on his knee, Anderson Ballads (1805) 52, ed 1840; He was o' gan t'gedder, dantlen wid his hans, e.Cum. News (Jan. 5, 1889) 5, col. 5; Cum. She dantles, an' pampers an' pets 1t, 45.

DANTON, see Daunton, v.

DANYEL, v. Cld. (JAM.) To dangle; to jolt as a cart on a rough road.

on a rough road.

DAP, v. and sb. Irel. Yks. Also Nhp. Glo. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form dop Cor. <sup>12</sup> [dap, dæp, w Cy. dāp, Cor. also dop.]

1. v. To move quickly and lightly; to trip along.

n.Yks. He goes dapping along, as if he were on springs. ne.Yks. Glo. Dap down into the cellar, and fetch up a jug of cider. Som. I was always quick to dap about on my feet (S K.L).

N. Som I had becken my dar playing [Look sharp and go along of the color of the cellar.

cider. Som. I was always quick to dap about on my feet (S K.L). w.Som. Lèok sharip-m das p lauring [Look sharip and go along quickly]. Aa'l daa p een umbuy: [I'll pop in by-and-by]. Dev. Her were terrible spry. Her dapped round like anything, O'Neill Idyls (1892) 23; My missus used the go dapping about so peart's a bird, Eng. Illus. Mag (June 1896) 259.

2. To hop, rebound, bounce.
Glo. 12, Wil. 1 Dor. Barnes Gl. (1863). Som. Jennings Obs. Dial. w.Eng. (1825); W. & J. Gl. (1873). w.Som. A stone thrown along the surface of water so as to make 'ducks and drakes' is said to daarpee. nw.Dev 1

3. To fish with a rod in a peculiar manner; see below. w.Som. When the stream is flooded and the water muddy, the bait, whether fly or grub, is kept close to the top of the rod, with only an inch or two of line, and is made to bob up and down very quickly on the surface of the water. [Now and again some genius with poaching proclivities contrives to compass his destruction by daping with a grasshopper on a hot afternoon, Pall Mall Gazette (Feb. 15, 1896)

4. To stoop down suddenly; to dip, dive, duck. Gen. with down.

Dev. Then zumtimes ee'd dap down 'pon es knees, Pulman Shetches (1842) 60; Dev.<sup>3</sup> He had a capical bath when 'e wuz out in the boat—'e jist dapped awver tha zide aw'n and zwimmed about vur a longvul time.

5. To pounce on, take unawares; to drop on. Gen. with

on. Also used fig.

wil. n.wii. He [the kingfisher] chooses those [fish] about four inches long by preference, and 'daps' on them the moment they come near enough to the surface, Jefferres Wild Life (1879) 346. Som. How I should like to dap in to see you! (FH)

Hence Dap, adv. quickly, suddenly, at one swoop. Som. He'd take the money down dap, RAYMOND Tryphena

6. To hit or strike lightly; to make a ball rebound on

the ground, &c.

Glo. To dap a ball, GROSE (1790) MS add. Dev.2 Dap 'm on

the head.

Hence (1) Dappy-stones, sb. pl. (a) small pebbles used by children in the game of 'knuckle-bones'; (b) the game of 'knuckle-bones' when pebbles are used instead of 'knuckle-bones' when pebbles are used instead of the stone from which service is stones; (2) Dap-stone, sb. the stone from which service is

(1) Dev. Reports Provinc. (1897). (2) Som. The ball must be thrown upon the dap-stone and hit against the wall on the rebound to constitute service (W.F.R.).

7. To deposit or put down temporarily. Gen. with down. Glo. Of cattle 'Dap 'em in one ground and then dap 'em back into tother' (S.S.B.). Som. Dap down the cup 'pon the settle, Raymond Sam and Sabina (1894) 22 w Som. Hot's left thy bag o'tatees yur vor?—I 'ant a-left em; I on'y dapt em down while I dapt into Joe's Dev. As nobody wadden about, I just dapped um inzide tha winder! Hewett Peas. Sp (1892). nw.Dev. 8. With down: to jot down. Glo. 9. Sb. The rebound, hop, turn of a ball stone for the settle pround or water.

ground or water.

Wil. Som. W. & J Gl. (1873), Jennings Obs. Dial. w Eng.

(1825). w.Som. Thick there made zebm [seven] daps, and thine

didn make on'y but vive nw.Dev.\frac{1}{2}

10. A touch, tap; a slight blow or knock.

Wxf\frac{1}{2} Up caame ee ball, an a dap or a keeve Wode zar, 88.

Dev. I cudden a hurted thee, vur I awnly gied thee a little dap in tha niddick, Hewert Peas Sp (1892). n.Dev. Stap, stap, I yer a dap ta door, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 76.

11. Trick, ruse, artifice; pt. habits, ways, peculiarities.
Will 'He got the daps o' he's feyther,' he has the same tricks as his father. Som. They didn't know my daps (W.F.R.), W. & J. Gl. (1873); To know the daps of a person is, to know his disposition, his habits, his peculiarities, Jennings Obs. Dial. w Eng. (1825) w.Som. Annointed rogue, there idn no dap nor move that he idn up to. Applied either to persons or animals. Ee-z u au kurd kuus tumur, neef un eebau dee ded-n noa dhu daa ps oa un [He (a horse) is an awkward customer, if one did not know his ways]. 12. Fig. pl. Looks; freq. treated as a sing.: likeness,

12. Fig. pl. Looks; freq. treated as a sing.: likeness, image, resemblance.

Nhp.<sup>2</sup> The very daps of him. w.Cy. The very dapse of one, Grose (1790). I.W.<sup>2</sup> She's the very daps of her mother. Wil. Slow Gl (1892); Wil.<sup>1</sup> Dor.<sup>1</sup> Fanny wi her sloo-black eyes, Her mother's very daps, 226. Som. This here's the daps o' the case, Ellis Pronunc. (1889) V. 148 w.Som.<sup>1</sup> Dhu vuur ee daa ps uv uz faa'dhur. Dev. Thickee cheel's tha very daps ov 'es vather, idden 'er? Hewett Peas. Sp. (1892); I can't abear the daps o' thee, Madox-Brown Dwale Bluth (1876) Introd. v; Dev.<sup>1</sup> n.Dev. Tha hast tha very daps o' thy old Ount Sybyl, Exm. Scold. (1746) 1 230 nw Dev.<sup>1</sup>, Cor.<sup>12</sup>

[3. With these [hawthorn flies] and a short line you may dap or dop, and also with a grashopper, Walton Angler (1653) 118; His daps and sweetening good moods,

Angier (1053) 116; Fils daps and sweetening good moods, STANYHURST Æneis (1582) IV. 446 (DAV).]

DAP, adj. n Cy. Yks. [dap] Of birds: fledged, feathered. Also used fig. of persons.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy. Yks Very common. The rooks are dap on the wing, 1 e. strong in flight Young pigeons, blackbirds, &c, are nearly dap, N. & Q. (1866) 3rd S x. 431. n.Yks. 'Are they dap?' feathered, as young birds ready to fly ne.Yks. If nobbut ah'd ga'en ti skeeal a bit, afoor ah wer dap, ah sud a'e been van o' them Parliment men noo. e.Yks. Marshall Rue. been yan o' them Parliment men noo e.Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1788).

DAP., see Dab, sb.<sup>8</sup>
DAP.CHICK, sb. Glo. Wil. Som. Written dap-cheek
Wil.<sup>1</sup> The dabchick or lesser grebe, Podiceps minor.
Glo.<sup>2</sup> Wil. Slow Gl (1892); Wil.<sup>1</sup> w.Som.<sup>1</sup> Daap-chik.
DAPE, v. Yks. [dep.] Used imprecatively for 'damn.'
w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> ('Od dape it') Freq. heard in Norton.

DAPERY, sb. Irel. [de p(ə)ri.] The light grains of oats, which fall through a sieve, and which are collected by themselves.

N.I.1 Called dapery, co. Ant. In co. Dwn. they are called 'wake corn

DAP FINCH, see Daffinch.

DAPPEN, adv. Sus. [dæ pən.] Perhaps, in the event

of, by the time that.

Sus. But dappen I wol be round odersome de nix wick, Jackson Southward Ho (1894) I. 200; Sus. Dappen I've done this job I'll come and lend yer a hand

DAPPER, adj. and sb. Yks. Nhp. War. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. [darp-, dærpə(r)] 1. adj. Sprightly, quick, active,

Sharp; fresh.

War. (J.R.W.) Wil Slow Gl. (1892). Dor. (C.W.B.) Som.

SWEETMAN Wincanton Gl. (1885), I did nev'r see her [the plant] look
more hale an' dapper, Leith Verbena (1895) 6 Dev. I be za dapper
's a vlay when I'm mind tu, Hewett Peas Sp (1892). e.Dev. En,
my leuve, deue be dapper, laike a roe er young hort, Pulman Sng. Sol. (1860) viii. 14

Hence Dapperwit, sb. a lively, active, spruce little man.

Nhp.1, War

Nhp.<sup>1</sup>, War <sup>3</sup>
2. sb. Anything of superior quality or appearance. e Yks.<sup>1</sup> MS. add. (T.H.)
DAPPER, see Daver, v.<sup>2</sup>
DAPPING, adj. Yks. [da pin.] Of superior quality or appearance. See Dapper.
e Yks. Leeds Merc. Suppl (Sept. 3, 1892); e Yks.<sup>1</sup> MS add.

DAPPLEDY, adj. Hrf. [dæpldi.] Dappled.

Hrf. He mounted on his milk-white steed, And she on her dappledy grey, Flk-Lore Jrn. (1886) IV 164, Get off, get off your

dappledy grey, th. 164.

DAPPY-DOOR-NIGHT, sb. Dev. The evening before
Shrove Tuesday; see below. Also called Lentsheidnight.

Dev. 3 Still observed in the most remote villages of the county.

On this night children collected in small bands of six or seven, each armed with pieces of broken crockery, half a brick, or a big stone, any missile served provided it would make plenty of noise. Thus armed they attacked the doors of every house within reach, those of reputed witches and old feeble persons getting the lion's share of 'daps.' After dapping to their hearts' content they would scuttle away singing, 'Us sees by the latch, There's summat tu catch, Us sees by the string The old dummon's within, Gie us a pan-cake, now us be come, Or tu your door there goes a gert stone, So you be a-bound var tu gie us wan 'n.Dev.On'dappy-door-night' everybody rings everybody else's door-bell, or knocks at their knocker, Chanter Wanderings (1887) ix.

DAPPYS, sb. pl. Yks. [da'piz.] Deserts, deservings. m.Yks.' He has got his dappys.

DAPSE, v. Sc. [daps.] To choose, fix upon. See Chap, v.¹ 7. armed they attacked the doors of every house within reach, those

Chap, v. Sc. [daps.] To choose, fix dipon. See Chap, v. 7. Sc. I dapse ye, I dapse ye, I double double dapse ye, I fye're found to tell a he, Your right hand aff ye, Chambers Pop. Rhymes (1870) 148. [In some districts 'I chaps ye' (G.W.).] DAPSTER, see Dab, sb.

DAPSTUCK, adj. Lei. Prim, 'proper'; dapper. Lei. I don't think she's a very dapstuck young lady. DAR, sb. Hrf. [dā(r).] A mark to act as a guide in

measuring.

Hrf. How did you measure it?—I did stick up my stick as a dar DAR, sb.2 Brks. [Not known to our correspondents.]  $[d\bar{a}(r).]$  A small, hasty wash. Gl. (1852).

DAR, see Dare, sb.1, v.12, Dor(r. DARA, DARB, see Darra, Daub.

DAR BON! phr. Cum. An expletive. Cf. dash bon / (s.v. Dash, v. 4.) See Dar(r, v., and Burn, v. 7.

Cum. Dar bon! but it's wonderful things is dogs, Cornh. Mag,

Helvellyn (Oct 1890) 390.

DARBY, DARDEN, see Dauby, Dare, v.<sup>1</sup>

DARDLEDUMDUE, sb. Nrf. A person without energy

Nrf. She's a poor dardledumdue, Cozens-HARDY Broad Nrf. (1893) 94; (M.C.H B.)

94; (M.C.H.B.)

DARDUM, see Dirdum.

DARE, v.¹ and sb¹ Var. gram. and dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [dar, da(r).]

I. Gram. forms. 1. Present Tense: i Simple Affirmative. Sc. Daar, Murray Dial (1873) 204. Rnf. Wi'her odd fancy here meddle wha daur, Clark Rhymes (1842) 27. Lnk. The first that daur fash them again, Rodger Poeins (1838) 150, ed. 189.

Edb. If ye daur be sae bauld, M°Dowall Poems (1839) 212 Nhb.¹

Ac dor bet we owt it will. noo. Come near me if yo dar. Cum. He's Aa dor bet ye owt it will, noo. Come near me if yo dar. Cum. He's

no in Carlisle town this day Daur tell the tale, GILPIN Sngs. (1866) no in Carlisle town this day Daur tell the tale, GILPIN Sigs. (1866) 461, Cum.<sup>3</sup> Tak't if thou dar! 35 n.Yks. Thare 'z neean dahr lift a hand, Castillo Poems (1878) 47, Ah dust du't (I W.); n.Yks.<sup>3</sup> Dar m Yks.<sup>1</sup> Daa r, Introd 33. w.Yks. Al, a, 1 dāə(r. A weak form 'də' only occurs in the phr. 'a də seə,' I dare say, Wright Gram. Wndhil. (1892) 148; The pret is constantly used for the present (J W.). Lan. Daur show his ugly mug this soide Rossendale, Kay-Shuttleworth Scarsdale (1860) II. 102; Touch 'em if yo' darn, Brierley Layrock (1864) xiv. e Lan. Dar. Not. You dos'n't do it!—Yes, I dost (W.H.S). Der.<sup>2</sup> Dar. nw.Der <sup>1</sup> n Lin <sup>1</sup> Dar. Shr. I dar, thee darst; a, 'e, or 'er dar, we, yo', or they dar'n or darden, Introd 62.

ii. Sumple Negative.

ii. Simple Negative.

Sc. I darena, I maunna come dance wi' thee, Jamieson Pop. Ballads (1806) I 220 Mry. It . . . daurna gang down, Hay Linite (1851) 56. Lnk She daurna leuk up, Hamilton Poems (1865) 140. Edb. I daurna lift my head, McDowall Poems (1839) 28. Peb. [1851] 50. Lnk She daurna leuk up, Hamilton Poems (1805) 140. Debt. I daurna lift my head, M°Dowall Poems (1839) 28. Peb. Description, I darna pretend it, Affleck Poet Wks. (1836) 51. Dmf. I daurna say, Reid Poems (1894) 159 N.I.¹ Daurna, sometimes daurnae. They dursent do it. Nhb.¹ Aw darnit tell my brother, Robson Collier Lass (1848); The kittlens darnut play, Wilson Washing Day; As dornet gan hyem for me life. Cum.¹ Däarent c., darna n. n.Yks. It's nea use wanting ma Ah duzant du't (W H.). e.Yks.¹ Dozzent w.Yks Al, a, 1 därənt, Wright Gram Wndhil. (1892) 148; I durstn't do this, Lucas Stud Nidderdale (c. 1882) 248; Ah dursant (R.H R) n.Lan I darn't tell her, Lonsdale Mag. (July 1866) 9. e.Lan.¹ Darnd I Ma. The reason they darn? You'll hear the reason, Brown Doctor (1887) 48. Not. You dos'n't do so and so! (W.H S.) n.Lin.¹ Darn't, darsn't. s.Lin. Yah doss'n't do it, so now (T.H R). Nhp¹ You dussent do't War² I dareno' do it I or you dusn't do it. m. Wor. Dussent (J C.). s. Wor. I dursn't give more for it (H K.). Shr.¹ I dar'na; thee dars'na; a, 'e, or'er dar'na; we, yo', or they darna or dar'dna, Introd. 62 Gio. Yer dussn't lay a vinger on a bouoy, Buckman Darke's Sojourn (1890) vi. Suf. I dust'nt do it, dust you? (M E.R.); I dussn't go near the owd bull (H J.L.R.). Dev. I dur'sent go after him, O'Neill Dimpses (1893) 125.

iii. Interrogative Simple.

N.I. Dar. Ant. How durst you do it? Ballymena Obs (1892). N.I. Dar. Ant. How durst you do it Ballymena Obs (1892). s.Ir. Who dar for to take it from you? LOVER Leg (1848) II 397. Nib. How daur ye talk that gate? RICHARDSON Borderer's Table-bk. (1846) VIII. 70. Dur. Darreh, durreh, dare ye? Gibson Up-Weardale Gl. (1870). n.Yks. Hoo dar' ye? w.Yks. Dāər ai, 1? WRIGHT Gram Wndhil. (1892) 148. Shr. I Dar I? Darst 'ee? Dar a, 'e, or 'e? Daren we, yo', or they? Introd. 62.

iv. Interrogative Negative.

w.Yks. Darent ai, i? WRIGHT Gram. Wndhil. (1892) 148. Shr¹

Dar-nad-I? Dar-nad-a? Darna we? Darna yo or Darnad.'ee?

Darna they? Introd. 63.

Darna they? Introd. 63.

2. Preterite: i. Affirmative and Interrogative Simple.

Sc. Durst, Daar'd, Murray Dial. (1873) 204. Fif. The hussey daured me, Meldrum Margrédel (1894) 222. w Ir. That darr'd him an the Curragh o' Kildare, Lover Leg. (1848) I 11. Cum³ Wunderin at I dar't show my feeace, 10. n.Yks.¹ Dar'd. e.Yks.¹ He wad a geean [gone] tw his hoos if he dast a feeac'd him. m.Yks.¹ Daa'd, Dost', Daa st, Duost'. Some old people employ dih'-st, Introd 33. w Yks. Ai, a, 1 dsst, Wright Gram Wndhll. (1892) 148. I.Ma. Ruchie . . never dus' Put a hand, Brown Doctor (1887) 132 n.Lin.¹ Do'st'a send little lad all waay to Lunnun wi' hissen. Durst'a go thrif oor chech yard at neet?—Noä, I should be scared; dost thoo? Shr.¹ 1, thee, or 'er darst; we, yo', or they daar'sn [dars'en], Introd. 63. Suf. Dust you? (M.E.R.)

11. Simple and Interrogative Negative

11. Simple and Interrogative Negative.

11. Simple and Interrogative Negative.

Sc. The deevil ye belang to durstna hae made oath t'ye, Scott Midlothian (1818) xvii. Frf. We dauredna let you pass, Barrie Minister (1891) viii. Nhb. Folks dorsent say owt tiv him, Allian Tyneside Sngs. (1891) 423 e.Yks. He sed he dozen't gan heeam, Nicholson Flk Sp. (1889) 32; e.Yks. He dazzent gan thruff chotch yard at neet. Dossent. in Yks. J. Gen. I dos'n'd no more do that than fly. w.Yks. Al, a. 1 dosnit, Wright Gram. Windhil. (1892) 148 Lan. George dursen't be inside with' body, Clego David's Loom (1894) xix. Der. He dursten'd do it. Not. I dos'n't do it (W.H.S.). Lin. They was all on 'em fear'd o' the Ghoāst, an' dussn't not sleeap i' the 'ouse, Tennyson Owd Roa (1889). War. Dursn't, Dussent. Shr. I, thee, or 'er dars'na; we, yo', or they dars'na, Introd. 63. Dars'nat 'ee? Dar'dna we' Dar'dna yo or dar'dna'd-'ee? Dar'dna they? (1b.) Hmp. He durst'nt do it (H.C.M.B.). [Amer. I, you, &c. darsn't, Dial. Notes (1896) I. 73] (1896) I. 73]

Sc. Daar'd, Durst, Murray Dial. (1873) 204. Abd. They've never daur't to try the like. Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xxiii. m.Yks. I Daaru'n, Daard The rof the part, is often lost [daarn], and that of the v, though heard more freq., is yet only a permissible letter, Introd. 33. w.Yks. Dād, Dēst. Id nie (e) dēst kum uem [He would never have dared to come home] (J.W.). Shr.1 Daa r'd, Introd. 63.

4. Phr. I dare say. In this case the unstressed form is

4. Phr. I dare say. In this case the unstressed form is gen. do. See below.

Abd. I daursay ye thocht ye hed me, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) IV w.Sc. I daursay ye're richt, Macdonald Settlement (1869) 25, ed. 1877. Nhb. Aw dar say this is the seevent or eight, Bewick Tymeside Tales (1850) II; Nhb I Dar-say! with a strong emphasis is 'No, I wont!' e.Yks. I Ah di say, MS. add (T H.) w.Yks. Ah dersay tha can smell, Binns Orig. (1889) 5; Addersay, he's getten aht ov a 'sylum sumhat, Hartley Clock Alm (1874) 35; w.Yks. Addersaa. Very much in use. Is tuh barn thear, does tuh think?—Addersāa (s v. Addersaa). Lan. I da'say I're as welcome as a better mon, Brierley Out of Work, ix. s.Chs. Dos-see', Dos ee'. Suf, Among remaining expletives are Dessay! Dos-see', Dos ee'. Suf, Among remaining expletives are Dessay' used in surprise, RAVEN Hist. Suf. (1895) 263 Sur. I daresays you can, missus, BICKLEY Sur Hills (1890) I. xii. s.Hmp I dessay you can't tell. Verney L. Lisle (1870) x. [Amer. Thet's wy he didn't list himself alang o' us, I dessay, Lowell Biglow Papers (1848) 55]

II. Dial. uses. 1. v. To challenge, defy, brave. Sc. I daur ye... to name such a word at my door-cheek, Scott Midlothian (1818) x; Sen blaws till then on him but darr'd As touch ministrian (1818) x; Sen Diaws till then on him but dar'd As touch of Fairly fair, Ramsay Tea-Table Misc. (1724) I. 232, ed 1871; He dar'd or der'd him to do't (Jam. Suppl.). Fif. I'll choke the smell an' daur the devil, Robertson Provost (1894) 140. Ayr. I dare you try sic sportin, Burns Halloween (1785) st 14. Lth. Joy, wi' Gladness in her train, Daurs Grief to gie a whine, Smith Merry Bridal (1866) 17. N.I.¹ He darred me to fight him. Nhb.¹ Aa dar'd him ti the door. Aa dar'd him oot to fight. n.Yks. And ofter followed have been a constant. after followed him darring him to state, Quarter Sessions Rec. (Apr. after followed him darring him to stale, Quarter Sessions Kec. (Apr. 5, 1608) in N. R. Rec. Soc. (1884) I. 114; n.Yks. Ah darr'd him twit, an'he wur fleyed o'tryin'. Lan. An aw'darred him t'rap, Briffley Layrock (1864) v. Not. She dared him to go, and then she was sorry for it (L.C.M.). n.Lin. Don't dar me to it; when I'm mad I dar do oht. Nhp. [Amer. Children in quarrelling say 'I dare you,' I dog dare you,' &c, Dial. Notes (1896) I. 229]

Hence (1) Dare deviltry, sb. a dare-devil spirit; (2)

Daredness, sb. boldness, audacity.

(1) Frf. He had a kind o' unsettled dare-deviltry aboot him that taen him into hunders o' scrapes, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 103, ed. 1889. (2) w.Wor. To think o' the daredness of it, S. Beauchamp Grantley Grange (1874) I. 201.

2. To deter by threatening, to forbid.

Nhb.¹ Constantly used. n.Yks.² 'Dar 'em frae't,' frighten them from doing it. w.Som.¹ Ur dae urd-n t-arn stoa unz tu dhu duuks [She sternly forbad him to throw stones at the ducks] poaleesmun dae urd n haut ee-d due tue un [The policeman threatened him what he would do to him].

3. sb. Daring, valour; a challenge.
Gall. I will take your dare, Crockett Grey Man (1896) xviii.
n.Yks.2' He hasn't a vast o' dare about him.' When boldness is required, we are told not to 'put dar aback o' t'door,' not to throw our valour behind us. w.Yks. (C.C.R.)

[3. Sextus Pompeius Hath given the dare to Caesar.

[3. Sextus Pompeius Hath given the dare to Caesar, Shaks. A. & C. I. ii. igi.]

DARE, v.² and sb.² Sc. Not. Nhp. Sus. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written dar Wil.¹; daur Sc. (Jam.); dear Sus.¹ n.Dev.; deir Sc. (Jam. Suppl.); dere Sc. (Jam. Suppl.) n.Dev. [dar, da(r), dio(r).] 1. v. To be in dismay, to shrink from fear; to stand in awe.

Sc. He'll dare or dere at his ain shadow (Jam. Suppl.). Ags., Sig. To dare at, to be afraid of a person or thing (Jam.).

2. To crouch, hide, lie hid. Hence Dart, Daurt, or

2. To crouch, hide, lie hid. Hence Dart, Daurt, or Dert, pp. frightened, terrified. Sc. (Jam. Suppl.)

3. To terrify, paralyze with fear, stupefy.

3. Check of the child (L.C.M.). Nhp.12 Sus. An exceldent... wot bring pore Joe a gurt denial fer it deared un summat, Jackson Southward Ho (1894) I. 250, Sus.1 I was amost deared, they made such a noise. Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873). n.Dev. I want ha' Nelly dered, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 77; Commonly used by nurses, signifying to frighten or hurry a child out of his senses, Exm Scold. (1746) Gl. s.v. Thir; Grose (1790). s.Dev., e Cor. (Miss D.)

**4.** With up: to wake or rouse up a person that is asleep

or dying. Som. W. & J Gl. (1873). Dev. 1'Tis eneugh to make a boddy's hart ache to zee the poor wise-more . . . a-dared up in the morning by peep o' day, 15

5. sb. A feeling of awe or fear. Ags., Fif. (JAM.)
6. Obs. Phr. to be stuck in a dar, to be astonished or con-

founded. Wil.1

[1. My flesshe dyderis and daris for doute of my dede, York Plays (c. 1400) 240. 2. Blottr, to lye close to the ground like a daring lark, Cotgr. 3. Never hobby so dared a lark, Burton Anat. Mel. (1621), ed. 1896, III.

390. Cp. Du. verdaren, to amaze or astonish (Hexham).] DARE, v. and sb. Obs. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also e.An. Also written dear n.Cy.; deere Lan.; dere Yks.

K. Also Written dear in.Cy.; deere Lan.; dere iks. Nrf. 1. v. To pain, grieve, hurt.

Yks. Yks Wkly. Post (Aug. 18, 1883) 7. Lan You dere me (K); The stick nor the stake shall never deere thee, Harland & Wilkinson Flk-Lore (1867) 73. e An. To dare one's eyes [to try one's eyes]. Nrf. Browne Wks. (1684) III 233, ed. Bohr; You dere me (K); Ray (1691); Nrf. Ess. It dares me, Ray (1691); Bailey (1721); Grose (1790); Gl. (1851); Ess. 1

2. sb. Harm. pain.

2. sb. Harm, pain.

n.Cy. (K.); N.Cy.<sup>1</sup> Ess. It does me no dare, Ray (1691); (K); BAILEY (1721), Ess.<sup>1</sup>
[1. Great charge so long did dare me, Tusser Husb. (1580) 8; Fortune may non angel dere, Chaucer C.T. B. 3191. OE. derian, to hurt, der. of daru, hurt.]

DARE, sb.<sup>4</sup> Nhb. e.Cy. Lin. [deer, dier, da(r).] The fish dace, Leuciscus vulgaris.

Nab. A common fish in the Tyne, N. & Q (1871) 4th S. viii. 243; Nhb.<sup>1</sup> Also called askelly. e.Cy. The dace is very commonly called dare, and in some other localities dar, N. & Q. (1871) 4th S. viii. 313. Lin. Dace, appellantur 'dares,' Skinner (1671). [Satchell (1879).]

The pretty slender dare, of many call'd the dace, DRAY-Ton Poly-olb. (1622) XXVI; Hic capita, a dar, Pict. Voc. (c. 1475) in Wright's Voc. (1884) 763. Fr. dard, a dace, or darefish (Cotgr.); OFr. dar, 'dard ou vendoise' (LA CURNE).]

DAREN, see Dare, v.1

DARG, sb. and v. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks.

DARG, sb. and v. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in forms daark Wm.; daeg N.Cy.¹; 'dairg Lth.; dargue Sc. Nhb¹ Lakel.; dark Sc. (Jam.) Lakel.; darrack Lakel. Wm. Lan.¹; darrak Cum.³ Wm. n.Lan.¹; darroc N.Cy.¹; daurak Dur.¹; daurg Sc. N.Cy.¹; daurk Ayr. Lnk.; dorg Nhb.¹ Wm.; durg Fif. [darg, derg, dag, darrak.] 1. sb. A day's work; the amount of work done in a day. Also used fig.

Sc. He never did a good darg that gade grumbling about it, Ramsav Prov. (1737); If a day's labourer refuse to work, ye'll grant a warrant to gar him do out his daurg, Scott Redg. (1824) vii. Fif. A day's durg to Him brings nae regret, Robertson Provost (1894) 188 Rnf. There is Donald, wha does noo sae brawly his dark, Neilson Poems (1877) 110. Ayr. The day passes before the darg's done, Galt Legates (1820) ix. Ayr. Monie a sair daurk we twa hae wrought, Burns To his Auld Mare, st. 16. Lnk. The cock... Warning a' to their darg, bath the man an' the brute, Hamilton Poems (1865) 22; He was bursten to mak' up his daurk, Watson Poems (1853) 8 e.Lth. Nae need to dae a day's dairg for ony man but oorsels, Hunter J. Inwick (1804) vi. Edb. The heard [hard] days that he had toll'd to dae a day's dairg for ony man but oorsels, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 11. Edb. The heard [hard] darg, that he had tol'd, LIDDLE Poems (1821) 102. Sik. Lang ere the close o' this life's darg, CHR. NORTH Notes (ed. 1856) IV. 172. Dmf. MORTON Cyclo. Apric. (1862) Gail. As the day's darged the side of the sid darg, Chr. North Noctes (ed. 1856) IV. 172. Dmf. Morton Cyclo. Agric. (1863). Gall. As the day's darg and duty drifted us together, Crockett Moss-Hags (1895) iv. Kcb. We ken that his darg is dreary and lang, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 153. N.Cy. He has not had a darroc this three months. Nhb. When labour's yearly darg was up, Wilson Pitman's Pay (1843) 52; Nhb. 'A mow darg' is a day's mowing. 'A shear darg' is a day's reaping. 'Each tenant is to perform yearly a mow dargue,' Hodson Nhb. III. pt. 11. 144, note p. A not uncommon sarcasm is to say to a lazy fellow: 'Ay, ye've deun a darg, aa's sure.' Dur. 1, s.Dur. (J.E.D.) Lakel. A field was said to be of so many darrack of shearing, that is, it would take a man so many days to reap it. A darrack of peats upon a moss was as much turf as a man could A darrack of peats upon a moss was as much turf as a man could A darrack of peats upon a moss was as much turn as a man cound dig in one day, Ellwood (1895). Cum. A darrak in barn or in meadow, Anderson Ballads (ed 1808) 93; Gl. (1851); Cum.ª I've nit seà offen hed a harder darrak efter t'sheep, 3. Wm. I'll gie

the hoaf a ginny for the daark, Wheeler Dial. (1790) 28, ed. 1821. w.Yks. (R.H.H.), Lan.<sup>1</sup>, n.Lan.<sup>1</sup>
Hence Dargdays, sb. pl. days of work given in lieu of

rent. n.Sc. (JAM.)

2. A certain quantity of work, whether more or less

than can be done in a day; a set task.

Sc. The casters will sune frae their darg be returning, ALLAN Poems (1887) 13. Sig. Formerly the coals were put out by the dark, consisting of twenty-eight hutches, an active workman could easily put out two of these darks per day, Statist. Acc. XV. 332 (Jam). Bwk.; Nhb. Seldom heard in the Newcastle mines, but the gen. term in use about Berwick. It is equivalent to the but the gen. term in use about Berwick. It is equivalent to the hewing or score price of the Newcastle colleries, Greenwell Coal Tr. Gl (1849). Nhb. A darg is occas, used to mean any set work. 'He went three darg'—he went three journeys; not necessarily day's journeys. Wm. We hed our darracks set afore we com frae heeam in t'mwornin, an if we duddnt get them dur we warrant ta gang to our dinners, Spec. Dial (1865) 19 [The darg is the number of tons or cwts of coal in a particular seam to be raised in one day by one miner. The number is usually mutually agreed upon by the miners and the mine-owners. A master's darg is a wage which is settled by a master independently of the men, Gl. Lab. (1894).]

3. A certain quantity of land; the land on which a parti-

cular kind of work is done, as denoting its extent.

Per. (Jam.) N.Cy. A daywere of land—as much arable ground as can be ploughed up in one day's work. Nhb. In ancient terriers 'dagg' is used as an equivalent for a certain quantity of and. Probably as much as can be ploughed in one day's work. A ploughman was formerly expected to plough an acre per day. hence the name of a field at Amble Moorhouse, 'The four and twenty darg,' consisting of twenty-four acres. Dur. Gibson Up-Weardale Gl (1870). Wm. Nine dorgs of meadow lying east, Elsden Terrier (J. H.).

4. v. To work by the day; to toil.

Buff. Gen. applied to agricultural labour, as opening drains, trenching &c Per. Rich folk lookin' idly on At puir folk busy dargin, Haliburton Horace (1886) 2

Hence (1) Darger, sb a day labourer, one who works

by the day; (2) Darging, vbl. sb. the work of a day labourer, esp. hard, plodding toil.
(1) Sc The darger left his thrift, Scott Minstrelsy (1802) IV. 339, ed 1848. Abd. Jock, who was a 'darger,' and did 'days' warks' here and there as he could find them, ALEXANDER Am Warks' here and there as he could find them, Alexander Am Fib. (1875) 204, ed 1882. s.Sc. He works like a dergar, Wilson Tales (1839) V. 323. Lnk. He toil'd as a darger to neibors aboot, Watson Poems (1853) 31. Cum. The laird and dar'ker, Stagg Misc Poems (ed 1807) 64 (2) Sc. How many . . . Are glad to fa' to work that's killing, To common darguing, Galloway Poems (1788) 119 (Jam.). Abd. They're forc't to tak' to the dargin, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xiv. Dmb. If I just get abune day's darging at the plew-tail, Cross Disniption (1844) v.

[1. A syncopated form of daywark, 'day-work.'] DARG, adj. Sh.I. Contemptible. S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>

DARK, adj., sb. and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Written daark Cor.<sup>2</sup> Also in forms derk Sc. (Jam. Suppl.) Cor.<sup>2</sup>; dirk Sc. (Jam. Suppl.); durk Cor.<sup>12</sup> [dark, derk, dāk.]

1. adj. In phr. (1) as dark as black hogs, (2) — as a boot, (3) — as dungeon, (4) — as Newgate knocker, very dark indeed; (5) to come dark home, to come home after dark;

(6) to come dark over, to become dark.

(1) e.Suf. Said of a dark night (F.H). (2) w.Yks. (J.W.) (3)

Ant. Ballymena Obs (1892). (4) Sur. On a very dark night the driver remarked 'Ay! it is a dark night, dark as Newgate Knocker.' (5) Sur. He comes dark home (T.S.C.). (6) n.Lin. It came dark over 'em (M.P.).

2. Comb. (1) Dark business, a very wicked action; (2) brown-stony-clod, (3) grey clod, strata in Lightmoor Winsey Pit; (4) — hour, the evening twilight, gloaming; (5) looking, dark-complexioned; (6) — man, the devil; (7) — moon, a woman's secret savings; (8) — night, nightfall; (9) selvidged, heathenish in appearance; (10)

nightfall; (9) selvilded, neatherish in appearance; (10)—trick, an evil action; (11) wise, rather dark.
(1) n.Lin.¹ It was a dark business. How the poor lass caame by her end noabody knew. (2) Shr. Marshall Review (1818) II.
200. (3) Shr. ib 199. (4) Not. I have no more to say, sir, if you ax me till dark-hour, Hooton Bilberry Thurland; Not.¹ Lel.¹ A httle later than dusk-hour. Nhp.¹ e.An¹ We will talk over that

at the dark-hour. Nrf. He often comes in for a chat in the darkhour (W R E.); Nrf.<sup>1</sup> (5) w.Yks. He wor a dark-looking chap (S K.C.). (6) Dor. A drunk of really a noble class that brought you no nearer to the dark man than you were afore you begun, Hardy Madding Crowd (1874) viii. (7) [The farmer was delighted at the discovery of his wife's dark moon, N & Q. (1867) 3rd S xi. 194] (8) w.Som. The expression 'daylight to darknight' is very common, to signify the entire day from dawn to nightfall.

Another common form is 'Vrom day's light to darky-night.' (9) n.Yks. What a dark-selvidged crew they are! (10) n.Lin. I tell'd th' comp'ny a few dark tricks o' his, Pracock R Skulaugh (1870) II. 122 (11) e.Sc. It's wearin' darkwise, Setoun R. Urquhart (1896) ii. *Urguhart* (1896) ii.

3. Blind, sightless.

3. Blind, sightless.

N.I. Will you give something to a poor dark woman? s Ir. Tim was dark, and did not well know who was playing. Croker Leg (1862) 24. N Cy¹ Nhb.¹ Obs. w.Yks. (B K); Sheffield Indep (1874), w.Yks.¹84 Lan.¹ Help him o'er th' road, poor lad, he's dark. Chs.¹s s.Chs.¹ Uwd Dob sn)z aad sum út groa in oa'r 1z ahy fûr ev ûr sû lungg, ûn naay ey)z gon kweyt daark [Owd Dobson's had summat growin' o'er his eye for ever sô lung, an' nai hey's gone queite dark] Der¹², nw.Der¹ Lei.¹ A's gon quoite daak o'th off oy Nhp.¹ Almost dark, nearly blind. Quite dark, stone-blind. Very common War.³ Shr.¹ Obsol; Shr.², Hrf.¹ Lon. It's five years, sir, . . . since I have been quite dark, Mayhew Lond. Labour (1851) I 393. s Hmp. The old 'dark 'man, Vernery L. Lisle (1870) iv. Dor.¹ Dev. 'Un's dark i' th' eyes, gieen' on un' thae pizon-maurs, Madox-Brown Dwale Bluth (1876) bk rv. ii. Cor Thof I've been ever sense that I noozled the nepple, Durk as pitch a won side, J. Trenoodle Spec. Dual. (1846) 33; Cor¹; Cor.² Th' ould man es daark an' most totelin Hence Darky, sb. a blind man; a beggar who pretends to be blind.

to be blind.

Cum. A darky glaum'd her by the hip . . . still the blind man held his grip, STAGG Misc. Poems (ed 1807) Rosley Fair. Lon. We called them as did the blind dodge, darkies, MAYHEW Lond. Labour (ed 1862) IV 432.

4. Doubtful, uncertain; unknown.

Chs.<sup>1</sup>; Chs.<sup>8</sup> Have you got such a farm?—No, it is dark at

5. Gloomy, morose.

Lakel. He's t'dark side oot, Penrith Obs. (Dec. 28, 1897).

Hence (1) Dark like, adj gloomy, morose; (2) Darkly, adj. dark, gloomy; also used fig.
(1) Abd. Lookin' grim, like Meg Macbeth, Wi' dirk like stare, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 82.
(2) Nhb. What ye want to walk oot for on a sick and darkly efternean as this is, beats me, Clare Love of Lass (1890) I. 169. Nhp. Sweet tiny flower of darkly hue, Clare Vill Minst. (1821) II. 52

6. sb. In phr. by dark, in the dark. Ken.<sup>2</sup>
7. pl. The nights when the moon does not appear; also

sing, the moonless period of the month.

Ken, e.Sus. Holloway. Sus. I Used by sailors, but more particularly by smugglers. In former times, everyone in the agricultural districts within reach of the coast was more or less connected with smuggling. The labourer was always ready to help whenever the darks favoured 'a run'; Sus.2, Hmp.1 Dor. 'Suppose the officers hinder them landing there too?'...'Then we shan't try anywhere else all this dark, HARDY Wess. Tales (1888) II. 142.

8. v. To grow dark; to darken, to cloud with something

Sc. Come home when it darks (JAM. Suppl.); One woman is enough to dark the fairest ploy that was ever planned, Scott Midlothian (1818) xviii. Per. I sanna dark yer door (G.W.). e.Lan. Still in use around Hurstwood, Wilkinson Spenser (1867).

9. To hide, take shelter.

Sc. 'Derken in a den,' and 'dirkit in a den,' are expressions still used by boys while playing at those games in which hiding-places or dens are used; and by 'derkin' they mean hiding, lurking, places or dens are used; and by 'derkin' they mean hiding, lurking, lying concealed. The running to, and running into the den is 'derning,' but the lying hid there during the search is 'derking' or 'dirking' (Jam. Suppl.). Lakel. We dark't aback o' a stack, Pennth Obs. (Dec. 28, 1897). Wm. & Cum. On her lwonly bed she toss'd her, Darkin till the tempest-ceas'd, 150. Wm. He wad dark aback ov a yat stoop to hear what fwooak sed as they war garn by (B.K.).

Hence Darking-hole, sb. a hiding-place, place of shelter. Wm. O my cūshat, 'at's 1' t'grikes o' t'crags, 1' t'darkin'-whols o' t'stairs, Richardson Sng. Sol. (1859) ii. 14.

10. To rush suddenly to or from a hiding-place.

Lakel. He wad dark atop o' yan afooar yan hed time ta think, Penrith Obs (Dec. 28 1897). Wm He darkt inta t'hull when anybody was comin'. Let's watch t'rabbits dark intul their whols (B.K.).

11 To skulk, prowl or lurk about.
s Dur. (J E.D.)
Lakel. What's thoo darken efter? Penrth Obs
(Dec. 28, 1897)
Wm. What is thoo darken aboot our fauld for? (Dec. 28, 1897) Wm. What is thoo darken aboot our fauld for? (B.K.) n Yks. A seed im darkin aboot, an then a lost im, Frank Fishing (1894) 31. e.Yks He darkt asahde deear, an... He heead what vahl wretches ootsahde wer aboot, Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 42. w.Yks. What's that man darking about there at?

12. To eavesdrop, obtain information in underhand ways. NCy. 1 Nhh. Obs Dur. 1, Cum. 1 nYks. Very often used to indicate listening. 'I saw John and Mary conversing; they little thought her brother was darking behind the fence,' Yks. Wkly. thought her brother was darking behind the fence, Yks. Wkly. Post (June 20, 1896), n Yks.¹ Our word scarcely implies malicious intention; n.Yks³ ne.Yks.¹ Also used of a dog scenting, when not in motion. What's ta darkin at? (to one caught listening). e.Yks Sixty years ago freq. heard in Holderness. Any person was said to be 'darking' who wished to overhear what others were talking about The term was more particularly in use amongst the agricultural labourers, Yks Wkly Post (June 20, 1896); Marshall Rur. Econ. (1796) II 316, e.Yks.¹, m.Yks¹, ne.Lan¹

Hence (1) Darking who should be accordanced to the state of the state of

Hence (1) Darking, vbl. sb. eavesdropping, prying; (2)

Darkison, sb. a sneak, eavesdropper.

(i) Nhb. 1 Obs n.Yks. 2 (2) Yks. I se boun' to encourage a darkison like him i' my house, Philip Neville, viii.

13. To listen eagerly or take mental notes of what is said with the object of making use of the information obtained,

esp. in phr. to dark for bets.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). s.Dur. He sits an' darks and says nowt (J.E.D.). Dur., n.Yks. The word 'darking' means to listen and observe attentively what is said or done by others without remark, observe attentively what is said or done by others without remark, or taking everything in keenly as if for future use, Yks Wkly Post (June 20, 1896). Cum. Twoanny sits whiet . . . An mainly what darks on, Gwordie Greenup Yance a Year (1873) 17; Cum. To listen in the background 'like a pig in a strea heap,' to listen without seeming to attend. Yks. I overheard a woman say of her infant that was peering with wide open eyes—'Look at her darking.' Yks. Wkly Post (July 31, 1897). n.Yks.2 They dark at all that's said. w.Yks. To dark for betts, to hearken silently which side the opinion is of, Hutton Tour to Caves (1781); wYks. Darkening for bets. A person in company is said to do this when he takes little or no part in the conversation, and is all eyes and he takes little or no part in the conversation, and is all eyes and ears, with a view of slyly catching some hint or observation, which, in making a bet, he can turn to his own profit.

Hence Darking, ppl. adj., see below.

Dur., n.Yks. 'A darking dog,' a man who listens attentively to everything said with great eagerness, but at the same time as if it were a subject of little interest to him, whilst in reality he is slyly storing up in his mind the whole of the conversation, without joining in it himself. A 'darking' child would do the same thing, probably retailing out the result of its observations at some inopportune time afterwards, Yks. Wkly. Post (June 20, 1896).

[3. The eyen . . . weren derke for greet eelde, Wyclif (1382) Gen. xlviii. 10.]

DARK, see Darg, sb.
DARKEN, v. Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin.
Written daurken Lnk. [darkən, dākən.]

1. With
in: to grow dark or dusk in the evening.

n.Yks. It darkens in fast (I.W.)

Hence Darkening, vbl. sb. twilight, dusk, evening. Sc. He had to skulk there till the darkening, Ketth Bonne Lady (1897) 16; As it's near the darkening, sir, wad ye just step in by to our house, Scott Waverley (1814) Ixiii Per. The hin'mest i' the darkenin' Sank upon his knee, Haliburton Ochil Idylls i' the darkenin' Sank upon his knee, Haliburton Ochil Idylls (1891) 53. Fif. It's a thick haar come on since darkenin', Robertson Provost (1894) 70. Link. They never pit a puir body away frae the door at the darkenin', Fraser Whaups (1895) xiii e.Lth. It was weel on to the darkenin' or I wan hame, Hunter J Inwick (1895) 143 Edb. It was wearing to the darkening, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) v. Gall. As soon as the darkening came, Crockett Grey Man (1896) 1 N.Cy.¹ Nhb She glean'd i' the field tel the dark'nin', Robson Bk of Ruth (1860) ii 17; Nhb.¹ It was darkinin' afore we gat hyem. Dur.¹ Cum. I had worked till the darkinin', and my eyes were heavy, Caine Shad Crine (1885) 54 n.Yks.¹ e Yks Marshall Rur. Econ. (1796) Lan.¹ 2. To obscure the light by entering or passing a door, &c.,

gen. in phr. to darken the door, used fig.

Abd On my darkening the door of her apartment, she roused from her reverie, Ruddiman Sc. Parish (1828) 101, ed. 1889. Per. A' dinna darken the kirk door, Ian Maclaren Auld Lang Syne (1805) 316. Dmb. I wish ye wad never darken this door, Cross Disruption (1844) XIX Lak He threatened never again to daurken the kirk-door, Wright Sc. Life (1897) 6. eLth. Auld frien's wadna darken ane anither's doors, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 122 wadna darken ane anither's doois, HUNTER J. Invice (1095) 122 Ir. Don't be offerin' to darken our doors agin, BARLOW Lisconnel (1895) 263; Nivîr darken my door agin' M'NÛLIY Misther O'Ryan (1894) xvii nYks 2 I hope she will never darken my door again. WYks. An ardly hed Ah darken'dt'doar, When t wurrit shoo began, PRESTON Poems (1864) 4. Lan. Just as eawr Sal darkened th' window wi' hes shadow, Ab-o'-the-Yate Xmas Dinner (1886) 9

3. To listen, hearken. See Dark, v. 13.

e Yks. There she set darknin wiv all her might.

DARKET, ppl. adj Sh.I. Dull, down-hearted. (Coll LLB.) See Dark, adj.

DARKLE, v. Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lin. [darkl, dākl.] To grow dark or dusk; to look dark.

Lth A bleeze o' licht was shinin',—Noo sparklin'—noo darklin',

SMITH Merry Bridal (1866) 10. e.Lth. A solitary daw Darkles a moment in the starlight, Mucklebackit Rur Rhymes (1885) 78 Dmf. Night without may storin and daikle, Reid Poems (1894) 80. Hence Darklin(g, (1) ppl. adj. dark, gloomy; (2) vbl sb. dusk, twilight; gen. in pl.; (3) adv. in the dark, darkly;

dusk, twilight; gen. in pt., (3) uno. in the dark, also used fig.

(1) Sc. He emerged from the darkling shadows of the trees, Swan Gates of Eden (1895) xxi. Abd Sae bright a Prince, in sic a darklin' hue, Oge Wilhe Waly (1873) 23 Lth. Darklin' wuds, like thunder cluds, Lunsden Sheep-head (1892) 46. (2) Nhb. I couldn't answer for gitten dune this side darklin', Clare Love of Lass (1890) I. 7. e Yks.¹, w.Yks.¹ n.Lin. I wonder you're not scared to be with her, by your sen at darklins, Peacock R. Skirlagh (1870) I 282 n.Lin.¹ (3) Dmf. The wind blew darkling to laugh (1870) I 282 n.Lu.<sup>1</sup> (3) Dmf. The wind blew darkling to our door, Reid Poems (1894) 36. Rnf. Amorous cushet darklin' broods, Young Pictures (1865) 48. Ayr To the kiln she goes then, An' darklins grapit for the bauks, Burns Halloween (1785) st 11, Like the sun eclips'd at morning tide, Thou left us darkling in a world of tears, ib El. to Miss Burnet, st 6. Link. The mayis on the bourtree bush, Maist darklin's sang, Hamilton Poems (1865) 90 Sik. Men ca' the wee sleek mole blind because he has nae een they can see, and leeves darklin in the moul, Chr. North Noctes (ed. 1856 IV. 72 Gall. He darklin's grips her, Nicholson Poet. Wes (1828) 129, ed. 1897 n.Lin. I could nobut darklins mak oot what

[(3) The wakeful bird sings darkling, Milton P.L. (1667) III. 39. ME. derkelyng, derke, dark+-ling, advl. suff.

Cf. backlings.]

DARKSOME, adj Sc. Yks. Shr. Oxf. Dor. [dark, dā ksəm.] 1. Dark, obscure; ill-lighted.
Sc. A darksome clud o' duddy claes, Thom Jock (1878) 41. Ayr. They filled up a darksome pit With water to the brim, Burns John Barleycorn (1781) st. 9. Edb. Curious led in darksome shade, Forbes Poems (1812) 153, The night cloud does low'r, Sae darksome, lang, and weary, MtDowall Poems (1839) 94. Shr. I thought the place mighty darksome after ours; the windows wun little an' the salm' [called] low. Shr. 2 Orf. (Hart.) little an' the sailin' [ceiling] low, Shr.2, Oxf. (Hall.)

2. Gloomy, melancholy, sad, dismal.

Elg. The wee bit bud, nae hafins form'd, Is darksome in his ee, Couper Poetry (1804) I 40. Per. Death's darksome shade, Nicol. Poems (1766) 132. Gall. Thy darksome gloomy reign May cloud Poems (1766) 132. Gall. Thy darksome gloomy reign May cloud the thought, Nicholson Poet. Whs (1828) 120, ed 1897. n.Yks <sup>2</sup> A darksome deed,' an atrocious affair. Shr.¹ Aye, them wun darksome days—sorrow 'pon sorrow; we wun 'bliged to lave the 'ouse an' the two poor little childern died'n,—all athin a fortint. Dor. She wer gone vrom e'thly eyes To be a-kept in darksome sleep, Barnes Poems (1869) 106, Then, if a han' can smite en in his dawn O' life to darksome death, ib 132

[1. Darkesome, tenebreux, Palsgr. (1530). 2. Wand'ring this darksome desert, Milton P.L. (1667) II. 973.]

DARLASTON, sb. Stf. In phr. a Darlaston throstle, a donkey.

s Stf. Bill, who's you stranger on a Darlaston throstle? (F..P.T.)

DARLE, see Dorle.

DARLING, sb. and adj. Irel. Also Brks. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Also in forms dawlin Sur. Sus. 1; derlin'

Brks.<sup>1</sup>; dorling Sur.<sup>1</sup> [dā lin.] 1. sb. The smallest pig of a litter. Cf. dilling, sb. 2.
Brks.<sup>1</sup>, ne.Ken. (H.M.), Sur. (T S.C.), Sur.<sup>1</sup>, Sus.<sup>1</sup>, Hmp.<sup>1</sup>, n.Wil. (G.F.D.)

An unhealthy child. Sus.<sup>1</sup>
 adj. Nice.
 NI.<sup>1</sup> 'A darlin' red-head,' means a nice head of red hair.

DARLOCH, see Dorloch.

DARN, sb. Sc. In form dern Bnff. A disease of cattle said to be caused by eating the wood anemone; excrement.

Bnff.1 Commonly used in the word 'dry dern,' costiveness restricted to costiveness in cattle. Abd. (Jam.) Kcd. The most extraordinary of all disorders to which cattle in this country are liable is the darn. . . . According as the animal is affected in its evacuatory functions, the disease is called the soft or hard darn. . . .

No remedy has yet been found to stop its progress. It is always fatal, Agric. Surv 384 (ib). Rxb. Also called Rinnin Darn (Jam.).

DARN, v.¹ Sc. Irel. Yks. [darn, dān.] 1. In phr. to darn the streets, to take a zig-zag course, as a drunken man does in trying to walk. Dub. Grose (1790) MS.

add. (C.)

2. To patch, mend, fill up a hole, not applied to clothing.

Abd. He staps wi' strae ilk navus bore, And ilka crevice dains, BEATIIE Parings (1801) 24, ed. 1873.

Beatile Parings (1801) 24, ed. 1873.

Hence Darning Needles, phr. the Shepherd's Needle, Scandix Pecten. n Yks (B. & H.)

DARN, v.² In gen. dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Eng. and Amer. In form dern Brks.¹ [dain, dān.] 1. Used imprecatively for 'damn.'

Bnff.¹, n.Cy. (J W.), Chs.¹ w.Wor. Darn his body! S Beauchamp Grantley Grange (1874) I. 212. Brks.¹ Nrf. Darn their buttons, Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 8. I.W.¹ Darn thy body. w Som.¹ Dev. Darnee! Ef 'e com'th yer again min, I'll leather 'n' Hewett Peas Sp (1892). n.Dev Darney, 'tis dimmit all ta mee, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 28. Colloq. Darn your book, Dickens M Chuzzlewit (1844) xvi.

Hence Darned, (I) pp., (2) ppl. adj. 'damned.'

(I) s Oxf. Well, I be darned if ever I 'eard of a law like that! Rosemary Chilterns (1895) 169. Nrf. I'll gie that bo-e [boy] a rare

(1) s Oxf. Well, I be darned if ever I 'eard of a law like that Rosemary Chilterns (1895) 169. Nrf. I'll gie that bo-e [boy] a rare hiding when I find him, darned if I don't (W R.E.). Ess. Natl. Gl (1866). Hmp. Darn'd if they don't crawl on in their bis'nus like cra'avishes, Foresters' Misc. (1846) 162. (2) s.Lin. Of all the darned fools I ivver com'd across (T H R.). [Amer. You darned ole fool, Lowell Biglow Papers (1848) 145]

2. To use the expression 'darn.'

Dev. They aboozed Dick Simmins and darned his eyes, Pasmore States (1802)

Stories (1893) 4.

DARN, see Dern, adj.¹, Durn.
DARNA, sb. s.Chs.¹ [dā nə.] The common darnel, Lolium temulentum.

DARNAK, see Dannock, sb.¹
DARNICK, sb. Obs.? n.Cy. Yks. Linsey-woolsey.
n.Cy. Grose (1790). Yks. ib. MS. add.
[Hus verd, a piece of Tapistry, or of Darnix, hanging before a door, Cotgr.; The same word as dornick, a species of linen cloath used in Sc. for the table (Johnson); Dornix, a kind of stuff for curtains, &c., fr. Dornick [Tournay], a city in Flanders, Coles (1677).]

DARNOCK, see Dannock, sb. 1 DARNTON, sb. n.Cy. Dur. Yks. In phr. to take Darnton trod, to run away to escape punishment, to flee the country;

lit. to take the road to Darlington.

N.Cy. Dur. To take Darnton trod—which is the road southis said figuratively of any one who wishes to elude pursuit, Bishopruk Garl (1834) 74, Dur. A boy having done some mischief is warned by those who have no authority over him to 'tak Darnton trod' that he may get out of the way, and escape chastisement n.Yks. Ah've getten intiv a bit o' bother, ah's hae ti tak Darnton

DAROUS, adj. Obs. Dev. Bold, daring.

Cf. dairous.

DAROW, DAROY, see Darra, Deray.
DAR(R, sb. e.An. Also in forms daw e.An.<sup>1</sup>; dorr
[rf. [da(r), do.] 1. The common tern, Sterna fluvialis. Nrf. [da(r), do.] 1. The con Nrf. Swainson Birds (1885) 202

2. The black tern, Hydrochelidon mgra, gen. in comb. Blue or Black darr.

e An I In immature plumage, the adult being black dar. Nrf. In you alder carr ... hundreds, Patterson Man and Nat. (1895) 100; Swainson Buds (1885) 204.

DAR(R, adj. Obsol. Yks. Lan. Der. Comp. degree

w.Yks. Only used when it has a reference to the price of anything. In the sense of 'beloved' the comp is regularly formed. e Lan. Der. Used in the recollection of elderly people; Der. , nw.Der.

[ME. derre, comp. of dere, dear (Ormulum).]

DAR(R, v. Cum. [dar.] Used imprecatively, like

Cum. His ministers—darr them, GILPIN Sngs. (1866) 150; Odd dar ' ah'd like teh biossen oot ageaan, Sargisson Joe Scoap (1881)

78; Cum. Darrat, Dar-zonn!

DARRA, sb Sc. Written dara, darow S. & Ork. [da'rə] A hand-line used in catching cod or other large [darə] A hand-line used in catening cod of the fish; the frame on which the hand fishing-lines are kept;

whipcord. Also in comp Darra-shaft.

S. & Ork. Bnff. The hooks and small piece of lead used for sinking the line are called the darra, and the line the darra shaft.

DARRACK, DARRAK, DARROC, see Darg, sb. DARRICKY, adj. Glo. Alsowritten darriky. [dæriki.] Rotten, decayed. Cf. daddocky. Glo. Darriky timber (HT.E), (SSB); Gl. (1851); Glo.<sup>1</sup> DARSHAM FERN, phr. Nrf. The Nephrodium cristatum.

(B. & H.)

DARSTS, sb. pl n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Dregs, refuse. (Hall.)
[Thei...louen the darsts of grapis, Wyclif (1382)

Hos. iii. I. OE. dærstan, pl. dregs; cp. G. trester, husks of grapes.]

DART, sb. and v. Irel. n.Cy. Yks. Also e.An. [dart, āt, deət.]

1. sb. In phr. to be struck with a dart, to be dāt, deət.] struck by the fairies.

Ir. A person supposed to be fany-struck is said to have been struck with a dart,' Flk-Lore Rec. (1881) IV. 112.

2. Comb. Dart-grass, (1) the plant Holcus lanatus; (2)

H. mollis.

w.Yks.1 When the flowers of this plant are stripped off, boys frequently bind a number of the delicate fibres together, in the middle of which is fixed a pin representing an arrow. being inserted in a hollow kex is blown off at a considerable distance. (2) n.Cy., Yks.

3. An eel-spear.

e An. Nrf. The spear in use on the Ant and Thurne is the dart, and is made with a cross-piece, with barbed spikes set in it like the teeth of a rake, Davies Nrf. Broads (1883) xxxi.

4. v. To spear eels.

Nrf. It is a good day for darting, the water is sheer [clear], Fishing Gazette (Nov. 22, 1890) 270

DARTER, sb. and adj. Cum. Lan. [darter.]

A quick, active person.

Cum. Wi' pennysteans tou was a darter, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) 110; Ods daggs he'll be a darter, Gilpin Sngs. (1866) 277.

2. adj. Active. Cum. Gl. (1851); ne.Lan. DARTER, see Daughter.

DARTMOOR STABLES, phr. Dev. The bog-holes

on Dartmoor.

Dev. Our bogs on the moor, which, from some luckless horse or other being now and then lost in them, have obtained, as their popular name, that of the Dartmoor Stables, Bray Desc Tamar and Tavy (1836) I 167; Page Explor. Drim. (1889) i.

DARTY, adj. Cum. [darti.] Sharp, quick, active.

See Darter.

Cum. Thou was nobbut a darty lile lass then, Wheatley Joethe Buits (1869) 7.

DARZE, v. Glo. [daz.] Used imprecatively, in phr. darze thy back '

Glo. Darze thy back, thee cussnation twoad, .. thee's bin an' shot my bird, Buckman Darke's Sojourn (1890) iii.

DASE, see Dace, Daze. DASH, v. and sb. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [daj, dæj, Yks. also def.] 1. v. To shake.
n.Yks. She wur geen t'dash th' carrpits; the poor thing meant

shake 'em! Fetherston Smuggins Fam 20.

2. To mingle, infuse, flavour; to insert a small quantity of one thing, usually of an inferior quality, into another; used gen. of liquids.

Nhp. Dash it with a little water. War. Oxf. Ellis Pronunc. (1889) V. 125, Oxf. This beer's dashed, an' 'er aulus do dash it

Hence (I) Dashed, ppl. adj. flavoured; (2) Dashing air,

phr mixing air and gas together in mining.

(i) n.Yks. While the labourer's wife, in many other parts, is only occupied in drinking tea, perhaps dashed with gin, Tuke Agna. (1800) 316. (a) Nhb. 1 Nhb, Dur By being completely incorporated, the mixture ceases to be inflammable. This is done by giving the ar, after its first union with the fire-damp, a considerable length of run or course, GREENWELL Coal Tr. Gl (1849)

3. To abash, dismay, confuse; to put out of countenance. Sc. All their countenances dashed me nothing, for I did not fear their faces, Thomson Cloud of Witnesses (1714) 420, ed. 1871. Lnk. Ye dash the lad wi' constant slighting pride, Ramsay Gentle Shep. (1725) 28, ed. 1783. Sig. The proudest man in the earth . . is not able to strike no sik terror as to dash a man or stupify his senses, Bruce Sermons (c 1631) x11, ed 1843. w.Yks. He may snaap an dash them at gangs boudly on i' ther sins, 11 322 Nhp. 1, e An 1, Nrf. 1

Hence (1) Dashed, ppl adj. (a) abashed, cast down, ashamed, bashful; (b) sullied or depreciated, as a faded garment; (2) Dashful, adj. bashful; (3) Dashing, vbl. sb.

disappointment.

disappointment.

(1, a: Elg. Dash'd deceit before thee shrinks, To leave the heart to truth, Couper Tourifications (1803) II. 157. Per. The morning light undeceived him and he was sadly dashed, IAN MACLAREN Brief Bush (1895) 148. N.Cy.¹ Cum. Looked dash'd and blate, wi nought to say, Blamire Poet. Wks. (c. 1794) 191, ed. 1842. n.Yks ² w.Yks. That was the only time that ivver I saw him dash'd, Grainge Pedlar (1866) 25, w.Yks.¹ Thou inver sa owight look see adash'd an sackless, ii. 304. n.Lin.¹, Hrf.¹ s.Dev. Fox Kingsbridge (1874). Dev. She [Betty] seemed to think he might be bashful, or, as she expressed it, dashed, Peard Mother Molly (1889) 221. (b) n.Yks.² (2) s.Dev. Fox Kingsbridge (1874). (3) Rnf. Poor things, tho' they're weak an' wee, ... I'm no the ane wad dashin' gie them, Picken Poems (1813) I. 66.

4. Used imprecatively in phr. (1) Dash bon. (2) —it. (2)

gie them, Picken Poems (1813) I. 66.

4. Used imprecatively in phr. (1) Dash bon, (2) — it, (3) — my buttons, (4) — my periming, (5) — my mig.

(1) Lakel. Dash bon, ah left mi pipe, Penrith Obs. (Dec. 28, 1897).

Wm. Dash-bon it, it's garn ta rain again (B K.). (2) Yks. (J.W.), Nhp. 1 (3) N Cy. 1 Ess An' dash my buttons 1 if she den't.. soon 'gree to goo With him to Tiptree Races, Clark J. Noakes (1839) st 40. Cor. 'Dash my buttons,' said the miller, ... looking round the room as if he had just awoke from a pleasant dream, Forfar Kynance (1865) 42. (4) Ess. Dash my periwig (W W S). (5) Nhp. 1 Dash my wig if I'll do it. [Dash my wig, Dickens N. Nickleby Nhp.1 Dash my wig if I'll do it. [Dash my wig, Dickens N. Nickleby

(1839) xl11 ] 5. To make a show, to display, show off.

Sc. (JAM) Lnk. Ye try to dash like your superiors, Rodger Poims (1838) 165, ed. 1897. Lth. O' had he seen the spendthrift dash, 'Twad made him mad, Bruce Poims (1813) II. 32

Hence (1) Dasher, sb. a showily dressed person; some

Hence (I) Dasher, sb. a showily dressed person; some one of extraordinary appearance, as a remarkably stout person; (2) Dashie, adj. making a great show; showy, gay, proud; (3) Dashy-looking, adj. well-dressed, smart. (I) n.Yks. 'Bigow, she iz a dasher.' I heard the other day, with reference to three very stout women, 'A call them three dashers' (W.H.) (2) Bnff. 1 Dev. 3 Idden 'er dashy. Zee tu 'er —'er du cut a brave dash! (3) Frf. A handsome dashy-lookin' lass cam' frae Glasgow, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 60, ed. 1889.

6. To flourish in writing to make ornamental figures

6. To flourish in writing, to make ornamental figures with a pen. Sc. (JAM.)

7. To erase, strike out.

Sc. Bribes to clerks to prevent being put on the rolls, or to get themselves dashed out of them, Wodrow Ch. Hist. (1721) III. 144, ed. 1828.

8. sb. A slap. Not. (J.H.B.)

9. A shake.

n.Yks. Here, cum an' help as ta give this capit [carpet] a dash. Tack this seck an' giv't a dash (W H.).

10. Phr. A dash o' weet, a sudden fall of rain. Rxb., Dmf.

(IAM.)

11. A display.

Sc. (JAM.) Luk. Some farmer lads to raise a dash, And let fo'k see they had got cash, Began to dance, Muracld Minstr. (1816) 24. 12. A flourish in writing. Sc. (JAM.), Cum.<sup>1</sup>

13. The internal machinery of a churn.

w.Ir. Any stranger coming into the house while churning is going on should say, 'Bless the work!' and take a few turns at the dash, Flk-Lore Jrn. (1884) II. 258. Lin The 'dash' of the old-fashioned upright churn, called the 'dash' churn, . . . cannot properly be applied to the barrel-churn, or other forms which have a revolving 'dash'. It is N. & O. (Oct. 1801) 240. P. Lin 1.

'dash,' Lin N. & Q. (Oct 1891) 249. n.Lin.<sup>1</sup>
Hence (1) Dash boards, sb. pl. the beaters of a barrel-churn; (2) -churn, sb. the old-fashioned upright churn; (3) Dasher, sb. the inside revolving works of a standing

(1) Shr.<sup>2</sup> (2) Lin. (I.W.); Lin N. & Q. (Oct. 1891) 249. (3) n.Yks. (I W.)

DASH, sb.<sup>2</sup> Cor. [dæf.] An unbound faggot of furze. Cor Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl.; Cor.<sup>3</sup> Still in use. It implies that the quantity is small and not worth binding. DASH, sb.<sup>3</sup> Sc. (JAM.) A cant term for a hat, cap, &c. DASH, see Dash-board.

DASH-AN-DARRAS, sb. Dev. Cor. [dæ:f-ən-dæ:rəs.]

The stirrup-glass, parting cup. Cf. doch andorris.

n.Dev. Jim, we'll jist ha' a dash-an-darras, Rock Jim an' Nell
(1867) st 77 Cor. 12 w.Cor. The old custom, 'to speed the parting
guest' (his foot in the stirrup) with a dram, still obtains, Monthly

Mag. (1810) I 434.
[OCor. dewas an darras, a drink at the door (WILLIAMS).] DASH-BOARD, sb. Chs. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Shr. Also in form dash n Lin<sup>1</sup>; dasher Suf. Amer. [da:J-boəd.]

1. The splash-board of a carriage

Not<sup>1</sup>, n.Lin.<sup>1</sup>, Lei.<sup>1</sup>, War.<sup>3</sup>, Suf. (C T.) [Amer. Put his head over the dasher and try to chew my legs or to eat the lap cover,

Max Adeler Elbow Room (1876) iv.]

2. Pl. Upright boards put on the sides of a wagon, for

the purpose of enlarging the interior of the body, when required for a large load.

Chs. 1 Shr. 1 Broad-wheel waggon, with iron, arms, thripples, and

[dash bwur'dz], Auchoneer's Cat. (1870); Shr.2

DASH DOWN, see Dish down.

DASHEL(L, sb. Som. Dev. Written dashle w.Som.¹
nw.Dev.¹ Also in forms dassel Dev⁴; das'ell Dev.;
dazzle Dev.⁴ [dæʃl, dæˈsl, dæˈzl.] The thistle, esp.

Carduus arvensis and C. lanceolatus.

w.Som.¹ Dev. Maister Tapp idden a very gude varmer 'Is
ground's za vule ov dashells as et can hold, Hewelt Peas Sp (1892);
MS Pean : Dav⁴ n Dev Mus' on the sharp a dashel put Rock.

MS. Prov.; Dev.<sup>4</sup> n.Dev. Mus'.. on tha sharp a dashel put, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 36. nw.Dev.<sup>1</sup> The milk-thistle is called Milky-dashle, and the Scotch thistle Row-dashle (1 e. rough thistle) w.Dev. Marshall Rur Econ. (1796)

DASHER, sb. Yks. [da sər, de sə(r).] A large-toothed

Yks Use a dasher for the hair (Miss A). n.Yks.3 Tak thy dasher and reet thy hair out.

DASHER, see Dash-board.

DASHER, see Dash-board.

DASHIN, sb. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Der. Also in forms dacian Der.; daishen e.Lan.¹; dashton Der.²; dashon nw Der.¹; doccan Der.; docion Der.¹; doshun w.Yks²; dosion n.Cy.; dotion w.Yks. [da:ʃən, Lan. dēːʃən, Yks. also do ʃən.] A tub used for kneading oatmeal dough. n.Cy. Grose (1790) MS. add (P); w.Yks. Shefficld Indep. 1874). w.Yks.²; Lan. 'But how dost' know?' asked the baker, diving his ladle into the 'dashin',' and scooping out the material for a cake, Brierley Cast upon World (1886) 132; Lan.¹ He nipt up th' deashon, ot stoode oth' harstone, on whirl' dit at meh, Collier Wks. (1750) 66. e.Lan.¹ Der. I have known this word all my life. It is a deep wooden or earthen vessel in which the leaven for oatis a deep wooden or earthen vessel in which the leaven for oatis a deep wooden or earthen vessel in which the leaven for catcake is 'laid.' Some of the leaven is left in every week and feiments, forming 'souring' to raise the next baking (H.R.); 1746. Goods in ye Workhouse ... one doccan, Cox Churches (1877) II. 343, GROSE (1790); Der. 12, nw Der. 1

DASHY, adj Sus. [dæ ji] Rough and indistinct. Sus. This path is not so dashy as the other (J.L.A).

DASK, see Desk.
DASS, v. Glo. [dæs.] Used imprecatively. See Dash, v. 4.

DASS, DASSEL, see Dess, Dashel(1. DAST, sb. and v. Yks. [dast.] 1. 1. sb. A boys' game See Dare, v.1

of daring. See Dare, v. w.Yks. A leader is chosen or elects himself, and all the others have to do what he does or are dasted (H.L.).

Hence Dastings, sb. pl the game of 'dast.'

w.Yks. Let's play dastings (HL).

2. v. To challenge in the game of 'dast.'
w Yks. I'll dast him He's dasted, he's dasted! (ib)
DAST, v.<sup>2</sup> Pem. [dast.] Used imprecatively. Cf.

s Pem. Go dast it! this is awful. Ay, dast it (W M M.).

DASTELL, DATAL(L, see Dashel(l, Daytal.

DASTELL, DATAL(L, see Dashel(I, Daytal.

DATCH,  $v^1$  and sh. Irel. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form detch Wxf. Dev. [datf, dætf.] 1.  $v \cdot \text{To}$  thatch.

Wxf. wsom 1 Used gen. in certain districts, particularly about Culmstock in e.Dev., and by individuals in many parts. I know several in this neighbourhood (Wellington) and also round Wiveliscombe, who always say, 'Here's the datcher comm vor to datch the ricks.' Dev. 'Tez mostly cob' ouzes that be datched, Hewett Peas Sp (1892); Dev. Who datcht thickey rick? s.Dev. e Cor (Miss D) Cor. Quiller Couch Hist. Polperio (1871) 171, Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl.; Cor. 12

Hence (1) Datcher, sh. a thatcher: (2) Datching, thi

Hence (1) Datcher, sb. a thatcher; (2) Datching, ppl

Hence (1) Datcher, sb. a thatcher; (2) Datching, ppl adj. thatching.

(1) w.Som.¹ Dev. Yu'd bestways zend vur tha datcher tu come auly tu-morrer marning, Hewert Peas. Sp. (1892); He built ten bee-butts, an strawed 'em so clever as a reg'lar datcher, Phillpoits Bill Vogwell in Black and White (June 27, 1896) 824, Reports Provinc (1885) 92 Cor. Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl.; Cor.² This is the weather for ducks and datchers (2) Cor. Run to the mowhay, hot-foot, an' lend a hand wi' the datchin' ladder, 'Q' Three Ships (1890) i.

2. sb. Thatch.

w.Som. The daach 'pon Jan Gadd's house is proper a-weared out. Cor. Like a piece ov datch, Pengelly Verb. Pron. (1875) 70, Cor. 1

DATCH, v<sup>2</sup> n.Sc. (JAM.) To jog, shake.

DATCHES, sb. pl. w.Som. Vetches.

Daach ez. Very common. By some this is pronounced dhach ez; v and dh are usually interchangeable.

DATCHIE, adj. Ayr. (JAM.) [datfi.] Appl. to intellectual power: penetrating; also sly, cunning; hidden,

DATCHLE, v. Sc (JAM.) [datsl.] To waddle; to walk in a careless manner, with clothes ill adapted to the

Shape of the wearer. Frf.

Hence Datchel-like, adj. having a dangling appearance.

Per. How datchel-like he looks! his plaid is torn

DATE, sb. Rxb. (Jam.) In phr. To gie date and gree, to give preference. See Gree.

DATE, see Daut, v.

DATELESS, adj. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. 1. Stupefied, foolish, disordered in [dētləs, deatlas]

[de'tles, dee'tles] I. Stupefied, foolish, disordered in mind, having the faculties failing through age Wm. He's nobbut a dateless body (B.K.). Yks We were like to be turned out on t'wide world, and poor mother dateless, Gaskell Sylvia (1863) III. iv; I think I'm getting dateless (F P T.). w.Yks. Some o' th' fowk wor lukkin' dateless, Hartley Clock Alm. (1879) 29; Come here, theaw dateless thing, an' let m fasten th' back o' thi frock (D L.); w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Said of an old person who has nearly or entirely lost his memory; w.Yks.<sup>3</sup>; w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> Confused and stupefied by currumstances, good or bad

person who has nearly or entirely lost his memory; w.Yks.<sup>3</sup>; w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> Confused and stupefied by circumstances, good or bad 'Muddled,' and not knowing how to act for the moment Lan. Which he, being datelesse for age, . . . . leadily granted, Life A Martindale (1685) 79, ed. 1845; He has never forgot his maundering dateless old father, Kay-Shuttleworth Scarsdale (1860) I 99. Lan.<sup>1</sup>, e.Lan.<sup>1</sup>, nw.Der.<sup>1</sup>, n.Lin.<sup>1</sup>
2. Insensible, as from a blow.

Wm. He was knocked dateless, wi' a wallop atween t'een (BK). w.Yks. After he hit me o' th' heead I was dateless, N & Q. (1854) 1st S. x 211; (GH.) Lan. They . . laid her upo' th' couch cheer, as dateless as a stone, Waugh Dead Man's Dmuer (1867) 19, He geet a knock 'at sthretched him dateless on th' flags, Cligg Sketches (1895) 192. Chs A very common expression in police-courts; Chs.<sup>3</sup> Father knocked mother down dateless. dateless.

[Lit. without a date, unconscious of time.]

DATHER, v. Cum. Yks. Nhp. Also Ken. Dor. Dev. Also in forms dadder Cum 1s n Yks.; dadther Cum.; datther n Yks. [da'ðə(r), dæ ðə(r), da dər.] 1. To shiver, tremble, shake either with cold or old age. See Dither, v.<sup>1</sup>

Cum A dadder't like a dog in a wet seck, Christian Mason's Cum A dadder't like a dog in a wet seek, Christian Mason's Ghost Story (1880) 10, My han's an' t'papper an' aw's just dadtherin' tagidther, Rigby Midsummer to Martinmas (1891) xviii; Cumi, Cumi, He glower't aboot, an' dadder't like to fo! 67. n.Yks. There he steead dadderin', Tweddell Clevel. Rhymes (1875) 14; My teeth datther in my head, Meriton Praise Ale (1684) l. 245 Nhp. 1, Ken. (K.)

Hence (1) Dadder-grass, sb. the knot-grass, Briza media;

(2) Daddering, ppl. adj. shaking, quivering.
Cum. Joe trummel fra heid teh feutt, like as he'd been as mickle dadderin-gurse, Sargisson Joe Scoap (1881) 6, Cum. (2) Cum. 3 I'll tak sum o' that dadderin' stuff, 171.

2. Fig. To maze, bewilder.
Dor. He got a-dather'd zoo, Barnes Poems (ed. 1879) 75.

3. To wither.

Dev. Thicky there bough is dathered (Miss G.); Madden MS. DATHIT, *int* Lan. 1 n. Lan 1 [da öit] A mild curse on any mishap; cf 'dash it!' See Dash, v. 4.

DATLE, DATTLE, see Daytal.

DATTER, sb. Dor. [dæ tə[r]] A game of touch and run among children; 'tig.' See Ditter, sb. Barnes Gl. (1863). DATTER, DATTHER, see Ditter, sb., Dather.

DAUB, v. and sb. Var. dial. uses in n. and midl. counties to Shr. Also e.An. Also written daab Nhb. w.Yks¹; darb Nrf Ess; dawb Nhb¹ Chs.²³; doab Chs.¹; dobe Lan.¹; doub Chs.³; dowb Chs.¹ [dob, doəb, dab.] To coat or cover with clay, mortar, &c.; to plaster. See Dab, v.2

Nhb.1 Obs. Lakel. Ellwood (1895). Chs. 12, s.Chs. 1 Nrf.

GROSE (1790); HOLLOWAY.

Hence (1) Dauber, sb. a plasterer, a builder of walls with mud, mixed with short straw, or stubble; (2) Daubin, sb. a hut or cottage built with clay or mud; (3) Daubing, vbl. sb. a mode of building walls, &c., with mud, clay, &c.

(1) N.Cy. 1 Nhb 1 Obs. 'The fraternity of bricklayers in New-

castle were anciently styled catters and daubers,' Brand Hist. castle were anciently styled catters and daubers,' Brand Hist. Newcastle, II. 268. Nhb., Dur. Daubers, usually boys, who plaster with loam the interstices between the bricks in the door, Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl. (1888). w.Yks.\(^1\) Chs\(^1\) It is a very common saying that 'The Mayor of Altrincham and the Mayor of Over, The one is a thatcher, the other a dauber'; Chs.\(^2\)3 Nhp.\(^1\) n Lin\(^1\)
Obs. Shr.\(^1\) Obsol\(^1\) e.An.\(^1\) It is used, particularly in Suff., to make fences for farm-yards, &c\, and even walls for mean cottages In Nrf\(^1\) it is now difficult to find a good dauber. Nrf\(^1\) (2) Cum\(^1\) We went owre to Deavie Clay Daubin, Anderson Ballads\(^1\) (ed.\(^1\)865\) 133; A clay-built daubin thatch'd with bonny ling, Burn Poems (1885) 242: Cum\(^1\) (2) Cum.\(^1\)Young Amals\(^1\)88-1815\)

113; A clay-built daubin thatch'd with bonny ling, Burn Poems (1885) 343; Cum.\frac{1}{2}\) (3) Cum. Young Annals Agric (1784-1815) XXIX. 107; At a daubing (which is the erection of a house of clay)... many hundreds of persons are brought together, Brand Pop. Antiq. (ed. 1813) II. 75. n Lin.\frac{1}{2}\) Nrf. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1787); Nrf.\frac{1}{2}\) Suf. It is very durable, lasting over forty years, Rainbird Agric (1819) 291, ed. 1849.

2. To smear, dirty, soil.

n Yks.\frac{2}{2}\) ne Yks.\frac{1}{2}\) Thoo mucky bairn; what's ta been daubin' thysen ower wi? w.Yks.\frac{5}{2}\) A painter's apprentice begins his professional career by 'daubing spouts and sich like.' Lan. Th' cawves oo his legs wur nicely dobed wi' slutch, Mellor Uncle Owdem (1865) 28 Chs.\frac{1}{2}\) s.Chs.\frac{1}{2}\) Sey aay yoa 'n daubd y\text{ur} and z [Sey hai yo'n daubed yur hands] 'n.Stf. A countrywoman having been asked to l\text{cind her scarlet cloak to a young lady, acceded to the request, but added, 'Yo munna daub it' (G. H H). s.Stf. Do' yo' daub that white frock fust time wearin, Pinnock s.Stf. Do' yo' daub that white frock fust time wearin, Pinnock Blk Cy. Ann. (1895) s Not. Keep on the pad or yer'll get yer boots daubed She fell down, an' daubed 'er frock all ower

boots daubed She fell down, an' daubed 'er frock all ower (J P.K.). s Lin If she aent gone and daubed her new pinafore all ower wi' muck (T.H R.). se.Wor.¹ Yū shaunt gŏō, I tell yū, daubin' yer best things all over. Nrf. Their hids darbed up wi' whitewash, Spilling Giles's Trip (1872) 49. Ess. (H.M M.)

Hence (I) Daubed, pp. (a) smeared over; (b) fantastically attired, over-dressed; (2) Dauby, adj. (a) sticky, claimmy, dirty, untidy; (b) see Daubed (b).

(I, a) n Yks.² (b) ib. 'Daub'd out,' fantastically dressed. e.Yks.¹
Did ya ivver see a lass se daub'd as Bess was this maurnin (2, a) n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² 'Dauby folks,' untidy; slovenly in the household e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ w Yks.⁵ 'What's that?' 'Gum.'

'Then it al be dauaby then,'—implying that they don't feel inclined to meddle with it. n.Lin.¹ What a dauby bairn thoo art. (b) e.Yks.¹ (b) e.Yks.<sup>1</sup>

3. Fig. To flatter, 'butter'; to cheat, deceive, trick. e.Yks. 1 s.Not. I rather daubed 'em about that stone. daubed me one then, an' ah've non forgotten't (J.P.K.).

Hence (1) Daubery or Daubment, sb. flattery, cajolery; Hence (1) Daubery or Daubment, so. nattery, cajolery; unctuousness; (2) Daubing, prp. paying court for the sake of advantage; (3) Dauby, adj. hypocritically affectionate; (4) Dauby-sauby, sb, see Daubment.

(1, 2) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (3) e.Yks.<sup>1</sup> (4) s Chs.<sup>1</sup> Dau bi-saubi.

4. To have much to do with, to come in contact with.

s.Not. I don't care to be daubed wi' folk like them (J P.K.).

5. Used in pass. as a mild imprecation.

e Yks. Thoo be daub'd.

6. sb. Clay and chopped straw, &c., used for plastering See Dab, sb.<sup>2</sup>

Lan. Formerly used for filling in between the timbers of wooden-framed houses. 'Fetch you lad in, he's messin' hissel wi that dobe.' Chs. It is said that it was made by placing the clay and straw upon a farm yard, and then treading it with horses until it was thoroughly softened and mixed.

7. Comp. Daub-hole, a clay or marl pit. Lan 1
8. Phr. (1) daub and stower, (2) raddle or rattle and daub, (3) wattle and daub, a mode of building walls, &c, of wattles, laths, or reed, plastered over with mud, clay, &c
(1) n Lin. 1
(2) Chs. The old Cheshire houses built of wooden frames filled in with mattle plastered over with always down days.

(1) in Lin. 2 (2) Cits. The old Cheshire houses built of wooden frames filled in with wattles plastered over with clay and cow-dung, were called 'raddle and daub,' Young Annals Agric (1784–1815) XXIX. 107, note; Chs. 3 (3) Lan. 1 Chs. 3 'Wattle and doub,' or 'Raddle and doub,' a house or building made with oziers or hazels interwoven, the interstices filled up with clay; not an uncomfortable house, being warm in winter, and cool in summer. Der.<sup>2</sup> Nrf.<sup>1</sup> In the large barns and farm buildings, artificers in

wattle and daub were formerly in great request.

9. Fig. Flattery, hypocritical affection.
e.Yks. w.Yks. Yks Wkly. Post (Oct. 31, 1896).

10. Phr. a daub of the hand, a greasing of the palm,

a bribe.

n.Yks.2 'They gat a daub o' t'hand for't,' they touched coin in the matter.

[3. To dawb [flatter], palpor, adulor, Coles (1679). 10. To dawb [bribe], corrumpo, ib.]

DAUB, see Dab, v 1, sb.3

DAUBING, adj. Lei. War. [dō bin.] Wet, dirty. Lei. Rather daubin' to-dee, sir' War.<sup>8</sup>
DAUBLE, v. Sc. To thrust, work into, 'dibble.'

Used fig.

Rnf. To successfully dauble one of the sciences I have mentioned into his brain . . . would take him . . . a life-time, Fraser Chimes (1853) 13.

DAUBY, adj. Wor. Glo. e.An. Dor. Also written darby Nrf. [dō bi, dā bi.] Clammy, damp, sticky, used

of land or bread, &c.

s.Wor. 1 Used of bread made from 'grown' wheat. Not common. Glo.<sup>1</sup> Nrf. Spoken of land when wet, GROSE (1790), The roads fare wunnerful darby after the rain (W R E.). e.Nrf. MARSHALL Rur. Econ. (1787). Suf. Used by an old gardener to express the fare wunnerin daily and the Rur. Econ. (1787). Suf. Used by an old gardener to express the condition of the garden after heavy rains, e.An Dy. Times (1892). Hence Daubeldy, adj. Of soil: in hard knots or lumps. n.Dor. A bailiff reported a field to be 'clitty and daubeldy,' but wished to see it 'mellum and sumpel' (S.S.B.).

DAUBY, see Dobby, sb.\(^1\) "

DAUCH, sb. Obs.\(^1\) Sc. A soft, black substance, composed chiefly of clay, mica, and coal-dust. Cf. dalk.

Sc. Ure Hist. Rutherglen (1793) 289 (Jam).

DAUD, sb. Obs. Yks. In phr. daud bon or daud bon rabbit tha, an exclamation of a threatening kind. See

e.Yks. Common 30 or 40 years ago. Used to turn away a child or animal that was likely to get into mischief (W.G.B.).

DAUD, see Dad, sb.3, v.1

DAUDNEL, adj. Lnk. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Shabby in appearance.

DAUGH, sb. Sc. A division of land; see below.

Inv. Daughs and bolls are unknown anywhere south of Inv.

Every daugh seems to have consisted of forty-eight bolls, which comprehended a greater or smaller district of country, according to the quality of the soil, Agric. Surv 65 (JAM.).

DAUGH, DAUGHT, see Dawch, Dow, v.1

DAUGHTER, sb. Var. dial. uses and forms in Sc. DAUGHTER, So. Val. that. tests and follow itself.) Irel. and Eng [dā xtər, do xtər, dā tə(r), dou'tə(r), dō'tə(r).] I. Dıal. forms: (1) Daachter, (2) Daater, (3) Dafter, (4) Darter, (5) Dater, (6) Datter, (7) Dochter, (8) Dohter, (9) Dorther, (10) Doter, (11) Dother, (12) Doughter, (13) Douter, (14) Dowter, (15) Dowther, (16) Dowtor.

Doughter, (13) Douter, (14) Dowter, (15) Dowtner, (10) Dowtor.

(1) Abd. My daachter, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xxxii.

(2) Wm. Did ye ask ... hoo his daater is? Ward R. Elsmere (1888) bk. 1 ii. Brks. Two zons, and vour daaters, Hughes Scour White Horse (1859) v. Ken. The hopeful issue of her daater Nan, Nairne Tales (1790) 56, ed 1824 Wil. Slow Gl. (1892) (3) e.Ani. Still occasionally to be heard from some very old people. Nrf. Dev. His second dafter, Lady Alice, Madox Brown Yeth-hounds (1876) 255. nw.Dev., n.Cor. Universal, N. & Q. (1853) ist S viii. 504. Cor. My love 'mong th' dafters, Netherron Sng. Sol. (1859) ii. 2, Cor. 12, w Cor. (A L M) (4) Chs. Not very commonly used, Chs. 3, s.Not. (J.P K.), Nhp 1 Glo. 'Er do allus call my darter neames, Buckman Darke's Sojourn (1890) xi Nrf. 1 Ess. 1, ne.Ken. (H.M), Sur. 1 Dor. Izeed'en in my darter's maps, Dorica (1888) 162, Som. O ee datters o' Jeruzalem, Baynes Sng Sol. (1860) i. 5. Dev. White Cyman's Conductor (1701) 126 Cor 1 (5) Shr. 2 n.Wil. Th' da'ters zee'd her, an' blessed her, Kite Sng Sol (1860) vi. 9. Dev. Ye dateis uv Jurewslim, Baird ib 1 5 (6) Sur. I've waarned my datter, Bickley Sur Hills (1890) I. xiii. (7) n.Sc. She s his ain dochter, Gordon Carglei (1891) 196. Per. It's yer ain dochter, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 60, ed 1887. Frf. The only dochter o' oor baker, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 8, ed 1889. Fif. Would I alloo my dochter to marry an Englishman? Meldrum Margrádel (1894) 151. Slg. Strove to clutch My dochter, Towers Poems Disrubtion (1844) xv. Avr My wife and dochter. Gall Promost (1885) 55. Dmb. Sir John Baldwin and his wife and dochter, Cross Disription (1844) xv Ayr My wife and dochter, Galt Provost (1822) vii. Lnk. Robin. . had a bonnie dochter, Roder Poems (1838) 1, ed. 1897. Lth. Wi'a dochter as fair as her faither is puir, Ballantine Poems (1856) 100. Edb. Our fine clad dochters, Macneill Bygane Times (1811) 4. Kcb. I lo'ed an' was lo'ed by the Dominie's dochter, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 149. Nhb. There's a man i' our dochter's bower, Dixon Sings Eng. Peas (1857) 76. (8) n Lin. 1 (9) Lan. These is their dothers, Hamerion Wenderholme (1869) xl. (10) e Dev. Jerusalem's doters, Pulman Sing Sol. (1860) 111. 10. (11) ne Sc. (A.W.) Abd. She wudna be your dother to dee onything like that, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xix. Ags. (Jam.) Kcd. The souter's dother, Grant Lays (1884) 73. (12) Wxf 1 Doughtere. N Cy. 1 Wm. Sib's mi ane doughter, Spec. Dial. (1880) pt ii 30. w.Yks. 1, Der. 1 n.Lin. If you hed a doughter, Peacock Tales and 1885) 55. Dmb. Sir John Baldwin and his wife and dochter, Cross tere. N Cy.¹ Wm. Sib's mi ane doughter, Spec. Dial. (1880) pt 11 30. w.Yks.¹, Der.¹ n.Lin. If you hed a doughter, Peacock Tales and Rhymes (1886) 135. (13) w.Yks.¹ Neighbour Robeits wor for sendin their douter to plaas, 11. 297. Shr.² Cor. Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl. (14) Nhb. Missus and yer dowter, Clare Love of Lass (1890) I. 30. Dur.¹ Cum. T'dowters saw her, an' bles't her, Dickinson Sig. Sol. (1859) vi 9. n.Yks. Our fooaks had a dowter call'd Polly, Tweeddell. Rhymes (1875) 59. e Yks. T'aud squire's getten a dowter, Wray Nestleton (1876) 283. m.Yks¹ w Yks. O ye dowters a' Jeruslem, Bywater Sig. Sol. (1859) 1. 5; w Yks.²⁴ Lan. A Pharaoh's dowter, Banks Manch. Man (1881) 11. n.Lan. Me lov amang t'dowters, Phizackerley Sig. Sol. (1860) 11. 2. s. Lan. Dówtter, Banford Dial. (1854). nw.Der.¹, Nrf.¹ (15) e.Yks.¹ Lan. Aaron Hartley's dowther, Brierley Laynock (1864) viii. s. Lan. (S.W.) (16) Nhb. Maw luve amang the dowtors, viii. s. Lan. (SW) (16) Nhb Maw luve among the dowtors, Robson Sng. Sol. (1859) ii. 2, Nhb. Hence (1) Daughter-a-law, (2) Daughter-law, (3) Daughter-o-law, sb. daughter-in-law; (4) Daughterly,

ad1. like a daughter.

(1) Wor. As her and her daughter-a-law come through the back yard. Why John (Coll LLB.). (2) Glo 1, n.Wil. (EH.G) w.Som. Un Nai oa muy zaed the ur daa rtur lau, Bk of Ruth ii. 20, in ELWORTHY Gram (1877) 108; w Som. 1 (3) Nhb. Hurtwe dowterso'-law win hur, Robson Bk. of Ruth (1860) i 7 (4) Sc. A young girl . . . would be daughterly to you, Keith Bonnie Lady (1897) 32. Abd (Law) Abd. (Jam.)

Abd. (JAM.)

II. A boil. w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> [Not known to our correspondents.]

DAUK, adj. Sc. Dark, murky.
Sc. Fell Death . . Trail't him aff i' his dauk car, Tarras Poems

(1804) 10 (JAM.), Roads wis dauk, wi' blinnin stew, ib. 38.

DAUK, DAUL, see Dawk, v.<sup>12</sup>, Dawl, v<sup>2</sup>

DAULER, sb. Rxb. (JAM) [Not known to our correspondents.] A supine, delicate person.

DAULING, adj. e.An. [doi:10.] Dull, inactive, used for.

used fig.
e An.1 'The markets are very dauling to-day'; no spirit in

purchasing.

DAULINGS, sb pl. Obs. Der. Mining term: veins of ore formerly rich, but become exhausted.

Der Twitches, daulings, and pees, Manlove Lead Mines (1653)

DAULT, see Dalt,  $sb.^1$ DAUM, sb. and v. Yks. [dom.] 1 sb. A small portion or share.

n.Yks.1; n.Yks.2 'Dear daums,' very little for money. m.Yks.1 2. v. To deal out or allot sparingly, grudgingly.

n Yks The dole of food . . . was . . . daumed out, Atkinson

Lost (1870) xviii; n.Yks.12, m.Yks.1

DAUM, see Dwam

DAUMER, v. and sb. Sc. Written dawmir Bnfl<sup>1</sup> a mer.] 1. v. To stun, stupefy; to damage, knock [dā·mər.]

about. Gen. in pp. daumer't.

Bnff. A stehn fell on's hehd, and dawmert 'im Abd. He's jist a kin' o' daumer't i' the heid, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) ix; I min' naething aboot it—nae won'er wi' a heid daumer't's mine's been, ib. Ain Fik. (1875) 115, ed 1882

been, tb. Am Flk. (1875) 115, ed 1802

Hence Daumert, ppl. adj. sleepy, silly, bewildered.

Rnf. A daumert body wha cudna be said to hae ony settled belief, Gilmour Paisley Weavers (1876) 5.

2. sb. A stunning blow. Bnff¹

DAUNCH, adj. n.Cy. Yks. Der. Also written danch n.Cy. Der.¹; and in form dance Der.¹ [don, dan, dan].

n Cy. Der.<sup>4</sup>; and in form dance Der.<sup>4</sup> [qonj, danj.] Fastidious, over-particular, squeamish; sensitive, jealous of one's own dignity. Cf. densh.

n Cy. Gross (1790) MS. add. (P.) w Yks. Heze getten varry daunch wal hese been away ameng hiz fine foak, Tom Treddlehoyle Barnsla Ann. (Sept. 25, 1860); w Yks.<sup>245</sup> Der. Obs

[Begyn I to rekyn I thynk alle dysdayn For daunche,

Towneley Myst. (c. 1460) xv11. 509]

DAUNDER, DAUNER, see Dander, sb.2, v.2 DAUNDLE, DAUNTLE, see Dawntle. DAUNEEN, see Dawnin.

DAUNT, v. and sb. Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Not. Lin. Wor. Shr. Hrf. e.An. Sur. Som. Dev. Written dawnt n Cy. Also in forms dahnt s.Wor¹ Hrf.²; dant Sc (Jam.) w.Yks. n.Lin¹ sw.Lin.¹; dontw.Yks. [dont, dant, dant.] 1. v. To tame.

w.Som.1 You'll have to do ever so much vor to [daa'nt] thick

there colt vore you can git tap o' un

2. To frighten, terrify; to discourage, dispirit.

Sc. Used obliquely or in a neuter sense (Jam) n Cy. Grose (1790). w.Yks. It wor eniff to dant a hon, Yksman. (1881) 219.

s.Not. To be badly so long it's very daunting (J P.K). n L'n I was so danted, I durst hardly thank her for it, Peacock M. Heron (1872) II. 147; n.Lin.¹ He was swearin' shockin' fer onybody thear, till a thunner-clap cum an' then he seam'd clear danted with in 1 It's very danting for her providers. sw.Lin. It's very danting for her, poor lass s.Wor. I didn't think 'er would have liked it, but 'er wasn't daunted at it (H.K.), s Wor <sup>1</sup> Our Bill, 'e's that melch-'arted as 'e's soon dahnted. Hrf.<sup>2</sup> Ess. You daunted the child (H.H.M.). Sur. It's so daunting to a young

Hence (1) Daunted, adj. shy, timid, alarmed; (2) Daunting, ppl. odj ominous, discouraging; (3) Dauntingly, adv. courageously, nothing daunted; (4) Dauntit,

pp. broken in.

(1) Shr. Daun ti'd; Shr. Daunted and dardna try again. Ayr. What was thought a very daunting sign happened, GALT Am. Parish (1821) iii. (3) Ayr. Sae rantingly, sae wantonly, Sae dauntingly gaed he, Burns MPherson's Farewell. (4) Sc. (JAM.)

3. To stun, knock down. e.An.¹, Nrf.¹
4. To dare, challenge, to provoke to some hazardous

w.Yks. Ah'll dont tha who can lowp t'farthest (S.K.C). Shr.2 Daunted him to it.

5. sb. A discouragement, check.

Rnf. Her brither never gies them daunts, And never ca's them Rnf. Her brither never gies them daunts, And never ca's them poor, Fraser Chimes (1853) 114 Lth. Ne'er ye mind their ciabbit daunts, Bruce Poems (1813) II. 184 w.Som ¹Dhaat puut u daa nt paun un puur dee kwik [that put a check upon him pretty quick]. Dev. (W.L.-P.)

[1. Makometh . . Daunted a dowue, P. Plowman (B.) xv. 393 OFr. danter, 'adoucir' (LA Curne).]

DAUNTON, v. Sc. n.Cy. Also in form danton Sc. N.Cy.¹ [dont-n, dant-n, dant-n.] To terrify, intimidate subdue: to depress awe, dismay.

date, subdue; to depress, awe, dismay.

Per. Its sadness shall never danton me, Nicoll Poems (ed. 1843) 162. Frf. The deal cudna danton Black Jock, Watt Poet. Sketches (1880) 104. Ayr. He's [a critic] no like to daunton me, Service Notandums (1890) 125; An auld man shall never daunton me, Burns The Blude-red Rose (1794) st. 1. Lik His dead-claes winna daunton me, Murdoch Dora Lyne (1873) 29. Lth. What, weak wench daunton me! Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 123. Edb. Woman's noisy plea Shou'd ever be a cause to danton me, Fergusson Poems (1773) 107, ed. 1785, I was determined not to be dauntened, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) x. Sik. He shall not danton me, Hogg Tales (1838) 315, ed 1866 Gail. They were not the men to be dauntoned, Crockett Raidis (1894) xxxvii. n Cy. Border Gl (Coll L L.B.), N Cy.¹

[Sche thristis in her tender arme into the hole of the bar, quhair sche lattis vidurstand quhat strenth was in her Per. Its sadness shall never danton me, NICOLL Poems (ed. 1843)

bar, quhair sche lattis vindirstand quhat strenth was in her tendir and noble body, to dantoun thair wicket furie, DALRYMPLE Leslie's Hist. Scotl. (1596) II. 43]

DAUNTON, see Downdrin.

DAUP, v. Yks. [dop] Used imprecatively; see

w.Yks.2 Daup it, equiv. to 'damn it.'

DAUP, see Dowp.

DAUP, see Dowp.

DAUPET, ppl adj. Sc. Also written daupit, dawpit.

Silly, stupid, foolish, imbecile

Per. I asked a man 'What does daupet mean?' and he replied,
'A daupet person is a dullion [dull ane], a dovie or a taupie' (G.W.)

Rnf Picken Poems (1788) Gl. (Jam.) Ayr., Lnk. Gl. Surv. 691

(1b) Lnk. 'Turn it,' quo' she, 'ye daupit fule,' Murdoch Doric

Hence Daupit-blind, adj. stupid and blind.

Lnk. I wonder what was in my heid The day that I gat married; My reason, sure, was daupit-blin, Murdoch Donc Lyre (1873) 95.

DAUR, DAUREYDNA, see Dare, v 1

DAURAK, see Darg, sb.
DAURE, v. e.An. To dazzle; to stun. (HALL.)
DAURG, DAURK, see Darg, sb.

DAURKEN, DAURNA, see Darken, Dare, v.1

DAURE, DAUSEY, see Douse v.², Dawsy.
DAUSE, DAUSEY, see Douse v.², Dawsy.
DAUT, sb. w.Yks.¹ [Not known to our correspondents] A dot, speck, spot. See Dalt, sb.²
DAUT, v. Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Also written dawt; and in form date Sc. (Jam.) [dot, dat, det.] To pet, fondle, caress, make much of. See Dalt, sb.¹, Delt, v.

Sc. Datyd, to be indulged, Fleming Scripture (1726). Abd. She sat an dauted your bonnie brown hair, Thom Rhymes (1844) 134 Kcd. Nane shall be deckit nor dawtit as ye, Grant Lays (1884) 185 Per. She dauts them and hauds them fu' couthie and weel, NICOLL Poems (ed. 1843) 92. Frf. To be dautt I was fain, BEATTIE Arnha (c. 1820) 20, ed. 1882 s.Sc. I'll daut ye like a pet lamb, WILSON Tales (1839) V. 85 Frf. Auld Scotland weel may daut ye, McLAREN Tibbie (1894) 35 e.Fif. She wad ta'en me in her airms an' dawtit me, LATTO Tam Bodkin (1864) xui Ayr. I fatherly will kiss and daut thee, BURNS Poet's Welcome (1784) st 2. Link. I'm downright dizzy when he dauts An' ca's me his ain dearne, O, WILTE Poetric (1822) 20 e. Ith Welcome (1864) days dearne, O, I'm downright dizzy when he dauts An' ca's me his ain dearie, O, Watt Poems (1827) 20 e.Lth. We wern spil't an' dawtit that gait, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 148. Edb. He main tak time to daut his rib, Fergusson Poems (1773) 152, ed. 1785 Dmf. Half the thieves o' Annandale Are come to steal her gear, and daute her, Cromer Remains (1810) 98. n Cy. Border Gl. (Coll L L.B) Hence (1) Daut, sb.'a caress; (2) Dauted or Dautit, ppl. adj. fondled, caressed; spoiled, made too much of; (2) Dauting abl sh a caress petting fondling.

(3) Dauting, vbl. sb. a caress, petting, fondling.

(3) Dauting, vol. 50. a caress, petting, fondling.

(1) Edb. It's no by lecturing, nor preaching, Wives gain their ends—but dauts and fleeching, Macnell Bygane Times (1811) 18.

(2) Sc. Dawted bairns dow bear little, Ramsay Prov. (1737). Fif. Our dautit books to use, Douglas Poems (1806) 41. Link. Like dauted wean that tarrows at its meat, Ramsay Genile Shep. (1725) 28, ed. 1783 Lth The tenderest mother Fond of ilk dear dauted wean, Macnell Poet Wks. (1801) 138 Edb. Some mither's darling dautit imp, M-Dowall Poems (1839) 118 Sik. My best beloved and dawted dame Hogg Poems (ed. 1862, 222. Diff.) beloved and dawted dame, Hogo Poems (ed 1865) 332. Dmf. Thou justly dawted gracious Dane, Quinn Heather (1863) 200. Gall. Each dauted bairn, Nicholson Poet. Wks. (1828) 152, ed 1897. Kcb. I am handled as delicately as a dawted child, Rutherford Lett. (1660) No 76 n Cy Border Gl. (Coll. L L.B.) Cum. A dawted monkey does nae mair Than ape the tricks o' fashion, Gilpin Sngs. (1866) 98; Gl. (1851). (3) Ayr. They limit his kindness by the dauting of his doylt children, Dickson Writings (1660) I. 45, ed. 1845. Gail. Sally, gay, and used wi' dautin' By friens or sweethearts a' her life, Nicholson Poet. Whs. (1828) 115 ed 1897.

I was nevir dautit, Dunbar Petition of the Gray Horse

(c. 1510) 49.]

DAUTCH, v. Chs. [dots.] To mend, patch, in phr.

patch and dautch.

Chs. 1 How oo'l patch an' oo'l dautch an' oo'l powler for them childer (s v. Patch). s.Chs. I I may wear my fingers to the bone patchin' an' dautchin' for them (s.v. Patch).

DAUTIE, sb. Sc. Cum. Also written dawtie. [do ti, dā ti.] Darling, pet, dear, a term of affection. Also used attrib. See Daut, v.

Sc. She is the dawtie bairn o' her that bore her, Robson Sng. Sol. (1860) vi. 9. Buff. Byde still an' speak, my dawtie, Taylor Poems (1787) 61. Abd. Better an auld man's dawtie be Wi' walth o' gear than nane, Gudman Inglismaill (1875) 40. Per. Lachlan was calling Elsie his bonnie dawtie, IAN MACLAREN Brier Bush (1895) 160. Frf. Dinna take on in that way, dawtie, Barrie Tommy (1896) 443. Fif. His dauty ance, an' a' that, Douglas Poems (1806) 185 Ayr. 'Her cheeks were lilies dipped in wine,' as Robin Burns has said of ane of his dawties, Service Dr. Duguid (ed. 1887) 65. Lnk. A bonnie lad ance lo'ed me weel, And ca'd me aye his dawtie, Lemon St. Mungo (1844) 37. Lth. Come wi' our love pledge, our dear little dawtie, Ballantine Poems (1856) 39. Dmf. Your thrawart minny glowrin' Owre ilk dawtie word I say, Reid Poems (1894) 148. Gail. Hush thee, my dawtie, Crockert Moss-Hags (1895)v. Kcb. He coaxed an'he fleetched wi'his dawtie, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 217. Cum. Oh, dawtie ! dunnet marry yet! Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) 168.

DAUZE, DAUZLE, see Daze, Dozzle.

DAVE, v.¹ Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also written daive Cum. [dev] To assuage, mitgate, relieve; to soothe.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); N Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Scarce. Cum. Gl. (1851);
(T E.); Cum² w.Yks. Hutton Tour to Caves (1781).

n.Lan. (T E.), ne.Lan.1

DAVE, v.2 Obs.? Som. To thaw.

Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873); Trans. Phil. Soc. (1858) 152.

DAVE, see Dive, v.

DAVELIN, DAVELY, see Devilin(g, Deavely.
DAVER, v. and sb. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lin. Also
written daiver Sc. N.I.; dayver Nhb.; dever Rxb. (JAM.)
[dever, deve(r).] 1. v. To stun, stupefy; also used [dē'vər, dē'və(r).] 1. v. To imprecatively, like 'confound.'

Sc. Tho' davert sair, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 82. Fif, 'Tis no the damag'd heady gear That donnar, dose, or daver, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 141. Lth. There's naething here our harns to daver, MacNEILL Poet Wks. (1801) 173. e.Lth. Trampin a' that road... to get your wits daivert at a poleetical meetin, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) Sik. I was klein stoundyt and daveryt, Hogg Tales (1838) 10, ed 1866. Rxb. (Jam.) Dnnf. Daiver ye (zb.). N.1. Ant. A davered him, Ballymena Obs. (1892). NCy. Nhb. Wor Peg wiv a clubby nigh dayvord the cat, Chater Tyneside Alm. (1869) 10; Nhb He hat him se a yark alang the jaa 'at it daver't him.

2. To wander aimlessly, to go out of one's way from stupor; to wander in mind, become stupid; to tarry.

Ags. Here's the bed, man! Whare are ye davering to? St. Kathleen (1820) III. 115 (Jam). Ayr. Ne'er daiver wi' ony Lang o'er the gill-stoup, White Jottings (1879) 290. Lth. I've thought Auld Nick wi' them had leagu'd To ding my head a dav'ing, Bruce Poems (1813) II. 172.

Hence (1) Davered, ppl. adj. wandering in mind, silly, senseless; (2) Davering, ppl. adj. riding or walking in a dazed condition.

(1) e.F.f. I ga'ed aboot the house like ane daivert and doitert, LATTO Tam Bodkin (1864) viii. Edb. Daver'd, doitet, dais'd and blinking, Macnella Scoiland's Scauth (1795) 12. Rxb. He neither Spoke, nor spat, nor swore, But looked like ane that's davered, RIDDELL Poet. Wks. (1871) II. 155. N.I. Nhb. Wis thor invorsec a davered feul? HALDANE Geordy's Last (1878) 13; Nhb. A davered and man. w.Yks. Lucas Stud. Nidderdale (c. 1882) Gl. (2) Sc. GROSE (1790) MS. add. (C.)

3. To be stiffened with cold, to be benumbed. Sc. (Jam.)

Hence Davert, ppl. adj. benumbed.

n.Sc. But wi' the cauld Sae davert he—hecou'd na crook his mou', Ghaist, 3 (Jam.). Bch. We, bein' wet, wou'd soon grow davert, FORBES Jrn. (1742) 16; My fingers are sae davert wi the cauld that I canna write langer at this time, ib. 18.

4. To tremble, to waver.
n.Lin. It dacker'd an' daaver'd, an' then doon it com (M.P.);

n.Lin.1

**5.** sb. A stunning blow.

Lnk. I'll sing the feats of mony a gallant daiver, Muir Cld.

Mustr (1816) 6 Nhb. 1 A daver, a devesher agyen the metal pump, Misfortunes of Roger and his Wife.

DAVER, v.<sup>2</sup> Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Written davver Som. Cor.<sup>2</sup> Also in forms dabber Dev.; dapper Cor.<sup>3</sup> [dē·və(r), deə və(r), dæ·və(r).] To fade, droop, wither;  $[d\bar{e}\cdot v \ni (r), de\ni v \ni (r), dæ\cdot v \ni (r).]$ to soil.

Wil. Som. Thy tutties ool blossom, an daver an blossom, Jennings

Wil.¹ Som. Thy tutties ool blossom, an daver an blossom, Jennings Dial. w. Eng (1869) 83; W. & J. Gl. (1873). Dev. The flowers are all dabbered, w. Times (Apr. 9, 1886) 6; Grose (1790); Dev.² nw.Dev.¹ The flowers be daver'd a'ready [rhymes with 'waver']. Cor. N & Q. (1854) 1st S. x. 300, Cor.¹ Hence (I) Davered, ppl. adp. (a) withered, faded, drooping; (b) languid, torpid; (2) Davery-topped, adp. withered at the top. (I, a) Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873). Dev. The 'davered' is now a 'withered' flower, Bowring Lang. (1866) I. pt v. 17; Shalf'I drow away they flowers? they be proper a-davered [the a short], Reports Provinc (1891); Dev.¹ Now, dear soul, her's like a daver'd rose, 6. n Dev. An' now I be a davered thing, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 80. s.Dev. Fox Kingsbridge (1874) Cor. She davered was st. 80. s.Dev. Fox Kingsbridge (1874) Cor. She davered was and brown, Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) 25; Cor. 12, Cor. 3 In Redruth district 'dappered.' (b) Dev. GROSE (1790) MS. add. (M.) (2) nw Dev. (R.P.C.)

DAVESHER, sb. Nhb.1 A blow that has stunned or

felled. See Daver, sb.

DAVID, sb. Der. Lin. Nhp. Shr. Hnt. [dē·vid.]

1. In comb. David's Harp, the many-flowered Solomon's

Seal, Polygonatum multiflorum.
[The provincial name of David's Harp appears to have arisen from the exact similarity of the outline of the bended stalk, with its pendent bell-like flowers, to the drawings of monkish times, in which King David is represented as seated before an instrument shaped like the half of a pointed arch, from which are suspended metal bells, which he strikes with two hammers, Wilkinson Weeds and Wild Flowers (B. & H.).]

2. Phr. (1) As drunk as David's sow, very much intoxicated; (2) Like David's eye, a simile of unknown origin.
(1) Der.<sup>2</sup>, nw.Der.<sup>1</sup>, Nhp.<sup>1</sup>, Hnt. (T.P.F.) [Ray Prov. (1678).]

(2) Shr.2

3. The notice-board that used to be fixed on the singing gallery in churches, to show what psalm was to be sung.

n.Lin.1 It sometimes bore a representation of David with his harp. DAVIE-DRAP, sb. Sc. A small black-topped flower, probably the cuckoo-grass, or chimney-sweeps, Luzula campestris.

Gall. Those of Galloway play at hide-and-seek with a little black-topped flower which they call the Davie-drap, saying, 'Within the bounds of this I hap My black and bonny Davie-drap 'Wha is he, the cunning ane, To me my Davie-drap will fin',' Chambers Pop. Rhymes (1870) 204. [This is no doubt Luzula campestris, L., which often figures in children's games and rhymes (B. & H.)]

DAVIELY, adv. Sc. Written daivilie (JAM.). Listlessly, spiritlessly.

Ayr. Observe the very nowt an' sheep, How dowf and daviely

they creep, Burns Elegy on Year 1788 (Jan. 1789) 1 28. Lnk. (JAM.) DAVING, sb. Dev. [dea vin.] A boarded partition, Dev. w. Times (Apr 9, 1886) 6; Dev. 1

DAVISON, sb. Som. A species of wild plum.

Som. Superior to the bullin, JENNINGS Obs Dial. w. Eng. (1825). DAVOCH, sb. Obs. Sc. An ancient measure of land. consisting of four ploughgates, each of eight oxgangs; it is supposed to have averaged 416 acres.

Sc. A davoch contains 32 oxen-gates of 13 acres each, Statist. Acc. (1797) XIX. 290.

[Gael. dabhach, a vat, a measure of land (MACBAIN).]

DAVVER, see Daver, v.<sup>2</sup>
DAVY, sb.<sup>1</sup> Irel. Yks. I.Ma. Lin. Nhp. Glo. Hnt.
Nrf. Also Slang. [dē'vi, deə vi.] An affidavıt, esp. in

phr. to take one's davy. In gen. colloq. use.

N.I., e.Yks., w.Yks. (J.W.) I Ma. Tuk their davies, bein as't [asked], Brown Manx Witch (1889) 54. n.Lin. I'll tak my davy on it ivery thod wod he says is a lee. Nhp. I'll take my davy of it. Glo. True as I be 'eie, that thur's true, measter. I'll teak my

sollum Davy on't, Buckman Darke's Sojourn (1890) vii. Hnt. (TPF), Nrf. (EM) Slang. You may take your davy I am't, Buchanan Stormy Waters, 16; There am't anybody else as can ride it to win, I'll take my davy o' that, Smedley H. Coverdale (1856) 373.

DAVY, sb. 2 Sc. Nhb. Lan. [dē vi.] Sir Humphry Davy's safety-lamp; also in comp. Davy-lamp. Sc. (A W.) Nhb. Nan thought me myekin gam'; Said, my Deavy for a new aw'd had a cowpey O, Midford Coll. Sngs. (1818) 53, Nhb. 1 Lan. To cum that tap leet o years into maw Davy. Thir'll bi onuther hexplashen inth' pits, Scholes Tim Gamwattle (1857) 17.

Hence Davy-man, sb. the man who trims and repairs the Davy-lamps. Nhb. 1

DAVY, v. e.An. [de vi.] To raise marl from the cliff, as with a 'davit.'
e.An l e.Nrf. Marl is sometimes 'got out of the cliff' by 'drawing it up with a wince, which they call davying it up,' Marshall Rur.

[Fr. Davi ('David'), 'nom de personne donné à un outil'

(HATZFELD, S v. Davier).]

DAVY WHITEHEADS, phr. Shr. Davy White-yeads Shr. [de'vi wai tjeds] The cotton-grass, Eriophorum vaginatum and E. angustifolium. Shr. (B & H.); Shr. We callen um Davy White-yeads, Science

Gossip (1880) 213.]

DAW, sb.¹ Sc. Irel. Lin. Wor. I.W. Dev. Also in form da Sc. (Jam.); daa I.W.¹ [do, da.]

1. The jackdaw, Corvus monedula.

w.Wor. Berrow's Jrn. (Mar. 3, 1888). I.W.1 [SWAINSON Burds

(1885) 81]

2. A silly, chattering person; a fool.

n Lin. What's good o' listenin' to a daw like that. When I fall oot it's wi' men, not wi' maggits.

3. A lazy, good-for-nothing person; a sluggard.
So. 'What better is the house that the daw rises early in the morning?' Spoken often by mistresses to their maids when they have been early up, and done little work, Kelly Prov. (1721) 345 Per. Ashamed of being mother to such a daw, Cleland Inchiracken (1883) 178, ed 1887. NI. Uls. Uls. Jrn. Arch (1853-1862) II. 129.

(1883) 178, ed 1887. N.I. Uls. Uls. Jrn. Arch. (1853-1002) 11. 129. Hence (1) Dawcake, (2) Dawcock, (3) Dawkawk, sb. a stupid, silly, awkward person.
(1) Dev. Polly Blackmore 'ath a-broked my best chinnee taypot.—Yū shudden a-let zichee dawcake hannel tha taythengs at all, 'Hewert Peas. Sp. (1892). (2) n.Dev. The dawcock buoy... Was pixy-led into a pulk, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 705. [The dasnel dawcock sits among the doctors, Ray Prov. (1678) 70.] (3) nw.Dev. The commonest of all such terms. 'Ya gurt dayslesst' is nown free heard. (3) nw.Dev.<sup>1</sup> The commonest of all such terms. dawkawk' is very freq heard.

4. An untidy woman or housewife; a slattern, drab. 4. An untidy woman of housewife; a stattern, drad.

Sc. A year a nurish, seven years a daw, Ray Prov. (1678) 357; They that wash on Saturday Are dirty daws indeed, Chambers Pop Rhymes (1870) 388; An only dochter is either a deil or a daw, Henderson Prov. (183a) 48, ed. 1881; Young Bess was her mammie's ae dother, Though neither a dilp nor a da, Jamisson Pop. Ballads (1806) I. 295. Abd. I see that but spinning I'll never be braw, But gae by the name of a dilp or a da, Ross Helenore (1768) Sng 135 (Jam.) Ant. A' days bra, an' on Sundays a daw, Ballymena Obs. (1892).

11. A poor sowter informede a dawe to speke, Higden

[1. A poor sowter informede a dawe to speke, Higden (c. 1440), ed. Rolls, IV. 307. 3. I will nocht be a daw, I will nocht slepe, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, IV. 173. (2) Who brought hither . . . this very daw-cock to lead the dame.

173. (2) Who brought hither . . . this very dan lead the dance, Robertson *Phras.* (1693) 621.]

DAW, sb.<sup>2</sup> Sc. Shr. [do, da.] Fire-clay found on coal; a cake of cow-dung, baked with coal-dross, used as

Fif. When dried in the sun, used by the poor for fuel (JAM) Shr. 1 Giving it a soft, sticky surface, and preventing its ready ignition. It has the appearance of mould when dry. 'I conna kind that fire this mornin', the coal's all over daw an' mess; I never seed sich a thing.

DAW, sb. Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.]

An atom, jot, particle.

Sc. Never a daw, not the smallest thing that can be imagined

DÁW, v. and sb.4 Sc. Nhb. [do] 1. v. To dawn. n.Sc. Drink till the day be dawing, Buchan Ballads (1828) II.
3, ed. 1875. Abd. Till gentle morning daw'd, CADENHEAD Flights (1853) 314. Per. Nor hamewith steers till mornin' daw, VOL. II.

NICOLL Poems (ed. 1843) 97. Fif. The weird-set day begins to daw, Tennant Papistry (1827) 46. w.Sc. Still used (Jam.). Rnf. An' morning light begins to daw, Allan Poems (1836) 58. Ayr. Day did daw, and cocks did craw, Burns My Hoggie, st 4. Lnk. Lord Gregory has far to ride or e'er the neist day daw', Thomson Leddy May (1883) 2 Lth. The mornin' daws wi gowden ray, Smith Merry Budal (1866) 44 Dmf. The ruddie morn was dawing, Cromek Remains (1810) 66. NCy. Nhb. Tiv sike time is the day daws, an' the cloods is a' flown, Robson Sng. Sol. (1859) ii. 17, Nhb. The Spanish of the days have been been also been sold to be the state of the stat

Hence Dawing, vbl. sb. the dawn, break of day.

Fig. The dawing, vol. so. the dawn, break of day.

Elg. The dawin's o'er, Couper Tourifications (1803) II. 219.

Abd. It was near the dawing, Beattle Parings (1801) 39, ed.

1873. Ayr. The noble wooer Gaed huntin' at dawin' o' morn,

Service Dr. Duguid (ed 1887) 71; I could na get sleeping till

dawin' for greeting, Burns As I was a wandering, st 3. Edb.

Little persuasion would have made him stay all night and reel till the dawing, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xiv. Sik. Snell an' frosty the dawing, Moir Maise Waich (1828) xiv. Sik. Snell an' frosty was the dawin', Hoge Poems (ed. 1865) 91. Dmf. Between the sunset and the dawing, Cromer Remains (1810) 101. Gall. Wha can stop.. me frae sleep at dawin', Nicholson Poet. Wks (1828) 137, ed 1897 N Cy.¹, Nhb.¹

2. Obs. To arouse, awaken.

n.Cy. ¹I was just dawed,' I was just awakened from a sound sleep, Grose (1790); Goe daw that fellow (K); N.Cy.² To be dawed, to be fully awakened.

3. ch. Dawin.

3. sb. Dawn.

Elg. Ae mornn' daw.. I dandered through the walk again, Tester *Poems* (1865) 158. Lnk. Till daylicht's daw... I like a brock lay snorin', Murdoch *Donc Lyre* (1873) 70. Lth. She cam smiling sweetly as young mornin' daw, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 5. Dmf. Mair couthie joy distills Frae this than glow'rin' on the tropic

daw', Reid Poems (1894) 29.
[1. I dawe, as the daye dothe, Je ajourne, the day daweth, il adjourne, Palsgr. ME. dawen (Chaucer); OE dagian. 2. Whan a dronken man swouneth, there is no better medecyne to dawe hym with than to throwe

maluesy in his face, Palsgr.]

DAW, ady. n.Cy. Yks. Doughy, under-baked. n.Cy. Gross (1790). e.Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1788); Still in common use (RS) w.Yks. Rare (M.F.). DAW, see Dar(r, sb., Dor(r, Dow, v.1

DAWB, see Daub.

DAWCH, v. and sb. Sc. (JAM.) Also written daugh Sig. 1. v. To moisten as with dew, to damp. Ayr. 2. sb. A very heavy dew or drizzling rain. Sig.

Hence Dawghie, adj. moist, damp.

Ayr. A dawghie day

DAWD, see Dad, sb.3, Dade.

DAWDERLY, adv. Yks. [doa'dali.] Slovenly, loosely, out of shape.

w.Yks. But yet they [clothes] hung soa dawderly, Like suits i' shops, Hartley Ditt. (c. 1873) 55; Yks Wkly Post (Mar. 27, 1897).

DAWDGE, sb. Lnk. (Jam.) A ragged fellow, a 'tatter-

demalion.

demalion.'

DAWDIE, sb. Sc. See below.
Sc. Hey, cockie dawdie, hey cockie dow, Are ye ony better since ye got your row [roll], Chambers Pop Rhymes (1870) 153.

DAWDLE, sb., v. and adv. Sc. Wm. Yks. Not. Lin. Nhp. Brks. Dev. [do di, do o'dl.] 1. sb. A lazy, indolent person; a frivolous, useless person.

Bnft. w.Yks. Thay fancy, noa daght, at wir poor helpless dawdles an fitter ta dress dolls then mack wives, Tom Treddle-hoyle Barnsla Ann. (1854) 52. n.Lin What a dawdles thoo art sewerly. Nhp. What a poor dawdle she is. Brks., Suf. Hence (1) Dawdlekum. sb. a loiterer or 'slow-coach';

Hence (1) Dawdlekum, sb. a loiterer or 'slow-coach';

(2) Dawdling, sb. a lazy, indolent person.
(1) nw.Dev. 1 Mr. Dawdlekum' is a frequent term of banter. (2) Wm. She is nothing but a dawdling (B.K.).

2. v. To propel the ball, in the game of hockey or

'shinny,' with short dribbling strokes, so as to keep the play to oneself.

s Not. Don't dawdle; you'll get the ball took from yer (J.P.K.)

3. To spoil, mess, bedabble.

Kcd. His wobs o' wincy [were] dawdit waur Nor any scoorin' cloot, Grant Lays (1884) 8.

4. adv. Indolently, lazily.

Bnff.¹ He geed dawdle up the street.

DAWDRY, adj. Sc. Slovenly, untidy. Rnf. Up, up, your dawdry doublets draw, Webster Rhymes (1835) 104

DAWDY, see Dowdy.

DAWF, sb. Suf A dwarf; also used attrib. of persons, beans, &c. e.Suf. (F H.)
DAW-FISH, sb. Or.I. [do:fij.] The lesser dog-fish,

Squalus catulus.

Or.I. The lesser dog-fish, which is here called the daw-fish, is caught in small quantities on our coasts, BARRY Orkney (1805) 296 (JAM.). S. & Ork.1

296 (Jam.). S. & Ork.¹

DAWFUL, adj. e.Yks.¹ [dofful.] Doleful, woebegone.

DAWGOS, sb. Obs. n.Cy. A dirty, slatternly woman.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); Daffock, dawgos, a dirty slut, Coles (1677); N.Cy.² [A mawkin, a trapes (K.).]

DAWGY, adj. w.Yks.³ [dog.] Of under-done bread, &c.: soft, flabby. Cf. doughy.

DAWK, sb.¹ Yks. [dok.] A hollow, flaw, depression in anything. Hence Dawky, adj. full of holes, as a black-smith's hammer-stone is. Cf. delk, sb.

w.Yks.² E.g. in a grindstone.

w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> E g. in a grindstone.

[Dalke, vallis, Prompt.; A dalk in the nekke, Bibles-worth (c. 2325) in Wright's Voc. (1857) 146.]

DAWK, v¹ and sb.² Glo. Wil. Som. Also in forms daak Glo.² Wil.¹ Som.; dack, dauk Wil.¹ [dok, dak.]

1. v. To drive a sharp instrument into anything; to increase that it is the property of the control of

1. 7. 10 drive a snarp instrument into anything; to incise with a jerk, to puncture; to dig up weeds Glo. 12 Wil. 1 Should a savage cat tear out a piece of flesh from the hand, she is said to 'dawk' it out. Dawk expresses a ferocious stab and tear combined, Village Miners. Also used of a baker marking loaves—'Prick it and dack it and mark it with T, And put it in the oven for baby and me,' Nursery Rhyme.

2. sb. A sharp peck, dig, stab. Som Gied un a daak wi' hes bill, Agrikler Rhymes (1872) 21.

[I. Cp. OE. dalc, a pin (ÆLFRIC).]

DAWK, v.<sup>2</sup> and sb.<sup>3</sup> Sc. Also written dauk Sc. (JAM.)

[dok.] 1. v. To drizzle. Fif. Ayr., Lth. (Jam.) Lth. Betimes it dawked, and the sun

would bleer out for fully ten minutes, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892)

Hence Dawky, adj. moist, drizzly.

Sc. I... was beginning to clear my een frae the dew draps, for it was a dawky morning, Blackw Mag (Nov. 1820) 201 (JAM.).

2. sb. A drizzling rain. Fif., Ayr., Lth., Slg. (JAM.)

DAWK, v.s and sb. Yks. [45k] 1. v. Toidle. m. Yks. Hence Dawky, (1) adj. helpless, idle; (2) sb. a helpless, silly woman.

silly woman.

(1) w.Yks. Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Sept. 10, 1892); w.Yks. An old woman was called Dawky B.—. (2) w Yks Aw niver seed such a dawky i' maw loife, Sheffield Indep (1874).

2. sb. A helpless, idle woman w Yks. DAWK, v. Yks Lin. [dok.] With out: to over-dress, dress smartly but untidly and slovenly.

\*\*The Chair dawk'd heresen got like a need-cook, p.Lin.

dress smartly but untidily and slovenly.

e.Yks.¹ She's dawk'd her-sen oot like a peea-cock. n.Lin.

Dawked oot i' things as the'r uncle sent fra Manchester

Peacock Tales (1890) 14; n.Lin.¹ She dawked hersen oot aboon

a bit. m.Lin. She wor dauked out wi' ribbins an' firils from he'd

to toā (T.H.R). sw.Lin.¹ How she dawks hersen out¹

Hence Dawky, aáj. over-dressed.

e Yks. Very common. We sall ha' ti get shut of oor lass

[servant], she's gettin' ower dawky (RS). n.Lin.¹ Well, that

lass duz look dawky; why see, she's a green bonnit, a violet

merina goon, an' yalla' ribbins on, the dear-y me.

DAWK. v.⁵ and sb.⁵ Yks. [dōk.] 1. v. To daub,

DAWK, v.5 and sb.5 Yks. [dōk.] emire. 2. sb. A daub. w.Yks. (J.W.) Hence Dawky, adj. dauby.

e.Yks. Still in use, but more commonly applied to slovenly dress or garments (R.S.); (J.G.)

DAWKER, sb. Win. [down-left corn-crake, Crex

DAWKER, sb. Wm. [do'kər.] The corn-crake, Crex pratensis. See Daker, sb. s. wm. Dawkers scream'd sadly last neeght, Hutton Storth and

Arnside Dial. (1760) l. 58

DAWKIN, sb. 1 n.Cy. Cum. Yks. [dō'kin.] A durty, slovenly woman. Cf. daffock, sb. 1 n.Cy. (P R.); N.Cy. Cum. She was a teckless dawkin', sn' gude for nowt, Linton Lizzie Loiton (1267) xxv Yks (G.R.) w.Yks Better a dule for a wife than a dawkin, Yks. Mag. (Oct

1872) 29; Fowk mun be awther divils or dawkins, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889); w.Yks <sup>184</sup>

DAWKIN, sb. 2 n. Cy. Lan Lin. Also in form deawkin Lan. [do kin.] A dull, stupid person; a simpleton. Lan. 1, s Lan. (F.E.T.), n.Lin. 1

Hence (I) Dawkin, adj. dull, listless; (2) Dawkinly,

adv. stupidly, foolishly.
(1) s Lan. Bamford Dial (1854) (2) n.Cy. Dawkingly-wise, wise in his own opinion, GROSE (1790) Lan 'E begun looken dawkinly waise, Scholes Tim Gamwattle (1857) 37; Lan. After looking dawkinly-wise a bit, Collier Wks. (1750) 52. s.Lan.

DAWKS, sb. and v. Lin. Glo. Also written dawkes do [dōks.]a 1. sb. A slattern. Cf. dawkin, sb.¹ sw Lin.¹ What a dawks she looks! Glo. Grose (1790), Gl.

(1851); Glo.1

2. v. To over-dress, dress up.
Lin. I am't gom' to hev the kids dawksed out like monkeys at a fair, Gilbert Rugge (1866) I. 314.

DAWL, v.1 and sb. Pem. Dev. [dol.] dash, strike.

Dev Times (Apr. 9, 1886) 6, col. 6; Dev. 1 'Ods-wenderekins' speak; I'll dawl thee jaws for thee,' and way that a geed en zich a whister-clister as made his eyes strike vire, 15.

2. sb. A blow, gen. on the head

s.Pem. John Arter 'ave 'ad a reel nasty dawl, â's laid up with it. Obsol. (W M M)

Obsol. (W M M)

DAWL, v.<sup>2</sup> Nhb. Yks. Not. Lin. Also written dall
Nhb<sup>1</sup> n.Yks.<sup>1</sup> w.Yks<sup>5</sup>; daul n.Yks.<sup>12</sup> ne.Yks.<sup>1</sup> m.Yks.<sup>1</sup>
n Lin.<sup>1</sup>; dole Yks. [do, doel.] To tire, weary, fatigue;
to be satisfied with, to loathe, disrelish. Also used fig.
Nhb.<sup>1</sup> n.Yks. I am doled o' this job, it would dole anybody
(W.H); n.Yks.<sup>1</sup> It dauls me sairly, diz this thravellin' by t'reeal.
Ah's daul'd o' my meat; n Yks.<sup>2</sup> We're beginning to daul o'
t'spot ne Yks.<sup>1</sup> Ah's fair daul'd oot. e Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1796); e.Yks.¹ Ah can't eeat ne mair, Ah's fair dawl'd mYks.¹ w.Yks.¹ I'se sadly dawled wi'my journey to day; w.Yks.⁵ Fair'd dawal'd out. n Lin.¹ If thoo walks all th' waays fi a here to Lincoln an' by agean thoo'll daul thy sen aboon a bit, I knaw. sw.Lin 1 The herses were strange and wouldn't eat, so they got dawled on the road.

Hence (1) Dawled, ppl. adj. tired, worn out, satiated; low-spirited, down-hearted; (2) Dawling, ppl.adj. wearing, tiring, exhausting, irksome; (3) Dawlsome, adj. dull, dreary, miserable; nauseative.

(1) n.Cy. Grose (1790). n Yks. (I.W.) e.Yks. Ah'm doled o' the misery, misery 'at sits at a man's fireside, Linskill Exchange Soul (1888) vi; (WWS) m Yks.¹ A dauled person is not angrily excited, as a 'stalled' one may be. A person may be 'stalled,' or tired of doing and thinking twenty times during the day, but only dauled out at the end of it. Wyks. I'm nearly dauled to death dauled out at the end of it. w.Yks. I'm neearly dawled to deeath an I nivver heear nowt, *Pudsey Olm.* (1881) 23; MARSHALL Rur. Econ. (1788); w.Yks. Doald. (2) Nhb 1 'It's a varry dallin job,' a common expression. n.Yks. It's dolin' to be closed in 'the thick ice so long, Linskill Haven Hill (1886) li e.Yks. Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Sept. 10, 1892). w.Yks. This is dawaling wark. s.Not. It mun be a dawling job, being a queen (J.P.K.). n.Lin. It is a daulin' walk, up-hill all waay (M.P.). sw.Lin. It's dawling work ligging so long in bed. (3) e Yks. 1 MS. add. (T.H.)

[Elourder, to dull, dall, COTGR.]

DAWL, v.3 Nrf. Also written dor!. [dol.] To coax, fondle, stroke gently with the hand; also used intr. Nrf. (AG.); I saw him hanging and dawling over her (W.W.S.), Nrf. Arch. (1879) VIII. 169; Nrf.<sup>1</sup>

DAWLESS, see Doll, Dowless.
DAWLIE, adj. Sc. [doll.] Slow, slovenly.
Sc. Dauted dochters mak dawly wives, Henderson Prov. (1832)

Sc. Dauted dochters mak dawly wives, Henderson Prov. (1832) 106, ed 1881 Ayr (Jam.)

DAWLIN, see Darling.

DAWLINGS, sb. pl. Obs.? Der. Rich veins of ore when they retrograde into poor ones.

Der. Mander Mmers' Gl. (1824).

DAWLY, DAWMIR, see Daumer, Dowly.

DAWN, sb.¹ Yks. Not. Lin. Written dorn n.Lin.¹ [don, doen.] The first feathering of young birds; the hair as it first shows itself on the human face; the soft feather hairs of some seeds: anything fluffy.

feathery hairs of some seeds; anything fluffy. w.Yks. (J.W.) s.Not. There's a bit o' dawn on the lad's chin. Thistle-dawn (J.P.K.). Lin. On softest bed I ever knew ('Twas made of purest' dawn'), Brown Lit Laur. (1890) 62. n.Lin. Them Butterwick farmers lets ther land graw ram full o' thistles, an' when a west wind cums all th' dorn blaws up o' my land, an' ivery bit on it graws. sw.Lin.1 She left some dawn on the breers. He doesn't want any of that white dawn [cotton-wool] putten round him [in his coffin].

[Dawne, lanugo, Cath. Angl. (1483). Not identical w.

lit. E. down.]

DAWN, adj. and sb.2 Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Som. Dev. Also written dorn s. Wor.; and in form doan w. Som. nw Dev.

[don, doan.] 1. adj. Of corn, hay, sheets, &c.: damp. w.Som.! n.Dev. Doan sheets cawed poor want-catcher Ned, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 109; 'Rether doan, I sim, vor car'eet' is quite common in harvest-time (R.P.C.). nw.Dev.! Hence Dawny, adj. (1) of grain, hay, &c.: mouldy, mildewed, not well made; (2) soft, damp, sticky, clammy;

foggy.

(I) Shr. The 'ay's gettin' mighty dawny; it's lain out so lung, an' theer's bin a power o' rain on it. Hrf. Morron Cyclo. Agric. (1863); Applied to hay that is not well made (WW.S); Hrf. 1, (2) w.Wor. I canna kip a bit o' fittle in this place, things gets dawny d'reckly yŭ pŭts 'em down out a yer 'and. s.Wor. (H.K.), s.Wor.¹, Glo.¹

2. sb. Wet, damp bread.

Dev. Monthly Mag. (1810) I. 434; (HALL.) [GROSE (1790) MS.

add. (C.)]

DAWNIN, vbl. sb. Irel. Stf. Nfld. 'Written dauneen Wxf.' [do-nin.] The dawn.
Wxf.' s.Stf. I'm fast sure he'll go some dawnin' afore I'm up,
GEO ELIOT A. Bede (1859) I. 62. [Nfld. (G.P.)]
[In a daweninge, As Chauntecleer . . . Sat on his perche,

CHAUCER C.T. B. 4072.]

DAWNT, see Daunt.

DAWNTLE, v. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Written dauntle w.Yks.; and in form daundle e Lan. [doint], e.Lan. also doindl.] To dandle, fondle, caress.

n Cy. Grose (1790). w.Yks. Cudworth Horton Gl. (1886). e Lan. DAWNY, adj. Irel. Also written dony s.Ir. [doint.]

1. Weakly, sickly, delicate; in poor health.

Cav. Pat is dawney with the cold in his head (M.S.M.). s.Ir.

(J.W.ff.)

2. Small, tiny.

Ir. When he afterwards held her hand as she was going away at the hall-door he slipped a dawny ring of gold on her finger, Flk-Lore Rec. (1880) VIII. 4; She in her side saddle on the back of a dawney little pony, Kennedy Fireside Stories (1870) 69. s.Ir. A Ittle wee diny dony bit of an old man, Croker Leg (1862) 102. Wxf.
The dawny little crathur was pretending that a tailor was the first
trade, Kennedy Banks Boro (1867) 190; I saw five or six of the
dawniest creatures you ever saw in your life, ib. 7.

DAWP, v. m. Yks. [dop.] To soil by touch. Hence

Dawps, sb. a slattern, a dirty, untidy woman.

DAWP, DAWPIT, see Dowp, sb., Daupet.

DAWSE, see Douse, v.2

DAWSEY, adj. Nhp. [do:zi.] Sticky, adhesive,

smeary.

Nhp. As a soft, ill-made batter-pudding, which adheres to the Nhp. As a soft, ill-made batter-pudding, which adheres to the knife in cutting; bread which is not sufficiently baked; or roads which are slippery from moisture, but not sloppy. 'The batter pudding was so dawsey, it would not cut smooth.' 'The streets were so dawsey, I could hardly keep on my feet.'

DAWSY, adj. Sc. Yks. e.An. Also written dausey Suf.; dauz(e)y e.Yks. e.An. Nrf. dawsie Sc. (Jam.); dawzey Suf. [dozi.] Stupid, silly, bewildered; dull, inactive, doltish. Cf dawzle.

Lth. It conveys both the idea of constitutional folly or imbecility of mind, and of bodily torpor. The term is conjoined with 'creature,' or some substantive expressive of contempt; and often, applied to a slovenly foolish woman in this form, dawsie mawsie (JAM). e Yks. Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 93, e.Yks. He's about dauziest chap Ah ivver see'd; he can't undherstan reetly nowt yan [one] tells him. e.An 1, Suf. (C.T.)

Hence Dausey headed, adj. giddy, thoughtless; be-

wildered, confused.

e.An.<sup>1</sup>, Nrf.<sup>1</sup> Nrf., Suf. Dansey-headed [sw], Grose (1790). Cullum Hist. Hawsted (1813); Suf.<sup>1</sup> A dawzey hidded fellah.

DAWT, see Daut, v.

DAWTHER, v. [.(r)eð·ḡɓ] Ken. Dev. tremble, shake; to move in an infirm, shaky manner. See Dither, v.1, Dother, v.1

Ken. 1 He be gettin' in years now, but he manages jus' to dawther about the shop a little otherwhile; Ken 2 To shake, jar, as a hollow board when nothing is held against it, is apt to do when you drive a nail into it.

Hence (1) Dawthering, (2) Dawthery, adj. shaky,

tottering, trembling.

(I) Dev. (2) Ken. Used commonly of old people—' He begins to get very dawthery.'

2. Comp. Dawther-grass, the grass, Briza media. Ken. 1 Elsewhere called Quaker, or quaking, grass, Ken. 2

DAWTIE, see Dautie.

DAWZLE, v. e.An. Also written dawsel Suf. (Hall.); dazle e An. Nrf.; dazzle Suf.; dorsle e.An. [dozl] To stun, stupefy, confuse, daze. Cf. dawsy. e An., Nrf., Suf (Hall.) e.Suf. He hit me such a dunt he almost dazzled me (F.H.). s.Suf., n.Ess. Forby Gl (1895).

Hence Dawzled, ppl. adj. dazzled, dazed; stunned.

e.Suf. (F.H)

DAX, v. Pem. e An. [daks.] Used imprecatively. Cf. dash, v. 4.

S.Pem. Dax this 'ere thing, 'tis too bad (W.M.M.). Hence Daxed, pp. and ppl. adj. dashed, damned, confounded.
s Pem The daxxed thing (tb). e.An.1

DAY, sb. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written daay I.W.<sup>1</sup>; dai Ant. n.Cy.; de w.Yks.<sup>3</sup> Lan. Chs. Der. Sur. Sus.<sup>1</sup> Dev.<sup>1</sup>; dee w.Yks.<sup>3</sup>; dei e Sus.; dey Lan. Wil. 1. In comb. (1) Day aboot, alternation dey Lan. Wil. 1. In comb. (1) Day aboot, alternation of days; (2) bed, lazy, prone to he late in bed; (3) berries, the wild gooseberry, Ribes Grossularia; (4) -cat, a female cat; (5) -corps, the gang of miners who work by day as distinct from those who work by night; (6) darger, a day-worker; (7) daw, the dawn of day; (8) falling (delfollan), the close of day, (9) flower, the bogcistus, Cistus ladaniferus; (10) lad, a lad who works by the day; (II) light, in phr. not to see daylight, not to disthe day; (11) -inght, in pint. Not to see daying in not to discern a fault; (12) -light-falling (dellet-fawn, dellanfau), (13) -light-gate or -light's gate, (14) -light-going or -gone (dayligone), twilight, evening, dusk; (15) -lightening, morning, twilight, daybreak; (16) -lights, (a) the eyes; (b) life; (17) -lily, the asphodel; (18) -lived, ephemeral; (19) -man, a day-labourer, one who works and is paid by the day; (20) -math, a day's mowing for one man. the day; (20) math, a day's mowing for one man; a measure of land; (21) morning, this morning; (22) shift, see -corps; (23) sky, daylight; (24) spring, a place in a field which is wet both winter and summer; (25) -tool, a bad or worn-out tool; (26) -wage, (27) -win, the day's earnings; (28) -work, (a) work done by the day, not piecework; (b) a measure of land; three roods of land; (c) a variable number of table-knife blades (the

land; (c) a variable number of table-knife blades (the number being regulated by the workmanship) to be made for a fixed sum; (29) 's light, daylight; (30) 's man, (a) a day-labourer, (b) an arbitrator, umpire, mediator.

(I) Sc. (AW) e.Fif Frae that moment he swore to hae dayaboot wi's if he cud, Latro Tam Bodkin (1864) xv (2) I.W I A leyazy daaybed chap. (3) Ken. 12 Dev. Her wid always dole out zomething—a tetty o' rosen, or ripe deberries, 52, Dev. 4, Cor. 12 (4) Dev. Reports Provinc. (1887) 15. (5) Cor. The day and night work alternates weekly, or, in some cases, fortnightly. A spell of work is for eight hours, O'Donoghue St. Knighton (1864) GI (6) Sik. This is natural man—the child—the day-darger—the savage. work is for eight hours, O'Donoghue St. Knighton (1864) Gl (6) Sik. This is natural man—the child—the day-darger—the savage, Chr. North Nockes (ed. 1856) III. 44. (7) Sc. Mackay. Fif. The day-daw scarce begoud to glisten, Whan frae his pallet up-sprang Diston, Tennant Papistry (1827) 132. (8) Ldd. It rained from de(1) follan to bed-time, N & Q. (1872) 4th S. ix 119. (9) n Lin. (B. & H) (10) s.Not. He's a ten-penny day-lad (J P K.). (11) Bmff. (12) Ldd. N & Q. (1874) 5th S. i. 91. (13) n.Cy. (K.) Der. Monthly Mag. (1815) II. 297. (14) n.Ir. (M.S M.); N.I¹ Uis. Uls. Irn. Arch. (1853-1862) VI 41. Ant. Dailigone, Ballymena Obs. (1892); (M B-S) (15) Cuin.¹ (16,a) n.Yks. Ah'll knock thy dayleets out (I.W.). w.Yks.¹ Lan. When ut e did hopen meh deyleets, I could see nawt i' th' ward, Paul Bobbin Sequel (1819) 23. nw.Der.¹ Dev. But I let my oaken twig vall Sequel (1819) 23. nw. Der. Dev. But I let my oaken twig vall a trap o's wig, Which zet is daylights a dancin', Pasmore Stories

F 2

(1893) 7. (b) Dev.<sup>3</sup> I lov'th'n zo much, I cude hug'n till I squeezed the daylights o'n out. (17) Sik. The daisy is fair, the day-lily rare, Chr. North Noctes (ed 1856) II. 133. (18) Rnf. See the day-liv'd tribes expiring, Seeming weak and weary, O, Webster Rhymes (1835) 183 (19) w.Yks (J.W.) s.Not. He's on'y a dayman; 'e niver'ed no sattled wurk (J P K.). n.Lin.¹, Nhp.¹ Glo. 'The cattle-folk,' in fact, consider themselves certainly superior the ordinary daymen' Burkhan Daybo's Soight (1802) in (S S R) The cattle-folk,' in fact, consider themselves certainly superior to the ordinaly 'day-men,' Buckman Darke's Sojourn (1890) in; (S.S.B.) e.An.¹ Nrf. Holloway. (20) Chs. Gastrell Notitia Cestriensis (c 1707) in Chetham Soc. Pub (1845) VIII. 198; Chs.¹; Chs.² It is properly one-half of a Cheshire acre, which is to the statute acre in the proportion of 64 to 30½; Chs.³ s.Chs.¹ Fahyv-dimaath, sev n-dimaath' feyld ['Five-demath' or a 'seven-demath field']. The statute acre, or demath, is still roughly taken as half the Cheshire acre. nw.Der.¹, Shr.² Hrf. Marshall Review (1818) II. 314; Applied only to meadow or grass lands, and averages about a statute acre, Duncumb Hist. Hrf. (1804) 215. (21) w.Som.¹ Aan u zee'd-n sûnz dai-maur neen—u brak sus-tuym [(I) have not seen him since this morning, at breakfast-time]. nw.Dev.¹ (22) Nhb.¹ Nhb., Dur. Greenwell Coal Tr. Gl (1849). (23) Sik. Let seen him since this morning, at breakfast-time]. nw.Dev. (22) Nhb. Nhb., Dur. Greenwell Coal Tr. Gl (1849). (23) Sik. Let a-be till after the close of the day sky, Hogo Tales (1838) 302, ed. 1866. (24) n.Yks. (25) w.Som. [U praupur dai -teol] implies such an implement as a man would use who found his own tools and worked by the day. The term is of everyday use. Applied also fig to persons. He's a purty old day-tool—he too—why I widn gie un zix pence a wik. (26) n.Yks. (27) ib 'What's t'bouk o' thy day-win?' the bulk or amount of your day's earnings. widn gie un zix pence a wik.' (26) n Yks.<sup>2</sup> (27) 1b 'What's t'bouk o' thy day-win?' the bulk or amount of your day's earnings. (28, a) Wm. Her mudder used to ga oot ta day-wark sec as weshin, en baken haver-bread, Taylor Sketches (1882) 3 w.Yks.¹, e.Lan.¹, n.Lin.¹, Nhp.¹, Shr.², I W.¹ (b) w.Yks. Då wärk = 64 local roods of 49 sq. yds. each, about\(\frac{2}{3}\) acre, N. & Q. (1897) 8th S xi 353; w Yks.¹; w.Yks.² Day's work; w.Yks.³ Hence applied to \(\frac{2}{3}\) acre, that being a day's work mowing. Stf. All that half day work of land in two parts divided by the Canal situate in the Common Town-Field belonging to Stone, Deed of Conveyance (1792). (c) w.Yks.² (29) nw Dev.¹ 'Twaz a-got day's-light, you knaw. (30, a) Hrt. ELLIS Cy. Hswf. (1750) 16. (b) Sc. They spoke of other things, be sure, than of poor Elizabeth and her daysman's burden, Keith Lisbeth (1894) xx. n.Cy. Grose (1790); (K.); A dais-man is still a popular term for an arbitrator in the north, N. & Q. (1850) ist S. i. 267; N Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ n.Lin.¹ It was in common use both in the Isle of Axholme and on the east side of the Trent, at least as late as the year 1825. [Ray (1691)]

2. Phr. (1) Day after the fair, too late; (2) — an' daily, constantly, every day; (3) — by (the) length, (4) — in and day out, all day long; (5) come day, go day, an expression applied to an improvident person who spends all and saves nothing; (6) not to hear day nor door, to be unable to

saves nothing; (6) not to hear day nor door, to be unable to distinguish one sound from another, not to hear distinctly; gen. used to express the stunning effect of a loud noise; (7) Sirs, the day, an exclamation of surprise or lament; (8) the day, to-day, the present time; see The; (9) the day while, during the day; (10) to lose a day, to lose a day's wages by being unable to work; (11) to make day and way of the support another or the surprise way to the support another or the surprise way the surprise way the surprise way to the surprise way to surprise way to surprise way the surprise way to surprise way to surprise way the surprise way the surprise way to surprise way the surprise way the surprise way to surprise way the surprise way the surprise way to surprise way the surprise o't, to support oneself, to pay one's way without anything over; (12) to make the day and the way alike long, to take

over; (12) to make the day and the way dike long, to take too long over an excursion, so as not to return till after dark; (13) to pass the day, — the time of day, to greet anyone in passing, to wish 'good morning,' &c.

(1) Oxf. MS. add
(2) Sc. (A.W.), N.I. (3) Cum. e.Yks. Ah nivver see'd sike frakshus bayn, she'll-rooar day-by-length. (4) w.Yks. (5) w.Yks. (J.W.). Nhp. It's come day, go day, with him. (6) Sc. She's as deaf as Corra-linn; we canna mak her hear day nor door, Scott Old Mortality (1816) vul. n.Sc. I canna hear day nor door (JAM.). Bch. In a weaven the house wis gaen like Lawren-fair: for you wou'd'na hae hard day nor door. For best like day nor door (Jam.). Bch. In a weaven the house wis gaen like Lawren-fair; for you wou'd'na hae hard day nor door, Forbes Jrn. (1742) 8, ed. 1785. Abd. That day nor door a body cudna hear, For everything was put in sic a steer, Ross Helenore (1768) 94, ed. 1812. (7) Ayr. Eh! sirs, the day, hearken to that' Service Dr. Duguid (ed. 1887) 132. (8) Sc. Butwe maun a'live the day, and have our dinner, Scott Wawerley (1814) xlii; How are ye the day? [Jam.) Frf. Wha's to wear the breeks the day? Barrie Thrums (1889) ix. Gail. I saw your brither the day, Crockett Stickit Min. (1893) 3. N.Cyl (9) Ess. If they don't dry, they'll hazel [partly dry] in the day while (H.H M.). (10) w Som.! Plase, sir, I wants to lost halfaday'—to go from my work for halfaday, and allow halfaday's wages. (11, 12) Sc. (Jam.) (13) Not.! Rut.! I don't know him: only just to pass the time o' day. It don't seem nat'ral when a neighbour doesn't pass the day. Lei.! A foost passt the toime o' dee, but a didn' sey nothink. Nhp.!, War.<sup>3</sup>

3. A portion of time, the extent of which is determined by the word conjoined with it.

Sc. A year's day (JAM.). Abd. He has been awa this month's

day (ib.).
4. A fixed period of time.
Ant. When his day of the mill is up (W.H.P.).

5. A delay or respite; time allowed for payment.

n.Yks. Shall have day given till the next Sessions, Quarter Sess. Rec. (July 1615) in N R. Rec. Soc. (1884) II. 100. Lan. He said he could have sold her for £2 10s. If he would have given day with her till midsummer, WALKDEN Diary (ed. 1866) 79.

6. A light or partition of a window separated by mullions. Suf. Gardner Hist. Dununch (1754). Wil. Grose (1790) MS. add. (M.) [A window of so many dayes, Dallaway Architecture (1771) 173.]

7. A mining term for the surface of the ground, the top

of a pit-shaft, the 'bank.'

Nhb.¹ A stratum is said at its outcrop to have 'cropped out to the day.' Nhb, Dur. To draw your coals to bank (or day), Compleat Collier (1708) 12. Cum.¹ w.Yks ¹ A rock or yein of coal, lead, &c., lying near the surface, is said to be 'near't day.'

Der. A vein worked open from the day, Mawe Mineralogy (1802)

(s.v. Opencast). Cor.<sup>2</sup>
8. Comp. (1) Day-drift, an adit or level working from the surface; (2) -fall, a pitfall; (3) -hole, see -drift; (4) -pit, an old marling term; apparently a marl-pit opened on the side of a hill; (5) shaft, a salt-mining term: the main or working shaft of a mine; (6) stones, loose stones lying upon the surface; (7) -water, surface-water

running into the pit. running into the pit.

(1) Nhb.¹ [Galleries or inclined planes driven from the surface so that men can walk underground to and from their work without descending and ascending a shaft, Gl Lab. (1894)-] (2) Nhb.¹ (3) Nhb.¹ Nhb., Dur. Greenwell Coal Tr. Gl. (1849). w.Yks. T'chaps seemed ta be practisin ta hurry coils alt on a three foot day-hoil, Tom Treddenovie Baurisla Ann. (1883) 37. (4) Chs.¹ If the marl hes under high ground, so that a day pit can be made, it may be procured at a comparatively small arrange Holland Vegu. 4 arg. (1808) 202. (2) Chs.¹ (6) Nhb.¹ expense, Holland View Agric. (1808) 222. (5) Chs. (6) Nhb. w.Yks. Paid . . . for the liberty of getting day stone. All rocks or stones that are visible on the surface are day-stones. (7) Nhb. (7) Nhb.

Nhb., Dur. Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl. (1888).

9. Pl. used as adv. By day. Cf. a days.

s.Wor. He is always there days. They allus goes out days (H.K.).

(H.K.).
10. Phr. (1) A' the days of the week, a game played by children; also called 'Jinkers'; (2) Days of honey, as much honey as is sufficient for one day's entertainment; (3) Days of nature, lifetime; (4) The lost days, the eleven days omitted in September, 1752, when the alteration of the calendar was made the calendar was made.

(1) Sc. 'A' the birds in the air' and 'A' the days of the week' are also common games, Blackw. Mag. (Aug. 1821) 36 (JAM.). Per. Each player takes one of the days of the week as a name, and all stand in a circle except one who stands in the centre of the ring. He throws a ball into the air, at the same time calling out a day of the week, say Monday. The boy owning this name must then catch the ball before it strikes the ground, and whenever he does so the boys stop and call out 'Jinkers,' unless the boy in the centre calls out 'No Jinkers,' when the rest all have boy in the centre calls out 'No Jinkers,' when the rest all have to stand still in their places. Then 'Monday' tries to strike some one with the ball. If he succeeds, the boy struck must go into the centre and throw the ball; if not 'Monday' must do so himself. Any one struck ten times is 'off' the game, the object of the game being to stop on longest (G.W.). (2) Suf. GARDINER Hist. Dunwich (1754). (3) Dev. Amid Dev. Alps, 182. (4) n.Lin Many persons have not yet forgiven those who made the change, as it has thrown, say they, all the fairs in the country wrong. Persons who were born before 1752 were never weary of denouncing those who had in their opinion robbed them of of denouncing those who had in their opinion robbed them of their birthdays

[1. (30, b) A days man or umpire, arbiter, mediator, ROBERTSON Phras. (1693) 427; Entremetteur, a stickler, mediator, dayes-man, Cotgr.]

DA(Y, v. War. Shr. Used imprecatively, like 'damn.' War.<sup>3</sup> Well I'll be dade. You be dade. Da it all. Shr.<sup>2</sup> I'll be dayd if I do Day me, if I do though.

 $\mathbf{DAY}$ ,  $\mathbf{DAY}(\cdot$ , see  $\mathbf{Die}$ , v.,  $\mathbf{Dey}(\cdot$ DAY NETTLE, see Dea nettle. DAYSE, DAYZE, see Daze.

DAYSTER, sb. n.Yks.2 [de-ster.] A man who works by the day, and not by the piece.

[Day+-ster; for suff. cf. backster.]

DAYTAL, sb. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. Not. Lin.; also Som. Also written daahtal w.Yks.; daital e.Yks. w.Yks.; datal(1 Irel. Yks. n.Yks. w.Yks. Lan.¹ Not.; datel Yks. w.Yks.² ne.Lan.¹; datle Cum. Wm.; dattle Yks.; daytale N.Cy.¹ Nhb¹ Yks. n.Yks³ w.Yks.² w.Som¹; daytall w.Yks.³; daytle Yks. e.Yks.¹ w.Yks.³ n.Stf.; deightle Lin.¹ [dē tl, deɔ'tl.]

1. A labourer, engaged and paid by the day.

Yks. Grose (1790). w.Yks. A poor datal, wheea's 1' naa girt Yks. GROSE (1790). addle, 11. 340, w.Yks.<sup>3</sup>

Hence (1) Daytaler, sb. a day-labourer, a man who works by the day and not by the piece; (2) Daytalin, vbl.

works by the day and not by the piece; (2) Daytaini, vol. sb. jobbing at odd days' work.

(1) Cum. (M.P.) Yks. Yks. Wkly. Post (Mai. 27, 1897); One who makes preparation for the coal-getter or collier coming in to the coal-face (J.H B). w.Yks. Such work as repairing the roads or keeping the roofs in order at a colliery, distinguished from the coal-getters, who work by the piece or per ton (S.W.); (S.J.C); w.Yks.² Lan. Yah, Ah's nobbut a daat ler, N. & Q (1877) 5th S viii 456; Lan.¹, n.Stf. (J.T.) Not. N. & Q 5th S. (1878) ix. 178. (2) Nbb.¹ 178. (2) Nhb.1

2. Comp. (1) Daytal-chap, a day-labourer; (2) danock, (3) dick, familiar terms for a day-labourer; (4) fellow, see chap; (5) house, a house rent-free; (6) labourer, (7) -man, see -chap; (8) -ploughing, ploughing done by day-labourers; (9) -step, a slow rate, alluding to the customary laziness of day-labourers; (10) -wage, daily wage, the wages for the day; (11) -wife, a day-labouring woman; (12) -work, (a) labour paid by the day; (b) laborious; (13)

workers, workers paid by the day.

workers, workers paid by the day.

(I) e.Yks.<sup>1</sup> (2) Cum. (MP) (3) m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> (4) w.Som.<sup>1</sup> (5)
Ir. My wages warn't much, only 3s a-week, and my datal house,
MAYHEW Lond. Labour (1851) III 413, ed 1861. (6) Lakel.
ELLWOOD (1895). Lan.<sup>1</sup> (7) N.Cy.<sup>1</sup> Nhb. The wife of a day-tale
man, Richardson Borderer's Table-bk. (1846) VI. 35; Morton
Cyclo Agric. (1863); Nhb.<sup>1</sup>, Dur.<sup>1</sup> Cum. Seven-tenths of the
houses in the row were occupied thus, the others being held by
dattle-men and their families, Daley Mayloyd (1888) I. 54. Cum.
(MP.) Yks. We're all 'chaps' in Yorkshire, from the Lord
Maire of York doon to a daytleman, Fetherston Farmer, 20;
(K) nYks. Together with the daytal-man... were just sitting
down to dinner, Atkinson Moorl Parish (1891) 43; n.Yks.<sup>1</sup>
'What is your father, Robert? A tarmer?' 'Nae, sir, on'y a
daytal-man'; n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>, ne.Yks.<sup>1</sup> e.Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ
(1788); Our owne servants, or else day-taile-men, Best Rur. daytal-man'; n.Yks.<sup>23</sup>, ne.Yks.<sup>1</sup> e.Yks. MARSHALL Rur. Econ (1788); Our owne servants, or else day-taile-men, Best Rur. Econ. (1641) 35. m Yks.<sup>1</sup> w.Yks. He's getten a job as datal-man (M G.); BANKS Welfid Wels. (1865); w.Yks.<sup>24</sup> Not. Seeing some men at work, rather lazily, in a field he remarked, 'Those are datal men, those are not working by the piece' (S W.). Lin.<sup>1</sup> w.Som.<sup>1</sup> Dai-tae ul mun. [Gl. Lab (1894).] (8) m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> I'm going to daytal ploughing. w.Yks Hamilton Nugae Lit (1841) (1841) (1842) (6) Chim. Ave. I saw ye was gaun at t'daytal sten (M P.) going to daytal ploughing. w.Yks Hamilton Nugae Lit (1841) 343. (9) Cum. Aye, I saw ye was gaun at t'daytal step (MP). (10) w Yks.(S.P U.) (11) m.Yks.\Anold daytal wife (12, a) N.Cy.\Lakel. Penrith Obs. (Dec 28, 1897) Dur.\(^1\) s.Dur.\(^1\) tevrity s.Dur.\(^1\) tevrity s.Dur.\(^1\) tevrity sold wark (J.E.D). n.Yks So Ah'd ti tak ti datal wark, Bioad Yks. 37; n.Yks.\(^1\) n.Yks.\(^1\) w.Yks.\(^1\) (Work performed by men who are employed a specific number of hours per day, Gl. Lab. (1894). (b) e.Yks.\(^1\) tist daytle waak [work] this is. (13) w.Yks. In the meantime work will be found for the datal workers, Leeds Dy (b) e.Yks. Its daytle waak [work] this is. (13) w.Yks. In the meantime work will be found for the datal workers, Leeds Dy News (Oct. 9, 1895).

Hence Dately, adj. daily. ne Lan.1

[1. Daytal in this sense is for daytal man. The proper mg. of daytal (=day+tale, reckoning) was the reckoning of wages by the day. Men that tooke dayetall wages, Harl. Misc. (1560) II. 478 (N.E.D.).]

DAYVER, see Daver, v.1

DAYVER, see Daver, v.DAZE, v. and sb. Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng.
Also written daaze w.Yks.; daeze Wm.; daise Sc. (Jam.)
Yks. w.Yks.<sup>245</sup> nw.Der.<sup>1</sup>; daize Sc. Cum.<sup>8</sup> w.Yks.<sup>2</sup>;
dase Sc. n.Yks.<sup>1</sup> Nrf.; dauze Hrf. Nrf.; dayse Cum.<sup>8</sup>;
dayze Cum.<sup>1</sup>; daz(z n.Yks.<sup>8</sup> w.Yks.<sup>1</sup> Lan. Not. s.Wor.
w.Som.<sup>1</sup> Dev.; dease Nhb.<sup>1</sup>; deaze Cum.<sup>1</sup> n.Yks.<sup>1</sup>

m.Yks.¹; deease n.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹; deeaze n.Yks.¹e.Yks.¹; dez, dezz Cum. [dēz, deəz, diəz, daz, w Cy. also dāz]

1. v. To stun, stupefy; to strike with a heavy blow.

Sc. He daises himself with drink (Jan.). Abd. With such spates

Sc. He daises himself With drink (JAM.). Abd. With such Spates of drink he daze himsel', Guidman Inglismail (1873) 60. Ink. When pay-day cam' roon He dazed his brains wi' maut, Orr Laigh Flichts (1882) 30. s.Not As soon as 'e got up on 'is legs 'e dazzed 'im again. When ah get ho'd on yer, ah will daz yer (J P K.). Nrf. I see the man fall, and I helped to pick him up; he was right dazed (W R.E). Sur. Me father is dazed like, Jennings Field Paths (1884) 69.

Hence (1) Dazed, ppl. adj. half-witted; (2) Dazzer, sb.

a heavy blow.
(1) Cum.<sup>3</sup> I's daizter an' dafter nor iver, she'll say, 24. Wm. As if they'd bein hofe daezed, Clarke T'Reysh Bearin (1865). Hrf.<sup>1</sup> Ever since one day as the sun got hold on her a bit, our Jane has been dazed a deal. Nrf. (E.M.) (2) s Not. 'E gied' im a dazzer i' the face an' knocked 'im down (J.P K.)

2. To dazzle.

n Lin. The lightnin' clear daazed me. Nrf. The sun fare to daze one (W.R.E).

3. To benumb, blight, cause to pine with cold. Sc.

(Jam.), m Yks.1

Hence (1) Dazed, ppl. adj. benumbed with cold, chilled, starved, exhausted; (2) Dazedness, sb numbness as from cold or exhaustion; (3) Dazement, sb. the effects or consequences of a continued exposure to cold, a chill, a severe cold; (4) Dazie, adj. of the weather: cold, raw,

a severe cold; (4) Dazie, adj. of the weather: cold, raw, without sunshine; (5) Dazins, sb., see Dazement.

(1) Sc. (Jam.) n Cy. I's dazed, Colles (1677); Grose (1790); N Cy.2, Nhb.1, Dur.1 Cum. Chickens get dezzed when they are starved with the cold, Linton Lake Cy. (1864) 301; Gl. (1851). Wm. & Cum 1 Becose he dudn't stur, mappen dezd, 129 n.Yks 1 Ah's about deeazed wi't'cau'd mysel'; n.Yks 2 e.Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1788); e.Yks.1 MS. add (T H.) Lan.1, n.Lan 1 Der.1 Obs Nrf.1 (2) Nhb 1 Aa've a dazedness i' that left airm. (3) n Yks.1 Ah's getten a sairdeeas'ment, n.Yks.2 e.Yks.1 Dazement o' caud,—a dull stupefving cold in the head m.Yks.1 (4) Rxb.. (3) n Yks. Ah's getten a sair deeas' ment, n.Yks. 2 e.Yks. Dazement o' caud,—a dull stupefying cold in the head m.Yks. 1 (4) Rxb., Dmf. A daisie day (Jam.). Nhb 1 Cum. Cum doon afoar t'wedder gits deazy an' coald, Farrall Betty Wilson (1886) 32. (5) e.Yks. 1 4. To wither; to become rotten or spoilt from keeping, dampness, &c.; to spoil food by half dressing. Rxb. (Jam.), w.Yks. (W.F.S.)

(JAM.), W.Yks. (W.F.S.)

Hence Dazed, ppl. adj. (1) of eggs: addled, having the chicken dead before the time of hatching; (2) of wood or plants: dry, sapless, rotten, withered; (3) of bread or meat: ill-cooked, baked or roasted by too slow a fire or done too quickly and burnt; (4) dull, sickly; (5) of a dun colour; (6) worn, damaged.

(1) N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ Lakel. Penrith Obs. (Dec. 28, 1897). s Dur. Teggs was all dazed (J.E.D.). Cum. (M.P.) Wm. Thae cuddent git 'gezzlins oot fert eggs wer o' daezed, Spec. Dial. (1880) pt. 11. 5; (J.H.) n Yks. Gray geause geslings all daz'd 'th shell, Merition Praise Ale (1684) l. 190; (I.W.); n.Yks.¹ Maist o' t'eggs gat deazed wiv t'aud hen bein' aff sae lang; n.Yks.² e.Yks. Marshall. Rur. Econ. (1788). m.Yks.¹ (2) Sc. (JAM), N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ n.Yks.¹ Ay, tt's a strangish frost 't'corn an' grass's fairlings deeazed wi' 't. (3) n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.¹², Nhb¹, Dur.¹ s.Dur Aw let t'fire git down, an' my bread was all dazed an' spoiled (J.E.D.). Cum.¹³ Wm. T'breead daezed, hofe beeakt, er burnt, Spec Dial. (1877) pt. i. 28. n.Yks.² T'breeac'eleeaf's deeazed; n.Yks.² w.Yks. The mistress utters a plaint of its being daised, Hamilton Nigge Lit. (1841) 311; Nasty daaz'd stuff not fit to eit, Banks Willed Web (1866) w.Yks.² Vks. Pane bannocks. w.y.ks. 1ne mistress utters a plaint of its being daised, Hamilton Nugae Lit. (1841) 311; Nasty daaz'd stuff not fit to eit, Banks Wkfdd. Wds. (1865); w.yks. Some bannocks... wor dazz'd a bit, for seure, ii. 300; w.yks. 245, m.yks. n.lan. Der. Bread is apt to get dazed through putting the dough into the oven before the oven is sufficiently heated (J.B.); Der., nw.Der. Lin. Coles (1677). [(K.)] (4) w.yks. A sheep is said to be dazz'd in its coat or wool. (5) n.Cy. Grose (1790). w.yks. Hutton Tour to Caves (1781). ne.Lan. (6) Der. 5. Used imprecatively like 'damp'. Cf. dash at A

5. Used imprecatively, like 'damn' Cf. dash, v. 4. s. Wor. I'll be dazzed, Porson Quant Wds. (1875) 9. Shr.¹ Daze my 'ounds [dazz m' 'ŏonz]. Hrf.¹ I'm dauzed if I knows. Glo. Daze my buttons, measter! Buckman Darke's Sojoun (1890) 143. Dor. Daze it, what's a cup of mead more or less? HARDY Wess. Tales (1888) I. 28. w.Som. Daa'z ee! núvur muy'n. Daa'z my buut nz neef aay dùe! Daaz'd if I don't make thee know, s'hear me! Dev. I let min go bit I'll be daz! Ef I'd a noshin u ha

waz, Nathan Hogg Poems (1866) and S. 27.

Hence Dazed, adv. 'damned.'

Lan. He sed lads wur soa dazz'd himpedunt, Ferguson Moudywarp's Visit, 9. Glo. Tell un 'ee's a dazed vine varmer, Buckman Darke's Sojourn (1890) 197.

6. sb. The powder or that part of a stone which is bruised in consequence of the strokes of a pickaxe or

to become rotten or spoiled, applied to wood, clothes, &c. Sc. (JAM.)

DAZZ, DAZZENT, see Daze, v., Dare, v.1

DAZZIN, adj. Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] Lazy. w.Yks Lucas Stud. Nidderdale (c. 1882) Gl.

DAZZITY, sb. m.Yks. [da'zəti.] The performance of a challenging action of strength, skill, or risk by

boys. Cf. dacity.

DAZZLE, see Dashel(1, Dawzle.

DAZZLY, adj. Sc. Yks. [dazli.] Dazzling. Sc. (A.W.) n.Yks. T'sun's quite dazzly to-day (I.W). w.Yks. (J W.)

DE, DEACH, see Day, Do, v., Ditch, v.<sup>2</sup>
DEACON, sb. Sc. Written deyken Bnff.<sup>1</sup> Abd. li kan.] 1. A superior or head workman; an adept, [dī kən.]

proficient, master.

proficient, master.

Bnff. Often used with a negative: 'He's nae great deyken at the preachan.' Abd. The dominie's nae gryte deykin at coontin, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) ix Frf. Due perseverance an' my aid May mak' a deacon at the trade, Morison Foems (1790) 9. Agr. I did not very thoroughly understand the Greek, being no deacon in the dead languages, Galt Provost (1822) xxxix. Edb.'Od, man, ye're a deacon at telling a stoory, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xviii. Gall. A deacon among the hammer men, Crockett Grey Man (1866) with the stoody of t

2. Comp. Deacon convener, a master or chairman of

a trade guild.
Sc. (A.W.) Ayr. We had my father's cousin, . . . that was then deacon-convener, and possessed of influence in the town-councils.

deacon-convener, and possessed of influence in the town-council, Gali Provost (1822) ii. Sik. Deacon convener o' the five trades, Hoge Tales (1838) 550, ed. 1866.

DEAD, ady, sb¹, adv. and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written dede Sc. (Jam.) N.I.¹; deead n.Yks.² e.Yks.¹; deed N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Cum.¹ e.Yks.¹; deid Sc. [ded, dēd, diēd, dīd.] 1. adj. In comb. (1) Deadabird, nearly dying; 'seedy,' ill; (2) -born, stillborn; (5) fell, the yeaden mousetrop made at Selsey: (4) (3) falls, the wooden mousetraps made at Selsey; (4) fettle, a lifeless condition; (5) fleshed, having a chilly sensation like dead flesh; (6) head, (a) a bottle of wine or spirits that has been emptied; (b) a member of a football or cricket team called upon to play at a pinch; (7) headed, of an animal standing with the head depressed, as when out of health; (8) headers (6) headers (6) headers headed, of an animal standing with the head depressed, as when out of health; (8) hedge, (9) hedging, a fence made of dead material, commonly thorns, sometimes willows; (10) knowledge, deceitfulness, cunning; (11) lift, the moving of an inert body; a difficulty without assistance; help; (12) livered, dead-alive, stupid, dull, sluggish; (13) lock, a lock the key of which is lost; (14) nap, a cheat, a downright rogue; (15) nettle, the common hedge-nettle, Stachys sylvatica; (16) nip, a complete swindle, the successful action of a dead-nap (q.v.); the frustration of a petty plan or scheme; (17) pen, a sheep-pen; (18) pig, a thing thoroughly settled; (19) roof, a 'skilling' roof made of 'bavins' and thatched over; (20) stroke, the stroking by the hand of a person who has just been hanged, thought to be a cure for wens; (21) tongue, the water hemlock, Oenanthe crocata; wens; (21) tongue, the water hemlock, Oenanthe crocata; (22) wind, a calm; also fig.; (23) wool, wool of a sheep taken off the skin after the animal has died a natural death; (24) -year, the year immediately following any one's death.

one's death.

(1) Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 90. e.Suf. Particularly after a drinking-bout (F.H.). (2) e.Dur. (3) Sus. (J.L.A.)

(4) n.Yks. Alls iv a deead fettle (5) ib. (6) War (7) n.Yks. (8) n.Lin. Nhp. A hedge made of thorns or wood, fetched from any other part, and wattled or ethered without any live wood. War. Hint. (T.P.F.) Wil. Thorns and refuse for dead hedges,

Davis Gen. View Agric. (1811) x; Wil. (9) n.Yks. (I.W.) (10) N.I. (11) Sc. If I had but learn'd the 'Who made Man' by heart, Assembly (1766) 64. Cum., w.Yks. n.Lin When a man puts out all his strength to do anything he is said to do it at the deadlift, hence anything of very great hardship is a dead-lift. Lei. To 'be at a dead-lift' is to be in a position where one has to trust to one's own unassisted efforts. Nhp.1, War. 3 w.Som. When horses are attached to a weight beyond their strength to move, they The attached to a weight beyond that strength to have, said, frequently refuse to try a second time; in such a case it is said, 'Dhai oa'n peòl the u dai d luf.' [they won't pull at a dead lift]. On the other hand it is common to hear a seller say of a horse, 'I'll warn un to pull twenty times volling [following—1 e. in succession] to a dead-lift' (12) w.Som. I zim her's the dard luy vurdz [deadto a dead-litt' (12) w.Som. 1 zim her's the dard by vitraz [dead-liverdest], gurt; gawky-looking piece in all the parish. (13) n.Lin. 1. Key to dead lock, rod, Ironmonger's Bill (1887). (14) Nhp. 1, War. 3 (15) w.Yks. (B. & H) (16) Cid. To give one the dede-nip, to check one suddenly and effectually (Jam.). Nhp. 1, War. 3 (17) Wil. 1 Occasionally so called in s Wil. (18) N.Cy. 1 Nhb. 1 Noo, noo, canny judge, play the reet caird, and it's a deed-pig'—said by a mayor of Newcastle when playing whist with Judge Buller. (19) Wil. (18) N.Cy. 1 Nhb. 1 Northernston formerly numbers of sufference of suffer a mayor of Newcastle when playing whist with Judge Buller. (19) Wil. (20) Nhp. At Northampton formerly numbers of sufferers used to congregate round the gallows in order to receive the 'dead stroke,' Black Flk-Medicine (1883) vi. s Nhp. N. & Q. (1850) 1st S 11. 36. (21) Cum. Cum., Wm., Lan. From its paralysing effects on the vocal organs (B. & H.). Lan. (22) n.Yks. (J.M.) (24) s.Wor. He had made his will in such a way, as he didn't want 'em to be married till the dead year was up (H K.). Wil. Often used with poss. pron as 'his dead year' A widow should not marry again 'afore the dead year's up.' n.Wil. (W.C.P.)

with poss. pron as 'his dead year' A widow should not marry again 'afore the dead year's up.' n.Wil. (W.C.P.)

2. Phr. (1) Dead and gone, (2) — and gone back, (3) — and happed up, (4) — and low laid, dead and buried; (5) as dead as a hammer, (6) — as a maggot, (7) — as a mit, (8) — as a rag, (9) — as a smelt, quite dead; (10) a dead horse, or — horse work, work done in payment of an old debt, or work still to be done which has been already paid for, gen. in phr. to work on or out the dead horse; (11) the dead hour of night or of midnight, midnight; (12)—time of year, mid-winter; (13) to go dead, (14) to take the dead end, to die.

(1) Abd. Aifter we're deid an' gane, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xliv. Nhb. She'll hev eneuf when Ah'm deed and gane, (1871) xliv. Nhb. She'll hev eneuf when Ah'm deed and gane, CLARE Love of Lass (1890) I. 196. w.Yks. My poor husband is de-ad and goan. Brks. (2) w.Yks. He's dead and gone back long sin'. (3) n.Yks. (4) w.Yks. My poor husband is de-ad and low laid. (5) Lan. As deed as a hommer, LAYCOCK Sngs. (1866) 32. w.Som. Daid-z u aam ur. Applied only to animals or man. (6) w.Som. Daid-z u mag ut Applied only to animals or man. (7) Shr. BURNE Flk-Love (1883) 594. Glo., Oxf. Erks. Mostly used of animals. (8) w.Som. Of game, it is most usual to say 'Daid-zurag.' A manlooking for a bird supposed to be only wounded would cry out, 'Yuur uz! zu daid-zurag' [Here (it) is! so dead's a rag.]. (6) w.Yks. It's ower wi' t'awd meer [mare], sha's as deead would cry out, 'I tult 2? Zu dart 2 d lag [Inter (h)s' so dead s a rag]. (9) w.Yks. It's ower wi' t'awd meer [mare], sha's as deead as a smelt (W.H.). (10) Cum.¹, Wm. (B.K.) e.Yks. 'Ti wakken a deead oss' is to work in vain or receive no pay, Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 5; e.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹ 'To pull the dead-horse,' is to labour for wages already received; w.Yks.⁵ If a tailor had to receive an for wages already received; w.r.s. in a tanto made to receive an order for two coats, and getting one done by a certain time, had to take it home, and received pay for them both, he would have a 'dead horse' to work on when he got back again. Chs. 13, n. Lin. 1 sw Lin. 1 I doubt he's working a dead horse. Lei. 1, Nhp. 1, Sus. 12 sw Lin. I doubt he's working a dead horse. Lei. Nhp. 1, Sus. 12 Sus., Hmp. Holloway. Hmp. 1 To ride the dead horse, is to be behind-hand I.W. 2 w.Som. 1 Ee doan luyk tu wuurk aew t dhu dai d au's [He does not like to work when he has been paid before-hand] It is common to say, 'Ah ! that's a dead-oss job'—meaning it is badly done because paid for beforehand, or only done to work it is badly done because paid for beforehand, or only done to work out an obligation. (II) Bnff. Ayr. Blaw them a' to dog-dirt at the dead hour o' nicht, Hunter Life Studies (1870) 190. (I2) Sc. (Jam.) (I3) w.Yks. Her barn'at hed just goane decad, Yks. Wkly. Post (July 4, 1896); His father went decad long ago, Hartler Ditt. (1868) 62. Wor. The maaster be gone dyud, Vig. Mon. in Berrow's frn (Oct 1897) Glo. The fact of a person being deceased is always expressed as 'He's gone dead.' Dev. Reports Provinc. (1897). (I4) N.I. 1 'If you saw it you would take your dead end,' you would die of laughter.

3. Unconscious frint senseless

3. Unconscious, faint, senseless.

Cav. She was dead for a wee while this moining (M.S M). Hrf.<sup>2</sup> I was dead ever so long. Glo.<sup>1</sup> I was took dead. Cor.<sup>1</sup> She went

Hence Deadness, sb. unconsciousness, faintness. Cor. I was waaked up out of waun of my deadnesses, Tregellas Tales, Wounded Mmer.

4. Of water, air, &c.: stagnant, unventilated.

Lnk. In the dead waters at Allington and Ross, Patrick Plants (1831) 81. Nhb. An unventilated place in a pit is said to be 'deed.' Nhb., Dur. Greenwell Coal Tr. Gl (1849). [Dead ends, ends of stagnant canals, branches, wharves, or basins through which no fresh water flows regularly, Gl. Lab (1894)]

5. Of beer, spirits, &c.: flat, stale, esp. in phr. as dead as ditchwater.

Sc. (A.W.), w.Yks. (J W) Glo. The beer is dead (S S B.). Oxf., Brks. w.Som. Dhu suy dur z-u dar d-z dee ch-wau dr [the cider is as dead as ditchwater].

6. Fig. Used of quoits, bowls, &c., when those of both sides he equidistant from the 'tee.'

Sc. So called because they are lost to both sides and don't count

(JAM. Suppl).

Hence Deids, sb. pl. the quoits, bowls, &c., of opponents

so. 'It's deids,' it is a case of deids or nothing for either side, is called out by the leading players when two opposing quoits, &c are found to be equidistant from the tee (Jam Suppl.)

7. sb. In phr. (1) the dead of winter, mid-winter; (2) going with the dead, to have unholy intercourse with dead persons; (3) ringing the dead home, see below.

(1) Abd. Livin' sae muckle by 'ersel' throu' the deid o' the winter,

ALEXANDER Am Fik (1875) 34, ed. 1882. w.Yks. (J.W) (2) Ir. 'Believe me, your Reverence, Maurice is "going wid the dead"; all the people says it av him, so there's the truth for you now.'... A person 'Going with the Dead' is believed to have some unholy alliance or intimacy with the departed, with whom he spends portions of his nights....'Maurice had a niece died awhile ago; and the people all have it that he had a talk and a shake hands with her quite lately, ... shure didn't I see him meself a couple av times out be night,' Spectator (Oct. 26, 1889). (3) Shr. Another old Edgmond custom . . . dear to old inhabitants, is that of 'ringing the dead home,' . . . chiming all the bells instead of ringing one only, while the funeral is on its way to the church. Not till the procession nears the churchyard gate are the bells stopped, and either a minute bell is tolled or there is complete silence, while the service goes on, Burne Flk-Lore (1883) 301.

8. pl. Remnants or remains in general.

Cor.<sup>3</sup> The day after a feast, when the family eat up the 'deads,' is called St Aubyn's day

9. pl. The refuse stones or rubbish from a mine.

N Cy.<sup>1</sup>, Nhb.<sup>1</sup> Nhb, Dur. No 1 pit for the drawing the deads from the 100 mines, Boings (1878) I. 84. s.Dur. The heaps of refuse lying near mines are called 'deed heaps' (J E D.). Wm. (J.H.) Der. MANLOVE Lead Mines (1653) 1 271. Cor. Beyond the burrows or heaps of deads, Pearce Esther Pentreath (1891) bk. I. i; Cor.128

Hence Dead-small, the finest coal-dust. Nhb.1

10. pl. The gravel or coarse soil taken out from the bottom of a ditch; the barren subsoil or gravel imme-

Peb. What is taken out of the ditch (vernacularly the deeds), Agnc. Surv. 131 (Jam.). w.Som. Toa'n due tu pluw ee the tuur ubl deep, yùe-ul uun ee bring aup dhu dai'dz [It will not do to plough too terrible deep, you will only bring up the barren sub-

soil. Dev. (Hall)
11. adv. Very, exceedingly, completely. In gen. colloq.

use.

Sc. Mackay Dmb. I'm dead fear't that ye've forgotten a' that I heard you say, Cross Disruption (1844) x. Lnk. The bed's no made, the fire's deid oot, M°Lachlan Thoughts (1884) 35. Lth. I'm aft deid feart that ye'll clash doun, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 134.

N.I.¹ Dede auld. w.Yks.¹, Nhp.¹ Slang. Winchester School. Dead brum [very hard up] (A D.H.); 'Dead cud,' very pretty (E.F); Shadwell Whye. Slang (1859-64).

12. Comb. (1) Dead-deaf, quite deaf; (2) -dour, utterly immovable; (3) -lown, of the atmosphere: quite still; (4) -run, weary in the extreme; (5) -sweer(s, lazy, indolent. unwilling: undecided.

indolent, unwilling; undecided.

(1) Elg. Gar the dull gowk hear... For he's dead-deaf they say, Tester Poems (1865) 194. (2) Elg. Yestreen I felt dead-dour and douce, The nicht I'm crawin', Oh! sae crouse, tb. 119 (3) Sc. A' was dead lown, whan in a stoun A whirlwind fell frae the air, Marmaiden of Clyde in Edb. Mag. (May 1820) (Jam.); Mackay

(4) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> I'm decad-run for sleep (5) Sc. Work for naught makes folk dead-sweir, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 341 Ayr. I'm bath dead-sweer an wretched ill o't, Burns *Deducation to G. Hanniton*, st 13 Lnk. Noo, Johnny, hoo to act I'm in a deid-sweer swither, Murpoch Doric Lyre (1873) 68. N.Cy.<sup>1</sup>, Nhb.<sup>1</sup>

13. Using a lever without much purchase or length of

leverage.
w.Som. We never can't turn the piece, nif you catch the lever

w.Som. We never can't turn the piece, nit you catch the lever so dead. There now' inf has n a-catch-n deader again.

14. v. To kill; to deaden.

n.Cy. (HAIL) Lei. Often used to and by children Two girls struggling for the possession of an infant, one said, 'Yo'll quocken the babby,' to which the other replied, 'Yo'll dead it' (s.v. Quocken). [(K.)]

DEAD, sb. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Not. I in a An Also written dede Fif deed Nhh!: deid

Lin. e.An. Also written dede Fif.; deed Nhb.; deid Ayr. Edb; deead n.Yks. e.Yks. [ded, ded, died, did.]

1. Death.

1. Death.

Bnff. I winna grow mair young and stout Whan dead taks me, Taylor Poems (1787) 191. Bch. Mony mair about this town My hands hae wrought to dead, Forbes Ulysses (1785) 26. Per. He pray'd that drouth might be his dead, Nicol Poems (1766) 62 Fif. That canker'd carl... Wha' wi' his accusation dang Gude Wishart to the dede, Tennant Papistry (1827) 198. Dmb. Ilk blast will be his dead, Taylor Poems (1827) 20. Ayr. I was brunt and scaddit to deid Service Notandums (1890) 112; Mony a beast to dead she shot, Burns Tam o' Shanter (1790) 1. 167. Lnk. She'ill be my dead at last, Black Falls of Clyde (1806) 117. Edb. I'l ale has been the deid O' mony a beirdly lown, Fergusson Poems (1773) 157, ed. 1785 Bwk. Some o' thae hags they burn'd to dead, Henderson Pop. Rhymes (1856) 59. Peb Her een I'm fear'd will be my dead, Affleck Poet. Whs. (1836) 26. Dmf Ye'll get ye'r dead, The horse will gallop o'er your head, Shennan Tales (1831) 45. Nhb. Common in such expressions as 'Tewed to deed,' get ye'r dead, The horse will gallop o'er your head, Shennan Tales (1831) 45. Nhb.¹ Common in such expressions as 'Tewed to deed,' 'Flaid to deed,' 'Done to deed.' n.Yks.¹ Ah's harrish'd te deead. ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks. That young Fuller's worritin' that poor lass te deead, Wray Nestleton (1876) 52; e.Yks.¹ Ah was ommost flay'd ti deead. s.Not. She wor clammed to dead (J P K.) n.Lin. He's frightened to dead o' owt 'at goas o' fower legs, Peacock Tales and Rhymes (1886) 78; n.Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ It would 'a grieved you to dead to see the bairn, he was haëf pined to dead. e.An.¹ To whip him to dead. Nrf. That... varmint, who ought to be... drowned to dead in a dyke, Haggard Col. Quarith (1888) I. vi. Suf.¹ She dollopy't ar child ta dead. e Suf. (F.H)

2. Comb. (I) Dead-bell, (a) the funeral or death-bell; (b) the sound of singing in the ears; (2) candle, phosphorescent light, considered as an omen of death, the 'Will of the Wisp'; (3) chack, (a) the sound made by a woodworm in a house, the death-watch; (b) the dinner formerly prepared for the magistrates of a burgh after a public execution; (4) chap, see chack (a); (5) clothes, the winding doctor than the control of the lates of lates of the lates of the lates of lates of the lates of the lates of lates of

formerly prepared for the magistrates of a burgh after a public execution; (4) chap, see chack (a); (5) clothes, the winding-sheet, shroud; (6) deal, the board used by undertakers for measuring and lifting a corpse; (7) dole, a dole or alms given at a funeral; (8) drap, a drop of water falling intermittingly and heavily on a floor, thought to be an omen of death; (9) garth, the buryingground; (10) hole, a grave; (11) house, (a) a place to receive drowned bodies, a mortuary; (b) a grave; (12) ill, (a) a mortal illness; (b) sick with a mortal malady; (13) kist, a coffin; (14) knell, a death-knell; (15) knock, a loud mysterious stroke as of a switch upon the door or bed, regarded as an omen of death; (16) lice. door or bed, regarded as an omen of death; (16) lice, lice supposed to appear at the approach of death; (17) lights, phosphorescence supposed to appear over graves, the *igns fatuus*; (18) **looks**, symptoms of approaching death; (19) **nip**, a blue mark on the body ascribed to necromancy; (20) **nosed**, puny-faced with a lifeless expression; (21) **rattle**, (22) **ruckle**, the sound emitted by a dying person; (23) set, the fixed expression of the eye in death; (24) shroud, a death-shroud; (25) spale, the grease of a candle which falls over the edge in a semithe grease of a candle which falls over the edge in a semi-circular form, a 'winding-sheet'; (26) -stark, as stiff as a corpse; (27) -starved, cold as death, so cold as to have lost the use of one's limbs; (28) -swap, see -chack (a); (29) -thraw, (a) the agony, the throes of death; (b) used fig.; (30) -watch, the death-watch, a ticking sound thought to forbode death.

41, a) Lnk. The deid-bell rings wi' solemn jowl, Thomson Leddy

May (1883) 4. e.Yks. (b) ne.Sc. Almost every sensation of the human body was endowed with a meaning Ringing in the ears was called the Deadbell, Gregor Flk-Lore (1881) 27. Ayr. The was called the Deadbell, GREGOR Fix-Love (1861) 21. Apr. The dead-bells tinkling in the ear, the glimpse of a passing wraith, . . . all came within the reach of her personal knowledge, Johnston Glenbucke (1889) 255. Sik. I heard the dead-bell An' I darena gae yonder for goud nor fee, Hogg Poems (ed 1865) 64; By the dead-bell is meant the tinkling in the ears, which our peasantry regard as a secret intelligence of some friend's decease, ib. Note. (2) n.Sc. Sometimes seen for a moment only, either within doors, or in the open air; and at other times, to move slowly, from the habitation of the person doomed to death, to the churchyard where he is to be interred (JAM.). ne.Sc. A death was often made known by the be interred (JAM.). ne.Sc. A death was often made known by the light called a dead-car'le, GREGOR Flb-Lore (1881) 204. Bnff. The 'dead drap' and the 'three knocks'... were considered sure signs of the approaching dissolution of some of the inmates 'Dead can'les' (seen of course at night) had a similar signification, GORDON Chron. Keth (1880) 62. (3,a) Sc. So called from its clicking noise. Also called the 'chackie-mill' (JAM). (b) th. (4) Sc. (JAM.) Ayr. [They] glowered as they had heard the deid chap, SERVICE Dr. Duguid (ed 1887) 78. (5) Sc There's twa bottles o' gude whiskey wi' the deid claes in the bottom drawer, STEEL Rowans (1895) 238; It was customary in rural Sc formerly for the bride to bride home dead clothes for herself and her husband. The Rowans (1895) 238; It was customary in rural Sc formerly for the bride to bring home dead clothes for herself and her husband. The custom is not quite obs. yet (A.W). Ayr. Meg went about from house to house begging dead-clothes, Galt Ann. Parish (1821) xxiv; The deid-claes need nae pooches, Service Dr. Duguid (ed 1887) 179. Link. His deid-claes winna daunton me, Murdoch Done Lyre (1873) 79 (6) Sc. Dead-deal will never be laid on his back, Scott Bride of Lam. (1819) xxii. Edb. To let the man past that was bringing in the dead deal, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xxi; Whan the dead-dale (awfu' shape!) Makes frighted mankind girn and gape, Fergusson Poems (1773) 209, ed. 1785 (7) Sc I like to pack the dead dole in my lap, and rin o'er my auld rhyme, Scott Bride of Lam. (1819) xxxiv. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (8) Sc. (Jam) Scott Bnde of Lam. (1819) xxxiv. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (8) Sc. (Jam) ne.Sc. Its sound resembled that of a continual drop of water falling slowly and regularly from a height, but it was leaden and hollow Such sounds were heard at any time during night or day. Night however was the usual time. . . . They were heard first by one and could not be heard by a second without taking hold of the one that first heard them, Gregor Flb-Lore (1881) 203. Bnff. The 'deaddrap' and the 'three knocks,' . . sure signs of the approaching dissolution of some of the immates, Gordon Chron Keith (1880) 62. (9, 10) n.Yks. (11, a) N.Cy. Nhb. Man, ah'd hev gotten five shillin' for takin' ye to the dead-hoose. Nineteenth Cent (Sept. 1896) 468, Nhb. (b) Lnk. Leukin at the bedral howk, Dead houses dark and deep, Lemon St Mungo (1844) 50. (12, a) Sc. Yon's a hale and gausy carle, . . there's no dead-ill about Loui, Steamboat (1822) 292 (Jam.). Abd. Their kye took the dead ill, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 67; (Jam.) (b) Sc. It's not a time for picking and choosing . . and my man dead ill, Keith Bonnie Lady (1897) 69. (13) Sc. An old maiden lady died while on a visit. . . The bedroom that she had occupied was in one of the turrets, the ascent to which was by a narrow, winding stair. . . The laird said, 'I ken weel eneuch she's dead. . . It's no that I care for, . . but how are we to get up wi' the deid kist? Carrick Laird of Logan (1878) Gl. (Jam. Suppl.) (14) Lnk. Saint George's knock was chappin' twel' To ring anither day's deid-knell, Coghill Poems (1890) 139. (15) Lth. Supposed to announce the death of some relation of the person who hearst (Jam.); The dead-knack is now heard only by a few old women, Agric. Surv. 168 (ib.). N.Cy., Nhb. (16) Lakel. Peurth Obs. (Dec 28, 1897). Wm. He walks aboot like yan wi 'deed lice fo'in off him (B.K.). n.Lin. Th' ohd poäny goäs as if he'd th' deād-lice crolifin' oot on him (17) ne.Sc. It's my real opinion that the deed-lichts seen by Geordie Massie were in livin' hands, Grant Keckleton, 32. Lnk. Mony hae however was the usual time. . . . They were heard first by one and could not be heard by a second without taking hold of the one that Massie were in livin' hands, Grant Kackleton, 32. Lnk. Mony has seen fell death's deid lichts Shimmer and glimmer in the dark, Bespeaking some who'd soon be stark, Stewart Twa Elders (1886) Sik. The dead lights over him burn, Hogg Poems (ed. 1865) 88 7. SIk. The dead lights over him burn, Hogg Poems (ed. 1865) 88 (18) Bnff. I see dead looks o'er a' your face, Taylor Poems (1787) 112. (19) Cid. Sometimes called a witch's np The dead-nip is viewed as a prognostic of death (Jam.). N.Cy. Nhb 1 Obs. (20) n.Yks. (21) Sc. (Jam) (22) Lth, Rxb. (Jam) (23) Sc. It's dowier far to see... The dead-set o' a shinin' e'e, Ford Thistledown (1891) 22. (24) Lnk. His een fixed wi' a ghaistly scare, His dead-shroud whussin' owre the flair, Murdoch Dorc Lyre (1873) 28. (25) Sc. This is viewed as a prognostic that the person deid-shroud whusslin' owre the flair, Murdoch Doric Lyre (1073) 28. (25) Sc. This is viewed as a prognostic that the person to whom it is turned will soon die (Jam.). (26) n.Yks <sup>2</sup> (27) n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> I was that dead-starved cumin' hoam fra' Brigg on Christmas Eave 'at I haidly knaw'd wheare I was. (28) Sc. (Jam.) (29, a) Ye maun come hame, sir—for my lady's in the dead-thraw, Scott

Guy M (1815) ix. Abd. You wou'd hae thought she had been in Guy M (1815) ix. Abd. You wou'd hae thought she had been in the dead-thraw, Forbes Jrn. (1742) 17. Kcd. Baile Brodie's far fae weel, Lyin' maistly i' the dead-thraw, Past the doctor's drogs an' skeel, Grant Lays (1884) 38. Fif. That shame they couldna stand at a', To see their knicht in the dead-thraw, Tennant Papistry (1827) 151. Rnf. 'Deem', didstthousay?' 'Yes, he was in the deid-thraws or I left,' Gilmour Pen Fik (1873) 12 eLth. They're in the deid-thraw, or gey near han' it, Hunter J Inwick (1895) 102. Sik. There he hes straught, stiff and stark after the dead-thraw, Cup Nordes (ed. 1826) 111 122 N Cyl Nhhl. Cum. M.P.) (b) CHR. NORTH Noctes (ed. 1856) III. 152 N. Cy 1, Nhb.1, Cum. (M.P) (b) Sc In the dead-thraw between the tyneing and the winning, Scorr Redg. (1824) xx; I'll no be kep' lingerin' in the deid thraw about papers that, for a' I ken, wad be as weel in the fire, STEEL Rowans (1895) 238; Meat is said to be in the dead-thraw when it is neither cold nor hot JAM.) Ayr. The legacy yet in the dead thraws, GALT Legates (1820) vi. Sik. When the weather is what the shepherds call in the dead-thraw, that is, in a struggle between satelynerds can in the dead-thraw, that is, in a struggle between frost and thaw, Hogg Perils of Man (1822) III. 199 (Jam). (30) Sc. She heard the dead-watch tick, Train Poet. Reverses (1806) 94 (Jam) Rnf. I gaed to bed, but swat wi' fright, I heard the dead-watch a' the night, Picken Poems (1813) I 121. Ir. From the first day she tuck ill, the dead-watch was heard in the house every night, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) I 389 Nhb., Dur. The observation of omens such as a hare crossing the way, of the dead watch, of crickets, &c, are sinful and diabolical, Brand Pop Antiq (ed. 1777) 91.

[1. Quhilk hed the deid eschapit, Douglas Eneados (1513) ed. 1874, II. 24; And & knapes to deade guen, Gen. & Ex. (c. 1250) 2573. Norw. dial. d\u00e9d, death (AASEN); ON. dau\u00e81

DEADLY, adj. and adv. Sc. Yks. Chs. and midl. and counties. [de dli, die dli.] 1. Death-like, without

s. Counties. [de dif, dis dif.] 1. Death-like, without life; ghostly.

Edb 1 dreamt yestreen his deadly wraith I saw, Fergusson Poems (1773) 111, ed. 1785 s.Chs. Dhu fahy ur)z gon ver i ded li [The fire's gone very deadly]

[The fire's gone very deadly]

2. Very, exceedingly; great; used as an intensive in both a good and bad sense. In gen. colloq use.

w.Yks. A deadly bonny baurn (C.C.R.) Chs. 13 n.Lin. 1 This is deadly strong tea. Rut. 1 I was always deadly soft-hearted, I was He's a deadly man for camphorin' us, is Doctor Brown. Nhp. 1 She's a deadly woman for taking snuff; Nhp. 2 A deadly long time ago the paasons hiked 'em off to the Red Saa, 141. War. B'ham Whly. Post (June 10, 1893); War 123 s.War. 1 He's a deadly man for going to church. w.Wor. 1 Mrs. — is a deadly 'ööman at doctorin' sick folks. se Wor. 2 Dyudly-good taters. s.Wor. (H K.), s.Wor. 1, Hrf. 1 Glo. 1 'Black sniles be out deadly.' A sign of rain; Glo. 2 Oxf. 1 If people are hearing a piece of news they will keep saying 'Deadly likely' Myaaps so too,' MS add. Brks. O, I be deadly well, tho' wanting but five whole years of a hundred (W.W.S.); Brks. 2 Bdf. Not deadly well, Batchelor Anal. Eng. Lang. (1809) 131; People are said to 'feel BATCHELOR Anal. Eng. Lang. (1809) 131; People are said to 'feel deadly ill' (J.W.B.). Hnt. (T.P.F.); The parish church was described as being 'a deadly place for deadly hand its parson 's deadly hand to the state of the said to be deadly hand. 'a deadly hand at a text,' which was meant in his praise as an expositor of the Scriptures, N. & Q (1868) 4th S in. 294. Ess. A dish that's deadly gud, Clark J. Noakes (1839) st. 67; Ess. 1 I.W.1; I W.2 I be deadly fond o' apple pudden'. Dor. (W.C.); (A.C.)

[2. Deadly drunk, extremement yvre; deadly passionate,

[2. Deadly drunk, extremement yvre; deadly passionate, extremement passionné, Miege (1679).]

DEAD.MAN, sb. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written dede-Sc. (Jam.); deed-Nhb.¹; deid-Lnk. [de-d-, dia-d-, di-d-]

1. In comb. (1) Dead-man's bell, the passing bell; (2) men's bellows (a) the red rattle, Pedicularis patustris; (b) the creeping bugle, Ajuga reptans; (c) the purple foxglove, Digitalis purpurea; (3) -'s bells, (a) see -'s bellows (c); (b) the fritillary, Fritillaria Meleagris; (4) -'s bones, the great starwort, Stellaria holostea; (5) -'s Day, St. Edmund's Day, Nov. 20; (6) -'s fair, the fair held at Church Stretton on St. Andrew's Day; (7) -s fingers, (a) the early purple orchis, Orchis mascula; (b) the spotted orchis, O. maculata; (c) the O. morio; (d) the marsh-orchis, O. latifoha; (e) the foxtail grass, Alopecurus pratensis; (f) the Arum maculatum; (g) the Lotus corniculatus; (h) see -'s bellows (c); (i) the uncatable portion of a crab; (8) -'s grief, the plant Silene maritma; (9) -'s hand, (a) see -'s fingers (a); (b) see -'s fingers (b); (10) -'s oatmeal, the seeds of the hemlock, Consum macu-

latum; (II) 's paps, the starfish, Alcyonium digitatum; (12) 's pinches, small discoloured marks on the skin; (13) 's plunge, a mode of throwing a stone into water in

(13) 's plunge, a mode of throwing a stone into water in such a way that it makes no splash; (14) 's sneechin, the dust of the common puff-ball, Lycoperdon Bousta; (15) 's thumb, see 's fingers (a); (16) 's wheelbarrow, the horny shell enclosing the egg of a kind of skate.

(1) Lnk. Aye, when this wae tale I tell, My heart jows like a deidman's bell, Murdoch Doric Lyre (1873) 24 (2, a, b) Nhb¹ (c) n.Cy. (3, a) Sc. But dinnae pu' the dead men's bells, Edb. Mag (Oct. 1818) 328 (Jam.) Abd. The foxglove,—or dead men's bells, as it is called there, Smiles Natur (1876) 77, ed 1893. Nhb.¹ (b) Shr. (4) Nhb.¹ (5) e.An¹² (6) Shr¹ Obs. It acquired this ominous name from the circumstance, it is said, of the number of men who in attempting to cross the hills on their return home after attending the fair, lost their way and perished (7, a) men wno in attempting to cross the hills on their return home after attending the fair, lost their way and perished (7, a) Shr.¹, Glo.¹, Ken. Sus Still so called. Dev. Here, too, the 'long purples' are called 'dead-men's-fingels,' Bray Desc Taniar and Tavy (1836) I. 318; Dev <sup>4</sup> (b) w Som.¹ Daid-mainz-ving urz. (c) Bck. (G E D), Sus. (d) Nhb¹ Called also 'Dei'l's foot,' 'Adam and EvZ,' (Cain and Abel.' (e) Sur. (f) Wor (g) Hmp. (h) Link (H E E) (h) Link (2) Who! (a) Woo Clal (b) Inv (HEF) (1) nLin. (a) Nhb. (a) Hmp. (b) Nhb. (b) Nhb. (c) Nhb. (b) Nhb. (c) Nhb. (d) Nhb. ( Hmp. (W M E F)
(II) Bnff. Now and (10) Nhb.¹ Called also bad-man's oatmeal. (11) Bnff. Now and then a starfish; 'Dead men's Paps,' as they are called here, Suiles Natur. (1876) 284, ed. 1893. (12) N.I.¹ Uis. Men also speak of dead men's pinches, small discoloured marks on the skin, resembling pinches or bruises, which come in the night in some mysterious way, Black Flk. Medicine (1883) 1. (13) N.I.¹ (14) Rxb. The idea that the dust of this plant causes blindness is also prevalent (Jam). (15) Nhb. Sus. N. & Q. (1869) 4th Sin. 242 (16) Lin So called from its resemblance to a bier Current near Grimsby, Lm. N. & Q. I 112. ne Lin. Fling it awaay, bairn, it's noht pratty, it's a dead-man's wheelbarra'

2. A mining term; see below.

w.Yks 1 When miners have got into some old works, of which they had previously no knowledge, they say they have got into an old man or dead man.

3. A piece of timber buried in the earth to secure

posts, &c.
e.An.<sup>12</sup> Brks, Hmp., Wil. A small beam of wood, somewhat of the size and shape of a man, attached to chains and buried in the ground, being used for holding fast the rope blocks in the circular system of steam-ploughing tackle (WH.E.).

4. The soil which rises higher on one side of a wall

than the other.

Nhp.1 When there is a descent of two or three steps into a house, that portion of the wall which is below the surface of the outer soil is called dead-man. 'There is so much dead-man, the house is always damp.' 'The dead-man behind the garden wall house is always damp.' injures the fruit trees.'

5. A small temporary pillar of rough brickwork erected at intervals in a long wall to fasten the levelling line to.

Lan. (S.W.), Hmp.<sup>1</sup>
6. A scarecrow. Hrf <sup>12</sup>, w.Cy. (HALL.)

DEAF, adj. and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng Also in forms deave Cor.¹; deeaf e.Yks.¹ w Yks; deef Nhb¹ Dur.¹ Cum.¹ Dev. Cor.¹; deeve Dev. Cor.¹; deve Cor.²; djef Chs.¹ [def, dif, disf, div.] 1. adj. In phr. (1) as deaf as a beetle, (2) — as a bum-baily, (3) — as a doornail, (4) — as a haddock, very deaf indeed; (5) a Deaf Tommy table, a piece of furniture; see below.

(1) Sur. 1 That there horse is as deaf as a beetle (2) Lan. I'm as blynt as a mowdiwart, an' as deaf as a bum-baily, Brierley Waverlow (1884) 197. (3) n.Yks. (W H.); n.Yks. 2 (4) w.Som. 1 Dev. Reports Provinc (1886) 93. n.Dev. Tha'rt so deeve as a haddick, Exm. Scold. (1746) l. 123 Cor. 2 (5) Lin. Sitting down beside the white deal Deaf Tommy table—a piece of three-legged furniture which was probably invented by an afflicted Lincolnshire carpenter so named, Fenn Cure of Souls (1889) 24.

2. Comb. (1) Deaf-adder, the slow-worm or blind-worm; (2) -ears, the valves of an animal's heart; (3) -head, a stupid, dull fellow; (4) -nettle, (a) the purple dead-nettle, Lamium purpureum; (b) the white dead-nettle, L. album; (c) the wild hemp or hemp dead-nettle, Galeopsis Tetrahit; (5) stent, a payment of money to a hind in lieu of cow-VOL. II.

grass; see below; (6) -thread, part of the yarn in drawing

woollen thread, which is soft, thick, and untwisted.

(1) Sus. Nothing would persuade him to pick up a slow-worm, or 'deaf adder' as he calls it, Gent. Mag. (May 1890) 469; SAWYER Nat Hist (1883) 10. Cor.<sup>3</sup> (2) nLin.<sup>1</sup>, Nhp.<sup>1</sup>, Wa.<sup>2</sup> Shr <sup>1</sup> Jef eer'z Oxf. (A L M) (3) w.Yks.<sup>3</sup> (4, a) Yks w.Som.<sup>1</sup> Dee f nutr. Dev.<sup>4</sup> (b) n.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, nLin.<sup>1</sup>, Wil.<sup>1</sup>, Dev.<sup>4</sup> (c) Cor.<sup>12</sup> (7) Nhb. <sup>1</sup> Hinds were cometimes pend in kind by farm produce. (5) Nhb.1 Hinds were sometimes paid in kind by farm produce. In this was included the pasturage of a cow, but for the period in which the cow gave no milk, before the time of calving, a money equivalent was paid called the deef-stent. 'Informer times many hinds had stint for two cows in part payment of wages, this was found inconvenient, and a payment in money was paid for one and called the "deef stent," MS. add. (MHD.) (6) w.Yks. Such threads, if they got into the warp, caused the weaver trouble by breaking down; and if in the west, had to be picked out of the cloth after the weaving (W.T.)

3 Barren, sterile, unproductive, unfertilized, applied esp.

to land, corn, seeds, &c; tasteless, insipid; dead.

Sc. Grain that hath lost the power of germinating is said to be deaf (Jam.). n.Cy Grose (1790), N.Cy., Nhb, Cum. 2 n Yks. Ay, yon's a deeaf spot nowght nivver grows iv it. It's a varrey bad year wi' t'bees. Maist feck o' t'keeam [comb]'s deeaf Ay, t'peers [pears]'s past their best. They's amaist a deeaf noo, n.Yks.2, ne Yks.1 e.Yks Land is said to be 'deaf' when it does tpeers [pears]'s past their best. They's amaist a deeat noo, n.Yks.2, ne Yks.1 e.Yks Land is said to be 'deaf' when it does not produce good crops, Cole Place Names (1879) 28; The crops have been heavy, and there is no sign of 'deaf' ears in the heavy 'shavs,' Nicholson Flk-Sh. (1889) 13; e.Yks.1, m.Yks.1 w.Yks. When wheat is unripened and injured. it is said to be deaf, Hamilton Nigae Lit (1841) 345; That land has lain deaf for many a year (C C R.); w.Yks.1, ne Lan.1 n.Lin. As sartan as a cauf is to suck th' deaf pap fost, Placock R. Skirlaugh (1870) II. 106, n.Lin. It's to noa good settin' thease here duck eggs, thaay'll all be deaf sw.Lin. They cut a sheaf or two that was night-ripening, but it was like deaf corn. 'Her cheek looked like a deaf cheek, as if it had no life in it,' said of one the side of whose face was paralysed. Lei. Gio. Applied to certain light infertile soils, Morton Cyclo. Agric (1863). w Som. Applied to any kind of fruit or seed enclosed in a shell or husk, which when opened is barren. Noa zee ud een ut, u plantee u buud, bud au l oa-m dee f [No seed in it, a plenty of buds, but all of them deaf]. Said of a field of clover, which seemed very good in appearance. [The teat is then said to be corded. After this the teat becomes deaf, Stephens *Farm Bk* (ed 1849) I 525]

4. Of shell and kernelled fruit: empty, having no kernel.

Gen in comb. Deaf nut. Also used fig.

Sc. (Jam.) Frf. The Howdie for a dose will keenly cry, Deaf nits, I true, ne'er set that carlin by, Morison *Poems* (1790) 191. Rnf. His lang beard Is nae deaf nit for lair. Picken *Poems* (1813) Kill. 11st lag beard is face deaf int: My locker's fifty pounds in hale. AFFLECK Poet. Wks (1836) 81. N L. n.Cy. (K.); Grose (1790). Nhb l, Dur. Cum. Ham an' eggs an' a chop, was neah deef nut for Bob ta crack, FARRALL Betty Wilson (1886) 8; Cuyl. 2 n.Yks. A good round sum is pronounced to be 'no deeaf nut,' but a solid A good round sum is pronounced to be 'no deeaf nut,' but a solid reality. w.Yks. Universal deeaf-nut, breead cheese, bunnack an' ginger-beer deealer, Yks Comet (1884) No 11 66; w.Yks.<sup>245</sup> Lan. Gaskell Lectures Dial (1854) 22 Chs <sup>123</sup>, Not. (J.H B), Der.<sup>2</sup>, nw.Der.<sup>1</sup>, n.Lin.<sup>1</sup>, Nhp.<sup>1</sup> War B'ham Wkly Post (June 10, 1893); War.<sup>123</sup>, Wil.<sup>1</sup> w Dor. Roberts Hist Lyme Regis (1834). Dev.<sup>4</sup> n.Dev. Ees, fegs, I thort my nits wur deeve, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 52. s Dev. e.Cor (Miss D); Cor.<sup>12</sup> Hence (1) Depfansch a nut without a kernal (2)

Hence (1) Deafan, sb. a nut without a kernel; (2) Deefy, sb. (a) see Deafan; (b) a deaf person.

(1) w.Yks. They heddant fun sa much az a deafan ameng em, Tom Treddlehoyle Bairnsla Ann. (1866) 31. (2, a) Nhb. Hence a worthless thing with an outwardly good appearance. (b) ib.

5. Phr. (1) not to live on deaf nuts, (2) to have no deaf nuts to crack, to look well-fed, prosperous, hearty.

(1) n.Yks. Our Cleveland saying of a man, like Pharaoh's dream-kine, 'fat-fleshed and well-favoured,' that he 'does not look as if he had lived on "deaf nuts," 'Atkinson Moorl. Parish (1891) Pref 9; n.Yks. 12 (2) Lakel. Penrith Obs. (Dec. 28, 1897). Cum. I, Chs. 13 Shr. I. 'E dunna crack many djef-nuts' is said of one who has a well-fed appearance.

6. Decayed, rotten.

Cor. The seeling, being deef, was scat, J. TRENOODLE Spec. Dial. (1846) 39; Cor. 12
7. v. To deafen with noise. See Deave.
e Yks. 1, w.Yks. 1 Nhm The birds . . Were often deaf'd to silence by her song, Clare Vill. Minst. (1821) 95.

G

**DEAFFLE**, v. N Cy.¹ [Not known to our correspondents] To become deaf. (s.v. Daffle)

DEAFLY, see Deavely.

DEAK, v. n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents] To fight. (HALL.)

DEAK, DEAKER, see Dike, Daker, sb.1

DEAL, sb.¹ and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms dale Glo.; dayl Brks.¹; dele w.Yks.⁴ Nhp.¹, dell Stf.¹ Nhp.¹; djel Chs.¹; dyel Lan.; jell War.³ Shr. [dīl, diəl, dēl, deəl, dgel.] 1. sb. A part, portion. Ken.¹² 2. A quantity, number, a great deal, gen in phr. a deal of, or a deal, followed by a comparative. Also used advb.

or a deal, followed by a comparative. Also used aavo.

Sc. I've a deal to mind, Steel Rowans (1895) 4. Ayr To you, the dotard has a deal to say, Burns Prolog at Dumfries Theatre (1790) 1. 17 Nhb. She spack a deal about the deeth of the Swire, Bewick Tyneside Tales (1850) 14. Lakel Penrith Obs (Dec 28, 1897). Cum. It's a deal mair ner twenty pun' (EWP.). Wm. He speak a deal ea wards, Wheeler Dial. (1790) 115, ed. 1821 e Yks. There's a deal o' wath-er i' pownd just noo. w.Yks. A horse...cud heit a deal but not a bit, Tom Tredelevie Bairnsla Ann (1827) 14. Thoppsop Lett (1702), w.Yks. 4 Lan. It'll be Ann. (1857) 14; Thoresby Lett (1703), w.Yks.<sup>4</sup> Lan. It'll be woth a dyel to me, Clegg David's Loom (1894) 11; It were fegger a dyel in the mornin, Tim Bobbin View Dial. (1740) 21. Chs <sup>1</sup> A man, describing the time it took to get rid of all the visitors to the annual Fête held at Beeston Castle, said 'It's like a djel o' ten afore they aw get cleared off,' that is nearly ten o'clock Stf.\(^1\), Der. (A L M.), Not \(^1\) Lin. The's a deal o' foaks sez' at they think Queen 'ez a reight for ta cum to Win-ter-ton (J T.F.). n Lin.\(^1\) 'It taks a deal of doin',' that is, it is a tedious or laborious process. sw.Lin.1 the solution of the solution o I. vii. s Oxf. I'd a deal liefer 'ee should yarn 'is ten shillin' a week at farm work, Rosemary Chilterns (1895) 78. Brks. Us had a dayl o' trouble last vall. n Wil. Aw bless'ee! Her's a deal wuss (E.H.G.). w.Som. Why, I'd zoonder go 'thout em, by a purty dale.

3. Phr. (1) a deal different to, very different from; (2) a deal of weather, heavy rain or snow; (3) a very deal, (4) a wounded deal, a considerable quantity; (5) no great deal,

of no great worth or value; (6) not much in the deal, not

much difference between.

(1) w.Yks (J.W) n.Lin.¹ He's a deal different to what he ewsed to be afoore he caame to knaw that offil lass. (2) w.Wor. There's a deal o' weather out o' doors to-day, S Beauchamp Grantley Grange dealo' weather out o' doors to-day, S BEAUCHAMP Grantley Grange (1874) II. 72. (3) Cum. It's not a varra deal o' dogs as cooms into t'country, Helvellyn, Cornh. Mag. (Oct. 1890) 383. n.Yks. Thoo's thowt on a deeal theesen, Nelly, An' a varry deeal mair 'an me, MUNRY Verses (1865) 56. sw.Lin.\(^1\) He would have all cutten, and then there came a very deal of wet. (4) Lan. So, thowt I t'meh seln o weawnded deeol! Tim Bobbin View Dial. (1740) 39. (5) Abd. (Jam.) (6) n.Yks. \(\frac{1}{2}\) z dher izent mitsh i' t'diel ye ken tak which ye laik (W.H.).

4. v. To divide, distribute, apportion; to part, separate. Frf. Deal your bread to them that's here. BARRIE Tommy (1866)

4. v. To divide, distribute, apportion; to part, separate. Frf. Deal your bread to them that's here, BARRIE Tommy (1896) 99. Fif. I have no better rede to gie; If you have better deal it free, 99. Fif. I hae na better rede to gie; If you hae better deal it free, TENNANT Papistry (1827) 105. Ayr. Cheese an' bread... Was dealt about in lunches, Burns Holy Fair (1785) st 23. Nhb. Dyel smaal an' sarve aal. n.Yks. The boundary between the North and West Ridings ran 'on the top of Penhill, where God's water deals' (the rain divides), N. & Q. (1851) ist S. iv. 161. e.Yks. MS. add. (T.H.) w.Yks. That's mine: deal it away that dares! (C.C.R.) (T.H.) w.Yks. That's mine: deal it away that dares! (C.C.R) n.Lin. Ther' is them as hes gotten it to saay 'at he duzn't deal oot

the doale fairly.

Hence (1) Dealer, sb. the doler out of a charity; see below; (2) Dealt and done, phr. served out and finished.

(1) Som. A curious feast takes place annually in the parish of North Curry, near Taunton. . . . Three fat heifers . . . are killed by a butcher and the day before Christmas Day delivered . . . to two tenants of the Manor of North Curry, called dealers. . The dealers . . are to cut, or deal. or dole out the beef, &c, to the persons entitled to receive it, N. & Q. (1854) 1st S. x. 237. (2) Nhb Efter a was dealt and dum, Wilson Pitman's Pay (1843) 56; Nhb 1

5. To conclude a bargain of purchase or sale; to agree

as to price.

Som. Young Henry Jan didden come in to watch we dealey, RAYMOND Misterton's Mistake (1888) 150. w. Som. 1 V-eeu-dae ulud? [have you dealt?] may be heard fifty times in every market or fair.

It is the regular question put to a seller by a buyer when he wishes to know if the former has sold his commodity to the departing bidder, so that, if not, he may begin to chaffer for it. Yue oa'n tack noa las? Noa. Wuul dhan aay shaa n dae ul [You will not take less? No. Well then I shall not buy]. At fairs and similar places, the women who keep the 'fairing,' or gingerbread stalls, always salute the passers-by with 'plaze tu dae ul.'

6. Phr. to deal the bank, to settle a dispute; to come to an

understanding.

Bnff. I A'll hae naething t'dee wee't, ye can deal the bank atween

7. To throw up the ball, in the game of 'hurling.'

Cor Catching the ball dexterously when thrown up, or dealt, Hunt Pop. Rom. w Eng. (1865) 400, ed. 1896.

Hunt Pop. Rom. w Eng. (1865) 400, ed. 1890.

[1. Prede is be dyeules oze dozter bet heb grat del ine his kende, Ayenbite (1340) 17. 2. What a deal of brine Hath wash'd thy sallow cheeks, Shaks. R. & J. II. iii. 69.]

DEAL, sb.<sup>2</sup> Sc. Nhb. Yks. Not. Nhp. e.An. Cor. Also in forms dail Sc.; dale Nhb.<sup>1</sup> Not.; del Cor. 12; dyel Nhb.<sup>1</sup> [dīl, diel, dēl, deel]

1. A deal board, a plank.

e.Fif. I sat doun on a dail that happened to be lyin' across the most of a lummen Larro Tam Bodkin (1864) vii. Ayr. Some

mou' o' a kımmen, Latto Tam Bodkın (1864) vii. Ayr. Some carryın dails, some chairs an' stools, Burns Holy Fair (1785) st 8 eLth The household gods,... beds, tikes an' dails, Mucklebackit Rur. Rhymes (1885) 12. Sik. The body... was tied between two deals, Hogg Tales (1838) 157, ed. 1866. Nhb. But heavy puttin's now forgotten,... Ower holey thill and dyels a' spletten, Wilson Pitman's Pay (1843) 31, Nhb. e.Yks. MS add. (T.H.) w.Yks. A short-sized deal (C.C.R.); It wor a land o' oil an tar an poiles o' deals, HALLAM Wadsley Jack (1866) xiv. [Deals, pieces of wood, usually three inches thick, imported from the Baltic and Canada in lengths of over 10 feet, Gl. Lab. (1894)]

2. A fir-tree. Gen. in comp. Deal-tree.

Not (W.H.S.), Nhp.¹, e.An.¹, Nrf. (W R.E.), Nrf.¹

Hence (1) Deal-apple, (2) Dealsey or Delseed, sb. a

fir-cone.

(1) Nhp.1, e.An.1, Nrf. (W.R.E.), Nrf.1 Suf. Rainbird Agric. (1819) 291, ed. 1849 Ess. (W.W.S.) (2) Cor. Tes vor all the wurld like a delzeed, Monthly Mag. (1810) I. 434; Cor. 128 [I. Asser, a deele or planke, Duncan Appendix (1595). Du. deele, a planck (Hexham); cp. OE. pelu, hewn wood, plank 1

plank]

DEAL, sb. Wor. Hrf. Gmg. Glo. Ken. Sur. Sus. Also in form dale Glo. [dīl, dēl.] 1. The nipple, teat of a sow, cow, bitch, fox, rat, &c. Cf. dill, sb. s. Wor., Hrf. (WWS), Glo., Ken. 2 Cur., When a cow-calf is born, the cow-man will look to see if its deals are all right. Sus. [Mayer Sprtsmi's Direct. (1845) 146]

[MAYER Sprismn's Direct. (1045) 140]
2. A litter of pigs.
Gmg. Trans. Phil. Soc. (1848-50) IV. 222.
[1. OE. delu, nipple of breast; cp. Ir. del, a teat (O'REILLY); Gael. deala, a cow's dug, a sheep's teat (M. & D.); Gr.  $\theta\eta\lambda\dot{\eta}$ , a teat.]
DEALFA, see Dilfa.
DEALY. see Dale.  $sb^1$ . Dole.  $sb^1$ 

DEAL(L, see Dale, sb \, Dole, sb.\)
DEAM, sb. Obs. n.Cy. A disorder fatal to children. GROSE (1790).

DEAM(E, see Dame.

DEAN, sh. Dur. Also Dev. In comb. (1) Dean and Chapter, a medicine; see below; (2) Dean Ruler, a Rural

(1) Dur. The remnants of every medicine bottle in the house, the more the better, were poured together, well shaken, and a spoonful of the mixture administered to a patient, of whatever nature his complaint might be. This strange remedy was called 'Dean and Chapter, Henderson Flb-Lore (1879) v. (2) Dev. For the charges of a presentment of the Dean Ruler, 07.00, East Budleigh Ch'warden Accts. (1707-8); Pd. for expences upon the dean Ruler, 8d., Hart-

Accis. (1707-8); Pd. for expences upon the dean Ruler, 8d., Harland Church Accts. (1683-4). nw.Dev. Still used.

[(2) A piece of folk-etymology for Dean rural (Coles 1677); The Ravyne... Was dene rurale, Holland Howlat (c. 1450) 215.]

DEAN, 5b. Sc. Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. Lan. Brks. Ken. Hmp. Som. Written dene N Cy. Nhb. e.Dur. Lan. Ken. Also in.form deighn w.Yks.; deign Lan.; deyn Lan. [dīn, dēn, Yks. Lan. dein.] 1. A deep wooded vallev or dell. esp. a vallev through which a stream wooded valley or dell, esp. a valley through which a stream flows. See Den.

e.Lth. Spott House, romantically situated . . in a dean, den of glen, Statist. Acc. V. 455 (Jam). Sik. To his light little bower in the deane, Hoog Põems (ed. 1865) 287. N.Cy.¹ Nhb. The bottom of the dean a depth of 40 feet, Richardson Borderer's Table-bk. (1846) VII. 335; (W W S.); Nhb.¹ Dur. The east coast is broken or indented by deep ravines locally called 'denes,' or, when they are small, 'gills,' Monthly Chron. (1887) 63; 'Scarrs and denes,' hills and dales (K). e Dur.¹ The picturesque wooded hollows, each traversed by a stream, are called 'denes.' Wm. (J H) w.Yks. Leas Merc. Suppl. (Oct. 1, 1892), w.Yks.¹ Lan. Ropy Trad. (1872) II. 2, Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹ Brks.¹ The common name for a field with rusing ground on each side of it, but I have not known a case where rising ground on each side of it, but I have not known a case where more than one field in a parish is so called. Ken A wooded valley, affording pasturage; Ken. 2, Hmp w.Som. 1 Dai n

2. Comp. Dene holes, holes sunk in the chalk hills for

the purpose of obtaining chalk for manure. Ken. (P.M.)

3. A measure of land.

Ken. The Manor of Lenham, consisting of 20 plough-lands and 13 denes, Somner Antiq. Cant. (1703) 27; Ken. [1. OE. denu (Luke 111. 5)]

DEAN, sb.3 and v. e.An. Written deen Nrf.; dene

DEAN, sb.3 and v. e.An. Written deen Nrf.; dene e.An.1 Suf. Also in form dane Suf.1 [din, Suf. also den]
1. sb. A din, noise; a sound. Cf. din, sb.
e.An.1 I don't hear a dene. Cmb. N & Q. (1860) 2nd S. ix. 51.
Nrf. Before they fall asleep, when not a 'deen' will be heard,
PATTERSON Man and Nat (1895) 126, (A.A.G.) Suf He took it
without a dene. 'Don't make such a dene,' or 'such a dene of
noise' (W.F.R.); Suf.1 Ess Ray (1691); (K.); Ess.1
2. v. To din, make a noise. Ess.1
[M.E. dene, noise (P. Plowman), dial. form of dyne (1b.);
O.F. dyne.1

OE. dyne.]

DEAN, see Durn.

DEAN, see Durn.

DEA-NETTLE, sb. Also in forms dae- Nhb¹; dayN.Cy.¹n.Yks.¹w.Yks.¹; dead- Cum.¹; dee- Cum.¹w.Yks²;
deea- Cum.¹ n.Yks.²; deye Nhb.¹ [dī-, diə-, dē-netl.]

A name given to var. species of nettle: (1) the purple
dead-nettle, Lamium purpureum (sw. Cum.w.Yks¹² Wor.);
(2) the white dead-nettle, L. album (Nhb. Cum.¹w.Yks.¹
Shr.¹); (3) the wild hemp-nettle, Galeopsis Tetrahit (N Cy.¹
Nhb.¹ n.Yks.¹² Nhp.²); (4) the bee-nettle, G. versicolor
(Nhp.); (5) the woundwort, Stachys palustris (sw.Cum.).
[Dee-nettylles, Fitzherbert Husb. (1534) 30; Archangelica, de-netle, Voc. (c. 1150) in Wright's Voc. (1857) 91;
see Archangel.]

Archangel.]

DEAR, adj, sb. and mt. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [diər, diə(r)] 1. adj. In phr. (1) to buy at dear hand, to buy in small quantities at retail prices; (2) dear

mand, to buy in small quantities at retail prices; (2) dear meal-cart, see below; (3) — year, a famine year.

(1) n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> (2) Dmb. This sort of vehicle came first into use among farmers when they were enriched by the prevalence of high 'war-prices' Hence it derived its name... He perceived a spring-cart which he felt pretty sure was the 'dear-meal-cart' of Whinnyside, Cross Disruption (1844) xv. (3) Edb. Bell... died of the measles in the dear year, at the age of fourteen, Moir Mansie Waitch (1828) i. Ant. 'A face on you like a dear year,' a comment on a miserable expression of face (W.H.P.)

2. Used in speaking of parts of the body when describing

2. Used in speaking of parts of the body when describing

s Wor. From a child her 'dear flesh' was allis as white as halablaster, Porson Quaint Wds. (1875) 23. Bdf. You will hear

halablaster, Porson Quaint Wds. (1875) 23. Bdf. You will hear a poor woman, in the course of recapitulating her ailments, talk of her 'dear head,' her 'dear stomach,' &c. (J.W.B)

3. sb. In phr. my dear, a common form of address.

Dev. In setting the Pincess right as to some remark she had made, he forgot for the moment whom he was addressing, and said, 'No, no, my dear; 'tisn'tso.'... The pure Devonshire strain, in which he was wont to use that familiar expression in speaking to ladies,... must have amused her Royal Highness amazingly, Memoir J. Russell (1883) xiv. Cor. Here's your healths again, my dears, Tregellas Tremnan, 6; The reader must understand the frequent expression 'my dear' to be merely the common local form of address, ib; Aw! Captain Peard, my dear! ib. St Agnes, 14.

4. int. An exclamation of woe.

n.Sc. The lady looked o'er the castle wa', And dear, but she was

n.Sc. The lady looked o'er the castle wa', And dear, but she was sorry, Buchan Ballads (1828) 132, ed 1875.

5. Phr. (1) Dear anvil, (2) — be here, (3) — bless you, (4) — flesh, (5) — heart a day, (6) — help you, (7) — keep us, (8) — kens, (9) — knows, (10) — love you, (11) — mercy,

- sakes, (13) - sores, exclamations expressive of

surprise, sorrow, &c.

(1) s.Pem. Laws Little Eng (1888) 418. (2) Abd. Dear be hear! I b'hieve I'll spue, Beattie Parings (1801) 30 ed. 1873. near' I blieve I il spue, BEATHE Parings (1001) 30 ed. 1073.

nw.Abd. Eh' Dear be here, mem, is this you? Goodwife (1867) st 1. (3\ N I.\ (4) s.Wor Ah dear flesh, I opes as nothing won't come to overtake him, Porson Quaint IVds (1875) 24. (5) Yks. Dear'aht a day! Are we to risk bein' damned to get nicely threw hear and a day Are we to his bein danned to get interly timew hife, Farguhar Frankheart, 137. (6 N.I. (7) Fif. Dear keep's, ye're surely daft or fou, Douglas Poems (1806) 36. Lnk. Dear keep us quo' Girzy, As Meg was gaun bye, Watson Poems (1853) 46. (8) Sc. What'll be in't dear only kens, Swan Gates of Eden (1895) xiv Nhb. The priest said . . . that he would go to heaven, but my informant didn't seem quite so sanguine, for he uttered that truly Northumbrian ejaculation 'Dear kens?' in a highly inthat truly Northumbrian ejaculation 'Dear kens?' in a highly interrogative manner, N. & Q (1870) 4th S. vi 340 (9) Per. Wi' dear knows hoo much o' her ain auld lace on't, IAN MACLAREN K. Cannegue (1896) 251 N.L. Nhb' Dear knaas what aa's gan te dee? He's been dear knaas hoo lang away. e.Dur. On asking a woman when her husband will be in, she frequently gives this answer. (10) N.I (11) Cor. When he open'd the door—'Dearmarcy,' says Grace, Forfar Cousin Jan (1859) st 3. (12) Nhb. Dear sakes, if t'shops isn't shut, an' arl, s Tynedale Stud (1896) iv. (13) Shr. Dee ur' soa'h'r'z.

DEAR, DEARN, see Dare, v.28, Dern, ady.12, Durn.
DEARLY, adv. Suf. Very, exceedingly, extremely.
e.Suf. It is dearly cold. I am dearly hot, thirsty, &c. (F H.)
DEARNT, v. Irel. To look up to, behold.
Wxf.1 Our eein wode b'mistern t'dearnt up ee skee [our eyes

Wxf.¹ Our eein wode b'mistern t'dearnt up ee skee [our eyes would be dazzled to look up to the sky], 86.

DEART(H, v. Obs.? Sc. Also in form daart(h Or I. (JAM.) S. & Ork.¹ I. To raise the price of anything. Or.I. (JAM.), S. & Ork.¹ Hence (i) Daarted, pp. raised in price; (2) Dearth-cap, sb. a species of fungus; see below; (3) Dearthful, adj. expensive, high in price.

(1) Or I. (JAM.), S. & Ork.¹ (2) Per. A name given in the Carse of Gowrie to a species of fungus which in its form resembles a bowl or 'cap,' containing a number of seeds. It must have received its name from its being supposed to afford a supply in a time of

its name from its being supposed to afford a supply in a time of scarcity (Jam). (3) Ayr. Bitter dearthfu' wines, Burns Sc. Dimk

[Derthyn or make dere, carisco, Prompt.]

DEARY, adj. n.Cy. Yks. Lin. [diə ri.] 1. In deary me to-day ' an exclamation of regret or surprise 1. In phr. m.Yks.1 w.Yks. BANKS Wkfld. Wds. (1865). n.Lin.1 Why,

m.Yks. w.Yks. BANKS Wella. Was. (1865). n.Lin. why, deary me to daay it raans ageān

2. Small, minute, little, undersized, puny, gen. followed by little. See Doory.

n.Cy. Gross (1790), (K.); N.Cy. n.Yks. (I.W.); n.Yks. n.Yks. 'A deary bit,' a minute portion ne.Yks. It's nobbut a deary lahtle thing. m.Yks. w.Yks. This is a deary little bit.

n.Lin. A little deary bit of a barn, Peacock M. Heron (1872) II. 112; n Lin. What deary little apples! I'll hev a deary sup moore teä, if ye pleäse.

DEAS, sb. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Written deece n Sc. Also in forms' dais N.I.<sup>1</sup>; deis Sc. (Jam.) ne Sc. N Cy<sup>1</sup> Nhb.<sup>1</sup>; deys N.Cy.<sup>1</sup>; dess Sc. (Jam.) S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup> N.Cy.<sup>1</sup>; dias Wgt. [dīs, dēs, diəs.] 1. An old-fashloned wooden settle or sofa, which could be turned into a table, bed, or seat.

Sc. An old oaken deas, which was so contrived as to serve for a settee; at meal times the back was turned over, rested on the arms, and became a table; and at night the seat was raised up and displayed a commodious bed, Jamieson Pop. Ballads (1806) I. 213, 214. S. & Ork. ne.Sc. By the other s-de wall stood the settle or deis with its table fixed to the wall and folding down over it in the Gentre, Gregor Flb-Lose (1881) 52. Abd. Seated on the deece in Johnny Gibb's kitchen, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) in; The deas in some farm-houses is still so constructed as to serve both deas in some farm-houses is still so constructed as to serve both for a settee and a table (Jam). Kcd. The sharger sat an' hoor an' grat Upo' the deece the but, Grant Lays (1884) 7 Edb. In its audd lerroch yet the deas remains, Whare the gudeman aft streeks him at his ease, Fergusson Poems (1773) II. 58 (Jam.). N.I.¹ A log used as a seat, and placed against the gable of a cottage at the back of the fire, that is where a 'round about' fire was used.

2. A stone bench or seat, sometimes covered with sods,

at a cottage door.

The old man was seated on the deas, Scott Midlothian (1818) xviii. Elg. The daice, the porch of ancient days, Sae nicely trellis'd oure, Couper Poetry (1804) I. 116. Wgt. Two brothers

were one day .. resting on one of the stone seats called diases, which used to be in front of every house in the Main Street of Whithorn, FRASER Wigtown (1877) 322. N Cy.1, Nhb.1

Sc. And whan she came to Mary-Kirk and sat down in the deas, Jamieson Pop. Ballads (1806) I. 29. n.Sc. Still called a deas,

The same word as ME. deis, a raised table in a hall (CHAUCER), AFr. deis (Moisy). Fr. and lit. E. dais is due to Picard dial.]

DEASE, see Daze, v.

DEASIL, sb. Sc. Nhb. Written deasoil, deisheal Sc. (Jam.); deazil Nhb.¹ [dī·zl, diə·zl.] A walk round by the sun, a motion from east to west. Cf. withershins.

Sc. The surgeon . . . perambulated his couch three times, moving from east to west, according to the course of the sun, ... which was called making the deasil, Scott Waverley (1814) xxiv, At marriages and baptisms they make a procession round the church, Deasoil, 1. e. sunways, Pennant Tour Scotl. (1771) 309 (Jam s v. Widdersinnis). Nhb.1

[Gael. deiseil, towards the south or the right hand (M. & D.), der. of deas, right, south, OIr. dess (Macbain).] DEASK, adj. Or.I. Also in form deasked. Besotted;

DEASK adj. Or.I. Also in form deasked. Besotted; stupid, bewildered.

Or.I. Commonly used (J.G.); (JAM Suppl.)

DEATH, sb. and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written deeath Wm. n.Yks. <sup>12</sup> w Yks. Lan.; deeth Nhb. <sup>1</sup>; deith Cum.

1. sb. In comb. (1) Death-ailment, the illness of which one dies; (2) -alder, the spindle-tree, Euonymus europaeus; (3) -alive, an expletive; (4) -bell, (a) the funeral bell; (b) the fritillary, Fritillaria Meleagris; (5) -candle, see -lights; (6) -chap, a knock betokening death is at hand; (7) -clam, see -smear (a); (8) -clawt, the clutch which a dying person sometimes gives to a bystander; (o) -coach, a rumbling sometimes gives to a bystander; (9) coach, a rumbling sound supposed to betoken death; (10) deal, a wooden board on which the dead are laid; (11) ding, a death-blow; (12) doles, funeral alms; (13) done, killed, done to death; (14) 's door, the door of a church through which corpses are commonly carried; (15) dwam, a death-swoon or faint; (16) fick, the death-struggle or agony; (17) hearse, an imaginary hearse drawn by headless horses and driven by a headless driver, said to betoken death; (18) hunters, (a) persons who go from parish to parish as a death occurs, to carry the corpse to the burial ground; (b) a street 'patterer,' who sells accounts of murders, &c.; (19) ill, see -ailment; (20) -lax, the diarrhoea which is premonitory of death; (21) let, see below; (22) lights, corpse-candles, ignes fatur; (23) louse, a white louse, regarded as a sign of death to the person upon whom it is found; (24) 's mailing, a burial ground; (25) -pinch, a black mark or bruise on the skin, supposed to portend death; (26) -piper, a bird whose singing portends death; (27) -rittle, (28) a bird whose singing portends death; (27) -rittle, (28) -ruckle, (29) -ruttle, the death-rattle; (30) -sark, a shroud; (31) -sawms (-psalms), Psalms xxxix and xc; (32) -scrawm, the 'picking' or finger-groping of the bedclothes by a sick person before death; (33) -scum, the film on the eyes of a person, at the point of death; (34) -shrewd, see -sark; (35) -sickness, see -ailment; (36) -sile, the death-faint or swoon; (37) -skrike, the shriek of 'something' ghostly, denoting death; (38) -smear, (a) the claimy moisture on the face of a dying person; (b) a disease fatal to children; (39) -sough, the last breath of a dying person; (40) -spate and sough, the last breath of a dying person; (40) spate, an sough, the last breath of a dying person; (40) spate, an omen of death; (41) spells, magic appliances or charms worn to preserve life; (42) stangs, the pangs of death; (43) stark, as stiff as death; (44) streak, a mark of death; (45) streaked, laid out as a corpse; (46) struck or strucken, death-smitten; (47) sure, sure of death; (48) swap, see chap; (49) thraws, the last agony of death; (50) tick, the death-watch; (51) trouble, see allment; (52) warner, see tick; (53) weed, see sark; (54) wite, the penalty of having lived; (55) year, the year succeeding a death in a family; (56) yirm, the death-rattle. death-rattle.

(1) n.Yks<sup>2</sup> (2) n.Bck. It is thought unlucky to bring it into the

house (B. & H). (3) Ir. In luck? death-alive, how, Ned? CARLETON Traits Peas. (1843) I 8, Come, boys—death alive, the day's passin', ib. Fardorougha (1848) iv. (4, a) Wm. The deeth bell gev a towl, Whitehead Leg (1859) 12. (b) Cum. From the dingy, sad colour of the bell-shaped flowers (B & H). (5) Sc. She had for three nights successively seen a death-candle flitting from the battlements of the Kaim along the cliffs, . . . from which omen she augured nothing less than the death of some personage connected with the family St. Kathleen (1800) IV 22 (IAM). (6) Edb. I dreaded first family, St. Kathleen (1820) IV. 23 (JAM). (6) Edb I dreaded first that it was the death-chap, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xvi. (7,8) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (9) Nhp.<sup>2</sup> (10) Arg. She ... looked at the man with ... the death-deal under his oxter, Munro Lost Pibroch (1896) nos. (11) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Yan o' t'riggin bauks brak, an gav oor aud meear her deeath-ding. m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> (12,13) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (14) n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> The north or Death's door of a church, *Archaeologia*, II 49. (15) Lnk. Death-dwams he had a wizard airt in, Murdoch *Dorc Lyre* (1873) 9 (16) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> We fand her i' t'field liggin i' t'deeath-fick. (17) N.Cy.1 Nhb.1 Seen about midnight proceeding rapidly, but without noise, towards the churchyard, the death of some considerable person in the parish is sure to happen at no distant period. (18, a)m.Yks.¹ They go from parish to parish, to burials, with small black stools called 'buffets,' to rest the coffin on, whilst the funeral hymn is sung before the house, and to rest on the way to church. Used where the hearse is objected to on superstitious grounds. (b) Lon. Running patterer is known by another and very expressive cognomen—as a 'Death Hunter' This title refers not only to his vending accounts of all the murders that become topics of public conversation, but to his being a 'murderer' on his own account, as in the sale of 'cocks' mentioned incidentally in this narrative, Mayhew Lond Labour (1851) I 228 (19) Ayr. I doubt his death ill will lie at your door, Galt Sii A. Wylie (1822) xli. (20) n.Lin. We knew o' Thursda' he couldn't last long; he'd th' death lax so bad. (21) n Yks. 'Their house, I think, is deeath-let,' the inmates having died in quick succession; only once heard. (22) ib. (23) w.Yks. (24) s.Sc. This ground of the dead, or 'Death's mailing,' as it has cometimes been called Wilson Tales (1830) V. 24. (22) Chs. I versation, but to his being a 'murderer' on his own account, as in sometimes been called, Wilson Tales (1839) V. 34. (25) Chs. Proceeding from a diseased state of the blood. Shr. Dobol. Betty, Jest look at my arm, 'ow black it is! I hanna'urt it as I know on, is it they callen a djeth-pinch?—gid me to prepar. (26) Dev. 'There's that queer bird singing again' 'It's the death-piper.' 'I reckon he cried seven times over my Joan before she fell asleep in the snow, and her soul went flying off in the storm. It's come and is calling me,' Baring-Gould Idylls (1896) 41. (27) nw De...<sup>1</sup> (28) Sc.That was the death-ruckle—he's dead, Scott Guy M (1815) xxvii (29, 30) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (31) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (She has sent for somebody to pick her a sawm, —in reference to the practice of selecting from a metrical psalm, portions applicable to the case of the sick person, to be sung at the funeral; 'the picking' devolving as a mark of to be sung at the funeral; 'the picking' devolving as a mark of regard upon some particular friend. (32, 33) 1b. (34) n Lin. 1 (35) Dev. He wasn't a converted man, 'till arter his death-sickness cot in, Burnett Stable Boy (1888) xxv (36, 37) n Yks. 2 (38, a) n.Yks. 12 (b) e.An. 1 A pretty extensive inquiry among midwives, nurses, and other rustic gossips of much experience and sagacity, has not produced any living authority for it. It does not seem very likely that it ever did signify any disease in particular but the fat. likely that it ever did signify any disease in particular, but the fatal termination of any one. The collector might have heard an old nurse exclaim, 'Ah! poor babe, 'tis in the death-smear!' the smole or mist of death, on the point of losing its breath. Not that it is used even in that sense now. Nrf. Grose (1790). Suf. Cullium Hist. Hawsted (1813). (39) Sc. Heard ye nae the lang-drawn death-sough? The death-sough of the Moisons is as hollow as a groan frae the grave, Blackw. Mag. (Sept. 1820) 652 (JAM.). (40) Nh. Av've seen her frighten a' wor foaks wi' saying she saw the 'Deeth-spate' on the candle, Wilson Tyneside Sngs (1890) 467. (41, 42, 43) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (44) w Ir. It is not long Honor O'Malley will be in this world. . . . It was only yesterday I was with her . . . and it was the death-streak I saw plainly under her left eye, the death-streak that no one can live two months once it comes out on them, Lawless Grania (1892) I. pt. 11. ii. (45) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (46) n.Yks.<sup>12</sup> w.Som.<sup>1</sup> Aa' aay zeed u wuz dath-strèok't, zu zeon-z uv ur aay tlaa'p mee uy paun un [Ah! I saw he was death-smitten, uv ur aay tlaa'p mee uy paun un [Ah! I saw he was death-smitten, as soon as ever I clapped my eye upon him]. (47) n.Yks.² We're all deeath-seear. 'As seear as deeath seear,' as sure as the certainty of death. (48) Sik. The death-swap is a loud sharp stroke, Hoge Poems (ed 1865) 64. (49) n.Lin.¹ (50) Oxf.¹ Caused by an insect getting between the paper and the wall. nw.Dev.¹ (51) Rnf Till his death-trouble William Dickie enjoyed unbroken health, Gilmour Pen Fik (1873) 39. (52) nYks² (53) Lnk. Guidman, in your next death-weed, Cry hooly an' ye're fairly deed, Murdoch Doric Lyre (1873) 29. (54) n.Yks.² We all have to pay deeath-wite. (55) Hrf.² (56) Lnk The death yirm gatheis in my throat, An' bleerit grows my sicht, Murdoch Doric Lyre

2. Phr. (1) Death come quickly, the Herb Robert, Geranium Robertianum; (2) death upon prods, a cadaverous person; (3) to be struck by death, to be in articulo moitis; (4) fact as death, as certain as death; (5) to the death, to death; (6) to look like death on a mopstick, to look

miserable.
(i) Cum.1 miserable.

(1) Cum.¹ w.Cum. The belief is that if the plant is gathered by children some misfortune will follow to the parents; Flk-Lore Rec (1878) I. 159. (2) n.Yks.² (3) Nrf. My poor old man is gone He died at tree [three] o'clock this morning, but 'death struck him' at eight o'clock the night afore (W.R E). (4) n.Sc. He can spalk seven langilis, fac as death, Gordon Carglen (1891) 32. (5) w.Yks. Ah wor neearly flay'd to t'deeath, Leeds Meic. Suppl (Jan. 5, 1889) col. 5. Lan. Clemmed to th' deeath, Brierley Layock (1864) ix. (6) War.²

3. v. To kill, be the death of. w.Yks I'll deaath thee, sed t'owd chap, ta call me a stupid

w.Yks I'll death thee, sed t'owd chap, ta call me a stupid duffer, T. Toddle Alm. (1870) 9.

DEATH, adj. Yks. Also Suf. Ken. Sur. Sus. [dep, Yks. diep] Deaf. w.Yks. (C.C.R.); w.Yks. A death an' dumblad. Suf. (HALL) w.Yks. (C.C. K.); w.Yks. A death an' dumb lad. Sur. (HALL)

Ken. De ooman was sa plaguey death, She cou'den mak' ar hear,

Masters Duck and Sal (c 1821) st. 59. Ken 1 It's a gurt demal to

be so werry death, Ken.2, Sur.1, Sus.1

Hence Deathness, sb. deafness.

w.Yks. (J W.), Ken.1 Sus. She is troubled with deathness,

ELLIS Pronunc. (1889) V. 134; Sus.1 His deathness is a great

devel to hym (s. v. Denel)

denial to him (s v Denial).

DEATHIN, sb. Sc. The water hemlock, Phellandrium

Tev. Denominated perhaps from the deadly nature of the herb (JAM ).

DEATHLY LIKE, adv. Som. Very pale, deathly, colourless in complexion.

w.Som. 1 Aay zum uur leok'ud dath lee-luyk I fancy she looked pale as death].

DEATHLY-GROATS, sb. Yks. Written deeathy-n.Yks. 12 [diə-pi-grōts] One having a death-doomed

n. Yks. 1 Tane is a fahn, fat bairn: tither was allays a puir

dowly deeathy-groats; n Yks.2

DEAVE, v. Sc. Irel. and n. counties to Lan. Chs. Also Dev. Cor. Also written deeave n Cy. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>; deeve Sc. Lakel. Cum<sup>1</sup>; and in forms deive Irel.; deve Sc. (Jam.) Frf.; dive Frf. [dīv, diəv.] 1. To deafen,

Sc. I wadna be deaved with your keckling for a' your eggs, Ramsay Prov. (1737). Birff. Bot [without] camshach wife or girnin' gett, To plot my taes, or deave my pate, Taylor Poems (1787) 179 Abd. Though ye sud deave me wi' your clatter, Shirreffs Poems (1790) 16 Kcd. Haud your tongue... And dinna deave my min', Jamie Muse (1844) 137. Per. Mine [a baby at baptism] skirled weel ... she'd hae deaved the hale kirk wi' her screighin', Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 64, ed 1887. Fif His surfe so deaved hum as he said, with her story. Meldrum Marscreighin', Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 64, ed 1887. Fif His wife so deaved him, as he said, with her story, Meldrum Margrédel (1894) 268. Rnf. Hae ye nae fowks to deave wi't, Picken Poems (1813) II. 135. Ayr. If mair they deave us wi' their din, Burns Ordination (1786) st. 14. Link. I'm jist liken to be deeved wi' thae birds, Wright Sc Life (1897) 37. Edd. To deave me, than, ye take a pride in't Wi' senseless knoll [knill], Fergusson Poems (1773) 172, ed. 1785. Sik. But now he was deaved, and babbled outright, Hogg Poems (ed. 1865) 288. Dmf. The lugs o' a tinkler wad deave for to listen her, Cromek Remains (1810) 89. Ir. The win' deaved your ears wid its roar, Barlow Boeland (1802) a tinkler wad deave for to listen her, CROMEK Remains (1810) 89. Ir. The win' deaved your ears wid its roar, Barlow Bogland (1892) 28, ed. 1893. N.I. You would deave one's ears. Ant Ballymena Obs. (1892). n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy. Nhb. Lord, what a tongue, she'd deave a miller, PROUDLOCK Borderland Muss. (1896) 399; Nhb., Dur., e.Dur., s.Dur. (J E D.) Lakel. Ellwood (1895), Mak a less noise; ye wad deeve a door-nail, Penrith Obs (Dec. 28, 1897). Cum¹; Cum³ They deav't me to deeth aboot foats 'at he hed, 43 Wm. The wind and wheel wad deev'd the deel, Whitehead Leg (1859) 14. Yks. They go to t'dressmaker, an' they fair deave her wi' talk, Taylor Miss Miles (1890) xxvii. n Yks.¹ Ah's fairlings deeav'd wiv't all: wife callin' an' bairns skrikin'; n Yks 23, ne Yks¹, m Yks¹ w.Yks Some women that skrikin'; n Yks 23, ne Yks 1, m Yks 1 w.Yks Some women that deave a man with talk before he can pass the doorstones, Snow-DEN Web of Weaver (1896) xi; w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> A clapper tongue would

deave a miller. Lan.<sup>1</sup>, n Lan.<sup>1</sup>, Chs.<sup>123</sup> Dev. The noise was enoo' to deeve a body (R P.C.). s.Dev., e Cor. Miss (D) Hence (I) Deavesome, adj. deafening; (2) Deaving, (a) ppl. adj deafening, dinning; talkative; (b) vbl. sb. a deafening noise; (3) Deavy, adj, see Deavesome.

(I) Rnf. Big trains . . are birlin' Wi' deavesome dunnerin' and dillin', Young Pictures (1865) 169. Lnk. Workin' awa frae morn till e'en Wi' deavesome clatter, Warson Poems (1853) 27. (2, a) Bnff.1 Haud yir tung some time, ye deavin' cretur, for it never dewahls. Lth. Oh wow! the deavin' din there! LUNSDEN Sheep-head (1892) 36. Edb. Can deavin' din o' whig or tory E'er Sheep-head (1892) 30. Edb. Can deavin din 6 Whig or tory E er advance Britannia's glory? Learmont Poems (1791, 169 Cum. Wi' their wives they rais'd a deevin' din, Gilpin Pop Poetry (1875) 204. Lan. Bang went th' deavin' din 0 gen, Scholes Tim Gamuattle (1857) 55. (b) Lnk. Syne wi' their cannon sic a decvin'! Watt Points (1827) 91 Gail. The deevin' will juist be eternal, Crockett Raiders (1894) v. (3. n.Yks. It meead quite a deeavy noise (IW).

2 Fig. To worry, bother, embarrass, confuse; to im-

portune, dun.

Sc. It's a bit clerk body. that cam' to deave the laird for siller, Scotch Haggis, 128. Abd I'll be naething but deav't aboot it, ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb (1871) XXIX Frf. We'll be hae'n Tibbie ower here on Saturday to deve's to death aboot it, BARRIE Thrums ower here on Saturday to deve s to death aboot it, Barrie Invinis (1889) vii, I winna dive my head wi' sic nonsense, ib iii; Daily dogg'd, an' dunn'd, an' deav'd, Wi' creditors, Priper of Peebles (1794) 8 Ayr. The pedigrees. I hae been sae long deaved and driven doited wi', Galt Entail (1823) lxxii Gall. I hae been deevin' at our guidman, Crockett Grey Man (1896) xxxv. Ir. He'll deive you with it till you're fairly bothered, Barlow Liscound (1895) 286. Yks. I could ha' cried, he deaved me so wi' it all, Verney Stone Edge (1868) xxv. w.Yks 2

3. To break with violence.
w.Yks. Bang, bang It's a mercy t'bothom isn't deaved out'
Bronte Wuthering Heights (1847) xiii

[1. The vesselis brokin al in peaces deiues al thair eiris, DALRYMPLE Leslie's Hist Scotl. (1596) II 276, pe dunte pat schulde hym deue, Gewayne (c. 1360) 1286, OE. defan (Anglian dial.), to make deaf; cp. Go. (ga)daubjan, G. (be)tauben.]

DEAVE, see Deaf, Dive, v.

DEAVELY, adj. n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Also in forms davely Chs. deafely N.Cy.; deafiy n.Yks. 2 m.Yks. Chs.2; deeafly n.Yks.2; develey Chs.8 [dīv., dēv., dievli, diefli.] Lonely, solitary, unfrequented, retired, remote.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); Coles (1677), N.Cy.<sup>2</sup> n.Yks.<sup>1</sup>; n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>
They live in a far-off deeafly spot. m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> Chs.<sup>1</sup> It's a davely road; Chs.<sup>2</sup>; Chs.<sup>3</sup> A woman told me she had left her house, it was so deadly deaveley. s Chs.<sup>1</sup> It)s ŭ dee vli road, ŭn dhar sen dhúr)z frit nin dhey ŭr [It's a deavely road, an' they sen there's fritmin' theer].

[Lieux destournez, deavely habitations, solitary lodgings, Cotgr. OE.\*deaflic, cp. ON. daufligr, lonely (Vig-

FUSSON).]

DEAW, DEAWKIN, DEAWN, see Dew, Dawkin, Down. DEAWLDY, DEAWSE, see Dowly, Douse, v.2 DEAZE, DEAZIL, see Daze, v., Deasil.

**DEB**, see Dib, sb.2

DEBATABLE, adj. Obsol. Sc. Nhb. 1. In. phr. Debatable land, land on the borders of England and Scotland, claimed (before the Union) by both countries. See Bateable.

Sc. Some man of consequence among the Græmes, who then inhabited the Debateable Land, Scott Abbot (1820) 11. N Cy. 1 Often the cause of feuds. After the Union, called 'disputed ground.' Nhb. 1 Also called 'battable' and 'threap-lands' 'This degraded land gave rise to that celebrated joke upon King James's favourite Cow, which he brought from Scotland when he acceded to the crown. She . . was the only personage in his whole train that ever returned to Scotland. When the courtiers expressed their surprise how she could find the way, as she could speak neither Scotch nor English, the King replied, that did not excite his wonder so much as how she could travel over the debatable ground without being stolen, Hutton Hist Rom. Wall (1802).

2. Able to shift for eneself.

Gall. A debateable person, one who makes a good shift to gain a fivelihood (JAW.).

DEBATE, sb. and v. Sc. Irel. Yks. Also written debait Sc. (JAM.) [dibert, dibert.] 1. sb. A fight, con-

flict, struggle.

Fif. To end this pley and this debate, Take Homer's canny classic gate, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 121. N.L. Ant. If a cart tumbled into a dyke shough, and the driver got so wedged in that he could not move, it would be said 'he could mak had been a been dear the could make th himsel?' Ballymena Obs. (1892). Dwn Said of a sick man, 'he is making no debate for himself' (C.H.W.).

2. v. To consider; to cease.

Per., s.Sc. When one has ate as much at a meal as he deems sufficient, and thunks it is time to lay down his knife and fork, it is commonly said, 'I'll debait now' (Jam.). w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> Ah wur just debāating whether to goa ur noa.

DEBAURD, see Debord.

DEBERRIES, see Day berry. DEB IT, int. w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> [deb.] An oath.

DEB IT, int. w. Yks. [deb.] An oath.

An oldwoman, . . often unable to pronounce a word of three or four syllables correctly, would say, 'Way, deb it, let's miss it''

DEBORD, v. and sb. Obs Sc. Also written debaurd (Jam.). 1. v. To go to excess; to pass out of bounds.

Sc. (Jam.) Ayr. Fill their flesh with sore burdens, and lay on heavy crosses, lest they debord, Dickson Writings (1660) I. 121, ed. 1845. Sig. Except it be visited with one kind of trouble or other, we shall debord and run close out of the way, Bruce Servings (c. 1641) xvii. ed. 1842. Sermons (c 1631) xv11, ed. 1843.

Hence Debording, vbl. sb. excess. Sc. (JAM.)

2. sb. A departure from the right way. Sc. Which verily is the ground of all our sinful debaurds, Annand Mysterium Pietatis (1671) 118 (Jam.).

[1. Fr. se desborder, to overflow, break out of his bounds

(Cotgr.).]

**DEBOSH**, sb. and v. Sc. Also in forms deboshrie Bnff.<sup>1</sup>; debush Abd. (Jam.) [dibof.] 1. sb. Excessive indulgence, a debauch; extravagance, waste.

Bnff., Abd. (JAM) Edb. I have been at the expense of a carthire...let alone Tammie's debosh and my own, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xv.

2. A person who indulges in anything to excess.

Bnff. He's naething bit a debosh wee smokan; the cutty's never oot o's cheek. Abd (Jam.)

3. v. To indulge oneself in the use of anything to excess.

Gen. with wi or with. Sc. (JAM)
Hence (I) Deboshed, ppl. adj. debauched, worthless; (2) Deboshing, ppl. adj. given over to excessive indulgence; wasteful.

(1) Ayr. Albeit for the time he be a deboshed villain, Dickson Writings (1660) I. 96, ed 1845. Gall. Think ye that honest folk's wages are for the likes o' you, that canna bide awa frae your deboshed paramours, CROCKETT Cleg Kelly (1896) liv (2) Brift 1

[3. Desbaucher, to debosh, desbauché, deboshed, dis-

solute, Cotgr.]

DEBT, sb. Abd (Jam.) In phr. to come in the debt o', to break, destroy, kill, make an end of.

DEBUCK, v. Cld. (Jam.) To prevent any design being carried out; chiefly used in the game of 'nine-pins.'

Hone Debution sh see below. Hence Debuction, sb., see below.
In the game of nine-pins, if a player strike down more pins than

make up the number required in the game, he loses thirteen. This is called a debuction. **DEBURSE**, v. Obs. Sc. To disburse.

Sc. He could ill spare the money, which he debursed on that occasion, Scotussms (1787) 120, (JAM); Monthly Mag (1798) II. 435

Hence Debursing, vbl. sb. disbursement. Sc. (JAM.)
[Suche... somes as they shall deburse, An Order (1561) in Rec. Oxford (1880) 286. Fr. debourser, to disburse]

DEBUSHENS, sb. Obs.? Sc. A term used to denote dismissal.

Dmb. I mean to write to her whenever I see McCorkle get his

debushens, Cross Disruption (1844) xxxvii.

[Cp. OFr. desbuscher, 'ôter les fers à un prisonnier, ôter les fers ou liens dont est entravé un cheval' (Roque-

DÉBUT, sb. Glo.1 A term used by salmon fisher-

men on the Severn. Also used attrib.

The debut line is the name of the first line thrown out of the boat to a man on the bank, as the boat is pulled across the river, casting out the net all the way.

DEC, see Dic(k, num. adj. DECAY, sb. Obsol. Sc. Consumption, 'a decline.' Sc. Her son that she had left at hame weak of a decay, Scott Midlothian (1818) xviii. Or.I. They have a charm also whereby they try if persons be in a decay or not, Brand Desc. Orkney (1701) 62 (Jam.). Ayr. He fell into a decay o' nature, Galt Entail (1823) 11; And he fell into a decay and died in the winter, 1b. Ann. Parish (1821) xviii.

Sc. One who has demitted an DECEDENT, sb.

[46]

Sc. Being also brother-in-law to Mr. James Fairly, decedent, CRAUFORD Hist. Univ. Edb (1808) 100, 102 (JAM.); Mr Andrew . . was appointed to succeed the next decedent, ib. 52

DECEIVE, v. w Som.1 [disē·v.] To disappoint, without implication of deception or guile.

Be sure-n be there now; you 'ont [dee-sai v] me, will ee! I was proper deceived bout they there boots; you never let me had em gin the middle o' the week

DECEIVERS, sb. pl. Ess. The ground-ivy, Nepeta Glechoma. (B. & H.)

DECEIVERY, sb. Sc. Deceit; a habit or course of deceit.

Cld. (JAM) Rnf. He's free o' deceivery, the basest o' knavery,

Clark Rhymes (1842) 4.

DECENT, adj. Sc. Irel. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Nhp. Hnt. Also in forms dacent Sc. Irel Wm. Lan.; daesent Wm.; deacent Lin. [dīsənt, diəsənt, dēsənt.] Satisfying the standard of one's position or circumstances, respectable; also of things, fair, tolerable, read enough.

circumstances, respectable; also of things, fair, tolerable, good enough. Also used as an adv.

ne.Sc. I wis a widow wi' a decent income entirely under my ain control, Grant Keckleton, 12. Elg. Wi' her's, an' my ain I had stow'd i' the neuk, When addit thegither, made a decent bankbeuk, Tester Poems (1865) 108. Kcd. 'Decent beast,' observed the couper, 'ance the minister's o' Foveran, Worth a five-poun' note or near it,' Grant Lays (1884) 42. Frf. My honest father, decent chel, Sands Poems (1833) 106. w.Sc. I pity puir Mrs. McTaggart, she's a rale dacent body, Macdonald Settlement (1869) 165, ed 1877. Ayr. Be decent wi' the mistress, for she never haggles aboot the parce I cheston Kilmally (1801) I.82. Ir. Adacent boy is Mickey. Ayr. Be decent wi' the mistress, for she never naggies about the price, Johnston Kilmallie (1891) I. 82. Ir. A dacent boy is Mickey, my lord, Lever H Lorr. (1839) vi. Cum. A varra decent man. A decent swort of a day. Wm. The soil was 'varra dacent,' Briggs Remains (1825) 137; He was as dacent a fella as ivver stept i' shoe ledder, Spec Dial. (1885) pt iii. 41. w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan. He had eledder, Spec Dial. (1885) pt 101. 41. w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan. He had every reason to believe that they would 'behave dacent,' Westall Buch Dene (1889) II. 133. Chs. 1; Chs. 3 He's the decentest man i'th' county. s.Lin. He's a deacent chap, tek him on the whol. It's a deacent crop (T.H.R.). Nhp 1

Hence Decentish, adj. tolerable, middling, fair. s.Lin. He finished it off in a deacentish waa (T.H.R.). Nhp 1

He's a decentish chap Hnt (T.P.F.)

DECENTNESS, sb. w.Som. [de səntnəs.] Decency, good conduct.

There idn no oider nor decentness 'bout nother one o' the sort

There idn no oider nor decentness bout nother one o' the sort o'm, they be all alike Come ' you bwoys, d'ye know what day 'tis? let's have a little decentness.

DECERN, v. Sc. To decree, adjudge.
Sc. The lords decernit him to give Frendraight a new tack of the said teinds, Spalding Hist Sc (1792) I. 51 (Jam.); To be cited to hear themselves decerned to repair to the parishes in which they were confined, Wodrow Ch. Hist (1721) II. 223, ed 1828. Mry.

When the clients come to here she soon decides the plan Decern. When the clients come to her, she soon decides the plea, Decerning that the cheapest way is-tak' a pint an' gree, HAY Lintie (1851) 53.

Hence Decerniture, sb. a decree or sentence of a court,

sometimes as enforcing payment of a debt.

Sc. Sufficient to maintain his right of the stipend and to infer decerniture against the heritors, Newbyth Suppl. Dec 516 (JAM.); Hae ye found the weak point? Can ye get a decerniture against him, with expenses? Scott St. Ronan (1824) xviii.

[Lat. decernere, to pronounce a decision.]

DECH, see Deigh.

DECHLIT, ppl. adj. Cld. Rxb. (JAM.) Wearied out

and wayworn.

DECK, sb. and v. Irel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Amer. [dek.] also in phr. a deck of cards. 1. sb. A pack of cards;

Ir. Pulling out, as he spoke, a deck of cards, Carleton Traits

Peas. (1843) I. 26; De deck being called for dey play'd, Till Larry

found one of dem cheated, Sng. in N. & Q. (1850) ist S. ii. 405; N.I.¹, Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹ Chs.¹²; Chs.³ Let's have a deck [let us play a game]. s Chs.¹ Ky'aardz ² Ai, aay! Ahy)d too deks, wen dhù Laurd blest mi soa¹, in ù boks ùpstae rz [Cards? Eh, ay! 'I'd two decks, when the Lord blessed my soul, in a box upstairs]. Nhp.¹² War. B'ham Wkly. Post (June 10, 1893); Wise Shakespere (1861) 105; War.¹², se.Wor.¹ Shr.¹ Obsol.; Shr.² The announcement in shop windows in Shrewsbury of 'decks of cards' for sale, has often puzzled people who were not natives.

Hrf.<sup>2</sup> [Amer. In the suit of clothes there was a deck of cards,

Norristown Herald (1888) (FARMER).]

2. The cards played; the 'board' at a round game. Shr.¹

Hence phr. Sweeping the deck, gaining all the tricks and winning all the money staked.

War.3 A winner of all the prizes offered in a competition would be said to have swept the deck. Shr.2

3. v. To cut a card and take a trump in its place; to cover at cards. ne.Lan 1

[LG. dekk, 'das Tischgedeck...kumm up Dekk! beim kartenspiel: Spiel aus, auf den Tisch damit!' (BERGHAUS); see also Holstein Idiotikon.]

DECK, sb.<sup>2</sup> Nhb. Dur. [dek.] The platform of a cage in a pit upon which the tube stand.

Nhb.<sup>1</sup> Nhb., Dur. Greenweit. Coal Tr. Gl. (ed. 1888).

DECK, v.<sup>2</sup> N Cy. Yks. Chs. Nhp. Oxf. [dek.]

1. To

discard, cast out; to give up (a piece of work).

n Cy Grose (1790) w.Yks. Hutton Tour to Caves (1781), Deck

it! (J.H.G.); w.Yks.¹ Chs.¹, Chs.³ I'll deck it s.Chs.¹ Wi)n dek
dhis job, laad z [We'n deck this job, lads]. Nhp.² I'll deck the job
Oxf.¹

2. With at: to feel disgust at (food); to refuse to take

(a fence).

w.Yks <sup>2</sup> A man is said to deck at his food when from illness or any other cause he refuses to take it. More rarely a hunter's horse is said to deck at a fence.

DECKER, v. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Also in form dicker Hmp.¹ Wil.¹ Dor. [de·kə(r), di·kə(r).] To decorate, bedeck with spangles. See Decore.

Hmp. A lady's fingers are deckered with rings, Wise New Forest (1883) 281, Hmp.¹ Wil.¹ Gels be allus a dickerin' therselves up

now-a-days

Hence Dickered, ppl. adj. blotched. Dor. (C.W.B.)

DECLINATION, sb. Sc. A courteous refusal.

Ayr. The declinations were more out of the awkward shame

of blateness than any inherent modesty of nature or diffidence of

of blateness than any inherent modesty of nature or diffidence of talent, Galt Provost (1822) 111.

DECLINE, sb. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also Som. [diklairn.]

1. Consumption, phthisis.

n.Sc My puir laddie fell awa' in a decline, Gordon Carglen (1891)
204. Frf. The doctor, wha dootit she was gaein' fa' into a decline, ordered her to get cheenge o' air an' company, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 54, ed. 1889. Gail. Laid aside by sickness of the vague kind called locally 'a decline,' she took to her bed, Crockett Stickt Min. (1893) 38. N.I. Ant. He died o' a decline, Ballymena Obs. (1892). Nib. w.Yks. (J.W.); (J.T.) e.Lin. Common (G.G.W.). Obs. (1892). (G.G W.).

Hence (1) Declinable, adj. consumptive, likely to go into a decline; (2) Declining, (a) sb. consumption; (b)

adj., see Declinable; (3) Declinish, adj, see Declinable.
(1) w.Som.¹ Do you think he [or she] is declinable? His cough's so bad I be afeard he's declinable. (2, a) Nhb.¹ He's in a declinin (b) e.Lin. It's a very declining family (G G.W.) (3) Lan. I was wakely and declinish, EAVESDROPPER Vill. Life (1869) 110.

2. The end. Ayr. However, about the decline of the year her complaints increased, GALT Ann. Pansh (1821) VIII.

DECLINING, adj. Obs. Hrt. Backward. Hrt. Declining farmers, Ellis Mod. Husb (1750) III. ii. **DECORE**, v. Obs. Sc. To decorate, adorn.

decker. Sc. A large round table, covered for ten or twelve persons, decored (according to his own favourite term) with napery as white as snow, Scott Bnde of Lam (1819) xii Per. Thou writes my name thy nonsense to decore, As thou a better fellow's wrote be fore, SMITH *Poems* (1714) 98, ed 1869; Free of corruption, and decor'd With ev'ry member meet, To soar with seraphs thro' the sky, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 231. Kcb. Be adding and sewing a passment to your wedding-garment that ye may be at last decored and trimmed as a bride for Christ, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 24.

Hence Decorement, or Decorament, sb. decoration. Cf. decriment.

Cf. decriment.

Sc. Wha were necessarily employed in the decorment and garnishing forth of them that both tickets, Scotch Haggis, 151; Where's the tapestries and the decorements? Scott Bide of Lam.

(1819) xxvi, J B clamorous for a motto. It is foolish to encourage people to expect such decoraments, Lockhart Life of Scott (1837) III 311, ed. 1839

[Fr. decorer, to decorate (Cotgr.).]

DECREET, sb. Sc. Also written decreit. A decree, independ deliverance of a court of law.

judgement, deliverance of a court of law.

Sc. Fleming Scriptures (1726), It went . . . just like a decreet in absence, Scott Redg. (1824) 11 Per. Against him never court nor session Gave out decreets, Nicol Poems (1766) 99. Kcb. He . . will not say Amen to their decreets, Rutherford Lett. (1660) No Wgt. He [the minister] is of the opinion that the decreit is a manifest encroachment upon the Church's Liberty and Discipline, Fraser Wigtown (1877) 118

[Fr. decret, a decree (Cotgr.).]

DECRIMENT, sb. w.Som.<sup>1</sup> [de kriment.] Decoration,

DECRIMENT, 50. W. Som. [de kriment.] Decoration, ornament. See Decore.

Thick there thing there a-stick't up-on-een, lighthat there, idn no [daekrimunt], I don't consider. Mostly used with a negative.

DECRIPPIT, 5b. Chs. [dikri pit.] A cripple, lame person, one who is decrepit.

s.Chs 1 'What han yo done wi' th' tickets?' 'Well,' sez hey,' I

kept one fur mysel, an'tother I gen to the little decrippit up the road.'

DED, see Dad, sb.1

DEDA, adj. Dor. (H J.M.); Dor. Simple, foolish, of inactive mind and body.

DEDDOCK, see Daddock.

DEDE, DEDIR, DEDUR, see Dead,  $sb.^{12}$ , Dither,  $v.^{1}$ DEE,  $sb.^{1}$  Som. Dev. Aus. [dī.] 1. An iron shap like the letter D. See Copse,  $sb.^{2}$ 1. An iron shaped

w Som 1 Such an iron is used in cart-harness to connect the leather of the breeching with the chains. Called also a D-copse. [Aus. MacNab proceeded to strap a coarse blue blanket for him on the 'dees' at the saddle-bow, Nicols Wild Life(1887) I. ii ]

2. Comp. Dee-lock, a very common, cheap kind of

padlock, used for gates, &c.

w.Som. It is a simple piece of iron in the shape of letter D, having a joint at one angle and a screw working in a short pipe at

DEE, sb.<sup>2</sup> e.An.<sup>1</sup> pl. dees or dece. A die.

A sportsman having got into a party of black-legs at Newmarket, who meant to pigeon him, suddenly exclaimed: 'Hye, hye, here's a dee with tew douces!'

DEE, DEEAL, DEEAM, see Day, Dey, Dole, sb.1, Dame. DEEASE, DEEAZE, see Daze, v.

DEEASE, DEEAZE, see Daze, v.

DEECE, DEECH, see Deas, Ditch, v.²

DEED, sb. and int. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lan. I.Ma.

Also Hrf. and Amer. [dīd.] 1. sb. Doings, proceedings, either good or bad; 'goings-on'; also, a state of being.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) n.Yks. Sha maad sich deed as ye niver heard tell, Munby Verses (1865) 60; n.Yks.¹ 'Went deed,' great stir or excitement, n.Yks.² 'Heie's bonny deed,' great to do.

ne.Yks.¹ Sike deed as nivver was. e.Yks. Marshall Riv. Econ.

(1788); e.Yks.¹ Sike deed as Ah nivver see'd i my boan [born]

days m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. He had better deed after he gat his wage days m.Yks. W.Yks. He had better deed after he gat his wage risen (S.P.U.); w.Yks. Lan. Here's gey rough deed amang 'em, Waugh Rambles in Lake Cy. (1861) 146; Lan. e.Lan. Good deed, 'bad deed,' 'rare deed,' are popular phrases signifying various conditions of existence.

2. Comp. Deed-doer, the performer of any act; in a bad

sense, the perpetrator.

Sc. Captain Arnot... was ordered down to Fyvie,... but the deed doer was fled, Spalding Hist Sc (1792) I 272 (Jam.).

3. Phr. By (or upo') my deed, used in strong asseveration,

surely, certainly.

Bnff. By my deed I'll come an' meet wi' thee, Taylor Poems (1787) 172. Abd. (JAM.)
4. int. An exclamation of confirmation or interrogation.

Also Deeds!

Sc. Deeds I [aye], my doo! Scotch Haggis, 162. ne.Sc. Is that really the case?—'Deed is't, Grant Keckleton, 63. Abd. 'Deed Peter, it's aboot daar aneuch, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) vi. Per. 'Deed, Tom, ye're right, Sandy Scott (1897) 37. w.Sc. I had just time to reply 'Deed's I, my doo,' Carrick Land (1835) 284.

Fif. Though deed I felt lanely, Robertson Provost (1894) 12. e Fif. Deed, if it daur be said, she's a drucken body, Latto Tam Bodhm (1864) 11. Sig. For deed, . . . the folks to-day Are but a fickle race, Towers Poems (1885) 91. Dmb. Deed do I, mistress, Cross Disruption (1844) 1 Rnf. Deed, wife, we had talk—pleasant talk, Gilmour Pen Fik (1873) 12. Ayr. Deed, ye may weel shake your head, Galt Lards (1826) vi. Lnk. Deed I could not do less, Black Falls of Clyde (1806) 107. Wgt. Have you a wrife?—Deed no, Sir, Fraser Wigtown (1877) 296. Nhb. 1 Deed will an not I 'Deed' is used so emphatically as to express more than will aa not! 'Deed' is used so emphatically as to express more than a mere shortening of 'indeed.' I.Ma. 'Deed they've got to be out in all weathers, Brown *Doctor* (1887) 195. Hrf.<sup>2</sup> 'Deed if I know 5. Phr. Deed and doubles, a strong asseveration: verily,

Uls. Deed an' doubles, a'll bear it no longer, Uls. Jrn. Arch (1853-62) VI. 41. [Amer. An affirmation heard among children and illiterate women, Dial. Notes (1896) I. 386.]

DEED, see Dead, adj, Die, v.
DEEDLE, sb. Sc. [dī dl.] Mortal injury or sickness; death. See Dead, sb<sup>2</sup>

Rnf. Is our maister no coming awa' frae thae gipsy lassies yet? They will cost him his deedle, I doot, Fraser Chimes (1853) 28.

DEEDLE, v. Sc. [dī'dl.] 1. To dandle, as one does

DEEDLE, v. Sc. [dī'dl.] 1. To can infant. Fif. (JAM.) See Doodle, v.

Hence Deedley-dumplin', sb. a term of endearment. Kcb. Bless its wee bonny rosy face! It's mammie's deedley-dumplin', Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 143.

dumplin', Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 143.

2. To train an infant. (Jam. Suppl.)

3. To sing in a low key; to croon over an air without the words of the song; gen. in phr. to deedle and sing.

Sc. Chambers Pop. Rhymes (1870) 322. Fif Deedle denotes an intermediate key between cruning or humming, and lilting, which signifies lively singing (Jam.).

Hence (1) Deedle-doodle, sb. a meaningless song, or headly alread when the conditions are recorded.

badly-played tune; (2) Deedle linkum dodie, phr., words used in singing to children.

(1) Sc. A meaningless lilt, rhyme, or song, run over in nurse fashion, is called a deedle-doodle; so also is a badly played tune on a flute, violin, or other instrument (Jam. Suppl.). (2) Sc. Deedle linkum dodie! We've gotten drucken Davie's wife, The smith of Tullibody, Chambers Pop. Rhymes (1870) 322.

DEEDLE, see Diddle, v. 1

DEEDLESS, adj. Yks. [dī'dləs.] Helpless, spiritless,

n.Yks.1; n.Yks.2 'There was deedless deed,' no activity dis-

DEEDY, adj. Sc. Yks. Nhp. Oxf. Brks. Mid. Hmp. Sus. Wil. Dor. Also written deedie Fif. [di di.] Full of activity; industrious, painstaking, earnest. Also used as adv. See Deed, sb.

as adv. See Deed, sb.

Abd. The swift, deep, deedie water, MacDonald Alec Forbes Abd. The swift, deep, deedie water, Macdonald Alec Forbes (1876). Yks. I was deedy over my book one day, Fetherston Yks Farmer, Pref. n.Yks.² 'A deedy body,' a practical person; an industrious worker. m.Yks.¹ Nhp.¹ You're like the Welchman's cow, little and deedy. Oxf.¹ Said of a person who is very handy, and thinks for herself. 'She is a very good girl, but she isn't deedy,' is an ordinary character with a servant. Brks (Coll. L.L.B.); He be a main deedy little chap (M.J.B.); Gl. (1852); Judge. What sort of little girl is this last witness? She. She's a very deedy little maid. Judge Did you say greedy? She No, main deedy, my lord (AS); Brks.¹ Us was deedy at ut all daay. Sus.¹ Hmp. I've looked all over 'ere deedy an' I can't find it (W.H.E.), Holloway; Hmp.¹ Wil. (W.H.E.); Wil¹ What bist looking so deedy at? Dor. Don't ye look so deedy! Hardy Jude (1895) 14.

Hence Deedily, adv. earnestly, intently, diligently. Brks. If you look deedily enough you'll find it (M.J.B.); Brks.¹ A looked at I maain deedily as though a had zummit to zaay

Brks. If you look deedily enough you'll find it (M.J.B.); Brks. A looked at I maam deedily as though a had zummit to zaay w.Mid. He was poring deedily over the old book (W.P.M.). Sus. 'Belike de wust an't wol be forbye, I allow,' ses de doctor rite deedily, Jackson Southward Ho (1894) I. 251; Sus. You was talking so deedily that I didn't like to interrupt you. w.Sus. A woman who had been searching for a needle told my daughter she had to look for it very deedily (G.A.W.). Hmp. (W.H.E.); Hmp. Applies to anything done with a profound and plodding attention, or an action which engrosses all the powers of the mind and body. Wil. (W.H.E.), w.Cy. (Hall.) Dor. She looked deedily into his face, Harny Jude (1895) 476.

[In a messenger sent is required . . . that he be speedy.

[In a messenger sent is required ... that he be speedy,

that he be heedy, and, as we say, that he be deedy, Adams Lycanthropy (1615) 7 (Dav.); Most deedily occupied about her spectacles, J. Austen Emma (1815) II. x.]

DEEF, see Deaf.

DEE-GEE, sb. Obs. Wil. The name of a kind of dance. Wil. Our old nurse taught it us as children; mostly performed by moving sideways and knocking the feet together.

DEEGLE, sb. and v. s.Chs. [dī'gl.] 1. sb. A stolen marble; see below. Cf. dogle.

Marole; see below. CI. dogle.

When two or three games of marbles are going on in the same playground, there is frequently an opportunity for those engaged in one game to take marbles belonging to the others. The latter will then claim back their lost property as 'deegles,' while the former may insist that the particular marbles identified by the claimants are not 'deegles' but 'dogles,' i. e their own marbles marbles near not game.

Not met with outside the Chalmond less, which is the chalmond less in the control of the chalmond less in the control of the chalmond less. marbles pure and simple. Not met with outside the Cholmondeley

strict
2. v. To purloin; a word used by boys.

DEEGHT, see Dight, v.

DEEK, v. Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] To spy out, descry.

Lnk. 'I deekit him,' I descried him (JAM.).

[This is a Rommany word; cp. dick (dīk), to look, see, LELAND Eng. Gipsy Songs (1875) Gl.]

Leland Eng. Gipsy Songs (1875) Gl.]

DEEK, DEEL, see Dike, sb., Devil.

DEEM, v. Sc. Yks. [dim.] To give judgement, order payment condemn; to judge, estimate, consider.

Sc. 'Ill deem'd half hang'd,' a man that is vehemently suspected will soon be found guilty, Kelly Prov. (1721); 'Deem warily, ye wat na' wha wites your sel,' judge cautiously, you know not who blames yourself, Grose (1790) MS. add. (C) w.Yks. I deemed ye so, Snowden Web Weaver (1896) 145; He wor deemed ta pay soa mitch a wik to support t'wife an' barn, Clayton's Ann. (1878) 30; (S.PU); w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> I had eleven pounds to pay, and they put me in the County Court, and deemed me ros a month; w.Yks.<sup>3</sup>

Hence Deemer, sb. one who judges, or forms an estimate

Hence Deemer, sb. one who judges, or forms an estimate

of the conduct of another.

Sc. Ill doers, ill deemers, Kelly Prov. (1721) 176.

[OE. dēman, to judge.]

DEEM, DEEMAS, DEEMIS, see Dame, Dooms.
DEEMSTER, sb. Sc. I.Ma. Also in form dempster Sc.
[dīmstər, demstər.] 1. A judge.

n Sc Ye'll no die as lang's he's your dempster, Prov (Jam.)

I.Ma. Grose (1790) MS add (C)

2. Obs. The officer of a court who pronounced doom

or sentence definitively, as directed by the clerk or judge. See Doomster.

Sc. The Doomster or Dempster, was at that time an officer of the Court of Justiciary, whose duty it was to proclaim formally the extreme sentence of the law on the pusoner at the bar, Thomson Cloud of Witnesses (1714) 135, ed. 1871; [To] create clerks sergeants, dempsters, and all other members of court needful, Wodrow Ch. Hist (1721) II 52, ed. 1828; They, by the mouth of William Auld, dempster of the said court, decerned and adjudged the said James Learmont to be taken to the Grassmarket of Ediphyrich. market of Edinburgh... and there to have his head severed from his body, 10 479; As the repetition of the sentence after the judge has been of late years discontinued, the office of Dempster in the court is also laid aside (JAM.).

3. The title of each of the two justices of the Isle of Man, one of whom exercises jurisdiction over the northern, the other over that of the southern, portion of the island, chosen by the inhabitants themselves to decide causes.

I.Ma. Deemsters or demsters are a kind of judges in the Isle of Man, who, without process writings or any charge, decide all controversies there, and they are chosen from among themselves, Controversies there, and they are chosen from among themselves, Cowel Law Dict. (1708) (Jam.); One of the dempsters at the time, Scott Peveril (1823) xv; The Deemster is always a Manxman, Caine Deemster (1889) 20; (K)

[1. ME. demestre (dempster), a judge (Cursor M.). See Deem, v.]

DEEN, v. Irel. To dress, Cf. don.
Wxf. Deen theezil, dress thyself.
DEEN, see Dean, sb. Dien, Doon, adv.
DEE-NETTLE, DEENIN, see Dea-nettle, Dienen.

DEEP, adj and sb. In gen. dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms deeap e.Yks.<sup>1</sup>; dep Hrf.<sup>2</sup>; dip

1. adj. Far advanced Shr.12 Glo.1 [dīp, diap, dep, dip.]

(in time), late.

w.Yks <sup>2</sup> A man said of a bird whose eggs were far advanced in hatching, 'She's deep a sitting' Lan. An' turnin' carts an' things o'eri' th' deep neettime, Harland & Wilkinson Fik-Lore (1867) 62.

Hence Deep-sitten, pp said of eggs in which the young birds are almost ready to hatch out.

Nhb.1 She hes fower eggs deep-sitten. n.Yks. Also black-sitten

(I.W.); n.Yks 2

2. Fig. Clever, cunning, crafty. In gen. colloq. use.

Nhb. She's as dip as the deevil, or ony draw-well, Robson Bands

Tyne (1849) 107. n.Yks. (I.W) e.Yks. A sharp, unscrupulous

practitioner in law is said to be a deeap-un' w.Yks. As deep as a tailor's thimble, Prov. [a tailor's thimble has no bottom] (S K C).

Lan. Joe was 'deep, and never let on what he got them for,' BANKS Lan. Joe was 'deep, and never let on what he got them for,' BANKS Manch. Man (1876) xxxvi. n.Lin.¹ As deep as a well Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ He'll be too deep for you, if you don't mind Shr¹; Shr² He's too dip a hand to mak anythin' on. Hrf², Glo.¹, Oxf.¹, Brks¹, Hnt (T P F.), Nrf. (C.H), w Som.¹ Cor. He es a deep chap, and wud git on, Higham Dial (1866) 17.

Hence Deep-drauchtit, adj. designing, artful, crafty.

Sc. (JAM.)

3. Phr. (I) As deep as Garlick, (2) — as Garratt, (3) — as Garrack, (4) — as Garry, (5) — as the North, (6) — as the North Star, (7) — as Wilkes, common expressions signifying intensified deepness or cunning.

(1) w Som. 1 Deep-s gaa rlik (2) Pem. N. & Q. (1856) and S.

(1) w Som.¹ Deep-s gaa rlik (2) Pem. N. & Q. (1856) 2nd S. ii. 307. (3) п.Lin.¹, Shr.² Сот. HAZLITT Prov. (1882) in NORTHALL Wd-bk. (4) War.², Glo. tb. (5) Shr¹ (6) Shr.² Pem. N. & Q (1856) 2nd S ii. 307 (7) п.Lin.¹, Nhp.¹

4. sb. Depth, deepness.
w.Som. A farmer asking me to have a new well dug for him, said, 'Tidn vor the deep you must go down, vor to come to the water.' Dev. Tidn no deep down to the water here, Reports Provinc. (1886) 04.

5. The channel, or deepest part of a river.

Sc. At the Ford-dike the deep or channel of the river is upon the

Seaton side, Strate Leslie of Pows, 119 (Jam).

6. That part of a mine where the coal or ironstone strikes below the general level of the work. Also in comp. Deep-end. Shr. 12

[4. Every good housbande hath his barleye-falowe well dounged, and lyenge rygged all the depe and colde of wynter, Fitzherbert Husb. (1534) 22.]

DEEPING, sb. Sc. Also Nrf. Sus. Also written deepin Ayr. In form depening Nrf. [dīpin, de pin, de penin.]

1. A breadth of a fishing-net.

Ayr. (JAM.) Nrf. The nets used by the Yarmouth herring-busses were made in breadths of six feet. The necessary depth was was a deepening, N. & Q. (1850) 1st S. i 326. Sus. The word 'deeping' occurs in the will of John Poole of Brighthelmston (Brighton) dated 1615 (F.E.S.). obtained by sewing together successive breadths, and each breadth

2. Comp. Deepin-workers, net-weavers. Ayr. (JAM)

2. Comp. Deepin-workers, net-weavers. Ayr. (JAM)
DEEPNESS, sb. Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lin. Wor.
Shr. Hrf. Glo. Som. Also in forms decapness e.Yks.¹;
dipness w.Yks.¹ Shr.¹² [dī-p-, di-p-, di-pn-s.] 1. Depth.
Sc. (A.W), N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ The well's nee dipness. Dur.¹,
Cum.¹, n Yks.² e.Yks.¹ MS. add. (T.H.) w Yks.¹ Mack a dub a
gay dipness, ii. 292; w.Yks.⁵ n.Lin¹ Noane o' them wells is
moore then nine or ten foot e' deepness. w.Som.¹ The deepness
o' the water do bide iist about the same all the year round. o' the water do bide jist about the same all the year round.

2. Fig. Cunning, craft, slyness. See Deep, adj. 2. w.Yks. (J.W.) n.Lin¹ For deepness he passes ony body I iver heard tell on. s.Wor.¹ Shr.¹ Ow yo' cropen off to the wakes athout sayın' ever a word; I'll remember yo' fur yore dipness, Shr.², Hrf.², Glo. (A.B.), Glo.¹ w.Som.¹ Yùe núv ur dúd-n zee dhu fuul ur oa un vur deep mess [You never saw his equal for craft].

[1. Then hadden not depnesse of erthe, Wyclif (1388)

Matt. x111. 5. OE. deopnes.]

DEEPOOPERIT, pp. Sh.I. Applied to one in a state of imbecility, mentally or bodily; worn out, 'failed.'
Sh.I. A very common expression as applied to bodily frailty (K.I.). S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>

DEEP-SEA, sb. Sc. Used attrib.: of or belonging to the deep sea. (1) Deep-sea Buckie, the Murex corneus; (2) — Crab, the Cancer araneus.

Sc (1) Long Wilk, vulgarly called Deep Sea Buckie, Arbuthnot

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Fishes, 33 (Jam) (2) Spider Crab, vulgarly call Deep Sea Crab,

*ib.* 30. **DEEPTH**, *sb.* nw.Dev.<sup>1</sup> [dīpþ.] Craft, subtlety. Cf

deep, deepness

DEER, sb. Sc. Lin. Lei. Nrf. Sus. Hmp. I.W. [dīr, dier, die(r)] 1. In comb. in plant-names: (1) Deer's-foot grass, Agroshs setacea; (2) Deer- or Deer's-hair, coarse, pointed grass, Scirpus caespitosus, (3) Deer's-milk,

the wood-spurge, Euphorbia amygdaloides.

(1) I.W. (2) Sc The spreat and the deer-hair ne'er shall grow, Scott Ministrelsy (1802) IV 257, ed. 1848. n Dmf. Garden Wk. (1896) exiv 112. Nhb. From its tufts of slender stems looking like coarse hair (B. & H), Nhb. (3) Hmp. So called from the white liquid which exudes from its stalks when plucked, Wise New Forest (1886) exit. Hmg.

(1883) 281; Hmp.<sup>1</sup>
2. Comp. Deer-leap, a certain space of land beyond the boundary fence, allowed to the lord of a manor.

Lin. At an inclosure of a parish, under Act of Parliament, about forty years since, the proprietor claimed an allotment in lieu of a deer's leap,  $N. & Q. \ (1852) \ \text{ist S. vi} \ 352$  Lei. In some instances the claim extends from the boundary hedge of one lordship to the extent of twenty-one feet over the land of the adjoining lordship; it is here understood to represent a deer's leap, and is said to have been given with the original grant of the manor, in order to secure to the lord a right to take the deer he happened to shoot when in the act of leaping from his domain into his neighbour's manor, ib. v 620 Sus. A space extending eight feet six inches in width outside of the boundary-fences. Here it is gen. understood to be a space left on the outside of the boundary, to enable the proprietor to repair his fences without trespassing on his neighbour's lands,

DEER, DEERE, see Dare, v.3, Dere.

DEES, sb. Sus. Also written deese e.Sus. [dīs] A

place where herrings are dried.

Sus. 12 e.Sus. A place in which herrings are dried; now more gen called a 'herring hang,' from the fish being hanged on sticks to dry, Holloway.

DEESHT, see Disht.

DEESHY.DOSHY, adj. Irel. Very small. s.Ir. Croker Leg (1862) 107, Quite common (PW.J.). DEESTER, sb. Sc. [dīstər.] A doer, promoter, agent. Cf. doer.

Abd. He's been ane o' the heid deesters, ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb (1871) x111. Per. (G W.)

[Dee (for do) +-ster (as in backster, q.v.).

DEET, see Die, v., Dight, v., Do, v.

DEETH, see Death.

DEETING, sb. n.Cy. (Hall.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A yard of cotton.

DEETING, prp. Lan. Smearing, plastering the stove

of the oven's mouth to keep in the heat. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

DEEVE, see Deaf, Deave, Dive, v.

DEFAUT, sb. w.Som. [difqə t.] Fault, defect. Nıf you vınd any defaut I'll be bound to make it good.

[The people roos up-on him on a night For his defaute, CHAUCER C.T. B. 3718. Fr. defaut, fault, defect (Cotgr.).]

DEFEAT, pp. Obs. Sc. Also in forms defait(e Sc.; defett Abd. (JAM.) Exhausted from the effects of sickness or fatigue. ness or fatigue.

Sc. He said he was defeat wi' travel a' the night afore, Scott Guy M. (1815) xxx11; She got sic a load o' cauld at that ball, ... an' a' defaite thegither, Saxon and Gael (1814) I. 96 (JAM.). Abd.

[And of him-self imagined he ofte To ben defet, and pale, Chaucer Tr. & Cr. v. 618. OF. defet, 'aneanti' (La Curne, s.v. Deffaire).]

DEFENCE, sb. Obs. Sc. Confidence from the possession of the means of defence.

And Learn put the utmost defence in your skill. Property Sc.

Abd I can put the utmost defence in your skill, Ruddiman Sc. Parish (1828) 188, ed. 1889.

DEFEND, v. Sc. To ward off, keep off.

n.Sc. They commonly speak of 'defending a stroke' (Jam).

Abd. The best o' claith... Defended cauld an' cravin' baith, Cock

Strains (1810) II. 114.
[Of Scotland the wer wall... Our fais force to defend, The Howlat (c. 1447) 383, in Sc. Allit. Poems (1897) 60. Lat. defendere, to keep off.]

DEFENN, sb. Bnff.1 Dirt.

DEFETT, DEFFE, see Defeat, Deft.

**DEFICIENT**, sb. Glo. In phr. in deficient of, in place of, instead of. (W.H.C.); Glo.<sup>1</sup>

DEFORCE, v. Sc. To treat with violence, as to take anything out of the possession of another by forcible means; to hinder an officer in the execution of his duty.

means; to hinder an officer in the execution of his duty.

Sc. The herald was evil entreated in the execution of his summons, and was manifestly deforced, and his letters riven, Pitscottie Chron. Sc. (ed. 1768) 137 (Jam.); I have no quarrel with you,—but if you interrupt me in my duty, I will break the wand of peace, and declare myself deforced, Scott Antiquary (1816) xlii.

Hence Deforcement, sb. the action of forcibly preventing an officer of the law from doing his duty.

w.Sc. Two aged women, tried at Stornoway for deforcement of a sheriff's officer, N. Brit. Dy. Mail (Aug. 5, 1884) 4.

DEFORM sb. Sc. A deformed person.

DEFORM, sb. Sc. A deformed person.

Fif. Go, hie thee homeward, thou deform, Tennant Auster (1812) 110, ed 1871.

[Other seuen oxen . . . defourme and leene, Wyclif (1382) Gen. xli. 19. Lat. deforms, deformed]

DEFT, adj. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lei. In form deffe Lei. (K.) [deft.] 1. Quiet, silent.

Lakel. Penrih Obs (Dec. 28, 1897). Cum <sup>12</sup>

Hence Deftly, adv. lightly, gently, softly, silently.

n.Cy Grose (1790); N Cy. Cum. Aw heard a jeyke at window pane, An deftly went to see, Richardson Talk (1886) 1st S 11; Cum. <sup>2</sup> Wm. To any that reach a thing likely to fall they say, 'Deftly, deftly' (K.). Yks. (K.) n.Yks. Gang deftly, Nan, And mack as little din as e'er thou can, Meriton Praise Ale (1684) 1 253; n.Yks. <sup>3</sup>, w.Yks. <sup>1</sup> l 253; n.Yks.3, w.Yks.1

2. Pretty, neat. Also used ironically.

2. Pretty, neat. Also used ironically.

n.Cy. Skinner (1671); N.Cy¹ Cum., Wm Nicolson (1677)

Trans R Soc Lit (1868) IX. Cum.¹ Yks. (K.) n.Yks. Wally, wally, here's a deft tinye cawfe, Meriton Praise Ale (1684) I. 17,

n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² 'It was a deft sight,' ironically speaking, an extraordinary appearance, something ludicrous. Deftest, the most selectione of the lot; n.Yks.² e.Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ (1788)

w.Yks Hutton Tour to Caves (1781); Lucas Stud. Nadardale (c. 1882) 246; w.Yks.¹ Lan. Thornber Hist. Blackpool (1837)

107. Lei. 'A pretty deffe man,' a spruce fellow (K.).

3. Of quantity: ample

3. Of quantity: ample.

m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. We've hed a gay deft bit o' sno', Blackah Poems (1867) 21; Lucas Stud Nidderdale (c 1882) 246.

[1. ME. daffte, quiet (Ormulum), OE. (ge) defte, (ge) dæfte, mild, gentle.

2. Deft [neat], nutidus, pulcher, Coles (1679).]

DEFTLY, adv. Yks. [deftli.] Well in health, hearty.

w.Yks How isto?—Deftly as out, Farmer Giles (1834) 5; (J W.)

DEFTNESS, sb. n.Yks.² [deftnəs.] Understanding, acuteness. acuteness.

DEFY, v. w.Som.1 [difai:.] To repudiate, to set at

After the calling of banns in a church, a man stood up and proclaimed. Aay deenaa y ut un deefaa y ut, dh-uum un-z muy n' [I deny it and defy it, the woman is mine!]

[I defye the seurtee and the bond, Chaucer C.T. A. 1604.

OFr. deffier (se), 'se revolter' (LA CURNE).]
DEG, v., sb. and adv. Sc. [deg.] 1. v. To strike with a sharp-pointed weapon.

Ayr., Luk. 'Deg the knife into the buird,' strike the knife into

the table (JAM.).

Hence Degger, sb. one who 'degs.' (ib.)

2. To pierce with small holes or indentations by means of a sharp-pointed instrument. Ayr, Lnk. (Jam.)

3. sb. A stroke or sharp blow; also, the hole or inden-

3. So. A stroke or snarp blow; also, the note or indentation produced by a pointed instrument.
Ayr., Lnk. Winterton, when he lay down, gave him a deg with his elbow, R. Gilhaise, I. 127 (Jam.).
4. Used as adv.; cf. 'slap,' 'bang.'
w.Sc. I thocht I could see the swurds sometimes come deg against the tender shanks of the leddies [in dancing], Carrick Lard of Lording (1802) 282. Logan (1835) 281.

DEG, see Dag, sb.23, Dic(k, num. adj., Dig. DEGESS, sb. w.Som. Digestion. The thing o't is, he's so bad in his [dee ja [ME. digest, digestion (TREVISA) (NE.D.).] DEG(G, v. and sb. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. leg.]

1. v. To sprinkle water upon anything; to

bedew, moisten, soak. Cf. dag, v.¹

n.Cy. (K.); Grose (1790); N Cy.¹

Lakel. Ellwood (1895).

Cum Ferguson Northmen (1856) 175 Wm. Betty degged her cleeas et she hed oot et top et girs, Spec. Dial (1865) 4. n Yks¹²

ne.Yks¹ Fetch a sup o watther ti degg them cleeas wi w.Yks. Mah heead is degged wi' dew, Littledale Crav Sng Sol. (1859) v. 2; Ah'm fair degg'd to th' skin (J.T); Hutton Tour to Caves (1781); Willan List Wds (1811); w.Yks. 18, w.Yks. 5 Come, gehr agaate an' sweep that floor, an' mind an' deg it weel first. agaate an sweep that hoor, an mind an deg it weel hist. Lan. Till deg'd and damp and wet it gat, Harland & Wilkinson Flk-Lore (1876) 60; She is degd all over (E.F.); Lan 1, m.Lan 1, ne Lan 1, e Lan.1, m.Lan.2 Chs.1; Chs.3 To deg clothes is to sprinkle them with water before ironing.

Hence (1) Degger, sb. a familiar term applied to a man watering with a can; (2) Degging, vbl. sb. the act of sprinkling with water; (3) Degging-can, sb. a watering-pot; (4) -cart, a water-cart; (5) -pot, in weaving: a pot that holds water and a broom to 'deg' or sprinkle the cloth.

(1) Lan. He were co'd Degger fro a thrick he had o' dampin his

(1) Lan. He were co'd Degger fro a thrick he had o' dampin his shop floor wi a waytherin can, Clegg Sketches (1895) 335 (2) WYks¹; w.Yks⁵ Sprinkling linen previous to ironing it Lan. They'll o hev a jet i' ther hands . . . an' give 'em a good deggin' to freshen 'em up a bit, Accimpton Obs. (Feb. 2, 1895) 3. m.Lan¹ (3) Lakel. Penrith Obs. (Dec 28, 1897). w.Yks. Aw'll goa an deg mi garden wi th' deggin-can (D L); Leeds Merc. Suppl (Oct. 1, 1892). Lan. He could always foretell when the 'deggin can' was going to be used, Brierley Irkdale (1868) 34; Gaskell Lectures Dial. (1854) 28 Chs.¹³ (4) Lan. Like a fairy fountain or a degging-cart, Clegg Sketches (1895) 308 (5) Chs¹ 413.

2. To drizzle with rain. See Dag, v¹ 6. w.Yks. It's not come much rain yet, but it keeps degging (F.P.T).

w.Yks. It's not come much rain yet, but it keeps degging (F.P.T).

w.Yks. It's not come much rain yet, but it keeps degging (F.P.1).
Hence Deggy, adj. drizzly, foggy.
n.Cy. (Hall.), n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> w.Yks. It's been a right deggy day
(F.P.T.); w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, ne.Lan.<sup>1</sup>
3. Of a sore: to run, ooze; to fester.
Cum.<sup>1</sup> To flow slowly like a moist ulcer or 'deggan saie.'
w.Yks. (W.A.S.)

A. b. Damp, moisture is a drop of water.

4. sb. Damp, moisture; a drop of water.

Lakel. Penrih Obs. (Dec. 28, 1897). w.Yks. Common (MF).

[1. Norw. dial. deggja, to besprinkle, bedew (AASEN) ON. døggva]

DEG(G)-BOUND, ppl. adj Obs. n.Cy. Yks. In form

beck(G)-BOUND, ppl. aaj Oos. n.Cy. Yks. In form bowed w.Yks.¹ Of cattle . swollen.
n.Cy. Grose (1790). Yks. (K.) n.Yks. Our bull-segg's pussom'd, hee's deg-bownd, Meriton Praise Ale (1684) l. 131. w.Yks.¹

DEGGER, DEI, see Dagger, int, Day, Dey.
DEIB, v. Sh.I. To dip frequently in water as a seabird does its bill; to be constantly plying the occupation of fishing. (K.I.); S. & Ork.¹

DEID see Dead adi and sh²²

DEID, see Dead, adj. and sb. 12 DEIGH, v. Sc. Also written dech. [Not known to our correspondents] Of turfs: to build.

Fif. Ye're deighin your toors (Jam.).

DEIGHLE, sb. Sc. [de-xl.] A simpleton.

Ayr. A pridefu' gaste o' a body, but a wee deighle o' a puddock hoved up wi its ain concate, Service Notandums (1890) 26.

DEIGHTLE, DEIGN, see Daytal, Dean, sb.<sup>2</sup>
DEIL, DEIR, DEIS, see Devil, Dare, v.<sup>2</sup>, Dere, Deas.
DEITH, DEIVE, see Death, sb., Deave.
DEJECT, v. w.Som.<sup>1</sup> To project; to lean.
Dhik dhae ur dhae ur deejak's een wurdz [That one there pro-

jects inwards

DEJEUNE, sb. Sc. Breakfast. See Disjune.
Frf. After taking a dejeune, For whilk we paid a double croun,
SANDS Poems (1833) 125. [After the dejeune at Mrs. Hunter's,
DICKENS Puckwick (1837) xviii.]

[Take a dejeune of muskadel and eggs, Jonson New Inn (1630) III. i, ed. Cunningham, II. 364.]

DEK, DEKE, see Dic(k, num. adj., Dike, sb.

DEKKIR, v. Sh.I. To toil, to labour hard. S. & Ork.¹

DEL, conj. Wxf.¹ Until.

DEL, DEL, see Dell, Deal, sb.²

DELATE, v. Sc. Also written dilate (JAM.). [dilēt]

To accuse judicially before a court: to inform against To accuse judicially before a court; to inform against Sc. Corsack was soon delated by the curate for noncomformity, Wodrow Ch. Hist. (1721) II. 50, ed 1828; Scoticisms (1787) 28

Abd. Certain neighbours were delated to appear before the Session. ALEXANDER N Rural Life (1877) 17 Ayr. They maun be delated before the session, Johnston Kilmallie (1891) I 155; He spak o' her being delatit and syne wirried at a stake, Service Notandums (1890) 104

Hence (1) Delation, sb. an accusation; (2) Delator, sb.

an informer, accuser.

(1) Sc. Thir persons had power . . . to meet, set and cognosce (1) Sc. Init persons had power... to meet, see and cognosce Mr. Andrew Logie... upon a delation given in against him to the said committee, Spalding Hist Sc. (1792) II 91 (Jam). (2) Sc It is manifest, that they were delators of Christ to Pilate, Rollocke Let. on Pass. (1616) 52 (tb.).

DELAVERLY, adv. Bnff. Continuously. Cf. deliverly. It dang on sax ooks delaverly on iver uppalt or dewalt.

[The same word as ME. delavily, in an overflowing manner. par followis out of fresche wyne feetles to manner. par follows out of fresche wyne feetles to mete, So largely & so delauyly of licoure, Wars Alex. (c. 1450) 1351. Cp. ME. deslavee, unrestrained. The deslavee appetyt of etynge, Chaucer C.T. 1834. OFr. deslaveement, 'a la manière d'un grand lavage' (Godefroy) DELBORD, sb. Cor. 12 [de Ibad.] The fish nurse-

DELBORD, sb. Cor. 12 [delbad.]

hound, Squalus canicula.

DELE, DELEEGHTSOME, see Deal, sb 1, Delightsome. DELEER, v. Sc. Also written deler, delier, delir (JAM.); dileer. [dilī r, diliə r.] To intoxicate, to render 'delirious' delirious.'

Edb The whisk's [whisky] been in my pate, and that's delecr't

me, LIDDLE Poems (1821) 219.

Hence (1) Delegrit, pp. gone mad, out of one's senses;

(2) Deliritness, sb. madness.

(1) Sc. 'The woman is delecrit,' said Captain MacTurk, Scott St. Ronan (1824) xii. Fif. He gript it like a man delicrit, Tennant Papistry (1827). Rnf. I'll say that ye're delecrit, Allan Poems (1836) 12. Ayr. The woman's delecrit, Galt Sir A Wylie (1822) Runs Halloween (1785) st 14. Lnk. There's some folk says he's gaun deleerit About his Bell, Watson Poems (1853) 10. Edb. Even they you rin agroun deler't, An' stops their fun, Liddle Poems (1821) 94. Dmf Ye'd say the same tae see them crawl, Baith like to gang delecrit, Quinn *Heather* (1863) 148. (2) Ayr. I won'er that my mother did na send word o' the nature of this delirietness

that my mother did na send word o' the nature of this delirietness o' Charlie, Galt Entail (1823) xl.

[Fr. delirer, to rave (Cotgr.).]

DELF, sb.¹ and v. Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Not. Lin. Lei. Wor. Nhp. Shr. e.An. Ken. Also written delph Sc. Yks. w.Yks. Lan. Stf. Lin. sw.Lin.¹ e An¹; and in form delft n.Lin.¹ Lei.¹ [delf.] 1. sb. An excavation; a cut at the back of an embankment, whence the earth has been obtained for forming the bank: the earth has been obtained for forming the bank; a railway-cutting. n.Lin. See Delve.

2. A stone-quarry; a pit from which ironstone has

been dug. w.Sc., Fif. (JAM.), N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ Yks. Gl. Lab (1894) w.Yks. To meet at a stone delf aback of the Lang Kirk, Snowden Web of Weaver (1896) 91; w.Yks.²²²⁴ Lan. (FRC.); Then we sat down by the fire with John Singleton, o' th' Delph, with whom I spent 2d, WALKDEN Diary (ed. 1866) 50. Chs.¹²³, Nhp.² Shr.¹ Obsol. The poor owd man missed the rack an' tumbled into the delf, an' tumb is graft bod!y. 'urt 'is-self badly

Hence (1) Delf-hole, sb. a quarry; (2) -house, sb a house adjoining a quarry; (3) -man, sb. a miner, a workman in

a stone-quarry.

a stone-quarty.

(1) w.Yks. Intul a delf-hoil cloise by, Pudsey Olm. (1886) 8, Ieeds Merc. Suppl. (Oct 1, 1892). (2) w.Yks. Sheffield Indep (1874); w.Yks. 2 (3) Lan. A big, powerful delphman . . . had partially won her heart, Neddy's Crishp. (1888) 6 s.Lan. N. & Q. (1871) 4th S vii. 73 3. A coal-pit.

s. Chs. U pùd'ın mai d ŭ dhŭ krùs'ız ŭz dhŭ laad'z brau't baak' frŭm dhŭ delf [A puddın' made o' the crusses (crusts) as the lads brought back from the delf] n Stf. (J.T.)

Hence Delf clothes, sb. pl. the working suit of a collier.

n.Stf. (J.T.)

4. A drain that has been delved; a ditch.

Lin. There are numerous drains and delphs connected with the rivers of Lincolnshire, Fishing Gazette (Sept. 14, 1889) 168, col. 2; Brookes Tracts Gl. n Lin. 1, sw Lin. 1, Shr. 2 e.An. Other lines (in Holland Fen) represent droves and delphs, from two feet in width

to one hundred, White E. Eng. (1865) I. 263, e.An. Cmb. In the year 976 Brithnoth caused Abbot's Delf to be cut. Suf. (H.J.L R); e.An. Dy Times (1892); Suf. Not common Hence Delf-hole, sb. a deep hole in the broads, over springy ground. c.An. 12

5. A pond n Lin 1 St n Lin 1 Shr 2 The name of a stagnant piece of water in the centie of the town of Brosely; it has probably been a spot from whence minerals were formerly obtained. Ken Holloway.

6. A sod or cut turf; a large space cut into turfs;

a peat-hag.

Buff. If a delph be cast up in a field that hath lien for the space of five or six years, wild cats will spring up of their own accord, App. Agric Surv. 42 (Jam), Briff. The twa o' thim keest a great big delf o' truffs. That lan's jist a delf o' weeds. w.Sc., Fif, Lnk.

(Jam)
7. The depth of a spade.
Not. They went one delf down (J.H.B). Lei I mean to dig a delft lower. War.<sup>3</sup>

8. v. With down or up: to cut mould, clay, &c., in large masses.

Bnff.1 Delf doon the bank in o' the hole.

[1. OE. (ge)delf, a digging, quarry, mine, trench, ditch. To bie stoonys hewid out of the delues, WYCLIF (1388) 2 Chron. XXXIV. II. 3. Any mine, delph of coale, MAN-

wood Lawes Forest (ed. 1615) xxiv, sec. 8.]

DELF, sb. Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Yks Lan. Lin. Also written delph n.Yks. w.Yks.; and in form delft Sc. w.Yks. [delf, delft.]

1. Earthenware, crockery. Also

used attrib.

Abd. Tin pitchers, delft mugs, and crystal jugs are indifferently called into use, ALEXANDER Am Flk (1875) 248, ed 1882 Frf. Like a dally drawn on delf Or china ware, Fit but to grace a cupboard shelf, Morison *Poems* (1790) 82. Fif. In a thousand bits the delf gaed a' ower the pavement, McLaren *Tibbie* (1894) 101 Rnf. Braw china cups and china flets, Wi' coarser ware o' tot Rnf. Braw china cups and china flets, Wi' coarser ware o' delf, Barr Poems (1861) 218 Ayr. Miche dealt in bowls and other shapes of delft, Hunter Studes (1870) 62. Lnk. My presses are weel stored wi' delf, A' colours 'maist but green, Thomson Musings (1881) 46. N Cy.¹, Dur ¹, w.Yks. (J T.)

Hence Delfin, adj made of earthenware.

Bwk. Ilke to see the dancin' lowe . . . Licht up the snaw-white

delfin ware That stands upon the bink, CALDER Sngs and Poems (1897) 160.

2. Comp. (1) Delf-case, (2) ledge, (3) -rack, a case or frame, fixed to the kitchen-wall to hold crockery; (4) -shop, a china-shop; (5) -ware, earthenware, crockery. (I) w.Yks. Shoo examined ivvery corner from t'top o' t'delf-case to t'chimley hoil, Pudscy Olm. (1889) 25; Ar delf-caise an cubbard hactly groans wi pieces a plate, Tom TreddleHovie Baurisla Aun. (1847) 38. w.Yks. 134, n Lin. 1 (2) w.Yks. 5 A large square wooden frame, fitted up on the kitchen wall, shelved, and furnished with

thick roller supports at intervals, within which the delf-ware is arranged in tasteful order. They are now very rarely made, but are still to be seen in many houses, and are generally of oak. (3) Dur. 1 n.Yks. The Yorkshire tykes call a dresser a delph-rack, Fetherston Snuggins Fam 3 ne.Yks. 1 In fairly common use. w.Yks. Very seldom seen now (WH); Obsol, Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Jan. 3, 1891). Lan. 1 (4) Lan. He was to call at an old-fashioned delf-shop in the town, Waugh Craig Din., 33. (5) Ayr. Wattle Dron was a dealer in crockery and delf-ware, Johnston Kilmalie (1891) I. 76. w.Yks. Sheffield Indep (1874). n.Lin.¹ [Du. Delf (now Delft), a town in Holland, named fr. the delf (delve) ditch, by which name the chief canal of the

town is still known.]

DELFIN, vbl. sb. w.Yks. [de·lfin.] A broad deep sort of trench or ditch where the earth has been dug out to raise roads or river or sea banks. (W.H.) See Delf, v. DELFOLLAN, DELFT, see Day-falling, Delf, sb.12

DELGIN, sb. Fif. (JAM.) Also written dalgan. The

stick used in binding sheaves.
[Gael. dealgan, a little pin or skewer, dim. of dealg,

a pin (M. & D.).]

DELICATE, adj. and sb. Sc. Yks. Dev. Cor. Also ritten delagat, dillagate Sc. (JAM.) [de likət] 1. adj. written delagat, dillagate Sc. (JAM.) [de·likət] In comb. Delicate Bess, (1) the red valerian, Centranthus ruber; (2) the plant Valeriana celtica.

(1) Dev. (B & H) (2) Dev. 4

2. Fine, pleasant.

Cor. Mornin, Old Zeb; how be 'ee, this dellicate day? 'Q.' Three Ships (1892) iv. ['Every one cannot live at Rotheras,' a delicate seat of the Bodmans in this county [Hrf], Ray Prov. (1678) 312.] 3. sb. A dainty, delicacy.

5. So. A dainty, deficacy.

Fif. The greatest dillagate ava' Was sandells fried wi' bacon,

MS. Poem (Jam.). Ayr. Keeping a covered table with rich
delicates, Dickson Writings (1660) I. 122, ed. 1845. w.Yks.

There were delicates of all sorts (C.C.R.).

[2. The sun broke out into a delicate warm day, WHITE Selborne (1789) xxiii, ed. 1851, 87; Where they much breed and haunt, I have observ'd The air is delicate, SHAKS. Macb. I. vi. 10. 3. Reflections... which add delicates to the feast of a good conscience, Steele Tailer (1710) No. 251.]

DELIGHTSOME, adj. Sc. Yks. Lin. Written deleghtsome n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>; also in form delichtsome Sc. [dili'tsəm, Sc. dili'xtsəm.] Delightful.

Lnk [He] drinks in lik delichtsome feature, While the bairns he

ee's wi' pride, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 32 n.Yks.2, m.Yks.1 n.Lin.1 I went on a trip wi' oor Robbud to Scarborough; it is a delightsum plaace.

[Ye shall be a delightsome land, BIBLE Mal. 11i. 12] DELIVERLY, adv. Sc. Freely, continuously.

delayerly.

Cai. A child is said to greet deliverly when it cries almost without

intermission (JAM.).

[The same word as ME. deliverly, lightly, quickly

(CHAUCER).]

DELIVERY DRIFT, sb. Nhb. Dur. A drift from low ground into a pit-shaft into which water is delivered from the pump.

Nhb. Called also off-take drift. Nhb., Dur. Greenwell Coal Tr.

Gl. (ed. 1888).

DELK, sb. e.An. Ken. [delk.] A small cavity or dent in the soil, or any surface that should be smooth; a dimple. See Dawk, sb.1

e.An.<sup>1</sup>, Nrf.<sup>1</sup> Ken. Holloway. [Cp. EFris. dolke, 'Grubchen, kleine Vertiefung' (Koolman).]

DELKIN, see Dulkin.

DELL, sb. Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also Hmp. Also written del n.Cy. w.Yks. [del.] 1. A little dale, a narrow valley.

Ayr. The woodcock haunts the lonely dells, Burns Now Westlin Winds, st. 2. Gall. So Douglas ordered a dismounted file to lead the young lads out into a dell, Crockett Moss-Hags (1895) xlvi. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy. Nhb. Still used. n.Yks. w.Yks. HUTTON Tour to Caves (1781).

2. Term in a boys' game: the goal. Cf. dale, sb. 3.
Abd. The cellar door was aye the meeting-place—The starting-point o' ilka game—the goal o' ilka race.... The hail at 'Shinty' and the dell at 'Hunty' and 'Kee how!' Cadenhead Flights

(1853) 192.

(1853) 192.
3. A low, hollow place; a pit. Hmp. Holloway.
[1. Pay pam dighte to be depe dellis, Auntyrs Arthure (c.1435) 6, in Sc. Allit. Poems (1897) 117. Cp. EFris. delle, 'Thal' (Koolman). 3. Thilke same unhappye ewe... Fell headlong into acdell, Spenser Sh. Kal. (1579) Mar. [Gl. a hole in the ground]. Cp. LG. delle, 'eine kleine Bodenvertiefung' (Bergmaus).]

DELLI. DELLI. see Delve. v. Deal. sb. 1

DEL(L, DELL, see Delve, v., Deal, sb.1

**DELLFIN**, sb. Glo. [de'lfin.] A low place, overgrown with underwood. See **Delf**, sb. 6.

Glo. GROSE (1790); Gl. (1851); BAYLIS Illus Dial. (1870); Glo.¹
DELLIT, sb. Yks. Lan. Also written delit Lan.;
dellert w.Yks.¹ [delit.] 1. Daylight, daybreak.
w.Yks.¹ There war a girt roak... at delleet, ii. 285. Lan. They're
as fawse too, an' as blint to th' dellit, Clegg Sketches (1895) 14;

e.Lan.1

2. Twilight, evening, dusk.

Lan. We'n come deawn agen to-art dellit, Brierley Traddlepin, vi; I did nah promise to come ogen till Setterdey neet, at dellit, Paul Bobbin Sequel (1819) 6 s.Lan. Bamford Dial. (1854).

DELLO, sb. Or.I. A small patch of cultivated ground. (S.A.S.); S. & Ork.¹

DELP, int. Shr.¹ [delp.] An exclamation used to express pity; a contraction of 'God help.'

DELPH. DELSEED, see Delf, sb.12, Deal, sb.2

**DELT,** v. Sc. [delt.] To treat with great care and attention; to caress, fondle. See Dalt,  $s\hat{v}$ ., Daut, v.

Ayr. Here have I been deltit noo for sax weeks and mair wi'my papers, Service Notandums (1890) 124.

Hence (1) Delting, ppl. adj. spoiling with kindness; (2) Deltit, ppl. adj. spoili with kindness.

(1) Elg. The delting look, the dawting arm, Couper Poetry (1804)
I. 167. (2) Mry., Bnff. (Jam) Abd. A deltit brat (1b.).

DELVE, v. and sb. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm.
Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Nhp. Shr. Hrf. Brks. Dev. Also in form del(1 S. & Ork. Abd. Wxf. [delv., del.] 1. v. To dig, turn up with a spade, esp. to dig a garden. Also

used fig. See Delf, sb.¹

Sc. Left Will to delve his last dwellings by himsell, Scott Antiquary (1816) xxiii. S. & Ork.¹ Abd. Gang on year aifter year plewin an' del'in', Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xliv. Frf. 'Ye juist wore them sometimes when ye was delvin,' broke in Jess,' BARRIE Thrums (1889) xv. Per. I would as soon howk taties wi my staff as delve in the Scriptures wanting a reference Bible, Sandy Scott (1897) 24. Fif. In a stroke o' the eye She delv'd down within her spicy jail again, Tennant Anster (1812) li. Sig. He'd delve their yard, or tend their coo, Towers Poems (1885) 173. Rnf. We'll delve our ain yard, Allan Poems (1836) 76. Ayr. She was delving to plant potatoes, Galt Ann Parish (1821) xviii. Lik. Delved his kail-yard in the sun, Murdoch Donc Lyne (1873) 74. Edb. Digging and delving away at the bit kail-yard, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) 11 Kcb. He maun toil An' delve, an' shake, an' prune, IRVING Fireside Sigs. (1872) 52. Wxf. Zim dellen harnothes, 86. n.Cy. Grose (1790). Nhb. He might he' delven the side piece. Dur. 1, e.Dur. 1 s.Dur. He's delved t'garden (J. E.D.). Cum. (E.W.P.) Wm. Gang an delve t'garden ower (B K.). n Yks. 12, m.Yks 1, w.Yks 25 Lan Somb'dy'll ha' to wayve an' delve, Brierley Marlocks (1867) 80 Chs. 13, Nhp. 2 Shr. 1 Let the childern alone, they bin on'y delvin' i' the on-dug groun' doin no 'arm; Shr. 2 Hrf. DUNCUMB Hist Hrf. (1804). Brks. 1 Dev. If Cadburye-castle and Dolbury-hill dolven were, All England might ploughe with a golden sheere, RAY Prov. (ed. 1813) 244.

Hence (1) Delver, sb. one who digs; a drainer; (2)

Delving, vbl. sb. digging; also used attrib.

(1) Sc My daddy's a delver of dykes, Herd Coll. Sngs. (1776)

II. 82. Ayr. Our gentry care as little For delvers, ditcheis an' sic cattle, Burns Twa Dogs (1786) 1 89; The delvers, spinsters, a' sit roun' The meikle kitchen table, Thom Amesments (1812) 38. Lakel. Pennth Obs (Dec 28, 1897). (2) Abd. Nae dellin' was deen, nae thrashin', nae ploughin', Guidman Inglismaill (1873) 42 e.Sc. Doing the delvin an' sic like i' the gardens, Setoun R. Urquhart (1896) xxvii. Fif. When the 'delvin'' time came, Saunders sent one of his men to dig the garden, Robertson Provost (1894) 167. Ayr. For gumlie dubs of your ain delvin, Burns To G Hamilton, st. 11. Lnk. Still must he labour 'mid hardship and care, At delving, at ploughing, Rodger Poems (1838) 101, ed. 1897. Lan. Richard Dickinson of the Cocklache came and took 20 falls of delving of me, at a 11 shillings, Walkden Diary (ed. 1866) 103.

at a 11 snillings, WALKDEN Diary (ed. 1866) 103.

2. To dig two spades' depth; to dig deep.

Lin. I asked an old neighbour whether a certain patch in my garden would not require delving before I could eradicate the weeds . . . He said, 'I don't think you need go so deep as that; digging will do.' 'What is delving but digging?' I asked. 'Why trenching, of course, digging deep,' was the reply, N. & Q. (1894) 8th S. v. 453 Shr.<sup>1</sup>

8. To doe in insert hide bury.

3. To dig in, insert, hide, bury.
Rnf. Just delve yer claws, and in a crack, His character, Ye can hae't battered on his back Ere he could stir, Fraser Chimes (1853)

4. Quarrying term: to split or 'rive' the flag-rock, ready for the 'fettler' or hewer, after it has been cut or separated from the solid by the 'getter.' w.Yks. (W.H.V.)

Hence Delver, sb. a quarryman. w.Yks. (GH); (W.H V.); Colliers and delvers, Pudsey Olm. (1878) 17; Eccles Leeds Alm. (1881) 15.

5. To indent or bruise a metal surface.

n.Cy GROSE (1790). n.Yks.<sup>12</sup> (1788), e.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, m.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> e.Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ.

6. To work hard, slave, drudge. Gen. with at.

Frf. As we delved up the twisting road between two fields, that leads to the farm of Little Rathie, BARRIE Licht (1888) xi. n. Yks. 1 He's allays delving at it, gan when ye will, n.Yks.2 'They're delving at it' [going ahead with the work] m.Yks.1, w.Yks.5 Lin. There I am, delving at it from morning to night. They delve, poor barrns, and you're forced to let them have a bit of play (R E C); N. & O (1894) 8th S v. 453 Shr. I'm tired till I can 'ardly lug a leg; I han to delve at them tatoes w'ile yo bin rumagatin about after nuts an'slous.

7. sb. A dig.
Lan. Wi hui grippen fast hoo gien fust one a delve ith stummack,

Lan. Wi nul grippen fast hoo gien fust one a delve ith stummack, un then another, Staton B Shuttle Bowtun, 39.

[ME. delve, to dig (CHAUCER); OE. delfan.]

DEM, v. and sb. Sc. Nhb Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der.

Lin. [dem.] 1. v. To dam water, to stop a watercourse.

Kcd. Na yet for a' 'at bath cud lave, Or dicht or dem, or close, Wis ever seen at Mill o' Stra'an So big a caup o' brose, Grant Lays (1884) 7 Nhb. Lakel. Penrith Obs (Dec 28, 1897). Wm

A famous drinker is credited with the observation 'that owt less than a quart was 'nt worth startin' w', fer it niver demmed' (BK) than a quart was'nt worth startin' wi', fer it nivver demmed' (BK). n.Yks. (I.W) e.Yks. MS add. (T.H) w.Yks. Lucas Stud. Nidderdale (c 1882) Gl; (JT.); w.Yks. We can dem it up a bit, an mack a dub a gay dipness, in. 292. Chs. 1 n.Lin I'd as soon try to dem Trent up wi'a dish-cloot. sw Lin I They demm'd it higher up. I fell crossways into the dyke, so I was demming up

2. With in. Of clouds: to collect, to be obstructed. w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, ne Lan.<sup>1</sup>
3. sb. A dam, weir.

Cum. Now gedder in t'sheep and wesh them in' t'dem, Dickinson Cumbr. (1876) 246; Cum. 1 n.Yks. (I W.) e.Yks. 1 MS add (T H.) w.Yks. Lucas Stud. Nidderdale (c. 1882) 246; w.Yks. 1 n.Lin. 1 Theare hed niver no reight to be a dem e' Car Dyke. sw.Lin. 1 They put a dem in the beck.

Hence Dem-fow, adj. quite full. Fif. Often heard (A.W.). Lth. It is sometimes said that the hands are dem-fow, when one has too much work to do (Jam).

[1. Brystand . . . our thir demmyt lynnis, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, IV. 32. OFris. *demma*, 'dammen, verstopfen' (Richthofen).]

DEM, int. Obs. Dev. An insulting expression used

to a woman without any definite meaning.

Dev. v. Times (Apr 9, 1886) 6, Dev. <sup>1</sup> You must tell every living soul that I was bosky and vall'd into the mud-pool, must ye, dem? pt. 11. 13. n.Dev. Dist hire ma, dem? Exm. Scold (1746) l. 139; Monthly Mag. (1810) I. 434; De'm, you slut! Grose (1790).

DEM, see Dim.

DEMAND, v. and sb. Irel. Yks. Dev. mand a view, to overlook, watch.

Dev. If you please to stand there, you'll be able to demand both

ways, Reports Provinc. (1885) 91.
2. Phr. to demand t miller, to overdraw an account.
w.Yks. Prov. in Brighouse News (July 23, 1887).

3. sb. pl. Commands, commissions.
N.I. Have you any demands into town?

DEMAINE, DEMANE, DEMAYNE, see Demean.

DEMATH, see Daymath.

DEMBLE, v. and sb. Sc. Written dembl S. & Ork. ;

and in form dimble (Jam. Suppl.). [dem., dim(b)l.]

1. v. To set or root young plants. (Jam. Suppl.) Cf. demple, v.

2. To dip or plunge in liquid, to plash.
Sc. (Jam. Suppl.) Sh.I (WA.G); (Coll. L L B.) Or.I. (Jam. Suppl.) S. & Ork. Abd. (Jam Suppl.)
3. sb. A plunge. S. & Ork. 1

DEME, see Dame.

DEMEAN, v. Sc. Also in form demaine n.Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.1; demane Sc. (JAM.); demayne. [dimī'n, dimē'n.] To deal with or treat any one in a specified way; esp.

to deal with or treat any one in a specified way; esp. to treat badly, ill-treat, maltreat.

Sc. Decerned to be executed to death, demeaned as a traitor, and underly the pains of treason when apprehended, Thomson Cloud of Witnesses (1714) 447, ed. 1871; The sentence... by which they were ordered to be executed to death, and demeaned as traitors when apprehended, Wodrow Ch. Hist. (1721) III. 410, ed. 1828 n.Sc. It is still said one is 'demaynt with weet,' when he is drenched with rain or injured by the effects of it (JAM.). Enfil His borse cam door and demanted 'im most surface. Bnff.1 His horse cam doon, and demainet 'im most awfou. That same bodie was given and broken for us, that is to say, crucified and demayned with auguish and dolours, Bruce Sermons (c. 1631) 111, ed 1843. Ayr. Ay wicked Claver'se to demean, And ay an ill dead may he die! Ballads and Sngs. (1846) I. 52

Hence Demainan, vbl. sb. the act of inflicting injury.

[Thair fais...than demanit thame angrely, BARBOUR Bruce (1375) XI. 624. duire' (LA CURNE).] OFr. demener, 'traiter, mener, con-

DEMEANOUR, sb. Lei. 1 Eccentricity.

At the inquest it was notified that there had been some demeanour in his ways.

DEMEANS, sb. pl.1 Sc. [dimī'nz.] Lands, districts, 'demesnes.'

e.Lth. Wha mak' a Scotland owre the water, The auld demeans! Mucklebackit Rur. Rhymes (1885) 35.

[A gentleman of noble parentage, Of faire demeanes, Shaks. (ed. 1623) R. & J. III. v. 182. AFr. demane (Termes de la ley).]

DEMEANS, sb. pl.2 Yks. [dimiənz.] Means. w.Yks In quest of game by foul demeans, Mather Sheffield Sngs. (1862) No 26; w Yks 2

[De- (pref) + lit. E. means, AFr. meiens (Moisy), Fr. The word is prob. formed fr. assoc. w. the word movens. above.l

DEMELLIT, pp. Ags. (Jam.) Hurt, injured, disordered.

Hence Demellitie, sb. a hurt, stroke, injury of any kind; the effects of a dispute or broil.

[Cp. Fr. avor à démêler, 'être en contestation, en querelle, en débat' (LITTRÉ).]

DEMENT, v. Sc. n.Cy. Also written diment Ayr. [diment.] To make crazy, to drive mad.

Sc. If the finger of God in their spirits should so far dement them as to disagree, Baillie Lett. (1775) II. 255 (Jam.). Kcd. By debts and duns demented, Him in pauper livery clad, . . . Men immured amid th' mad, Grant Lays (1884) 127. Rnf. 'Twould only torment ye, and fauly dement ye, And rack yer auld heart a' the days o' yer life, Barr Poems (1861) 250.

Hence (I) Dementation, sb. a state of derangement;

(2) Demented, ppl. adj. distracted, crazed, maddened; (3) Dementedly, adv. distractedly; (4) Dementing, ppl. adj.

maddening, distracting.
(1) Sc. We would have accounted such a thought not only disloyalty but dementation and madness, Wodrow Ch. Hist. (1721) 1. 75 (JAM.). (2) Bnff A heap of yarn, with which some dementit old woman had hanged herself, Gordon Chron Keth (1880) 61.

Abd. The woman's clean dementit, Macdonald Sir Gibbie, xxii.

Frf. She was almaist dementit, an' in her agony she tried her best to squeeze to the front o' the crood, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 167, ed. 1889. Per. My head's just going round and round, I think I'm demented, Cleland Incharaken (1883) 88, ed. 1887. John maist demented, Cleland Incharacter (1883) 66, ed. 1887. Dmb. He is constantly fleein' about with lawyers and pitten Sir John maist dementit, Cross Disruption (1844) xiii. Rnf. I'm fairly distracted, demented, and racked, BARR Poems (1861) 25. Ayr. He gasped, and looked round like a man dimented, GALT Gilhaize gasped, and looked round like a man dimented, Galt Gilhause (1823) v. Lnk. Seein' twa white things him afore, He turned maist dimentit, Watt Poems (1827) 64. Lth. His widow dementit Wi' grief or Wi' gear, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 83. Dmf. Dementit cuif, O be mair wise, Quinn Heather (1863) 23. Gail. They were fair demented wi' drink, Crockett Cleg Kelly (1896) 206 N.Cy. 1 (3) Lth. I. . . dreamly and dementedly daundered down the burnside, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 301. (4) Sc. There wi' his dementing lear, An' leesing tongue an' greedy maw, Thom Jock o' the Knowe (1878) 21 Kcd. In spite o' that dementing cry, 'O Johnny, man, I'm wantin' siller,' Grant Lays (1884) 127 DEMIC, sb. and v. Yks. Not. Lin. Also written demick m.Yks. w.Yks. Not.; demik w.Yks.; demmic n Lin.; demmick e.Yks. w.Yks.; demmock w.Yks; demmuc n.Lin.; demmuck sw.Lin.; demock w.Yks; dimmock e.Yks. [demmick, demak.] l. sb. An epidemic.

epidemic.

w.Yks. N. & Q. (1897) 8th S. xi. 176; w.Yks.3, n.Lin.1

2. The potato-disease e Yks. w.Yks. (S P.I e Yks. 1 w.Yks. (S P.U.); Floods, robbeties, cattle plague, small pox, measles, t'demmick an' what not, Yksman Comic Ann. (1877) 39. n.Lin.1

3. A whitlow or thecal abscess, suppuration. w.Yks. I've demick i mi thumb, Eccles Lecds Olm. (1879) 21; (J.Te); (S.P U.) n.Lin.1

Hence (1) Demicked, adj. gathered, diseased; (2)

Demicky, adj. suppurating.

(1) m.Yks. You've got a demicked finger (F.P.T.). w.Yks. Aar
Bill hez gat a demik't thumb, Eccles Sngs. (1862) 141. (2) w.Yks.
Eccles Leeds Olm. (1879) 21.

4. v. Of potatoes: to take the potato-disease.
e Yks. Deeant let em stop onny langer i grund or they'll all demmick. n.Lin.<sup>1</sup>
Hence Demic'd, ppl. adj. diseased, suffering from the

potato-blight.

Yks. The seeds I bought back end of last year wur half of 'em dead or demic'd, Fetherston T. Goorkrodger (1870) 32. w.Yks. Those potatoes o' yours are all democked, gaffer (H L.), Tha munnot tak nooan nobbut demmocked ens, Hartley Clock Alm (1878) 38. Not 2 n.Lin. 1 He's caaingin' awaay like a demmuck't taatie. sw.Lin.1

[An aphetic form of lit. E. epidemic.]

DEMIN, see Daimen. DEMIT, v. Sc. [dimit.] 1. To dismiss, permit to

depart.
Sc. However, Mr. John was demitted and Balmerino sent pilsoner

Mew (1747) 12 (JAM.); The to the castle of Edinborough, Guthray Mem. (1747) 12 (Jam.); The ministers were demitted for that time, ib. 31.

2. To resign, give up; to lay down an office.
Sc. To demit an office, Monthly Mag. (1798) II. 437; Mr. James

Sandiland demitted his place as canonist with great subtilty, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 216 (Jam.). n.Sc. My time is come, I maun demit, And frae your company reca', Buchan *Ballads*, II.

DEMMIN, DEMOUS, see Daimen, Dooms.

**DEMPLE**, sb. and v. Sc. Also in form dimple Bnff<sup>1</sup> lempl, dimpl.] 1. sb. An instrument for setting [dempl, dimpl.] potatoes, a dibble. Abd. (JAM.)

2. v. To set or root young plants. Cf. demble, v. Or.I. (Jam Suppl.) Bnff. Ye sudna dimple yir taties. Abd.

DEMPSÉ, DEMPSTER, see Dimps, Deemster. DEMPTION, sb. Or.I. A great quantity.
Or I A demption of rain (Jam. Suppl.); Common (J.G.).
DEMUR, sb. Sc. Plight.
Abd. A set o' critic curs, Wha pit poor chiels in sad demurs, The

sorrow eat them, SHIRREFS Poems (1790) 346.

[Fr. demeure, an abode, tarriance, place of abiding (Cotgr.).]

DEN, sb. and v. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. [den.] 1. sb. A dell, glen, a deep hollow between hills.

Sc. Dells, glens, or, as they are... termed, dens, Scort Antiquary (1816) xvii. n Sc. I was making my way through the den and the birch trees below Keuchnakerran, Gordon Carglen (1891) 198. Bnff. One of his favourite spots was the Den and quarries of Rubislaw, Smiles Natur (1876) 1. Abd. In some deep den among the broom And whins, ANDERSON Rhymes (1867) 146. Kcd. Your father there shall ride no main Put taken Dakkin in the den James Muse (1844) 20. Frf. I'd ken that ugly mou again, Tho' I saw'd in the Seaton den, Sands Poems (1833) 81. Frf. Rab... yam'd in the Seaton den, Sands Poems (1833) 81. Fif. Rab... went down the den for wood, Meldrum Margrédel (1894) 151. Sig. I... spied a dun tod, cannily Mak' for the hazel den, Towers Poems (1885) 54. Rnf. Within my sylvan den I'd hae vexations even there, Young Pictures (1865) 144. Ayr. Her banks an' braes, her dens an' dells, Burns To W Sumpson (1785) st. 10. Lnk. I... wander'd through ilk fairy den, Lemon St. Mungo (1844) 16. Bwk. Croodlin' cushats closer thrang Adoon the den, Chisholm Poems (1879) 103. Dmf. Listen the mavis while roamin' Away amang fairy-like dens, Reid Poems (1894) 44. Kcb. I hameward hied frae oot the dens, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 134. Nhb¹ Cum. Linton Lake Cy. (1864) 315.

2. The 'home' or 'base' in boys' games; the place of safety. Sc. (A.W.), N.I.¹, Nhb.¹, w.Yks. (J.T.) Cf. dale, sb. 3. deil. sb. 2.

sb. 3, dell, sb. 2.

3. A dark cellar in a mill building.

4. The place where the scythe is laid into the sned. Nhb.1 5. v. To hide, lurk, to take shelter in a den; to run to cover.

Sc. Erewhile the hare denned close from view, Cunningham Sngs. (1813) 18. Ayr. Hae ye ony ark... where a body might den himself, Galt Entail (1823) liii. s.Sc. She denned at last in a scrogye buss, Watson Border Bards (1859) 110; Where foxes denned became a mead, 1b. 205. Lth. Foxie's owre gleg for him!—he's denned, Strathesk More Bits (ed. 1885) 138. •Sik

His head neath his daidle he dens, Currie Musings (1863) 165

To fit a scythe to the sned or handle.

Nhb.1 Git that scythe denn'd as sune as ivvor ye can [The same word as OE. denn, habitation of a wild beast.]

DEN, DENCH, see Dene, Densh.

DENCHER, DENCHMAN, see Denshire, Denshman.

DENCK, see Dink, adj.
DENE, sb. Nrf. Dev. Also in form den (HALL.).
[dīn, den.] A sandy tract on the seashore; esp. in pl.
the low sand-hills n. and s. of Yarmouth.

Nrf. Munrord Local Names (1870) 93; Nrf. 1 Dev. Mrs Leigh... watched the ship glide out between the yellow denes, Kingsley Westw Ho! (1855) xv1; A sandy tract near the sea, as at Exmouth

[EFris. dune, dun, 'ein durch Wind u. Sturm zusammen-

gewirbelter Sandhaufe' (Koolman).]

DENE, DENG, see Dean,  $sb.^{28}$ , Dang,  $v.^{12}$ DENGLE, v. Sc. (Jam. Suppl.) Also in form dennle. To swing, vibrate, quiver, throb, tingle; to shoot or quiver with pain.

DENIAL, sb. In gen. dial. use in Yks. and midl. and s. counties to Hmp. Som. [dinai al.] A disadvantage,

S. counties to fimp. Som. [dinar-9.] A disadvantage, detriment, hindrance; loss, injury; a disappointment. w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> I have a great denial. Chs.<sup>1</sup> s Stf. Him bein' hardhearin' mun be a great denial, Pinnock Blk. Cy. Ann. (1895). Not.<sup>1</sup> Rut.<sup>1</sup> Deafness is a great denial. Lei.<sup>1</sup> My lame hand is a sore denial to me. Nhp.<sup>1</sup> He was obliged to give up his situation, which was a great denial to me. War. B ham Wkly. Post (June 10, 1893); War.<sup>1</sup> It is a great denial to me his doing so; War.<sup>2</sup>; War.<sup>3</sup> It was a great denial to me, not being able to go. s.War.<sup>1</sup> It's a great denial to bum to be shut up in the house so long. w. Wor.<sup>1</sup> To denial to him to be shut up in the house so long. w.Wor. To laowse yer sight is a great denial to anybody. s.Wor. Twere a great denial to 'im, as 'e never 'ad no schoolin. Shr. Poor Dick's lost 'is arm i' the throshin' machine; it'll be a great denial to 'im; Shr.<sup>2</sup> His latness o' speechwas a sad denial to him. Hrf. (W.W S.), Hrf.<sup>1</sup>, Glo.<sup>1</sup>, Hnt. (T.PF) Ken <sup>1</sup> It's a denial to a farm to lie so far off the road; Ken.<sup>2</sup> ne.Ken. It is a great denial for him not to go as he was especially anxious to hear him sing (H.M.). Sur. Sus. His deathness is a great denial to him. Hmp His children be a great denial to 'im. w.Som. Twuz u maayn dai nuy il tu dh-oal mae'un, haun u lau súz duung kee [It was a great drawback] to the old man, when he lost his donkey].

DENK, see Dink, adj.
DENNECK, sb. Cor. [de nok.] A species of tub-fish,

Trigla cuculus.

Cor. There is another species of tub-fish caught here (Mousehole) very similar to, but much smaller than the former (i. e tub), sometimes called Piper or Peeper, and by others Ellick, Denneck, or Redannech; Cor<sup>2</sup>

DENNIE, see Denshman.

DENRICK, sb. Sc. A smoke-board used when

necessary to contract a chimney.

Abd. An evasive answer is frequently given to an over-inquisitive person by saying, 'Na, but ye wad spier frae the door to the denrick,' N. & Q. (1870) 4th S. vi. 156, It is a narrow board moving on hinges at the upper part of a fireplace, to be used as occasion may require to contract a chimney and so prevent its smoking,

16. 261. [Apparently repr. doun-reek, i.e. smoke coming down when it should go upwards; so J. Longmuir in N. & Q.

DENSH, adj. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Also written dainsh n.Yks. 12; dench Nhb. Dur. Cum. w.Yks. [den],

dēns.] 1. Dainty, fastidious, squeamish. Cf. daunch.

Nhb. Rare. Cum 1 n.Yks 1 Over densh by owght, far too nice or fastidious. m.Yks.1 w.Yks.1 Shoe's nut itten hauf-shoe's seea dench an kecker, ii. 291.

Hence Denched, adj. squeamish as to food, finely

n.Cy. Grose (1790). Dur. 1 n.Yks. You're varra dench'd, I trow, MERITON Praise Ale (1684) 1. 57; n. Yks.23

2. Comp. (1) Densh-gobbed, (2) -stomached, of a dainty fastidious taste or appetite; affected in speaking.

(1) n.Yks.<sup>12</sup> (2) s.Dur. He's varra densh-stomached (J.E.D.).

3. Excellent.

n.Yks. His leuks are as Lebanon, densh as the cedars, Robin-SON Whitby Sng. Sol. (1860) v. 15

DENSHAUCH, adj. Bwk. (JAM.) Ni please; esp. in regard to food. See Densh. Nice, hard to

DENSHIRE, v. and sb. Der. Hrt Ken. Sur. Sus Wil. Dev. Written dencher Der. Ken. Sus.; densher Ken. Sur. Sus.; Wil.; denture Sus. Also in form downshare Ken. [denfə(r).] 1. v. To cut off the turf from pasture land and, when dry, lay it in heaps and burn it to ashes.

Ken. Morton Cyclo. Agric. (1863); Down-shared, Young Annals Agric (1784-1815) V. 113; Reports Agric. (1793-1813) 37 Sur. Sus. Still in use (F.E.S.); Young Annals Agric. (1784-1815) XLIII. 212. Wil. Dev. Grose (1790) MS add. (M.) [To Devonshire or Denshire land, that is to pare off the surface or top-turf thereof, and to lay it upon heaps and burn it; which ashes are a marvelous and the first salt which improvement to battle barren land, by reason of the fixt salt which

improvement to battle barren land, by reason of the fixt salt which they contain. This course they take with their barren spongy heathy land in many counties of England, Ray Prov. (1678) 304] Hence Denshiring, vbl. sb. burning the dried turf. Der. Obs. Hrt. If the ground be very stiff, then burn the surface, which is called Denshiring, Ellis Mod. Husb. (1750). Ken. Morron Cyclo. Agric. (1863); These are a few instances of superlative praise bestowed on downsharing, Marshall Review (1817) V. 429. Sur. Sur. Sur. Young Annals Agric. (1784-1815) XLIII. 212. Dev. Moore Hist Dev. (1820) I 208. (T.C.P.) w.Dev. Marshall. V. 429. Sur. 1 Sus. Young Annals Agric. (1704-1013)
Dev. Moore Hist Dev. (1829) I 298, (T.C.P.) w.Dev. MARSHALL

Rur. Econ. (1796). [(K)]

2. sb. In comp. (1) Denshire ashes, the results of the process of denshiring; (2) plough, an instrument used for turf-cutting; (3) pout, a pile of weeds, stubble, or rubbish, made in the fields for burning.

(1) Sur. (T.SC) (2) Sus. (3) Ken. A cooch-fire, as it is elsewhere called

DENSHMAN, sb. Lin. Nrf. Written denchman Nrf. Also in form dennie Lin. [densmən, deni.] The greybacked or hooded crow, Corvus cornix.

n.Lin. 'I saw two dennies near yon wall this morning.' So called because they come from Denmark (M P.). Nrf. Common (R.H.H.); (M P); Nature Notes, No. 10

[The word densh means 'Danish.' ME. denshe (Havelok 1403); OE. Denisc (Chron).]

**DENT**, sb. Yks. Chs. Not. Lei. Glo. [dent.] indentation. Glo.<sup>2</sup>

Hence Dented, adj. (1) notched, serrated, resembling the teeth of a saw; (2) of soft substances, as flesh, dough, &c.: indented, impressed with a sunken mark.

(1) n Yks. The woodpeckers have a tongue which they can shoot forth to a very great length, ending in a sharp, stiff, bony tip, dented on each side, RAY *Creation*, pt 1; n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (2) n.Yks.<sup>1</sup>
2. The space between the teeth of the reed of a loom.

w.Yks. (F.M.), Chs.1

3. A groove or rebate in carpentering. Not.<sup>1</sup>, Lei.<sup>1</sup>

DENT, sb.<sup>2</sup> e An. [dent.] A 'stroke' or clap of thunder; fig. the time of greatest danger.

e.An.<sup>1</sup>, Nrf.<sup>1</sup> Suf.<sup>1</sup> After a very loud clap of thunder, a woman said, ''Tis all over. I knew that was the dent of it'

[As greet as it had been a thonder dent, Chaucer C.T.

A. 3807. OE. dynt, a stroke, blow.]

DENT, sb<sup>3</sup> Sc. A tough clay or soft claystone, esp. that found in the joints and fissures of sandstone or other strata Rxb. The walls . . . were cemented with pounded dent, Jeffrey Hist. Rxb (1864) IV. 111.

DENT, DENTER, see Dant, Do, v., Denture.

DENTICAL, adj. Sus. [dentikl.] Dainty, fastidious.

Sus. Doant be so picksome an dentical, Jackson Southward

Ho (1894) I 200; Sus 1 This here Prooshian cat what you gave

me is a deal too dentical for a poor man's cat; he wants one as

will catch the meece and keep herself

[Dainty+-cal; ep. lit E finical.]

DENTICE, DENTIS, see Daintis, Dainta.

DENTURE, sb. Obs. Lin. Som. Also written denter n.Lin. An indenture.

n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> Please, sir, we've cum'd to ax you to fill up thease denters atween me an' my 'prentis' w Som.<sup>1</sup> In years past, when paish apprentices were common, this word was in daily use.

DENTURE, DENTY, see Denshire, Dainty, adj. DENTY-LION, sb. Sc. Also written dentelion, dentilioun Sc. (JAM.) [denti-laien.] The dandelion, Sc. Also written dentelion, Leontodon Taraxacum.

Sc. (Jam) sw.Sc. Garden Wk (1896) No. cxiv. 112. Ayr. Hides like the skin o' a pouket guse, and hues like denty lions, GALT Lands (1826) XXVI

[Seyr downs small on dent de lion sprang, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed 1874, iv. 83. Fr. dent de lyon, the herb Dandelyon (Cotgr.).]

DENUMB, v. Sc. Also written denum (Jam.). [dinæm.] Used imprecatively; cf. 'confound you!'
Abd. Ye say the Deacon tells a lee, A lee! denumb your skin, Robb Poems (1852) 192; Denumb ye for a scoundrel, ib; (Jam.)

Hence Denummt, ppl. adj. confounded.

Bnff, He's a denummt idiot t'gang an' dee the like. [De-+ numb (to benumb)]

DENY, v. Sc. Yks. Lan Wor. Sur. Som. Dev. [dinai; w.Yks. also dinī:.] 1. To refuse, decline; to forbid, not to allow.

to allow.

Beh. Tho' the King did sair deny To part wi' Iphigen, Forbes Ulysses (1785) 20.

n.Yks. And Edm. Grame for denying to lend his horse to carry a prisoner to Yorke Castle, Quarter Sess. Rec (Oct 6, 1607) in N. R. Rec Soc. (1884) I 87

ne.Yks. He nivver denied ma nowt 'at ah ax'd him. w.Yks. We'll deny nothing (S K.C.). Lan. Aw never knowed him to deny noather free meight nor drink afore, Wood Hum. Sketches, 15. Sur. (T S C.) w.Som.<sup>1</sup> (S K.C.). Lan. Aw never knowed him to deny noather free meight nor drink afore, Wood Hum. Sketches, 15. Sur. (TS C.) w.Som.\(^1\) Ee nuv ur d\(^1\)d.\

them, 1b. Temp. 1. ii. 80.]

DEPART, v. Sc. Lin. Also written depairt Sc. 1. To die.

Sc. (A.W) n.Lin. 1 It was a sore job; not one o'his bairns was nigh him when he departed, it came soa sudden.

nigh him when he departed, it came soa sudden.

Hence (I) Departal, sb. in phr. to take one's departal, to take one's departure, to die; (2) Departure, sb. death.

(I) Ayr. When myfather took his departal to a better world, Galt Ential (1823) xi; When at last he took his departel, his doers had some fashious wark in the reddin' up of his affairs, Service Notandiums (1890) 12. (2) Sc. (A W.), n.Lin.¹

2. Obs. To part, divide.

Sc. Grose (1790) MS add (C) [(K)]

[2. Thei departiden his clothis and kesten lottis, Wyclif (1388) Luke xxiii, 35. Fr. departir, to distribute into

(1388) Luke xxii. 35. Fr. departir, to distribute into several parts (Cotgr.).]

DEPEND, v. Not. [dipend] In phr. you may depend your life, &c., you may rely upon it.

s.Not. You may depend your life he'll ne'er come back no more

(J.P K.).

DEPENING, see Deeping. DEPONE, v. Sc. 1. Obs. To deposit.

Sc. Captain Gray, her spouse, who had deponed his money in David his hand, Foord Suppl. Dec. 394 (JAM.).

2. To testify, asseverate, affirm; to give evidence as a witness, to depose.

Sc. Fleming Scripture (1726); Marion Meason deponed that she Sc. Fleming Scripture (1726); Marion Meason deponed that she heard her say, Common thief, mony ill turn have I hindered thee from doing, Statist. Acc. XVIII 654 (Jam.). Buff Most of them [witnesses] depone that the pannels [prisoners] were habit and repute Egyptians [gypsies], Gordon Chron. Keith (1880) 39 Ayr. [He] ran home over the Bow Brig, screaming like one demented, deponing that he had seen the deil, Johnston Kilmallie (1891) II. 140; Ewan McIntyre deponed that John Barbour was as sober as a judge the night he left the fair, th. 155.

Hence Deponent sh a witness

Hence Deponent, sb. a witness.

Buff They spoke a language, which the deponents did not understand, Gordon Chron. Keth (1880) 39.

DEPRAVED, adj. Hrf. [diprevd.] Weakly, ill. Hrf. Well known (J.B); Hrf.<sup>2</sup> A poor depraved creature. DEPUTE, sb. Sc. A deputy.

Sc. Commanding hereby our advocate or his deputes to draw their indictments, Wodrow Ch. Hist. (1721) II 52, ed. 1828.

[Malancholder grit depute of dispair Montgomerie (c.

[Melancholie grit deput of dispair, Montgomerie (c. 1600), ed. Cranstoun, 171.]

Nhb. Dur. Lon. [de pəti.] 1. A minor DEPUTY, sb.

colliery official.

Nhb. And then a deputy was myed, Wilson Pitman's Pay (1843) 57; Nhb. The man who lays the plates and sets the timber for the hewers, and has charge of a district of the mine, Mining Gl (1852); Their work consists of supporting the roof with props of wood, removing props from old workings, changing the air currents when necessary, and clearing away any sudden eruption of gas or fall of necessary, and clearing away any studen eruption of gas of that of stone that might impede the work of the hewer, Wilson Trans. Tynessde Natur. Club, VI. 203. Nnb., Dur. Greenwell Coal Tr. Gl (1849); The son of a 'deputy,' and himself in early life a hewer at Benton Colliery, Warson Hist. Lit. Phil Soc. Newc. (1897) 100; Under the direction of the different deputies of each 'flat' [they] were proceeding to their work, News Leader (Feb. 13, 1896) 6.

2. The manager of a common lodging-house.

Lon. In some places knives and forks are not provided, unless a penny is left with the 'deputy,' or manager, MAYHEW Lond. Labour

DERAY, sb. Sc. Cum. Yks. Also Dev. Cor. Aus. Also in forms daroy w.Yks.¹; derry m.Yks.¹ Dev. Cor.²; deroy w.Yks.¹ [dirē, dəroi, dəri.] Uproar, merriment, noise, disorder; a noisy party.

Sc. There were pipers and fiddles, and as much deray within, Scott Redg (1824) Lett xi Abd. Shirreff Poems (1790) Gl Fif. Sec wrack, and ruin, and deray, Was never in Scotland, Tennant Papistry (1827) 209. Lnk. Sic dancing and deray, Ramsay Poems (1727) 40, ed 1733. Sik. At moulting times there was deray, Hoge Queer Bk (1832) 2. Dmf. And doose spectators Were a' involv'd in this deray, Mayne Siller Gun (1808) 73. Gail In much better order of apparel . . . than might have been deemed possible in such hasty and sudden detay, Crockett Rauders (1884) viii. Cum. Wi' hasty and sudden delay, CROCKETT Raiders (1884) VIII. Cum. Wi'lowpin', dancin', and deray, STAGG Misc. Poems (ed. 1807) 65, Cum<sup>2</sup> w.Yks. I don't care a pin for t'haal deroy on em. Dev. O' course, Tailor Jack kicked up a regular detry then and there, Stooke Not Exactly, v. Cor. Blak es eyes And cut a proper [regular] We could take a long job at droving till the derry soff a bit, Boldrewood Robbery (1888) I. xvi.]

Hence Derrybounder, or Derry, (1) sb. the noise made by any object in collision; (2) v. to move noisily, to collide, bump; (3) adj, fig. applied to an obstinate person.

m.Yks. (x) It came with such on [of] a derrybounder. (2) It

did derry [or derrybounder] along, mind you (3) 2b.

[ME. desray, confusion (Chaucer); Afr. desrei, 'desarroi, confusion, ruine, destruction' (Moisy); Ofr. desroi, derroi (La Curne).]

DERBYSHIRE, sb. Yks. Der. Not. In comp. (1)

Derbyshire-drop, a stalactite formation found in Derbyshire; (2) -neck, a swelling of the thyroid gland; goitre.

(1) Der. A petrifaction . . . known in London by the name of the Derbyshire Drop, but on the spot it is called 'Blue John,' GILPIN Obs. Lakes Cum. (1808) II. 213, in N. & Q. (1885) 6th S xii. 406; The Derbyshire drop is that singular formation of stalactite which occurs in the Blue John mine of Tre Cliff, and being always covered with shundares of reactions in the stalactic terms. with abundance of moisture, it conveys to the mind the idea of water when gently rippled with the wind. Blue John is the name given by the miners... to a variety of fluor spar, ib 506. (2) w.Yks.<sup>5</sup>, Der. (I.W.) s.Not. So called because it is common in the hill country of Derbyshive (J.P.K.).

DERDEL, sb. S. & Ork. The extreme end of the spine of a hog.

DERE, v. Sc. Also written dair Or.I.; deer, deir S. & Ork.¹ [dīr, dēr.] To affect, make an impression. Or.I. (S.A.S.), S. & Ork.¹ n.Sc. It never der'd upon him (JAM).

[That dered hym so moche that he wyste not what to

saye, Caxton Reynard (1481) xxxix. OE. derian, to harm.]

DERE, adj. Obs. e.An. Grievous, sad.
e.An. Nrf. Sir T. Browne Tract (1686) in Wks. (1893) III.
233; Nrf. 1

Hence Derely, adv. grievously, extremely. e.An. I am derely ill; derely tired.

[He ben smiten in sorwes dere, Gen. & Ex. (c. 1250) 3742. OE. deor.]

DERE, see Dare, v.23

DEREGLES, sb. pl. Ayr. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Loose habits, irregularities; deceptions, fraudulent informations.

[Cp. Fr. des mœurs déréglées, disorderly manners (HATZ-

DERF, adj. Sc. Also written derff. [derf.]

1. Bold; vigorous, strong.

Sc. I was derff, you may suppose, Donald Poems (1867) 154.

Abd. A derf young man hecht Rob, Skinner Poems (1809) 46; Gley'd Gibby Gun wi' a derf dawrd Beft o'er the grave divine, 16.

50. Fif. As if a whirlwind, derf and dour, Had ridden first frae

50. Fif. As if a whirlwind, derf and dour, Had ridden first frae Denmark our, Tennant Papistry (1827) 57. Lth. (Jam.)
Hence Berfly, adv. boldly, fiercely, vigorously.
Sc. Frae ilk plouk Thus deifly strook Ae drap o' blood cam oozin' out! Drummond Muchomachy (1846) 47. Abd. He derfly dang the bark Frae's shins that day, SKINNER Poems (1809) 47.

2. Unbending in manner, sullen, taciturn. n.Sc. This is the most common sense (JAM).

3. Of things: hard.

Frf. My alabaster skin, Alas! now wrinkelt, derf, and din, Beattie Arnha (c. 1820) 20, ed 1882.

4. Massive, capable of giving a severe blow. Bch. (JAM) [1. The frer . . . was derff, stout, and ek hardy, Barbour Bruce (1375) xviii. 307. ON. djarfr, bold.]

DERG, sb. Sh.I. A thing of little value.

Sh.I. Used scornfully. 'There's a derg' [there's a loss] (K I.).

S. & Ork.1

DERGY, see Dirgie, Durgey.

DERISION, sb. Sc. A practical joke, hoax.

Ayr. We feared that the authors of the derision would be found out, GALT Provost (1822) XXX.

DERK, see Dark, adj.
DERL, sb. Sc. Also in form derril (JAM.). [derl, eril.]
1. A broken piece of bread, cake, &c. See de'ril.]

Dorle.

Per. Seldom used. That bits o' derrils (G W). Cld. 'Ye'll gae daftupon derrils,' a proverbial phr spoken to children when making

dattupon derrils, a proverbial phr spoken to children when making frequent applications for pieces of bread (Jam.).

2. pl. Rags. S. & Ork.¹

[1. Cp. Wel. dryll, 'frustum, pars, portio' (Davies).]

DERL, DERLING, see Dirl, Darling.

DERN, adj¹, sb. and v. Sc. Nhb. Chs. Also in forms darn Sc.; dearn N.Cy.¹² Nhb.¹ Chs. '[dern, darn, diern.]

1. adj. Secret, obscure.

Sc. He lies a' day and whiles a' night in the cove in the dern

Sc. He lies a' day and whiles a' night in the cove in the dern hag, Scott Waverley (1814) lxiv; Underneath a derne lee, Aytoun • Ballads (ed. 1861) I. 31. Dmf. In the toom or dernest shaw... I'd watch until the mornin' daw', Reid Poems (1894) 57. NCy. 1 Nhb. 1 To the south end of Pitt Moore butts, then up to a darn road to the March stone, Hist. of Buk Nat. Club, V. 256. The word is found in the street called Darn Crook in Newcastle, which was formerly a cul-de-sac.

2. Dark, dreary, dismal, lonely, solitary.

Lth. And wild and dern, the burns, in full spate, Rush'd an' roar'd, LUMSDEN Sheep-head (1892) 315 Rxb. The wood it was dern, unweeded and wild, Telfer Ballads (1824) Fair Ellen. N.Cy. 12 Nhb. But when the morn comes dank and dern, Coquetdale Sngs. (1852) 109; Nhb. 1 Obs. Chs. Aw were dearn an' deaveley i' th' village; there wasn't a soul stirring, Croston Enoch Crump (1887) 10.

3. sb. Darkness, secrecy.
Bwk. Where hes in dern auld Rhymer's race, Henderson Pop. Rhymes (1856) 142.

4. v. To conceal, hide.
Sc We dinna need to darn ourselves like some folks, Scott Rob Roy (1817) XXXIX; He darned himsell, he sought a place of concealment (Jam.). Dmb. I'll awa to Mr. Bacon's and dern mysel' intil some safe hole, Cross Disruption (1844) XXVIII. Ayr. It was the want o'places for students to dern in, Service Notandums (1890) Lnk. A little fae Lyes darn'd within my breast this mony a day, Ramsav Gentle Shep. (1725) 37, ed. 1783. Lth. Earth doomed her in laigh nook to dern, Ballantine Poems (1856) 5. Edb. Darn'd into a dusky nook, Liddle Poems (1821) 157. Sik. At sight of an eel he would shudder and darn, Hogg Poems (ed 1865) 291. Rxb. They dern them where the adders breed, Riddell Poet. Wks (1871) I. 217. Gall. And so darned ourselves among the 'quakking quas,' Crockett Moss-Hags (1895) xxv.

5. To listen, hearken.

Sc. He was darnin at my door (Jam.). e.F.f. Anxious to hear what was passin'...she...derned at the hole through which the barrel had made its descent, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) xxii.

6. To loiter at work Fif. (JAM.)

7. To muse, to think. (1b.)

7. To muse, to think. (tb.)
8. With behind: to fall back. (ib.)
[1. For derne love of thee, lemman, I spille, Chaucer C.T. A. 3278. OE. dyrne (derne). 2. Dern, solitarius, moestus, Coles (1679); In a dern woode, Wallace (1488) IV. 430. 3. Haile, sterne superne!. Lucerne in derne, Dunbar (c. 1510) Poems, ed. Small, II. 269. 4. ME. dernen, to conceal (Lazamon 18549); OE dyrnan.]

DERN adi<sup>2</sup> Wor. Shr. Mto. Hrf. Rdn. Pem. Also

DERN, adj.<sup>2</sup> Wor. Shr. Mtg. Hrf. Rdn. Pem. Alswritten dearn w.Wor.<sup>1</sup> Shr.<sup>1</sup> Hrf.<sup>1</sup> Rdn; deurn Shr.<sup>1</sup> diern Mtg. Hrf.1; durn s.Pem. [don, dien] 1. Hard,

Shr. 1 Obsol Yo' mun mind 'ow yo' dailen ooth 'im for'e's a djurn ond Hrf. 2 So and so is a very dearn man.

hond Hrf.<sup>2</sup> So and so is a very dearn man.

2. Determined, earnest, eager; careful.

w.Wor.<sup>1</sup> Mr —— is mighty dearn uv'is dogs 'an' 'arses, but 'e dunna make much account uv' is childern. Shr. <sup>1</sup> Obsol I knowed I mun be sharp, for 'e wuz djarn on it Rdn. Morgan Wds. (1881).

s.Pem. A's main dern when a's moved a bit (W M M.); Laws Little Eng. (1888) 420. Mtg. He's a diern chap, that Bill Jones, better leave him alone (E R.M.).

Hone Dierred and determined enthusiastic.

Hence Dierned, adj. determined, enthusiastic. Hif. Very djeorned about it.

3. Of weather: raw, cold.

w.Wor. 1 Shr. 1 It's a mighty djurn winde; ... it'll shave a mon clane athout lather or razzor. Hrf. 2

[Dern, dirus, atrox, Coles (1679). Prob. the same word as dern, adj.1]

DERN, see Darn, v.2, Durn, Apple dern.

DERNY, DEROY, see Dunny, adj. 2, Deray.
DERRICKS, sb. pl. Dev. [də riks.] A name for a species of dwarfish fairies.

Dev. The wood . . . is haunted by the derricks or dwarfs-evil beings who seem of darker nature than the 'pixies,' Dartm., Cornh. Mag (Nov. 1887) 521; N. & Q (1850) 1st S. 11. 515.

DERRIL, see Derl.

DERRIN, sb. Rxb. (Jam.) A broad, thick cake or loaf of oat- or barley-meal, or of the flour of pease and barley mixed, baked in the oven or on the hearth covered

DERRUCK, v. Oxf. [dərək.] To worry. Oxf. If uuwr mis is keeps an uder ukin uuy much laung guur uuy sh giv uur wau'rnin [Ifour Missis keeps an a derruckin' I much longer I sh'll give 'er warnin].

DERRUM, sb. m.Yks¹ [də'rəm] A deafening noise,

a confusion of sounds. Cf. dirr, sb.1

As the rumbling, creaks, and cracks of an old mangle, together with the talk of several people who are putting it to use.

DERRY, sb.1 Chs. Chance, luck, in phr. to take one's

derry.
s.Chs.¹ Dhai got mi tŭ bringg' ŭm ŭ pae'r ŭ shoo'n frŭm Naantwey ch, bùt dhai aan')ŭ faach't ŭm, soa dhai mùn taak dhŭr oa'n der 1 [They got me to bring 'em a pair o' shoon from Nantweich, but they hanna fatcht 'em, so they mun tak their own derry].

DERRY, sb.<sup>2</sup> Lan. [dəri.] In phr. by the derry, an exclamation, oath. See Dirr, sb.<sup>2</sup>
Lan. By the derry, but aw'll see, Brierley Irhdale (1865) 272,

ed 1868.

DERRY, adj War. [deri] Acute, sharp, quick-witted War. You must keep your wits alive in dealing with him; he is very derry

DERRY, see Deray, Doory.
DERRY-DOWN, sb. Lan. Chs. In forms dain Chs;
deawn Lan. [dəridēn, dain.] In phr. with an up and

a derry-down, up and down.

Lan A hop and a derry deawn, Brierley Layrock (1864) vii s.Chs. Widh ü ùp ŭn ŭ deri-daayn [With a up an' a derry-dain].

S.Chs.¹ Widh u up un u derr.daayn [With a up an' a derry.dain].

DERRYMOUSE, sb. Dev. [dəˈrimeus.] A dormouse.

Dev. Bellamy Nat Hist (1839) pt ii i. n.Dev. A derrymouse might nest wi' you, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 25.

DERSE, v. and sb. Yks. Also written durse (Hall.).

[dərs, dəs.] 1. v. To cleanse, prepare.

n.Yks.¹ Ah's deise oop kirk-garth an' sike back end o' t'week. Wad ye like t'land amang thae berry trees dersed ower a bit? [the soil among the gooseberry bushes lightly dug or stirred]. w.Yks¹ To rid and derse my house i' my halloday claithes, ii. 355.

2. To spread over the surface of the ground, for the

purpose of manuring.

n Yks. Get you heap o' soot an soil dersed ower the grassing w Yks. To derse muck [to spread dung].

3. To defile, dirty.

n Yks. W Yks. W Yks. Hill derse thee thy hide for the.

5. Of corn: to shake out from over-ripeness. See Doz. e Yks. Does it derse? (Miss A.) 6 sb. Havoc.

w.Yks 1 He wad

w.Yks¹ He wad .. mack a sad derse amang us, 11 306.
[A pron. of lit. E. dress (vb).]

DERWENTWATER LIGHTS, phr. Nhb. Cum.
Also written darwent. Nhb.¹; daarent. Cum¹ The Aurora Borealis.

n.Cy. HENDERSON Flk-Lore (1879) IX; N.Cy.1 Nhb.1 Still the

n.Cy. Henderson Flk-Lore (1879) ix; N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Still the common name Cum¹ On the night of the execution of the Lail of Derwentwater the aurora borealis flashed with remarkable brilliancy, and has since been so named in remembrance of him DES, v. Obs ? ne Lan¹ To chill DES, DESACKLY. see Dess, Disactly. DESCRIVE, v. Sc. Also written descrive Abd.; discryve (Jam). [diskrai'v.] To describe Briff His ther talents to descrive, Taylor Poems (1787) 174 Abd. The pleasure I can ne'er descrive, Still Cottae's Sunday (1845) 172 Per. I'd like very weel to descrive it a', Haliburton Horace (1886) 66 Fif. Wham here to name or to descrive, I canna now be fash'd, Tennant Papistry (1827) 61. Ayr. Let me fair Nature's face descrive, Burns To W. Sundson (1785) st. 16. e Lth. I maun descrive to ye what'n a differ the pu'in doun o' the Kirk had made, Hunter J. Inwuk (1895) 13 Sik. I canna descrive to thee, Hoog Poems (ed 1865) 435 Dmf. Wha can the valiant Scots descrive? Mayne Siller Gun (1808) 95.

Hence (I) Descriver, sb. one who describing.

Descriving, vbl. sb description, the act of describing.

(1) Per. Let this be written on thy Tomb, Here Dirt's descriver lyes, SMITH Poems (1714) 90, ed 1869 (2) Abd. Arael true wye o' descryvin the thing. Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xviii Rnf. The doctors declar'd it was past their descriving, Tannahill Poems (1807) 205, ed. 1817 Ayr. Our sad decay in Church and State Surpasses my descriving, Burns Awa, Whigs, Awa, st 3. Edb. Whare folks live in't o'a' descrivin, Liddle Poems (1821) 75.

[I wil first . . . descrive the quarteris and boundes of

Scotland, Dalrymple Leshe's Hist. Scotl (1596) I. 2. OFr. descrive, 'décrire' (La Curne).]

DESERVABLE, ac' Suf. Deserving.
e.Suf. 'The woman is an old widow, without relations, feeble, blind, and poor Her case is a deservable one.' Very common (F.H.)

DESHABILLE, see Dishabille.

DESHORT, DESIGHT, see Dishort, Dissight.
DESIGNED, ppl. adj. Sc. Disposed.
Rnf. Some amang ye waur design'd, Say that he's carnally inclin'd, Webster Rhymes (1835) 8.
DESK, sb. Sc. Also in form dask. [desk.] The

name formerly given to the part of a church near the pulpit, to which mothers carried their children for baptism.

Abd The hall dasks in both churches, (1701) in St N & Q (1887) I. 12. Rnf. Na, na, there maun nae fremt body carry my wee queen to the desk, GILMOUR Pen Flk. (1873) 37; It was also called the lateran, being gen a large square pew at the side of the pulpit (A W.). DESKIT, adj. Sh & Or.I. Also written diskit Or.I.

[de skit.] Stupid, bewildered. Or.I. (Coll LLB); S. & Ork.

DES'ORK, see Dezzick.

DESPAD, DESPART, DESPAT, see Desperate.

DESPART, DESPART, see Desperate.

DESPERATE, ady and adv. In gen. dial. and colloq.
use in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms despad e Yks.¹;
despart Cum.¹; despatn.Yks; desperd Glo¹²Brks.¹Hmp.¹
Wil. Som. Dev.¹; despert n Yks.s Chs.¹ Not. Glo.n Wil.;
despe't n.Yks.¹ ne.Yks.¹; despret Wor. s.Wor.; desprit
Chs¹ Sur; despurd Glo. I.W.¹²; desput Stf n.Lin.¹;
dispart Cum.¹; dispert Sc. (JAM.) Cum. [de·spət, -əd.]

1 adv. Of persons and things: irreclaimable, very bad.

1. adj. Of persons and things: irreclaimable, very bad. Elg. John Barleycorn, thou desperate chiel, Tester Poems (1865) 78. Ayr. He was a desperate loon, Ballads and Sngs. (1847) II. III. Cum. What cou'd I de in seck a dispert kease, Relph Misc. Poems (1798) 4; Cum. He's a despart fellow for drinkin' nw Der. He's

a desperate chap when he starts. Glo.2 Sur. Desperate debts. bad debts (local deed of 1689) (T S.C.).

2. Great, excessive.

Per He's no a desperate hand at the scientifics, Sandy Scott (1897) 74 Ayr. Whyles his gnattery tongue is a desperate fash to me, Service Dr. Duguid (ed. 1887) 163 Cum. L.Ma. 'Make way for the Docthor!' and a desp'rate crowd, Brown Doctor (1887) 142 w.Yks. Shoe's a desperate tacker o' snuff. nw.Der. Nhp. He's in a desperate hurry. War. He was in a desperate fright. war. He was in a desperate furry. War. He was in a desperate right. s Wor. 'E be a despret saafty, Vig Mon. in Berrow's Jrn. (1896); 'E be desperate folks [excellent friends] alung 'uv me now (H K.) Glo. 'Tull be a desperd loss for un, Gissing Vill Hampden (1890) I. xi. Brks.<sup>1</sup>, Hmp.<sup>1</sup>, Dev.<sup>1</sup>

3. adv. As an intensive: excessively, beyond measure,

used in a good as well as a bad sense.

sed in a good as well as a bad sense.

Sc. Tam and his wife 'Greed desp'rate ill wi' ither, Ford Thistledown (1891) 328 n.Sc. (Jam) Cum. Gl (1851). I Ma. Nessy was tazin him despard though, Brown Witch (1889) 62. n.Yks. It's despert stiflin' here, Linskill Haven Hill (1886) xxiv; n.Yks. <sup>12</sup> ne Yks. <sup>1</sup> Ah's despe't dhry. e.Yks. Rooads is despad sluthery, Nicholson Flk-Sp (1889) 89; e Yks. <sup>1</sup>, m.Yks. <sup>1</sup> Chs. <sup>13</sup> s Chs. <sup>1</sup> Oo)z ü des pürt praat'i wensh [Hoo's a despert pratty wench]. Stf. A desput quoiet mon' Knight's Quart. Mag. (1823) 299, nw.Der <sup>1</sup> Not. He allus was such a desper't idle chap (L.C.M.). n. Lin. <sup>1</sup>, War. <sup>23</sup> Wor. Thahy chops as becalls the t'others an cries up thursels so despret, Vig. Mon. in Berrow's Jrn (1896). s Wor. <sup>1</sup> thought there wouldn't be no desperate big lot a' rain (HK); Porson Quanti Wds (1875) io se.Wor. <sup>1</sup>, s.Wor <sup>1</sup>, Hrf <sup>12</sup> Glo Ur were flitting about i' the night a-feared most despert, Gissing Vill. Hampden (1890) I. vi; 'Tis despurd cold to-day (A.B.); Glo. <sup>12</sup> Brks. I be's desperate glad to zee ye (W.W.S.). Hnt (T.P.F.) Sur. (T.S.C.); They fights tooth and nail desprit, Cornh. Mag (Nov. 1888) 530 I. W. <sup>12</sup> Will. Britton Beauties (1825) n.Wil. I be despert cowld (E.H.G.) Dor. (W.C.) Som. Jennings Dial. w Eng. (1869) [Amer. He was desperate glad to see you. Freq pron. desprat or desput, Barriert (1872) 463.]

Hence Desperately, adv. excessively, extremely.

Hence Desperately, adv. excessively, extremely.

Ayr. Lang John is a desperately recligious man—praying, and eing thanks for a' thing he thinks he has gained by, Johnston

Kılmalhe (1891) I. 84

DESPERATION, sb. Sc. Irel. 1. A great rage.

N.I.¹ The master was in desperation.

2. Phr. like desperation, as if in despair.

Ayr. They would come rinnin' for me like desperation, Service Dr. Duguid (ed. 1887) 122.

DESPISABLE, adj. Cor. [dispai:zəbl.] Meet to be despised or treated with contempt, despicable.
w.Cor. He doesn't look like a townsman, but he is not a despisable man (M.A.C).

[God chees the vnnoble thingis and dispisable thingis of the world, Wyclif (1388) 1 Cor. 1. 28.]

DESPITE, v. n.Sc. (JAM.) To be filled with indignation at seeing another doing anything improper, or esteemed such.

[You neuer sawe man dispyte agaynst an other on that

facyon, PALSGR. (1530).]

DESS, sb. and v. Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan.

Also written des Lakel.; desse Yks.; in form dass Sc.

[des, das.]

1. sb. A layer or course in any pile or mass that is heaped or built up by degrees; also, the entire pile or mass so built.

Sig. Then fifteen strata of munstone rise above each other to the Sig. Then fifteen strata of munistone rise above each other to the summit of the Fells, where they jut out, in the face of the braes; they go by the name of 'dasses' or 'gerrocks,' Statist. Acc. XV. 327 (Jam.). n.Yks. At the Allom works at Whitby, the rock from whence they pick the mine is called the Desse (K.); Ray (1691); He'd getten a hall dess o'shaffs [a whole layer of sheaves] doon o' t'fleear, Atkinson Moorl. Parish (1891) S; Wheea's this that cums out o' the wilderness like desses o' smeak? Robinson Whitby Sig. Sol. (1860) in 6; n.Yks.¹ 'Wheeah' it all ligs i' desses,' it is all laid in layers; n Yks.² A dess of stones. 'Laid up in desses,' laid ther upon ther. e.Yks¹ Dess-aboon-dess.

2. A step. a small landing-place

2. A step, a small landing-place.

Sik They soon reached a little dass in the middle of the linn, Hogg Tales (1838) 57, ed 1866. Gall. Ye shallna try the unkindly dasses of the Linn yet awhile, Crockett Moss-Hags (1895) xxxi

3. A pile or truss of hay; a rectangular block of hay, gen. about 2½ feet square, cut from a stack for immediate use; also used of corn.

Fif. When a quantity of corn in the sheaf is left in the barn, after part is removed, what is left is called the 'dass.' In the same manner the hay left in the stack, when part is cut off, receives this designation (Jam). Lth. (Jam.) Sik. To the hay-stack dass retired, Hogo Poems (ed. 1865) 92. N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ That portion of a haystack which is in process of being cut and used as required. Dur.¹ A haystack is cut vertically, the horizontal outline of the section being nearly a square. The hay so cut from top to bottom is called a dess. Cum.¹, n.Yks.³ ne.Yks.¹ We're middlin' off for havy: wa've nobbut ta'en three desses out o't'new stack. part is removed, what is left is called the 'dass.' haay; wa've nobbut ta'en three desses oot o't'new stack e.Yks. Marshall *Kur. Econ.* (1788). w.Yks. We samm'd up to-a-three desses o' hay, u. 288 ne Lan. 1

desses o' hay, 11. 288 ne Lan. 1

4. A haystack. Sc. (Jam. Suppl.); Sh.I. (Coll. L.L.B.)

5. A heap or pile of corn, straw, potatoes, fruit, &c.

Cum. Fergeson Northmen (1856). ne.Yks. 1 e.Yks. There was
a rare dess o' taties i' cooaner, Nicholson Flk-Sp (1889) 59; After
that the desse is finished, Best Rur Econ. (1641), e.Yks. 1 Still in
common use, MS. add. (T.H) Lan. 1, ne.Lan. 1

6. v. To pile up in orderly fashion layer after layer,

to arrange neatly, to lay things close together. Freq.

to arrange neatly, to lay things close together. Freq. used with up.

n Cy. (K.), Grose (1790); N.Cy¹, Nhb.¹ Lakel. Dess them things up a bit. She war dessen hersel afooar t'glass, Penrith Obs. (Dec. 28, 1897), Ellwood (1895) Cum. For dishes, acorncups stuid dess'd in rows, Relph Misc Poems (1743) 14; A steam crane clickt hod on them and dest them up yan eh top of anudder, SARGISSON Joe Scoap (1881) 97, They dess thersels in duds owre feyne, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1840) 71; Gl. (1851); Cum.¹ Wm. Sooa a dessed mi things tagidther, Spec. Dial. (1877) pt. i. 17; Dess them things up yan o top o tudder (B K). n.Yks. At oor yats are aw maks o' teeasty fruits that hah hae dess'd up for thee, Robinson Whithy Sng Sol. (1860) vii. 13; n.Yks.¹ Dess that hay oop 1' t'chawmer, n.Yks 23, ne Yks.¹ e.Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1788); Only once after it [the strawe] is dessed, Best Rur Econ. (1641) 139; e Yks.¹ To pile up, as in a measure, above the edge. w.Yks.¹, ne La.¹¹

7. To cut a section of hay from a stack.

7. To cut a section of hay from a stack.

n Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.<sup>1</sup>, ne.Lan.<sup>1</sup>

8. To hack out jet from layers or 'desses.'

Yks. He was getting jet, dessing in Helabeck Bight, Good Cheer (1882) 61. n.Yks. They're dessing for jet,' 1.e. hacking it out of the layers or desses, when it occurs, for instance, on the face of the cliff, the men in certain cases being lowered on to a ledge of

the cliff, the men in certain cases being lowered on to a ledge of the precipice for foot-hold, by a rope tied round the waist, and fastened to a stake driven into the ground above.

[3. Cp. Gael. dais, a mow of hay or corn (M. & D), a heap of hay or peats (Macbain); Ir. dais, a heap, pile, rick (O'Reilly); Wel dās, a heap, stack (Davies); for cognates see Stokes in Fick 143.]

DESS, see Deas.

DESSABLY, adv. n.Cy. Yks. [de'səbli.]

1. Obs. Constantly.

Constantly.
n Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.2, w.Yks.1

n Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy., ....

2. Orderly, tidily.

n Yks. <sup>12</sup> e Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ (1796) II. 316.

DESSMENT, sb. n.Cy. (Hall.) [Not known to our correspondents] Stagnation.

DEST, sb. Cmb. (J.D.R.); Ken. (G.B.) [dest.]

DEST, sb. Cmb. (J.D.R.); Ken. (G.B.) [dest.] A desk. In pl. Desties.

DESTINY, sb. Yks. Ken. [de'stini.] Destination.

W.Yks. (J W.) Ken. When we have rounded the shaw, we can keep the boat straight for her destiny.

DESTITUTE adia a An. Rereft of one's resources.

DESTITUTE, adj. e.An. Bereft of one's resources.
e.An.¹ When a man was leaving a farm and had no other to go into he advertized: 'Mr. A. B., who is destitute of a farm, will sell,' &c.

DESTROY, v. Irel. To eat; appl. to fodder. Ant. (W.H.P.)
DESTROYFUL, adj. Stf. Destructive. To eat; appl. to cattle eating

Stf We are quite overrun with 10ts; and they are such destroyful animals (T H.)

DESTRUCTIONFU', adj. Rxb. (JAM.) Destructful, wasteful; full of destruction.
DETACHING-HOOK, sb. Nhb. Dur. In mining: an

arrangement in the head-gear by which, in the event of the cage being over-wound, the rope is detached and the cage left hanging or suspended before reaching the pulley. Also called Knock-off.

Nhb., Dur. Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl. (1888).

DETH, see Do, v.

DETRIMENT, sb. Suf. Som. Also in form determent w Som. [de triment, de tement.] Injury, harm.

Suf. 'That's no detriment to 't,' it is none the worse, e An. Dy Times (1892); In very common use, gen. with the double negative, 'That o'nt be no detriment' (C.T.). w.Som. Very common amongst the most ignorant. Tao un bee noa dat urmunt tue un [it will be no injury to him], said of a horse which had cut his knee.

no injury to him], said of a horse which had cut his knee.

DETTER, see Ditter.

DEUCE, sb. Yks. Lon. Slang. Also written duce
(GROSE). [dius.] Twopence.

w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Lon. Give him a deuce (2d.), MAYHEW Lond. Labour
(1831) I. 256. Slang. FARMER, GROSE Cl. Dict. (1823); CAREW
Dict. Cant. (ed. 1780).

DEUCH, sb. Sc. Also in form teuch (JAM.). A
draught, drink. See Doch-an-dorris.

Sc. Usually applied to that which is intoxicating (JAM.); MACKAY.
Rxb. How can ye fash wi'sic unhalesome deuch? ALLAN Poems
(1811) Rusha Band.

(1871) Rustic Bard.

[Gael, deoch, a drink, drink, every kind of strong liquors (M. & D.).]

DEUGIND, adj. Cai. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents] Wilful, obstinate; litigious.

DEUGS, DEUK, see Dewgs, Duck, sb.1

DEUK, sb. n Sc. (JAM.) A shelter, cover.
The deuk of a tree, the shelter afforded by it from wind or rain.
DEUKS'-FAUL, sb. Bnff.¹ A difficulty, dilemma.
Y'ill see it y'ir i' the deuks' faul wee nae sellin' yir sheep.
DEUKT, ppl. adj. Cum.¹ Of cattle: blotched with

white.

DEUL, DEULL, DEUMS, see Dole, sb.3, Dooms.

DEUSAN, sb. Obs.? e.An. A hard sort of apple, which keeps a long time but turns pale and shrivels.

e.An.¹ Hence the simile, 'pale as a deusan' Nrf.¹

[Deux Ans, a John-apple, Bailey (1721); Deusans, a hard fruit that lasts long, Kersey (1715); 'Tis not the lasting deuzan I require, Noryet the red-cheek'd queening, Ouarles Fould, (1625) v. ii.¹

lasting deuzan I require, Noryet the red-cheek'd queening, Quarles Embl. (1635) v. ii.]

DEUTSA, see Dialetus.

DEVALL, v. and sb. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also written devaill Sc. (Jam.); devaul, devawl Sc.; and in forms devaild Sc. (Jam.) N Cy.¹ Nhb¹; devalve Fif. N.I.¹; devauld Edb.; develve N.I.²; divaul(d Ayr. Edb. [divold, divold, diva'(l.] 1. v. To descend, fall, hurry. Sc. Herd Coll Sngs. (1776) Gl. Link. Ramsay Gentle Shep. (1725) Gl., ed 1808. n.Cy. Border Gl. (Coll. L L B.)

2. To halt, stop, desist, cease.

Abd. Ye've never devall't the haill day, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xvi Dmb. Her tongue never devawls aboot ministers, Cross Disruption (1844) xxxii. Ayr. Wilt t'ou ne'er deval vii

Gibb (1871) xvi Dmb. Her tongue never devawls aboot ministers, Cross Disription (1844) xxxii. Ayr. Wilt t'ou ne'er devaul wi' scauding thy lips in other folks kail? Galt Entail (1823) xvii, They never divaul't wi' their torments, ib. Lands (1826) iv. Edb. The storm . . . never divauldin for three langsome weeks, Smith Jenny Blair (ed. 1871) g. Gall. Ae theme I'd sing . . The hale nicht, ne'er devallin', Harper Bards (ed. 1889) r. N.I. Ant. 'He never devals,' said perhaps of a youngster or crying child craiking for something he is anxious to get, Ballymena Obs (1892); (S.A.B.) N.Cy. Mbb. It's rained the hyel day an' ne'er devalded.

Hence Devalling or Devalving. (1) vbl. sb. cessation.

Hence Devalling or Devalving, (1) vbl. sb. cessation,

stop; (2) ppl. adj. ceasing, stopping, halting.
(1) Per Sair dings the rain upon the road, It dings, an' nae devallin' o't, Haliburton Ochil Idylls (1891) 20 (2) Fif. The thocht o' her never-devalving tongue was eneuch, McLaren Tibbie (1894) 21.

3. sb. An inclined plane for a waterfall. Lnk. (JAM.)

4. A pause, cessation, halt.

Abd. Fat for wud he gar creaturs gae on wi' nae deval till they war blin' and dottl't wi' learnin'? Alexander Am Flk. (1875) 88, ed 1882. e.Fif. His tongue ga'ed like the clapper o' a bell withoot ed 1882. e.Fif. His tongue ga'ed like the clapper o' a bell without devald, LATTO Tam Bodkin (1864) xii. Lth. [They] hae been workin' 'ithout devald, LUMSDEN Sheep-head (1892) 297. Rxb. But ploys hae been were ne'er excelled, Dash and deval—height and level, RIDDELL Poet. Wks. (ed 1871) I. 174.

5. A sunk fence, a 'ha ha.' Cld. (JAM.)

[1. The tempest law in the deip devallyis, Douglas Eneados (1513), ed 1874, III. 75. Fr. devaller, to descend, slide or go down (Cotgr.); devaler, 'descendre une pente'

(HATZFELD).]

DEVAN, see Divan, sb.1

DEVE, see Deaf, Deave, Dive, v.
DEVEL, v. and sb. Sc. Nhb. Also written devle Sc.
(JAM); devvel Sc. [devl.] 1. v. To strike, beat, fell with a blow; to maul; to fall heavily.

with a blow; to maul; to fall heavily.

Fif. He swapt and swang, Develor the air wi monie a bang,
Tennant Papistry (1827) 70, She devel'd down a hideous wrack,
Her head dissociate frae her back, to 93 Lth. [They] swore they
would devel the queer auld man, Ballantine Poins (1856) 55
Rxb (Jam) Nhb. 'He's getten hissel sair develled.' More
applicable to a person who has come out injured in a melic, than to one who has been beaten in a personal encounter.

Hence Develer, sb. a celebrated boxer; a dexterous

young fellow. Rxb. (JAM.)

2. sb. A stunning blow. Also used fig.
Sc. Ae gude downright devvel will do it, Scott Antiquary (1816) xxv; Sae awfu were her dunts and devels, Drummond Muckomachy (1846). Ayr. Death's gien the Lodge an unco devel, Burns Tain Samson (1787) st 3 Rxb. (Jam) Gall The frien'ly firs, they keep it noof, Fiae Boreas' baul'est devel, Nicholson Poet. Wks. (1828) 123, ed 1897

DEVELVE, see Devail
DEVER, sb. and v. Shr. [de·və(r).] 1. sb. Duty. best endeavour.

Shr.<sup>1</sup>, Shr.<sup>2</sup> I ll do my dever. 2. v. To try, attempt, endeavour.

2. v. To try, attempt, endeavour.
Shr. I'm afeard as I shanna be able to do 'em this wik; but I'll dever to let yo' han 'em.

dever to let yo' han 'em.

[1. The sonne and the mone Don her deuer day and ny3t, P. Plowman (c.) xvIII. 92. AFr. dever, duty (Fr. dever).

2. I dever, I applye my mynde to do a thing, PALSGR. (1530).

DEVER, see Daver, v.¹

DEVESHER, sb. Nhb. [Not known to our correspondents.] A heavy fall, a crash.

Nhb. Ower the stanes she fell... A daver, a devesher agyen the metal pump, Sngs. of Tyne (c. 1850) No. 9, 21; To me the example here cited is unique (R.O.H.).

DEVICE, sb. Hmp. [Not known to our correspondents.] Advice.

DEVICE, sb. Hmp. [Not known to our correspondents.] Advice.

Hmp. Doctor's device, N. & Q. (1854) 1st S. x. 400.

DEVIL, sb. and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

I. Gram. forms. (1) Deeavle, (2) Deel, (3) Deeval, (4)

Deevil, (5) Deil, (6) Devvul, (7) Dewl, (8) Diel, (9) Divel, (10) Divil, (11) Divul, (12) Divval, (13) Divvel, (14)

Doovel, (15) Doul, (16) Dowl, (17) Dule. [de vl, divl, dīvl, dīl, diul, dūl.]

(1) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (2) N.Cv.<sup>1</sup>. Nhb.<sup>1</sup>. Cum <sup>1</sup> Wm. The wind and

divi, dil, diul, diul.]

(1) n.Yks.² (2) N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, Cum¹ Wm. The wind and wheel wad deev'd the deel, Whitehead Leg. (1859) 14 (3) Cum.¹ (4) Or.I. He was a dour deevil, Vedder Sketches (1832) 22. Lnk. Poor drucken deevil, Roder Poems (1838) 63, ed. 1897. Wxf.¹, Nhb.¹ (5) Sc. (Jam.), Do not meddle with the de'il and the laird's bairns, Ramsay Prov. (1737). N.I.¹, Nhb.¹ s.Lan. A mere importation and not a genuine local word (F.E.T.). Der. What the deil seek ye in the woods here? Le Fanu Unde Silas (1865) I. 297. (6) I.W.¹ (7) Der.¹ Duuw¹ sometimes used; but generally Deuce, duws', or Devil, daev'l. (8) Sc. The diel's buckie of a callant, Scott St. Roman (1824) ii Lnk. Whiles the wee diels up my trousers wad rin, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 38. (9) Cum.³ 'Ticements o' t'divel, 55. n.Lan.¹ (10) N I¹, Nhb.¹ I Ma. Rovin divils sailors is, Brown Manx Witch (1889) 28. w.Yks.¹ n.Lin.¹ Old-fashioned people at the end of the last century used to make it a matter of conscience when they read Holy Scripture, or talked on religious people at the end of the last century used to make it a matter of conscience when they read Holy Scripture, or talked on religious subjects, to speak of the devil, but when they had occasion to use the word in oaths or in talk of a lighter sort, they were careful to say 'divil' Shr.¹ Divl, so pronounced when speaking of the devil per se, but in composition the word follows ordinary usage. Glo. Them white-feaced divils, Gissing Vill Hampden (1890) I. . . (11) Them white-feaced divils, Gissing Vill Hampden (1890) I. 1. (11) Lan. In a divul of a temper, Brierley Layrock (1864) xi. Lan. 1 (12) Cum. 1 sw (13) e.Yks. 1, e Lan. 1, s Lan (F.E.T.) (14) Hmp. 1 Wil. Britton Beauties (1825). (15) Dev. The doul's in't if he can't cook up Zomethin that's short and zweet, Peter Pindar Wks. (1816) III. 371. (16) Som. Gent. Mag. XVI. 406, in Pegge Derbicisms (s v. Dewl). Dev. Whot tha dowl be 'bout now than't Hewett Peas. Sp. (1892); Maister Mainwaring's much abuz'd ... By all the dowlish pack, Peter Pindar Wks (1816) IV. 194; Dev. 1 (17) n.Cy. Grose (1790). Cum. Linton Lake Cy. (1864) 302. Wm. It wur black as the dule's nutin bag wie seat, Wheeler Lyal. (1790) 12, ed. 1812. w.Yks. 1 Talk o'th dule an he'l put up his horns,' is said when a person spoken of unexpectedly makes his appearance. Of a penurious, covetous person we say, 'He wad flea two dules for ya skin', w.Yks.<sup>345</sup>, Lan.¹, e.Lan¹, s.Lan.

II. Dial. uses. 1. sb. In comb. (1) Devil's acre, an oath; (2) 's-bed, a very hard stone in Swanage quarries; (3) 's bedstead or -post, the four of clubs; (4) 's bird, (a) the magne, Pica rustica; (b) the pied wagtail, Motacilla lugubris; (c) the swift, Cypselus apiis; (d) the swallow, Hrundo rustica; (e) the yellowhammer, Emberica ctiriella; (5) 's-bit, a threepenny-piece; (6) 's books, playing-cards; (7) 's buckie, a mischievous, troublesome person; an imp; (8) 'o coach-horse, (a) the rove-beetle or common black cocktail, Ocypus olens; (b) the caterpillar of the tiger-moth, Arctia Capa; (9) 's coachman, see 's coach-horse (a); (10) 's cow, (a) a large black beetle or cockchafer; (b) the large black shell-less dew-snail; (11) 'crook, (a) an evil-disposed person; (b) a fly used by anglers; (12) 's dancing hour, midnight; (13) 's darning needle, the dragon-fly, Libellula vulgatissima; (14) 's dozen, thirteen; (15) 'duckets ('ducats), round jelly-fish as they swim about in the water; (16) 's finger-ring, (17) 's gold or golden ring, the caterpillar of the great tiger-moth, Phalaena Caja; (18) 's judgement, a punishment, retribution; (19) 's knell, see below; (20) 's lantern, the 'Will of the Wisp,' igms fatuus; (21) 's limb, an imp, a tiresome, troublesome person; (22) 's mantymaker, see 's cow (a); (23) 's mark, certain round marks ranged crescent-wise on the lower part of a pig's foreleg; (24) 's mint, an inexhaustible supply of things hurtful or offensive; (25) 's needle, see 's darning needle; (26) 's painted books, see 's books; (27) 's pets, see 's limb; (28) 's pictured books, see 's books; (29) 's pig, the woodlouse; (30) 's purses, empty skate's case found on the seashore; (31) 's racehorse, see 's coach-horse; (32) -racket, the noise or commotion made by a crowd; (33) 's ring, see 's golden ring; (34) 'soreecher, (38) shrieker, (39) squeaker, (40) -swift, the common swift, Cypselus apus; (41) 's toddy, punch made with hot whisky instead of water; (42) 's toe-nail, the fossil, Gryhoea incurva; (43) 's to

(I) Suf. (PHE) (2) Dor. (CW) (3) Chs. Wor. There was never a good hand at cards if the four of clubs were in it;...ti's the devil's four-post bedstead, N & Q. (1879) 5th S. xii. 426. Shr. I A card which is considered 'unlucky.' Lon. I have always heard the four of clubs called the 'devil's bedpost,' and also that it is the worst tuin-up one could have, N. & Q. (1879) 5th S. xii. 473. Slang. Farner (4, a) ne. Sc. It was sometimes called the Devil's bird, and was believed to have a drop of the devil's blood in its tongue. It was a common notion that a magpie could receive the gift of speech by scratching its tongue and inserting into the wound a drop of blood from the human tongue, Gregor Flk-Lore (1881) 138. Shr. A man ... was anxious to get a magpie's nest to hatch a 'clatch' of game-fowls' eggs in, as fowls hatched in such a receptacle turn out strong and courageous. This placing the eggs under the influence of the 'devil's bird' is quite in keeping with other unhallowed practices of the breeders of game-cocks, Burne Flk-Lore (1883) 224. (b) Ir. [So called] from the uncanny motion of its tail, Swainson Birds (1885) 44 (c) w.Yks. [So called] from its impetious flight and its dark colour, which give it an uncanny appearance, ib 95. Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 44. (d) Ir. Henderson Flk-Lore (1879) ii. (e) n.Cy. It has by some mischance incurred the superstitious dislike of the peasantry, and is commonly known as the 'Devil's Bird.' For it is commonly believed that it drinks a drop, some say three drops, of the Devil's blood every May morning. The boys address it in the following rhyme of reproach: 'Half a puddock, half a toad, Half a yallow yorling, Drink a drap o' the Deil's blood Every May morning,' Smith Birds (1887) 150 (5) n.Lin.\ So called because proud people will not give copper at collections, and therefore provide themselves with the smallest silver coin which is current. (6) Frf. Some on the Devil's books are reading, Morison Poems (1790) 81; A man wha could mak' the deil's books nearly speak,

Fraser, He's thrashing's wife again, CADENHEAD Flights (1853) 245. Frf Owre aften there's a wheen o' dealsbuckies trailin' aboot the Frf Owre aften there's a wheen o' deilsbuckies trailin' aboot the country, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 129, ed. 1889 Sik There's not a greater deil's-buckie in all the Five Dales, Hoge Tales (1838) 327, ed 1866. Ant. Grose (1790) MS. add (C.) (8, a) Ir. Fiklore Rec. (1878) I 182. n Lin¹ Lei.¹ This unprepossessing insect is considered a harbinger of ill-luck. Nhp.¹, se.Wor¹, Shr¹ Ken. Henderson Fik-Lore (1879) ii. nw Dev.¹ A large beetle found among the heath growing in n Dev. Cor. (F.R.C.) [So called from their very short square wing cases, which leave the tail bare. .. First comes one vulgarly known as the Devil's Coach Horse, Monthly Pkt (July 1857) 325] (b) Chs.¹ (9) N.I.¹ (10, a) Dor. from their very short square wing cases, which leave the tail bare.

... First comes one vulgarly known as the Devil's Coach Horse,

Monthly Pht (July 1857) 325] (b) Chs.¹ (9) N.1.¹ (10, a) Dor.

N. & Q (1877) 5th S vii 146 Som. W. & J. Gl (1873) w. Som.¹

(b) w. Som. Uyv at t u stuurtl boa ur, aur u daev lz kyuw, Elworthy Dial.¹ (1875) 20, w Som.¹ (11, a) w. Yks.¹ Suspected to have the qualities of the devil. (b) ib Called also the Great or March Brown. (12) Cmb.¹ (Bull's noon' and the 'Devil's dancing hour' are much of a muchness I w.¹; I.w ² I shant zee'n hooam till the devil's dancen hours.

BARTLETT.] (14) Sc. (JAM.) Slang. From the number of witches supposed to sit down together at a 'Sabbath,' Farmer. (15) n. Yks.²

Once heard. (16) Nhp.¹² (17) Ess. Monthly Pht. (Oct 1862) 435.

Dev. Reports Provinc (1893). (18) Kid. Ned's misfortune was a 'devil's judgement' for his negligence, Barrington Sketches (1830) II v. (19) w. Yks. At Horbury near Wakefield, and at Dewsbury, on Christmas Eve is rung the 'devil's knell': a hundred strokes, then a pause, then three strokes, three strokes, and three strokes again, Henderson Flk-Lore (1879) ii; At Dewsbury on Christmas Eve, the devil's knell is still rung, that is the bells are tolled to signify that the Devil died when Christ was born, Leeds Merc. Suppl (Oct. 8, 1892). (20) Shr.¹ (21) Per. Thou Devil's limb who dare once peed. And sav. for's life, that I steal'd sheep. Swith Docume signify that the Devil died when Chiist was born, Leeds Merc. Suppl (Oct. 8, 1892). (20) Shr.¹ (21) Per. Thou Devil's limb who dare once peep, And say, for 's life, that I steal'd sheep, Smith Poems (1714) 37, ed 1869 Frf. Ye devil's limbs! Ye'll rob me o' my spoil, Sands Poems (1833) 86 Edb T'was done to please the devil's lim', New Year's Morning (1792) 15. (22) Dev. Reports Provinc (1893) (23) ne.Sc. Pigs have from three to five round marks ranged in the shape of a crescent on the foreleg a little above the ankle. They go by the name of the Devil's mark, Gregor Flk-Lore (1881) 129 (24) e.An.¹ (25) N.I¹ Nhp¹ Called also Horsestinger. (26) Fif. Some shuffling paper nothings keenly read The Devil's maxims in his painted books, Tennant Ansler (1812) 44, ed 1871. (27) Bwk. Persons addicted to every sort of mischief and vice—having, as the saying is, 'all the ill laits that ever followed cd 1871. (27) Bwk. Persons addicted to every sort of mischief and vice—having, as the saying is, 'all the ill laits that ever followed swine,' Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 38. (28) Ayr. Pore ower the devil's pictur'd beuks, Stake on a chance a farmer's stackyaid, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 226. (29) Oxf.¹ Called God A'mighty's pig at Handbro'. (30) Hmp.¹ Also called Mermaid's purses. (31) Nhp.¹ Sometimes called Turn-tail, from the peculiar mode of elevating the tail when under alarm. (22) n.Yks² (22) Hrf² wii l Nhp.¹ Sometimes called Turn-tail, from the peculiar mode of elevating the tail when under alarm. (32) n.Yks² (33) Hrf.², Wil.¹ n.Wil. The labourers call those hairy caterpillars which curl in a circle 'Devil's Rings,' Jefferries Wild Life (1879) 330. (34) n.Yks.² (35) ne Yks.¹ (36) Som. N & Q (1877) 5th S. viii. 358; W. & J. Gl (1873). w.Som.¹ (37) Hrf.¹, Glo.¹, Wil¹ Som. A name applied on account of its long squeaks No doubt its black colour has also something to do with the appellation (W.B.T.). Dev. From its impetuous flight, and its dark colour, which give it an uncanny appearance, Swainson ib 96. (38) w.Yks. Swainson ib (39) ne Lan.¹ Som Sweetman Wincanton Gl. (1885) (40) Som W. & J. Gl (1873). (41) Ayr. Having mind of the 'Devil's Toddy,' which was beginning, even noo, . . . to barm in some o' their noddles, Service Notandums (1890) 30 (42) n.Lin¹ Glo. N. & Q. (1877) 5th S vii. 15. (43) Dev. The crook is here known by the name of the Devil's Toothpick, Bray Desc. Tamar and Tavy (1836) I. 24. (44) Ayr. 15. (43) Dev. The crook is here known by the name of the Devil's Toothpick, Bray Desc. Tamar and Tavy (1836) I. 24. (44) Ayr. The winnowing-machine... had been brought into the parish by Girtle of the Mains,... but it had been set down by his neighbours as an implement of the enemy, and was testified against as the 'Deil's Wind,' invented to overreach Nature, and take the bread to the control of the control of the property of out of the mouths of honest families, Johnston Glenbuckie (1889) б

2. Comb in plant-names: (I) Devil's apple-riennie, the wild camomile, Matricaria Chamomilla; (2) — appletrees, the sun-spurge, Euphorbia helioscopia; (3) 's barley, the crimson stonecrop, Sedum spurium; (4) 's-bit, (5) -'s-bit scabis, the blue scabious, Scabiosa succisa; (6) 's bread, the earth-nut, Bunium flexuosum; (7) 's brushes, ferns in general; (8) 's button, see 's-bit scabis; (9) 's candlestick, the ground-ivy, Nepta Glechoma; (10) 's churnstaff, see — apple-trees; (11) 's claws, (a) the common crowfoot, Ranunculus arvensis; (b) the bird'sfoot trefoil, Lotus corniculatus; (12) 's coach-wheel, see 's claws (a); (13) 's corn, the greater stitchwort,

Stellaria holostea; (14) 's curry-comb, see 's claws (a); (15) 's cut, the wood of the wild clematis, C. Vitalba; (16)—daisy, the common feverfew, Matricaria Parthenium, and the stinking camomile, Anthemis Cotula; (17) 's daisy, the ox-eye daisy, Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum; (18) 's darning-needle, the shepherd's needle, Scandix Pecten-Veneris; (19) 's dung, the asafoetida, A. Narthex; (20) 's elshin, see 's darning-needle; (21) 's eyes, (a) see 's corn; (b) the speedwell, Veronica Chamaedrys; (22) 's fingers, (a) see 's claws (b); (b) the catkins of the black poplar, Populus nigra; (23) 's flower, the red campion, Lychins durma; (24) 's foot, the marsh-orchis, O. latifolia; (25) 's garter, the great bindweed, Convolvulus sepium; (26) 's guts, (a) the lesser bindweed, Convolvulus arvensis; (b) the creeping ranunculus, R. repens; (c) see 's garter; (d) var. species of Cuscula, esp. C europaea and C. Epithymum; (27) 's horn, the stink-horn, Phallus impudicus; (28) in the bush, 'love in a mist,' Nigella damascena; (29) 's kirnstaff; see 's churnstaff; (30) 's ladies and gentlemen, the common cuckoo-pint, Arum maculatum; (31) 's lingels, the knot-grass, Polygonum aviculare; (32) 's men and women, see 's ladies and gentlemen; (33) 's milk, (a) the great celandine, Chelidonium majus; (b) see 's apple-trees; (34) 's mint, a kind of teasel; (35) 's net, see 's guts (d); (36) 's nettle, the common yarrow, Achillea Millefolium; (37) 's nightcap, (a) the hedge-parsley, Torilis Anthriscus; (b) the common larkspur, Delphinum elatum; (38) 's oatmeal, (a) the cow-parsley, Anthriscus sylvesiris; (b) the cow-parsinp, Heracleum Sphondylium; (c) see 's bread; (39)—on all sides, (40)—on both sides, see 's claws (4) 's posy, the broad-leaved garlic, Allium ursinum; (45) 's soot, the lesser broomrape, Orobanche minor; (46) 's snuffbox, var. species of Lycoperdon, esp. L. Bousta, (47) 's spoos, (a) the water plantain, Alisma Plantago; (b) the broad-leaved pondweed, Potamogeton natams; (48) 's stinkpot, see 's horn; (49) 's tether, the

(1) Sig. (2) Cic. (3) sw Sc. Garden Wk. (1896) No. cxiv. 112. (4) s Sc. It seems to have a bit or bite taken off the root, which is said to have been done by the devil (Jam.). w.Yks.¹, n.Lin.¹, War.³ Wor. Allies Antq. Flk-Lore (1852) 268 Shr.¹, Cor¹² (5) w.Som.¹ Found growing in pastures. It bears a mauve-coloured flower on a long stem, and blooms in August and September. Dev. Reports Provinc. (1885) 92. (6) Yks. (7) Midl. A gen. name for ferns in the 'Black Country.' (8) Cor.¹ If picked the devil is said to appear at your bedside in the night, Cor.² (9) w.Yks.², War. (10) N.I.¹ Ant. From its poisonous properties. Shr.¹ This plant probably owes its name to the acrid milky juice contained in its stems (11,a) Hmp.¹ I W. (C.J V); So called from the dislike which farmers have for one of the worst of weeds, and from the hooks which terminate each achene; I.W.¹ (b) Som. (12) Hmp. (13) Shr.¹ (14) Shr. A very common weed on all strong soils in Shr. Its extremely acrid properties have doubtless led to its association with the Evil One, his curry-comb being suggested, probably, by its comb-like achenium, Science Gossip (Oct. 1870) 228; Shr.¹ Said to be extremely injurious to cattle. Some farmers discussing the merits of certain 'stiff'soil, one of them exclaimed, 'It's full o' the Devil's Curry-comb.' 'Yes,' said another, 'and the fallows al'ays throw up the Beggar's Needle' (15) Dev (?) Dried and used by boys for smoking (16) Wil. Garden Wk. (1896) No. cxi. 76. Wil.¹ From their daisy-like flowers and unpleasant odour. (17) Mid. (18) Link. The lustrous beauty of the green glancing 'deil's-darning-needle,' Watson Poems (1853) It Nih.¹ Called also Witch's needle, and Adonis's needle (19) Sc. So called from its stench (Jam). w.Yks. (S K C.), w.Yks.¹, n.Lin.¹, Suf.¹ (20) Bwk., Nhb. Bwks. Nat Club (1869-72) VI. 159, in Heslop Gl (1862). (21, a) Dnb. About Wrexham, Jackson Wd-bk. (1873) (b) War.³ (22, a) Som. (b) Nhp. It is considered unlucky to pick them up. (23) Lan. (24) Nhb.¹ Called also Cock's kames, Deed men's fingers, A

(26, a' Nhb¹, s.Not. 'J P K ) Lin., Lei. Science Gossip (1866, 163. Shr.¹ The name is given to this plant from the circumstance of its roots running very deep into the ground, and being difficult of extirpation. Bdf, I W. (C. J V), I.W.¹ (b) Nh5.¹ (c) Nrf. (d) Lik. From its destructive nature in suffocating plants, it has received the opprobrious names of hell-weed, and devil's-guts, Patrick Plants (1831) 129 Wor., Shr From the thread-like stems which wind round other plants and strangle them. Glo.¹, Cmb., Sus, Hmp.¹, I.W.² (27) Nrf. (28) Glo.¹, Ken.¹, e.Sus., W1¹ w.Som.¹ Daevl een dhu beo sh (29) Ayr. Agric Surv. 675 (Jaw.). Lik. Patrick Plants (1831) 210 (30) Dnb. (31) Nhb Science Gossip (1876) 39. Nhb.¹ Called also Swine's grass (32) Shr.¹ The red berries are men, the green ones women. Sus. (G.E.D.) (33, a) Yks. (b) s Wor. (H.K.), Mid. (34) e Suf. (F.H.) (35) w.Ken. (W.F.S.) (36) Chs.¹ Children draw the leaves across their faces, which leaves a tingling sensation (37, a) War.² (b) Hmp (W.M.E.F.); Nature Notes, No. 3 (38, a) Sur. (b) War.² (c) Yks. (39) w.Yks.³ So called from the hooks which surround the seeds and cause some difficulty in separating them from the grains of corn. (40) Dur., War.³, Bck. (41) Chs.¹; Chs.³ The foliage is wholesome for man, the roots poisonous. It only grows in good ground. (42) Shr. At Church Stretton one child would say to another gathering hedge flowers, 'Don't touch that, it's the Devil's plaything' Yet the plant is harmless (K.B.). (43) Dev.⁴ Usually called Red-hot Poker. (44) Shr.¹ The horrible feetid odour of this plant is thought by the rustic mind to be a fitting 'bouquet' for the Prince of Darkness. (45) Ken. From its destructiveness to clover. (46) Sc. (Jam.), n.Cy., w Cum., n.Lan.¹, neLan.¹ Chs.¹ When ripe it gives off clouds of brown dust if it be squeezed; Chs.³ Shr.¹ This appellation may, no doubt, be ascribed to the snuff like powder with which the fungus is charged in its mature state, and to which very baneful properties are popularly attributed. Sus , I.W.¹ Dor.

\*\*Stat.\*\* (49) Chs. (50) Ken.\*\* (51) Cor.\*\* (52) Der.

3. Phr. (1) Devil a many, not many, a few; (2) — among the tailors, a children's game, see below; (3) — and his dandy-dogs, a spectral apparition; see below; (4) — and the mallster, see below; (5) — bane ye, an expression of anger; (6) — be their feet, an exclamation; (7) — be licket, (8) — blaw licket or lickit, nothing at all, 'the devil a thing'; (9) — bin, an oath; (10) — 's cure to you, an expression denoting want of sympathy; (11) — fetch thee, a disease; see below; (12) — gin, would to the devil that; (13) — go with you, see below; (14) — hae'd or hae't, see — blaw licket; (15) — ma(y care, (16) — make matter, 'happy go lucky,' recklessly; of no importance; also used attrib.; (17) — mean him to be, to have no difficulty in being; (18) — mend ye, serve you right; (19) — of me, never, for my part; (20) —'s own sorrow, a troublesome person, a plague, 'limb of Satan'; (21) — perlickit, see — blaw licket; (22) — take you, the yellowhammer, Emberiza citrinella; (23) — could not do it unless he were drunk, said of any thing very difficult to perform; (24) — has gone over Jock Wabster, circumstances have proved too strong for any one; (25) the little devil, the small blackbeetle, Ocypus olens; (26) the muckle devil, the devil; (27) what comes over the devil's back goes under his belly, a prov. relating to ill-gotten gains.

(1) Per. Dell a mony troots we gruppit, Haliburton Ochil Idylls (1891) 14. (2) Lon. A top was set spinning on a long board, and the result depended upon the number of men, or 'tailors,' knocked down by the 'devil' [top] of each player, Mayhew Lond. Labour (1851) II. 17, ed. 1861 (3) Cor. Besides the piskies, but of a widely different character and origin, are the spectre huntsman and his pack, known as 'the devil and his dandy-dogs,' Whitcombe Bygone Days (1874) 156. (4) w.Som.' It is always said that on Culmstock Fair-day, May 21st, 'its a fight twixt the devil and the maltster'—to decide if there shall be eider to drink, or whether it must be beer. (5) N.I. (6) Dur The ship's company swore deel be their feet if they wad with him stay, Bishoprick Garl. (1834) 52. (7) Briff. Some dominies may be sae wickit As strike the getts for d— be-lickit, Taylor Poems (1787) 9. Abd. But deil-belicket ha'e we now, Beattie Parings (1801) 12. Ayr. Her direction-books to mak grozart wine for deil-be-licket, Galt Entail (1823) lxxiv; If they fash me ony mair the deevil be licket of ball or supper they'll get frae me, ib. Sir A. Wylie (1822) lxx. Edb. You'll wonder how the b—s are dawted, Wi' mony a ane that's die'l beliket, Liddle Poems (1821) 173 (8) Edb. The deil

blaw-lickit! cared he! Learmont *Poenis* (1791) 159 (9) Cum. De'il bin! what cap'rin, feghtin', vap'rin. Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) blaw-lickit! cared he! Learmont Poems (1791) 159 (9) Cum. De'il bin! what cap'rin, feghtin', vap'rin. Anderson Ballads (ed 1808) 10, Cum.¹ (10) s.Don. Simmons Gl. (1890). Myo. Devil's cure to him! Barrington Sketches (1830) III. xvi. (11) n.Dev. Why, e'er zince tha wart twonty, ay zewnteen, and avore tha hast a be' troubled wey the doul vetch tha, Exm. Scold. (1746) l. 29 (12) Abd De'il gin her neck were in a girn, Cock Strains (1810) I 99. (13) N.I.¹ The deil gang wi' ye, an' saxpence, an' ye'll nether want money nor company, a saying. (14) Sc. Dead folks may sleep yonder sound enow, but deil hae't else, Scott Nigel (1822) in Per. There's nothing for writing, . . Excepting it be the deil hae'd for reward, Nicol Poems (1766) 58 Ayr Except it be some idle plan O' rhymin clink, The devil-haet, that I sud ban, Burns 2nd Ep. to Dave, st. 5. Edb. De'il a hait was in the one pistol but a pluff of powder, Moir Manse Wauch (1828) xvi. Peb. On holidays ye did me ride For deil hate else but show, Affleck Poet. IVks (1836) 60. (15) Abd. I'll ablins get but little thank; Yet deil-macare, Still Cottar's Sunday (1845) 156. Frf. I bought, but deil may care, . . . A scull, made up o' Hawkie's hair, Morison Poems (1790) 22. Fif. A lassie fair (the deil-ma-care) Ance slighted me an' a' that, Gray Poems (1811) 148 Rnf. I've focht an' swat, an' a' that; An' thocht her won—but, deil ma care! Picken Poems (1813) I. 147. Ayr. Wi' that deil-ma-care loon I'm maist like to rin daft, White Jotings (1879) 275. Edb. But deil may care! Thae scenes are left to fa' or stand As they came there. Learmont a' that; An' thocht her won—but, deil ma care! Picken Poems (1813) I. 147. Ayr. Wi' that deil-ma-care loon I'm maist like to rin daft, White Jotimgs (1879) 275. Edb. But deil may care! Thae scenes are left to fa' or stand As they came there, Learmont Poems (1791) 184. Gall. Their ceremonies dinna spare, Whether amen, or de'el ma care, Lauderdale Poems (1796) 49. Ant. (WH.P.) (16) Rnf. A throther deil-mak-matter birkie, Clark (Rhymes (1842) 15. Lnk. He lost it, poor gowk (deil mak' matter), Roder Poems (1838) 148, ed. 1897. (17) Sik. Deil mean him to be cheerfu' and crouse, and talkative and eloquent, Chr North Noctes (ed. 1856) III. 38. (18) N.I. (19) Lnk. The deil o' me kens if ye're maist rogue or fule, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 51; Deil o' me could stan' their smirk, Stewart Twa Elders (1886) 8 (20)Ayr. Ye'll maybe hae heard tell o'him, for he was juist the deevil's own sorrow, Service Dr Dugud (ed. 1887) 202. (21) Rxb. Hae ye gotten ony thing?—Na, deilperlickit (Jam.) N.I.¹ What fortune did his wife bring him?—Oh, deil perlickit, tied up in a clout. (22) Sc. Deil, deil tak' you. Hence the following rhyme, which boys give in imitation of its note: 'Whetil te, whetil te, whee! Harry my nest, and the de'il tak' ye,' Swainson Birds (1885) 70. (23) N.I.¹ (24) Lth. This unco waddin' had fairly coosten a' thing tapselteerie sae muckle, in fac that e'en noo the deil hed a' thegither gane clean owre Jock Wabster, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 295. (25) nw.Lin. Fik-Lore Jm. (1883) I. 257. (26) Ayr. The meikle devil wi' a woodie Haurl thee hame to his black smiddie, Burns El. on Capt Henderson, st. 1. s.Sc Alas for puir Badman! Wi' the muckle black deil he gaes off like a madman, Allan Poems (1887) 67. Kcb. The muckle Deil . . . climbin' up wi' cunnin' serpent skill, Irvine Fireside Lays (1872) 52. (27) Chs.¹ (s. v. Bally). n.Lin.¹

4. The common swift, Cypselus apus. See also II. 1 (35, 36), &c.

4. The common swift, Cypselus apus. See also II. 1 (35,

36), &c. Brks. [So called] from its impetuous flight and its dark colour, which give it an uncanny appearance, Swainson Birds (1885) 95 5. An instrument used for harrowing chalk into the soil;

an 'eval' dungfork with three prongs.

Lin. White E. Eng. (1865) II. 3. Shr.2, Cor.2

6. A machine used for teasing out wool, tearing the fibre

ot mats, &c. w.Yks. Banes Yks. Past and Present (1858) 632; Yks. N. & Q. (1888) II. 114, w.Yks. I; w.Yks. Also called 'fearnought,' willow,' 'willy,' 'teaser'; and formerly, 'shoggy'; w.Yks. So called, from its great iron teeth, resembling the fancied ones of the devil. [It consists of a drum with teeth that tear to pieces the fibre used in the industry, Gl Lab (1894).]
Hence Devil-hole, sb. a place where wool-combing is

carried on.

w.Yks. Harry had been workin i't'divvil hoil for 12 shillin a wick, Yksman Comic Ann (1878) 35, We next gave a passing glance at what is known by the infernal name of the 'Devil Hoil,' a place where machine wool combing is carried on, Burnley Bradford Life (1872) 202

7. A small cone of damp gunpowder which when lit smoulders away with a suffocating smell.

Ir. (A S P.) w.Yks. N & Q. (1888) II. 113; (J.T.)

8. A mixture of acid and chloride of lime used for

bleaching the colour off cotton. w.Yks. (H.E.A.)

9. v. To strip colour off cotton, &c, with a mixture of acid and chloride of lime liquor. w.Yks. (J G.)

[II. 2. (4) Morsus diaboli, as deueles-bite, Alphita (c. 1450); Mors du diable, fore-bit, or devels-bit (an herb), Cotgr.; It is commonly called Divels bit, of the root (as it seemeth) that is bitten off: for the superstitious people hold opinion, that the diuell for enuie that he beareth to more opinion, that the given for enule that he dearest to mankinde, bit it off, because it would be otherwise good for many vses, Gerarde Herb. (ed. 1633) 726. See Grimm Teut. Myth. 1213: (33) Esula, the herb Devils milk or petty spurge, Florio (ed. 1688); Duyvels-melck, the hearbe Divells-milke, or pettie spurge, Hexham (1658).]

DEVILICK, sb. Sc. Also written deviluck. [de vilək, dī vilək.] A little imp or devil.

Sc. This wee black deev'luck, we ca' Wee Macgregor o' the Tron, FORD Thistledown (1891) 77. Abd. An what did the waefi' devilick neist? But kindled a gleam like the rosy east, Thom Rhymes (1844) 56 Lth. A blae wee deevilick son o' an elf, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 146.

[Devil + -ick (-ock), dim suff.]

DEVILING, sb. Irel. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. e.An. Som Dev. Also in forms davelin. Nrf. develin n.Lin. Lei. War. e An.; devlin Nrf. Suf.; divvling ne.Lan. [devlin, drvlin.] 1. The swift or black martin, Cypselus apus.

Will of diack martin, Cypseus apus.

Wm. Penrith Obs (May 18, 1897) Wm, Lan. Swainson Birds (1885) 95 ne.Lan.¹, Der.², nw.Der.¹, Not. (WHS), s Not (JPK.), Lin.¹, n.Lin.¹, s.Lin. (TH.R), Lei.¹, Nhp.¹, War.³ e An.¹ Named from its imp-like ugliness and screaming. Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 48. Suf.¹ Som. (W.B.T.), W. & J. Gl (1873) Dev. w. Times (Apr. 9, 1886) 6, col. 6.

2. The pied wagtail, Motacilla lugubris.
Ir [So called] from the constant uncanny motion of its tail,
Swainson Birds (1885) 44

3. A fretful, troublesome woman. e.An. (Hall.), Nrf.1

4. A home-made firework. See Devil, 7.
w.Yks. Made of gunpowder dampened and rolled into cones, carefully dried, and fired by applying a match to the apex (H.L.); BANKS Wefld Wds. (1865).

BANKS Wefld Wds. (1865).

DEVILMENT, sb. In gen. dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [For forms see Devil.] Mischnef, practical joking; wickedness, witchcraft.

Elg. She'll be a vera Sodom soon, For deevilment an' daffin', Tester Poems (1865) 163. Lnk. He's sae fu' o' fun an' deevilment, WARDROP J. Mathison (1881) 29. Gall. What need I attempt the penning, The devilment ye did that e'ening, Lauderdale Poems (1796) 25. Ir. They do have their mother distracted wid their divilments, Barlow Idyils (1892) 11; It would take two hours to tell you the devilment of the old queen. Kennedy Fireside Stories tell you the devilment of the old queen, Kennedy Fireside Stories tell you the devilment of the old queen, Rennedy Firesiae Stories (1870) 18. Ant. Ballymena Obs. (1892). n.Yks. w.Yks. He's as full o'devilment as an egg's full o' meat. Lan. Yo'n some devilment agate i' th' chimbley, Waugh Owd Bodle, 258, Lan. Der. They're just at soom o' their divinents, Ward David Grieve (1892) I. v. n.Lin 1, e.An. w.Som 1 Dhur udn dhu fuul ur u ee vur daev lmunt un roa guree, neet-n au l dhu kuun tree [There is not the fellow of he, for larking and roguery, not in all the country].

DEVILSKIN, sb. Yks. Lan. Also in forms divulskin, duleskin Lan. [de vl., di vl., diu lskin.] A mischievous,

tiresome person; a humorous term of reproach.
w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Lan. Yon divilskin has done mi one this toime, Wood
Hum. Sketches, 16; Yon divilskin i' t'parlour, Waugh Jannock
(1874) vv; That duleskin ov a Judge Jeffreys, Clegg Sketches
(1895) 245; Lan.<sup>1</sup>, e.Lan.<sup>1</sup>

[Lit. devil's kin]

DEVILTRY, sb. Sc. Also e.An. Som. [devltri.]
1. Mischief, wickedness, devilry.

Frf. If cocks could fight sae well oot o' mere deviltry, surely the Frf. If cocks could fight sae well oot o' mere deviltry, surely the Greeks would fecht terrible for their gods and bairns an'the other things, Barrie Thrums (1889) v. Gall. There's deviltry afoot 'Crockett Raiders (1894) vi. e An. Anything unlucky, offensive, hurtful, or hateful, in which the devil may be suspected of having some concern. Nrf. There must be some deviltry in that, Spilling Giles (1872) 57; Nrf. Suf. He done it for deviltry, e An. Dy. Times (1892), (C.T); (C.G.B); Suf. Ess. How he laugh'd To eye their deviltry, Clark J. Noakes (1839) st. 126; Ess. 2

2. Rubbish, any undesirable object.

w Som. A quantity of weeds in a crop—a quantity of hay or thistles in a fleece of wool; in such a sense the word is common, but I never heard it applied to moral conduct. Take your hove,

and scrape out the highest o' that there deviltry, else they there plants ont never do no good

[1. For older devilry. The king through the arte of magik, witchcraft, and deuilrie was consumet. Dai RYMPLE Leslie's Hist. Scotl. (1596) I. 287. Cp. Du. duyvelrye, divellishnesse (HEXHAM).]

DEVLIN, see Devilin(g. Som. The darnel, Lolium

Som. In use more esp. among farmers, FRIEND Gl. (1882).

DEVONSHIRE, sb. Glo. Som. Dev. In comb. (1) Devonshire beauty, the dwarf white-flowered phlox, P. mivalis; (2) — coat-of-arms, (3) — mark, a mark or scar on a horse's knees caused by a fall; (4) — myrtle, the

Myrica Gale; (5) — wine, cider.

(1) Glo<sup>1</sup> (2) w.Som.<sup>1</sup> Said of a horse with broken knees. Is (1) Glo¹ (2) w.Som.¹ Said of a horse with broken knees. Is he much blemished¹— Ees fy! a proper [dab mshur koa ut u aar mz]. Dev. Reports Provinc (1884) 16 nw.Dev.¹ (3) w.Som.¹ Dab mshur maar k. Dev. The horse wasn't wuth much; it had the Devonshure mark ! Reports Provinc. (1884) 16 (4) s.Dev. (B. & H) (5) w.Som¹ Dab mshur-wuy n. Dev. Da laff an' joke an' help ez meyn Ta mek' th' Deb'nshir wine, Pulman Sketches (1853) 32.

DEVOURMENT, sb. n.Yks.² [divūrment.] The condition of being devoured.

'We're in a paifit devourment wi' rattens,' we are in a fair way of being eaten up by rats.

of being eaten up by rats.

DEVOUROUS, adj. Brks. Wil. Ravenous, hungry.

Ravenous, hungry.

Brks. They comes in devourous for their vittles (A.C). Wil.¹

DEVVEL, see Devel, v.

DEW, sb. and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Written daow se.Wor.¹; deaw Sc. (Jam) Hrf.² Hmp.¹

[diu, deu, w.Cy. dgū.] 1. sb. In comp. (i) Dew-beater, a large and clumsy boot or shoe; fig. a person who has large feet or who walks awkwardly; (2) bit, slight refreshment taken early in the morning, before the regular breakfast; (3) blown, said of cows which are swelled from eating green clover: (4) ccup (q) the first allowance from eating green clover; (4) cup, (a) the first allowance of beer to harvest men; (b) the plant ladies' mantle, Alchemilla vulgaris; (5) dasher, see beater; (6) drink, (7) droppings, see cup (a); (8) droukit, drenched with dew; (9) -laps, coarse woollen stockings or leggings, buttoned over others, to keep the legs dry and warm; (10) -licker, anything very surprising or out of the common; (11) -mist, a drizzle or small rain resembling common; (II) ·mist, a drizzle or small rain resembling dew; (I2) -piece, see ·bit; (I3) ·pond, a pond on the downs, not fed by any spring, but kept up by mist, dew, &c.; (I4) ·ret, to steep or 'ret' flax by leaving it out on the ground, instead of steeping it in water; (I5) ·slug, a tiny brown slug, almost too small to be perceived when on the ground; (I6) ·snail, the large black slug, Linnax agrestis; (I7) ·spreader, (I8) ·wiper, see ·beater.

(I) Hrf.?, e.An.¹ Cmb.¹ 'Lift up your dew-beaters when you walk across the room,' was said to a boy with clumsy feet. Nif.¹, Hun.¹ Wil. One who has large feet, or who turns his toes out.

Wil. One who has large feet, or who turns his toes out, Himp. Wil. One who has large feet, or who turns his toes out, so that he brushes the dew off the grass in walking, BRITTON Beauthes (1825); Wil. (2) War. I used to take a 'dew-bit' if I went out early in this way to shoot or bathe. se. Wor. H. Hrf. Glo. Brks. (J C. K.), Brks J, Suf. (C. T.) Ess. Half pint of beer at 3 in the morning at harvest time (H. H. M.). Hmp. (J R. W.); Hmp. I s. Hmp. He's used to seven meals at har's time; his dewbit, breakfast, nuncheon, &c., Verney L Lisle (1870) vi. I.W. (J D.R.); I W.<sup>12</sup> Wil. Britton Beauties (1825); Wil.<sup>1</sup> Dor. I ha'n't seed the colour of victuals or drink since breakfast time this morning, and that was no more than a dew-bit afield, Hardy Madding Crowd (1874) xlin; Barnes Gl. (1863). Som W. & J. Gl. (1873). w.Som. I zim they do want a [jue beet] like, vore they goth to work. (3) Chs 13 (4, a) Hmp. 1 (b) Sc. The uniformly successful treatment of sheep affected with this disorder [trembling successful freatment of sheep affected with this disorder [trembling ill] by giving them a decoction of the dewcup and healing leaf boiled in buttermilk, Essays Highl. Soc. III 389 (JAM.). Sik. They [the fairies] 'll hae to gang away an' sleep in their dew-cups, Hogg Brownie of Bodsbeck (1818) II. 183 (1b). (5) Cum. (M.P) (6) e.An.<sup>1</sup>, Nrf.<sup>1</sup> (7) e.Suf. (F H.) (8) Rnf. An the dew-droukit gowan is closing its ee, Allan Poems (1836) 138. (9) Ken. (K); Ken.<sup>1</sup> (10) w.Yks. But t'next day wor a dew-licker, Pudsey Olm (1885) 20. (11) Cor. (J.W) (12) n.Sc. (JAM); Mackay. (13) Wil.<sup>1</sup> Such ponds rarely fail, even in the longest drought. (14) n.Lin.<sup>1</sup>,

e.An.1 [All trouble and risk incidental to the steeping and dewretting of the crop, Stephens Farm Bk. (ed. 1849) II. 323.] (15) Dev. (16 n Cy. (Hall) Ken. Lewis I Tenet (1736) s.v Snagge. w Som. The regular way to charm warts is to take a dew-snail w Som.<sup>1</sup> The regular way to charm warts is to take a dew-snail and rub its slime upon the warts. Then to stick the dew-snail on a blackthorn, and as the snail perishes and disappears so will the warts. nw Dev.<sup>1</sup>, s Dev. F W.C.) Cor. You might as well try to handle a great dew-snail, Tregellas Tales (1865) 50; Cor.<sup>1</sup> As slippery as a dew-snail; Cor.<sup>2</sup> (17) War.<sup>2</sup> (18) w.Mid. The grass is quite wet this morning, go on ahead, boy, you're a fust-rate deviating (WP M)

is quite wet this morning, go on ahead, boy, you're a fust-rate dew-wiper (W.P.M.).

2. Rain. Chs. 13

3. Fig. Whisky, gen. in comb. Mountain dew.

n.Sc. 'Dauvit Annan's whisky is guid, vera guid; but, oh man, gie me a drap o' the real dew,' . . this dew being a portion of the unadulterated liquor fresh from a local still, Gordon Carglen (1891) 213. Abd. A 'greybeard' jar of the 'real Glengillodram mountain dew,' Alexander Am Flk. (1875) 247, ed. 1882. Frf. Mountain dew shall wet each eye, Heckleis an' the cash come, Sands Poems dew shall wet each eye, Heckleis an' the cash come, Sands Poems (1833) 19. Lnk. They went in a gang To taste o' the dew o' the mountain, Stewart Twa Eldns (1886) 85. Rnf. Bewitched ... wi' real mountain dew, Clark Rhymes (1842) 20. Peb Friendships, which were generally cemented with the 'mountain dew' of Scotland, Affleck Poet. Wks. (1836) 29. s.Ir. There was a glass of pure 'mountain dew' at my service, Lover Leg (1848) II 456. Slang. 'We'll have the "dew" now.' 'Good claret—no better . . . Oh punch, you are my darling,' Lever C. O'Malley (1841) XII (1841) XII

4. v. To rain slightly, to drizzle.

n.Sc. (Jam.), Shr. Hrf. It's deuwing a little. Cor. (J W)
w.Cor. Common (M.A.C.).

5. To spread cloth out to receive the dew, in order to make the cloth softer and heavier, to sprinkle cloth with water in imitation of natural dew.

w Yks. This was universally done, and I have known men hold the cloth in their hands on cold nights, when the snow prevented its being laid on the ground. If cloth could not be 'dewed' it was 'spurted' (WT); (JM)

[1. (3) Dewbolne . . . that commeth whan a hungry beaste is put in a good pasture full of ranke grasse, . . . . has sydes well stands as high as his books home. First

beaste is put in a good pasture full of ranke grasse,... his sydes wyll stande as hygh as his backe bone, Fitz-Herbert Husb. (1534) 55. (14) Ther is a water-retting, and a dew-retting, which last is done on a good rawing or aftermath of a meadow water, Tusser Redwivus (1710), in Tusser Husb. (ed. 1878) 41. (16) Loche, the dew snall, or snall without a shell, Cotgr.]

DEW, see Do, v.
DEWBERRY, sb. Sus. Dev. Cor. 1. A kind of blackberry; in phr. dewberry snail, a truant from school. 1. A kind of Cf. berry-moucher.

Cf. berry-moucher.

Dev. Grose (1790) MS. add. (C) Dev., Cor. Blackberry micher! dewberry snail! Monthly Mag. (1810) 434.

2. The gooseberry, Ribes Grossularia.

Sus. Goosberry bush, called dewberry bush, and in some countries wine-berries, Culpeper Eng. Physitian (1656) 117; Gent. Dev. n.Dev. Hand-bk. Mag. (Feb. 1836) 126; COPE Gl. (1883). (1877) 258.

[1. Dewberries, Baccae rubi repentis, Coles (1679).]

DEW.CLAW, sb. Hmp. Wil. Som. Written deaw-Hmp. Wil. The small claw or hoof which grows on the

Inside of a stag's foot, at the fetlock.

Hmp.¹ Wil. Britton Beauties (1825). w.Som.¹ In soft ground the marks of the dew-claws [jue klaa] of a heavy stag will often be apparent, especially when the stag is fatigued, Collyns, 87. [You may know they have been coursed by the dew-claws printing the ground, MAYER Spismn's Direct. (1845) 143.]

[Dew-claws (among hunters) the bones or little nails behind a deer's foot, Bailey (1721).]

Sc. DEWGS, sb. pl. Obs. Also written deugs. Scraps, rags, shreds, small pieces.

Sc. Tell them if they stur again, they shall awe be cut in dewgs, LAICK Answ. to Presb. Eloquence (1693) pt. 1 52 (JAM). Lnk. As deugs of velvet, chips of christal, RAMSAY Poems (ed. 1733) 142.

DEWK, DEWL, see Duck, Devil, Dowl.
DEW·MUG, sb. Chs. 18 [diu·mug.] A large black

earthenware pan-mug.

DEWSIERS, sb. pl. Brks. Hmp. Wil. [diu'zjəz.]
The valves of a pig's heart. Cf. deaf-ears.

Brks.1, Hmp.1 Wil Britton Beauties (1825); Grose (1790);

[Supposed by some to be the same word as Fr. jusier, 'the gisern of a bird' (Cotgr.); OFr. jusier (LA CURNE); see HATZFELD (s.v. Gester).]

see HATZFELD (S.V. GESTET)-1

DEY, sb. Sc. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Suf. Hmp. Wil. Also written dai Sc.; day se.Wor. Hrf. Glo. 12 Wil. ; dee, dei Sc. [dē, dī.]

1. A woman having charge of a dairy;

a dairymaid. Sc. The Dey's Song, Chambers Sngs (1829) II. 515; Herd Coll So. The Dey S Song, CHAMBERS Sngs (1829) 11. 515; HERD Coll Sngs. (1776) Gl. n.Sc. My mither she is an auld dey, Buchan Ballads (1828) II. 100, ed. 1875. Abd. As they drew near, they heard an elderin dey, Singing full sweet at milking of her ky, Ross Helenore (1768) 83, ed. 1812 Per. Morton Cyclo. Agric. (1863).

2. A person in charge of a dairy, whether that person be male or famile

Abd. N & Q (1877) 7th S. iv. 22.

3. Comp. (I) Dey-house (or day'us, da'us), a dairy; a room in which cheese is made; (2) woman, a dairy-

(1) se. Wor.1, Hrf.1 Glo. BAYLIS Illus. Dial. (1870); Glo 1, Hmp.1

(1) se.Wor.<sup>1</sup>, Hrf.<sup>1</sup> Glo. Baylis Illus. Dial. (1870); Glo.<sup>1</sup>, Hmp.<sup>1</sup> Wil. Britton Beauties (1825); Wil.<sup>1</sup> n.Wil. Her's gone to the day'us. Used still by the old people (E.H.G.). (2) Glo.<sup>12</sup>
[1. Deye, Androchia, Prompt; She was as itwere a maner deye, Chaucer C.T. B. 4036. ON. degga, a female servant; cp. OE. dæge, a kneader, maker of bread. 2. A deye, Androchius, Androchea, Cath. Angl. (1483). Way in his notes to Prompt. (s.v. deye) shows that the word was sometimes used in ME. of a male servant. 3. Casearius, a day house, where cheese is made. Cooper (1565). house, where cheese is made, Cooper (1565).]

DEY, see Da, sb., Day, Die, v.

DEYAN, v. I.W. [de on.] Used imprecatively, in the same way as 'damn,' confound.'
Odd deyan thee. I'll be deyand if I doant.

Hence Deyannashun, sb. damnation. Odd deyannashun seyze thee.

DEYKE, DEYKEN, see Dike, Deacon.

DEYLED, DEYL'T, DEYN, see Doil, Dean, sb.2

DEY-NETTLE, sb. Nhb. The hedge woundwort or hedge sylvatica, Stachys sylvatica.

Nhb.¹ This is quite distinct from the dae-nettle.

DEYS, DEZ, DEZZ, see Deas, Daze.

DEZZICK, sb. Sur. Sus. Also written dezick, des'ork Sus.<sup>2</sup> [dezik.] A day's work.
Sur. (T.S.C.) Sus. He had na dun a dezzick for more dan nine

wicks, Jackson Southward Ho (1894) I 250; Sus. Taint done a dezzick for the last six months, Sus. e.Sus. Holloway.

DHAEL, sb. Obs. Nhb. A funeral. Cf. dole, sb. Nhb. They spak of the Swire's deeth, and the number oh fwoak that went to his dhael, Bewick Tyneside Tales (1850) 13; Nhb<sup>1</sup>
DHIRL, sb. N.I.<sup>1</sup> A good-for-nothing person.

DHONAL, DIABLES, see Donel, Dibles. DHRIVES, sb. pl. Wxf. Turf.

DIACLE, sb. Sh.I. The compass used in a fishing-See Dial.

boat. See Dial.

Sh.I. Every boat carries one compass at least, provincially a diācle, Agric. Surv. (1794) 87 (Jam.). S. & Ork.

DIAGONAL STAPLE, phr. Whb. Dur. A staple sunk diagonally in a coal-raine; see below.

Nhb., Dur. Sunk diagonally in the line of the back end of the man beam of a pumping-engine, and a point in the pumping shaft,

main beam of a pumping-engine, and a point in the pumping shaft, which may vary from 10 to 20 fathoms from the surface. Its use is to divide the work of the engine between the two ends of the beam, by means of a lever beam in the shaft, placed in a hole made for the purpose, Greenwell Coal Tr. Gl. (1849).

DIAGRAM, sb. Sc. The scale of working drawn up for each driver or fireman by the railway companies.

so. In some cases the list contains but one day's running, in other cases one week's or possibly two weeks' running. Hence a man on completing his day's work looks on the diagram to ascertain his run for the next day, Gl. Lab. (1894).

DIAL, sb. and v. Sc. Nhb. Dur. Der. Also written day. Der. Idail dail 1 sb. A compace wood to

dyal Der. [dail, daiəl.] 1. sb. A compass used to take bearings in mines. Cf. diacle.

Der. Gl. Mining Terms (1830); Mawe Mineralogy (1802) Gl.

2. v. To ascertain the extent and distance of a working under ground.

Der To plum and dyal . For by that art they make discovery, MANLOVE Lead Mines (1653) 1 164.

Hence Dialling, vbl. sb. surveying, using the magnetic

Per. He came.. to learn mensuration, surveying, and dialling, Haliburton Fields (1890) 39. Nhb.1 Nhb., Dur. Nicholson Coal Tr Gl (1888). Der. Mawe Mineralogy (1802) Gl.; Mander Miners' Gl (4824); The operation of dialling is that by which the operator can accurately ascertain the extent and distance of the working of a mine under ground, and thereby ascertain whether a mine has been worked beyond the stake or limit allotted to the a mine has been worked beyond the stake or limit allotted to the

miner, Tapping Gl to Manlove (1851) 25

DIALETUS, sb. Dev. Also in form diletrus. The seal-flower, Dielytra spectabilis. Also called Deutsa.

DIALOGUE, sb.1 Lin. [dai olog.] A talk, con-

versation. s.Lin. Sarah an' me hed a longish dialogue ovver it (TH.R.).

DIALOGUE, sb.2 w.Yks 1 [Not known to our correspondents.] The eighth part of a sheet of writing-paper.

DIAMER WINDOW, phr. Nhp.1 A dormer window, the projecting window in a roof.

DIAMOND, sb. Yks. Ken. Sus. [dai:mən(d.] comb. (1) Diamond knap, to break stones on the road into small angular pieces; (2) -plaice, the flounder, Pleuronectes platessa.

(I) w.Yks. We tak t'little hammer for dimond napping (W.A S.)

(2) Ken. Still used and not unfrequently (R.S.). Sus. Heard recently (E.E.S.).

DIAS, see Deas.

DIB, sb.1 and v.1 Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. [dib.]

1. sb. A dip.
ne Yks. Ah gat a bonny dib i' t'dyke yisttherda. w.Yks. A dib of ink.

2. A slight depression in the ground, less than a valley. w.Cum. (S.K.C.), n Yks. 12, w.Yks. 1

3. v. To dip; to decline downwards as strata into the

s Cum. (S K.C.), n Yks.<sup>1</sup>, ne. Yks.<sup>1</sup> w Yks. (H.F S.); w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, w Yks.<sup>5</sup> Mother, this bread does taaste dry.' 'Dib it i' t'milk then an' hod thee noise.' e Lan.1

Hence (1) Dibbing, sb. melted fat or dripping, eaten with bread; (2) Dibboard, sb. the dip or inclination of a seam of coal.

(I) w.Yks.5 Dibbing an' brēad (2) Nhb.1

[3. To dibbe or dippe, intingere, BARET (1580).]

[3. 10 didde or dippe, inungere, Daret (1500).]

DIB, sb.² and v.² Chs. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Oxf.

Mid. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Also in form deb e.An. [dib,
deb.] 1. sb. A pointed instrument for making small
holes in the ground for planting potatoes, &c.

Not.¹, Lei.¹, War.³, e.An.¹, Suf. (C.T.) Sur. A boy goes first
pressing the dib in with his foot, Hoskyns Talpa (1852) 148,

ed. 1857.

2. v. To pierce small holes in the ground for planting

potatoes, &c.
Not.<sup>1</sup>, Lei.<sup>1</sup> War.<sup>2</sup> He's gone a dibbing beans, or a dibbing 'taters. w.Mid. (W P.M), Sur.<sup>1</sup>

taters. w.mig. (W F.M), Sur. Hence (I) Dibbed, ppl. adj. of seeds, bulbs, &c., planted with the 'dibber'; (2) Dibber, sb. a pointed instrument used in planting potatoes, seeds, &c.; (3) Dibbing, vbl. sb. a method of planting seeds, &c., with a 'dibber'; (4) Dibbing-stick, sb., see Dibber.

(I) Sur. I should like to see how the dibb'd 'uns come on, Hoskyns Talpa (1852) 140. (2) Not. Nhp. Usually made of part of the handle of a spade, cut to a point, sometimes shod with iron when employed for aericultural purposes. War. Made with

iron when employed for agricultural purposes. War. Made with two handles, rods, and points, connected laterally with a rod, so that, two handles, rods, and points, connected laterally with a rod, so that, operated with both hands, two parallel rows of holes were made. Oxf. Nrf. Grose (1790). Ken. (D.W.L.); Ken. 12 Ken., e.Sus. HOLLOWAY. (3) War. Dibbing may either be making the holes for seeds with the 'dib' or placing the seeds in the holes so made, the latter being an occupation for women or children, following the workman using the 'dib.' Sur. You'll come round to the dibbing, depend on it, Hoskyns Talpa (1852) 140. (4) Chs. The same as Setting-stick. Shr. 1

DIB,  $sb^3$  and  $v^3$  Var. dial uses in Sc. and Eng. 1. sb. The knuckle-bone of a sheep, used as a cramp-

1. sb. The knuckle-bone of a sneep, used as a cramp-bone (q.v.). Dor. Gl. (1851).

2 pl. A game played by boys with the knuckle-bones of sheep; also the name of the bones so used.

Brks. Sus. w.Sus Five of these bones are used by boys, with which they play a game called 'Dibs,' Holloway. W.I. Slow Gl (1892), Wil. Dor. When I and my poor man were married we thought no more o't than of a game c' dibs. Happy

Jude (1896) pt. v. iv. Som. Sweetman Wincanton 6t. (1885)

3. A small water pebble, used in the game of 'dibs' when knuckle-bones cannot be obtained. Also in comp.

Glo. GROSE (1790) MS add. (M); Glo. Wil. Played with stones when the proper bones cannot be procured (G.E.D).

4. pl. Money, coin. In gen. slang use.

Bnff¹ Doon wee the dibs, an' nae man aboot it Wm. Efter he'd keearfully lapt up his dibs, Spec. Dial (1877) pt. 1. 43. n. Lan¹, Not. (WHS) s Not. He's very free with the dibs (JPK.).

Nhp¹ War. (J.R.W.); War.² He pays me in such dibs, I don't care for his custom; War.³ Dor.¹ Zome long lagg'd herren-ribs Jump'd out, an' ax'd en var his dibs, 252. Som. Jennings Obs Dial. w. Eng. (1825). Dev¹³ Slang, Shadwell Whye. Slang (1859-64), One of their drummers, and one Sergeant Matcham, Had 'brushed with the dibs,' and they never could catch 'em, Barham Ingoldsby (ed. 1864) Dead Drummer.

5 n. To make a small present of money. to 'tip.' 4. pl. Money, coin. In gen. slang use.

5. v. To make a small present of money, to 'tip s. Not. He dibbed me pretty well for helping him (J.PK.).

DIB, sb.4 Sc. Written dyb Rnf. [dib.] A puddle,

DIB, 50. Sc. Written dyb Rnf. [dib.] A puddle, small pool of water. See Dub.

Rnf. Thro' glaury holes, an' dybs, nae mair Ye'll ward my pettles frae the lair, Picken Poems (1813) I. 32. Ayr. The dibs were full, and the roads foul, Galt Ann Parish (1821) ix. Lnk. Bedraigled a', wi' paidlin' through the dibs, Nicholson Idyils (1870) 115. eLih. An' see ye keep oot o' the dibs an' no drabble your buits, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 70.

DIB, sb.5 n.Lin.1 [dib.] A child's pinafore.

DIBBEN, sb. Dev. [di bən] A fillet of veal.

Dev. Monthly Mag (1810) I. 434. n Dev. Doo let me help 'e...

Vrom thease yer dibben o' roast vayl, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867)

DIBBER DABBER, sb. and v. Sc. In form dibble dabble (JAM.). 1. sb. An uproar, accompanied with

violence; a wrangle.

Sc. The culprit met his fate, When lo! there rose a mighty dibble dabble, MS Poem (Jam). Bnff.

2. v. To wrangle. Bnff.

DIBBERDERRY, sb. Obs. Sc. A confused debate or discussion.

Abd. As they are at this dibberderry thrang, Ross Helenore (1768) 88, ed. 1812; We'se hae a priest to end this dibberderry,

DIBBLE-DABBLE, sb. n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Rubbish. (Hall.)

DIBBLER, sb. Cum. Wm. [di blər.] A large dish made either of earthenware, wood, or metal. See Doubler.

Cum. (M.P.); Gl. (1851); Cum. Wm. & Cum. With pewter dibler on ber lap.

dibler on her lap, 141.

DIBBY, adj. Dev. [di·bi.] Small, tiny.

Dev. A girl, speaking of an apple, said, 'What a little dibby one!' Reports Provinc. (1889).

DIBLES, sb. pl. e An. Also in forms diables Nrf. Suf.; doibles Nrf. [dai'blz.] Difficulties, embarrass-

Sui.'; doibles Nrf. [dai'blz.] Difficulties, embarrassments, scrapes. See Daibles.

e.An.\(^1\) Nrf. Yow seem to be in all sorts of dibles this morning (W.R. E.); I ha' bin in the dibles this mornin', Spilling Johnny's Jaunt (1879) 1; The following phr. was used in answer to a suggestion that a marsh-man should emigrate, 'Whoy shud oi, oi ain't been in no doibles?' Common in the marshes, Lin. N. & Q. II. 149; Nrf.\(^1\) Suf. Somehow or another they're allus in dibles, New Suf. Garl. (1866) 271; Suf.\(^1\)

DIBLET, sb. Obs.? Sc. In phr. neither dish nor diblet, no table crockery whatever.

Sc. (?) I have a family now of six persons that eat within doors.

Sc. (?) I have a family now of six persons that eat within doors, and I have yet neither dish nor diblet, as we say, nor any sort of household turniture, Letter (1706) in Hist. MSS. Commission, IV. 285

DIBUT, sb. nw.Der. [dai bət.] A difficulty, scrape. VOL. II.

DICE, sb. and v. Sc. Yks. Lin. [dais.] 1 sh. In phr. box and dice, the whole, complete turn-out, 'bag of tricks.'

Sc The hale box an' dice o' them was rotten, Tweeddald Moff (1896) 18. Frf. I wad kick the whole box and dice o' them oot the entry, Salvond My Man Sandy (1894-171 Ayr. I have re-established the true succession to the laird's fortune, and made oure the whole box and dice o't to his sister Giizie, Johnston Glenbuckie (1889) 83

2. A small square or diamond shape.

Ayr. Apron set with mony a dice Of needle-wark sae rare, Ballads and Sngs. (1847) II. 41.

3. A kind of slaty clay found in the Isle of Axholme.

n.Lin¹ The slaty, though finer grained, is not so easily disintegrated. The workmen sometimes call it dice, probably from its breaking, on exposure to the air and moisture, into cubizoidal pieces, Peck Isle of Axholme, 14.

4. A lump or piece.

Yks. (Hall) n.Yks. Fairly common still, but never applied to anything large. 'Cut uz a dice on't' (R.B.).

5. v. To sew a kind of waved pattern near the border

of a garment; to weave in figures resembling dice.

n.Sc. (Jam) Lnk. Spreads his garters dic'd beneath his knee,
RAMSAY Poens (ed. 1800) II. 76 (Jam.).

Hence Diced, adj. woven in squares, figured like dice.
Rnf. He took his diced bonnet, an' brush'd it fu' clean, Picken
Poems (1813) II. 134. Edb The lang diced window of the kirk,
Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) x.

6. Fig. To do anything quickly and neatly.
n.Sc. (JAM.) Abd. This blythsome sang we a' had wanted now. But weel I kent she could it rightly dice, Ross Helenore (1768)

... But weel I kent she could it rightly dice, Ross Helenore (1768)
131, ed 1812. Rxb. (Jam)
DICEL, DICHE, see Disle, Ditch, sb. 12
DICHEL, sb. Sc. Also written dichal; and in form digaal (Jam).

1. A bad scrape; a difficulty, 'pickle.'
Per. Not common, but occas. used 'What ye said before and what ye say now has brocht ye into a dichel' (G.W). Sik. (Jam)
2. pl. Reproof, correction; a beating, drubbing Rnf. 'I gat my dichals,' I was severely reproved (Jam) Dmf. Tell us how ... the bonny Fernig foichals Gie G—n thieves and slaves their dichals, Poems (1794) (ib.).

DICHENS, sb. pl. Obs.? Sc. A beating, punishment. Also used fig. Cf. dichel.
Sik My master an' she hae this wark to answer for yet. they'll get their dichens some day, Hoge Tales (1838) 68, ed. 1866. Gail. (Jam)

DICHLING, vbl. sb. Sc. A beating, thrashing, drubbing. Per. Jock and Pate cuist oot owre the heid o' Jane Cairns, an' Jock gae Pate an awfu' dichlin' (G.W.).

DICHT, see Dight, v.
DICK, sb.¹ Var. dial. uses in Eng. and Amer. [dik.]

1. In comp. (1) Dick-ass, a male ass, a jackass; (2)

L. In comp. (1) Dick-ass, a male ass, a jackass; (2) bird, a cock bird; (3) -up, see -ass.

(1) n.Cy. N. & O (1870) 4th S v. 121. Dur. The Pelton bray [goblin] came frequently like a 'dickass,' Bishopick Gail (1834) 42; Dur. In Lin. I A male ass, but often applied to the female also, whose proper designation is Jin Ass (2) Lin. If they are dick-birds, they're worth a deal (R.E.C.). (3) Nrf. (A.G.); Trans. Phil. Soc. (1855) 31, Nrf. 1

Soc. (1855) 31, Nrf.

2. Phr. (1) Dick and his team, the constellation usually called the Great Bear; (2) Dick's herband, used as a simile in var. proverbial sayings; see below; (3) Dick upon six, all in confusion, 'at sixes and sevens'; (4) — with his wagon, see — and his team; (5) as thick as Dick and Liddy, very intimate; (6) a local Dick, a local preacher.

(1) Wil. I know the north star; there it is... And the Great Bear; the men call it Dick and his Team, Greene Ferne Farm, vi. (2) n.Yks. He's so queer has Dick hatband A can mack nowt on him (W.H.). e.Yks. As fond as Dick's hat-band. Nicholson File-

him (W.H.). e.Yks. As fond as Dick's hat-band, Nicholson Flknim (W.H.). 6. YRS. AS fond as Dick's nat-band, Nicholson Figph (1889) 19. wYks.<sup>2</sup> As awkward as Dick's hatband. Lan.
Dick's hatbant war a foo to him, Brierley Irkdale (1868) 46.
Chs. Aw felt aw ure' as foin as Dick's hatband, Crosion Enoch
Crump (1887) 11; Chs.<sup>12</sup>; Chs.<sup>3</sup> As fine as Dick's hat-band.
s.Chs.<sup>1</sup> Uz kweyür üz Dik's aat bünd; it went nahyn tahymz
raaynd, ün wüd; nü ree'ch dhü tahy [As queer as Dick's hatband;
it went nine times raind, an' wudna reach the tie] It's au mi ahy un Dik's aat bund [It's aw my eye an' Dick's hatband] Lin. Anything ridiculously comical is said to be 'as queer as Dick's hatband,' N. & Q. (1856) and S. in. 238. n.Lin. 'It's as queer as

Dick's hat band, that went nine times roond an' would not tie, said of any person or thing which it is well-nigh impossible to manage. Nhp. As queer as Dick's-hatband, made of pea-straw, that went nine times round, and would not meet at last. War.<sup>3</sup> se.Wor.<sup>1</sup> As cross (or as queer) as Dick's hat band. Shr. Dun 'ee call that dressin' a child lest look at its cape, all awry like Dick's lathand! Burne Flk-Lore (1883) 592; 'As crooked as Dick's hatband.' This phr., which refers to the obsol custom of pre-'atband! Burne Flk-Lore (1883) 592; 'As crooked as Dick's hatband.' This phr., which refers to the obsol custom of presenting hatbands at funerals, is used both of persons and things that are perverse or unmanageable. 'The maister's in a way this mornn'; 'e's as crukit as Dick's 'atband,' ib 594; Shr.² We only apply it as a comparison for what is obstinate and perverse. 'As curst as Dick's hatband, which will come nineteen times round and won't tie at last'; 'As contrary, fause, cruckit, twistit as Dick's hatband', 'All across, like Dick's hatband.' Pem. As tight as Dick's hatband, N. & Q. (1856) 2nd S. ii. 238. [Amer. As odd as Dick's hat-band. As contrary as Dick's hatband, Carruth Kansas Univ. Quair (1892) I.] (3) Lin. Come in, and welcome; but we are just about flitting, and are all dick upo' sis, N. & Q. (1888) 7th S v. 29. (4) Bdf. (J W B) (5) w.Yks. (J R) (6) w.Yks Who had yo' preychin' this mornin'—Nobbut a local Dick, Leeds Merc Suppl (Oct. 15, 1892), Ah've telled a gooid lot o' tales abaht local Dicks, Yks. Wkly Post April 11, 1896).

3. A very poor kind of cheese.

Suf. Forby Gl. (1830), (Hall)

4. pl. Body lice. See Dicky, sb. 5.

Lakel. Penrith Obs. (Dec. 28, 1897). Wm. T'barn heed's full o' dicks (B K). w.Yks. (J W.), w.Yks.?, s Not. (J.P K) m. & s.Lin. That bairn's he'd's full o' dicks; she ne'er hes her fingers out o' her hair (T H R.). War., m.Wor. (J C.)

5. A game of 'touch and run' among children. I.W.?

DICK. sb. Yks. Idik. 1 A leather apron and bih

5. A game of 'touch and run' among children. I.W.<sup>2</sup>
DICK, sb.<sup>2</sup> Yks. [dik.] A leather apron and bib worn by children, &c. See Dicky, sb.<sup>2</sup>
w.Yks E' Lord Mayor shoon an' leather dicks, E' t'smithy he wer fun', Senior Rhymes (1882) 52, Oatmeal porridge and 'leather dicks' generally sufficed for the inner and outer man, and the latter very durable garment continued for a long time in favour, Cudworth Bradford (1876) 108, w.Yks.<sup>284</sup>

DICK, sb.3 Ant. (W.H.P.) [dik.] In phr. to keep dick, to keep watch.

DICK, v. n.Cy. (Hall.) Dor. [Not known to our correspondents.] To deck, adorn; to cover.

DICK, see Dike, sb.

DIC(K, num. adj. Obs. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Wal. Also Ess. Cor. Also in forms dec, deg, dek, &c., see

Also Ess. Cor. Also in forms dec, deg, dek, &c., see below. Ten, used in counting sheep.

Dur Teesdale, dik, Lucas Stud. Nidderdale (c. 1882) 39. Cum. High Furness, Borrowdale, dick, ib.; Eskdale, dec, ib; Millom, dig, ib; 'Dick,' used in Borrowdale 50 years ago (J.SO). Wm. Kirkby Stephen, dik, Lucas ib 38; On the Stanhope Moors, dick, N & Q (1871) 4th S. viii. 540. n.Yks Swaledale, dic, Lucas ib 38. w Yks, Nidderdale, dix, ib.; Knaresborough, dick, ib. Wal. Deg, ib 37 Ess. Epping, dick, ib. 40. Cor. Deg, dek, ib. 38.

b. 38.
[Of Celtic origin; cp. Ir. and Gael. desch, Wel. deg, OCor. dek (MacBain).]

Land C. Will Edika(r).] In phr. (1) all DICKER, sb and v. Will [dikə(r).] In phr. (1) all in a dicker or digger, very close together; (2) as thick as they can dicker, very intimate.

DICKER, v., DICKIE(S, see Pecker, Dixie. DICKISES, sb. pl. 2 e. Dur. [di kisəz.] In

[di kisəz.] In phr. to do dickises, to perform some difficult feat which another cannot do. Cf. cradden, sb. 2.
e.Dur. A'll dee the dickises.

DICKLE, see Disle.

DICK-POT, sb. Nhp. [dik-pot.] A brown earthen

pot, used as a foot-warmer; see below.

Nhp¹ Sometimes pierced with holes, filled with bright coal, or wood embers; used by old women and lace-makers to put

or wood embers; used by old women and lace-makers to put under their petiticoats, to keep the feet and legs warm when seated at work; which is termed 'flucing.'

DICKY, sb.\(^1\) Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written dikey Cum.\(^1\) Wm.; dykie Wm. [diki] \(^1\) I. In comb. (I) Dicky-bird, (a) any small bird; (b) a general name for the canary; (c) the oyster-catcher, Haematopus ostrilegus; (2) -birds, the common fumitory, Fumaria officinalis; (3) — Chree, (a) see below; (b) a doll; (4) -daisy, a children's name for almost any wild flower, esp.

the daisy, Bellis perennis; (5) didee or Dickadee, the common sandpiper, Tringoides hypoleucus; (6) dilver or Dick a dilver, the periwinkle, Vinca major or minor; (7) dunkin, (8) dunnack or dunnock, (9) hedge-poker, (10) hedgie, the hedge-sparrow, Accentor modulars; (11) mide, a dear girl; (12) pug, the wren, Troglodyles vulgaris; (13) — Sam, a Liverpool man; (14) shud, an umbrella; (15) — Tatton, see below.

umbrella; (15) — Tatton, see below.

(1, a) w.Yks. Dyer Dial (1891) 93 Lan. Folk constantly speak of 'dickey-birds' You scarcely ever hear sparrows and other small birds without this 'dickey' piefixed to them, Gaskell Lectures Dial (1854) 10. Nrf. (WRE); Nrf. (b) Cum. (c) Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 44, Swainson Birds (1885) 188.

(2) Wil (5, a) Lan. All Catholics ... attending the Christmas with interest were the great with going to church to 'rock Dicky. COZENS-HARDY Bioad Nrf. (1893) 44, SWAINSON Birds (1885) 188. (2) Will (5, a) Lan. All Catholics... attending the Christmas midnight mass were charged with going to church to 'rock Dicky Cree,' N. & Q. (1873) 4th S. xi 98. (b) Der. I remember overhearing a mother telling her children 'to go play with their dicky Chree,' which turned out to be a doll, so termed only at Christmas tide, N. & Q (1873) 4th S. xi 142. (4) Chs.¹ Children will speak of gathering flowers as 'getting dicky daisies,' s Chs.¹ Dik: dai zi, dee zi. Cmb.¹ Let's go and get some buttercups and dicky-daisies. (5) Cum.¹ Lan The piping note this biid utters when disturbed has given rise to the name, SWAINSON ib. 196. (6) e.An.¹ So called from its rooting (delving) at every joint, and spreading itself far and wide. Nrf.¹ Suf. Science Gossip (1883) 113; Suf.¹ (7) e.Yks Nature Notes, No. 4 w.Yks. (W M E F) (8) w Yks. Catterpillars, dicky-dunnocks, spinks, green lennits, Tom Treddlehoyle Thouts (1845) 39, They're az common as dickey dunacks an watter weg-tails, ib Bairisla Ann. (1870) 40; w.Yks.² (9) Ken¹ Dik¹-hej-poa'ker. (10) e.Dur.¹ (11) Pem. (C.V.C.) (12) Chs.¹ (13) Lan. N & Q (1868) 4th S 1 493 (14) Nrf Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf (1893) 88. (15) Chs. On the feast of All Saints children go from house to house 'soul On the feast of All Saints children go from house to house 'soul caking,' repeating 'Pray, good dame, a soul cake,' &c. It is considered complete if they can get a skeleton of a horse's head, which is carried on the head of the stoutest of them and called a Dicky Tatton' (F.R C.).

2. The hedge-sparrow, Accentor modularis.

Ayr. Déikis, Ellis Pronunc. (1889) V 747. Cum. Wm. Nature
Notes, No. 10; Ther's a dikey nest e oor garden dike (B K.). Lan.
Swainson Birds (1885) 29.

3. The wren, Troglodytes parvulus. Bck. Nature Notes, No 10.

4. A donkey, ass. Also in comb. Dicky-ass.

Yks. Jago Gl. (1882). n.Yks. (RB) w.Yks. Only used, and rarely, to very young children (MF.). e.An.<sup>1</sup>, Cmb.<sup>1</sup> Nrf. You can't whack a stubborn owd dicky now, Patterson Man and Nat. (1895) 61; He degraded hisself to ride in the dickey race, with his face turned toward the dickey's tail, Spilling Daisy Dimple (1885) 74; Nrf.<sup>1</sup> Suf. 'I'll just get on the dickey' The name for donkey, whether the beast be male or female, Strickland Old Friends (1864) 68; (ME.R.), Suf.<sup>1</sup> Ess. (H.H.M.); (SP.H.); Ess.<sup>1</sup> Cor.<sup>2</sup> Ess.1, Cor.2

Hence Dicky, mt. a call to asses. n.Lin.1

Figure Dicky, mn. a call to asses. In.Lin.?

5. A louse, esp. that found on the head. Also in comp. Dicky bird. See Dick, sb.¹ 4.

Nhb¹ w.Yks. Coam choilt, let mi kem th' dickies eawt o' thi yed (D L.); Scratting again! come and let's see if there's any dickeys (H L.), w.Yks.¹s n.Lin.¹ I'm sure, bairn, thoo's gotten dicky-bo'ds e' thy head. Ess At Little Saling . . many years ago . . mothers used to catch six 'Dickeys,' as they called them, from the children's heads, put them in a tea-spoonful of milk, and pour it and them into the eye, bandaging it over. The 'dickeys,' they confidently assured me, 'eat up the film,' N. & Q. (1873) 4th S. xii. 434.

DICKY, sb.2 Cum. Shr. Dor. Dev. Cor. Slang. [di ki.] 1. An apron, gen. of leather. See Dick, sb.2 Shr.2 A leathern dicky.

2. An under-peticoat.

Dor. (W.C.); (A.C.) Dev. And zister Peg, and zister Joan, With scarce a flannel dicky on, Peter Pindar Wks. (1816) IV 201. Slang. FARMER.

3. A short upper garment or over-jacket worn by

working-men.

Cum. Len meh a dicky an ah'll help clip (E W.P.); Cum. Cor. THOMAS Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl.

DICKY, sb. Nhb. Der. [di'ki.] The head, skull.

Nhb. Aa'll naap your dicky. Der. When the London and NorthWestern Railway to Manchester was being made, the foundations

of a bridge gave way [near Chapel-en-le-Frith].... These engineering failures were attributed to the malevolent influence of 'Dickie,' the popular name for a skull But when the road was diverted it

the popular name for a skull But when the road was diverted it was bridged successfully, because no longer in 'Dickie's' territory, N & Q. (1873) 4th S. xi. 64.

DICKY, sb.<sup>4</sup> w.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents] The top of a hill. (Hall)

DICKY, adj. In gen. dial. and colloq. use in Eng. [di'ki.] 1. Of things, conditions, &c.: uncertain, doubtful, critical, hazardous; rickety, shaky, tottering.

War.<sup>2</sup> A dicky chance; War <sup>3</sup> Mind how you sit on that chair, it's rather dicky. The tale he tells seems to be rather dicky. Glo. (S.S.B.) w.Mid. It always looks a bit dicky when a fellow has to borrow money (W.P.M.). Lon. Bell and Dicky, and very dicky too, Mayhew Lond Labour (1851) I 260. Wil. This chair feels rather dicky (W.H.E.). Cor.<sup>3</sup> He's in a dicky situation. Things are looking dicky for Cornish mining Slang They are not gold; they are silver gilt. They were all 'dicky hall marks,' Morning Post (Mar. 4, 1886). Post (Mar. 4, 1886).

2. Of persons, animals, &c.: poorly, out of sorts, in weak health, "seedy."

w Yks. I feel rathet dicky this morning War. 23, s. Wor. 1 Brks. e feels terrible dicky to-day (A.C.). Mid. I looked 'uncommon w Yks. I feel rather dicky this morning War. 23, s.Wor. 1 Erks. He feels terrible dicky to-day (A C.). Mid. I looked 'uncommon dickey,' as he beautifully expressed it, BLACKMORE Kit (1890) II 1. w.Mid. (W.P.M.), e Suf. (F.H.) Ken. Of a chicken 'That one looks pretty dicky' (W.H.E.); Ken. 1 When I has the dicky feelin's, I wishes I hadn't been so neglackful o' Sundays. Hmp You look rather dickey (TLOD.); I sims pretty dicky (W.H.E.) n Wil. (W.C.P.) Wil. A tell'd I as the' had a tiddlin' lamb as wur ter'ble dickey, 215. Som. Of men who worked in a factory: 'They might be very well for a bit, but they soon get dicky' (W.H.E.).

2 Of vecetable matter: rotten. decayed. Wil., n.Wil.

3. Of vegetable matter: rotten, decayed. Wil.1, n.Wil.

(W.C.P.)

4. Phr. (1) It is all dicky or dicky up with, it is all over, or all up with a person; (2) upon my dicky, upon my honour.

(1) N.Cy. Nhb. An' ef he's nut o' form, starn will, it's dickey

(1) N.Cy.¹ Nhb. An' et he's nut o form, starn will, it's dickey win his n'yem, Robson Evangeline (1870) 360; Nhb.¹ It's aal dicky win him!' means it is all over with a person, or he is completely runed w.Yks.¹; w.Yks.⁵ It al be dickey wi' thuh soin eniff lad wi'art wishing for't Lan. It wur Dickey U P wi Sawfort Fair for that day, Brierley Day Out (1859) 44; It'll be to get berried, An' then Dicky-up wi' owd Jone, ib Waverlow (1884) 177. Chs.¹s, Nhp.¹ Ken. 'Twas dickey all—so off I ran, Nairne Tales (1790) 50. NAP. Ren. I Was dickey all—so on I ran, NAIRNE I lies (1796) 50, ed. 1824. Sus., Hmp. Holloway. Cor. Ah, poor old Zebedee! 'Tis all dickey with he, PARR Adam and Eve (1880) III. 235. Slang. 'Tis all dickey with poor Father Dick—he's no more, BARHAM Ingoldsby (ed. 1864) Brothers of Birchington. (2) Brks. DICKYMENT, sb. Yks. Dev. [di kiment.] A pre-

dicament.

w.Yks.(J.W.) (1) Dev. Atarble dickyment, BLACKMORE Christowell (1881) 11. DICT, see Dite.

DICTED, pp. Dev. [diktid.] Addicted to, attached to, having a preference for (a person).

Dev. Which of you maidens be your faither most 'dicted tu?

PHILIPOTIS Dartmoor (1886) 141

DICTIONAR, sb. Sc. [di k soner.] A dictionary. Sc. Very common still (AW). Edb. Mind ye what Sam, the lying loun! Has in his Dictionar laid down? Fergusson Poems

(1773) 86, ed. 1785. [Fr. dictionnaire, a dictionary.]

DIDAL(L, DIDS, see Didle, Didds.
DIDAPPER, sb. e.An 12 A ludicrous na
a Baptist. See Dipper, sb. 6.
DIDDEN, DIDDER, see Do, v., Dither, v.1 A ludicrous name applied to

DIDDIKY, sb. Hmp. [di diki] A gypsy's kettle.

Hmp. In the New Forest a crock or gypsy kettle is called a 'diddiky' (H.J M.).

DIDDLE, v.¹ and sb.¹ In gen. dial. and slang use in Sc. and Eng. In form deedle s.Chs.¹ [di'dl.] 1. v.

To cheat, swindle, over-reach; to get the better of; to

deceive.

deceive.

Sc. Wham their goddess, Fortune, sair had diddled, Thom Jock o' the Knowe (1878) 35. Bnff.¹ He wiz diddlt oot o' that by 's cousin. Frf. The Egyptian diddled baith the captain and the shirra, Barrie Minister (1891) viii. w.Sc. The wit that diddled when the lawin came, Carrick Laurd of Logan (1835) 194. Lnk. Can wheedle, diddle, and cozen his friends, Rodger Poems (1838) 121, ed 1897. Gall. Silver Sand kens what they're after, . . . but we'll diddle them

yet. Crockett Raiders (1894) vi. Lakel. Ah was diddled that time, Pennih Obs (Dec. 28, 1897). n.Yks A wez omest sur hi wed didd her it end (WH). w.Yks. A stapler al diddle ye aht o' thasands, Yesnam (1876 27; w.Yks. Lan. Robin... tried to show how nicely he had been diddled, Donaldson Queer Supper (1886) 9; FR.C) s.Chs. Ahy bin deerdled asy'n aif û kraayn [Ah've bin deedled ait'n hafe a craîn]. s.Not. He diddled me ower them ship (JPK.) hhp¹ War. We have been diddled out of some of our usually nice September weather, Midl Countes Herald (Sept. 30, 1897); War. 8, Brks¹, Hrt (HG), Hnt. (TP.F.) e.An. He singeth so sweetly, He diddles so neatly, Bamford Poems, 182; e.An. 2 Sus., Hmp. Holloway. Dev. An zo she got diddled, you zee, w Times (Mar 26, 1886, 6, col 4 Colloq. To keep down all extortion, And without sculls to diddle London Bridge, Hood Poems (ed. 1862-3) Ode to Erunel.

Hence (1) Diddlan, vbl. sb. the act of cheating or outwitting; (2) Diddler, sb. a trickster, a cheat.

witting; (2) Diddler, sb. a trickster, a cheat.

(1) Bnff. 1 2) Lth Ilk thimblin', thievin', gamblin'diddler, Ballantine Poems (1856) 68.

INE Poems (1836) 68.

2. sb. A swindle, a fraud.

Buff. s.Not In my opinion the hull thing's a diddle (J.P.K.).

DIDDLE, v. and sb 2 Sc Yks. Lan e An. Som. Dev. [di dl.]

1. v. To busy oneself with trifles; to show without accomplishing much; to waste

great activity without accomplishing much; to waste time by dawdling. Also in comb. Diddle daddle.

Bnft., Gall. (A.W) w Yks If the keeps diddlin after me like the has done sin' aw come in . . . awst just twist the neck round, Hartley Budget (1868) 31. e An., Nrf., e Suf. (F.H.) Dev.<sup>2</sup>

HARTLEY Budget (1868) 31. e An. 1, Nrf 1, e Suf. (F.H.) Dev. 2 Get along do, don't be so diddlin'. Hence (I) Diddlan, (2) Diddle-daddling, (a) vbl. sb. showing activity without accomplishing much; dawdling;

showing activity without accomplishing much; dawdling; (b) prp. and ppl. adj. working in a careless, untidy manner; dawdling about; (3) Diddler, sb. a dawdler; (4) Diddlin, ppl. adj. trifling; seemingly active, yet accomplishing little; untrustworthy.

(1) Bnff. (2, a) ib Conveys the notion of fussiness, weakness of character, and procrastination. n.Lan. (b) n.Yks Wativer ry 9 didl dödlin dhat we for? A niver so saik didl dödlin wez 2 sum füsks ez (W H.). Lan. Hoo goes abeawt diddle-daddlin an' never gets nowt done w Som. He'll bide düd l-dad leen so long, gin anybody else wid a-bin and a-do'd the work dree or vower times over. (3) e Suf. (F.H.) (4) Bnff. Midl A man whom others long, gin anybody else wid a bin and a do d the work dree or vower times over. (3) e Suf. (F.H.) (4) Bnff. Midl A man whom others cannot depend upon—either his word or his work—is termed 'a diddlin' sort o' chap,' N. & Q. (1888) 7th S. vi 297.

2. To make water; said to and by children. w Som.

3. sb Slow and trifling working; trifling activity; one who is slow and dawdling in his work. Also in comb. Diddle-daddle.

Bnff.1 He's a machtless diddle o' a bodie at a' thing he pits his han' till. w.Som.¹ A proper old dúd l-dad·l, never can't get no sense like out o' un.

4. A whim, a fad; something trifling. Dev.<sup>2</sup>
DIDDLE, v.<sup>3</sup> and sb.<sup>3</sup> Sc. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan.
Midl. e.An. Written didle e An.<sup>1</sup> [didl.] 1. v. To jog up and down, to make short motions and turns as in fiddling.
Sc. And there would be a fiddler diddling hiselbock in the chimney.

Sc. And there would be a fiddler diddling his elbock in the chimneyside, Stevenson Cathona (1892) xv e Fi. He wad seize hauds o'
the fiddle an' rin up an' doon the gamut like lichtnin', garrin' his
'elbock jink an' diddle,' Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) ix. Ayr. Hale
be your fiddle; Lang may your elbuck jink and diddle, Burns 2nd
Ep to Davie, st 2 Wgt. The long dool-strings... danced and
diddled together, Fraser Wigtown (1877) 289

Hence Diddling, (1) ppl. adj, (2) vbl. sb. fiddling.
(1) Cum. Diddlen Deavie, he strack up a tune, Anderson
Ballads (ed 1808) 4 (2) Lan. He capered to Clinker's 'diddling'
of the College hornpipe, Briefley Irhdale (1868) io.
2. To dance with short, quick steps: to dance like

2. To dance with short, quick steps; to dance like a dwarf; also, to keep time to music with the feet.

Eig. Up an' fiddle't a', Jamie, Up an' diddle't a', laddie, Tester Poems (1865) 115 Abd. Although I canna join the choir, I'll hooch an' diddle, Ogg Wilhe Waly (1873) 104. Lnk. How pleasant was't tae see thee diddle And dance sae finely to his fiddle, RAMSAY Poems (ed. 1733) 151. Lan. Hobson began humming a stave to himself, diddling the while with his clogs, Brierley Tales (1854) 34. Hence Diddling, vbl. sb. keeping time to music with the

Rnf. Wi' fiddling, and diddling, and dancing, The house was in perfect uproar, Webster Rhymes (1835) 7.

3. To sway to and fro, or jog up and down, as one does an infant; to dandle. See Deedle, v.

Bnff¹ Lakel. Also called 'dill,' Penrith Obs. (Dec. 28, 1897).

Mid¹ 'To diddle a child' is to dance it upon the knee, and this mial '10 andle a child is to cance it upon the knee, and this a nurse would do to the words 'Diddle diddle dumpling, My son John,' N & Q (1888) 7th S vi. 297.

Hence Diddlan, vbl. sb. the act of dandling. Bnff. 1

4. To move the hand quickly in water. Nrf. (A.G.F.)

5. In marble-playing: an expression used to denote a very shight movement supposed to give some unfair

a very slight movement, supposed to give some unfair advantage. e.An.1 Cf. diddle, v.1

of sides. Of the states, of the stat Gee the bairn a diddle on yir knee.

7. A jingle of music, as of a fiddle.

Sc. In their ears it is a diddle Like the sounding of a fiddle, Train Poet Rev. (1806) (Jam.).

DIDDLE, v<sup>4</sup> and sb.<sup>4</sup> Sc. Nhb. [di'dl.] 1. v. To sing in a low key, without distinct utterance of words.

See Deedle, v. 3. Bnff. He's eye diddlin' (or 'diddlin' at our,' or 'our at') that tune. nCy. (HALL.) Nhb. Who have heard him diddle 'Dainty Davie,' RICHARDSON Borderey's Table-bk. (1846) VI. 320.

Hence Diddlan, vbl. sb. the act of singing in a low key.

2. sb. A tune in a low key. Bnff.<sup>1</sup>
DIDDLE, v.<sup>5</sup> and sb.<sup>5</sup> Dev. Cor. [did1.] 1. v. To

tattle, gossip. n.Dev. Ye'm always diddling o' my latch, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 80. Cor. She is always a diddling, Monthly Mag. (1810)

2. sb. Tittle-tattle; a gossiping tale.
Cor. Every little diddle, Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl.

Cor. Every little diddle, Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl.

[didl.]

1. sb. pl. Ducklings; sucking-pigs. Also called Didd-

Nhp 1, e.An.1, Nrf.1 Suf. RAINBIRD Agric. (1819) 291, ed. 1849; Suf.1, e Suf. (F H.)

2. int. A call for young ducks. e Suf. (F.H.), w.Som 1
DIDDLE, sb.? w.Cy. (HALL.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A contrivance for taking salmon. correspondents.]

DIDDLECOME, adj. Som. Dev. [didlkəm.]

mad; sorely vexed or teased.

Som. Jennings Dial. w.Eng. (1869); W. & J. Gl. (1873). n Dev. Tha diddlecum toads, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 121.

DIDDLE-DANDERS, sb. pl. Lan. See below.

Lan. A riddle 'Four stiff standers, Four diddle-danders; Two hookers, two snookers, And a flip-by.' Answer. a cow, N. & Q. (1865) 3rd S. viii. 493; Diddle-danders meant the four fingers of the hand on the cow-paps in the action of milking (S.W.); The word most probably refers to the teats of a cow (A S.).

DIDDLINGS, see Diddle, sb.6
DIDDS, sb. pl. Chs. Nhp. Written dids Chs 1 Nhp.2
[didz.] The teats of a cow or other animal. See Diddy.
Chs. (K.), Chs.13, s.Chs.1, Nhp.2

DIDDY, sb. Irel. I.Ma. Chs. Shr. Bdf. e.An. [di'di.] The female breast with milk in it; a teat, nipple; also

The female breast with milk in it; a teat, nipple; also used of the milk. See Didds.

N.I.¹ Ant. Gi'e the waen a tug o'.the diddy, Ballymena Obs.

(1892). s Don. SIMMONS Gl. (1890). I.Ma. Take a baby from the diddy, Brown Doctor (1887) 107. Chs.¹ To give a child the diddy is to give it the breast; Chs.²³, s.Chs.¹ Shr.² Gie th' lickle un a drop o' the diddy. The cow's got a sore diddy. Bdf. BATCHELOR Anal. Eng. Lang. (1809). Nrf.¹, Suf.¹

DIDGUCK, sb. se.Wor.¹ [di'dgsk.] A boys' game, played with sharpened sticks.

DIDGY, adj. Cor. [di dgi.] Small, tiny. Cf. dijey.

Cor. Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl.; Cor ³ A didgy bit of nicey.

nicey.

DID JAN, sb. Cor. Also written didgan, didgen Cor.

[di'dgən.] A very small bit of anything.

Cor. Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl; Cor. 18

DIDLE, sb. and v. Lin. e.An. Also written didal(1 e.An. 1 Nrf. Suf. Ess. 1; diddall Lin.; dydel e.An; dydle e.An. Nrf. [dai'dl.] 1. sb. A sharp triangular spade, used for ditching, &c.

e.An. 1 Nrf. Called also a dag-prick, Grose (1799); Nrf. 1 Suf.

RAINBIRD Agric (1819) 291, ed. 1849; Garland (1818) 349 Ess. GROSE (1790), Gl (1851); (WW.S); Ess. 1

2. A scoop or dredge fixed to the end of a long pole,

used for clearing out ditches and watercourses; a muddrag.

e An. White E. Eng. (1865) I. 101 Nrf Grose (1790); Holloway. e Nrf. Marshall Rur Elon. (1787).

3. v. To clean the bottoms of rivers, ditches, &c.;

to dredge.

to dredge.

e.An.¹ Nrf. (J J.R); The canal is wide enough, but it is not kept 'didled' out, Davies Rivers and Bioads (1882) 73, Nrf.¹ 'Dydleing mash ditches,' cleaning or faying them. Nrf., Suf. Morron Cyclo Agric (1863). e Suf. (F.H)

Hence (i) Didler (Diddaller), sb. a man employed in river-dredging or clearing ditches; (2) Didling, vbl. sb. cleaning the bottoms of rivers, &c., with a scoop or dredge; see below; (3) Didling-engine, (4) machine, (5) -scoop, sb. implements used in dredging.

(1) Lin Diddallers finding themselves with netts,...6d. (1680),

(1) Lin Diddallers finding themselves with netts, ... 6d. (1680), (1) Lin Diddallers finding themselves with netts, ... 6d. (1680), Rates of Wages, in Thompson Hist, Boston (1856) 763. e.An. ¹D'ye see the dydler yonder?' inquires the Captain. I... saw only a man who appeared to be hoeing the river bottom He, however, was the dydler, White E. Eng (1865) I. 81. (2) e An. Standing on the bank, with a scoop or dredge fixed to the end of a long pole, he plunges it into the stream; ... then he drags up the scoop by a bodily effort, and drops the muddy contents upon the bank, ib. Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 77, Davies Rivers and Broads (1882) 73, East Dy Press (June 14, 1894). (3) Nrf. (JJR.) (4) Nrf.¹ (5) Nrf. Suf. Morton Cyclo Agric. (1863). e.Suf. (F.H) [A didall and crome for draining of ditches, Tusser Husb. (1580) 38.]

Husb. (1580) 38.]

DIDLE, see Diddle, v.2 DIDLYMOT, sb. Nrf. [didlimat.] The guillemot,

Lomvia troile.

COZENS-HARDY Broad Nrf. (1893) 44.

DIDO, sb. Irel. Ken. I.W. Cor. Amer. [dai:dō.]

1. A disturbance, noise; a fuss.

I.W.<sup>2</sup> He kicked up a middlen dido about it. Cor. I thought.

you'd be cuttin' up a dido with everything, PARR Adam and Eve (1880) I. 151; There was a pretty dido goin' on atween the dree, 'Q.' Noughts and Crosses (1891) 76; Cor. 123

2. pl. Tricks, antics, eccentric feats.

s.Don Simmons Gl (1890). Ken. Dreckly ye be backturned, there he be, a-cutting all manners o' didos. I W.<sup>2</sup> [Amer. I met a man this mornin'... from Halifax, a real conceited lookin' critter... all shines and didoes, Haliburton Clockmaker (1835)

critter . . . all shines and didoes, Haliburton Clockmaker (1835) XVII (FARMER) ]

3. A plaything; also used as a term to denote articles

which do not give satisfaction to the owner.

Ant. Anything in the way of trimming on a dress or bonnet that does not give satisfaction, or is too showy for the person's taste, would be characterized as 'dido.' 'What sort o' a dido's this?' Ballymena Obs (1892).

this?' Ballymena Obs (1892).

DIDSTAFF, sb. Obs. Shr.¹ A distaff.

DIE, v. Var. gram. forms and dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [Sc. and n.Cy. dī, w.Som. dē.] I. Gram. forms.

1. Present: (1) Day, (2) De, (3) Dee, (4) Dey. (1) w.Som.¹ Her's ter'ble bad: I be afeard her's gwain to day. (2) Sc. (Jam.) w.Yks.¹ I'd leever be shot... ner de sike an out o' t'way lingerin deeath, in 299. (3) Sc. (A.W.) n.Sc. Murray Dial. (1873) 199. Bwk Gar'd a' the dougs dee, Henderson Pop. Rhymes (1856) 4. Wxf.¹, N Cy.¹ Nhb. Where thoo dees, aw'll dee, Rosson Bk Ruth(1860) 1. 17; Nhb.¹, Dur.¹ Lakel. Ellwood (1895). Cum. T'blushes med unnwotish'd dee away, Gwordle Greenup Yance a Year (1873) 24. Wm. I like tha that weel, Lib, et I cud Yance a Year (1873) 24. Wm. I like that that weel, Lib, et I cud fair dee for tha, Robison Aald Taales (1882) 4. n.Yks.2 'Neea body can dee upon pigeon feathers,' for, if any be in the bed, it is said they have a tendency to prolong the last struggle. w.Yks. said they have a tendency to prolong the last struggle. w.Yks. Ah've pra'd Ta lig ma daan an dee, Priston Poems (1861) 5; 'Aar John's deeād.' 'W'en did a dee?' 'Well, if a'd lived w'ile Setterda', 'e'd ä been deead a fortnit' (F.P T); w.Yks.\frac{124}{24} Lan. When tha claps deawn thi basket te dee, Laycock Sngs (1866) 9. e.Lan.\frac{1}{24}, m.Lan.\frac{1}{24} S.Lan. Bamford Dial (1854). Chs. Th' seawnd seemed . . to dee away in th' thick raw neet air, Croston Enoch Crump (1887) 8, Chs.\frac{12}{2}; Chs.\frac{3}{2} I'll either do, or dee. Der.\frac{1}{2}, nw.Der.\frac{1}{2} n Lin.\frac{1}{2} He's straange an' scar'd when he thinks he must cum to dee at last. (4) s Sc. Murray Dial. (1873) 199.

2. Preterite: (1) Daid, (2) Deed, (3) Deet, (4) Deyed. (1) w.Som.\frac{1}{2} Never sinze his wife daid. (2) Nhb. A bit of spurt

was mhead about them for a whyle after they deed, Bewick Tyneside Tales (1850) 14; Nab¹ Cum. Gl. (1851). n.Yks. It's just a week sen t'babby deed, Tweddell Rhymes (1875) 31. w.Yks. They all tiped off an' deed, but two, Binns Orig (1889) 3, w.Yks.¹ Lan. Th' owd lad ordert me afore he deed for t'be here th' fust, Brierley Waverlow (1884) 12. (3) n.Sc. Dēēt, Murray Dial (1873) 199. Elg. I'm thinkin' Aboot our muckle frien' that deet in Diamie, Tester Poems (1865) 139. Abd. My uncle't deet Can'lesmas was a year, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) x. Nhb. Dee't the neist day, Richardson Boderer's Table-bk (1846) VII 136. Cum.³ Theear suer aneuf when he dee't, 164. n.Lan.¹ (4) s.Sc. Murray Dial. (1873) 199 (4) s.Sc. Murray Dial. (1873) 199

(4) S.Sc. MURRAY Dial. (1873) 199

3. pp.: (1) Deed, (2) Dee-en, (3) Deet, (4) U-daid.
(1) s.Wm. Thau wad a deed with laughing, Hutton Storth and Arnside Dial (1760) 1 50. n.Yks. Ah thowt ah sud hev deed afoor, Castillo Poens (1878) 19 w.Yks. T'lan'lady's friend 'at had deed, Hariley Grimes' Trip (1877) 18. (2) Nhb. He'ed dee-en afore ma time. w.Yks. (J.W.) (3) Ayr. I thought we would have a' deet at this, Galt Sir A Wylie (1822) x Wm. He mud ha deet when he shapt on't, Carey Herriot (1879) II xii. (4) w.Som. U-daid. U-dai d. -

II. Dial. uses. In phr. (1) to die in the muck, said of a top which, when it ceases spinning, does not go out of the ring; (2) — without a bed, shift, or whole breeches, to die poor; (3) — well or ill, used of slaughtered animals; see below.

(1) Chs 1 (2) Ir. Before the poorhouses were built it was, 'he will die without a bed,' or 'without whole breeches,' if a man, or 'without a shift,' if a woman, Flk-Lore Rec. (1881) IV. 114. (3) w Som. 1 A farmer speaking of a cow which was being fattened said: 'He idn a very bad piece o' beef now, mind; I warn he'd [duy] well inside, nif was to kill-n to once' Animals are said to die well or 'bad' in proportion to their internal fatness. 'I was proper a-tookt in way thick yeffer-her died shockin bad' [proved lean inwardly].

DIE, sb.1 Sh.I. The sea swell. (Coll. L.L.B.)

DIE,  $5b.^2$  St. In A toy, plaything, geegaw. Sc. The auld Blue-gown that mends a their bonny dies, Scott Antiquary (1816) xx1, As pleased as a barn with a new die, Keith Bonne Lady (1897) 87. Lth. (JAM.)

DIE-EARTH, 5b. Shr. Strata in Lightmoor Winsey

Pit.

Shr Marshall Review (1818) II. 200.

DIE, DIEL, see Dye, Devil.
DIEN, v. Sh.I. Also written deen. To suit, satisfy,

Sh.I. Still used (K.I.). S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>
DIENEN, sb. and v. Sc. Also written deenin, deinen, 1. sb. A meal, dinner; sufficient dinen (JAM. Suppl.). for a meal.

Sh., Or.I. (Jam. Suppl.) w.Sc. (ib)
Phr. to get one's dienen, to be well served. S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>
v. To serve, suit. ib.
DIER, sb. e.An.<sup>1</sup> [dai e(r).] One likely to die.
He don't look like a dier
DIERN see Dern adi<sup>2</sup>

He don't look like a dier
DIERN, see Dern, adj.<sup>2</sup>
DIESMAN'S DAY, phr. Obs. Der.<sup>1</sup> Innocents' Day;
the day on which it falls is considered unlucky all through the year. Cf. Childermas Day.

the year. Cf. Childermas Day.

DIET, sb.¹ and v. Sc. Irel. Chs. Lei. Also written dyet Bnff. [dai:t.] 1. sb. In comp. Diet-drink, a tonic; (2) -loaf, sponge-cake; (3) -time, meal-time.

(1) Chs.¹ (2) Sc. A wee bit of the diet-loaf, Scorr St. Ronan (1824) 11; Let Tim send the ale... with a bit of diet-loaf, ib Nigel (1822) XXIII. (3) Bnff. Fair fa' their muckle weel-panged guts, At dyet time they sure win cuts, Taylor Poems (1787) 52.

2. Board, keep. Uls. My wages are 10s a week and my diet. The diet is not

Uls. My wages are 10s a week and my diet. The diet is not good. Very common (M B -S.).

3. v. To feed, supply with food.
Lei. A boy was placed with a rod in his hand at the gate of the Nunnery during the election, for which he was dieted from the house, Throspy News (1789) 54.

DIET, sb.<sup>2</sup> Sc. Also written dyet (JAM.). [dai:et.]

The meeting of an ecclesiastical assembly on a fixed day;

the fixed day for holding a market, &c.
Sc. Used to denote the discharge of some ministerial duty at a fixed time. a diet of examination, a diet of visitation (JAM.);

Used also in relation to the order in which ministers officiate in succession. 'A. has the first diet of preaching' (16). w Sc. Thomas Todd was a regular attendant at diets of examination... The clergyman announces from the pulpit on Sabbath, that the heaters in a certain locality will attend at some farm-house, for the purpose of being examined as to the amount of their religious the purpose of being examined as to the amount of their religious knowledge, and also for giving them religious instruction, Carrick Land of Logan (1835) 171 Sig Ye wearie to rise in the morning to hear it, gif it were but ane hour sconer than your diet, Bruce Sermons (c. 1631) viii. ed 1843 Frf. The afternoon diet began in the ordinary way, Barrie Minister (1891) x. Gall. There is a market for good fat kine kept on Friday, this market being ruled by the dyets of the nolt-market of Wigton, Symson Desc. Gall (1823) 26 (JAM.).

DIF, see Do, v.

DIFFER, v. and sb. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lan. I Ma. Stf. Not. Lin. Lei Nhp War. Wor. Also Hnt. I.W. Dev. In forms deffer I.W.; differs Ayr. Lnk. [differ, diffe(r).] 1. v. To separate from each other in qualities; to distin-

guish, differentiate.

w.Yks Ther wor ommost thirty year differed their ages an awrs, Hartley Sts Blackpool (1883) 82, Theeas two bils o' cloth reckons to be different sooarts, but ah can't differ em, can tah? Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Oct. 15, 1892) e.Lan.

2. To separate, divide; to cause difference between. Sc. If Maister Angis and her mak it up, I'se ne'er be the man to differ them, Saxon and Gael (1814) I. 79 (JAM.).

3. To quarrel, wrangle; to disagree.

ne.Yks. Tweyfe an' him varry seean started ti differ. e.Yks. w.Yks. Sho mud hev one ov hur awn withaght havin to differ we hur nabol s abaght it, Tom Treddlehovie Barrisla Ann (1849) 37; Banks Whfld. IVds. (1865). Not 1, n Lin. 1 Len. 1 Don't differ so, you childer. Nhp. 1, War. 3, se. Wor. 1, Hnt. (T.P.F.) I.W. 1 We defferd about that consarn.

Hence (1) Differing, vbl. sb. wrangling, quarrelling; (2)

Differing bout, sb. a wordy dispute or quarrel.

(I) ne.Yks.¹ There was part differins amang 'em. (2) n.Yks.¹

Him and me had a sairish diff'rin'-bout along o' thae sheep at was worried; n.Yks.² ne.Yks.¹ They'd sad differin bouts. e.Yks. Ah heeahd tell you'd had a differin boot, Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889)

25; e.Yks.¹, w Yks (J W)

4. sb. Difference; the act of differing or state of being different; the quality distinguishing one thing from

Sc. There is one big differ, though, Stevenson Catrona (1892) x11. Abd. That wad mak a' the differ, Macdonald Si Gibbie, xxvi. Frf. But claithes does make a differ to a woman, Barrie Minister (1891) viii. Per. Just some bit differ wi' the new factor, Ian Maclaren Auld Lang Syne (1895) 26. s.Sc. That maks a' the differ—an unco differ it is.' No doubt; but if we remove this differ,' Wilson Tales (1836) III. 79. Ayr. But cast a moment's fair regard, What maks the mighty differ, Burns Address to Unco Guid (1786) st. 3; Weel or ill mak's little differs to Mysie, Johnston Glenbuckie (1889) 49. Link. Differs domestic hae ruffi'd the mind, Murdoch Dorc Lyre (1873) 102 e.Lth. What'n a differ the pu'in doun o' the Kirk had made, Hunter J. Linuck (1895) 13. Dmf. Sma' differ wad it prove, Reid Poems (1894) 30 Ir. Look at the differ atween us. Carleton Fardorougha (1848) viii; 'Twill make little enough differ whether it's one mile we wint or twinty Sc. There is one big differ, though, Stevenson Catrona (1892) the differ atween us. Carleton Fardorougha (1848) viu; 'Twill make little enough differ whether it's one mile we wint or twinty hunderd, Barlow Lisconnel (1895) 66 N.I. W.Ir. He knew the differ betune wine and washer, Lover Leg. (1848) I. 94 Myo. Ax her to condescind to give ye some lessons in the differ betwirk 'yes' and 'no' as shpoke by girruls, Stoker Snake's Pass (1891) xiv. s.Ir. The good people will make him feel the differ to his cost, Croker Leg. (1862) 291 Nhb. There's nae differ t'crack on, Clare Love of Lass (1890) I. 89. Yks. They 'at's allays wi' t'quality kens t'differ, Macquoid Doris Barugh (1877) vii. I.Ma. You'ie thinkin the differ wouldn be knew? Brown Witch (1889) 43 Stf. Tek no notice and mek no differ, Murray Joseph's Coat (1882) Stf. Tek no notice and mek no differ, Murray Joseph's Coat (1882) 90. Dev. There's no differ between the two of 'em, O'Neill Told ın Dimpses (1893) 40.

DIFFERENCE, sb. Yks. Lin. [diffrens.] A wordy quarrel. wYks. (C.C R.), n.Lin.

DIFFERENT, adj. Yks. Nrf. [diffrent.] I. In phr.

Different fre bi, different from.

e.Yks. Mah ribbind's different fre-bi thahn. w.Yks. Mai wāks difrant fra bi jāz [my work is different from yours] (J.W.).

2. Many, various.

Nof. Oh! I have heard all that different times (C.G.B.).

DIFFICULT, adj. and v. Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Amer. [di fikəlt.] 1. adj. Peevish, fretful, hard to please.
n.Cy. (Hall.) w.Yks. He's very difficult (C C.R.); w.Yks. 1
Shoe's a sad time wi' her husband, he's saa difficult Theye'r nut hauf seea dench ner seea difficult as them maaky upstarts, ii. 301.

2. v. To put in a difficulty, perplex, puzzle; gen. passive. Sc Though difficulted how to act he did not succumb under her misfortune, Scotiasms (1787) 116; GROSE (1790) MS add (C.); The poor lads might be difficulted to find meal for their porridge, Ayroun N. Sinclair (1861) I. 155. Sig Mr. Bruce's own account of what difficulted him, Bruce Sermons (c. 1631) 112, ed. 1843. [Amer FARMER.]

DIFFICULTY, sb. n.Lin.1 [di fikəlti.] A quarrel.

DIG, v. and sb. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [dig, Glo. and Som. also deg.]

I. v. Gram. forms.

1. Present Tense. Dag, Deg. Glo.<sup>1</sup>

I. v. Gram. forms. 1. Present Tense Dag, Deg. Glo.<sup>1</sup>
2. Preterite (1) Dag, (2) Deg, (3) Dig, (4) Digged.
(1) n.Yks. T'awd Saxon dag up t'udder day, Castillo Poems (1878) 24. m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> Daag, Duog', Introd. 33. e.Suf. (F H) (2) w.Yks. Wright Gram Wndhil (1892) 137 (3, 4) w Som. Aay, ee, &c dig(dhu graewn). Aay, ee, &c. digd (au l dhu laut). Aay dig ud, Elworthy Gram. (1877) 50.

3. pp.: (1) Digged, (2) Duggen.
(1) e. Suf. (F.H.) w Som. U-dig ud, Elworthy Gram. (1877)
50. (2) N.I. I'll get that plot duggen. e. Yks. 1 m. Yks. 1 Duog u'n, Introd. 33. w. Yks. Dugn sometimes heard, Wright Gram. Wndhll. (1892) 138. s Chs. 1 Dugn, 80.

II. Dial. uses. 1. In phr. (1) to dig with both feet, said of a very clever person; (2) - with the same foot, to belong to the same religious denomination; (3) — with the wrong foot, to belong to a different religious denomination to that of the speaker; (4) — in the back, a round game, see

below.

(1, 2) N.I.<sup>1</sup> (3) ib. Ant. Ballymena Obs. (1892). (4) Cor. He played at 'kissing ring'... and dig-in-the-back with her, Lowry Wreckers, 48, Cor.<sup>3</sup> A round game, in which the players form a circle, one standing out. On this one touching another in the back the two race round the circle to secure the vacant place. Also called 'dug-in-the back' and 'teag.'

2. To turn up or loosen the earth with a pick or mattock.

Yks. They distinguish between digging and graving; to dig, is with a mattock; to grave, with a spade, Grose (1790); (K); Rav (1691). e Yks. Diggin with a spade is termed gravin. w.Som. Digreen tae udeez means taking up potatoes with a mattock. Ground is never said to be 'dug' with a spade.

Hence Digger, sb. a pickaxe; a machine used by

engineers.

Lin. (H.W.); Two of these diggers, Miller & Skertchly Fenland (1878) v1.

3. With into: to set about a job of work in earnest and with energy. Also used fig.

e.Yks.¹ Dig-intiv it, lads, and you'll soon get it deean. n.Lin.¹

I've tell'd the oher an' oher agean, an' I can't dig it into the.

4. To scratch.

Dev.<sup>3</sup> Thickee dug'th got vleys, zee 'ow 'e dig'th hiszel. Cor.<sup>1</sup>
Don't dig your head so, Cor.<sup>2</sup>
5. sb. A mattock or pickaxe.

n.Cy (K.); Grosz (1790); N.Cy.<sup>2</sup>, Yks. (Hall.), e.Yks.<sup>1</sup>
n.Lin. A pickaxe, one side of which is like a hoe, Sutton Wds. (1881).

n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> Used for stubbing up roots, more commonly called astub-dig. 'As straight as a dig' is a common proverbial expression.

8. The tranch made up drawing out robbits. In Int. 6. The trench made in digging out rabbits. n.Lin.1

DIG, see Dic(k, num. ad).

DIG, See Dick, num. aug.

DIGESTER, sb. War. Wor. [didge:stə(r).] Digestion.

War. Leanington Couner (Mar. 6, 1897); War.², s.War¹
s.Wor. Doctors cornt put a new lining into one's inside, nor a new digester, Porson Quant Wds (1875) 24.

digester, Porson Quaint Was (1875) 24.

DIG(G, sb. Irel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also in form digger Wxt.¹ [dig.] 1. A duck.

Wxt.¹ [dig.] 1. A duck.

Wxf.¹ Lan. As fierce as a dig, Harland & Wilkinson Leg.

(1873) 194; Loike dig fat before a woot feighur, Staton B Shuttle Bowlin, 55. s.Lan. Nearly obs. (F.E T.); (S.W.) Chs. (K);

Chs.¹2; Chs.³ l'll soon see if he is reet Cheshire born. Tell me what a dig, a snig, a grig, a peckled poot, and a peannot are?

Hence Diggery sh a duckling

Hence Diggey, sb. a duckling.
e.Yks. Nature Notes, No. 4. w.Yks. Our oud duck 'as gotten six diggres an' all' (W.M.E.F)

2. Comb. (1) Dig-brid, a young duck; (2) -meat, the

lesser duckweed, *Lemna munor*; (3) ·pool, a duck-pool; (4) Digs·an-drakes, (a) wasteful expenditure; (b) a boy's amusement of skimming flat stones along the surface of a sheet of water.

(I) Lan. (HALL.) (2) Chs 13, w.Chs. (B & H.) (3, 4) s Lan. (F E T.)

[Anette, a duck, or dig, Cotgr.; Here are doves, diggs, drakes, Chester Plays (c. 1400) Deluge, 189.]

DIGGER, v. and sb. Som. 1. v. To cluster, daub,

sten. 2. sb. Excrescence. Som. Sweetman Wincanton Gl. (1885). fasten.

DIGGER, see Dig(g. DIGGING, sb. n.Cy. Midl. Dev. [di·gin.]

n Cy. (HALL.) Midl. This trench he sunk six diggings, of about five inches each, making it thirty inches deep, Marshall Rur. Econ. (1796) II. 221

2. pl. In phr. diggings and doings, proceedings, 'goings on.'

Dev. w. Times (Apr 9, 1886) 6, col. 6; Dev.<sup>1</sup>
DIGGLE, v. and sb. Wil. Also in form daggle Wil<sup>1</sup>
[di'gl, dæ gl.]
1. v. To grow thickly together.

Wil. They weeds be a coming up agen as thick as ever they can diggle. Thick may bush be all diggled wi' berries.

2. sb. pl. Thick clusters of fruit; abundance, plenty.
Wil. Slow Gl (1892); Wil. Let's go a blackberryin'; there's

diggles up Grovely.

DIGGORY, sb. Irel. [di'gəri.] In phr. to work like

Ant. A person will encourage young people when working by saying, 'Now work like diggory,' Ballymena Obs. (1892).

[Diggory once a common Christian name. It occurs as the name of a farm labourer in Goldsmith's She Stoops to Conquer.

DIGGOT, sb. Sc. A term of contempt, implying the

ndea of dishonourable conduct, given to a child.

Rxb. 'Ye dirty diggot' Freq used among schoolboys (Jam.).

DIGHT, v. and sb.¹ Sc. Irel. and n. counties to Der.

Lin. Also Sus. Written deeght N.Cy.² w Yks.⁴; deet

N Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Cum.¹ m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹ Lan.¹e Lan.¹ Chs.¹²²;

deight Wxf.¹ Cum.; dite Nhb.¹ Also in form dicht Sc.

(Lin.) [47]. Sc. Also die h. Lan.¹ Chs.² w.Yks.² tan.² Chs.²²²;

(JAM.) [dīt, Sc. also dixt.]

1. v. To prepare, make fit for use. Also used fig.

Sc. Silver seven times dighted, Waddell Psalms (1891) xii 6; The act of smoothing a piece of wood by means of a plane, is called 'dichting a deal' (JAM.).

n.Sc. A discourse is said to be 'weil dicht' when the subject is well handled (ib). Edb Wi' mason's chissel dighted neat To gar me look baith clean and neat, FERGUSSON Poems (1773) 176, ed 1785.

2. To prepare, put in order, tidy, clean; to sweep, dust.

Also used fig.

Sc. A friend's dinner is soon dight, Ray Prov (1678) 358, Ye'se hae your dinner dight In a new guise, Chambers Pop Rhymes (1870) 26 Fif. As if women were for nae ither use, than dichtin' up after them, ROBERTSON Provost (1894) 174. Rnf. Clachan wives up after them, ROBERTSON Provost (1894) 174. Rnf. Clachan wives the pathway dicht, Webster Rhymes (1835) 97. Gall. He could dicht the street wi' your brither, CROCKETT Cleg Kelly (1896) 1x. Wxf.¹ Ha deight ouse var gabble [you have put us in talk], 84. N.Cy.¹ Nlb.¹ Most freq. used in the sense of tidying, setting in order, and, so, of cleaning n.Yks.² Get t'house dighted up, set to rights. w.Yks.¹ n.Lin. Them lassis'll ha' to dight up the'r waays o' gooin' on, noo the'r feyther's brolit a wife hoame (M.P); n.Lin.¹ I mun hev thease yaates an' stohps dighted up afoore th' steward cums, or mebbe he'll be sayin' summuts.

Hence Dighting, (1) vbl. sb. a cleaning, cleansing; (2) ppl. adi, cleaning.

ppl. adj. cleaning.

(I) Gall. Saw ye there the rooms a dightin'? LAUDERDALE Poems (1796) 92. (2) Ayr. It was an auld stockin' leg she performed the dighting process wi', Hunter Studies (1870) 29

3. Ironically: to dirty, soil, gen. used in pp. deet or deeted.

Wm. Lile Dick hes deet his coat, Wheeler Dial. (1790) 112, ed. 1821. w.Yks. Mother! ahr Tom's deeted on t'floor (S K.C.); I, an a slarin wife shoo wor, As ivver deeted sark, Preston Poems (1864) 18; w.Yks. My kneeaves au deet wi' scarn, ii 292. Lan. Thou's deeted thi face primely with some at, Waugh Chim Corner (1874) 168, ed 1879; Grimt and deet th' lad wur forshurc, IIM BOBBIN View Dial. (1740) 33; Lan. , e Lan. , m. Lan. Chs. RAY

(1691); He is all be-dighted (K), Bailey (1721); Chs  $^1$  Yo'n sent him wom deet up to th'een, Chs. $^{23}$ , Der. $^2$ , nw Der  $^1$  n Lin. $^1$  That sink-hoale's fairly dighted up wi' muck; watter weant run doon it.

Hence Dichty, adj. dirty, foul, used fig.

Ayr. He affecked a very scunnersome kin' o'dichty water in his talk, Service Dr. Duguid (ed. 1887) 125.

4. To dress, clothe; to adorn, deck oneself. Gen used

Elg. Doure thought in linsey-wousey dicht, Couper Poetry (1804)
I. 80 Frf. The sentry walks in armour dight, With battle-axe and spear, Sands Poems (1833) 62 Rnf. They war Dight out in a' their grath sae clean, Picken Poems (1813) II. 89 Lth. The cottage maiden, in her blume, Is grander dight than a' that, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 290. Edb. Their Stumps erst us'd to Filipegs, Are dight in spatterdashes, Fergusson Poems (1773) 156, ed. 1785. Dmt. It makes ane's heart lowp light To see auld fowk sae cleanly dight, MAYNE Siller Gun (1808) 25 Wxt. 1 n Cy. (P R.), N.Cy 2 Ill dight, ill dressed. Nhb. To dight off is to undress. 'The ploughman he comes home fu' late, When he wi' wark is weary, Dights off his shirt,' Bell Rhymes (1812) Ploughman. Obsol Cum. Gl. (1851). n.Yks.?, w.Yks.¹, Chs.¹23 Der.¹ Obs. Sus.¹ She is gone upstairs to dight-up, Sus.²

5. To wipe, cleanse by wiping Also used fig.
Sc. Morton . underwent a rebuke for not 'dighting his shune,' Scorr Old Moitality (1816) xxxix Miy. There's no ane fit to dight his shoon, Hay Lintie (1851) 18 Elg. Her nainsel'. Will dicht the dirt frae aff her brogues, Tester Poems (1865) 164. Abd. Dinna dicht her tears awa, Still Cottar's Sunday (1845) 32 nw. Abd. Kcd. Dight my Bide till I dicht the cheer, Goodwife (1867) st 4. Kcd. Dight my pen an' lay it by, Burness Thrummy Cap (c. 1796) l 436. Per. Fa' back in yir seat and dicht yir broo, Ian Maclaren K. Carnegie Frf. Auld Saunders now may dight his een, SMART Rhymes (1834) 117. e.Fif. Dinna neglect to dicht your feet on the mat, Larro Tam Bodkin (1864) xxviii. Dmb. Just wait ye awee till I get this blude dichted aff, Cross Disruption (1844) xiv. Rnf. till I get this blude dichted all, Cross Disription (1844) xiv. Kri. Dicht your bauchels on the bass, McGilvray Poems (ed. 1862) 192
Ayr A foul lie is no so durable as pock-mark; it can be dighted aff, Galt Sir A. Wyhe (1822) xxi., Let me ryke up to dight that tear, Burns Jolly Beggars (1785) 1. 180. Link. And Betty dichted her specks, Fraser Whaups (1895) xi. e.L'h A bass, for the disestablishers to dicht their feet on, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 121. Edb. The clout wi' whilk ane dights his nis, Crawford Poems (1798) 86. Bwk. Dight your gruntle [wipe your nose], Henderson Pop Rhymes (1856) 79 Peb. Tell Mary to dight the table (AC). Sik. An' I noo dicht aff the tablets o' my memory ilka letter, Chr. North Noctes (ed. 1856) IV 25; What ails you... that you are dighting your e'en' Hoge Tales (1838' 361, ed. 1866) Rxb. My filly down now must I dight, A Scott Poems (ed. 1808) 169. Dmf. I'se dicht my pen, in hopes ye'll ken I'm no an adulator, Quinn Heather (1863) 190. Gall. He dights his brow and hoasts again, NICHOLSON Poet. Wks. (1828) 45, ed. 1897; Rab would come oot, dichting his neb frae the byre, Crockett Raiders (1894) xlvi Kcb. Himself wi penches staw'd, he dights his neb, Davidson Seasons (1789) 3. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.² Nhb Your dirty sleeves away will dight The slobber of tobacco brown, Coronation Sng. (1822) 6, Nhb. Obsol. Stop till aa dite me hands Cum. He tuk his cwoat lappet and deeghted his feace, Blamme Poet. Wks. (ed. 1842) 218, Dight the snivel from your neb, Grose (1790); I'll e'en deet my hands on her, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) 96. Cum, Wm Nicolson (1672) Trans R Sec. Lit (1868) IX. N.Ns. Come Dicht your bauchels on the bass, McGilvray Poems (ed 1862) 192 Wm. NICOLSON (1677) Trans R Soc. Ltt. (1868) 1X n.Yks. Come ... deet my sheaun, Meriton Praise Ale (1684) 1. 196; n.Yks 2 m.Yks. Take a cloth and just deet that knife.

6. To winnow or dress corn.

6. To winnow or dress corn.

Sc. A new-fangled machine for dighting the corn frae the chaff, Scott Old Mortality (1816) vi. Abd. They're a' bizzy dichtin' corn, Goodwife (1867) st. 50. Per. Dichting or winnowing the corn was not such pleasant work, Haliburion Fields (1890) 94. Lth. Just dicht yer corn better, and leave less chaff in't, Strathesk Blinkbonny (ed. 1891) 79 eLth. 'You farmers like good measure.' 'We do, but we like it weel dichted,' Dickson Auld Min. (1892) 87. Rnf. Grain was raw and light, Sofozy it would scarcely dight, McGilvrany Poems (ed. 1862) 66. Lnk. Frae corn that's hummelt on the floor; But gin ye saw us dichten't through, We'll count mair out o't wi' the fou, Watson Poems (1853) 15. n.Cy. Border Gl. (Coll. L.L.B.); (K.) Nhb. (M H.D.) Lakel. Ellwood (1895) Cum. Aw their lock of havver thresh't an' deetit, Richardson Talk (1876) 154. Wm. There is a draught in this room that would deet (1876) 154. Wm. There is a draught in this room that would deet potatoes, *Prov.* (B.K.); If ad nobbet stop anudthre dae weed deet it and mezzar it up fert markat, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. 111. 14. w.Yks. (R.H.H.); (J.B.); WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); w.Yks.

Hence (1) Dighter, sb. (a) a winnower of grain; (b) a winnowing-machine; (2) Dighting, vbl. sb (a) the winnowing or dressing of grain; (b) a very small quantity of meal or flour; (c) pl. siftings of grain, refuse of any kind; also used fig.; (3) Dighting-cloth, sb. a cloth used to dress grain upon; (4) hill, sb. a hill on which grain was dressed by throwing it up against the wind; (5) -machine, see Dighter (b).

(1, a) Rxb. The floating atoms did appear, To dab the dighters over, A Scott Poems (1865) 69 Jam). Nhb. 1 (b) 1b. (2, a) Sc. Morton Cyclo Agric. (1863). Edb. Lusty lasses at the dighting tire, Fergusson Poems (1773) 160, ed. 1785 Cum. I'se tir'd o'... Deelin', dykin', threshin', mowin', Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) 153 Deetin', dykin', threshin', mowin', Anderson Ballads (ed 1808) 153 w.Yks. Done by a kind of mill, turned by hand or horse, whereby a series of poles about a yard long, with rags hanging to them, were turned, windmill-fashion (JR). (b) N.Cy. Nhb. Probably from the sweeping up of flour on the board after it had been used. 'Thor wis oney a bit deetin on't.' (c.Sc. (JAM.) Abd For had my father sought the warld around, Till he the very dightings o't had found, Ross Helenore (1768) 36, ed 1812. (3) Lakel. Ellwood (1895). Cum. 1 (4) Lakel Ellwood (1895). Cum. To t'deetin' hill carry't, but forter't afoor, Than throw't up for breezes to catch, Dickinson Cumbr (1875) 217, Cum. Ancient barns had opposite doors, between which the grain could be cleared of chaff in the draught when the weather was unsuited for the use of the in the draught when the weather was unsuited for the use of the deetin' hill. (5) Lakel. A later invention which, by turning a handle connected with fanners, secured an artificial blast, Ellwood

7. Fig. To beat, thrash n Sc I'll dight you (JAM). To beat, thrash, scourge.

8. Weaving term: to dress with size or paste. See below. Lan. To moisten the warp with flour paste, which is afterwards dried with a warm iron, to give the threads a consistency to bear being separated by the healds, and to have the west or woof of the beam closed in upon them by the stroke of the beam of the loom (WT), Lan. When he's deeted his yarn he'll come eawt.

Hence Deeting-brush, sb a brush used by weavers.
Lan Aweaver's' deeting-brush' was applied to his coat, BRIERLEY Irkdale (1868) 229; His yure stood up loike bristles on a deetin brush, Staton Loominary (c. 1861) 46

brush, Staton Loominary (c. 1861) 46

9. Phr. to deeght ing, to spread mole-hills.

w Yks. Thoresey Lett. (1703); w.Yks.4

10. sb. A clean, wipe.

Sc. They slug-a-bed o' lassies will pit aff wi' a dicht, an' ca' it scrubbin', Keith Indian Uncle (1896) 73 Kcd. Gie yer bruikie face a dicht, Grant Lays (1884) 84 Frf. Gie yer face a dicht, Barrie Thrums (1889) 111, Ilka ane gae his face a dicht owre, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 128, ed 1889 Fif Just gie your face a dicht and come awa' wi' me, McLaren Tibbie (1894) 20. Ayr. I gied his face a dight, Hunter Studies (1870) 297 Gail. The wife'll gie her han's a dicht, Crockett Stickit Min. (1893) 55. Nab. Sine wi' her apron ge'st a dight, Graham Moorl. Dial. (1826) 7.

11. Fig. A blow, beating, 'wipe.'

11. Fig. A blow, beating, 'wipe.'

Ayr. When I was quite sure they had ta'en their dicht, I gaed doon the road, Service Dr. Duguid (ed. 1887) 172.

[OE. dihtan, to appoint, order.]

DIGHT, sb.2 Glo.1 In phr. a dight of a body, a proud person or woman.

DIGHT, adv. Sc. Properly, fitly. Sc. The birdie sat on the crap o' a tree And I wat it sang fu' dight, Jamieson Ballads (1806) I. 166.

DIGHT, see Dout.

DIGNACIOUS, adj. Irel. [digne [] ss.] Dignified. w.Ir. Wavin' his hand at the same time in the most dignacious manner, Lover Leg. (1848) II. 430.

DIGNITIES, sb. pl. Sc. Dignitaries.
Sc. Fu mony a fearsome look he gi'es, To see that a' are duly filled Wi' terror of the dignities, Nicoll Poems (ed. 1843) 105.

[These speak evil of dignities, BIBLE Jude 8]

DIJEY, sb. Cor.12 [di dzi.] A small farm or homestead

DIK, see Dike, sb. DIKE, sb. and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms deak Sus.; deek n.Lin.¹ e.An,² Suf. Ken.¹²; deke e.An,¹ Nrf.¹; deyke Nhb. Cum.¹; dick Nrf. Ken.²²; Sus.¹² Dev.; dik Sur.¹ Hmp.¹ w.Som.¹; dyke Sc. (Jam.) S. & Ork.¹ N.I.¹ Nhb.¹ e.Dur.¹ Cum¹ w.Yks.²³⁵ Not.¹² n L·n.¹ sw.Lin.¹ Len.¹ Cmb.¹ Ken.¹ [daik, dīk, dik.]

72] DIKE

1. sb. A ditch, drain, trench. See Ditch, sb.¹

Ker. N & Q. (1877) 5th S vii. 415. n.Cy. Gross (1790); A dike is a ditch to a dry hedge, where the wet ditch is called a sough, Kennett Par. Antia. (1695); N Cy.² n.Yks¹; n.Yks²' You'll find a dike at every body s door,' an imperfection in every one's nature ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks. He... went splawtherin aboot, fost inth hedge an then inti dike, Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 33; e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Yo may happen find yersen sprawling it dyke bottom, Tom Treddlehoyle Baurnsla Ann. (1856) 12; w.Yks.³ Monny a time hey I ligged ith boddum of an oud dyke; w.Yks.³ Monny a time hev I ligged ith boddum of an oud dyke; w.Yks 35 Lan. Took o'er edge an' dike like a hare, Donaldson Rossendale Beef Night, 10; (W.H.) m.Lan 1, Not. 12 Lin. The main dyke was enlarged . . so as to form a reservoir, Miller & Skertchly Fenland (1878) vi. n.Lin. I thoh't a mare wo'd be wo'th five shillin', we alus hev hauf-a-croon for pulln' a foal oot on a dyke. sw.Lin.<sup>1</sup> She tumbled flat of her back in the dyke. Rut.<sup>1</sup> February fill-dyke, Prov. Let.<sup>1</sup>, Cmb.<sup>1</sup>, e.An.<sup>1</sup> Nrf. I see the man take [jump] the fence; he went down a rare cropper into the deke (W.R. E.); Nrf.<sup>1</sup> Snf. A hoss. had get tricky. Suf. A hoss...he'd get tricky... and bundle me...off his back into some holl or deek, Strickland Old Friends (1864) 324. Ken. (W.H E), Ken. 12, Sur. (TSC), Sur. 1 Sus. He took a contrack for claring a dick, Gent. Mag. (May 1890) 464; (RB); Sus. 12 Hmp Holloway; Hmp 1

Hence Dykey weather, phr. wet weather, in which the

ditches get filled with water. w.Yks.5

2. Comp. (1) Dike-back, the bank which forms one side of a ditch; (2) bottom, the bottom of a ditch; (3) cam of a ditch; (2) bottom, the bottom of a ditch; (3) cam, a ditch-bank; (4) delver, a ditcher, one who makes and repairs ditches; (5) flowers, flowers which grow well in ditches or dikes; (6) grave, an officer whose duty it is to superintend the dikes; (7) hole, see bottom; (8) holl, a hollow ditch; (9) reeve, see grave; (10) water, used as a simile, in phr. as fast as dike-water.

(1) n.Yks¹ (2) Cum. (J Ar.) Lan. Nay, it's no use looking...
He'sin th' dyke bottom, Westall Buch Dene (1889) I. 266. n Lin. Jack... knocks him i'to dyke bottom, Peacock Tales and Rhymes (1886) Od. (3) n.Yks¹: n.Yks² A dike-cam side.' the sloping

- (1886) 94. (3) n.Yks. 1; n.Yks. 2' A dike-cam side,' the sloping bank of a ditch. w.Yks. 1 (4) n.Yks 2 (5) n.Lin. Flowering-rush you call it, Miss. Well, anyway, it's the handsomest dyke-flower as is (M.P.) (6) n.Lin. 1 Of John Slater and William Ellys dykeas is (M.P) (6) H.Din Olf John Stater and Whitain Enjys dynergreaves for not executing their office viij<sup>4</sup>, Kirton-in-Lindsey Fine Roll (1637). (7) e Lan.<sup>1</sup> (8) e.An.<sup>1</sup> A hollow or dry ditch, e.An.<sup>2</sup> It does not necessarily imply a dry ditch. Nif. Grosz (1790). e Nrf. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1787). (9) Lin. Balley (1721). n.Lin.<sup>1</sup>, Som. (W.F.R) (10) w Yks. 'It il just go like dyke watter,' said of money in the hands of an extravagant person (S.J.C.), Y. Ykal Lined for any arrange of the part of the restriction of the section of the sectio w.Yks.¹ Used of any person or thing that wastes or consumes fast away. 'Hee's gaan back o' lat, as fast as dike-watter,' in. 289; w.Yks.⁵ Sich as him gen'ally goas as fast as dyke-watter when thuh du goa.
- 3. Phr. down in the dike, fig. unwell, ill; out of funds, in
- low water.

  ne.Yks.¹ Ah's all doon t'dyke. w Yks.¹ s.Not. A'd bin out o'
  work, so A wor down i' the dyke (J P K).

  4. A small watercourse or channel; a stream, brook,

gen. artificially made or directed.

gen. artificially made or directed.

Yks. The low marshy grounds, the ditches, and even canals, becks, and rivers are so called, Phillips Rivers (1853) viii. w.Yks. Lucas Stud. Nidderdale (c. 1882) Gl.; Grainge Nidderdale (1863) 226, w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> The Don or Dun at Wadsley is called 'fowd dyke', w.Yks.<sup>34</sup>, Der.<sup>1</sup>, Not.<sup>2</sup> s.Not. Often applied to a running stream, esp. when its course is partly artificially directed and maintained (J.P.K.). Nrf. COZENS-HARDY Broad Nrf. (1893) 15.

5. A pool of water, a puddle; a pond, mere.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). Yks. (K.) n Yks.¹; n.Yks.² Water-dikes, dumps, or street pools. e.Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1788); e.Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹ Water being spilled, parent may say, 'There's one dike made—now try to make another.' w.Yks.⁵, n.Lin.¹

6. The bank of earth thrown out in making a ditch; 6. The bank of earth thrown out in making a ditch; a bank of earth thrown up as a fence between enclosures. Cum. (J.Ar.) n.Yks. That lay up agin the deek yander (R H. H.); n.Yks. 12 e.Yks. Thompson Hist. Welton (1869) 169. w.Yks. Warson Hist Halifax (1775) 536; w.Yks. 4 Lin. Gaps were made for these [ancient roads] to pass through the dykes, Miller & Skerichly Fenland (1878) ii. e.An. 1 Deeke is very often used for the ditch and bank together, but a fen deeke has in general no bank; e.An. 2 Nri. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nif. (1893) 2. Grose (1790); That deke is just done up, boe—don'tyaw go and pullitdown (W.R. E.). e.Nrf. Marshall Rus. Econ (1787). nw.Dev. Often applied to

ancient earthworks or so called camps. A'dick' is usually a stone hedge or embankment (R P.C.).

7. A hedge, fence.

7. A fiedge, fefice.

NCy.¹ Dur.¹ A hedge, either of quicks, or stakes and wattles.

e.Dur.¹ Never used to mean a ditch. s Dur. He lap [leapt] ower
t'dyke (J E.D). Lakel. Penrith Obs (Dec 28, 1897). Cum.
Yonder t'last tree's still growin' in Willie Black's worchet dike,
FARRALL Betty Wilson (1886) 19; Don't the flow'rs bluim as fair
under ony thworn dike? ANDERSON Ballads (ed 1808) 41; Gl. under only inworn disks. Application of 1860, 42, 6.1. (1851); Cum, Wm. Whiles rinnan his heead intet thooarn disks, Spec. Dial. (1890) pt. ii. 24. n.Yks. 1

8. Comp. (1) Dike-back, the back of a hedge; (2) gutter, a ditch running along the bottom of a hedge; (3) -roll, a mound for a lence or a footpath; (4) -rose, the hedge or wild rose, Rosa canina; (5) -stake, (6) -stour or -stower,

a hedge-stake.

a nedge-stake.

(1) Cum. Let's couer doun i' this deyke back, STAGG Misc Poems (ed. 1807) 61. (2) Dur. Cum. 131. (3) n.Yks There's an awd dike-roll across our field (I.W) (4) Cum The lily and the deykerwose, Anderson Ballads (ed 1808) 149. (5) s Dur. (J E.D.) (6) Nhb. Cum. Gl. (1851); 'Goe pow up a dike stour,' go pull up a stake in the hedge (K).

9. A wall made either of stones, turf, &c.
Inv. (H.E F.) Elg. The devil's sell... Has helpt you creepin' o'er the dikes, To this misdeed, Couper Tourifications (1803) II. o'er the dikes, Io this misdeed, Couper Touritations (1803) II.
200. Bch. Some Dominies are so biass'd That o'er the dyke themselves they cast, Forbes Dominie (1785) 25. Abd. She wad tak' a peep in o'er the dyke, Shirrefs Poems (1790) 89. Kcd. A gangrel he fell frae dikes an' trees, Grant Lays (1884) 117. e Sc. A long strip of ground... running between two dry-stone dykes to the edge of a park, Setoun R. Urquhart (1896) iv Frf. If the on-ding still continued, clods of earth toppled from the garden dyke into the ditch, Barrie Thums (1889) xv. Per. Fields cultivated up to a foot of the stone dykes, Ian Maclaren K Carnegie (1896) iv Sc. Round the church strawles a little kirk-ward enclosed by a a foot of the stone dykes, Ian Maclaren K Carnegre (1896) I w. Sc. Round the church straggles a little kirk-yard, enclosed by a dilapidated dyke, Macdonald Settlement (1869) 15, ed. 1877. Fif. The shade of the dykes of Lady Mary's deer-park, Meldrum Margiedel (1894) 38. Sig. Mony a bunch alang the dyke O' finely-flavoured berry, Towers Poems (1885) 193. Rnf. Scarcely oure the dyke I got, Clark Rhymes (1842) 18; Old Ocean, raging against Belgian dikes, Magopico (ed. 1836) 11. Ayr. They lifted me o'er the minister's dyke, and gart me steal his apples, Galt Lands (1826) iv; He was a gash an' faithfu' tyke As ever lap a sheugh or dyke, Burns Twa Dogs (1786) 129. Link. The blankets slippit doon like snaw off a dyke, Fraser Whanps (1895) xiii. e Lth. If ye wanted to sit down an' rest ye, there were plenty o' dykes an' palins, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 159. Edb. May ye 'bcut dykes or ditches ly, Liddle Poems (1821) 164. Dmf Our gude man leans owre his kale-yard dyke, Cromer Remains (1810) 21 Bwk. Kall-yard dike, Henderson Pop. Rhymes (1856) 52. Sik. Giraffe, in loupin ower the dyke, louped ower her, Chr. North Noctes (ed. 1856) IV. 99 Gall. Gin I get ye this side o' NORTH Noctes (ed. 1856) IV. 99 Gall. Gin I get ye this side o' the dyke, Crockett Cleg Kelly (1896) 14 Kcb. Some were just loupin' the dyke frae their teens, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 217. loupin' the dyke frae their teens, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 217. Wgt. There were no divisions by dykes or ditches of the various fields, Fraser Wiglown (1877) 24. Ant. Made of stones laid firmly on the top of each other, or partly of stones and clay, Ballymena Obs (1892). Nhb. An' climb the dykes, and knowes, Coquetdale Sings. (1852) 59; Nhb. Applied alike to a hedge, a ditch, an earthen or a stone wall when used as a fence. n. Yks. 1 A rude stone wall on a dike-back-top. w. Yks. Stone walls or dykes, as they call them, which you often see running up the mountain sides, Howith Rur. Lyfe (1838) I 304.

Hence phy to land the dykes fig to die. Abd (IAM)

Hence phr. to loup the dykie, fig. to die. Abd. (JAM.) 10. Comp. (1) Dike-back, the back of a stone or turf wall; (2) end, a dike built on the ebb-shore, running seaward, to cut off access to the arable land through the ebb, and thus prevent animals from trespassing; (3) hopper, the thus prevent animals from trespassing; (3) shopper, the wheatear, Saxicola oenanthe; (4) slouper, an animal or person that breaks bounds; a transgressor; (5) slouping, ppl. adj. used of animals that cannot be kept within bounds; fig. of persons, loose, immoral; (6) sheugh, a ditch or trench, alongside a fence; (7) side, the side of a stone or turf wall; (8) stap, the top of a stone or turf

wall.

(1) Rnf. Slip it down at some dyke back To ser' himsel', Picken Poems (1813) II. 76. Ayr. Mony a ane was dibbled in at the dykebacks, Service Dr. Duguid (ed. 1887) 153, Ye maun be cowards whan ye hap By dyke backs, sheughs and ditches, Ballads and Sugs.

(1847) II. 113. Nhb.¹ Aa seed him sittin' in a dike back. (2) S. & Oʻrk.¹ (3) SIg Swainson Birds (1885) 10 (4) Sc. Steenie having been whiles a dike-louper at a time, Scott Nigel (1822) xxxii. Rxb. (Jam.), N Cy.¹, Nhb¹ (5) Sc., Rxb. (Jam.) (6. Ayr I stood beside the two while they were scouring the dyke-sheigh, Hunter Studies (1870) 10. N I.¹ (7) Sc. Make a dish of kail of my powny, if you please; he's lying at the dyke-side, Pitcairn Assembly (1766) 17. n.Sc. A cauld bed by the dykeside, Gordon Carglen (1891) 231 Abd. Our laird wi' his daffin', comes down the dykeside, Anderson Rhymas (1867) 127. Kcd. The whin it blooms at yon dykeside, Jamie Muse (1844) 43. Frf. Jamie Anderson had been found lying dead at a dyke-side, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 62, ed. 1889. Per. The blue bells at the dyke-(1847) II. 113. Nhb.1 Aa seed him sittin' in a dike back. (2) Rosetty Ends (1886) 62, ed. 1889. Per. The blue bells at the dykeside hung A fairy welcome ring, Haliburton Ochil Idylls (1891) 127. Rnf. Gin I soud herd at some dykeside, Picken Poems (1813) II. 40 Ayr. You're aye howkin' up some unco at the dykesides, Service Notandums (1890) 39. Link. We'll keep on the road, and alang the dykeside, Tennant Musings (1872) 45. Lth I arose, being not too well-pleased with my kneeling posture, at a dykeside, and in open broad day, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 224 Edb. The poor hard labour'd chiel Sits down at a dykeside, Liddle Poems (1821) 102. (8) Per. The dyke-taps a' are black wi' rain, Haliburton Ochil Idylls (1891) 20.

11. A causeway or track.

Frf. Two big stones a yard apart, standing ready for the winter, when . . . this [was] the only bridge to the glebe dyke, down which the minister walked to church, Barrie Minister (1891) iii. Nhb. I Dikes were also freq. trackways; and there are many earthworks of ancient date which are commonly called dikes.

12. A depot for coals at the 'staith'; a jetty or pier by

the river-side.

N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Every time the keelmen load a keel of coals from the staith, or dyke, they get a 'can,' N. Tribune (1854) I. 210, A pier, or dike, run out at the north entrance at Blyth harbour, MACKENZIE Hist. Nhb (1825) II. 425.

13. Mining term: a fault or fissure in the stratum, caused by a crack, slip, &c. Also called a Trouble.

Sign These dikes are sometimes observed upon the surface of

Sig. These dykes are sometimes observed upon the surface of sig. I nese dykes are sometimes observed upon the surface of the earth, from which they sink down to an unfathomable depth, Statist. Acc. XV. 329 (JAM). N Cy 1 Nhb.1 Clay dikes are most frequent, and are often impermeable to water. Rubbish dikes are filled with sand, clay, and rounded stones. Slip dikes usually contain fragments of the adjacent strata. When the dike interrupts the working of a seam of coal it is called a downcast dike if the continuation of the seam of coal lies at a lower level, and an upcast like of the continuation of the seam of coal lies at a lower level, and an upcast dike if it is continued at a higher level. Nhb., Dur. Greenwell Coal Tr. Gl. (1849); A leader of a dyke was discovered, Borings (1881) II. 303. [Broad faults (or trap rock) of igneous rock, such as basalt or greenstone, of a hard grante composition, occupying the rents or fissures of stratified rock, they usually run somewhat across the true slate vein. At the Dinorwic quarries there are about 20 dykes of varying width and hardness, G. Lab. (1894).]

14. Comp. Dike-seam, a seam worked nearly on end.

Nhb. Geological Surv. Mem. (1887) 59.

15. v. To dig a ditch; to throw up a bank of earth in

making a ditch.

n.Yks. 1 m Yks 1 To 'hedge and dike' is to hedge and ditch.
w.Yks. 1 A common expression, w.Yks 5 Lin. MILLER & SKERTCHLY
Fenland (1878) xiv. n Lin. 1 Rut. 1 He can hedge, an' grip, an'
dyke, an' all soorts. w.Som. 1 To make good the sides and top of a hedge, which in this district is usually a high bank—to throw up the parings upon the top. 'Tu stoa un dik' is to build up a sort of wall of stones without mortar against the bank. Tud n u beet u gèo d tu dik -n, ee mus bee u-stoa un dik [It is not a bit of good to dike it (merely throw up the earth), it must be stone-diked]. We should give the order to 'dik aup dh-aj n uurd aew't dhu dee'ch' [dike up the hedge and rid out the ditch].

Hence (1) Diked, pp. said of an animal which has got into a ditch and cannot get out; (2) Diker or Deeker, sb. (a) a ditcher, a man who makes and cleans out dikes or (a) a ditcher, a man who makes and cleans out dikes or ditches; (b) a hedge-sparrow; (3) Diking, vbl. sb. (a) the act of cleaning or making a ditch or dike; (b) a small ditch; (4) Diking-boots, sb. pl. high, leather, water-proof boots, worn when cleaning out ditches.

(1) n.Lin. (2, a) N.Cy., Nhb., n.Yks. e.Yks. A farm-labourer whose chief occupation is digging ditches, and who is confined to one locality or farm. Bankers are diggers of land-drains, and go now where where drains are required to be cut. n.Lin. Ken. (b)

anywhere where drains are required to be cut. n Lin.\(^1\), Ken.\(^1\) (b) Nhb.\(^1\) (3, a) n.Lin.\(^1\) John Skinner hes twenty-three daays o' dykin.\(^1\) (b) n.Lin.\(^1\) Like a bull cauf i' a peat moor dykin', PEACOCK R. Skir-

laugh (1870) I. 189; n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> (4) e.Yks. Whah, yon dizzy-heeaded feeal's teean mah dikin-beeats, an cutten tops up ti mend bahfin wiv, Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 93, e.Yks.<sup>1</sup> Used for wading in the water and mud when diking n.Lin.<sup>1</sup>
16. To dig, pick with a pickaxe, &c.
Per. (G.W) Rxb. Applied to that kind of digging in which it is required to make only a small hole 'To dike a bumbee-byke.'
'To dike out the sen' to pick the eyes out (Lyx)

required to make only a small hole 'To dike a bumbee-byke.'
'To dike out the een,' to pick the eyes out (Jam).

17. To build a stone wall or fence; to fence or hedge in.
Per. (G W) Ayr. The progress of dyking and fencing had thrown him out of employment, Johnston Kilmallie (1801) I.81 Lnk
There's hooses built, a' dyked aboot, Orr Laigh Flichts 1882 44
Dmf. He still can dyke or houk a sheugh, Shennan Tales (1831)
65 Gail. John's groun' was thinly dyket, Nicholson Poet. Il'ks. (1828) 48, ed 1897. Cum. Where Willy was deykin, Blamire
Poet. Wks (ed 1842) 218; I can dyke, men' car-gear, and hod the
pleugh. Anderson Ballads (ed 1808 5; A garden deyketroun is my
titty, my spwous. Rayson Sng Sol (1859) iv 12
Hence (I) Diker, sb. (a) one who makes 'dikes' or rough
stone walls; (b) one who repairs and trims hedges; (2)
Diking-mittens, sb pl. strong leather gloves with which
a hedger protects his hands.
(1, a) Sc. The shoemaker, the baker, or the dry-stone dyker of
the village, Dickson Auld Precentor (ed 1894 99 Abd. Any dyker
or ditcher, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) iv e Lth. Adam Instant,
the dyker, lined us, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 166 Ayr Sandy

or ditcher, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) iv e Lth. Adam Instant, the dyker, Jined us, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 166 Ayr Sandy Dimmock, drainer, and Dan'l Ford, dyker, Johnston Kilmallie (1891) II. 53. SIk. Not a fit I could rin mair nor a diker, Hogg Tales (1838) 407, ed. 1866. (b) Lakel. Pennth Obs. (Dec. 28, 1897). Wm. One who makes a dike by driving stakes into the ground, around which he winds thorns, and binds all firm and strong by the means of yedders. 'He's a diker, thoo can see' (B.K.). (2) Dur. I. Medo of berockile lather with a thresh but the force of the search of the searc Made of horse-skin leather, with a thumb, but no fingers. s.Dur. (J.E.D.) Lakel. *Penrith Obs* (Dec. 28, 1897).

(J.E.D.) Lakel Feminious (Dec. 20, 1097).

18. To put flax or hemp in water to steep.

n Lin. Young Agna. (1799) 164.

[1. OE. dic, a ditch, ON. dik. Thames The King of dykes! Pope Dunciad (1728) 11. 261.

6. Victor commandet to erecte the dyk betuene Abircome and clyd mouth.

the sit called Grames Duke Dalbymer Leske's mandet to erecte the dyk betuene Abircorne and clyd mouth; ...it is sit called Grames Dyke, Dalrymple Leslie's Hist. Scotl. (1596) I. 203. MDu. dyc, an embankment (Verdam). 9. A maner dyk off stanys that had maid, Wallace (1488) III. 133. 11. This dike or causey, Goldsmith Nat. Hist. (1774) I. vi. v.]

DIKE, v.² Lan. [daik.] To shoot downwards. s.lan. A kite dikes (W.H.T.).

DIKEY see Dicky sh²

S.Lan. A Rite Gires (W.H. 1.).

DIKEY, see Dicky, sb.¹

DIL, DILATE, see Dill, int., Delate.

DILATURE, sb. Obs. Sc. Delay.

Sc. Under this dilature, new witnesses were got in from the West Country, Wodrow Ch. Hist. (1721) III. 254, ed. 1828

DILBERRIES, sb. pl. Nrf. [di'lbəriz.] Pellets of

hardened dung, adhering to a sheep's back.

Nrf. Arch. (1879) VIII. 168.

DILDAM, sb. Yks. [dildəm.] A loud noise made at a wedding or merry-making.

n Yks. Quite common (RB). w.Yks. Leeds Merc. Suppl (Nov. 8,

1884

DILDE, see Doil.
DILDER, v. and sb. Sc. [dildər.] 1. v. To shake,

jolt, jerk.
Or.I. Used of jolting in a cart, or of one's limbs trembling with age or palsy or with fear. It always implies continued movement (J.G.); Ellis Pronunc. (1889) V. SII. w.Sc. (Jam. Suppl.)

Hence Dildering, vbl. sb. jolting, shaking.

Or.I. The haefin's horse right blithe to miss The dilderin o' the

wheels, Orcad. J. Gilpin, st. 58, in Ellis Pronunc. (1889) V. 809.

2. To dribble, ooze, trickle, glide. Or.I., w.Sc. (JAM. Suppl.)

3. To trifle, waste time, work carelessly. (ib.)

4. sb. A smart jerk, shake, jolt. Sc. (ib.)

DILDERMOT, sb. Ayr. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] An obstacle, a great difficulty.

DILDRAMS, sb. pl. n.Cy. Lakel. Lan. Som. Dev. Also written dildrums Lakel. Lan n.Dev. [di·ldrəmz.] 1. Strange tales, improbable stories; esp. in phr. to tell

dildrams. Cf. doldrums.

N.Cy. 1 w.Cy. Holloway. w.Som. 1 Let's yur some sense, not a passle o' dildrams. Dev. He told us zom ov his dildrams, w. Times

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(Apr. 9, 1886) 6; Dev. 1 n.Dev An taffety dildrums in es talk, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 86.

2. Phr. To tell dildrams and Buckingham Jenkins, to talk

strangely, wildly.

w.Cy. The latter seems to be an allusion to some old incredible story or ballad concerning one Jenkins of Buckingham, Grosz (1790) Suppl. n Dev. Thee wit . . . tell dildrams and Buckingham Jenkins, Exm. Scold (1746) l. 145; Once heard at South Molton, Monthly Mag. (1810) I 434.

3. A ridiculous passion, temper.

Lakel. Thoo's put me in a dildrum, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). s.Lan. He went into a fine dildrum (S.B.).

DILEER, see Deleer.

Sc. Extremely foolish. See DILEERIOUS, adj.

Deleer, v.

Ayr Sampson had so frequently called himself a dilectious ass during the previous afternoon and evening, Johnston Kilmallie (1891) II. 19; I made mysel' an ass—a most dileerious ass, 16. 22.

DILETERIOUS, adj. Wor. [di literies.] Dilatory. s Wor. Porson Quant Wds. (1875) 19; (H K)

DILETRUS, DILEU, see Dialetus, Dillue.
DILFA, adj Lan. Also written dealfa. [dilfə, adiəlfə.] Doleful, sıckly.

[Lo! hou dilful dethe hase thi Dame dyste! Anturs Arth (c. 1420) xiii. Der. of dill, grief (ib. xv), deol (Matzner); OFr. deul (mod. deut).]

DILIGENCE, sb. Sc. [dilidgens.] 1. A law-term:

a will of execution.
Sc. We maun suspend the diligence by writ of favour, Scott Nigel (1822) v; Gl. Lab. (1894) s Sc There is one bill of fifty pounds, on which diligence has been raised, Wilson Tales (1839) V. 18

2. A warrant to enforce the attendance of witnesses or the production of documents.

Sc. Gl. Lab. (1894).

DILIP, sb. Per. (JAM.) A legacy.

DILL, sb. (1) The anet, Anethum graveolens (n Lin 1); (2) the vetch or tare, esp. Vicia hirsuit, sativa, and sepium (Chs 18 Lei. War. Glo.); (3) the two-seeded or rough-

prodded tare, Ervum hirsutum (Glo.).

(1) n Lin. 1 Vervain and dill, Hinder witches of their will. (2) Chs. 3 'Dills and wuts' are often sown to be cut as green meaf for horses. (3) Glo. Grose (1790) Suppl, Gl (1851); Has been cultivated (on the Cotswold Hills at least) time immemorial, principally for hay, Marshall Rur. Econ. (1789) I; Baylis Illus. Dial. (1870)

[OE. dile (Matt. xxiii. 23); Du. dille, dill (Hexham).]
DILL, sb.<sup>2</sup> Wil. [dil.] A 'thill,' the shaft of a wagon.

Wıl 1

Hence (1) Dillard, (2) Diller, sb. the shaft-horse in a team; (3) Dill-harness, sb. the harness of the shaft-

Wil. (1) (W.C.P.) (2) (K.); Wil. (3) (W.C.P.)

DILL, sb. Glo. e.An. [dil.] The pap or teat of a sow. DILL, sb.3

See Deal, sb.3

Glo.1, e.An 1 Nrf. MILLER & SKERTCHLY Fenland (1878) iv; Nrf. 1 Suf. 'A pig to every dill,' a good character for a store or breeding sow. 'More pigs than dills' is said of a large family with small means, RAINBIRD Agric. (1819) 291, ed. 1849; Suf. 1 e.Suf. (F H.)

[Cp. OHG. hllī, 'Bîustwarze' (SCHADE)]
DILL, sb.4 Sh.I. (W.A.G.) [dil.] A species of seaweed, Halymena palmata. See Dulse.
DILL, v.1 Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. War. [dil.] To soothe; to allay, assuage, deaden or take away pain; to still, to deaden sound; to lull a child to sleep; to render insensible by an anaesthetic;

Sc. The noise of the Queen's voyage to France has dilled down, Sc. The noise of the Queen's voyage to France has dilled down, Ballie Lett. (1775) I 252 (Jam.). 'n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, Dur.¹ Lakel. Ellwood (1895) Cum. (M.P.) n.Yks¹Ah's aboot deead wi' t'teethwark. Ah wad gie' owght for somethin' t'dill it; n.Yks.² It seean dill'd it. ne Yks.¹ e.Yks. Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 60; e.Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹ Take that child on your knee, and see if you can dill it to sleep. w.Yks. She dilled her (A.L.K.); Ah've just carried t'babby to bed An dill'd it asleep on my knee, Blackah Poems (1867) 27. w.Yks.¹ w.Yks.² A woman dilling a BLACKAH Poems (1867) 27, w Yks 1, w.Yks.2 A woman dilling a child on her knee Lan. Näa, thee dill that chylt an' get it askeep

e.Lan.1, Der 2 nw.Der.1 Dill th' pain. Lin Streatfeild Lin and Danes (1884) 324. n.Lin. We fomented him wi' lodlum to dill his paain sw Lin 1 She had to walk about to dill the pain.

Hence (1) Dill-tea, (2) -water, sb. a soothing medicine

or syrup given to children to deaden pain
(I) War.<sup>3</sup> (2) e Yks. Nicholson Flk.Sp (1889) 60. w.Yks.
A weak solution of sulphuretted hydrogen, made by dropping a red-hot cinder into water. Given to infants to relieve flatulence (SKC); w.Yks.2, Der.2

DILL, v.<sup>2</sup> Sc. Lan. [dil Sh I. (W.A.G); S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup> [dil.] To shake loosely, to flap.

Hence Dill-doll, v. to fall to pieces.

Lan. When it fawd i' holes hoo leet it faw away till it dill dolled 1' ribbins, Staton B Shuttle, 16.

[Norw. dial dilla, to swing to and fro, to flap (AASEN)]

DILL, v<sup>3</sup> Obsol. Dor. To dress fine, adorn. Dor. Haynes Voc. (c. 1730) in N. & Q. (1883) 6th S. vii. 366;

(H J.M.)
[You have thriv'd That so can decke, that so can dill,

WILLOBIE Arisa (1594) xx, ed. 1635, 38 (N.E.D.).

DILL, int and sb Lin. Nhp. War. Oxf. Brks. Hrt.

Mid. Ken. I.W. Wil. Som. Also written dil Mid.; and in form dilly n Lin. Oxf. Brks. Som. [dil, di li.] 1. int. A call-word for ducks.

n.Lin.¹, Nhp.¹, War.² Oxf.¹ MS add Brks.¹ Pray what have you for supper, Mrs. Bond? Ge-us in the larder an' ducks in the pond. Dilly, dilly, dilly, dilly, come an' be killed, Passengers around us an' theay must be villed. Hrt. (G.G.), w.Mid. (W.P.M). Ken. (D.W L), I.W.1

2. sb. A young duck; also in comp. Dill-duck.
Wil. Som. Twas a dilly he were like, . . a little yellow dilly t'pond t'whoame, Leith Lemon Verbena (1895) 168.

DILLAGATE, see Delicate.
DILL-CUP, sb. Hmp. Wil. Dor. [dil-kep.] Var.
species of Ranunculus, esp. Ranunculus arvensis, acris,

and R. Ficaria.

s.Cy Wise Shakespere (1861) 62. Hmp. (J.R.W.); Hmp.¹
Wil. Slow Gl. (1892); Wil.¹ Dor. (G.E.D.); w Gazette (Feb. 15, 1889) 7, col. 1.

DILL-DUCK, sb Obsol. e.Suf. (F.H) An idle, dawdling, loitering woman.

DILLED, ppl. axj. Cum. Driven stupid, knocked up,

Cum. Not heard for many years now (T E.); Gl (1851). DILLER, sb. Nhb. Yks. [di lər.] A dull, dılatory schoolboy.

Nhb.1 e Yks.1 'Diller a dollar, A ten o'clock scholar, What maks ye cum se soon? You us'd ti cum at ten o'clock, Bud noo you cum at noon' School-boy rhyme addressed to one who is late at school. **DILLICAR**, sb. Lakel. [di'likər.] A name applied

to a small field. Lakel. In this parish [Torver] six fields together, forming something like a circle, are called dillicars, Ellwood (1895).

DILLIJON, sb. Hmp. [di·lidgən.] A heavy twowheeled cart.

Hmp. Only heard at Fullerton, N. & Q. (1852) 1st S v. 251;

[A pron. of lit. E. diligence, a public stage-coach. I shall make my lord very merry with our adventures in the diligence [it was really a wagon], Smollett Rod Rand. (1748) xi. Fr. diligence, 'grande voiture publique' (Hatz-FELD).

DILLING, sb. Yks. Stf. Lei. Nhp. War. Glo. Oxf. Ess. s.Cy. [di'lin.]

1. A darling or best-beloved child.

w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> n.Stf. Totty, be a good dilling and go to sleep, Geo.

ELIOT A Bede (1859) I. 217 Lei.<sup>1</sup> War. She's the dilling I'spect (J B.). Ess. (K) s.Cy. Grose (1790); RAY (1691)

2. The youngest child; the last, least, and weakest of a broad or litter

brood or litter

w.Yks.<sup>2</sup>, Le.<sup>1</sup>, Nhp.<sup>1</sup> War. (J R.W.); *B'ham Whly. Post* (June 10, 1893); War.<sup>128</sup> Oxf.<sup>1</sup> There is not a dillin in every litter. s Oxf. Little Susan came next-'the dilling,' as we say of the weakly one, Rosemary Chilterns (1895) 90

Hence Dilling-pig, sb. the smallest or weakest pig of

a litter. Glo.¹ [1. Mignot, a dilling, darling, Сотск.; Vespasian the dilling of his time, Burton Anat. Mel. (1621), ed. 1896, III.

27. 2. Dilling, a child born when the father is old, or the last child that parents have, in some places called a swillpough, BLOUNT (1670).]

DILLING, ppl adj. Sh I. [di·lin.] memory, being forgotten. S. & Ork. 1 Sh I. Passing from

DILLING, DILLISK, see Dorling, Dulse.

DILLO, sc. Hmp. [di 15.] Water; see below Hmp. A term used by bricklayers for the water used in making

mortar, &c (H.C M.B)

[Possibly Fr de l'eau, water.]

DILLONS, sb. pl. Brks 1 [di'lənz.] Earth-heaps to mark boundaries on the Downs.

DILLOW, sb. Sc. A noisy quarrel. Rxb. What a great dillow that twa mak (JAM.).

DILLUE, v. Obs? Cor. Also written dileu. To wash ore supported on a hair-bottomed sieve in water.

Cor. Dileung or terluing, Gl. Mining Terms (1830) 47 Hence (1) Dillueing-sieve, (2) Dilluer, sb. a horse-hair sieve used in washing the fine ore-stuff, as in streaming

[OCor. dyllo, to let out, discharge (Williams)]

DILLUP, v. Bdf. [di lap.] To dangle the legs

Bdf Said of the dangling legs of a person sitting on a high stool.
'Don't sit dilluping there!' (J W B)

DILLY, sb 1 Nhb. Dur. Lan. Lin. Glo. Som Dev. Cor.

[di·li, w Cy. also də li] 1. A small public carriage.

Nhb¹ The old engine on the Wylam railway was commonly called 'Puffing Billy,' or 'the Wylam dilly.' n.Lan.¹ [Brewer Dict. (1895).]

2. A light wagon; a truck for carrying light articles;

a water-cart.

a water-cart.

n Lin.¹ Used for removing manure. Glo.¹ w.Cy. Morton Cyclo.

Agric (1863). Som The light tray-like cart supported on two wheels, on which teazles were formerly carried (W F R.) w.Som.¹

A cask on wheels for carrying liquids. Dev. w.Times (Apr. 9, 1886) 6 Cor. Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl.; A long narrow wagon with low sides, for taking baskets of potatoes, see (M A C) &c (MAC)

3. A short, self-acting incline.

Nhb.¹ The counter-balance mounted upon two pairs of tram-

wheels, by means of which the empty tubs in a pit are carried up an incline. Nhb, Dur. Nicholson Coal Tr Gl (1888).

[1. The Derby dilly, carrying Three Insides Frere Loves of the Triangles (1798). Abbrev. for lit. E. dingence,

below of the Trumgets (196). The letter to the Brands see Dillion.]

DILLY, sb.<sup>2</sup> n.Yks. (R.H.H.) [di li.] A turnip-cutter, used for sheing turnips for sheep, &c.

DILLY, sb.<sup>3</sup> Der. The daffodil, Narcissus Pseudo-nar-

cissus. (B. & H.)

DILLY, sb.4 Sc. Lakel. Yks. [dili.] 1. A name applied by boys to a sand-castle, on which they stand till

it is washed away by the waves. Rnf. (JAM.)

2. Comp. (1) Dilly-castle, a sand-castle on which children stand until it is washed away by the tide; (2) -hole, a house made by children to play in; (3) -house, (a) see -hole; (b) a room containing too many ornaments, &c., for good taste

taste
(1) Sc. Mackay Rnf. (Jam.) (2) w.Yks. Banks Wkfld Wds.
(1865), Yks. N & Q (1888) II. II2 (3, a) Lakel. Penrith Obs.
(Dec 28, 1897) w.Yks. He's busy building a dilly-house (H.L.);
Banks Wkfld. Wds. (1865); w.Yks. 5 (s.v. Greensauce). (b)
w.Yks (S K.C)
DILLY, sb. 5 Obs. Suf. A term at a game called 'cocks.'
Suf! Falling into disuse for more than half a century.
DILLY, v. Shr.! [di li.] To urge, drive.
Yo' mun dilly at 'im, or 'e'll never do it.
DILLY, adj. Som. [Not known to our correspondents] Queer, cranky.
W. & J. Gl. (1873).
DILLY, see Dill, int.
DILLYALLS, sb. pl. w Yks. 5 [di·li-oelz.] The 'ap-

DILLYALLS, sb. pl. w Yks.<sup>5</sup> [di·li-qəlz.] The 'appointments' of a house; knick-knacks.

DILLY.DALLY, v., adj. and adv. In gen. dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form drilly-drally Wil. [di·li-dali, ·dæli.] L. v. To delay, loiter, hesitate.

Fif. (Jam.) Ant. What are you dilly dallying about? Ballymena Obs. (1892). Cumi, e.Yks. w.Yks.; w.Yks. Tha'll be dilly-

dallying wal it al be ower laate an' then. e.Lan. 1. Chs 1, Not 1 Lin. Goa home thee sen. don't dilly dally. Brown Neddy 1841 11 Lin. Goa home thee sen. don't dilly dally. Brown Neddy 1841:11 s Lin It's allus dilly-dally, dilly-dally wi you, as if next week would do (T.H R). Lei 1 Nhp. If you dilly-dally in that way, you'll be too late War. (J R W) War. 3, se Wor. 1 Wil. Wat d ye want to kip a drilly-drallyin abut thur vur? (E H.G.); Caws he did zart a dilly dally In answerin we, Slow Poems (1881) Ep. to J P F. Som. Sweetman Wineanton Gl (1885). Dev. 3 While yu'm dillydalling I cude be there in back again. Cor. 2

Hence Dilly-dallying, vbl sb. delay, procrastination, hesitation

hesitation.

 $n \, Lan^1 \, s \, Lin \,$ Now git out o' that dilly-dallying and set to wo k as if yer me'nt it (T.H.R).

as if yer me'nt it (T.H.R).

2. ady Undecided, shilly-shally. w Som 1
3 adv. Hesitatingly, idly. Let.1, War 3
DILLY-DAW, sb. Sc. A slow. slovenly person.
Fif. The auld by-word—Ilka day braw Maks Sabbath a dilly daw,
Saxon and Gael (1814) I 46 (Jam); Is it no angersome to see her
like a dilly-daw? ib. III 59
DILLY-PIG, sb. Nhp.¹ The smallest of a litter.
DILP, sb Sc 1 Obs A thriftless housewife.
Sc. Young Bess was her mammie's ae dother, Though neither
a dilp nor a da, Jamieson Pop. Ballads (1806 I 294 n.Sc. Jam)
Abd. But I see that but spinning I'll never be braw, But gae by the
name of a dilp or a daw, Ross Helenore (1768 Sng.
2. A heavy, lumpish person. Per. (G W.)
DILSE, see Dulse.

DILSE, see Dulse.

DILSE, see Dulse.
DILSER, sb Rnf. (Jam) [Not known to our correspondents] The rock or field lark, Alauda campestris.
DILSH, sb. s.Pem. [dilf] Rubbish; the top of a coal-vein. (W.M M.)
DILT, sb. and v. Lan. 1. sb. Speed.
Lan. Off th' horse went ut full dilt, Paul Bobbin Sequel

(1819) 10 **2.** *v*. To speed, hurry.

2. v. To speed, hurry.

Lan. Ar yo fecort ut boouns ur dekeink, un diltink owey after th' flesh? PAUL BOBBIN Seguel (1819) 3.

DILVER, v. e. An. [di lvə(r).]

labour or exercise. e An. [Nf1]

Hence Dilvered, ppl. adj. exhausted, wearied, worn out with fatigue, drowsy. Gen. with out.

e.An. Nff. Grose (1790). Suf. 'I am quite dilver'd,' says a nurse, worn out with watching and attendance, Cullum Hist. Hawsted (1813); Suf., e.Suf. (F H.) Ess She felt so dilver'd out, Clark J. Noakes (1839) st. 83, Gl. (1851); Ess. 1

2. To loiter, hesitate, dawdle. e.Suf. (F.H.), Ess. (W.W S.)

DIM, sb. and adj. Sh I. Der. I.W. Also in form dem I W. 1 [dim, dem] 1. sb. The midsummer twilight between sunset and sunrise. Sh.I. (Coll. L.L.B.)

2. Phr. (1) In the dim, in the dusk, twilight, semi-

2. Phr. (I) In the dim, in the dusk, twilight, semi-darkness; (2) the head of the dim, midnight.
(I) Der. (2) Sh I. (JAM.), S. & Ork 1

(1) Der. (2) Sh. (JAM.), S. & Olk 
3. adj. Dark.

S. & Ork - Der. It's too dim [it's too dim]. I.W 
4. Purblind. I.W. 
DIMBLE, sb. Der. 2 Not. Lei - [dimbi.] A ravine with a watercourse through it. Cf. dumble.

[Within a gloomy dimble she doth dwell, Jonson Sad Shepherd (1637) 11. 11, ed. Cunningham, II. 506. Cogn. w. dingle (q.v.).]

DIMBLE, DIMERY, see Demble, Dimmery.

DIMES, sb. pl. Obs. n.Lin. Tithes.
[ME. dymes, tithes (P. Plowman); OFr. dismes (LA CURNE).

DIMICK, sb. Nrf. [dimik.] A small quantity, esp. of food.

Nrf. What a dimick this is (WWS).

Hence Dimicking, sb. a small quantity. ib.
DIMINITY, sb. Lan. [diminity.] A diminutive creature.

Lan. I took up the little diminity, . . . a little waddling dog about the size of a rat, Brierley Day Out (1859) 12.

DIMIT, see Dimmet.

DIMMACK, sb. Sh I. Also Slang. Also written dimmock Grose. [di'mək.] Money.
S. & Ork. Slang. Grose Cl. Dut. (1823).
BIMMENT, see Dinmont.

DIMMERY, sb. Shr.1 Also written dimery. [di məri.]

A dark, ill-lighted room or passage.

Whad a dimmery this place is; w'y yo' canna see from one end to the other, an' it inna that big.

2. A building or shed in a builder's yard where tools, mortar, and odd things are kept.

3. Obs. A place attached to old churches where the gravedigger's tools were perhaps kept.

Underneath this church [St. Chad's] on the north side is a vaulted room called the dimery; which place probably has been used as a repository for the bones and skulls of the dead, Phillips

Hist Shrewsbury, 89.

DIMMET, sb Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written dimit Dev.; dimmit Dev. n.Dev. Cor; dummet Dor. Cor. 12; dummut Cor. [di mət, də mət.] Dusk, evening

twilight; freq. in pl. Wil. Dor. Barnes Gl. (1863). w.Som. I was looking round, cens I always do, just in the dimmet. Dev. 'Ess sure! I'll be'ome ayore tha dimmits, Hewert Peas. Sp. (1892); Dev. If I let thee go now, will meet me agen to-morrow evening in the dimmet? 23. go now, will meet me agen to-morrow evening in the dimmet '23. n Dev. Grose (1790); Darney, 'tis dimmit all ta me, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 28; In the desk o' tha yeaveling, just in tha dimmet, Exm. Scold (1746) l. 166. nw.Dev. s.Dev. Fox Kingsbridge (1874). Cor. 'Owever, 'twas gettin' 'bout tha dimmits, Pasmore Stories (1893) 5; Vew will venture far after dummut, Quiller-Couch Hist Polperro (1871) 210, Cor. 12

Hence Dimitive add dark dusk

Hence Dimity, adj. dark, dusk.

Dev. It's getting most dimity for these job, Reports Provinc.

(1884 16.

DIMMIE, sb. Dev. [dimi, dəmi.] A small, shallow place. Dev. Used by a farmer, born and living near Teignmouth, to describe a shallow, hollow place of small dimensions, but more open than a 'goil,' Reports Provinc. (1893).

DIMMIES, sb. e.Suf. (F.H.) A vain, frivolous woman.

DIMMOCK, see Demic, Dimmack, Dymox. DIMMY.SIMMY, adj. Shr. [di-mi-simi.] Languish-

ing, affected.

DIMP, v. Nhp. [dimp.] To mark with dimples or ripples Nip. Rain-drops, how they dimped the brook, CLARE Village Minst (1821) I 132, Ere yet a halstone pattering comes, Or dimps the pool the rainy squall, ib II. 123, Nhp.1

DIMPLE, v. Sc. [dimpl.] To dint, indent, make an

impression.

Lak. Herlicht springy step hardly dimpl'd the knowes, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 40. Lth. Helping himself out of Kennedy's dimpled, black, oval-shaped tin mull, Strathesk Blinkbonny (ed. 1891) 88, Thy pow wins mony dimpled laurels, Ballantine Poems (1856) 67.

DIMPLE, see Demple.
DIMPS, sb. Irel. Som. Dev. Cor. Written dimpse
Som. Dev. Also in form demps, dempse Dev. [dimps]

Twilight, dusk. Cf. dumps.

Dev. She were coming home last Friday, just in the dimpses, O'Neill Idyls (1892) 19; Just as the dempse was coming on, Reports Provinc. (1885) 91; Monthly Mag. (1810) I. 435; Dev 3 I was out fishing in the dimps this morning. n Dev. I glimpsed Jan slinge to the rebeck i' the dimpse, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 121. nw.Dev. Twas gittin' dimps avore us stairted

Hence Dimpsy, (1) sb. twilight, dusk; (2) adj. dark, dim; (3) phr. dimpsy brown, dull brown, mouse-coloured.

(3) phr. dimpsy browr, dull brown, mouse-coloured.

(1) Som. You should see them in the dimpsies; that's the time for them (L.K.L.). w.Som.\(^1\) Dev. On a night when the dimpsy comed down grey, Phillpotts Dartmoor (1895) 41, ed. 1896; 'Tweel be dimpsy avor yu be ready tu go, Hewett Peas. Sp (1892). n.Dev. There be pixies in the dimpsey here. Chanter Witch (1896) xii s.Dev. (F.W.C.) Cor. I mind the time one evenin' just about the dimpsy, Pasmore Stores (1893) 4. (2) Som. I got home just as it was getting dimpsey (L.K.L.). Dev. Y\(\text{u}\) can lef work now, vur tez gitting dimpsey, Chanter Witch (1896) 72. (3) N.I.\(^1\)

DIMPSEY, adt. Obs. Nhd. Neat, smart. See Imp.

DIMPSEY, adj. Obs. Nhp. Neat, smart. See Jimp. Nhp. Still used (CAM.); Nhp. 'A dimpsey lass.' With us it is all but extinct. Clare uses 'jimpsy' in the same sense, in one of his

DIMRACKER, sb. Wor. [dimrækə(r).] A disaster; a complete failure.

Wor. (WB) se.Wor. If we gets no more rain this April than us did last, it'll be a dimracker o' they goozeb'rries (R.L.).

DIMSEL, sb. Obs. Sus. A piece of stagnant water, larger than a pond and smaller than a lake. Holloway;

DIN, sb and v. In gen. dial. use in Sc. n.Cy. and Midl. 1. sb. Noise, loud talking; report, fame. Cf. dean, sb. 3 Sc I canna do wi' ony din, Dickson Auld Min. (1892) 143 Bch. You've little done, For a' your muckle din, Forbes Ulysses (1785) 23 Frf. I heard an awful din down in the square, Barrie Minister (1891) vi. Per. The hale glen's ringin' wi' the din o' yer minimister (1881) VI. Fer. The hate girls ringin with the time of year iniquities, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 225, ed. 1887. Fif. Whish your din a wee, Gray Poems (1811) 77. Dmf. Dm dwines athort the moor, Reid Poems (1894) 29. n. Yks. Just howd thee thy din, mun, Why John (Coll. L.L.B) e.Yks. Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 60. w.Yks. K tha' dusn't hod thee din aw'l brek thee face slap off 60. w.Yks. If tha' dusn't hod thee din aw'l brek thee face slap off (S.J.C.); Fair capt what a din they con mak, Hartley Budget (1872) 100, w.Yks.<sup>34</sup>; w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> Doan't mak a din—t'babby's asleep. 'He didn't mak mich din i' tawaking,' spoke low, or with little noise Lan. It would weary a groom' tree to ha' th' din at they han, Waugh Owd Bodle, 253; Howd thi din, ib Th' Owd Blanket (1867) 13. Chs.<sup>1</sup>, Der.<sup>2</sup>, nw.Der.<sup>1</sup> s.Lin. Do ho'd yer din the house is like a bedlam (T.HR) Nhp <sup>1</sup> [Grose(1790); RAY(1691).] Hence (I) Dindom, sb. a great noise or uproar; (2) Dinnous, ad, noisy; (3) Dinny, v. to make a noise; (4) Din-raiser, sb. a noisy child; (5) Dinsome, ad,, see Dinnous.

(1) Nhb. 1 (2) Sc. Ye'ie haudin' up your vile dinnous goi avitch i' the wuds here, it the vera craws canna get sleepin', St. Patrick (1819) II 357 (Jam.). (3) Nhp.<sup>2</sup> Dwant dinny me. (4) Per. Skirlin' the like til a merry-begotten wee din raiser, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 188, ed 1887. (5) Sc. A moment ceased the dinsome quarrel, Wilson Poems (1822) Maggie Weir Elg. Thou, dinsome rook'ry, cawing on, Couper Poetry (1804) I. 132. Bnff. Ty tinsome tongue nainsel hae stap, Taylor Poems (1787) 158 Frf The bells rung out nainsel nae stap, layton Poems (1787) 158 Frt I ne bells rung out their loudest peal Above the dinsome tacket all the day, SMART Rhymes (1834) 98. Per Here in the dinsome city pent, Haliburton Ochil Idylls (1891) 132 Sig. Listenin' to its dinsome clatter, Towers Poems (1885) 177. Rnf There were dolts, man, and dinsome deceivers, Webster Rhymes (1835) 5. Ayr. Till block an' studdle ring an' reel Wi' dinsome clamour, Burns Scotch Drink (1786) st II. Edb. Linton linn, wi' dinsome guller, Forbes Poems (1812) Dmf. There's gowans grow at our kirk wa', . . . Owre monie a dinsome Carlin law, Cromek Nithsdale Sng. (1810) 82 n.Cy. Border Gl. (Coll. L L.B)

2. v. To tease with a troublesome, importunate noise. n.Yks.2 I dinn'd it intiv'em at all ivvers Nhp.1 'Don't stand dinning there, is often said to troublesome children. War s

DIN, adj. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. [din] Dingy-coloured,

dun, sallow, tawny; also used sbst.

Abd. Ithers turn'd as din's a docken, Beattie Parings (1801) 23, ed 1873 Frf. His skin, Fan he was living, had been din, Piper of Peebles (1794) 16 Ayr. He had a wife was dour and din, Burns Willie's Wife, st. 1. Edb. The pickle waft baith warse an' din, Crawford Poems (1798) 18 Gail. Thy belly's but a dirty din, Nicholson Poet Wks. (1828) 87, ed. 1897. N.1. Ant. Grose (1709) MS add (C) (1790) MS add. (C.)

Hence (1) Dinned, (2) Dinny, adj. sombre, dun-coloured. (1) Cum. Sawney wi'his auld din'd yad, Sragg Misc Poems (ed. 1807) 136. (2) Nhb. He tread a' Shiels sae dinny, Marshall Sngs. (1819) 5; Nhb.1

[A n. pron. of lit. E. dun, OE. dunn.]

DIN-A-LITTLE, adv. Ken.1 [di-n-ə-lit1.] Within a little, nearly.

I knows din-a-little where I be now.

DINCH, adj. Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] Deaf. (HALL.)

DINCH PICK, sb. War. Glo. Also in form dinspick

War.<sup>3</sup> [dinf., dinspik.] A three-pronged fork used for loading dung. Also called Dinch.

War.<sup>3</sup> Glo. Gl. (1851); GROSE (1790); BAYLIS Illus. Dial.

(1870); Glo.1

DINCUM, DINDEL, see Dinkum, Dindle, sb.<sup>2</sup>
DINDER, sb. Dev. [dində(r).] Thunder.
Dev. Moore Hist. Dev. (1829) I. 353. n.Dev. Ould Tom tha tucker was strick by dinder, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 107;

GROSE (1790).

Hence (1) Dinderex, sb. a thunderbolt, lit. a thunderaxe; (2) Dinderhead, sb. a foolish person.

(1) n.Dev. GROSE (1790).

(2) n.Dev. A dinderhead hadge-boar!

Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 85.

Also written dynders. DINDERS, sb. pl. Shr. [di ndəz.] A term for the denarn or small coins found on

sites of Roman settlements.

Shr. Lowell Biglow Papers (1862) 246, ed. 1874; (K.); Shr. The Roman coins found here [Wroxeter] are a proof of the antiquity of the place; the inhabitants call them dinders, a corruption of the Roman denarius, Phillips Hist. Shrewsbury, 199, 200; Shr. [A pron. of lit. E. denier, a coin (Shaks.); Fr. denier,

a small coin, a deneere (Cotgr.).]

**DINDLE**, v. and sb. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written dinle Sc. N.I.¹ n.Cy.; dinnel Sc. N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Cum. Lan.¹ e.Lan.¹; dinnle Sc. Irel. Lakel. Cum. Wm. n.Yks.² w.Yks.¹; dynle Sc. [din(d)l.]

1. v. To shake, vibrate; to stagger from a blow; to tremble. Cf. dingle, v.³

tremble. Cf. dingle, v.3

Sc. The floor's dynland (Jam.); Herd Coll. Sngs. (1776) Gl. Fif. Frae its foundation to its spinnel The steeple's length did dirl and dinnel, Tennant Papistry (1827) 43. Sik. I fand the very yird dinning aneath my feet, Hogg Tales (1838) 704, ed. 1866. Ant. Ballymena Obs. (1892). [Grose (1790)]

Hence Dinling, ppl. adj. trembling, vibrating, rattling. Fif. Dinnelm' Deaf Meg and Crookit Mou [names of two cannons], Tennant Papistry (1827) 43. Ayr. (J M.) Lik. God's ain han' Sweeps ower the dinlin' strings, Hamilton Poems (1865) 06. Edb. The dinlin drums alarm our ears. Fergusson (1865) 96. Edb. The dinlin drums alarm our ears, Fergusson Poems (1773) 119. Dmf. The dinlin drums resound, MAYNE Siller Gun (1808) 21. N.I. n Cy. Border Gl. (Coll. L.L.B.)

2. To tingle with cold or pain.

Sc. My fingers are dynland (JAM.). Ayr. 'O heavens,' she cried, in a voice that gart me a' dinle, GALT Lairds (1826) vii. cried, in a voice that gart me a' dinle, GALT Lairds (1826) vii. Lth. A' dinlin' sair, BALLANTINE Poems (1856) 72. Dmf. The reid blude risin' frank and fell, Comes dinlin' tae my bree, REID Poems (1894) 241. N.Cy¹ Nhb.¹ Aa felt me fing-er ends dinnel agyen. Lakel. Penrith Obs. (Dec. 28, 1897). Cum. They meaad me fing'rs dinnle, an me arm wark, SARGISSON Joe Scoap (1881) 245. Wm. T'heet fair dinnles on t'shats (B.K.). n Yks. Wlugs dinle still wi't, when Ah thinks on, Atkinson Lost (1870) xxvi; n.Yks² e Yks. Marshall Rui. Econ. (1796) II. 316 w.Yks¹ Lan.¹ My ears dinnel as if bells wur ringing in 'em. n.Lan.1

Hence Dinnling, (1) vbl. sb. a tingling sensation; (2)

ppl. adj. tingling.
 (1) s.Sc That agonizing sensation which is more forcibly ex-(1) s.Sc That agonizing sensation which is more forcibly expressed by the Scottish word dinnling, than by any other word with which we are acquainted, Wilson Tales (1839) V. 95 Ayr. The dinneling of the rod is yet in the flesh, Dickson Writings (1661) I. 87, ed. 1845. Link. Shake them wi' pain, Till the dinnelin' gaes aff them, Lenon St. Mungo (1844) 31. [Grose (1790) MS. add. (C.)] (2) Rnf. Till ance ilk dinnlin' finger glows, Picken Poems (1813) I. 77. Cum. And now for pwok-mittens on dinnellan hands, Dickinson Cumbr. (1876) 243.

3. To cause to shake.

Sc. Dinna dinnle the table (JAM). 4. sb. Vibration. Sc. (JAM.)

5. A thrilling blow, hard knock; a tingling sensation. Sc. Ane aye thinks at the first dundle o' the sentence, they hae heard enough to die, Scott Midlothian (1818) XXIV, (JAM.) Gall. A dinnle on the elbuck, Crockett Sunbonnet (1895) viii.

6. The reflection in the atmosphere on a hot day. Wm. (B K.) 7. A slight sprain. Rxb. (Jam.) 8. A vague

report, a slight noise of anything. n Sc. (1b.)

[1. And wyth thar noyis dyndillit hillis and knowis, Douglas Eneados (1513), ed. 1874, III. 165. 2. His ears began to dindle, STANYHURST in Holinshed (1576) VI. 32 (HERRTAGE); To dindylle, condolere, Cath. Angl. (1483).]

DINDLE, sb. 2 e.An. Also written dindel Nrf. 1 hrndl. 1. The common and corn-field sow-thistles, [dı'ndl.]

Sonchus oleraceus and arvensis. Gen. in pl.

e.An.<sup>1</sup> Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 101; Trans Pml. Soc. (1855) 31; Nrf.<sup>1</sup> e.Nrf. (W.W.S.); Marshall Rur.

2. The taller species of hawkweed, Hieracium.

e.An.1 e.Nrf. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1787).

3. The dandelion, Leontodon Taraxacum. e.An. 12

DINE, sb. Sc. [dain.] Dinner.
Sc As we twa sat at dine, Jamieson Pop Ballads (1806) I. 40.
n.Sc. Will ye come up to my castle Wi' me, and take your dine?
Buchan Ballads (1828) I 145, ed. 1875. Bnff. Than hame we

gaed an' took our dine, Taylor Poems (1787) 69. hour o' dine or thereabout, TENNANT Papistry (1827) 97.
Frae airly morning on till dine, Allan Poems (1887) 125
From morning sun till dine, Burns Auld Lang Syne, st. 3. Ayr.

[They might not ones yeve me dyne (v.r. a dyne), R. Rose (c. 1400) 6500]

DINEN, see Dienen.

DING, sb. War. [din.] In phr. to give the ding, to give the slip, to get beyond observation.

I have given him the ding Common among boys in Birmingham.

DING, v. and sb. Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [din.]

I. Gram. forms. 1. Pretente: (1) Dang, (2) Deng, (3)

Dinged, (4) Dung, (5) pl. Dungen. [For further examples see II. below] see II. below.]

(1) Sc. She dang me sair and oft, Jamieson Pop Ballads (1806)

I. 166 Frf. Meg in her freaks dang out a stump, Morison Poems (1790) 19 Fif. As ae fat bang dang in anither, Tennant Papistry (1827) 161. Ayr. O ay my wife she dang me, Burns Poems 247, Globe ed. Sik How fell they fought an' fairly dang, Hogg Poems (ed. 1865) 416 Gail. There came a blow that nearly dang me out of the saddle, Crockett Moss-Hags (1895) xxv. n Cy. Border Gl. (Coll. L. I. B.); N Cy.¹, Nhb¹, Dur.¹, Cum.¹ Wm. Fell oa my knee an dang me hat off, Wheeler Dial. (1790) 32 n.Yks.¹ He dang t'geeaveloc reeght upo' mah foot; n.Yks.² They dang me ower; n.Yks.³, ne.Yks.¹ 33 w Yks.¹⁴, Lan.¹ (2) w.Yks. Wright Giam. Wndhll. (1892) 132 (3) Yks. An' dingt deer off t'creaks, Smith Spec. Dial (1811) 9, ed. 1839. ne.Yks.¹ 33. Rut.¹ Suf. He dinged a stone (C.G.B.). (4) Ayr. Half o' the hale dung aff their feet, Boswell Poet. Wks. (1803) 166, ed. 1871. Nhb. We shouted some, and some dung down, N. Minstrel (1806-7) pt. iv. 79. Cum.¹ dung owre the knop, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) 45. e.Yks. He dung ma doon, Nicholson Fik.Sp. (1889) 25. w.Yks. Thoreespy Lett. (1703); w Yks.⁴, Lan.¹, n Lin.¹ (5) Lan.¹ They dungen him to the floor 2. Pp.: (1) Dang, (2) Dinged, (3) Doung, (4) Dung, (5) (1) Sc. She dang me sair and oft, Jamieson Pop Ballads (1806)

2. Pp.: (1) Dang, (2) Dinged, (3) Doung, (4) Dung, (5) Dungen.

Dungen.

(1) Sc. He's sairest dang wha's ain wand dang him, Henderson Prov. (1832) 22, ed 1881 Edb. Wi' dancin' now they're a' dang sair, McDowall Poems (1839) 220. (2) e.Lth. Thou wearie world'... Sair are we ding'd by thee, Mucklebackit Rur Rhymes (1885) 92. n Yks.¹ He's dinged a hole reeght thruff t'skell beast; n.Yks.² Ding'd out o' fettle. ne.Yks.¹ 33. (3) Edb. But he is doung, clean out o' sight, Har'st Rig (1801) 23. (4) Sc. He has dung down a' the bits o' pigs too, Scott Bride of Lam. (1819) xi. Bch. Our Dominie has now dung in His arse a pike, Forbes Dominie (1785) 37 Frf. Wi' which he never yet was dung, Beattie Arnha (c. 1820) 12. ed 1882. Fif. Death, wi' heart as Bch. Our Dominie has now dung in His arse a pike, Forbes Dominie (1785) 37 Frf. Wi' which he never yet was dung, Beattie Armha (c. 1820) 12, ed 1882. Fif. Death, wi' heart as hard as steel, Has dung him dead, Gray Poems (1811) 70. Rnf. I was sae dung wi' pain an' fright, Picken Poems (1813) I. 60. Ayr. To see his poor auld Mither's pot Thus dung in staves, Burns Author's Cry (1786) st. 9. e.Lth. He tell't us we had been lang eneuch hadden an' dung, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 88. Edb. I was completely bamboozled and almost dung stupid, Moir Manse Wauch (1828) xxv. n.cy. Border Gl. (Coll. L L B); N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, Cum.¹ Wim. & Cum.¹ Young filly's dung oure the lang stee [ladder], 211. n.Yks.² w.Yks. Wright Gram. Windhl. (1892) 132, w.Yks.¹ Lan. To be scorn'd un dung up, o'er losin my woman, Lahee Owd Yem, 24. Rut.¹ (5) Nhb.¹ Aa thowt he'd a dungen doon the door. w.Yks. Cudworth Horlom (1886) Gl. Lan. As iv he'd ha dungn it deawn, Tix Bobein View Dial. Lan. As iv he'd ha dungn it deawn, Tin Bobbin View Dial. (1740) 38 II. Dial. uses.

1. v. To strike, knock, beat; to drive, force; to dash down with violence, overthrow. Also

Sc. A gude swap too, between what cheereth the soul of man Sc. A gude swap too, between what cheereth the soul of man and that which dingeth it clean out of his body, Scott Bride of Lam. (1819) xxvi. Or I. The sight her vera saul did ding, Paety Toral's Travellye (1880) 144, in Ellis Pronunc. (1889) V. 795 EIg. She oure the Mistress dang, Couper Poetry (1804) II 85. Bch. They may come to lay up my mittens an'ding me yavil, Forbes Jrn. (1742) 15. Abd. An awful hole was dung into his brow, Ross Helenore (1768) 12, ed. An awiul hole was dung into his brow, Ross Helenore (1768) 12, ed. 1812 Frf. You've been dinging me doited about that eldership, Barrie Minister (1891) xi. Frf. He gave his lunzie sic a lounder As...dang him flatlins like ane flounder, Tennant Papistry (1827) 14. s.Sc. They wad ding ye fair doitit wi' their cracks, Wilson Tales (1839) V. 379. Rnf. Your beauty dings him crazy, Barr Poems (1861) 39 Ayr. I'll gar ding the door in their faces, Galt Laids (1826) xxxvii. Lnk. My poor wits ye lead astray, An' ding me doilt before folk, Rodger Poems (1838) 5, ed. 1897. Lth. We'll ding to duds the 'Flying Scotchman,' Lunsden Sheep-head (1892) 221.

e.Lth Ye may drive the deil into a wife, but ye'll never ding him e.Lth Ye may drive the deli into a wife, but ye'll never ding him oot o' her, Hunter J Inwick (1895) 211. Edb Something else came i' my head, An' dang it out, CRAWFORD Poems (1798) 80. Bwk. A' the dougs in your town Can no ding Willie Wastle down, HENDERSON Pop. Rhymes (1856) 15. Sik. He pu'd up his bit shabble of a sword and dang aff my bonnet, Hogg Tales (1838) 50, and 1866. Beth Puritib cand when neath the roof Pure loss out. ed 1866 Rxb. Puirtith cauld when neath the roof Dings love out at the Jin O, Riddell Poet. Wks. (ed. 1871) I. 91. Dmf. Hergipsy glower Dang B.'s green tea-leaf standard owre, Quinn Heather (1863, 21. Gall. The wench dang me soundly on the ear, CROCKETT Grey Man (1896) 32. Kcb. I would make a little knock of per-Grey Man (1896) 32. Kcb. I would make a little knock of persecution ding them in twenty pieces, Rutherford Lett (1660) No. 303 nCy. Border Gl. (Coll L.L B.); N.Cy.¹ Ding down the nests and the rooks will fly away; N.Cy.² Nhb. At last a great thrust dang him ower, Midford Coll. Sngs. (1818) 19; Nhb.¹, Dur.¹ s Dur Aw'll ding tha off t'wall (J E D.). Cum. I dung owre the knop, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) 45; Cum.¹ Aa'll ding him ower. Wm. She... dang it reet agaynth cream-pot an brack it tae bits, WHEELER Dial. (1790) 82, ed. 1821. Yks. Ile ding out your brains. 'To ding a nail,' to drive in a nail (K). n.Yks. Ah mood as weel ding mah back-deer of t'creaks, Brown Yk. Minster Scien (1843) on ti t'fleear e.Yks. Nicholson Flk-Sp (1889) 59, e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ w.Yks Cudworth Horton (1886) 61, w.Yks ¹1. dang some skin off my noaz, ii 296. Lan. I think the damps will soon ding down the old house, Roby Trad. (1829) I. 393, ed. 1872; Lan. 1, n Lan. 1, ne Lan. 1, Chs. 128 Der. Soon to the ground we shall him ding, Jewitt Ballads (1867) 19; Der. Joon to the ground we shall him ding, Jewitt Ballads (1867) 19; Der. J. Obs. Lin Streatfeild Lin and Danes (1884) 324. n.Lin. J Ding them wedges in, that'll rive her. Nhp 1, Shr. 1, e.An. 1 Nrf. I saw him ding his horse furiously up and down the street (W.W.S.). Wil. 1 Dor. But he do dab, an' dash, an' ding It down, Barnes Poems (1869-70) and S. E.

Hence (1) Dinger, sb. (a) a violent blow; (b) anything of a superlative character; (2) Dinging, vbl. sb. a beating,

knocking about.

(1, a) Nhp. 1 He gave him such a dinger. War. 3 Bdf. I gov' im a dinger on the chop, so he soon given over, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 208. e.Suf. (F.H) Wil Slow Gl (1892). (b) w Yks. It's a dinger, Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Oct. 22, 1892). (2) Rnf She's as gude o' the dinging as he's o' the driving, Webster Rhymes (1835) 44 Ayr. The dinging down of the table was the signal of the rebellious leaders for open war, GALT Provost (1822) I x.

2. To sling, throw, hurl; to shake off.

n.Cy. (P.R.), n.Lan. (C W D), Nhp.¹ e.An¹I dung it at him.

Nrf. Grose (1790); Nrf.¹ Suf Cullum Hist. Hawsted (1813), He dinged a stone (C G B); Suf.¹ Ess. (W.W.S), Grose (1790); Gl. (1851); RAY (1691); (K); Ess.1

3. To take a person by the legs and arms and swing his posteriors against a tree, wall, post, &c. Also in comp. Ding-fart. Cf. boss.

Lei.<sup>1</sup> War.<sup>2</sup> Tommy, Tommy Dingfart, Born in a muck-cart, Christen'd in a wheelbarrow, Gee! Wo! Wup! Flk-nhyme, War.<sup>3</sup> They dinged him against a tree.

4. To cut bark into short pieces, preparing it for the tanner.

Per. I'm dingm' the bark (G.W.).

5. To overcome, subdue; to excel, surpass.
So Ten thousand a-year! it dings Balmawhapple out and out,
Scott Waverley (1814) lxvi; We'll ding the Campbells yet in their own town, Stevenson Catriona (1892) xvii Abd. It's rare they can be dung, Shurrefs' Sale Catal. (1795) 16. Kcd. The bonnie lass o' Kirkwall toon, In truth she dings them a', Grant Lays (1884) 176. Frf. The din o' the hoochin' an' trampin' nearly dingin' the festive fiddle, WILLOCK Rosetty Ends (1886) 65, ed. 1889. Per. This dings the lane, Haliburton Horace (1886) 77. Fif. I've hear mount guid offers in my time, but the dings them a' Mel ang. mony guid . . . offers in my time, but this dings them a', McLAREN Tibbie (1894) 10. Sig. There's nane to ding yer moderate views, Towers Poems (1885) 124. s.Sc. Leader dings a' the rest, Warson Bards (1859) 196. Dmb. Sandy an' his bonnie bride, Wow! fairly dang them a', TAYLOR Poems (1827) 11. Rnf. My Govie Dick! that dings me now... What in a' the warld is that? Fraser Chimes (1853) 66. Ayr. But Facts are cheels that winna ding, An' downa be disputed. Burns Dram. st. 4. Ink Ve fairly ding me no. (1653) 66. Ayr. But Facts are cheels that winna ding, An' downa be disputed, Burns Dream, st. 4. Lnk. Ye fairly ding me noó, I canna gang its hist'ry thro', Orr Laugh Flichts (1882) 43. Lth. Naething e'er his spirit dang, Bruce Poems (1813) II. 12 Edb. A change I met that a' things dang, Macneill Bygane Times (1811) 33. Bwk. Dunse dings a'! Henderson Pop. Rhymes (1856) 113. Sik. Henry Watson would ding him till sticks, Chr. North Noctes

Kcb. Schemes o' mice an' men Gct dang, as ed. 1856) III. 148. the wife did the weaver, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 218. n.Cy. Bonder Gl. (Coll LLB); NCy.¹ Nhb. Lang may ye live to ding them a', Donaldson Poems (1809) 126. Dur.¹ n.Yks.¹, n.Yks.² He'll ding 'em fairly. m Yks¹, ne.Lan.¹, Chs.¹23 Lin. I can shove stronger, but he'd ding me at it, Fenn Dick o' the Fens (1888) xiii. n Lin.¹ Well, this telegraphin' dings all waays o' gooin' on I've heard tell on

Hence Dung, ppl. adj. (1) exhausted, overpowered by

fatigue, infirmity, &c.; (2) disconsolate, dejected.

(1) Bnff. Lang afore that it was night, He was sae dung, That Doctors cou'dna put him right In tae nor tongue, Tavior Poems (1787) 93. Abd. Sae doun he leans, sair dung, upon a dyke, Guidman Inglismæil (1873) 47 Per. Now wi' eild, alas! I'm dung, Nicol Poems (1766) 103. (2) Sc. He was quite dung (Jam.).

6. To move violently, restlessly, in an ill-temper.

War.3 Don't ding about in that way.

Hence Ding-fuz, sb. a temper, pet; anger. Nhp 1 She's gone off in a ding-fuz

- Nhp¹ She's gone off in a ding-fuz
  7 Of rain. to fall heavily, continuously. Gen. With on
  Kcd. An awfu'show'r o'sna' and drift As ever dang down frae the
  lift, Burness Thiummiv Cap (c 1796) 1 36 Abd. Very common.
  It dang on a' day (W M), It's dingin' on, isn't? Macdonald Alec
  Forbes (1876) 193 Frf. But will it be a saft cowdie sweet ding
  on? Barrie Minister (1891) xxxi; The rain was dingin' on gey
  heavy, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 51, ed. 1889 Per. Sail
  dings the rain upon the road, It dings—an' nae devallin', Haliburton Ochil Idylls (1891) 20, The 100f's sae bad, when rain dings
  on, It draps through ev'ly place, Nicol Poems (1766) 129 Edb.
  The night turn'd dark an' dang on rain, Liddle Poems (1821) 226. The night turn'd dark an' dang on rain, LIDDLE Poems (1821) 226. 8. To work hard.
- Gio I I was tired, vor I had bin dingin' away sal night and aal day 9. Comb. with adv. (1) To be dung by, to be confined by some ailment; (2) to ding on, to walk rapidly; (3) out, to extinguish.

(1) Abd. (JAM.) (2) w Yks.<sup>2</sup> He went dinging on (3) Per. The wind then, And rain dings out my light, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 129. e.Yks.1 Kettle's tumbl'd ower and ding'd fire oot.

10. Phr. (1) To ding donnart, to stupefy; (2) — on the nose, to taunt, reprove; (3) — oneself, to vex oneself, worry; (4) — out the bottom of anything, to make an end of anything

(1) Sc. My head is well-nigh dung-donnart, Scott Bride of Lam.
(1819) xxv1: Just dung donnart wi' learning, ib St. Ronan (1824)
xvi. s.Sc. Nocht dings ane donnart suner than study, Watson
Bards (1859) 193. (2) Nhp 1 In vain I seek pity, with plaints and
despairings, Always dinged on the nose with the wake, Clare
Rur Life, 158; Nhp.2 (3) s.Sc., Lth. (Jam.) (4) Sc. I am hopeful
that the bottom of their plots shall be dung out, Baillie Lett. 11.68 (JAM ).

11: Comb. (1) Ding dew, a splay-footed person, one who walks with his toes much turned out; (2) dang or dong, (a) in rapid succession, speedily, pell-mell; in earnest, with a will; (b) fast, speedy; (c) great, startling, extraordinary; (d) noise, clatter, confusion; (3) drive, see dong (a); (4) dust, speedily, quickly; (5) thrift, a prodigal, spend-thrift

(1) Cum. 1 (2, a) Sc. And gard the coppers flee ding dang At (1) Cum. (2,4) Sc. And gaid the coppers hee ding dang At feasts and foys, Beatthe Parings (1801) 39. ne.Sc. And at ony time bring wooers ding-dang to my door, Grant Keckleton, 10. Bch. The clink that haps bath back an' belly I tell ding dang, Forbes Shop Bill (1742) 21 Abd. The knible elves about her ate ding dang, Ross Helenore (1768) 68, ed 1812 Fif. Multitudes that thick and thrang Frae ilk inlett ran in ding-dang, Tennant Papistry (1827) 167. Dmb. Ye knock chairs and stools a' ding dang, Taylor Poems (1827) 39. Rnf. Ogar ideas rise, ding dang. At gleesome rate, Picken Poems (1813) II 22. Edb. I heard how things came on PICKEN Poems (1813) Il 22. Edb. I heard how things came on ding dang, To cow this vanity and show, Macneill Bygane Times (1811) 47. Peb. Braw whisky sellers served me lang, When bodies hapit in ding-dang, Affleck Poet Wks. (1836) 91. Rxb. These thymers rise ding dang, A Scott Poems (ed. 1808) 18. w Yks. An't ther's sum wimmen 'at con fairly goa at it ding-dong all t'day long, as t'owd rhyme hes it, Yks. Wkly Post (Mar. 27, 1897) Lan! He goes at it ding-dong. Chs. As soon as ever he heered of it, he staited off ding-dong. Der. Mpp. Ill set to it, ding-dong. War. War. Common. 'Here goes ding-dong for a dumpling.' is a War phrase, probably derived from the old sport of hobbung War.<sup>1</sup>, War.<sup>2</sup> Common. 'Here goes ding-dong for a dumpling.' is a War phrase, probably derived from the old sport of bobbing with the mouth for balm dumplings immersed in hot water; War.<sup>3</sup> Brks.<sup>1</sup> Men who in fighting hit hard and do not trouble to guard

are said to go at it 'ding dong.' w.Som.1 We zeed eens we'd a-got ver to do it, zo we in to it ding-dong, hammer and tongs, and twadn very long about. (b) War 3 Wor. The first half of the game was of a ding-dong, exciting character, *Evesham Jrn* (Jan. 23, 1897) (c) s.Chs. Only used, I think, in negative sentences. Ahylv got n ŭ job ŭt Mau pŭs fŭr ŭ bit, but ahy du)nŭ ky'ae r aan ithin ŭbuw t it, dhŭ wai jiz bin nuth in ver i ding-dongg [I've gotten a job at Maupas for a bit, but I dunna care annythin' abowt it, the wages bin nothin' very ding-dong]. (d) Per. The gudewife is keepin' up a ding-dong frae mornin' tae nicht, Ian Maclaren Brier, Bush (1895) 232. War. B'ham Wkly. Post (June 10, 1893). Dev. Theding-dong 232. War. B'ham Wkly. Post (June 10, 1893). Dev. The ding-dong of hounds, Memor J Russell, 13. [A sudden storm rush down the sky's highway. Sweep thro' the streets with terrible ding dong, Fielding T. Thumb (1730) ii. x] (3) Cum. Lan. He goes at it ding-dong e.Lan. (4) Ant. He drove ding dust down the lane (W.HP). (5) w.Yks. Thoresby Lett (1703), w.Yks. 12. To make a heavy, ringing sound. Ess. (W.WS) Hence (I) Dinging, vbl. sb. noise; a buzzing sound in the ears; (2) Dinging the bees, phr. the noise produced by hammering on iron pots. &c., when bees swarm.

hammering on iron pots, &c., when bees swarm.

(1) Cum. There's ayways see a dingin, Blamire Poet. Wks. (ed. 1842) 212. Brks. (2) Ess. (W.W.S.)

13. To reiterate, repeat, importune; to harp on one

subject; esp. in phr. to ding in to some one, to repeat till

understood, to force into the understanding.

Sc. (A W.) Nhb. So, if yeplease, aw'll myek an end, My sang ne farther dingin, Gilchrist Sngs. (1824) 15, Nhb.¹, Dur.¹, Cum. (M.P.)

Wm. He wad allus ding it inta yan to deea what was reet ta ivv'ry-Wm. He wad allus ding it inta yan to deea what was reet ta ivv'ry-body (BK.) e.Yks.¹ At last Ah ding'd it intiv him. w.Yks. (J.T.), Obsol., Leeds Merc (Jan 3, 1891); w Yks.³ Lan. 'We'd better have a tongue for th' dinner to morn; it's o great while sin we had any'. 'Im sure I've had thine dingin oway for thirty year,' GASKEL Conne Sngs (1841) 19, DAVIES Trans. Plul Soc. (1855) 271. Der I cannot ding it into him, GROSE (1790) MS add (P); Der² Lin. BROOKES Tracts Gl. n.Lin.¹ Doan't ding so, bairn s Lin. You'll hae a job to ding it into his tough he'd (T.H R). Rut.¹ Don't go on dinging me. I don't want to be dung to death. He almost dung'd me to death to him basket. W Wor¹!'m tured to almost ding'd me to death to buy his basket w.Wor. I'm tired to death o' hearin' im dingin' about that lad o' is bein' so mighty clever. Shr. I Obsol 'The Missis' as bin dingin' at me, 'said Mary Davies, 'about Bessey knittin' the Masster a stockin' in a day.' Barks. Adought Bessey knitting the Maister a stocking in a day. Barks. A dinged ut into I zo as I was glad to get awaay. e.An., Nrf. I.W. I'll ding it into es ears w.Som. I Aay dhau rt aay nuw ur sheod n ding ut een tu dhu ai doa un [I thought I never should drive it into his head]. You can't do nort else, you must keep on dingin away. Dev. Tidden no us tu go dinging on tu me like that there. Cor. I He dinged it into my ears from morning to night. Cor. 2

to night, Cor.<sup>2</sup>
14. Phr. (1) To ding in some one's teeth, to bring up old offences, to charge, accuse; (2) — over, to gossip, back-bite, discuss some one when absent; (3) — up, to reproach,

upbraid, reflect upon.

(1) Lakel. He wad ding it in his teeth that his mudder powled him, *Pennth Obs.* (Dec. 28, 1897). Cum. (M.P.) Wm. Thoo needn't ding that i' mi teeth (B.K.). w.Yks. s.Lan. He keeps dingin' it in hur teeth (S.B.). (2) w.Yks. I'm nut one o' t'socart to go peylin up an' dahn dingin fowk ovver, Saunterer's Satchel (1876) 28 (3) w.Yks. It's noa use thee dingin me up abaat Susy, HARTLEY Clock Alm (1893) 25. Tha'rt allus dingin' me up wi' some'at (S K.C.); w.Yks. I wadn't be dung up wi' him, ii 294. w Yks. 5 Lan. Donnot yo think ot yo'd ding mi up o'er him? LAHER Owd Yem, 32. e.Lan. 1 Don't keep dinging me up time after time. s.Lan. BAMFORD Dial. (1854).

15. sb. A blow.

Ayr. He swore that he gave her only a ding out of his way, GALT Provost (1822) xiii; Gien me a ding on the side o' the head, Johnston Kilmallie (1891) I. 28. n.Cy. (P.R.) Cum. He gev meh a ding i' th' back (E W P.). n.Yks<sup>2</sup>, Not. (J.H.B.) n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> I'll fetch the a ding oher thy head if ta ses anuther wo'd. s.Lin. If yah doont drop it, and quick, I'll gi'e y'r sich a ding yah weant forgit it (T H.R) Nhp.<sup>2</sup> e.An.<sup>1</sup> Particularly with the back of the hand. Cmb.<sup>1</sup> And she'll 'fetch' him such a ding with her open hand. Nrf. I'll gie you arare ding on the chaps presently (W.R.E.); I caught him the sweetest ding o' the chaps, SPILLING Daisy Dimple (1885) 23; Nrf.1, e.Suf. (F.H.)

16. Noise, confusion; a buzzing noise in the ear.

n.Yks.<sup>1</sup>; n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> 'A ding an a stour,' a commotion and dust 'A ding an a dordum,' general uproariousness. m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> War.<sup>3</sup> I had such a ding in my head all day. Shr.<sup>1</sup> Dear'eart! I've sich a ding i' my ears, jest like a swarm o' bees.

Anger, temper.

War.<sup>3</sup> He was in such a ding all day.

DING, v<sup>2</sup> Sc Nhb. Cum. War. [din.] Used imprecatively, 'damn' Cf dang, v.<sup>2</sup>
Sc. AW) NCy<sup>1</sup> Ding it, but thou's an ass Nhb.<sup>1</sup>, Cum.<sup>1</sup>

War. Ding me if I remember a sample to match her, GEO ELIOT S Marner (1861) 149

DING-DANGLES, sb. pl. Suf. Hanging beads or other

finery.

Suf She's goin' out for the day I reckon, judgin' by all them ding-dangles (CG.B).

DING-DOULERS, sb. pl. e.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Finery in dress. (Hall.)

DINGE, v.¹ and sb.¹ Sc. Irel. Wm. Yks Lan Chs Lin. War. Shr. [ding] 1. v. To indent, bruise, knock in Sc. (A.W.), NI¹ Ant. Grost (1790) MS. add (C.) Tyr. (D.A.S.) Wm. Hat dinged in, a bit et flype rovvan off, Spec. Dial (1880) pt ii. 24 w.Yks. It dinged his head a bit, but drawed no blood (W.F.S.); w.Yks.¹²² Lan. If he doesn't be quiet he'll dinge it (S.W.); It looks to ha' dinged th' frame a bit, Clegg Sketches (1895) ne.Lan¹, m.Lan.¹ s.Lan. Bamford Dial (1854). s.Chs¹ Éc úr, z. dheez mil'k-buk its, yoo oa ni laas t.Set ûrdi, ûn din zhd au l oa r ûred'i Here's these milk-buckets, yew, unew) on'y last Setterday, an'. | Here's these milk-buckets, yew (new) on'y last Setterday, an' dinged all o'er a'ready]. War.<sup>2</sup> Shr.<sup>1</sup> Dun 'ee know who's dinged the tay-pot athisn?

2. sb. An indentation, dint; a flaw in a vessel resulting

from a knock.

Sc. (A W.), N.I., w.Yks. (J W.) Lan. The bonnet retained the 'dinge,' Brierley Layrock (1864) xvi. e Lan., Chs. 13, s.Chs., War. 2, Shr 1

[1. Bosseler, to dindge or bruise, to make a dint in a

[1. Bosseler, to dindge or bruise, to make a dint in a vessel of metal, Cotgr. 2 Bosselure, a bruise, dindge, ib.]

DINGE, v.² and sb.² Lin. Rut. Brks. Hrt. e.An. Ken. Also in form dingy Rut.¹ [ding.] 1. v To soil or dirty; with in to ingrain dirt into the hands, &c.

Lin (WWS) Rut.¹ It dinges my hands, sitting in the house. Hence Dingy, adj. dirty, coated with dirt.

Brks¹ Hrts. Cutting away... the dingy wool from the hinder parts of a sheep or lamb, Ellis Shep Guide (1750) 351. Ken.²

2. sb. A stain, dark colour or hue. Also used fig.

e.An.¹ 'He has got a dinge,' a blot on his character.

DINGE, v.³ e.An. [ding.] 1. To rain mistily, to drizzle.

e.An.¹, Nrf.¹, Ess. (H H.M.)

Hence (1) Dinging, ppl. adj. showery; (2) Dingy, adj.

Hence (1) Dinging, ppl. adj. showery; (2) Dingy, adj. misty, rainý

(1) Nrf.<sup>1</sup>, Suf.<sup>1</sup> (2) Chs. Dingy looking, Sheaf (1879) I. 265. Nrf.<sup>1</sup> Dingy weather. Ess Dingy rain (W.W.S.).

DINGEL, see Dingle  $v^3$ DINGLE,  $sb.^1$  Sc Nhb. Yks. Lan. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Suf. Lingle, so. Sc Nnb. Yks. Lan. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Suf. [din], dingl.] A cleft, or narrow valley between hills. Sc. (A W.) n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy., n.Yks. Lan. Th' windin dingle, Clegg Sketches (1895). Wor. Grose (1790) MS. add. Hrf. Ray (1691) MS. add (J C.) 96; (H.A.W.) Glo. Grose (1790) MS. add. Suf. Hance Dingle.

Hence Dingly, adj. deep-cut like a ravine.

Nhb.¹ The steep, wild, and woody bank of Stonecroft burn which joins the dingly channel of the brook, Hodgson Hist. Nhb III. n. DINGLE, sb.2 Nhp. War. Hnt. [diingl.] In phr. on

DINGLE, so. Nnp. war. Fint. [unigi.] In pin. on the dingle, on trust, on credit.

Nnp., war. Hnt. Baker Gl. (1854).

DINGLE, sb. and v. Sc. 1. sb. A group, gathering.

Fif. While we crap round in canty dingle, Toasting our taes at bleezin' ingle, MS. Poem (Jam).

2. v. To draw together, gather. Fif. (Jam.)

DINGLE, v. Sc. Not Glo. e.An. [dingl.]

To dangle hangloosely: also in comb. Dingle-dangle.

1. To dangle, hang loosely; also in comp. Dingle-dangle. s Not. Th' apple dingled just out o' ma retch (J P.K). Glo., e An. 1 Nrf. Rve Hist. Nrf. (1885) xv.

Hence Dingle-dousie or -douzie, sb. (1) a stick ignited at one end, swung about by a child as a plaything; (2)

a jack-in-a-box.

a jack-in-a-box.

(I) Sc. Dingle, dingle dousy, The cat's at the well, Chambers Pop. Rhymes (1870) 21. Peb. In comes John's camshachell hizzy Like a dingle dowzie too. Affleck Poet. Wks. (1836) 123. Dmf. (Jam.) (2) Gail. To run in and out like a dingle-douzie (H.M.).

2. To loiter, dawdle.

e.An. Nrf. Make haste and don't dingle, Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 27; Arch. (1879) VIII. 168. e.Suf. (F.H.)

Hence (1) Dingle, sb. (a) a dawdler; (b) delay; (2) Dingler, sb., see Dingle (a). e.Suf. (F.H.)

3. With away: to waste, consume.

3. With away: to waste, consume.
e An. He is dingling away his time after that young woman
DINGLE, v. and sb. Sc. Irel. Yks. Lin. Rut. Suf. Also
written dingel e. Yks. [di nl. di ngl.]
resound, tremble. Cf. dindle, v.
Sc. Garring the very stane-and-lime wa's dingle wi'his screeching, Scott Waverley (1814) xliv. Buff. My music gars my cottle
dingle, Taylor Poems (1787) 43.
N.I.
To tingle the!

2. To tingle, thrill.

2. 10 tingle, tillin.

Sc. Grose (1790) MS. add. (C) S. & Ork. Link. Gied me sic a cloot in the chafts wi' it that I'm a' din lin' yet, Fraser Whaups (1895) xv. N.L. n. Yks. ne. Yks. Mah ears dingles like a bell. e Yks. Let's cum ti fire, mi fingers dingels wi cawd, MS. add. (TH) n.Lin.1 I've nettled my sen an' my fingers dingles unbearable. sw.Lin.1 My arm begins to dingle and feel that queer Rut. It's a dingling now: a kind of nettle feel.

Hence Dingling, ppl. adj. tingling.
sw.Lin. It's a nasty dingling pain. I feel a dingling deadness in

that thumb. Rut.1

3. To tinkle; to strike so as to produce a sound.

e Suf. To dingle a bell. Don't dingle those tools, dishes, &c. about (F H.).

4. sb. A tingling sensation.
Lin. My toes and knees seems all a dingle, Brown Neddy (1841) 10.

[2. Tintouer, to glow, tingle, dangle, Cottor.]

DINGLE, v.<sup>4</sup> Nrf.<sup>1</sup> To drizzle. Cf. dinge, v.<sup>3</sup>

Degree it rain <sup>1</sup> 'No, ta ded dingle just now.'

DINGLEY-COUCH, sb. Irel. Also in form Dinglety-cootch Uls. In phr. (1) He's gone to Dingley couch, see below; (2) to send a man to Dinglety-cootch, to send a man

to Coventry.
(1) Ant. He's gone to Dingley couch [he has done something discreditable]. Dingle-i-Coush was an old name for Dingle in Co. Kerry, a place very remote and inaccessible (W.H.P.). (2) Uls. Quite common (M.B.-S.); It is connected with town Dingle in Kerry. A tract of land given by one of the Dermonds to an Englishman named Hussey, and from a castle he built there it was called Dangean-na-Cushey, the castle of Hussey, Uls. Jrn. Arch. (1859-63) VIII. 312.

DINGS, sb. pl. Obs.? Som. A low piece of ground

suitable for growing osiers.

Som. He was in his withy bed, in the dings, Farmer's Jrn (Jan. 7, 1828).

DINGY-FOOTMAN, sb. Som. The name of a moth. Som Compton Winscombe Sketches (1882) 140.

DINK, v.1 War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Nrf. Also in form dinks War.2 Oxf.1 Nrf. [diŋk, diŋks.] To toss,

dandle a babv.

dandle a baby.

War.², se.Wor.¹ s.Wor.¹ 'Er don't know the right road to dink a babby (s.v. Road). Hrf. (W.W.S.) Glo. Dinks-a, dinks-a-dolly, What shall mammy do fo' 'e' But sit in a lap, And give un a pap, And dinks-a, dinks-a-dolly, Glo. Flk-Rhyme, NORTHALL Gl. (1896); She went up the road with the cat in her arms, and dinked un as if er wur a babby (S.S.B.); Glo.¹, Oxf.¹ Nrf. If my Roger had gone dinksing round five or six other mawthers, A B K. Wnght's Fortune (1885) 36.

DINK, adj. and v.² Sc. Nhb. Also in form denck N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹; denk (Kelly). [dink, denk.] 1. adj. Neat, nice, finely dressed; also used as adv.

Sc. A denk maiden makes a dirty wife, Kelly Prov. (1721) 54; But he'll dress her as dink as a daisy, as ye see, Scott Bride of Lam.

Sc. A denk maiden makes a dirty wife, KELLY Prov. (1721) 54; But he'll dress her as dink as a daisy, as ye see, Scott Bride of Lam. (1819) xii. Abd. I've seen queans dink, and neatly prin'd Frae tam to middle, Farmer's Ha' (1794) st. 55. Per. Ye waitin' dames, say dink an' braw, Haliburton Ochil Idylls (1891) 60. Ayr. (J.M.); My lady's dink, my lady's drest, Burns Poems, 246, Globe ed. Link. My minny wad be angry and sae wad my daddy Shou'd I marry ane as dink as a lady, Ramsay Tea-Table Misc. (1724) I. 192, ed. 1871. Sik. Some were wooyng maydinis dynke, Hoge Poems (ed. 1865) 370.

Hence Tinkly adv. neatly

Hence Dinkly, adv. neatly.
Sik. I sees her unco dinkly dressed, Hogg Tales (1838) 187, ed. 1866. Gall. Aye she busked her bosom dinkly; Whyles a tapered leg was seen, Nicholson Poet. Wks. (1828) 113, ed. 1897.

2. Dainty, squeamish, precise.

Fif. She's far frae dorty, dull, or dink, But social, kind an' cheery, Douglas Poems (1806) 24. N.Cy.<sup>1</sup>, Nhb.<sup>1</sup>

3. v. To adorn, deck, dress out. Sc. Too old to dink myself, Scott Abbot (1820) xxi. S. & Ork. 1

Rnf. [She] dinks her out in a' her best, Picteen Poems (1813) I.
79 Lnk. Creesh our loofs, and gust our gobs, An' dink us braw, The Creesh out ions, and gust out goos, An dink a gran, Rodger Poems (1838) 172, ed 1897. Lth. I'll just gae ca' on Jean, By that time ye'll be dinkit, Bruce Poems (1813) II. 62. Rxb. Nae mair wi flowers she paints the plain Or dinks the glade sae cheerin', A. Scott Poems (ed. 1808) 75.

Hence Dinkit, ppl. adj. decked out, dressed.

Ags. (JAM.) Rnf. Tho' dinkit e'er sae smart, Yet a' their wily
art Shall never win my heart, Picken Poems (1813) I. 158. Lth. Sillie fools may brag, I wot, Dink't out in sash an' shouther knot, BRUCE Poems (1813) II. 31.

[1. Him that dressit me so dink, Dunbar Tua Marit

Wem. (1508) 377.]

DINKET, v. Glo. To dandle a baby. Cf. dink, v. DINKS, see Dink, v.1

DINKS, see Dink, v.

DINKUM, sb. Der. Lin. Aus. Also written dincum

Der. [diŋkəm.] 1. Work; a due share of work.

Der. 'I can stand plenty o' dincum.' Used by colhers at Eckington, Address of (1891). n.Lin. You have gotten to do your dinkum, soa you understand (M.P.). [Aus. It took us an hour's hard dinkum to get near the peak, Boldrewood Robbery (1888) I. v.]

2. Phr. fair dinkum / fair play! n Lin. (E.S.)

DINKY, adj. and sb. Dev. Cor. [di-ŋki.] 1. adj. Tiny,

very small.

s.Dev., e.Cor. (Miss D.) Cor. Leave me a dinkey little corner to squeeze into by, PARR Adam and Eve (1880) III. 45; Cor.12 2. sb. A mere mite. Cor.2

DINLE, see Dindle, v.

DINMONT, sb. Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also in forms dimment Sc. (Jam.); dimmond Nhb.; dinman w.Yks.¹; dinment Cum.; dinmond Nhb.¹ Dur. [dinment, mend; diment, dimend.] A male sheep from the first

Sc. Talked... of gimmers and dinmonts and stots and runts, Scott Waverley (1814) xi, Morton Cyclo. Agric (1863). Inv. (H.E.F.) Bwk. Monthly Mag. (1814) İ. 31. N.Cy. Alamb is called a hog in the autumn and after the New Year a dinmont. called a nog in the autumn and after the New Year a dinmont. Nhb.¹ Male sheep from the time of weaning to the first time of clipping are called hogs, hoggerels, or lamb-hogs, then they take the name of shearing, shearling, shear-hog, or dinmond-tups or rams, Culley Live Stock (1801) 18. Nhb., Dur. Young Annals Agric. (1784-1815) XIX. 148, 309. Cum. A peer clipt dinment frae the town, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) 87. Wm. (J.H.) w.Yks.¹ A dozen dinmans, 11. 289.

[Item, gymmer, dynmont, Acts Jas. I (1424), ed. 1814,

4 (JAM.).1

DINNE, v. Obs. Yks. Of a nail: to drive in. (K.)

DINNE, v. Oos. 185. C. DINNEL, DINNLE, see Dindle, v. The young of the fish, Raıa Batıs.

Fif. Others are broad fishes, as the Dinnen Skate (so called by our fishers), which is large and smooth in the back, Sibbald Hist. Fife (1803) 119 (Jam.) [Satchell (1879).]

DINNER, sb. and v. Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Shr. Nrf. Also in form denner Sc.; dennar Sc. (Jam.) [dinər, denər, dinə(r).] 1. sb. In comp. (1) Dinner-piece, dinner, food for dinner; (2) while, dinner-time.

(1) Gall. Lat Marion come oot ower the hills wi'my dinner-piece in a napkin, Crockett Raiders (1894) xxii. Nrf. How kin a feller keep his finger off the trigger when sich a pretty little dinner-piece

gets in front of his fowlin' piece? Patterson Man and Nat. (1895) 32. (2) Shr. I've bin workin' i' my dinner-w'ile, Sir

2. Phr. (1) Like a dinner o' broth, successfully, without hitch or friction; (2) Little dinner, an early breakfast, a slight meal before the usual time of breakfast.

(I) w.Yks. Thah'll see it'll gooa like a dinner o' broth (B.K.).

(1) W.Y.KS. I han'll see it'll good like a dinner o' broth (B.K.). (2) Rxb. (JAM.)

3. v. To dine.

Fif. [He] denner'd gustily with th' abbot, Tennant Papistry (1827) 67. Ayr. I dinner'd wi' a lord, Burns Interview with Lord Dair, st i. Lth. The Southern dealers, yamp an' crouse, Wad steek an' denner, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 143. Sik. Ken ye wha dinner'd on our Bessy's haggies? Hogg Jacob. Rel. (1819) II. 191, ed. 1874. Cum. They dinnert on hofe o t'efterneun, Dickinson Lamblush (1886) 4. Lamplugh (1856) 4.

Hence (1) Dinnering, vbl. sb. dining, having dinner; also used attrib; (2) Dinnerish, hungry, ready for dinner.

(1) Abd. Ay an' demerin an' aething or tiher, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xl. Cum. O' t'dinneran was ower, Dickinson Lamplugh (1856) 4\* Lan Like a whul women's club on a dinnerin day, Brierley Fratchingtons (1868) 1. (2) Wm. He said et he thowt I'd he feelen redes demerial Brierley Kull C. M. (6)

I'd be feelan rader dinnerish, Robison Kendal C. News (Sept. 22,

DINNICK, DINNIT, see Dunnock, Do, v.

DINSH, adj. w.Som. Dull, stupid.

Probably var pron of 'dense.' He ont never do hizzel no good, a's to dinsh [dúnsh] by half.

DINSPICK, see Dinchpick.

DINSPICK, see Dinchpick.

DINT, sb. and v. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Not. Der. Ess. [dint.]

1. sb. Fig. A blow, shock; an impression.

Abd. (JAM) nw Abd. She tuke a dint o' fleerishin, Goodwife (1867) st. 12. Ags (JAM.) Edb. Soon tine dint o' a' the graces That aft conveen In gleefu' looks and bonny faces, Fergusson Poems (1773) 145, ed 1785. Dmf. Ye're the first alive, love, E'er gae my heart sae queer a dint, Quinn Heather (1863) 236. n.Ir. Asthore! an' has your mother any sense left at all, with the dint o' the joy? Mulholland Ailse's Shoe, 245.

2. Phr. To take ow's dint to receive punishment

2. Phr. To take one's dint, to receive punishment.

Not. He took his dint (J.H.B.).

3. Vigour, energy.

Cum 1 'He hez some dint in him,' he will make his mark.

Hence Dintless, adj. lacking in energy. Cum. It's all along of my being dintless, Caine Shad. Crime

(1885) 103.
4. Obs. The greater part or proportion.
n.Yks.<sup>1</sup>; n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> The dint of our town in those days were smugglers (ed. 1855).

5. A momentary opportunity. Sc. Stown dints are sweetest, Ramsay Prov. (1737). Sc. Stown dints are sweetest, KAMSAY Prov. (1737). Abd. Sae that I on him hae not steal'd a dint, Ross Helenore (1768) 113, ed 1812. Frf All bars I'll brave, nor dree a dint of shame, Morison Poems (1790) 154 Rnf. Sandy MoNab by some unlucky dint Was nae waur o' a trap, Webster Rhymes (1835) 58 Ayr. Sweet fruit o' mone a merry dint, Burns Poet's Welcome, st. 4

6. As much land as there is mown in one direction at a sharpening of the souther. Nabl. 1

a sharpening of the scythe. Nhb.1

7. v. To make a dint or impression; also in folk-lore,

of an injury done to cattle by elves; also used fig.

Ayr. By some sweet elf, I'll yet be dinted, Burns Ep. to Major

Logan, st 12. Gall. Soon she saw the lad was dinted, Nicholson Poet. Wks (1828) 113, ed. 1897
Ant. The skin probably not indented, not pierced or elf-shot.
The cow doctors of old times could cure a cow which was either elf-shot or dinted, or both, by the use of flint arrow-heads or elf-stones, Ballymena Obs. (1892) Der.2 'He can't dint into a pound of butter,' said of a weak hitter.

Hence Dinted, ppl. adj. notched, serrated. n.Yks.1

8. To make a loud noise, stun.

Ess. Why, you mort dint a body to death (W.W S.).

DINTING, sb. n.Cy. Yks. [dintin.] 1. A stitch used by tailors.

n.Yks.1 A stitch done by passing the needle nearly but not quite through the stuff, so that the stitch forms a small depression on the other side.

2. The taking up of the bottom of a colliery road, in order to enlarge the road. n.Cy. (S.J.C.)

DINTLE, sb. Sh.I. Yks. [dintl.] A thin species of leather.

S. & Ork. 1 w.Yks. To Lambert Bilton for 12 li. of strong dintle lether for covering the bell stays, 12s., Bradford Prsh. Acc (1715), w.Yks.1 It is inferior in price to the but, having the rump part and neck attached to it [Small pieces of leather taken from the belly of a dintel hide, Knowlson Cattle Doctor (1834) 120.]

DINTLE, v. Lan. [di ntl.] To indent. DINYAN, sb. Cor. Also written dinyun.

Anything very small; a little corner; a small quantity.

Cor. An' dedn' do a dinyun o' good, Pearce Inconsequent Lives,

189; Cor. I don't like fitting carpets into these stupid dinyans; Cor.<sup>2</sup>; Cor.<sup>3</sup> Nivvair tuk au dinyun auv et.

DIP, v. and sb. Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [dip.] 1. v. In phr. to dip one's beel, to dip one's 'bill,' to drink. Cor. Truth to tell, he ded purty freely 'dip hes beel,' T. Touser (1873) 103.

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2. To dip sheep in a liquid preparation to destroy insects.

Oxf. w.Som. They are placed singly in a bath of strong poisonous liquor, care being taken not to immerse the head Bee yùe gwain tu dup yur sheep dee yuur? [Are you going to dip your sheep this year?]

Hence Dipping, sb. a strong poisonous liquor, for 'dipping' sheep. w.Som.

3. To drench with water those people who do not carry

a piece of may-blossom on May-day
Cor. Flk-Lore Jrn (1886 IV. 226 w Cor. At a later hour all the boys of the village sally forth with bucket, can, syringe, or other instrument, and avail themselves of a licence, which the season confers, to dip or well-nigh drown, without regard to person or circumstance, the passenger who has not the protection of a piece of may in his hat or button-hole, N. & Q (1855) ist S xii. 297.

Hence Dipping-day, sb. May-day, May ist.

Cor. Flk-Lore Jin. (1886) IV. 226 w.Cor. QUILLER-COUCH Hist.

Polperio (1871) 153, N & Q (1855) ist S. xii 297.

4. To sit down Sh I. (K.I.); S. & Ork.

5. sb. The downward inclination of strata; a sudden drop in the hed of soci.

drop in the bed of coal.

N.Cy.1 Nhb.1 There is a rise, or ascent, for a colliery under ground, and so by consequence the contrary way a dip or settling, Compleat Collier (1708) 40. Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL Coal Tr. Gl. (1849). n.Stf. (J.T.)

Hence (I) Dipper, sb. a fault in the strata by which coal is thrown down to a lower level N.Cy.1, Nhb1 (2) Dipping, sb. a mining term, used of a vein of coal. Stf. (K.), Stf. 1

6. Comp. (1) Dip-dyke, the place where the coal on the other side is thrown down; (2) hitch, a hitch or slip in a bed of coal, which casts down the seam below the level at which the hitch is found; (3) -side, the low side; (4)

-trouble, see dyke.

(i) Nhb. Nhb., Dur. Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl. (1888). (2) Nhb. It is also called a doon thraa, or doon-cast. Nhb., Dur. Nicholson

Coal Tr. Gl (1888). (3, 4) ib.
7. Comp. Dip-net, a small fishing-net attached to a willow rod bent into a circle, and affixed to a long handle. n.Lin.1

8. Obsol. Phr. Dip o' th' kit, a rustic game.

n.Lin.1 sw.Lin. Not known here as the name of a game, but it might be used of a dip in the bran-tub, which is so common at school-feasts and bazaars. 'Well, lass, hast had a dip o' th' kit?' [wooden tub] (R E.C.).

9. A liquor in which sheep are dipped to destroy vermin.

10. A sweet sauce, usually eaten with puddings.
n.Cy. Grose (1790) MS. add. (P.) e.Yks.¹, w.Yks.²⁴ Chs.¹ If flavoured with brandy it is called brandy-dip nw.Der¹, Le.¹, Nhp.¹ War.³ No War. man would think his Xmas plum pudding complete without the brandy dip. Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.², Nrf.¹ [Amer. Dial. Note: (1896) 1.98.²] Notes (1896) I. 382.]

11. Salt.

Dor. Gl (1851). w.Som. Used only in the following phr: Mate! we don't get no mate, all we gets is tatees and dip [dipped in salt].

DIP, DIP-CHICK, see Deep, Dobchick.

DIP-EAR(S, sb. e.An. Also written dippeere Nrf. 1. The common tern, Sterna fluviatilis. Cf. dippurl.

e.An. 1 Nrf. Cozens-Harry Broad Nrf. (1893) 49.

2. The lesser tern, Sterna munuta.

Nrf. Swainson Birds (1885) 204.

DIPIN, sb. Arg. Lth. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A part of a herring-net; the bag of a salmon-net.

[Cp. Gael. dipin, a certain measure of a net, usually of

[Cp. Gael. dipin, a certain measure of a net, usually of a herring-net (M. & D.).]

DIPPA, sb. Cor. [dipa.] Mining term: a small pit.

DIPPEN, sb. w Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] The stairs at a river-side.

PICKEN Poems (1788) Gl. (JAM.)

DIPPER, sb. Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [dipar, dipa(r).]

1. The boat which conveys the fish from the tuck-net to the shore in pilchard-fishing.

tuck-net to the shore, in pilchard-fishing.

Cor. 2 w.Cor. Paris Guide to Mount's Bay (ed. 1824) 152.

2. A shallow wooden dish; see below.

Nhb. Still in use in places where water has to be carried from

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the spring or burn (R.O.H); Nhb  $^1$  [It] floats on the water in a tub, or 'skeel,' and so prevents splashing over when the vessel is borne on the head. A flat piece of wood, called a 'stiller,' is also used for the purpose.

3. The dabchick, or little grebe, Podiceps fluviatilis or

P. minor.
Not. (J H.B.) Wil. Thurn Birds (1870) 51. [Morris Hist. Birds (1857).]

4. The water-ouzel, Cinclus aquaticus.

Nhb 1 Also called the water piot and water crow. [So called from its diving propensities, Swainson Birds

5. The kingfisher, Alcedo ispida.

Shr. Swainson Birds (1885) 104; Shr.

6 A Baptist; also called Dipped 'un. See Didapper.

Diff Sin' first I cooled a Dipper's skin, Convulsions rage my brows within, Quinn Heather (1863) 153. e.Yks.¹, w.Yks. (J.T.) ne Lan Betty were a dipper, Mather Idylls (1895) 321. Chs.¹ I have even heard a Baptist minister speak of one of his own sect as a dipper. Chs.¹ as a dipper. s.Chs.1

DIPPING, sb. Sc. (JAM.) The name given to a composition of boiled oil and grease, used by curriers for

softening leather.

DIPPITY-WASHTY, sb. Som. The water-wagtail,

Motacilla lugubris. Som W. & J. Gl. (1873).

DIPPLE, v. m.Yks. [di pl.] To dimple.

DIPPURL, sb. Nrf. [di pl.] The common tern,

Sterna fluviatilis. Cf. dip-ear(s.

Nrf. Swainson Birds (1885) 202. [Johns Birds (1862)]

[Dip (vb.) + purl. The bird is also called the 'great  $[Dip \text{ (vb.)} + purl. \\ \text{purl '(Swainson).}]$ 

DIRAB, sb. Irel. In folk-lore: a worm said to exist

in bog-water.

s Don. When swallowed the worm causes a swelling which can only be cured by a person of the name Cassidy, who puts his arms round the patient, and the worm dies, Simmons Gl. (1890)

DI RAXION, see Direction.

DIRD, sb.1, v. and adv Sc. [dird.] 1. sb. A blow, thrust, an onslaught; used also iron. a mighty achievement.

Sc. He would wi' his sword Work siccan dird, Drummond

Muckomachy (1846) 25. n.Sc. That is a mighty dird (Jam). Cai. 1 Bnff. I saw a waefu' ugly Bird Streek out his nib to let a dird A Stranger Me, Taylor Poems (1787) 7. Bnff. 1 He cam doon wee a dird, an' brook's arm. Bch. The famous Hector did na care A doit for a' your dird, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 19 Abd. Your travel'd birds, Wha never ance dreed Fortune's dirds, Shirrers *Poems* (1790) 293; The box cam doun o' ma heid wi' an awfu' dird (W.M.). 13, ed 1882. Fif. They near down-devel'd to the yird The dinnel'd warriours wi' their dird, Tennant Papistry (1827) 144.

2. v. To strike with a sharp blow; to throw with

violence; to dash.

Sc. To beat, thump, dump, in order to solidify, as when filling a Sc. To beat, thump, dump, in order to solidify, as when filling a sack of grain; to drive or cast violently (Jam. Suppl.) Bnff.¹ Abd. The first wallop gart 'im dird to the groun', Ellis Pronunc. (1889) V. 774; Fa sud be dirdit into the neuk but Geordie, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xviii.

Hence (1) Dirdan, vbl. sb. the act of beating or dashing; a beating; (2) Dirder, sb. a drivef, whipper-in.

(1) Bnff.¹ (2) Sc. A dog-dirder, dog-breaker, kennel-attendant

(I) Bnn. (2) Sc. A dog-dirder, dog-breaker, Reinfel-acted and (JAM. Suppl).

3. adv. With violence; heavily, sharply.
Bnff. He gart the loon's head gang dird against the wa'.
[1. Cp. Gael. durd, 'sonitus, strepitus' (Macbain); Wel. dwrdd (DAVIES).]

dwrdd (Davies).]

DIRD, sb.<sup>2</sup> Som. [d\(\bar{g}\)d.] Thread.

Som. Git er zum nills and dird vor er to lorn to zawy too, Jennings Dial. w.Eng. (1869) 143; Whaur's my d'r'd and niddel? W. & J. Gl. (1873). w.Som.<sup>1</sup>

DIRDUM, sb. Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in forms dardum Fif.; dirdam n.Yks.<sup>1</sup>; dirdom Per. N Cy.<sup>1</sup> Nhb.<sup>1</sup>; dirdrim Per.; dordum Nhb.<sup>1</sup> n.Yks.<sup>12</sup> m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> e.Yks.; durdam Yks.; durden ne.Lan.<sup>1</sup>; durdom N.Cy.<sup>12</sup> Yks.; durdrum Nhb.<sup>1</sup>; durdum Fif. N.Cy.<sup>1</sup> Nhb.<sup>1</sup> Cum.<sup>1</sup> Wm. & Cum.<sup>1</sup> n.Yks.<sup>123</sup> ne.Yks.<sup>1</sup> m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> w.Yks.<sup>1</sup> ne.Lan.<sup>1</sup>; durrum ne.Yks.<sup>1</sup>; dyrdum n.Yks.<sup>1</sup>

[dirdəm, dərdəm, də dəm.] 1. Noise, uproar; tumultuous

proceedings; a noisy quarrel. See Dird, sb. 2 Sc Sie hirdum, dirdum, and sie din, Ramsay Tea-Table Misc (1724) I. 9, ed 1871; The dirdum's a' about yon man's pokmanty, (1724) I. 9, ed 1871; The dirdum's a' about yon man's pokmanty, Scott Rob Roy (1817) xiv. Abd. If I get o'er this dirdum richt, I'll ne'er haud sic a splore, Guidman Inglismaill (1873) 45 Fif. Ye never for a meenit think o'... the durdams I've haen with the neebors, Melaren Tibbie (1894) 115. s. Sc. I just got a glisk o' him, in the middle o' the dirdum at Worcester, Wilson Tales (1839) V 123 Rnf. Tho' nae dirdum I exchange, But wiss that skaith may shun them, Picken Poems (1813) I. 149 Ayr. After this dirdum, the laird gaed hame to steep the kittle affair in his mind Service Notamburs (1809) 104 Ry Ry But mind yee's see mind, Service Notandums (1890) 104 Rxb. But mind ye o' sic dirdum here we saw, A. Scott Poems (ed. 1808) 33 n Cy. Grose (1793); N.Cy. Nhb. I hate the street's dirdum and dazzle, Richardson Borderer's Table-bk. (1846) VII 78; It was little wonder that the great event made a durdum in our good old town, Watson Hist. Lit. and Phil. Soc Newcastle (1897) 67; Nhb. 1 Dur. 1 Lakel. Durt kick up a durdum aboot nowt, Penrith Obs. (Dec. 28, 1897), ELLWOOD (1895). Cum. We hed see a dirdum at Gobbleston parish, Blamire Poet Wks. (ed. 1842) 216; Cum. When the country was divided into districts, each was answerable for the good behaviour of its inhabitants; meetings were held at the doors of suspected wrong-doers to inquire into the offence The sentences of such meetings were called the doordoom, and as they were often accompanied with much noise and dispute, hence durdum. Wm. Bet thae dud meeak sick a duidum, Spec. Dial. (1885) pt iii. 28. Wm & Cum. He'd raise a durdum sae loud. 175. n.Yks. Great stags, what a durdum thou macks, Meriton Praise Ale (1684) l. 357; n.Yks. 123 ne.Yks 1 What a durrum t'baa'ns is makkin. e.Yks. Marshall Rur Econ. (1788). m.Yks. w.Yks. 1 It irks yan naa lile to hear sike coil an durdums, ii. 310. ne.Lan.1

2. A punishment, scolding; blame, reprehension. 2. A punishment, scolding; planne, reprehension.

Sc. I gie'd her such a dirdum. as might hae served her for a twelvemonth, Peticoat Tales (1823) I. 280 (Jam.). Abd. Spoken to a child as a threat, 'I'll gie ye yer dirdums' I'll get my dirdums for this [I shall be punished] (G, W). Per. I'll tak' the dirdum gin ye'll tak' the article [I'll take the blame of your wrongdoing] (ib); Ye hae mair sense nor raise a din whan its yersel' wad get the dirdom o't, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 272, ed 1882. Per [I'll gir you did your 'c threatener weed the little of the sense of the little of the little of the sense of the sense of the sense of the little of the sense of the little of the sense of the little of the sense of the sen ded. 1887. Rxb. 'I'll gie you di dum,' a threatening used to children, when they are doing what is improper (Jam.).

3. A heavy blow, stroke; a fall. Also used fig., esp. in phr. to bear or dree the dirdum.

Sc. But the dirdum fa's on me, Scorr Blk Dwarf (1816) x. n.Sc. of To dree the dirdum,' to feel the fatal effects, or to do penance; often to bear severe reprehension (Jam) Bnff. The loon took a haud o' 'im, bit he ga' 'im a dirdum fae 'im our o' the rod. Per. John has left his wife to bear the dirdim o' 's wrang-doings (G W.), If anything went wrong . . . it was he that bore the dirdum, Haliburton Fields (1890) 95. Fif. Than, wi' a dardum and a dirdum, Yirdlins he daddit him and birr'd him, Tennant Papistry (1827) 148 s.Sc. The rogue's awa and left us to bear the dirdum o' his feint or folly, Wilson Tales (1836) IV 37. Lth. When oh i mair dirdum an' misluck, Bruce Poems (1813) II 166 e.Lth. Bring hame the truth aboot the Kirk to them. wha wad hae to dree the dirdum gin ony scath cam til her, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 128. Sik. That's rather a dirdum, thinks I, and lost hope, Hogg Tales (1838) 192, ed. 1866. Gall. The dirdums ane maun dree, HARPER Bards (ed. 1889) 195.

4. Used ironically: a great deed achievement

4. Used ironically: a great deed, achievement.

Per. 'O ay, ye'll do drdums,' or 'Ye'll do a drdum' (G.W.).

5. pl. The twingings of conscience, remorse.

Per Oor John's in the dirdrims the day—he was the waur o' druk last night (G.W).

6. Passion, ill-humour. Per. (Jam.) [Not known to our

correspondents.]
7. pl. Ridicule, scoffs, sneers, slanders. Ayr. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.]

8. Obs.? A term applied to a woman; see below.

Sc. Used as if it had formerly been a personal designation, denoting a female who had been slighted by her lover (JAM); 'Hech, see, sirs, yonder comes the dirdam,' HERD Coll. Sngs. (1776) II. 216 (16).

DIRECT, sb. Som. Dev. Capacity for directing, practical sense that can be relied upon.

w.Som.¹ No use t'hark to he; idn no direct [durak·] in un, no more-n a dog berkin. Thee's a-got some direct in thee, but the rest o'm be like a passle o' fools, I zim. n.Dev. There's no direct to hot tha tell'st, Exm. Scold. (1746) l. 149.

DIRECTION, sb. Yks Wor. Suf. Dev. d(i)raxion Dev. [dire ksen.] 1. In phr. in every direction, in every way.

s Wor. Mrs L. is a Christian in hevery direction, Porson Quant Wds. (1875) 26.

2. The address, the description of the place where a

w.Yks. I've got his direction or directions (JT). Dev. Plaize tu give me Jane's diraxions, Hewert Peas Sp. (1892), Didn't she know the name of the street?—No, I tellee, I dawn't knaw her draxions a bit, ib 14

3. Comp. Direction post, a guide-post. Suf. (C.G.B.) DIRECTLY, adv. Sc. Irel. Yks. Also Brks. Ken. Sur. Sus. I.W. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms dereckly I.W.<sup>12</sup>; derekelly I.W.<sup>1</sup>; drackly w.Som.<sup>1</sup> nw.Dev.<sup>1</sup>; drackly Sur.<sup>1</sup> Sus.<sup>1</sup>; dreckly w.Som.<sup>1</sup> nw.Dev.<sup>1</sup> [direktli, direkli, drekli] 1 In phr. directly minute, on the instant, drackly minute, with the superconductive superconductive.

at once, immediately.

Brks.¹ Gie I that ther knife dreckly minut. Ken. I will do it directly minute (A E C), Ken.¹ Sur. (T S C), Sur.¹ You get down drac'ly minute Sus.¹ Ye be to goo down dracly minute. I.W¹ Goo dereckly minut and do as I tells thee, 50; I.W.² Dor I be comen dreckly minnt, HARE Vill Street (1895) 210. W Som! Jaak! yue mus vaach een sm èo d draa klee-mún eet [Jack! you

Jaak! yue mus vaach een sm èo d draa klee-mún'eet [Jack! you must fetch in some wood this moment]. Dev. Come intu ouze dieckly minit, Hewert Peas. Sp (1892) 49. Cor. Goin' to hold a prayer-mittin' dreckly minute, Lowry Wreckers (1893) 34.

2. Presently, in a little while.

Sc. (A.W.) w.Yks As e dunt direktli [I shall have finished it presently] (J W). nw.Dev.\(^1\) In the dialect this does not mean immediately, but shortly. 'I'll kom drackly; I mus' finish ot I'm 'bout fust.'

3. Precisely, exactly; just so. N.I.¹
DIRGIE, sb. Sc. Written dirgy Bwk. Also in forms dairgie Ags.; dergie Abd.; dergy, dregy (JAM.). [dirgi, dergi.]

1. A feast given in memory of a deceased person immediately after the funeral service. Cf. dredgie.

Sc. And he helped to drink his ain dirgie, HERD Coll. Sigs. (1776) II 30, What the funeral feast, or dirgie, as it is called, was to the men, the gloomy preparations of the dead body for the coffin were to the women, Scott Bride of Lam (1819) xxiii, Formerly this practice was often attended with great abuse, but it is now gen. laid aside except in some villages, or places in the country (Jam, s.v. Dregy). Abd. A number of those who had attended the deceased to the place of sepulture returned with the friends to drink the 'Dergie,' which often was continued far into the night, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 216. Ags. (Jam) Ayr. The ring was wrenched away. by Sparkinhawse... when he was coming out from the dirgie, Galt Lands (1826) i. Bwk. Some of the people of the place were setting up with her correspondent. the people of the place were sitting up with her corpse...and drinking her dirgy, Henderson Pop. Rhymes (1856) 97. 2. A dirge; a song of lamentation.

Sc. Sing sweet pleasant dergies, Donald Poems (1867) 57.
[1. The same word as older E. dirgie, the Office of the Dead, so named fr. Lat. dirge ('direct'), the first word of the antiphon in the Office.]

DIRGY, see Durgey.

DIRK, sb. and v. Sc. Also in form durk. [dirk, ork] 1. sb. A dagger or poniard.
Sc. Never draw your dirk when a dunt will do't, RAMSAY Prov.

(1737); The goat-skin purse, flanked by the usual defences, a dirk and steel-wrought pistol, Scott Waverley (1814) xvi. Mry. The priest, the cross, and the dirk Are gane wi' their fastings and priest, the cross, and the dirk Are gane wi' their fastings and fightings, Hay Lutte (1851) 12. Abd. He... drew a lang dirk frae his side, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 185. Frf. Lauchlan... ripped up the startled crittur's pipes wi' his dirk, Barrie Minister (1891) xxvi. Per. Brown pusht not with durk nor tool, Smith Poems (1714) 74, ed 1869. w.Sc. I am resolved to run him through with my dirk this instant, Carrick Laurd (1835) 118. Fif. In his droddum clap the dirk O'reformation, Tennant Papistry (1807) or Signal A sewelled dirk [adorned] his hose Towers Sig. A jewelled dirk [adorned] his hose, Towers (1627) 27 Sig. A jewelled dirk [adorned] his hose, lowers Poems (1885) 59. Rnf. Land of tartan, plaid, and bonnet, Deadly dirk, and broad claymore, Clark Poet Pieces (1836) 11. Peb. If your knives inlakes, My durk. . will soon supply, Nicol Poems (1766) 48. Gall. 'Tak' a durk, man, instead!' He handed Raiders (1894) vi.

2. v. To stab with a dirk or other weapon.

Sc. They grippit me, and cried Treason; and I thought of the

Ruthvens that were dirked in their ain house, Scott Nigel (1822) in, Had it not been for the Lifeguard. She would have durkt him, Cleland Poems (1697) 15 (Jam). Frf. At the least Lauchlan maun hae dirked the Earl. Barrie Minister (1891) xxv. Fif He threaten'd, in his wrath, To dirk Diabolus to death, Tennant Poems (1892). Papistry (1827) 70.

DIRK, see Dark, Durk.
DIRL, v. and sb. Sc. Nhb Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written derl w.Yks.; dirle Sc.; dyril Abd. [dirl, dərl, dəl] 1. v. To pierce, drill, to tingle, thrill; to cause to vibrate by a blow, or thrill with the sensation of

pain or pleasure; to scold.

Sc. Meg Wallet wi' her pinky een, Gart Lawries heartstrings Sc. Meg Wallet wi' her pinky een, Gart Lawrie's heartstrings dirle, Ramsay Christ's Kirk (ed 1733) 51. Cai. Elg. Till heartstrings dirl, an' bosoms swell, Tester Poens (1865) 193 Abd. I believe my taes will roast, An' yet my heels are dirlin', Beattie Panings (1801) 28. Frf. May it dirl though your bones, brave boys, to the end, Barrie Tommy (1896) 426. Per. Behave yersel... or I'se gar yer lugs dirl, Cleland Inchbracken (1882) 241 ed. 1887. e.Fif. My airms were dirlin' up to the very shoother blades, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) vii e.Sc. I ken the pair o' e'en'll gar your heart dirl, Setoun R. Urquhart (1896) iii. Rnf. Pain alang my noddle's dirlin, Young Pictures (1865) 143 Ayr. The beast gied a shraik that made my whole head dirl, Galt Ann. Pairsh (1821) iv, 'Twas pibroch, sang, strathspey, or reels, She dirl'd them aff fu' clearly, Burns Amang the Trees, st 1. Lnk. Knees and elbows dirled wi' dread, Deil's Hallowe'en (1856) 37 Lth. The kibers dirl an' shake, Bruce Poems (1813) II 16 Edb. It dirled thro' my heart like a dart, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) iv. Sik. Just like ne o' thae lines in poetry that suddenly dirls through you, Chr North Noctes (ed. 1856) III 147. Gail. It'll dirl far waur then, Crockett Cleg Kelly (1896) 262. Kcb. Mess John's twa lugs right sairly dirl'd, Davidson Seasons (1789) 67. N.Cy. 1 Nhb. Each lang syne sang Gar'd ecstasy just dirl alang, Proudlock Borderland Muse (1896) 334; Nhb. 1 To 'dirl the elbow' is to strike the sensitive bone o' that part—the funny bone, asit is called. Cum. Raptures dirl thro' every part, Stage Miss. Poems (ed 1807) 88. Wm. & Cum. 1, Yks. (HALL), ne.Lan. 1

Hence Dirling, (1) vbl. sb. a thrilling or smarting pain, of short duration; (2) ppl. adj. aching, quivering, thrilling,

tingling.

tingling.

(I) Sc. (Jam) Mry. Their een . . . Will set the cauldest heart addrlin', Hay Linte (1851) 40. Frf. Tapster got owre the dirlin' and shakin' he hadsustained, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 85, ed. 1889. Rnf. Now to unfold her bit dirlin' o' drift, Webster Rhymes (1835) 163 (2) Elg. Her couthy crack an' smile fu' fain Will deaden a' its dirlin' pain, Tester Poems (1865) 123. Abd. That I may warm . . . Ilka dirlin' foot and hannie, Cadenhead Flights (1853) 252.

2. To vibrate noisily, as when sharply struck or shaken, or in response to loud sounds; to produce loud vibrations. n.Sc. The roof and the rafters . . . shake and dirl, Gordon Carglen (1891) 44. Elg. Till bottles, jugs, an' glasses dirled, Tester Poems (1865) 148. Frf. The vera ground aneath him dirlt, Beattie Arnha (c 1820) 50, ed. 1882. Fif. Skrieghin' throu' the streets and skirlin', Settin' the windocks a' a-dirlin', Tennant Papistry (1827) 55 e.Sc. What a way to blurt out news; . . . as weel ha'e it 55 e.Sc. What a way to blurt out news;...as weel ha'e it dirled out on the drum, Setoun Sunshme (1895) 323. Rnf. I'll dirl the door and learn the odds, Fraser Chimes (1853) 146 Ayr. dirl the door and learn the odds, FRASER Chimes (1853) I40 Ayr. He screw'd the pipes and gart them skirl Till roof and rafters a' did dirl, Burns Tam o' Shanler (1790) 1 123; Twisting a wisp of straw round his horse's feet, that they might not dirl or make a din on the stones, Galt Gilhaize (1823) av. Lth. Wi' reels and waltzes even, The wee cot hoosie dirled, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 40. eLth. It was a waly hammer he swung, an'... he gart the stiddy dirl, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 131. Edb. John Tod's vexed anvil dirls from morn till night, MeDowall Poems (1800) 18. Gail. I had e'on garred the guard o' my sword dirl (1839) 18. Gail. I had e'en garred the guard o' my sword dirl again his ribs, Crockett Moss-Hags (1895) xii. Nhb. Wm It meead o' t'pots o' t'shelf dirl (B.K.).

Hence Dirling, (1) vbl. sb. the sound or vibratory motion caused by travelling bodies or by reiterated strokes; (2)

ppl. adj. rattling, vibrating, shaking.

(1) Sc. (Jam.) Rnf. Big trains . . . are birlin' Wi' dearisome dunnerin' and dirlin', Young Pictures (1865) 169. Edb. The very lugs do ring, Sic skirlin' an' dirlin', McDowall Poems (1839) 215. Cum. Sek a dirlin' and a birlin' it meàdd. (2) Sc. Dirlin' rafters, an' shakin' wa's, Thom Jock o' the Knowe (1878) 47.

3. To move briskly; to rush.

Ayr. Mak' my bluid, sae thin and cauld, To loup and dirl, White

Joitings (1879) 196. N.Cy. Lakel. Penrith Obs. (Dec. 28, 1897).

Wm. She wor dirlin' aboot at her wark (BK.) Yks See it derling away down t'rocks, Philip Neville, iii. w.Yks. (H F.S); w.Yks. I did dirl it away inbank, ii. 302. ne Lan. m.Lan. To dirl eawt o' onywheer is to ged eawt varra sherp.

Hence Dirler, sb. a light-footed, active person. w.Yks.1,

ne.Lan.1

4. sb. A tremulous stroke; a blow or shake; a vibrat-

4. sb. A tremulous stroke; a blow or shake; a vidrating sound.

Sc. The equally familiar dirl of the 'pitch-fork' on the bookboard Ford Thistledown (1891) 107; The fiddlers twirl The high-note catgut wi' a wavy dirl, Allan Lilts (1874) 161. Cai. Abd. I heard the dyrll of the car, Cadenhead Flights (1853) 236. Frf. Put your ear to the ground, Mr. Dishart, and you'll hear the dirl o' their feet, Barrie Minister (1891) iv. Link. The pain o' a sharp dirl on the knuckles, Roy Generalship (ed. 1895) 131. Lth. The door gets a dirl, and flees back to the wa', Ballantine Poems (1856) 42. Edb. The strak cam on them wi' a dirl, Macnelle Bygane Times (1811) 24. Gail. It fell with a ringing dirl of iron upon the stones, (1811) 24. Gall. It fell with a ringing dirl of iron upon the stones, CROCKETT Grey Man (1896) i N.Cy. Nhb. He [a dog] gied his chain a dirl, PROUDLOCK Borderland Muse (1896) 320. Cum.

5. Phr. (1) to play dirl, (2) — dirlim ding, to cause vibration

5. Phr. (1) to play drl, (2) — airim aing, to cause vibration by striking, accompanied with a tingling pain.
(1) Or.I. The slugs 'Just played dirl through the skin,' Vedder Sketches (1832) 35. Ayr. It just play'd dirl on the bane, But did nae mair, Burns Dr. Hornbook (1785) st. 16. (2) Edb. My very legs play drilin ding, M. Dowall Poems (1839) 153.

6. A thrill, a tremulous motion. Also fig. appl. to the

mind: a twinge of conscience.

Sc. A smarting pain, quickly over, RAMSAY Poems (1733) Gl.; A' body has a conscience. . . And yet it's like the noop of my elbow, it whiles gets a bit dirl on a corner, Scott Midlothian (1818) xvii. Frf. Tapster . . . sune had the satisfaction o' findin' the dirl o' the galvanic battery a' through him, WILLOCK Rosetty Ends (1886) 83, ed. 1889. Fif. A quaver in its wee throat that sends a dirl through a bodie's heart, ROBERTSON Provost (1894) 26. Dmf. The moss-cheiper's liltin'....Gangs thro' the daz'd heart wi' a dirl, Reid Poems (1894) 98. N.Cy. The sensation felt on striking the elbow-bone.

DIRR, sb.1 Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.]

Loud noise or stir; a 'racket.'
Elg. Macguldroch heard this mighty dirr, Couper Poetry (1804)

DIRR, sb.<sup>2</sup> Der. Also written dur. In phr. (1) By Dirr, (2) — the Dirrs, swearing by the Dirge. Cf. derry, sb.<sup>2</sup> Der. A common oath, Addy Gl. (1891); Der. 1 Obs.

DIRR, v. and adj. Sc. Nhb. Also written durr Rxb. (Jam.) N.Cy. Nhb. [dir, dər.] 1. v. To become torpid. Lth. 'My fit dirrs,' a phrase used in relation to the foot, when there is a stoppage of circulation (Jam.).

2. To deaden or alleviate pain, as by the use of

laudanum. Rxb. (Jam.)
3. adj. Torpid, benumbed; fig. insensible, destitute of feeling. Lth. (Jam.), N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹

DIRSH, sb. Som. Dev. [doj.] The thrush, Turdus

Esom. Jennings Obs. Dial. w.Eng. (1825); W. & J. Gl. (1873); WAINSON Birds (1885) 3. w.Som. Dev. Moore Hist. Dev. SWAINSON Birds (1885) 3. (1829) I. 353.

DIRT, sb. and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Written durt Cum. ne. Lan. Also in forms dart Ess.; dort Nhb.; do't n.Lin. [dort, dot, Ess. dat.]

1. sb. In comp. (1) Dirt-bee, see -fly; (2) -bird, (a) the Arctic and Dishardson's sky. Storograms crepidatus: see Anjin.

1. sb. In comp. (1) Dirt-bee, see -fly; (2) -bird, (a) the Arctic gull, Richardson's skua, Stercorarius crepidatus; see Aulin; (b) the woodpecker, Grecinus viridus; (c) appl. to various species of birds that sing on the approach of wet weather; (3) -engine, a traction-engine employed in removing earth; (4) -fear, great or excessive fear; (5) -fly, the yellow fly that haunts dung-hills, Musca stercoraria; also used fig.; (6) -haste, extreme haste; (7) -house, a close-stool; a privy; (8) -owl, see -bird (c); (9) -pie, imitation of pies made by children out of clay or mud; also used fig.; (10) -weed, the plant Chenobodium album.

weed, the plant Chenopodium album.

(i) Bnff. Aul' Lucky Lowrie was aye on the leg, bizzing aboot like a dirt-bee, Gordon Chron. Keth (1880) 112. (2, a) N.I.¹ It follows flocks of sea-gulls, and chases these birds till they disgorge the contents of their stomachs, and the vomited matter the dirt bird eats. Dwn. Swainson Birds (1885) 210. Nhb.1 (b) m.Cy.

(Hall.) [From the constant iteration of its cry before rain. Swanison Birds (1885) 100.] (c) N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Several species of small birds are confounded under the not over-complimentary title of 'dirt-birds,' because they sing on the approach of rain, Brockie Legends, 136. [The dirt-bird (or dirt-owl) sings, We shall have rain, Ray Prov (1678) 80] (3) Wil. A locomotive, or 'dirt-engine,' to drag the trucks with the earth from the excavations, Jefferies Hdgrow. (1889) 68. (4) Abd. He trembled and, which was a tocken Of a dirt-fear, look'd dun as docken, Meston Poems (1723) 131. (5) n.Sc. Sometimes proverbially appl. to a young woman who. (5) n.Sc. Sometimes proverbially appl. to a young woman who, from pride, has long remained in a single state, and afterwards makes a low marriage. 'Ye're like the dirt-flee, that flees heigh a' makes a low marriage. 'Ye're like the dirt-flee, that flees heigh a' day, and fa's in a turd at even' (Jam.). (6) Sc. A coarse expression denoting the hurry occasioned by one's losing the power of retention (Jam.), In dirt-haste raise, daing down their tools, Linton Green, 7 (ib). (7) Sc. With twa auld stools and a dirt-house, Herd Coll Sings (1776) II. 143 (ib.). (8) [Ray Prov. (1678) 80.] (9) n.Lin. A person who has been much humiliated is said to have eaten dirt-pie. (10) Lin. (Hall.) e.An. An expressive name for what generally grows on dung-hills or other hears of dirt for what generally grows on dung-hills or other heaps of dirt.

Nrf., Suf. Holloway.

2. Fig. A term of contempt, appl. to persons or things

as the type of worthlessness.

Sc. 'Dirt defies the king,' spoken disdainfully to them that say they defy us, Kelly Prov. (1721) 87. Abd. That sour dirt o' wine's nae like gweed honest fusky, Alexander Am Flk. (1875) 239, ed. 1882. Rxb. Often used towards a troublesome child, or a troublesome person of any kind (Jam). I.Ma. And the lot of them snorin overhead, . . . and their tay in bed! . . . The dirts! Brown Doctor (1887) 186-7.

Hence Dirtrie, sb. a collective term expressive of contempt, denoting despicable, good-for-nothing persons.

Slk. (Jam.)

3. Loose earth or mould.

Oxf. 1 MS. add Hmp. 1 It has no reference to want of cleanliness. Som. I zet there in the durt, Letth Lemon Verbena (1895) 204; W. & J. Gl. (1873). w.Som. Ted-n zan fut vur mau urtur, ted-n noa urt bud duurt [It is not sand fit for mortar, it is nothing but earth]. Dree ur vaaw ur looud u duurt [Three or four loads of earth]. [Amer. The gardener fills his flower-pots with dirt, and of earth]. [Amer. The gardener fills his flower-pots with dirt, and in the West the word means that which is dug, whether earth, clay, gravel, or other substances, FARMER.]

Hence Dirten, adj. earthen, made of dirt.

w.Cy. (Hall.) Som. Jennings Obs. Dial w.Eng. (1825); W. & J. Gl (1873). n.Wil. The old cottages have often dirten floors' (G.E.D.); (E.H.G.)

4. Rain, snow, or sleet; 'dirty' or stormy weather.

Wxf.¹ 'Aar's dhurth a heighe,' there's dirt on high, i.e. an appearance of rain or snow in the sky. N Cy.¹ We'll have more dirt. Nhb.¹ n.Yks.² We're likely to have some dirt. Cor. We shall have a dirty night.—Dirt, sir, ain't the word for it; say 'offal,' Barine-Gould Gaverocks (1887) vi. [Amer. Dial. Notes (1896) I. 378.]

5. Mining term: inflammable gas which constitutes foulness; also rubbish mixed with coal.

Nhb. 1 Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL Coal Tr. Gl. (1849)

6. Salt-making term: unders and ashes left after fuel is consumed. Chs. 1

7. v. To soil, dirty; also, to befoul with excrement. Glo. Don't touch that, or you'll dirt your fingers. s.Oxf. Them as dirts it ought to be made clean it, Rosemary Chilterns (1895) 105. n.Wil. I've a wyshed my veet; how shull I dirt 'em' 2 Kite

105. n.Wil. I've a wyshed my veet; how shull I dirt 'em' kite Sng. Sol (c. 1860) v. 3. w.Som.¹ Tommy, mind you don't [duurt] your clean pinny Billy 've a-bin and [duurt] hissel Dev. He might just as well dirt that pinafore out, Reports Provinc. (1891). Hence (I) Dirten (-in), (a) pp. befouled, dirtied; also fig.; (b) ppl. adj. dirty, miry, filthy, foul; fig. mean, contemptible; (a) Dirtenly, adv. in a dirty manner; (3) Dirtfear'd or fleyd, ppl. adj. a coarse expression signifying excessive fear; (4) Dirtin-gab, sb. a person with a 'foul' mouth

mouth.

(1, a) Sc. 'You have dirten in your nest,' you have done an ill turn where you was last, Kelly Prov. (1721) 367. Cal. (b) Sc. Money is welcome in a dirten clout, Ramsay Prov. (1737). Bch. A dirten dirdum yebrago', Forbes Ulysses (1785) 34 Som.W.& J.Gl. (1873).

(2) Sc. I do full dirtenly, Kelly Prov. (1721) 400. (3) Sc. The Bishop of St. Andrews too... Was so dirt-fear'd, even for all Scotland wide, Hamilton Wallace (1722) 250 (Jam.). (4) Bwk. Oily-tongued, dirtin-gab, aye fu's' clashes, Henderson Pop. Rhymes (1856) 98.

DIRTY, adj. In gen. dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Written durty N Cy. Also in forms darty n.Lin. Ess.; datyn.Lin., dorty Nhb.; dottye.Yks., do'tyn.Lin. Ess¹; datyn.Lin.¹; dorty Nhb.¹; dottye.Yks.¹ do²tyn.Lin.¹

1. In comb. (1) Dirty Allan, the Arctic gull, Richardson's skua, Stercorarius crepidatus; see Aulin, Dirt-bird (a); (2) — coal, pure coal mixed with stones, shale, and other refuse; (3) — Dan'l, treacle; (4) — Dick, the plant Chenopodium album, and several other allied species, usually found growing on refuse and dung-heaps; (5) — drinker, a contemptuous term applied to one who drinks alone, and for the mere love of drinking; (6) — filling, in coalmining: loading the hutches or tubs with an excess of dirt in proportion to the quantity of coal; (7) -fingered, dishonest; (8) — fingers, an abusive term applied to one accused of dishonesty; (9) — gin, unwatered gin; (10) — gully, a butcher's untidy assistant in the slaughterhouse, (11) — Jack, (12) — John, see — Dick.

(1) Or.I. This bird is sometimes called the Allan, sometimes the Dirten-allan... They pursue and harass all the small gulls till

Oriten-allan... They pursue and harass all the small gulls till these disgorge or vomit; they then dexterously catch what is dropped ere it reach the water, NEILL Tour (1806) 20 (JAM, s. v. Scouti-aulin). e Sc. Swainson Burds (1885) 210 Lth. The species that persecute and pursues the lesser kinds, till they mute through fear, when it catches their excrement ere they reach the water: fear, when it catches their excrement ere they reach the water: the boatmen, on that account, styled it the dirty Aulin, PENNANT Tour (1769) 78 (Jam.). (2) Sc. The Lothian miners at Dalkeith have resolved to support those at Preston Grange in the dispute as to allowances for 'dirty' coal, People (Apr. 3, 1898) 9. [Gl. Lab. (1894)] (3) War.² (4) Chs.¹³ (5) Per. He's a dirty drinker, him (G W.) (6) [Gl. Lab. (1894).] (7) Lin.¹ He was dirty-fingered Dev. w. Tims.s (Apr. 9, 1886) 6. (8) Cor. To call a man 'dirty fingers,' is to accuse him of some foul or unjust deed, Hunr Pop Rom. w.Eng. (1865) 428, ed 1896. (9) Lon. (R.G.C.) (10) Cum.¹ (11) w.Chs. (12) Chs.¹³, w.Chs.

2. Of the weather: wet, stormy. See Dirt, sb. 4.
Sc. (A.W), N Cy. 1 Nhb. 1 'A dirty night' is a wet and 'clarty' condition of things n.Lin 1 We're hevin' straange do'ty weather this harvist. Cor. Went out boating in dirty weather, Baring-Gould Gaverocks (1887) vi.

3. Of land: infested with weeds.
Sc. (AW), w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> w.Som.<sup>1</sup> Dhik ee veerul-z tu duurtee tu zee ud aewt tu stan. Yue oa'n nuv ur git-n tlai n [That field is too foul (with weed) to seed out to stand.

A Mind with seed of the seed out to stand. 4. Mixed with something inferior.

w.Som.1 'That there zand ont do vor mortar, 'tis so dirty,' i. e.

w.Som. 1 That there zand ont do vor mortar, its so dirty, i. e. mixed with soil or mould.

5. Fig. Contemptible, paltry; mean, dishonest.

Ayr. Quoth I, for shame, ye dirty dame, Burns The Weary Pund.

Nhb. Hor, an hor dirty pride! e.Yks. It was a dotty thrick on him ti cheeat a poor widdă i that way, bud he's a dotty fella altegither.

n.Lin. To ax for anuther man's farm oher his heäd is as do'ty an extens a new mean der action as any man can do.

DIRTYING, vbl. sb. Not. [dēti-in.] The wearing of

clothes from one washing to another.

s.Not. Your old shirt 'll last another dirtying (J.P.K.).

DISABIL, see Dishabille.

DISABLEBODIED, adj. Yks. Lin. Not able-bodied, not strong or active.

w Yks. (J.W.) Lin. I'm a disablebodied man, and can't addle owt

(R.E.C.)

DISABUSE, v. and sb. Sc. Written disabeeze Abd (Jam.) 1. v. To abuse, misuse. Sc., Abd (Jam.); Cai.¹; Abd. (G.W.) 2. To mar, spoil. Abd. (Jam.) 3. sb. Disturbance. (ib.),
DISACCORD, v. Wor. [disəkā'd.] To disagree,

w.Wor<sup>1</sup> Jack Rice and me disaccarded comin' down from school. [But she did disaccord, Ne could her liking to his love

apply, Spenser F. Q. (1596) vi. iii. 7.]

DISACTLY, adv. Lan. Wor. Hrf. Also in form desackly Lan. Hrf.<sup>2</sup>; dissackly Wor. [disa·k(t)li.] Exactly. Lan. I leet disactly oth soo, Tim Bobbin View Dial. (1740) 16; Aw connah sey desackly, Scholes Tim Gamwatile (1857) 40. w.Wor. E dunna kneow disackly, sur, S. Beauchamp Grantley Grange (1874) II. 47. Hrf<sup>2</sup>

DISANFRENLY, adj. Oxf.<sup>1</sup> [di·sənfrenli.] Unfriendly

friendly.

[Dis-+unfriendly.]

DISANNUL, v. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Stf. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Hnt. e.An. 1. To abolish, destroy, do away with, remove.

Nhb.¹ n Lin¹ It's o'must time them geraaniums was disannulled, an'spring-things setten e' them sooth beds Rut.¹ Lei.¹ Mr B—disannulled the pigsty. Nhp¹ The cottage is such a tumbledown place that it is going to be disannulled. eAn.¹ Pray now, don't disannul the primrose roots. Suf. That fence was disannulled some by hack, eAn. Dy. Trucs (1802): To disannul a fence some bit back, e.An. Dy Times (1892); To disannul a fence-to do away with it altogether (C.G B)

2. To disarrange, inconvenience, interfere with, injure. N.Cy. I never disannulled thy cow. Nhb I Still in common use Cum. He cum up til us, en twotally disannul t us, Sullivan Cum. Cum. He cum up til us, en twotally disannul tus, Sullivan Cum. and Wm (1857) 90. w Yks Doant begin o me, ah neer disannul'd theh, Banks Wkfld. Wds. (1865) s Stf. I con meuve my sate wi'out disannuln' yer, Pinnock Blk Cy Ann. (1895) sw Lin. The house is all disannulled. War. I cannot work with these children running about—they disannul me so. You may stand by the ironing table—you won't disannul me. Shr Yo' can come in, yo' Xxnna disannul the laddes. Shr 2. Fes. (H H M) yo' ŏŏnna disannul the ladies, Shr.<sup>2</sup> Ess. (H.H.M.)

3. To dispossess, do out of.

Nhp.1 If a tenant considered himself secure in his farm, he would say, he was 'sure his landlord would not disannul him.' offering a poor woman her chail, she replied, 'Pray, Ma'm, don't let me disannul you of your seat.' War. They tried to disannul her of what her'd got (J.B). w.Wor. The parish 'as disannulled me uv my paay [pay], but this little ouse is my own, thay conna disannul me o' that. s.Wor.\(^1\) Shr.\(^1\)E thought to end is days theer, but this new lan'lord's disannulled 'im altogether. Hrf\(^2\) They tried to disannul her of what she'd got. Glo.\(^1\)2, Hnt. (T.P.F.) 4. To countermand; refute.

Suf. Tell them to disannul the carriage, e. An Dy Times (1892);

(CT); (CG.B.)

5. To forbid, hinder; to refuse.
n.Lin. I disannulled him fra doin' on it. Ess. He suggested himself to - (a young woman), but she disannulled him (W.W S.).

DISASTER, v. and sb. Sc. [diza:stər.] injure seriously. Fif. Somewere, cuff'd and much disaster'd, found, TENNANT Anster

(1812) 64, ed. 1871. **2.** To disgust.

Bnff.<sup>1</sup> That disastert 'im at it. 3. sb. Disgust.

2b. He's tehn a disaster at it, for as fain's he wiz o' it at first. DISBEHAVE, v. Yks. Cor. To misbehave, behave

badly.
w.Yks. (J.W.) w.Cor. My own brother would never disbehave to me as you have done (M A.C.).

This bilaikd. Disliked,

DISBELIKED, ppl. adj. War. [di'sbilaikd.] Disliked,

unpopular.

War. Aye, he'sverymuch disbeliked, N. & Q. (1885) 6th S. xi. 46.

DISBURST, v. Rut. Hrf. e.An. Written disbost, disboast Rut [disbē'st.] To disburse.

Rut. Hrf. I have disbursted all the money as was gathered into

sixpence. e.An.1

Hence Disbostment, sb. disbursement. Rut.1

DISBUST, sb. Lth. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] An uproar, a broil.

spondents.] An uproar, a broil.

DISCHARGE, v and sb. Sc. Irel. Yks. Not. Lin. Lei.

War. Oxf. [distjā dg, Sc. distjerdg, Yks. distjerdg.]

1. v. To forbid, prohibit, charge not to do.

Sc. 'All persons are hereby prohibited and discharged from throwing rubbish, &c.' Almost as commonly used by parents in commanding their children, as by magistrates in regulating matters commanding their children, as by magistrates in regulating matters of police, Monthly Mag (1800) I. 322. Sig. The King... discharged the taking down of a parpan [partition] wall in the Great Kirk, Bruce Sermons (c. 1631) 80, ed. 1843. Wgt. They would pass an act discharging all drinking in ale-houses after ten of the clock at night, Fraser Wigtown (1877) 112 Uls N. & Q. (1874) 5th S. 1 245. w. Yks. I discharged him thro' [from] going (C.C.R.). Not. In Lin. Noo, mind, my lass, you're discharged fra readin' them Famla' Heralds ony moore. sw.Lin. He discharged him from going on his land. Lei. War Soxf. Now, mind, Jack Rumbold, I discharges you, N & Q. (1883) 6th S. vii. 248

2. sb. A notice to quit; a dismissal.

s.Not. The agent sent him a discharge a Monday. If the landlord won't do anything to the roof, I shall send him a discharge.

lord won't do anything to the roof, I shall send him a discharge. Jack's got his discharge, and 'e won't easy find another as good place (J.P.K.). n Lin. 1 [1. This parleament lykwyse discharges al man the futball, Dalrymple Leslie's Hist. Scotl. (1596) II. 89; To

discharge, mhibere, Levins Manip. (1570).]

DISCHARGERS, sb. pl. w.Yks. [distfeedgaz] The small sloping beams under the sign-trees in a roof, to strengthen and support the collar-beam. (J.J.B.)

DISCIPLE, sb. Irel. A familiar term equiv. to 'fellow,'

'chap.'

s Ir. Any one 'id be a fool to go arguefy with that crooked owld disciple there, Lover Leg (1848) II. 357.

DISCOMFISH, v. Sc. [diskv:mfi].] To defeat, over-

throw.

Ayr. He taks him a fung i' the ribs and a stot on the nose, and discomfishes him in ae ack, Service Notandums (1890) 73 e Lth. But a' this great fell airt accomplish'd Was e'en made little or discomfish'd, Mucklebackit Rur Rhymes (1885) 40. Dmf. (Jam.) [Cp older Sc. discumfist, pp. defeated. Ane that has discumfyst ws all, Wallace (1488) 1. 429. Fr. desconfire, to

defeat (Čotgr).]

DISCOMFIT, v. Cal., Bnff. [diskemfit.] To put to

inconvenience.

DISCOMFRONTLE, v. Obs. Nhp 1 e.An. 1 Nrf. 1 To

disarrange, discompose.

DISCOMFUFFLE, v. N.I <sup>1</sup>
correspondents.] To incommode.

DISCONSOLATORY, adj. So [Not known to our

Sc. Disheartening, saddening

Ayr. Disconsolatory as it was to hear of such treatment of a gospel minister, Galt Gilhaise (1823) xxi
DISCONVENIENCE, sb. and v. Sc. 1. sb. An in-

convenience. Sc. It wad just be a disconvenience to him, Ferrier Inheritance,

Cai 1, Abd. (JAM)

2. v. To inconvenience, be put to discomfort.

Call, Abd. (JAM.)

Gall. Silver Sand had no cloak or plaid whatsomever; yet he did not appear in the least disconvenienced,

CROCKETT Raiders (1894) xvin.

DISCONVENIENT, adj. Abd. (JAM.) Inconvenient.

DISCOOSE, DISCOOUS, see Discourse.

DISCORDEDEN, v. Shr. [diskodidən.] Preterite

the of discord to disagree.

pl of discord, to disagree.

shr.¹ Well, I met a bin ŏŏth 'im now, on'y we discordeden a bit DISCOURSE, sb. and v. Sc. Irel. Lin. I.W. Som. Dev. Also written discoorse N.I.¹; discoose w.Som.¹ nw.Dev.¹; discoous I.W.¹ [diskurs, w Cy. diskæ's, diskū's.] 1. sb. Talk, conversation.

Ayr. And still his discourse was Concerning his charge, Burn's Boar Thombon was I'm¹ She didn't think a deal on his discourse.

Poor Thresher. sw.Lin. She didn't think a deal on his discourse. Whenever you talk to him, he always brings out some good discourse. Dev. All the discourse is what Mr. --have done, Reports Provinc. (1887) 6.

Hence Discoursy, adj. conversable. Abd. (JAM.)

2. Bad language, obscenity, swearing.

sw Lin. His discourse was not fit to be heard. w.Som. Of all the discoose [deeskeo s, deeskue's] ever I yurd in my life, that there beat everything. Dev. A farmer, speaking of the gross and abusive language of a well-known female character, said, 'I never didn year no such discoose vrom nobody's I've a-yeard vrom her,'

Reports Provinc. (1889). nw.Dev.\(^1\) Rare.

3. v. To talk to, hold conversation with.

Ir. He's proud to discoorse wi' her, Paddiana (ed. 1848) I. 97,

She was out wid the childer, discoorsin' to Terence Kilfoyle,

Barlow Lisconnel (1895) 27. N.I.\(^1\) Come here till I discoorse you.

[1. Sweeter thy discourse is to my ear Than fruits of palm-tree, Milton P. L. (1667) VIII. 211.]

DISCOVER, v. Sc. Yks. [diske ver, Yks. diske ve(r).]

1. Obs. To uncover.

Sc. The soldiers, who at first kept on their hats, but afterwards, ere he had done [praying], discovered, Thomson Cloud of Witnesses (1714) 411, ed 1871

2. To reveal, make known.

Ayr. Then let the sudden bursting sigh The heart-felt pang discover. Burns To Mary, st. 3. w.Yks. Country people are invariably shy of discovering their difficulties to strangers, FLETCHER Wapentake (1895) 21.

Hence Discovery, sb. a revelation.

w.Yks. The question was put to him if his agitation arose from

any discovery he had to make and with the weight of which his

conscience was oppressed, Peel Luddites (1870) 147.
[1. His heed he shal not discouer, Wyclif (1382) Lev. XXI. 10. 2. Thou ... eek discoverest that thou sholdest hyde, Chaucer C. T. G. 696.]

DISCREET, adj. Sc. [diskrīt.] Civil, courteous,

obliging.

Cai. Per Since you are wealthy, frank, and so discreet, Come, let's strike hands, the bargain is complete, Nicol Poems (1766) 75 Fif. The auld gudeman...flings a shillin' in herlap, For bein' sae discreet, Douglas Poems (1806) 135. s.Sc. Kind, hamely, social, frank, discreet, Sic douce, leal folk I ne'er did meet, Watson Bards (1859) 10. Rnf. To shew they were discreet, Wi' bonnets aff, in mony a raw, [They] Stood standing on the street, Webster Rhymes (1835) 38 Ayr. He's a fine man, and his leddy a most discreet woman, Galt Sir A. Wyhe (1822) xvii. Lik. He's clever an' discreet, Watson Poems (1853) 16. Edb I might ha'e written lang ere now, An' that wa'd been discreeter, Forbes Poems (1812) Dmf. Of his servants that are there, They discreet and prudent are, Hawkins Poems (1841) V. 37 Gall. Few o' my frien's like you I find, That's sae discreet, Lauderdale Poems (1796) 17

Hence (1) Discreetly, adv. politely, courteously; (2) Discreetness, (3) Discretion, sb. politeness, courtesy, civility; hospitality.

(1) Sc. We'll deal most discreetly and reverently with you,

PITCAIRN Assembly (1766) 66 Fif. The browster-wife discreetly Gies them the muckle room, Douglas Poems (1806) 131. Lth. 'Fye! gudeman!' cried ane discreetly, 'Taunt na poortith at our door,' MacNell Poet, Wks (1801) 149 (2) Gall. The Southion in a' his politeness, His airs and his grandeur may shine, Our hills boast o' mair true discreetness, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1828) 173, ed. 1897 (3) Sc Paris was abhoried for his ingratitude to a hills boast o' mair true discreeniess, reconsist a control of 173, ed. 1897 (3) Sc Paris was abhoried for his ingratitude to a king who had behaved to him with the utmost discretion, Sconcisins (1787) 117. Ayr. Nothing could be better than the discretion with which I was received, Galt Ann. Parish (1821) xiv. Peb. I think it wad scarce be discretion For goats to assemble wi' sheep, Affleck Poet. Wks (1836) 51.

AFFIECK Foet. Wiss (1836) 51.

DISCRYVE, see Descrive.
DISDOING, adj. Cld. (Jam.) Not thriving.
DISEASE, sb. w.Som. [disēz] Annoyance, discomfort, inconvenience, unpleasantness.

Inviting an elderly woman to accept a lift on the road, she said, thanke sir sure! I have I show the no Ideacount to accept a lift on the road. 'Thankee, sir, sure' I hope I shan't be no [deesarz] to ee.' Obs. as a v in the dialect.

[Som lesinge turneth to the ese or profit of o man, and to disese and damage of another man, Chaucer C.T. I.

DISEASED, pp. Chs. [dizīzd.] Deceased.

No Assize passes without some witness talking about diseased.

DISEIRISH, see Disherys.

DISEIRISH, see Disherys.

DISFORMED, adj. Abd. (Jam.) Deformed.

[Disforme, disformed, Percivall Sp. Dict (1591)]

DISGENERATE, v. Cum. (E.W.P.) e.Yks. Also in form disginerate e.Yks. To degenerate.

DISGEST, v. and sb. In gen. dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Written disjest e.Yks. Also in forms disgeest Sc.; disghist e.Yks.; disgist N.I.; disjeest Abd. [disdge'st, disdgi'st, disdgi'st.] 1. v. To digest.

Sc. (Jam.) Abd. Ye canna expeck the baint's stammackie to be able to disjeest the like o' that, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) viii. s.Sc. (A.W), N.I., N.Cy. Nhb Still common. Cum., e.Yks. w.Yks. N. & Q. (1854) 1st S. x. 400; w.Yks., e Lan., Chs., Yo seen, mester, o' ve getten sich a poor insoide, I can disgest nothin bu' frizzled ham. s.Chs., Disjest Not , n.Lin., sw.Lin., Rut., I can't eat, not so as to disgest them. Lei., Nhp., se.Wor., Shr., I'm a sight better than I wuz; yarb-tay did me most good of Rut. 1 can't eat, not so as to disgest them. Let., http://se.woi.-Shr. 1 I'm a sight better than I wuz; yarb-tay did me most good of anythin. I could aumust disgest a pimple-stwun. Hrf., Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.Suf. (F.H.), Sur. 1 w.Som. I baint able vor to disgest [des.jas.] my mate. Thick there piece o' beef ate tough, I count he ont disgesty very well.

Hence (1) Disgester, (2) Disgestion, sb. digestion,

(1) Ayr. Naething cam wrang to his disgeester frae tatties an' dab to a cogue fu' o' brose, Service Dr. Duguid (ed. 1887) 281. s. Wor. The Doctor'e says to me, 'I'll tell you what it is, you wants a new disgestur' (H.K.). (a) Nhb. He hes a bad disgestin. Still common. Chs. 1, s. Chs. 1 sw. Lin. 1 Doctor says it's bad disgestion. Rut. 1 w. Som. 1 Dhu dauktur zaes aew ur deesjas chn. z tuur ubl wark-uur kaa'n dees-jas ur vut lz [The doctor says her digestion is very weak-she cannot digest her food].

2. sb Digestion.

Sc. (Jam) s.Sc. Common. 'A bad disgeest' is a bad digestion (A W.

[1. To disgest or digest what one eats, ROBERTSON Phras. (1693) ]

DISGRUNTLED, pp. Lan. War. Glo. Lon. Slang. Amer. [disgruntld, disgrentld.] Displeased, irritated, annoyed, discomposed.

Lan. It wur summot o' this sort ot disgruntl't this nue trump't up Allixandur, Wilson Plebeian Pol. (1796) 68, ed 1801. n.War He was confoundedly disgruntled. The news disgruntled him (W B T.) Glo. Gl. (1851); Glo¹ Lon Pegge Ankdotes (1803) 57, ed 1844; ib. Obs., note Slang. Lev Balatronicum (1811). [Amer. N. & Q (1887) 7th S. 111 25; FARMER]

DISGUISED, adj. Obs.? Irel. Nhb. Stf. Ken. Slang Tipsy, intoxicated, half-drunk. Lan. It wur summot o' this sort ot disgruntl't this nue trump't

Tipsy, intoxicated, half-drunk.

w.Ir. You don't know me . . . bekase I'm disguised, Lover Leg
(1848) I. 13. Nhb. 1 Obs. (1741, May 1st, James Porteous Senr disguised with liquor, Keelman's Hospital Bks. Stf. Monthly Mag (1816)
I 494. Ken 1 I'd raather not say as he was exactly drunk, but he seemed as though he was jes' a little bit disguised. Slang Lex
Balatronicum (1811). [Ray Prov. (1678) 87.]

DISH, sb. and v.1 Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.
[dif.] 1. sb. In comb (1) Dish-bink, a rack in which dishes and plates are placed; (2) -browed, having a brow flat or hollow like a dish; (3) -clout, (a) a dish-cloth, kitchen-cloth; (b) to clean with a cloth; (4) -clout sindings, watery soup, kitchen rinsings; (5) -cradle or sindings, watery soup, kitchen rinsings; (5) cradle or credle, see bink; (6) dash, see wash; (7) faced, hollow or flat-faced; (8) fair, a fair held in Mickle Gate, York, on St Luke's Day, for small wares of all kinds; York, on St Luke's Day, for small wares of all kinds; see below; (9) kettle, a large open iron pot, suspended over the fire, and used to wash up kitchen utensils, &c.; (10) ladle, a tadpole; (11) lick, see -wash; (12) -man, one who hawks or goes about selling crockery; (13) -meat, spoon-meat; (14) wash, the pied or water wagtail, Motacilla lugubris; (15) -washer, (a) see -wash; (b) the yellow wagtail, Motacilla flava; (16) -water, (a) see -wash; (b) in phr. as flat as arsh-water, insipid, tasteless.

(1) n Yks.<sup>2</sup>, n Lin.<sup>1</sup> (2) Sc Red hair'd, dish-brow'd, Bladder lipped, meikle mow'd. Pennecuick *Tinklarian* (ed 1810) 6. (3, a) Sc. Mrs. Dods threatened to pin the dishclout to his tail, Scott St Ronan (1824) xvii Ayr. He cam up to me wi' a face like a dishcloot, and crying oot in terror, Service Dr. Dugud (ed 1887) 246. Dur. w.Yks. Dish-claots an' map-claots block up ivvery nook an' corner, Hartley Ditt. (1868) 125, (R.H R.); w.Yks. 2 Lan. Brierley Fraichingtons (1868) v. Chs.¹, s Chs.¹ Der. Bean't it a dish clout? Ward David Grieve (1892) I iv. n.Lin.¹ 'Go thy waays or I'll pin a dish-cloot to thy tail' is not unfrequently said to men and boys who interfere in the kitchen, w Som! Master Harry, you can't keep on comin out here in the kitchen, makin up such work, else you'll vind the dishclout a-pinned on to your back one o' these days. Dev. Zo limp's a dish-clout, Hewert Peas. Sp. (1892) II; Dev.3, Cor.2 (b) Lon. For 'rubbing up' the cabs on the stand these bucks generally get 6d in the season, and for this they are expected to dishclout the whole of the panels, clean the glasses, [&c], Mayhew Lond. Labour (1851) III. 353, ed. 1861 (4) n.Yks.2 (5) n.Cy. Commonly made like a cube, sometimes like a parallelipipedon, Grose (1790); Kfinnett Par. Antiq. (1695). Cum. Ray (1691); (K.) (6) Gio (J.S.F.S.), Som. (F.A.A) (7) Sc. Applied both to man and beast (Jam.). N Cy.1, Nhb 1, Cum. (8) Yks. It is commonly called Dishfair from the great quantity of wooden dishes, ladles, &c., brought to it, Drake's Eboracum 218, in Brand Pop. Antiq. (ed. 1813) II 323. (9) w Som. It is used to warm the skim milk before turning to cheese, but generally it serves the purpose of the modern washing copper, or furnace, as such work, else you'll vind the dishclout a-pinned on to your back warm the purpose of the modern washing copper, or furnace, as we call it in the West Man urz' wai, uur wuz u-bau'ind een u tuur u-eep, un u breed aup'-m dhu dee sh-kút'l [Manners! why she was born in a turf-heap, and bred up in the dish-kettle]. It is always spoken of as the dish-kettle, like the oven—there being never more than one in a household. Dev. And the big dishkettle what Avice had just hitched up tipped over into the turves, O'NEILI *Idyls* (1892) 26 (10) e.An.<sup>1</sup>; e.An.<sup>2</sup> From its shape. (11) w Cor. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 44. (12) Ayr. 'This is no' fair to Micky Droozles, the dishman, ava—the body mann leeve, ye ken:' and I dung doon a dizzen or twa of her plaistered bowls and plates,

Service Dr. Dugud (ed. 1887) 162. (13) nw.Der.<sup>1</sup> Ken. Ray (1691), Grose (1790), Ken.<sup>12</sup> (14) Som. W & J. Gl (1873). Dev., Cor. Monthly Mag. (1810) I 434. (15, a) w.Yks Swainson Birds (1885) 44 Lin. (E.P.), n.Lin.<sup>1</sup>, Nhp.<sup>1</sup>, War.<sup>3</sup> w.Wor. Berrow's Jin. (Mar. 3, 1888). Shr. Swainson ib, Shr.<sup>1</sup> Oxf. Swainson ib Brks. (M.J.B.), (W.H.E.), Brks.<sup>1</sup> Bck Swainson ib. Hrt. (H.G.) Ken.<sup>1</sup> Gen called 'Peggy Dishwasher' Sus.<sup>1</sup> Hmp. (W.H.E.), Hmp <sup>1</sup> Also called 'Molly dish-washer' I.W.<sup>1</sup> Wil. Show Gl. (1862). Thur N. Brids. (1862). (1862). Thur N. Brids. (1862). (1862). Thur N. Brids. (1862). (1862). (1862). (1862). Hmp. (W.H.E.), Hmp 'Also called 'Molly dish-washer.' I.W.¹ Wil. Slow Gl. (1892); Thurn Birds (1870' 24, Wil¹ n.Wil. Commonly applied here to the ordinary pied wagtail. The yellow wagtail is commonly called 'wagtail' (E.H.G. Dor. Barnes Gl. (1863) Som. The pied wagtail or dish-washer remains with us all the year, Compton Sketches (1882) 115 w.Som¹ Dev. We call them dish-washers about here. There is an old saying 'a woman's tongue goes like a dish-washer's tail, 'Reports Provinc (1884) 16; A pretty little fallow. little fellow. . . constantly wagging his fan-tail of black and grey feathers over the old stones; an action which has procured for him the name of the dish-washer, Bray Desc. Tamar and Tavy (1836) the name of the dish-washer, BRAY Desc. I amar and Tavy (1830) I. 319; Dev.¹ s Dev. Fox Kungsbridge (1874). s.Dev., e Cor. (Miss D) Cor.¹2³ (b) Wil Inn Wil. given to the yellow wagtail only; in other parts of the county, to both descriptions of wagtail, BRITTON Beauties (1825), Wil.¹ (16, a) Ken², Sur.¹ Dev. Moore Hist. Dev. (1829) I. 353. (b) s.Lin. Tek this stuff awaa': it's as flat as dish-watter (T H. R.).

2. Phr. (1) dish and spoon, everything, the whole lot; (2)

a dish of tongues, a scolding.

(1) n.Yks. Yo's see he cudn't pay t'rent. sea tha' selled him up dish an' spewn, he's nowt left b't cleeas ov his back (WH) Chs. (2) Sus. He'll get a middlin' dish of tongues when his mistus

comes to hear an't

comes to hear an't

3. A cup, gen. in phr. a dish of tea.

Sc. Wad ye just step in by to our house, and tak a dish o' tea? Scott Waverley (1814) lxin; I drank only two dish of tea, Monthly Mag. (1800) I. 238. Frf. We were sitting cowed in the manse parlour drinking a dish of tea, BARRIE Thrums (1889) xiv. Lakel. Pennth Obs. (Dec. 28, 1897). Wm. (BK), eYks. wYks. (RH.H); w.Yks. A dish of tea or coffee. Der. 2 nw.Der. 1 Dish of tea,' the meal itself Nhp. 1 Oxf 1 Doo ee kuum in un av u dish u tai wi us [Do ee come in an'av a dish o'tay wi' us Taks 1 mus'av ma awld dooman to gie La dish o'tay avoor I do's Brks. I mus' ax my awld dooman to gie I a dish o' tay avoor I do's any moor work. Wil. (G E D.); (E.H.G.) Dor. I think a good strong dish of tea, Wi thy zic stomic wull agree, Ellogue (1862) 2. Som. Distant relatives in twos and threes came strolling over the hill to drink a 'dish of tay,' RAYMOND Tryphena (1895) 35 w.Som. Two sizes of brown cups or mugs with handles, made of cloam or coarse earthenware, are always called 'u acupmee dee sh' or 'u pan ee dee sh,' halfpenny or penny dish. These vessels are always sold at these prices, they hold about a pint and quart respectively. So also we always say 'u dee sh u tay' for a cup of tea. Dev. Farmer Bulter dropped in to take a dish of tea, O'NEILL Idyls (1892) 106. Cor To ax wann th' other to have a dish tay, Jimmy Trebilcock (1863) 6, Cor. 1

4. Twenty-four ounces of butter.

Chs. Butter is made up for sale in lumps that have the term dishes Cns. Butter is made up for sale in lumps that have the term dishes applied to them, the weight of a dish is rilb. or 2402, Marshall Review (1818) II. 43; Chs. In most parts of Chs butter is made up for sale in lumps, that have the name of dishes applied them, Holland View Agric (1808) 261; Chs. s. Chs. Butter is sold by the dish at Nantwich and other places in s.Chs. Throughout nearly the whole of s.Chs it is the only form in which butter is sold. Shr. In use at Whitchurch till within the last seven years, Darlington Flk-Sp. (1887).

5. A miner's measure for ore; the toll or rent paid to the owner of a mine.

Der. The Barghmaster's fee, which is one dish for one meer of the ground, Manlove Lead Mines (1653) 52, A bowl or trough provided by the barmaster, under a penalty of forty pence for each default; it is usually made of wood ... The dish is about 28 ins. long, about 4 ins. deep, and 6 ins. wide, and by it all miners measure their ore, ib. Gl; A measure containing 15 pints Winchester measure, Mawe Mineralogy (1802). Cor. The 'lords' share (26) eighteenth) of the ore raised, O'Donoghue St. Knighton's (1864) Gl.; Cor. Now paid in money, formerly in kind, when every fifteenth or twentieth dish was put by for him; Cor. A gallon of

6. The length or portion of an underground engine plane nearest to the pit bottom, upon which the empty set stands before being drawn in-bye. Nhb.1

7. The bottom of a cider-press, on which the cheese is put up. w.Som.1

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8. The angle at which spokes are fixed in the nave of

Chs 1 A wheel in which the circumference stands out much beyond the centre is said to have a good deal of dish-a flat wheel, very little dish

A hollow, dent.

Lakel. He supt oot o' t'dish ov his hand, Penrith Obs. (Dec. 28, 1897). Wm. T'bucket hed a gurt dish o' yah side on't (B.K.).

10. v. With out: to help, serve a dish, &c. Per\_Dish out the kail (G.W.).

11. To hollow out, to make concave.

Sc. The spokes of a wheel are said to be 'dished,' when made to he towards the axis, not horizontally, but obliquely (JAM.). Lth. Formerly the wheel was much dished, from a mistaken principle, Agric Surv. (ib.) Wm. Dish a bit oot a't'middle o' that clog an' mak a troff on't (BK). w.Yks. 1' Mind to dish t'wheels out,' to make the outer rim overhang the spokes. Chs. 1 Wheels were very much dished, i.e. hollowed, in those days, and the arms required a downward bend to allow the spokes at the lower side of the wheel to stand perpendicularly to the ground. The arms are always made of iron now, and wheels are not so much dished (s v. Cart). Shr.2 A term used by wheelwrights and coopers. w Som.1 The went o' the mill's too big; he idn holler 'nough-you mus' dish-n out a good bit. [The wheels, which are of the usual height, 4ft. 6 ins, are of the dished construction, Stephens Farm Bk. (ed. 1849) I 428]

Hence (1) Dishing, adj. hollow, concave; (2) Dish-late,

adj. having the spokes of a wheel inclined to the front, so that the face of the wheel is more or less concave; (3) plates, sb. pl. plates or rails 'dished' or hollowed to

receive the fore-wheels of a tub, to facilitate the 'teeming,'
(1) Bdf Applied to wheels of which the spokes turn outwards, (1) Bdf Applied to wheels of which the spokes turn outwards, making the middle hollow, something like a dish, Batchelor Anal. Eng Lang. (1809) 131. w.Som.\(^1\) Sometimes applied to cart-wheels. Dev. A large adze . . . somewhat hollow or dishing, Marshall Rur. Econ. (1796) I. 141. (2) w.Som.\(^1\) These are either [au prait] or [dee-sh-lae ut]. In the former the spokes are placed perpendicularly to the axis; in the latter they are inclined towards the front of the wheel, so that the periphery shall be even with the 'nose' of the axle. This construction is technically expressed by 'dish-late.' nw.Dev.\(^1\) (3) Nhb.\(^1\) Nhb., Dur. Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl. (1888). Gl. (1888).

12. Of a horse: to throw out the fore-feet in running.

Hence Dishing, ppl. adj splaying, spreading out the feet.
Gall. A dishing horse is one which, in running, spreads out its fore-legs widely, with a splaying motion right and left, instead of placing them straight down (A.W.).

fore-legs widely, with a splaying motion right and left, instead of placing them straight down (A.W.).

13. To overcome, get the better of, cheat, ruin, outwit; to 'do for.' In gen. slang use.

Sc. I'm completely dish'd wi' that journey (Jam). Fif. On the hustings far and near Ormelie has dish'd thy Tories, Sands Poems (1833) 204. Lakel. Penrith Obs. (Dec 28, 1897). Cum. Thur railrwoad chaps disht beaath them an oa t'tinklai taistrels, Sandisson Joe Scoap (1881) 6 Wm. He's bin swappen' nags wi t'potters an' gitten geyly weel dish't, Ah guess (B.K.). n.Yks. Yon chap's disht up (W.H.). e.Yks.¹ MS. add. w.Yks. His creditors clean dished him up; they didn't leeave him a stick i' t'hahse. He's dished up, fork, an' spooin, an' t'lot (Æ.B.); w.Yks.¹ Chs. I've dish'd the Whigs, Sheaf (1879) I. 265. n.Lin.¹ Nhp.¹ He dished me out of it. war.³ Brks.¹ A dished I out o' all the money as I had. Oxf.¹ M.S. add. Nrf. They dished him out of his horse, money, &c. (W.W.S.) e.Suf. (F.H.) Dev. An' tho upan Churchtownd I thort, . . . I ded ur i'll be dish'd, Daniel Bride of Scio (1842) 184. Cor.¹ To be suddenly downcast or dismayed. Colloq. Mr. Cleveland dished them [the Republicans] with retaliation, Sat. Review (1888) 512, col 2. Slang. If you 'go it' too fast, You'll 'be dished,' Barham Ingoldsby (ed. 1864) Lay of St. Cuthbert. Hence (I) Dished, pp. fuddled, overcome with fatigue or drink; (2) Dishins, sb. a beating, drubbing.

(1) Nhb.¹ Every drouthy croney there Was dish'd and duin up neatly, Wilson Othm' o' Dicky's Wag (1826) st. 68. (2) Sik.(Jam.) DISH, v.² Sc. To push violently, or butt with the horns. Ayr. They hae horns on their heads to dish the like o' me, and hooves to head upon us when doon, Galt Sir A. Wylie (1822) ix.

Ayr. They hae horns on their heads to dish the like o' me, and hooves to head upon us when doon, GALT Sir A. Wylie (1822) ix. Rnf., Lnk. (JAM

Hence Dishing, ppl. adj. Of a cow, &c.: butting, pushing with the head.

Rnf., Lnk A dishing cow (Jam.).

DISH, v. Sc. To rain heavily, pour with rain.

Per. It's dishin' on. It dished on a day yesterday, an it's

dishin' on yet (G W.). Ayr. (J F.) Rn° Right wat we trudg d the glens alang, The rain in pailfu's dishin', Picken Poems (1813)

DISHABILLE, sb. Sc. Yks. Chs Not. Lin. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Wil. Dor. Som. Written deshabille Lin.; disabil Sc. Ken.; disabilles Oxf.; dishabil(1 Chs 1 s.War 1 Sur. 1 Sus.; dishable w.Som. 1; disabil Bck. Bdf.; dishbill Sur. 1; dishbille Ken. (Hall.) [disabil, disabil] 1. Disorder, untidiness, tata of confusion Also year and a suficient of confusion Also years and a suficient of confusion and 
state of confusion. Also used as adj.

Rnf. A lonely lass in disabil, Sitting upon a stair, McGilvray

Poems (ed. 1862) 120. Lnk. He was seen Sittin' in waefu' dis-Poems (ed. 1802) 120. Lnk. He was seen Sittin' in waetu' dishabille, Watson Poems (1853) 11. Chs.¹ Yo mun éxcuse me bein' dishabil. War. Leanungton Courier (Mar. 6, 1897). s.War.¹, Oxf¹ Oxf., Bck., Bdf. Not only is a person in tatters said to be 'in a poor dissabil,' but the mother of a family is sorry you should 'find her cottage in such a dissabil,' if everything in it is turned topsy-turvy. An old man discovered drunk in a ditch thinks it 'a very bad job' that you should have caught him 'in such a dissabil' (J W.B.). that you should have caught nim in such a dissable (J. v. ...). Ken. Dear heart alive! I never expected for to see you, sir! I'm all in a disabil. Sur. (T.S.C.); Sur. The churchyard ah't tended to as it were in Mr — 's time, it's all in disabill now Sus. (C.D.); Sus. 1 My house is not fit for you to come in, for we're all of a dishabill.

Hence Deshabbily, adj. shabby. Suf. He looked very deshabbly (C.G.B.); e.An. Dy. Times

2. Working dress, a labourer's clothes. Gen. in pl. w.Yks. (W.F.S.) s.Not. Excuse me being in my dishabell. She coomed out in 'er dissabil (J.P.K.). Lin. Common term, as 'I was just in my deshabilles.' Oh, she was in safe enough, but she was in her deshabilles (R.E.C.). s.Wor.<sup>1</sup> Hrf. Her was in her dishabills (W.W.S.). Glo. (AB) Oxf.<sup>1</sup> I sets yer in my dis'abilles aglovin' from one day's ind til another (s.v. Yethful). e.An.<sup>1</sup>, Sus. (M.B.-S.) Wil.<sup>1</sup> Not used in its ordinary sense of undress or needligent costume, but a common excuse for not appearing at church negligent costume, but a common excuse for not appearing at church is that a man has nothing but his dishabille to wear. s.Wil. Used at Deverill (G E.D.). Dor. (C.W) w Som. Very common among farmers' wives and peasant women. Haun aay wain tu voa r doo'ur, dhae ur wuz Mus'us tu paa sneej, un aay wuz au'l een mee dee shublz eens aay-d u-bun u-wau rsheen [When I went to the front-door, there was mistress of the parsonage, and I was in my working dress, just as I had been washing]. A woman at her wash-tub would be nearly sure to say to a lady who called upon

her, 'Plaise t'excuse me, mum, for I be all in my dishables.'
[1. Lit. E. in dishabille; Fr. en deshabille, 'en vêtement aise que l'on porte d'ordinaire chez soi ' (HATZFELD).]

DISHALOOF, sb. Sc. A game among children and

young people; see below.

Sc. One lays his hand down on a table, another clashes his upon it, a third his on that, and so on. When all the players have done this, the one who has his hand on the board pulls it out and lays it on the one uppermost; they all follow in rotation, and so a continual clashing and dashing is kept; hence the name 'dish.' Those who win the game are those who stand out longest, viz those who are best at bearing pain.... It is a piece of pastime to country lads of the same nature as 'Hard Knuckles,' Mactaggart Gallov. Encyclo. (ed. 1871) in Gomme Games (1894) 98. Rxb. (Jam.)

DISHAUNT, v. Obsol. Sc. To leave, go away from;

to cease to frequent.

Sc. This year the persecution slackened, people began more generally to dishaunt the churches, Wodrow Ch. Hist. (1721) II. 62, ed 1828, He, his wife . . . and hall family, had dishaunted his parish kirk of Birse, Spalding Hist. Sc. (1792) II 52 (Jam). Add. Still occas. used (JAM.).

DISH DOWN, sb. Chs. Also in forms dish-dain Chs 18 s.Chs.1; dash down Chs.4 [dif, daf.dain.] A sudden reverse of fortune, a disappointment; humiliation.

Chs. An old woman's name was accidentally omitted from a list of those who were to receive a coal charity; she said, 'It was quite a dish-dain when he told me there was none for me'; Chs.3 a dish-dain when he told me there was none for me'; Chs. s.Chs. It' wuz ü regulür dish daayn für)th lit l laadz wen dhi kùd')nũ goa. Naantwey'ch wi)dhūr daadı [It was a regilar dish-dain for th' little lads when they couldna go Nantweich wi' their daddy]. It's ũ praatı dish daayn for ')ūr [It's a pratty dishdain for her: of a lady who had come down in the world.

Hence Dished-down, pp. crestfallen, disappointed. Chs. 13 DISHEARKEN, v. Nhb. 1 To dishearten.

DISHEARTSOME, adj. Sc. Disheartening, saddening. Per. This is an unco disheartsome job (G.W.). Fif. (Jam.) Ayr. Common (J F.).

DISHEIGHTEN, v. Obs? Glo. Also written dysheighten. 'To disparage, disgrace.

Glo. This quite disheightens the rest, GROSE (1790) MS. add. (M.), Gl. (1851).
[Dis-+heighten, to raise higher.]

DISHEL, sb. Chs. [difl.] A dishfull.

Chs. Used only in a rime which is said by children when playing at hide-and-seek: 'A dishel of pins to break my shins'

DISHEL, see Disle. DISHER, sb. Nhb. One who makes wooden bowls

or dishes.

N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Then came a disher,... Who could make you dainty ware out of a piece of stick, WHITTILL Poems; Nhb.¹ Within the memory of some still living (1886) there was a disher working at Mitford. Obs.

[Cipharius, a cuppere or a dysshere, Trin. Coll. MS. (c. 1450) in Wright's Voc. (1884) 572]
DISHERYS, v. Obsol. Sc. Also in form diseirish Ayr. 1. To disinherit, cast off.

Ayr. 1. 10 disinferit, cast off.

Ayr. Dinna, Lord, diserrish us a' thegither for our shortcomings,

Service Dr. Duguid (1887) 21.

2. To put in disorder or confusion, in consequence of a
person's meddling who has no right to do so. Lth. (JAM) [1. The huiredome committed be the mother dois not

disherish the lauchful bairnes, Skene Expos. (1641) 108;

GISHETISH the lauchful bairnes, SKENE Expos. (1541) 108; The sone disheris wald the father, DUNBAR Poems (c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 227.]

DISHILAGO, sb. Sc. Nhb. Also in forms dishalagie, dishylagie Nhb.<sup>1</sup>; dishalagow Lnk.; dishy-lagy Rxb. The weed coltsfoot, Tussilago Farfara.

Sc. (Jam.) Lnk. Bonnie dishalagow flowers their silent welcome gi'e, Thomson Musings (1881) 88; Under the colloquial name of 'dishilago' the herb is a great specific with rural herbalists, PATRICK Plants (1831) 313. Rxb Science Gossip (1876) 39. Nhb.<sup>1</sup>
[A prop. of the Lat. Musilago.]

[A pron. of the Lat. tussilago.]
DISHORT, sb. Sc. Irel. Also written deshort Irel.;
disshort Sc. (Jam). [difort] 1. A deficiency, loss.
Sc. A disshort in the weight (Jam.). Ir It would be a bad day
we'd see you at a deshort for a friend, Carleton Traits Peas (1843) 188.

2. A disappointment; a mischief, injury. Sc., Abd. (Jam.); Ayr. (J.M.)
[1. Dis-+short. 2. And how hir father did him sic dischort, Stewart Cron. Scotl. (1535) II. 555 (N.E.D.).]
DISHT, adv. Nhb. Also in form deesht. [dijt, dī[t.] Just that.
DISHYLAGIE, -LAGY, see Dishilago.

DISIMPROVE, v. Irel. e.An. To deteriorate, grow worse.

Ant. (WHP.); (WJ.K.) e.An. Nrf. Not in common use; prob a coined word used by those amongst our 'locals' who fancy they know a little more than other people (M.C.H.B.).

DISJASKIT, ppl. adj. Sc. Also written et, ed. [disdgaskit.]

1. Dejected, downcast, forlorn.

Abd. His look was disjasket, his spirit in grief, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 68. Kcd. Drookit, dowie, an' disjaskit, Duncan left his dreepin' lair, Grant Lays (1884) 114. s.Sc. Ye looked very disjaskit last nicht when ye cam hame, Wilson Tales (1836) III. 54. Ayr. Alice trig and bonnie as ever, but Rab vera squeefy and disjaskit, Service Notandums (1890) 41. Lth. Ane wha wad fain hae been a duchess, Now sair disjaskit, Gathers sma' coals, Ballantine Poems (1856) 130. Gall. Keep your ill tongue for that disjaskit guidman, Crockett Grey Man (1896) 219.

2. Broken down, dilapidated, worn out, exhausted.

Sc. Such a disjaskit rascal as yourself, Stevenson Weir of Hermiston (1896) in; Tak the first broken disjasked-looking road that makes for the hills, Scott Old Mortality (1816) xl. Edb. Everything about him was in a most fearful and disjaskit state, Moir Mansie

Wauch (1828) xxiv. Peb. She looks very disjasket like (A.C.).

DIS JECTED, ppl. adj. n.Lin.¹ [disdge ktid.] Dejected.

DIS JEEST, see Disgest.

DIS JUNE, sb. Obs.? Sc. Also written disjeune,
disjoon. Breakfast. Cf. dejeune.

Sc. A kiss and a drink of water is but a wersh disjune, RAMSAY

Prov. (1737); That famous morning when his most sacred Majesty partook of his disjune at Tillietudlem, Scott Old Mortality (1816) x; Forbeses, Frasers, &c., . . . were able to make a disjune of all the Gordons when at their best, BAILLIE Lett. (1776) I. 60 JAM.); As their disjeune some yill and porridge, DRUMMOND Muckomachy (1846) 29 n.Sc. Still in use (JAM.). Abd. O'er monie heights and hows she scour'd ere noon, And could have thol'd the chance of a disjune, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 59, ed 1812. Per. Brought in, for their disjoon, Auld Brucky's feet and head, Nicol Poems. 1766) 50. Fif. My advice is, Tak' your disjounce afore ye gang, Tennan's Papistry (1827) 51.

[Eftir there disjounce, Compl. Scotl. (1549) 43. OFr. desjun,

breakfast (LA CURNE).

DISK, sb. Sc. Half-a-crown piece.

Sc. I ask but half-a-crown a line—The song be your's, the disk be mine, Boswell Poet Wks. (1811) 106, ed 1871; Generally

applied to a planet, but here to a half-crown piece, ib. Note [Fr. (Argot) disque, 'pièce de monnaie,' Delesalle (1896).]

DISKER, sb. Hrt. [di'skə(r).] A hedger and ditcher.

DISKIT, see Deskit.

DISKNOWLEDGE, v. Cor. To be ignorant of, not to

know; to deny, disown.

Cor. Sam... sudd'nly found that he disknowledged the Spanish for corpse, 'Q' Troy Town (1888) xix; Cor. He did not disknowledge it; Cor.8

knowledge it; Cor.<sup>3</sup>
DISLE, sb. Pem. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written deistle s.Pem.; dicel Dev.<sup>4</sup> Cor.<sup>2</sup>; diesel Cor.<sup>1</sup>; disell Dev.; dishel Dev. Cor.; dissel Cor.<sup>2</sup>; dietel s.Pem.; dysel Dev.; and in form dickle Dev.<sup>4</sup> [dai·sl, di·sl.] 1. A gen. name for the thistle. Cf. dashel(l. s.Pem. Laws Little Eng. (1888) 420; (W.M.M.) w.Som.<sup>1</sup> Dus l, duy sl, dush l, 874. Dev. A disell, by an ass's jaws, Is thoft a pretty sallet, Peter Pindar Wks. (1816) IV. 196; White Cyman's Conductor (1701) 126; Dev.<sup>4</sup> s.Dev. Fox Kingsbidge (1874). s.Dev., e.Cor. (Miss D.) Cor. Stick a dicel on to tha hinder end of a dunkey, T Towser. 88: The disles pon the hedge I'll see through. Tregellas T Towser, 88; The disles pon the hedge I'll see through, TREGELLAS Tales (1865) 38, Cor. 123

2. The dandelion, Leontodon Taraxacum. Dev. (W.L.P.); .

DISLIPPENED, pp. Yks. [Not known to our other correspondents.] Disappointed. See Lippen, v. w.Yks. I'm dislippened wi him (J.H.G).
DISLOAD, v. Obs. Sc. To unload.
Cai. Gall. Poor Sandy Tier, our bonnie maister, Ye him dis-

loaded but [without] a clyster, Lauderdale Poems (1796) 24.

DISLOCATED, pp. Lin. Thrown off, displaced. n.Lin. I said I hoaped 'at Mr. Fooler didn't goa a ridin' on one o' them two-whealed things [a bicycle], and Alice she says, ' Noā, but he's been thrawn off n his 'at hes three wheals.' Why, I says, I thoht 'at noābody could be dislocaated off on them theare.

DISLOCK, v. Sc. [dislock.] To dislocate, put out

of joint.

Rnf. My arm dislock'd, my skull twice broke, Fraser Chimes (1853) 177. Ayr. Many a joint dislocking jolt, Galt Laure (1830) bk iii v. Sik. The arm. . wasna broken but only dislockit, Hogg Tales (1838) 8, ed. 1866

[His bones and joints... With rackings quite disloked, Davies Holy Roode (1609) 20 (Dav.). Fr. disloquer, to put out of joynt (Cotgr.).]

DISMAL, sb. and adv. Yks. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. Glo. om. [dizml.] 1. sb. pl. Low spirits, melancholy, Som. [di zml.] despondency.

despondency.
e Yks.<sup>1</sup> n.Lin.<sup>1</sup>Theäre's noht matter wi' her, she's nobut gotten th' dismals. Nhp.<sup>1</sup> You are quite in the dismals to-day. War.<sup>3</sup> Shr.<sup>2</sup> He's got a fit of the dismals on him. w.Som.<sup>1</sup> Come, Jane, hot ailth ee? I zim you be all down in the dismals [duz'mulz] like.

2. adv. Used to express any evil in excess.

Glo. (A.B.); Glo.<sup>1</sup>; Glo.<sup>2</sup> He do cough dismal!

DISMAY, v. Chs. [dismē·.] To go wrong.

Chs.<sup>1</sup>; Chs.<sup>3</sup>It's never dismayed. He did, and ne'er dismayed [never hesitated]

DISMINISHED, pp. Cor. [disminif.] Diminished. Cor. That I habn't disminished, Ballad; (M.A.C.); Cor. S. DISMISSAL, sb. Sc. Dismission. Sc. Never conceived the possibility of such a thing as dismissal,

Scott Old Mortality (1816) v; (JAM.)

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DISMIT, pp. n.Lin.1 [dismit.] Dismissed.

DISMOLLISH, v. Glo. e.An. I.W. [dismo'lif]

demolish, destroy, break
Glo.<sup>1</sup>, Nrf (WWS), eSuf. (FH) I.W.<sup>1</sup> Your glasses I'll dismollish on the vlore, Old Sng., I.W.<sup>2</sup>
DISOBLIGE, v. Nhp. Hnt. e.An. Dor. Som. [disəblī'dg.]

1. To incommode, inconvenience.

Nip. When a person sits so close, as to crowd or inconvenience any one, it is common to apologize by saying, 'I am sorry to disoblige you.' Hnt. (T.P.F.)

2. To stain, soil, dirty; to rumple.

Nhp. A young lady's dress is 'disobliged' when it is soiled by any unlucky accident Hnt. (T.PF) e.An. Ayoung miss is apt any unitiesy accident Hat. (1.Fr) e.An.-Ayong miss is apt to disablige her white frock by romping in the dirt with the boys, or by not taking proper care when she eats her tart. The cat may disablige the carpet if she is not turned out of the room in time. Nrf. Dor. (A.C.); (W.C.) w Som. Used by quaint old people of the better class. 'Mary, my love, how you have disabliged your frock.'

DISPAART, v. Obsol. n.Yks.2 Also in form disparate.

To part asunder; to separate.

[As often as any great schisme disparts the Church, MILTON Ch. Gov. (1641) vi.]

DISPAR, sb. Slang. At Winchester School: a help-

Slang. Taws, hogsheads, dispars, gomers, jacks, Warton *Poem*; Shadwell *Wyke. Slang* (1859-64); (A.D.H), (K.) DISPARAGE, sb. Sc. (Jam.) Disparity, inequality

[OFr. desparage, inequality of rank in marriage (GODEFROY); MLat. disparagrum, 'inequality in bluid, honour, dignity' (SKENE).]

DISPART, see Desperate.

DISPEACE, sb. Obsol. Sc. Disagreement, dissension,

disquiet.

disquiet.
Sc (Jam), Cal. 1 s.Sc. Do not let us make dispeace in the family, Wilson Tales (1839) V. 13.

DISPENSE, v. Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. to dispense with, to do or put up with. (E.S.) DISPERT, see Desperate.
DISPLENISH, v. Obs. Sc. To deprive of furniture, stock, &c.; to disfurnish.
Sc. The Lyon sent and displenished all his ground, and took horses black cattle, sheep, &c., and displenished his house and

horses, black cattle, sheep, &c., and displenished his house and whole lands, Wodrow Ch. Hist. (1721) II. 187, ed. 1828. Fif. Ilk half gang raikin' round the wa', Ane north, the tither westlins ga Displenishin' the niches, Tennant Papistry (1827) 92.

DISPONE, v. Sc. 1. To make over or convey to

DISPONE, v. Sc. 1. To make over or convey to another in legal form; to sell, dispose of.

Sc. He returns frae Edinburgh to his own place of Melgyne, and there dispones the same to Maul of Byth, Spalding Hist Sc. (1792) I. 46 (Jam.); Whate'er ye do, dispone Beersheba at no rate, Scoti Midlothian (1818) viii. Kcb. He cannot dispone him nor sell him, Rutherford Lett (1660) No. 15. 2. To dispose.

Sc. Man propones but God dispones, Ramsay Prov. (1737); There is . . . the Laird of Bucklaw's fine to be disponed upon—I suppose it goes to my Lord Treasurer? Scott Bride of Lam. (1819) v. [2. God . . . disponis, Barbour Bruce (1375) xi. 29.]

DISPORSE, v. Nhb.1 [dispers.] To disburse. Hence Disporsement, sb. disbursement.

[Many a pound . . . Have I dispursed to the garrisons, Shaks. 2 Hen. VI, III. 1. II7.]
DISPRAISE, sb. Lin. Som. Dev. [disprēz.] Dis-

paragement, under-valuation; evil words, slander.

n.Lin.¹ w.Som.¹ The nicest sort of a young umman you shall vind any place—no dispraise to present company. n.Dev. Looks zee,—Rager Hill es as honest a man as any in Challacomb;—no dispreise, Exm. Scold. (1746) 1. 68.

DISPROVE, v. Glo. [disprū'v.] To disapprove. Glo. I can't say as I disproved o' ers doing ut at the time, BUCKMAN Darke's Soyourn (1890) iv.

DISPUTE, v. Obs. Sc. To refuse, make objection to. Edb. I'll no dispute To gie some trifle mair in bute, Crawford Poems (1708) 100. n.Lin.1 w.Som.1 The nicest sort of a young umman you shall

Poems (1798) 107.
DISREMEMBER, v. Sc. Irel. Lan. Lin. Oxf. Brks. Sus. Hmp. Cor. Amer. In form disremimber Myo. Brks. [disrimembe(r).] To forget.

Sc. (A.W) Ir. Barney McGurk isn't wan that 'ud disremember a friend, Barlow Bogland (1892) 71, ed 1893; Begad, I remember exactly her own words, Carleton Furdorougha (1848) v. N.I.1 Uls. Freq implies a disinclination to remember, a witness in a court of law, unwilling to reply to any question put, might say, 'I disremember'=it doesn't suit me to recollect (M.B.-S.). Ant. 'I disremember'=it doesn't suit me to recollect (MB.-S). Ant. Ballymena Obs. (1892). Myo. I disremimber, but is that Micky Dolan's ould apple three, or didn't he cut it down? Stoker Snake's Pass (1891) iii Wxf. I disremember whether I ever see her before, Kennedy Banks Boro (1867) 163 Lan I disremember rightly what I did, Gaskell M Barton (1848) ix. n.Lin. I disremember a sight o' th' things he said, Peacock Tales (1886) 130 s.Lin. I disremembered the naame o' what you ax'd me to git fer s.Lin. I disremembered the naame o' what you ax'd me to git fer you at the chimises (T H R.). s.Oxf. Now don't you never go. disremember that, Rosemary Chilterns (1895) 62. Brks. I disremember now azackly what a zaid. Sus. I've quite lost ma recollects an do disremember things so, Jackson Southward Ho (1894) I 200, Sus. I can't think of his name, I do disremember things so. Hmp. Cor. You disremember me, I dessay, 'Q' Wandering Heath (1895) 104. [Amer. I disremember to have heard any one call, Dial Notes (1896) I. 371.]

DISRESPECKIT, pp. and ppl. adj. Sc. Unnoticed, neglected, unregarded.

Ayr. How huffd, an' cuff'd, and disrespeckit, Burns Twa Dogs (1786) st. 12. Dmf. What disrespeckit grave is this, Bare to the gurly sky? Reid Poems (1894) 87 Gall. That gart himsel' whiles be negleckit, And by the warldly disrespeckit, Nicholson Poet. Wks (1828) 52, ed 1897.

DISSABIL, DISSACKLY, see Dishabille, Disactly. DISS BREAD, phr. e.An. A kind of cake or ginger-

bread made at Diss. e.An.1 (s v. Bread). Nrf. N & Q. (1867) 3rd S. xi. 332.

DISSEL, see Disle.

DISSEN, v. Cum. [disən.] To distance, outstrip. Cum Peer Lawson gat dissen'd, Anderson Ballads (ed 1808)

Hence Dissnens, sb. a distance, a measure in horse-

racing, the eighth of a mile.
Cum. Jwohn Blaylock' reed handkitcher wav'd at the dissnens,

Cum. Jwohn Blaylock' reed handkitcher wav'd at the dissnens, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) 99.

DISSIGHT, sb. Glo. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Som. Written desight Glo. Wil. [di'sait, disai't.] An unsightly object, a blemish, disfigurement.

Glo. Leveson-Gower Gl. (1876); Glo. Ken. Them there tumble-down cottages are a great dissight to the street Sur. Sus. Hmp. Two words of sustant the wil. w.Som. Very common indeed among people of quite the better class. A neighbour erecting a building at some distance from my house said—'I don't think 'twill be any dis-sight to you.'

DISSLE, v.¹ and sb.¹ Sc. Cum. Yks. Also written dizzle Cum. w.Yks.³ [di zl.] 1. v. To drizzle, rain

slightly.

Lth. It's disslin' (JAM.). Cum. How it dizzled and dozzled, too! CAINE Shad. Crime (1885) 102; Does it ever rain here?—
Why it dizzles, and douks, and dozzles, and duz, N. Lonsdale Mag (Oct. 1866) 150. w.Yks.<sup>8</sup>

2. sb. A slight shower of rain, a drizzle. Also used fig.
Sc. Being some dissle of rain in the time, she went into a quiet

place in the kirk, WALKER Passages (1727) 17 (JAM.); There was a small dissle of warm rain, and he was as sensible of a dissle of the dew of heaven upon his own soul, ib 151. e.Lth. There was a dissle o' rain fa'in, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 184.

3. A slight wetness on standing corn; the effect of

a drizzling rain. Lnk. (JAM.)

DISSLE, sb.2 and v.2 Sc. 1. sb. An attack. Dmf. Ye bade an unco dissle (JAM.)

2. v. To run, move. Also used fig.

Per. Dishle yont [move off] (G.W.). Dmf. To dissle throw the dubs ( JAM.).

DISSOLUTE, adj. Irel. Desolate.

Ir. He cried to find himself...so dissolute, Carleton Traits Peas. (1843) 9. s.Ir. I got ashore...upon a dissolute island, CROKER Leg (1862) 141.

DISSOLVE, v. Yks. [Not known to our correspon-

dents.] To dissemble.
w.Yks. If ivver a man dissolv'd, it wor me that neet. I troy'd all Ivver I knew to be badly, HALLAM Wadsley Jack (1866) xvii. DIST, see Do, v., Dust.

DISTANCE, sb. and v. Sc. Also in form distan. 1. sb. Difference, distinction. Abd. (JAM.)

To distinguish.

Sc. For an I war dead, and ye war dead, And bath in ae grave laid, O, . . . Wha could distan your mouls frae mine, O? Kinloch Ballads (1827) 205. Abd. (Jam.)

DISTEL, see Disle.

DISTILL, sb. Obs. Chs. A still Chs. Town's Bks of Pownal Fee (1782)

DISTINGUISHER, sb. Obsol. Wil. An extinguisher for a candle.

s.W11 Always so called formerly (G.E D.).

DISTNA, see Do, v.

DISTRACT, v. Sc. Also War Som. Dev. [distrakt, distrækt.] To madden; to become mad.

Sc. They had a mind rather to poison me, and to give me that

which would distract me, Wodrow Ch. Hist (1721) II 56. ed. 1828 Cai. Abd. Like to distract she lifted up his head, Cry'd 'Lindy! Ross Helenore (1768) 12, ed. 1812.

Hence Distracted, or Distrackit, ppl. adj. mad.
Sc. That would be a distracted act, Wodrow Ch. Hist. (1721)
III 459, ed. 1828. w.Sc. She'll gae clean distrackt—I hear she's in a sair wey aboot it, Macdonald Settlement (1869) 165, ed. 1877. Ayr. Did ye ever hear o' sic a distracted action? Galit Lands (1826) xxix. War.<sup>3</sup> He is gone distracted. w Som.<sup>1</sup> Ever zinze Zadurday nait, I bin maze distracted way the toother the sum and retained and reference of the proceeding the contracted with the boundary of the state of the sum and retained to the sum of the ache, and nort ont do me no good. n.Dev. And how the boy repented and went distracted, Exm Crtshp. (1746) 1 442.

DISTRACTION, sb. Obs. Dev. Subtraction.

Dev. He understands distraction, and part of the multiplication

table, Gent Mag. (1733) 331, ed. Gomme
DISTRAUGHT, pp. Sc. Yks. War. Dev. Distracted;

relaxed, unstrung.

Per. He's fair distraught wi' fear, Sandy Scott (1897) 28

n Yks.<sup>2</sup>, War.<sup>3</sup> Dev We have here still in common use many obsolete words, such as ... Distraught, Bray Desc Tamar and Tavy (1836) II 289.

Or if I wake, shall I not be distraught, Shaks. R. & J.

IV 111 49]

DISTRENZIE, v. Obs. Sc. To distrain.
Sc. Arrest, poind, and distrenzie, therefore, as accords of the law, Wodrow Ch. Hist (1721) II 73, ed 1828

DISTRESS, sb. and v. Sc. Irel. Yks. Shr. Ken. Sur. [distre's.] 1. sb. A sickness, illness.
NI. Since I had that distress in my head

Hence (1) Distressed, pp. disordered, ill, out of health;

(2) Distressful, adj. in distress, trouble.

(r) Sc. A poor Trojan ... was now ill with a chronical sore head, much distressed with an inward trouble, Scoticisms (1787) 118; Monthly Mag. (1810) II. 436 (2) Ir. Poor dear old Ireland, the most distresshful country that ivir yit was seen, Spectator (Nov 30, 1889).

2. A strain, stress; application of force.

n Yks. (I W.) Shr. Theer wunna be no distress on that theer 'edge tin after 'arvest [till after the corn is cut and animals are turned into the field, who will strain, or try the strength of the fence]. Sur. I Slacken they there ropes before you go, and then there won't be no distress on the cloth [rick-cloth].

3. v. To put to inconvenience or trouble.

e.Ken Don't distress yourself to give them to me (M T).

DISTRUBILL, v. Obs. Sc. To disturb.

Fif. Me had thir Lollards no distrubill'd, My denner had been nearly doubl'd, Tennant Papistry (1827) 102

[And furth he goith, distrubit in his hart, Lancelot (c. 1500) 1202. OFr. destroubler, 'troubler' (La Curne).]

DISTURVE, v. Yks. Som. [distā v.] To disturb, interrupt.

Som. He mus'n't be disturved, RAYMOND w.Yks. (J.W)

W.Y.R.S. (J. W) Som. He has he be disturbed, Res. Gent. Upcott (1893) 219. w.Som. 1860.

DISTY, sb. Obs. Lan. A distaff.

Lan. His family ... with the 'disty and wharl' ... were facturing the clothing, Thornber Hist. Blackpool (1837) 84.

DISUSED, pp. Yks. Lin. [disiuzd, disiust.] , were manu-

practice, unaccustomed.

w.Yks. (J.W.) Lin. I cannot play the piano, I am disused now.

[I can nat shote nowe but with great payne, I am so disused, Palsgr. (1530).]

DIT, sb. Som. Dev. [det.] Dirt, soil. See Ditten. w Som. Tommy, you'll make yourzel dit [dut] all over Dev. Any person having fallen into a ditch is said to be 'as wet as dit,'

Any person having fallen into a ditch is said to be 'as wet as dit,' w Times (Apr. 9, 1886) 6, col. 6

DITCH, sb.¹ and v¹ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng Also in forms deitch s.Chs.¹; diche Shr.¹; doytch n.Cy. Lan.¹; dyche Hrf.¹; dytch Chs.¹ [ditf, Lan. doitf, Chs. Shr. daitf.] 1. sb. In comp. (1) Ditch-back, a fence, a rampart above a ditch; (2) blackie, the ring-ouzel, Turdus torquatus; (3) bonk, the embankment on the hedge-side of a ditch; (4) hedge, a hedge with a ditch below it; (5) holl, a ditch; the bottom or hollow of a ditch; (6) -reed, the common reed, Phragmutes community munis.

(1) n Cy. Grose (1790). Lan. Lost it we scrawmen o'er th' doytch-backs, Tim Bobbin View Dial. (1740) 29; The recort ith doytch back, un the towd me such tales, Collins Sngs. (1859) 41; Lan<sup>1</sup> (2) e Lth Swainson Birds (1885) 8. (3) s Chs. Dey chongk. Shr Yo' can see the mark o' the well [wheel] 'afe way up the diche-bonk; it's a ösnderthey wenn a boath killed. (4) Hrt. Ellis Mod Husb. (1750) I 1. (5) Suf. He hult that into the ditch-holl (H.J.L.R.). e Suf. (F.H.) (6) Shr. (B. & H)

2. A bank of earth, separating fields; a fence, the bank of a hedge; a ditch by a hedge-side.

Ir Fields were enclosed with high banks of earth, called perversely by the natives 'ditches,' Paddiana (ed. 1848) II 37 NII, Uls. (M B.-S) Lins. He was passing alongside of the ditch (Anglice, hedge) of a large field, Croker Leg. (1862) 253, He found Ned lying fast asleep under a ditch, ib. 283 Wxf. The nicest little spot I ever saw, where you walk on the ditch, Kenneck Banks Boro (1867) 37 Shr It'll be no sich a job to clane that diche out, it's so o'er-growed with brombles. Hrf. 1 that diche out, it's so o'er-growed wuth brombles. Hrf.1

3. Salt-making term: the space in the 'hot-house' between two raised flues, used for putting lump salt in to complete its stoving and drying. Chs.<sup>1</sup>

Complete its stoving and drying. Chs. Hence (1) Ditchers, sb. pl. men who remove the lumps of salt from the flues to the 'ditches' and when dry take them out of the 'hot-house': (2) Ditching, prp. removing the lumps from the flues to the 'ditches.' tb.

4. v To make or clean out a ditch.

Gall. He could. . thresh, and dike, and ditch, and maw, Nicholson Poet Wks (1828) 42, ed. 1897 Lan I spent the forenoon at home... in helping son Thomas to ditch, Walkden Diary (ed 1866) 111. Chs. He's dytching. w.Mid. I used to go a-hedging and ditching afore I got the rumatiz so bad (W P.M).

Hence (1) Ditcher. sb. one who makes or cleans out

and ditching afore I got the rumatiz so bad (W P.M).

Hence (1) Ditcher, sb. one who makes or cleans out ditches; (2) Ditching, sb. (a) fencing with hedge and ditch; (b) pl. the soil, &c., that is thrown out when making or cleaning a ditch.

(1) Sc. Ilk ditcher frae his darg had hurried, Thom Jock o' the Knowe (1878) 34. Abd. Any dyker or ditcher, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) iv. Gall They must be led to the hut of a ditcher, Laudendale Poems (1796) 51. Shr. Gen. used in conjunction with hedger. 'The fellow's a perty good 'edger an' dicher; but as to stack-makin' an' thatchin', w'y 'e's no better than an owd ŏŏman' (2, a) e.Nrf. Marshall Rin. Econ (1787) (b) Chs. Farm yard dung is frequently mixed with... gutter clods,

than an owd ööman' (2, a) e.Nrf. Marshall Run. Econ (1787) (b) Chs. Farm yard dung is frequently mixed with... gutter clods, ditchings, &c., Marshall Review (1818) II. 25.

DITCH, v² and sb² n.Cy. Midl. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Hnt. Also in form deach Wor.; dech, deech War.; diche Nhp¹ [ditʃ, dītʃ.] 1. v. To stick or adhere to, as mud, &c., to a spade; to get dirty, fill with dirt or grime. n.Cy. (Hall.) Midl. To stick to, as the clamminess of mow burnt hay sticks to the cutting-knife, Marshall Rur Econ. (1796) II. Not. (L C.M.) Lei.¹ My hands never ditch [the dirt does not get grained into them so that it will not wash off]. The touch-'ole were reg'lar ditched up. Nhp.²

get grained into them so that it will not wash off]. The touch-'ole were reg'lar ditched up. Nnp.<sup>2</sup>

Hence Ditched, ppl. adj. begrimed or impregnated with dirt; gen. applied to dirt on the skin or any other surface. Not. Your hands are quite ditched '(W.H.S.); (L.C.M.) s Not. Your hands are more than dirty, they're reg'lar ditched (J.P.K.). Nnp.<sup>1</sup> Your skin is so ditched it'll never come clean again. A table is ditched when the dirt has insinuated itself into the grain of the wood; a person's clothes are ditched with dirt, when dust and other extraneous matter have been suffered to accumulate till they have become incorporated with the texture. War. The scythe is so deched, I cannot sharpen it, Holloway, My mother used to apply it to clothes that were not clean—that were of a bad complexion with bad washing, not merely soiled with wear or use, Academy (Feb. 29, 1896); B'ham Wkly. Post (June 10, 1893); War. War. A fabric the prevailing colour of which is, say, blue, but proves of close examination to contain an occasional thread of, say, dark grey, is said to be 'ditched with grey'; War.<sup>3</sup> Wor. The curtains are deached with smoke (H.K.). Hnt. (T.P.F.)

2. sb. Dirt, grime.
n Cy. (HALL.) Lei. I want to get off the ditch.
[ME. dechen, to daub, smear (Palladrus); OE. dēcan (ÆLFRIC).]

DITE, v. Sc. Yks. Also written dict Sc. (JAM) [dait.] To indite, compose, inspire.

Per. My muse now, She has not meikle pith, To write this, nor

Sign. His prayer flowed from Per. My muse now, She has not melkle pith, To write this, nor dite this, Nicol. Poems (1766) 123. Sig. His prayer flowed from his heart, and was dited by the right spirit, Bruce Sermons (c. 1631) vi, ed. 1843. w.Yks.\(^1\)

Hence Diting, vbl. sb. composition, inditing, writing. Ayr. Time's emblem in its flight, Makes writing and diting A weary job for night, Smith Poet. Misc. (1832) 44.

[Of the douchty Dowglass to dyte I rue dress, The Howlat (c. 1447) 391, in Sc. Alltt. Poems (1897) 60. Of the diter (ditier), to write, compose (Hatzfeld, sy. Ducker).

diter (ditier), to write, compose (HATZFELD, s.v. Dicter).]

DITE, see Dight, v.

DITEMENT, sb. Som. [dai:tmont.] Indictment. w.Som.1 Very common at assize time.

DITH, see Do, v.

DITHE, sb. Lin. Also written dythe Lin. [daip.] Cow-dung dried and cut into squares for fuel. Gen. in pl. Lin. A Bostonian, writing in 1690, tells us—'The country people gather up the dung of oxen and cows, which they temper with water, and spread on the ground about five inches thick, and cut in oblong pieces of about a foot, and call them dithes, which they In oblong pieces of about a foot, and call them dithes, which they use for fewel (but they smell strong); in some places they make walls of them for fencing, White E Eng. (1855) I. 280; Thompson Hist. Boston (1854) 704; Lin.¹ e.Lin. Formerly used as fuel (J.C.W.).

[Cp. OE. dyð in dyð-homer: tyndercyn id est dythomer, OE. Gl. in Wright's Voc. (1884) 492.]

[DITHER all and ch. In grad dol. use in n and midles.]

DITHER, v.¹ and sb. In gen. dial. use in n. and midl. counties to Glo. Also Hnt. e.An. Dor. Also in forms dedir (Hall.); dedur Lan.¹ n.Lan.¹; didder N.Cy.¹ Dur. Cum. Wm. n.Yks.¹² ne.Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹ ne.Lan.¹ Chs.²³ sw.Lin.¹ Nhp.¹ e.An.¹ Nrf.¹ Dor.; didher e.Yks.¹; dydder Shr.² [di'ðər, di'ðə(r), di'dər, di'də(r).] 1. v. Of persons: to tremble, shiver or shake with cold or fear. Cf dather dother v.¹ Cf. dather, dother, v.1

of persons. to trembe, sharer of share with cold of rearcf. dather, dother, v.¹

n Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Ma fing'rs is ditherin wi'
the caad. Wm. I quite didderd fa fear, Wheeler Did. (1790) 31.

n.Yks.¹ She dithered and shu'k, yan thoght she wad ha' tummled
i' bits; n.Yks.² It maks my teeth didder. ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks.

Marshall Rur Econ. (1788); e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Thoresby
Lett. (1703); It's like ice itsen an it mays wun dither ageean, Tom
Treddlehoyle Bairnsla Ann. (1872) 52; Hutton Tour to Caves
(1781); w.Yks.¹ Hee's seea flouter'd—his teeth dithers, ii. 307;
w.Yks.³4; w.Yks.⁵ Dither'd an' sheuk as if shoo wur tum'ling to
bits. Lan. Aw dithert till meh teeth hackut imeh yed, Tim Bobbin
View Dial. (1740) 23; Lan.¹, n.Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹, m.Lan.¹
Chs. Aw were all of a shiver an dithered as if awd an ague fit, Croston Enoch Crump (1887) 10; (E.F.); Chs.¹23 s.Chs.¹ Dhis kuwd
mau rnin mai'z win didh ür [This cowd mornin' mays one dither].
s.Stf. Pinnock Blk. Cy. Ann. (1895). Stf., Der. (J K.), Der.¹²
nw.Der.¹ Tha'rt starv'd till tha dithers agen. Not.¹³ s.Not. Them
linen shutts did use to mek me dither, fust puttin 'em on of a co'd nw.Der.¹ Tha'rt starv'd till tha dithers agen. Not.¹¹s s.Not. Them linen shutts did use to mek me dither, fust puttin 'em on of a co'd mornin (J.P.K.). Lin. Vox Lincoln. agro familiaris,—praefrigore tiemere, Skinner (1671); Rav (1691); Dor't stan' dithering and crying theer like a school bairn, Fenn Cure of Souls (1889) 19. n.Lin. Sutton Wds. (1881); n.Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ See how it makes the man's arms dither. s.Lin. How the poor o'd creater did dither and shaāk(T.H.R.). Rut.¹, Lei.¹ Nhp. Needy Labour dithering stands, Beats and blows his numbing hands, Clare Rural Life (1820) 47; Nhp.¹² War. B'ham Wkly. Post (June 10, 1893); War.¹²²s w.Wor.¹, s.Wor.¹ Shr.¹ I'm starved till I dither, an' my tith chatter; Shr.² Shr., Hrf. Bound Provinc. (1876). Hrf.¹ Gio. What do you stand dithering there for (H.S.H.); Glo.¹ Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.¹, Nrf. (A.C.), Nrf.¹ Dor. Barnes Gl. (1863). Hence (1) Dither-and-plop, (2) -a-wack, (3) -cum-plop, sb. atrembling, shaking manner; (5) Dithering; (a)

vbl. sb. a trembling or shivering fit; (b) ppl adj. trembling, shivering, shaking; (6) Ditherment, sb a fit of tremulousness from fear or cold; (7) Dithersome, see Dithering (b); (8) Ditherums, sb. pl. a fit of shaking; shaking palsy; (9) Ditherum-shake, see Dither-cum-plop; (10) Dithery, (12) Dithery see Dithering (b); (13) Dithery see Dithering (b);

(11) Dithery-doddery, see Dithering (b).
(1) n.Lin 1 (2) Chs. 1 He's stood'n i' th' lone beawt cooert till he's aw of a dither-a-wack. 'Aw of a dither-a-wack, loike a new-baked custhut,' seems almost a prov expression. (3) n.Lin. (4) Cum. He wad didder-dodder intil t'grave as his father's had dune afore him, LINTON Lizzie Lordon (1867) xxiii. (5, a) Lan. Sitch a fit o ditherin Entition Lizer Lorion (1807) xxiii. (5, a) Lati. Sitch a it of differing that hoo could yer hur own booans rathing again one another, Staton Loominary (c. 1861) 113. Lei. When I touched it [a boa-constrictor] I felt such a dithering all over me. War. 28 Shr 2 A trembling motion of the eye. (b) Wm. Her ... diddering teeth melted my heart, Hutton Bran New Wark (1785) l. 347 w.Yks. Soa a soart ov a dytherin' fit got amang 'em, Hallam Wadsley Soa a soart ov a dytherin' fit got amang 'em, Hallam Wadsley Jack (1866) ii; w.Yks.¹ Lan. Aw feelt sich a jumpin, ditherin, beawncing feel goo o' thro mi body, Ferguson Preston Eggsibishum (1865) iii. War.² s Wor.¹ Hrf² He'sa dithering ould man. Glo. (A.B) (6) n.Yks.¹, n.Yks.² All in adidderment. e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ (7) Lan. He's gettin' very dithersome an' wackery, owd Sam is, Brierley Cast upon World (1886) 69. (8) n.Lin.¹ Nrf. (A.C.) (9) n.Lin.¹ I was all o' a ditherum-shak like a hot egg-puddin'. (10) e.Yks.¹ s Chs.¹ Ahy went kweyt sik ün didh ün [I went queite sick an' dithery] (11) Cum A puir lile diddery doddery horphan, Linton Lizzie Lorton (1867) xxxii.

horphan, Linton Lizzie Lorton (1867) xxxii.

2. Of things. to tremble, shake, vibrate.

Lakel. He miad o t'pots on t'shelf didder when he bang'd deur till wi' seck a clatter, Penrith Obs (Dec. 28, 1897). Yks. T'shaft's too leet, it fair dithers agean (WCS). e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. T'whoal stashun yard fair dither'd wi hoorays, Tom Treddlehoyle Bairnsla Ann. (1891) 5, Shoo geed a coff wot made all t'crockera dither agean, Bywater Sheffield Dial. (1839) 142; Obsol., Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Jan. 3, 1891); w.Yks.² s.Yks. Joe suggested 'at it must ha' bin dither'd dahn, The Blade (1885) 804. Lan. Whenever I let my hammer dither on the anvil, instead of striking the iron, that'll be the signal for you to stop, Hocking Our Joe, ix; A dark spot ditherin' i' th' blue sky, Ramsbottom Phases of Distress (1864) 100 Not.² The prongs of a tuning fork dither. The ornaments on that Not.<sup>2</sup> The prongs of a tuning fork dither. The ornaments on that lady's hat are dithering Lin. Echo is said to dither (J.C.W), 'I tie my hair to the aspen tree, Dither, and shake instead of me.' A charm to cure the ague, Lin. N. & Q 168. n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> Look, muther, how that jelly dithers when I shak th' taable. Shr.<sup>2</sup> Dithers it out o'th' hopper into the jigging sieve. e.An.<sup>1</sup> A bog didders.

Hence (I) Didder-grass, (2) Diddery-docks, sb. the quaking grass, Bnza media; (3) Dithering, ppl. adjubrating, shaking; (4) Dithering-grass, (5) Dithery-dother, see Diddery-docks.

(1) Lan. (B. & H.) (2) Dur. (tb.) (3) Cum. A'll tak some o' that ditherin' stuff [jelly] (M.P.). e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Th' ditherin' scrawkin' din ov a ovven bein' cleeaned aght, Hartley Tales, 1st S. 26. Nhp. And dithering echo starts, Clare Poems (1821) II. 22. (4) w.Yks. (W.M.E.F.); (J.R.); w.Yks.², ne Lan.¹ (5) Nhb.¹ Vanyur else st. dethour, delte ledte', head, see st. dethour, delte ledte', head, see st. Known also as dotherm dicks, ladies' hands, cow quakes, and quakin or tremlin grass.

3. sb. A tremble, shake, shiver, quiver.
Wm. He gat a didder ower t'lug Ah war o' in a didder (B.K.). Wm. He gat a didder ower t'lug Ah war o' in a didder (B.K.). n.Yks. A run'd up t'stairs an' gat under t'bed, bigom à w'z all ov a dither (W H.); n.Yks. 12 m.Yks. 1 Ah's yal on a didder Lan. I'm aw on o' dither, if th' wynt bo sturs a twig, Paul Bobbin Sequel (1819) 6; Aw wor aw ov a dither wi't loss o ma wint, Chapman Widder Bagshaw, 2. Chs. 1 When a person is so cold that his teeth chatter he is said to be 'aw of a dither'; Chs 3, s.Chs. 1, Not. (W.H.S.) s.Not. I'm all of a didder with cold (J P.K.). Der. 2, nw.Der. 1 sw.Lin. 1 My back and all's all of a dither. Nhp. 1, Wor (M.A.R.) se.Wor. 1 The wind was that piercin' it seemed to goo thraough un; it made me all uv a dither. s.Wor. 1, Hrf. 12 s.Wor.1, Hrf.12

4. pl. A shivering fit, the 'shivers,' 'horrors'; fright, excitement.

Not.¹ s.Not. Ah've got the dithers (J.P.K.). n.Lin.¹ Shaking palsy. s.Lin. Ye gi'e me the dithers to see yer (T.H.R.). Rut.¹ Those children keep me in the dithers, they do. Lei.¹ 'The horrors,' as applied to incipient delirium tremens. It is enough to give ye the dithers. War.² §

5. A confused noise or bother; a suppressed outburst

of laughter, &c. N.Cy.<sup>1</sup> Nhb.<sup>1</sup> Scarce. e.Yks.<sup>1</sup> MS. add (T.H.) Hrf.<sup>1</sup>

6. Grass and other weeds in corn-fields, &c. w.Wor.1

[1. Friller, to shiver, chatter, or didder for cold, Cotgr.; My flesshe dyderis, York Plays (c. 1400) 240.]

DITHER, v.<sup>2</sup> Bdf. [di 80(r).] To guess. (J.W B.)

DITHING, vbl. sb. Chs. 123 [di 8in.] A trembling or vibratory motion of the eye.

DITH'N, see Do, v.

DITING, vbl. sb. Obs. n.Cy. A whispering. Grose (1790); (HALL.)

DITLESS, see Dittle.
DIT(T, v. Sc. n Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks Lin. Nhp. To close, stop, shut up the mouth of anything. Also

10 close, stop, shut up the mouth of anything. Also used fig.

Sc. Sweeps away a' my gude thoughts, and dits up my gude words, Scott Midlothian (1818) xxx; Ditt your mouth with your meat, Kelly Prov. (1721) 89. Bnff. Ye preachers, now dit a' your mou's, Taylor Poems (1787) 77. Abd. O'en [oven] wheat bread dits ilka mou' That stays the ben, Farmer's Ha' (1774) st. 10, Nor Gadie's stream can dit the gleam That wraps his dwalln' noo, Thom Rhymes (1844) 171. Rnf. Daft carle, dit your mouth, Harp (1819) 197 Lnk. They dit their lugs, Ramsay Gentle Shep (1725) 20. Slk. They never dit up their windows, Hogg Tales (1838) 362, ed. 1866; It maks a body dilde and ditted, ib Poems (1838) 362, ed. 1866; It maks a body dide and ditted, to Foems (ed. 1865) 433. n Cy. To dytte up an oven (K.). Cum., Wm. Ferrguson Northmen (1856) 209. w.Yks.', Lin' sw Lin' Some folks say 'grufted,' and some say 'ditted.' Things soon get ditted up in a market town. Nhp! When the wards of a lock are so filled with accumulated dust, as to prevent the key working freely, it is 'ditted up with dirt.' If a drain is obstructed by filth, it would be said, 'It must be cleaned out, for it is quite ditted up' A fire that is chocked up with ashes, is 'so ditted up, it will not burn.' It was formerly used verbally, as 'to ditt up an oven'; but the increased method both of making and heating ovens has superseded. proved method both of making, and heating ovens, has superseded the dittle, or block, and the use of the veib has disappeared with it, though the participle is still in common use.

[The vpcom (way up) wes then Dittit with slayn hors and men, Barbour Bruce (1375) vi. 168 OE dyttan, to shut (Luke xi. 53); cp. Norw. dial. dytta, to stop an opening (AASEN)]

DITTANY, sb. Obs. N Cy. 1 Nhb. 1 Also in form ditten.

DITTANY, sb. Obs. N Cy. Nhb. Also in form ditten. The broad-leaved pepperwort, Lepidum latifolium.

[The Englishmen call this plant (Lepidum) Dittander, Dittany, and Pepperwort, Gerarde Herb. (ed. 1633) 242; Some cal Lepidum also Dittany, Turner Herbes (1548) 34. The form ditten repr. ME. and OFr. ditayne (Alphita, 50).]

DITTAY, sb. Sc. Also in form ditty Bnff. [dite, diti.]

1. An indictment, legal accusation.

Sc. It was one of the articles of dittay between us, Scott Redg. (1824) xxiii. Bnff. Her 'ditty' is for bewitching 'gentle and simple' at Inveresk, &c., Gordon Chron. Keth (1880) 53. Ayr. Repent. and read out your own dittay: indict yourselves before

Repent, and read out your own dittay: indict yourselves before God, Dickson Writings (1660) I. 87, ed. 1845; Gin it were set furth in your dittay that you cured folk o' the land ill, by graspin' them, Service Notandums (1890) 104. Gail. There was three coonts in the dittay against him, Crockerr Bog-Mytle (1895) 207. Kcb. They are clerks to their own process, and doing nothing all their lives but gathering dittays against themselves, Rutherford Lett. (1660) No. 10.

2. Reprehension.

Rxb. Ye'll get your dittay (Jam).

[A gret dyttay for Scottis thai ordand than, Wallace

[A gret dyttay for Scottis thai ordand than, Wallace (1488) I. 274. A der. of OFr. dicter (diter), 'composer, rédiger' (Moisy); cp. Lat. dictare actionem, to bring an action (Suetonius).]

DITTEN, sb. n Cy. Dur. Yks. Nhp. Also written dittin n.Yks. (K.) [di tən, di'tin.] Mortar, soft clay, &c., used to stop up the crevices round the 'dittle' in an old-fashioned oven, to prevent the escape of heat. Cf. dit(t. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.', Dur.', Yks. (K.) n.Yks. The ewn, for lack of dittin, hes slake'd all th' heet, Meriton Praise Ale (1684).

1. 187. Nhp. Now only preserved in the proverbial expression, 'as wet as ditten.'

DITTEN, see Dittany.
DITTER, sb. Wil. Dor. Also in forms datter Dor.; DITTER, se. Wil. Dor. Also in forms datter Dor.; detter Wil. [ditto(r), dætto(r), detto(r).] A children's game of 'tig' or 'touch and run.'
n.Wil. (G.E.D.) Dor. Barnes Gl. (1863).

DITTER, v. Som. [Not known to our correspondents] To confuse, bewilder.

Som. What are you dittering I for? (W.FR.)

DITTLE, sb. Nhp. War. Also in form ditless War. [ditl, ditles.] The block placed at the mouth of a large old-fashioned oven. See Dit(t. Nhp¹ War. B'ham Wkly. Post (June 10, 1893); War. 123

DITTY, sb. Chs. Lin. Shr. [di ti.] A story, rigmarole; a form of words to be repeated.

s Chs. Déeur mee, Saam'! you teln sum kweeur dit iz [Dear me, s Chs. Decur mee, Saam: yoa tein sum kweeur die iz Lucai me, Sam! yo teil'n some queer ditties]. Oo tuwd mi ŭ woa fûl dir! [Hoo towd me a woful ditty] (T.D) s.Lin. What a ditty he did gi'e us shewer-ly. None o' yah ditties to me: Ah'm too o'd a bod to be catch'd wi' that chaff (T.H.R.). Shr. I could not make out what their ditty was, Burne Filk-Lore (1883) xxxii.

Lance Dittiment oh talk story: polite conversation

Hence Dittiment, sb. talk, story; polite conversation. e Lin. Foaks maake a straange ditiment about it. Lin N. & Q. II. 32; Whom he courted with much palaver and dittiment, tb. 21.

DITTY, DIV, see Dittay, Dive, v., Do, v.
DIVAN, sb.¹ Rnf. (Jam.) Also in form devan. A large 'divot,' or large piece of turf or sod.
DIVAN, sb.² Rnf. (Jam.) [Not known to our corre-

spondents] A small wild plum or sloe.

DIVE, sb. Obs.? Sc. Also written dyve.

putrid moisture which issues from the mouth, nostrils, &c., of a person after death.

n.Sc. (JAM.) Frf With odours, an' the like, belyve They drown'd the dreadfu' smelling dyve, Piper of Peebles (1794) 16.

Hence Divie, adj. having much 'dive.'

n.Sc. A divie corp (JAM.).

DIVE, v. Var. gram. forms and dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [daiv, dīv.] I. Gram. forms. 1. Present Tense:

(1) Deeve, (2) Deve, (3) Dieve.

(1) Suf. Deeve yar hand in. e.Suf. (F H.), Sus. (2) e.An., Nrf. (3) Suf. (C.T.)

2. Pretente. (1) Dave, (2) Deave, (3) Deeved, (4) Div, (5)

Nrf. 1 (3) Suf. (C.T.)

2. Preterite . (1) Dave, (2) Deave, (3) Deeved, (4) Div, (5)
Divet, (6) Dove, (7) Doved.

(1) w.Yks Deav, Wright Gram. Windhil (1892) 129. (2)
m.Yks. 1 (3) Nrf. He deeved just as I got to him (M C H.B.). (5) Abd.

(K. H.) (4) Nrf. He div down and got it (M.C.H.B.). (5) Abd.

(W.M.), Cum. (J.A.) (6) s.Lan. I will not say I never heard 'dove,'
as 'he dove in for it,' but you would ten times oftener hear people
say 'he dived in for it' (S.W.). s.Wor. 'E dove into the wauter

(H.K.). Nrf. Still in use (M.C.H.B.) Ken. (W.G.), Wil.

(G.E.D.) [Amer. Straight into the river Kwasind . . . Dove as if
he were a beaver, Longfellow Hiawatha, c. vii; Barllett.]

(7) Wil (G.E.D.), w.Cor. (M.A.C.)

3. pp.: (1) Deeved, (2) Diven, (3) Divet, (4) Dove, (5)
Doved, (6) Duv.

(1) Nrf. He's deeved, don't [if not] I think so. He ha' deeved,
I now [just now] see him (M.C.H.B.). e.Suf. (F.H.) (2) e.Yks.
Now and then heard in North Holderness (R.S.). w Yks. Divm,
Wright Gram. Windhil (1892) 129. Sus I da div'n furdther if
'I'd a know'd un (E.E.S.). (3) Abd. (W.M.), Cum. (J.A.) (4)
s.Wor. Ahter a'd dove in, t'others follered 'im (H.K.). Wil

(G.E.D.) (5) Wil. (G.E.D.), w.Cor. (M.A.C.) (6) s.Wor. (H.K.)

II. Dial. uses. 1. To dip; to draw water out of
a pond, &c., with a bucket or pail.
e.An.', Suf. (C.T.), Suf.', e.Suf. (F.H.)

Hence (1) Deeving, (2) Deving-place, sb. a place
made by and in a pond where water can be best obtained
by dipping with a bucket, &c.; (3) -pond, sb. a pond from
which water is drawn for domestic purposes, by dipping

by dipping with a bucket, &c.; (3) -pond, sb. a pond from which water is drawn for domestic purposes, by dipping with a pail or bucket.

(1) Suf. You'll find right a good deeving there a little fudder along A bad place for deeving (C.G.B.); (H J.L.R.); e.An. Dy. Times (1892). (2) Suf. (C.T.) (3) e.An., Nrf. 1

2. To plunge, hurry forward.

Gall. He dived at once over the turf dyke, Crockets Moss-Hags (1895) 257. w.Yks. Very common in Craven. He dived out o' (1895) 257. t'gait (J.T).

rgan (J. 1).

Hence (1) Dive-an-dop, (2) Dive-dapper, (3) Divedop, sb. the little grebe, Trachybaptes fluviatilis; (4) Diver, sb. (a) the pochard, Fuligula ferina; (b) the golden eye, Clangula glaucion; (5) Divers, sb. pl. the larger blocks of burr stone used for making river embankments; (6) Divie-goo, sb. the black-backed gull, Larus marinus; (7) Diving-

duck, see Diver; (8) -pigeon, sb. the black guillemot, Uria Grylle; (9) Divy-duck, see Divedop.
(1) Nrf. Swainson Birds (1885) 216; Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 50. (2) Lin. Swainson ib Ken<sup>1</sup> s.v. Didapper (3) Lin. Swainson ib. (4) Rxb. Swainson ib 160, 161. (5) Chs.<sup>1</sup> They are thrown in first, so as to make a solid foundation between which the smaller stones lodge. (6) Rxb. (Jam.) (7) Sh.I. Swainson ib 160. (8) Nhb. Farn Islands, ib. 218. (9) Hrf.<sup>1</sup> Nrf. Swainson ib. 216 Dor. Barnes Gl. (1863).

[OE. dyfan, to dip, submerge.]

DIVE, see Deave.

DIVE, see Deave.
DIVE-DAPPERS, int. Lan. An exclamation.
Lan. Hey, Dive-dappers, Dive-dappers, what a Devil's here!
SHADWELL Witches (1718) III. 69
DIVEN, see Dive, v.
DIVER, v. Dev. Also written dyver. [dai'vo(r).]
To wither, fade. Cf. daver, v.²
Dev. An pursintly tha vig tree dyver'd away, Baird S. Matt.

(1863) xxi. 19; The flowers [in church] soon git diver'd, Reports Provinc. (1893); Theys vlowers be awl divered; chell I draw'm away! Hewert Peas. Sp. (1892); Dev.<sup>2</sup> The plants be diverin' for

Hence Divered, ppl. adj. withered, faded, dead. Dev. Za yeller as ole dyver'd hay, Nathan Hogg Poet. Lett. (1847) 11, ed. 1865.

DIVER, see Dyvour.
DIVERS, sb. pl. e.An.<sup>2</sup> [di vəz.] Money troubles, embarrassments.

[Prop. moneys due; AFr. devoirs, see Termes de la ley (1671) s.v. Devoire.]

DIVERSOME. adj. Lan. [dai'vəsəm.] Fancıful,

hard to please, fastidious; squeamish.

hard to please, fastidious; squeamish.

Lan. Sich diversome folk as thee, Clegg Sketches (1895) 342;
Ringers un musishoners ov o'soarts olez wur a bit diversum' i' ther ways, Ferguson Preston Eggsibshum (1865) iv; Lan.¹ Thae'rt too diversome to live; tha eyts nowt e.Lan.¹

[Cp. ME. diverse, used in the sense of 'perverse, adverse.' Kinge Herode was diverse, couettous, and right malicious, La Tour-Landry (c. 1450) 104.]

DIVERT, v. and sb. Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also in form divart Nhb.¹ [divərt, divart.] 1. v. To turn aside, go from the straight path; to separate, live apart.

Sc. Sir Richard Lee hath missed me here by the waye, because he diverted here to St Alban's, Sadler Papers (1809) I 439 (Jam.); Henry Hunter . . . granted a bond to pay to [his wife] yearly 400 merks, in case they should divert and live separately, Forbes Suppl. (Dec.) 60 (sb.).

2. To amuse.

2. To amuse.

n.Sc. To pou some o' the finest leaves, For to divert him wi', Buchan *Ballads* (ed 1875) II. 223. s.Sc. But John's a queer chap, an' he will divert you if ance ye get there, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 92. Nhb. A person is always said 'to be divarted,' never 'to be amused.

3. sb. Amusement, diversion.

3. sb. Amusement, diversion.
Sc. It's a kind o' divert to see the craturs, Swan Gates of Eden (1896) iv. Abd. Lat'er see the horsie noo, to be some divert till'er, ALEXANDER Am Flk. (1875) 66, ed. 1882. Frf. But what a bar, oh, what a divert! BARRIE Tommy (1896) 242. Per. You're an auld farrant loon, an' a perfect divert, EDWARDS Strathearn Lyncs (1889) 116. Link. I'm sure they twa are fair diverts, Aye in the fire as mony airns, Wardrop J. Mathison (1881) 98. Bwk. (Jam)
DIVIDER, sb. Sc. [divaider.] A soup-ladle.
Sc. Common all over Scotland (A.W.). Ayr. (J.F.) Edb. A pair o' small dividers, Forbes Poems (1812) 44.
DIVIDUAL. adi. Sc. [dividuel.] Particular. iden-

DIVIDUAL, adj. Sc [dividuel.] Particular, identical, precise, 'individual.'

Ayr. Just at that 'dividual moment a terr'ble hullabaloo got up, Service Notandums (1890) 27. Edb. Seeing that they were the dividual stars above my head which I used to glour up at in wonder at Dalkeith, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) vi; My son Benjie was, at this dividual time, between four and five years old, ib. xiii.

DIVIL, see Devil.

DIVILIN, sb. Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.]

A brick-kiln. (HALL.); Lin.

DIVINING-ROD, sb. Sc. Irel. Shr. A rod made of hazel or twigs of witch elm, used for purposes of divination. See Dowse, v.1
Sc. The agitation of the divining rod seemed to increase or

diminish, Scott Antiquary (1816) xvii. Ir. This is a forked twig of hazel, and it is still believed in by many as a means of finding mines or water, Flk-Lore Rec. (1881) IV. 106. Shr. The divining rod... is a forked stick cut either from the witch elm or the hazel, and supposed, in the hands of skilled persons, to bend in the direction of criminals, lost property, hidden treasures, veins or ore, or springs of water, Burne Flk-Lore (1883) 175; Shr¹ Obsol [The divining rod has obtained great credit for its discovering where to dig for metals and springs of water. An ingenious gentleman says that hazel and willow rods he has by experience found will actually answer with all persons in a good state of health ... The hazel, willow and elm are all attracted by springs of water ... The rod is attracted by all metals, coals, amber and lime-stone. A shoot that terminates equally forked is to be preferred about two feet and a half long, Gent. Mag. (Nov. 1751) xx1. 507, in Brand Pop. Antiq. (ed. 1813) II 624.]

DIVISIVE, adj. Sc. [divisiv.] Dividing, splitting,

separating.
Sc. Do you promise that you shall follow no divisive courses from the present establishment of the Church? Act Gen Assembly Ch Sc (1711) Subscr. Form, Question 6 Abd. Ye wud hae heard less o' sic divisive coorses, ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb (1871) x111.

DIVNA, see Do, v.
DIVOT, sb. and v. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also written devit Sc. (Jam); divet Sc. (Jam.) S. & Ork. N.Cy.; divit Frf; dyvot ne.Sc.; and in form duffit N.Cy.! Nhb.! [divet]

1. sb. A sod, piece of turf, esp. a thin, flat oblong turf, used for covering cottages. Also used fig.

Sc. Roof... repaired in part by thatch and divot, Scott Redg (1824) Lett. xii. nw.Abd. The back divot was a large sod kept burning or smouldering at the back of the fire In many farm kitchens there was no grate or range, but the fire burned on a broad open hearthstone, and pots, &c. were hung over it by a crook attached by a chain to a rectangular bar pivoted in a socket on the floor at the side (A W.). ne.Sc Across the couples were fixed the pans to the number of three or four on each side of the roof. On these and parallel to the couples were laid the kaibers. . Such a roof was called pan and kaiber. Over all were placed the dyvots The whole was covered with thatch, Gregor Flk-Lore (1881) 50. Inv. (H E.F.) Frf. The shower of stones and the flight of our divit in it, Barrie Minister (1891) vi. Abd. The wood work was quite visible and not less so the divots, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xii Kcd. Divots, thack, an' timmer lums, Grant Lays (1884) 3 Fif. Divots an' stumps o' trees for pews, Robertson Provost (1894) 24 e.Fif. I felt the rotten pins crackin' an' the divots beginnin' to gie wey [on the roof of a house], Latto Tam Bodim (1864) x. s Sc. Mony a sober Christian an mony a roy't callant lie thegither below yon grassy divot, Wilson Tales (1839) kitchens there was no grate or range, but the fire burned on a Callant he thegather below yon grassy divot, Wilson Tales (1839)
V 91 Dmb. He cut the divots wi' a flaughter spade, TAYLOR Poems
(1827) 91 Ayr. Hunger is a wet divot to the low o' love, Galt (1827) 91 Ayr. Hunger is a wet divot to the low o' love, Galt Sir A. Wyhe (1822) lxxxviii; He was flaughterin' a wheen divots for the riggin' o' his hoose, Service Notandums (1890) 106. Edb. The brown, newly cast divots, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) ix. Bwk. When a pane of his window happened to be broken, he... put in a divot or sod, Henderson Pop Rhymes (1856) 86 Sik. A bullet struck up a divot of earth between my feet, Hogg Tales (ed 1866) 249. Gall. Clodding him with divots of peat and sod, Crockftt Moss-Hags (1895) xxi. Ant. Ballymena Obs. (1892). n.Cy. Border Gl. (Coll. L L B.); N.Cy¹, Nhb.¹

2. Comb. (1) Divot-cast, a piece (of land) of a size that only one 'divot' could be 'cast' or cut from it; (2) dyke, a turf dike or wall; (3) happit, covered with sods or

only one divor could be cast of cut from it; (2) dyke, a turf dike or wall; (3) happit, covered with sods or turf; (4) house or hut, a house or hut covered with turf; (5) seat, a seat made of turf or sods; (6) theaked,

thatched with sods or turf.

thatched with sods or turf.

(1) Sc Seeing he hasna a divot cast of land in Scotland, Scott Midlathian (1818) xii. (2) Per. Presently it reached the slap in the divot dyke, Cleland Inchbracken (1833) 238, ed. 1887 Lnk. The auld divot dyke at the head o' the muir, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 37. (3) Lnk Thick an' strang the fouet grew A' roun' the divot-happit riggin', Hamilton Poems (1865) 89. (4) Frf. The wee divot hoose we had coft frae the laird, Watt Poet. Sketches (1880) 49. Nhb. Jamie Macfarlane, who, during summer, dwelt in a . . . divot-hut, on Belford Moor, Dixon Whitingham Vale (1895) 158. (5) Frf. He may . . sit a month wi'm on the divet seat, Morison Poems (1790) 129. Lnk. There you may see him lean, And to his divot seat invite his friend, Ramsay Gentle Shep. (1725) 39, ed. 1783. Lth. Auld Rid had gotten a divot sate for (1725) 39, ed. 1783. Lth. Auld Rid had gotten a divot sate for his ain individ'al use, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 207. Dmf. There were tents where, On divet seats, ... Auld birkies ... were blithe,

Mayne Siller Gun (1808) 39. (6) N.Cy. Nhb Wor canny hooses duffit-theek'd, Wilson Duky's Wig (1843) 80; Nhb. 1

3. A clumsy, ill-shapen mass. Also used fig. of persons Sc. Said to a gentleman cutting ham badly, 'O Mr Divet, will you help Mrs So and So?' Ramsay Renun. (ed. 1861) 91 Sh I. Commonly used (K.I.). S & Ork. A thick unshapely piece of bread, meat, or the like. Sik. (Jam.)
4. v. To cut turf or cast 'divots' with a spade.

Sc. I have been divoting here since four o'clock this morning,

Sc. I have been divoting here since four o'clock this morning, Ford Thistledown (1891) 239 Cal.<sup>1</sup>, Abd. (JAM.)

Hence (I) Divoted, ppl. adj. made or covered with sods or 'divots'; (2) Divoting, vbl. sb. cutting turfs or divots.

(I) Ayr. They haurled her to a divoted bothy half buried in the sand, Service Dr. Duguid (ed. 1887) 259. (2) Sc. Tired wi' divoting twa hours! Ford Thistledown (1891) 239.

DIVUS, adj. Nhb <sup>1</sup> Also written dyvous. [dai'vəs.]

Shy, returng: moody, melancholy.

Shy, retiring; moody, melancholy. She's a varry divus bairn.

DIVVAL, DIVVENT, see Devil, Do, v. DIVVISH, v. Sh.I. Also in form divvadge S. & Ork.¹ To deck, polish or clean up; to arrange, put in order. Sh.I. In common use here, but never heard without some modifying word, such as 'ill' or 'rightly.' 'This is no rightly divvished' (K.I.). S. & Ork.¹ ib. MS. add.

DIVVLING, see Devilin(g DIVVY, v. Irel. Lan. Amer. [divi.] To divide, share with.

N.I. We divvid them as well as we cud. Lan. (F.R.C) [Amer.

N.I.¹ We divvid them as well as we cud. Lan. (F.R.C) [Amer. Kansas Univ. Quar (1892) I.]

DIVY, sb. Yks. Lan. [divi.] A dividend declared by the Co-operative Stores.

w.Yks. We'le nooan short ov a paand or two, an' we'st ha th' divy throo the co-op' in another wick or two, Hartley Seets i' Yks. and Lancs (1895) 1; 'Eh, yo' sud ger yo'r new babbies at t'Co-op,' said a little lass Bradfurth way tul another, 'an then yo'd ger divi wi'em,' Yks. Wkly. Post (Mar. 27, 1897) Lan. The usual toast of 'Here's luck,' or, 'Here's to th' divi,' Donaldson A Queer Supper (1886) 4. m.Lan.¹

DIXIE, sb. and v. Sc. [di'ksi.] 1. sb. Sharp childing, severe reprehension; also in pl form Dickies.

Sc. A term probably formed from the self-importance of a pedagogue who, in former times when Latin was spoken in schools,

pedagogue who, in former times when Latin was spoken in schools, might confirm his degrees by the use of the term dixi, 'I have said it,' as declaring that there could be no reply (Jam.). Can.<sup>1</sup> Cld (Jam s.v. Dickies).

2. v. To scold vehemently. Hence Dixiean, vbl. sb.

a vehement scolding. Bnff. DIXIE-FIXIE, sb. Ayr. (JAM.) A term used to denote a state of confinement, intimating that one is imprisoned. DIXONARIES, sb. pl. Obs. Cum. Long, hard,

'dictionary' words.

Cum Long hard words from dictionaries were so called by rustics who knew pretty well the Biblical words. 'Dunnut thou

rustics who knew pretty well the Biblical words. 'Dunnut thou dictate!' was said by a stranger at a wrestling-match fifty years ago 'Confound thy dictates!' was the answer; 'let's hae nin o' thy dixonaries here!' (M.P.)

DIZ, sb. w.Som.¹ [diz.] A small piece of horn pierced with a flattened hole, used by hand wool-combers, through which the 'sliver' is drawn. See Pad.

DIZ, see Do, v.

DIZE, v. n.Cy. Der. Also written dise n.Cy. (K.) To put tow on a distaff.

To put tow on a distaff. Incy. Coles (1677); (K); Grose (1790); N.Cy.<sup>2</sup>, Der.<sup>1</sup> [This is a ghost-word due to an error of Ray's in his

N.Cy. Words (1674), and uncritically copied by later glossarists. The proper word is dizen (see next word). I dysyn a dystaffe, I put the flaxe upon it to spynne, Je charge la quenouille, PALSGR. (1530).]

DIZEN, v. and sb. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Chs. Der. Lin. Nhp. Shr. Also in forms dissen Nhb.; dizzen Cum. I doi:gon dizen l. 1 v. To dress shownly; to adorn

Lin. Nhp. Shr. Also in forms dissen Nhb.; dizzen Cum.-[dai zən, di zən.] 1. v. To dress showily; to adorn, dress out, bedizen. Also used fig. See Dize.

n.Cy. Coles (1677); Grose (1790). Nhb. An gets up frov hor silky loll is day dissens the sky, Robson Evangeline (1870) 360; Nhb., Cum.¹ Wm. Dizend fra head to foot, Hutton Bran New Wark (1785) l. 144. n.Yks. Thah cheeks are dizen'd wi' sets o' jewels, Robinson Sng. Sol. (1860) 1. 10; n.Yks², m.Yks.¹ w.Yks¹ Fine ladies hev a lass to dizen and don 'em, ii. 355,

w.Yks.2; w.Yks.4 She is a long while in dizenning herself, w.Yks.5 Wah barn, tha'll hev hauf o' t'town at thee taal thah's 'dizened out so grand. nw.Der¹ Nnp. Where shining ribbons dizen out the stall, Clare Vill Minst (1821' I 34, Poverty... Dizens me out in such a figure I'm shamed being seen, ib. Rur. Life (1820)

out; Mhp.<sup>1</sup>
Hence (1) Dizened, ppl. adj. dressed, bedizened; (2)
Dizening, vbl. sb., fig. a 'dressing,' scolding.
(1) n Cy. (K.), N.Cy.<sup>2</sup>, Nhb.<sup>1</sup> (2) Shr.<sup>1</sup> 'Er give 'im a fine dizenin' w'en 'e did come wham.

2. To put on appearances; to show off w Yks. To be curious and look big, and sit in state as if great, THORESBY Lett. (1703); w.Yks.4

3. sb A contemptuous term or a woman who dresses in cheap finery. Also in form Dizener.

s Chs <sup>1</sup> Aa praat ahy znur [A pratty dizener]. n.Lin. <sup>1</sup>
DIZENER, sb. Shr. [dai znə(r).] A heavy blow.
Cf. dizening, s.v. Dizen, v. 1 (2).

Samuel Slater, describing a fight in which he had taken part, said, 'An' as 'e [his antagonist] come up, I ketcht 'im sich a dizener.'

DIZENER, see Dizen.

DIZZARD, sb. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> [di zərd.] A weak-mınded person; a fool. See Dizzy
[A dızzard or dotard, Kersey (1702)]

DIZZERWITCH, sb. Cor.<sup>3</sup> Also written dizzewitch. [dizawits.] A cross-grained person

DIZZY, adj. and sb. Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Chs. Not. War. Shr. Also e.An. Cor. Also in forms doosey War.; douzzy Chs. dussy Not. duzz. Cor.; duzzie Chs; duzzy Nhb. Dur. Chs. 128 s. Chs. Shr. e.An. Nrf. Suf.

[di zi, dū'zi, du'zi, du'zi.]

[di zi, dū'zi, du'zi, du'zi.]

1. adj. Foolish, stupid, half-witted; slow, heavy, dull.

Nhb. So cut off to bed, ye duzzy aud feul, Bagnall Sngs.

(1850) 25; Nhb.¹ Ye duzzy beggor, what are ye deein? n.Yks.¹²
e Yks.¹ MS add. (T.H.) Chs. (K); As aw felt douzy, aw tried e Yks. MS add. (T.H.) Chs. (K); As aw felt douzy, aw tried to faw asleep agen, Croston Enoch Crump (1887) 11, Chs. 123 S Chs. Not. Shay's getting old and dussy Shr. I'm mighty duzzy this mornin'. e.An. Yew mucka duzzy fule. Nrf. Duzzy fule, a bigger fool than common, Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 30; 'A duzzy fule' is quite a common expression—politer than 'damned fool' (J.H.); (W.H.) w.Nrf. Yow duzzy fule whatever be yer starin' an' gappin' at like a stuck pig? Orton Beeston Ghost (1884) 7. Suf. 'Duzzy thing' is often used (M.E.R.).

e.Suf. (F H.)

Hence (I) Dizzy-headed, ppl. adj. stupid, 'addle-headed'; (2) Doosy-head, sb. a stupid, heavy, silly person.

(I) e.Yks. You dizzy-heeaded feeal's teean mah dikin-beeats, an

(1) e. Yr. on dizzy-needed teets teets that distributed in cutten tops up ti mend bahfin wiv, Nicholson Fik-Sp. (1883) 33; e Yks. Said of a blundering, infatuated fool, who stumbles almost unconsciously into peril. (2) War. He's a regulor doosyhead (JB)

2. Giddy, bemused, fuddled; having a sensation of

2. Giddy, bemused, fuddled; having a sensation of dizziness, with a feeling of falling down.

Link. My joys arise While I'm haff dizzy, Ramsay Gentle Shep. (1725) 119, ed. 1783. Peb. When chiels wi' drink are something dizzy, Affleck Poet. Wks. (1836) 90. Sik. Cleatin chasms dizzy to look down on, Chr. North Noctes (ed. 1856) 111 72 Nhb. Me heed wis quite duzzy Dur., e.Yks. w.Yks. Banks Wkfd. Wds. (1865). s.Chs., e.An. Suf. He turned fant and said 'I feel a bit duzzy,' Strickland Old Friends (1864) 264. Hence (I) Dizzily, adv. giddly; (2) Duzzen, prp. whirling; (3) Duzziness, sb. a condition of giddiness.

(I) Sik His brain whirls dizzily roun', Chr. North Noctes (ed. 1856) III. 153. (2) Cor. My head was duzzen round like a whirling; Higham Dial. (1866) 5. (3) Suf. e.An. Dy. Times (1892).

3. Deaf, hard of hearing.

Shr. F's lother duzzy; 'e doesna 'ear very well.

Shr. I E's lother duzzy; 'e doesna 'ear very well.

4. sb. A blockhead, fool, simpleton.

w.Yks.5 It is confined entirely to juveniles. 'What a dizzy he is.' e.An.<sup>2</sup> A duzzy-pate. e.Suf. (F H.)

e.An.\* A duzzy-pate. e.Sut. (F H.)

[1. ME. dysy (duss, desi), foolish; OE. dysig (Matt. vii. 26). 2. Than waxes . . his heved feble and dysy, HAMPOLE Pr. C. (c. 1340) 771.]

DJEL, see Deal, sb¹

DO, v. Var. gram. forms and dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

I. Gram. forms. [On the plural forms, when not used in combination with the plural forms,

and Eng. I. Gram. forms. [On the plural forms, when not used in combination with the personal pronouns, see Wright Gram. Wndhll. (1892) 156-9.]

1. Indicative Mood, Present Tense. i. Simple Affirm-

Sc. Aa dui; hey duis; wey, yee, thay dui, Murray Dial. (1873) 219; Auxiliary—Aa dui or dyv; hey dyz; wey, yee, thay, dui or dyv, ib; Dae, dee (A.W.). Per. Ye aye do the thing handsome when ye div do it, Sandy Scott (1897) 30. Edb. So what does I [do I do I but up I speels upon the stone, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) v Sik. Sae, sir, Ispecis upon the stone, Molk Mansie Walle (1828) V Sik. Sae, Sir, div I, Chr. North Noctes (ed. 1856) III. 278 Nhb. His reet han' diz cuddle me, Robson Newc. Sng. Sol. (1859) 11 6; What aw de is niver reet, WILSON Pitman's Pay (1843) 9, Nhb. He diz nowt aall day. 'Div' is used when the word precedes a vowel or an h mute: before a consonant, de is used. 'D'ye hear us?'—'Aye, divaa.' Dur.' Diz. Cum. As tha dya at Whitehebben, Borrowdale divaa. Dur. Diz. Cum. As tha dya at Whitehebben, Borrowdale Lett. in Lonsdale Mag. (Feb. 1867) 310; Ay, but it dis, Gilpin Sngs. (1866) 58; And sea dov I, Graham Gwordy and Will (1778) 1. 30; Cum. Thou behaves badly, 'at dus'ta. n.Yks. It diz seeam hard, Tweddell. Rhymes and Sketches (1875) 32. ne.Yks. Ah deea or diz; thoo or he diz; we, you, they deea, 31. e.Yks. Ah deea or diz; thoo or he diz; we, you, they deea, 31. e.Yks. 'Div' is only made use of in the 1st pers. sing. 'What div Ah knaw aboot it?' The 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. are Diz, and the three pers. pl Di. m.Yks. Aa di'h', d'h'z, diz', duov', div'; dhoo' di h'z, diz'; ey or ee' di'h'z, diz', wey or wee' di h', yey' or yee' di'h'; dhe'h' or dhim' di h'. Duv [duov'] is also heard in connection with the 1st and 2nd pers. pl., but only very occasionally, Introd 49 w.Yks. Ah dew love tha, Binns Orig. (1889) 2; Ai, a, i diu; öä, tä, tə duz, ĭ, ə duz; wì, wə diu, jī, jə diu; öeə, de, öə diu, Wright Gram. Wndhll. (1892) 165; w.Yks. Don, not often used except on the borders of Lan.; w.Yks. Yo dun talk. Lan. They dun pay license, Charman Widder Bagshaw, 8; Heaw mich better they could manage yo're w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Yo dun talk. Lan. They dun pay license, Chapman Widder Bagshaw, 8; Heaw mich better they could manage yo're affairs nor yo done, Sianding Echoes (1885) 17. e Lan¹ We dun one thing, yo dun another. s.Chs.¹ Ahy doo; dhaay, ey dùz; wey, yai', dhai' dùn, 87. s.Stf. Hard words done no good, Pinnock Blk. Cy. Ann. (1895) 10 Lin. 'Dost thou see yon espin tree?'... 'Ay dif I,' Monthly Pkt. (April 1862) 377. Shr. People dune loike to set comftable, White Wrekin (1860) xxx; Shr.¹ I do, thee does, a, 'e or 'er does; we, yo', a or 'er dun, Introd. 60. Glo. Da, Ellis Pronunc. (1889) V. 61. Hrt. Da or d', ib. 198 Nrf My master say if I du what I oughter du, I shouldn't du as I du du, Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 14. Sur. That do'e. and du du, Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 14. Sur. That do 'e, and a mighty big place it be, sure-ly, Bickley Sur. Hills (1890) II. xv; History do tell as a high tide came up upon the hekinok, Jennings Field Paths (1884) 3; Sur. 1 Do, 3rd. pers. sing. Hmp. It sticks, it do (W.M. E.F.); Hmp. 1' He doos, when not an auxiliary, as 'Who does the garden?' 'He doos it.' Wil. Dū, Ellis, 47 e.Dor. Do, Ellis, 77. w.Som. Aay dŭ, dhee dús, uur dŭ; wee, yùe, dhai dŭ, 77. w.Som. Aay du, dhee dus, uur du; wee, yue, anai uu, Elworthy Gram. (1877) 72. Dev. Es rite han dith imbrace ma, Baird Sng. Sol. (1860) ii. 6; Thow dist zo chearge es, ib. v. 7; Thervaur da tha vargins luv tha, ib. 1. 3; It deth not vollow, Petter Pindar Royal Visit (1795) pt. ii. 157, ed. 1824. n.Dev. Et dith more good than kautchy vizzick, Rock Jim an Nell

ii. Simple Negative.

Sc. Aa dynna, hey dyzna, wey dynna, Murray Dial. (1873) 219.

Bnff. Divna. Abd. Sandy disna preten' to be claer, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xii. Per. Divna, Sandy Scott (1897) 10. Rnf. I dinna want tae fa' oot wi' my wife, GILMOUR Pen Flk. (1873) 37. Gall. It disna look bonny without the head, CROCKETT Randers (1884) w. NC-1 Divise. With Abd Jiment Cockett Randers 37. Gall. It disna look bonny without the head, CROCKETT Raiders (1894) v. N.Cy. Disna. Nhb. Ah divvent reetly mind, S. Tynedale Stud. (1896) Robbne Armstrong; Aw dunnit leyke te gang, Bewick Tyneside Fales (1850) 12; Nhb. He disn't knaa nowt. Dur. Dinnot. Cum. I dunnet know who t'is, Richardson Talk (1886) 1st S. 12; Cup. I dunnet know who t'is, Richardson Talk (1886) 1st S. 12; Cup. I dunnet know who t'is, Richardson Talk (1860) 1st S. 12; Cup. I dunnet know who t'is, Richardson Talk (1860) 1st S. 12; Cup. I dunnet know who t'is, Richardson Talk (1860) 1st S. 12; Cup. I dunnet know who t'is, Richardson Talk (1860) 1st S. 12; Cup. I dunnet know who t'is, Richardson Talk (1860) 1st S. 12; Cup. I dunnet know who t'is, Richardson Talk (1860) 1st S. 12; Cup. I dunnet know how the light spiakint triuth (W.H.); n.Yks. Dinnot, deeant. e.Yks. Disn't. m.Yks. Aa' di h'nt, diz u'nt, duovu'nt, div u'nt, din ut or duon ut; wey di h'nt, din ut th' duovu'nt, div u'nt, din ut or duon ut; vey di h'nt, din ut. dih' zu'nt, duov u'nt, div u'nt, din ut or duon u t; yey di h'nt, din ut, dh'zu'nt, duov u'nt, div u'nt, din ut or duon u t; yey di h'nt, din ut, duon ut; dhe'h dih'nt, duon ut, din ut, dir'zu'nt, duov u'nt or div u'nt, Introd. 49. w.Yks. A pair o swallows dunnut mak a summer, Prov. in Brighouse News (July 20. 1889); Dog chaps doesn't reckon that way, Cudworth Dial Sketches (1884) 7; Ai duont, & duznt, I duznt, wi duont, & duont, & duont (J.W.); w.Yks.¹ Dunno; not common except in that part of Craven bordering on Lan. Lan. Aw dunnot like to think o' that, Harland Lyncs (1866) 89; Aw dunna care, Brierley Layrock (1864) xii. e.Lan.¹ Dunnot, durnd. Chs.¹ Dunna, dunner, or dunnot; dusna, does not; Chs.² Dunna, sometimes dunnut. s.Chs.¹ In the 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. the termination 's' is often omitted: Dhaa duz')nu or Dhaa du)nu [thou dost not]. The termination "st' of

the 2nd pers. sing. is more used with a negative than an affirmative verb Dhaa dùs)nữ [thou dostna], 78. Stf.¹ You dow say so, dun yer² 27. n.Stf. I donna mind sayin', Geo Elior A. Bede (1859) I. 7. Der. I dunna know (F.P.T.); Der¹ Dùn tí (old), dùn ú, now used; Der.² Thie doo'nst throotch (s.v. Thrutch). Nhp.¹ Doo an't, do not. Wor. Dunna not know how, Berrow's Jrn. (Mar. 17, 1888). w.Wor. I dunna kneow disackly, S. Beauchamp Grantley Grange (1874) II. 47. Shr I dunna, thee doesna or dunna, a, 'e or 'er dunna; we, yo', a or they dunna, Introd. 60.

Hrf. I deno, Ellis, 72; Hrf. 2 Dunna. Glo Dunt knaw, sir, Gissing

Vill Hamfden (1890) I. 1. Oxf. Thee doosn't I, her, &c

dwun't. Sur. It dunna matter to me, Bickley Sur. Hills (1890) I 1; I dun rightly know, 10 x11 Wil. I doont, ELLIS, 44. e.Dor. I do'nt wont, 10. Dev. Et dith'n look zoshil abit! Nathan Hogg Poet. Lett. (1847) 48, ed. 1865; Our mops dant reach zo high, Peter Pindar Royal Visit (1795) pt. 11. 157, ed. 1824. nw.Dev. 1 Dud'n, does not. Not so common as dith'n or doth'n.

iii. Interrogative Affirmative.

iii. Interrogative Affirmative.
Sc. Du1-aa or dyv-aa, dyz-hey, du1-wey or dyv-wey, dui-ye, dyv-ye, du1-thay or dyv-thay? MURRAY Dial (1873) 219. Abd. Dis lawvyers need muckle o' 't'? ALEXANDER Johnny Gibbe (1871) x. e.Sc. Wha div I see but Swankey? Setoun Sunshine (1895) 241 Ayr. Whare div ye think ye'll gang when ye dee? Galif Lands (1826) xxvi II. Div ye know him, Molly Magee? Tennyson To-morrow (1885) Nhb. Whe dos thou tig on wee Thee sell aw wonder? Bewick Tymeside Tales (1850) 12; Nhb.¹ Dista ken the heed o' the Side? Divaa, do I? D'ye hear us? Cum. How dosta, honest lad? Graham Gwordy (1778) 1 I. What weage dus te ax, canny lad? Anderson Ballads (1805) 54; Dista think it ll stand? FARRALL B Wilson (1886) 133; Cum.¹ Duv. c. div. n. and e. Used ax, canny lad' Anderson Ballads (1805) 54; Dista think it li stand' FARRALL B Wilson (1886) 133; Cum.¹ Duv, c, div, n. and e. Used chiefly in asking questions in 1st pers sing. Wm. Hoo dusta think thoo'd be yabble to tak ceear ov a thoosan pund' Spec. Dial. (1877) pt. 1. 37. n.Yks.² Div; used only in such phir as 'Div I gan' have I to go' w.Yks. Diu ai, a, 1² duz bă, dustă, dusta' duz î, ɔ² do or di wī, wɔ² do or di jĭ, jɔ² do or di beo, be, bo' Wright Gram. Wndhll. (1892) 165; Dusta loike winter't best nah, thinks ta' Shevvild Ann. (1849) 4; Nah then missis, whot dun ye want' Hartley Clock Alm. (1849) 4; Nah then did dost thoul. want? Hartley Clock Alm. (1874) 48; w.Yks. Dusto [dost thou]; w.Yks. Dusto [dost thou]; w.Yks. Dussha [does she] knaw he's there, w Yks. Dun yo think sooa? Lan. Dost year oi drop it deaun? Kay-Shuttleworth sooa? Lan. Dost year oi drop it deaun? KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH Scarsdale (1860) II. 284; Dusta think Awsuk ull fit? LAYCOCK Sngs. (1866) 69; Dun yo' think th' little un's bin baptised? BANKS Manch. Man (1876) II, ed. 1881. s.Lan. Dunneh? do you' (SB) Chs¹ Dusta hear? or as freq 'dost' hear?' Dun yo? do you' Stf¹ Yow dow say so, dun yer? 27. Der. Dost alleys Mister him, lad? Cushing Voe (1888) II. vii; Der.¹ pl What dün yo cō him? nw.Der.¹ 'Duv' before a vowel, as 'Duv I?' Lin. D'ya moind the waāste, my lass? Tennyson N Farmer, Old Style (1864) st 8; Do godamoighty knaw what a's doing a-taakin' o' mea? ib. st. 12. Shr.¹ Do I? dost 'ee?' does 'er? Dunna we? dun 'ee or dunna yo'? Dunnad-a or dunna they? Introd. 60 Hrf. Wot d)jō think? Wot dəst öl ölik? Ellis, 71. Oxf. Wot də jū pijk? ib. 117; Djə nö? [do you know?] ib. Wil. Z)dhu want d)nau? [dost thou want know?] ib. 44; What də [you] think of it? ib. 45. e Dor. Wot)əz 'öl ölijk? Wot də jū ölijk? ib. 78. w.Som. Du aay or d-aay? dus dhee? due ee or duth u? Du wee (emph due nus)? du yue or due 'èe' du dhai? Elworthy Gram. (1877) 72; w.Som¹ du yué or due ée? du dhai? Elworthy Gram. (1877) 72; w.Som¹ Dis thee think I be gwain to put up way thy slack? n Dev. Dest thee tell me o' Dick Vrogwill? Exm. Scold. (1746) l. 35; Dist hire ma ? 1b. 1. 31.

iv. Interrogative Negative.

Bu' dustno think it's odd ? Doherty N. Barlow (1884) 19; What! Du dustno think it's odd? Doherry N. Barlow (1884) 19; What! durn't yo' know? Westall Old Factory (1885) 105. Lin. What atta stannin' theer fur, an' doesn bring ma the aale? Tennyson N. Farmer, Old Style (1864) st. 17. Shr.¹ Dunnad-I? doesna thee? dunnad a? Dunna we or yo'? dunnad-a or dunna they? Introd. 61. Hrf Doo'nt əs? den əs? dwənt əs? Ellis, 69. Glo. Dū'nt əs? [don't we?] tb. 61; Glo.² D'wunty? [do ye not?] 10. Brks. Də)nt wi? Ellis, 95. Bdf. Doont wi? tb 207. Hrt. Duəntəs? tb. 198. Sur Don'ut'ee know as I'm a totaler? Bickley Sur, Hills (1800) Ll. Hmp. Duu'ntəs? [don't we?] Ellis Sur, Hills (1800) Ll. Duentes: 10. 198. Sur Don'ut ee know as 1 m a totaler: Dickley Sur. Hulls (1890) I. 1. Hmp. Duu'nt)es? [don't we?] Ellis, 97. Wil. Doen ez? 16 48. Som. Why doesn'st get up astride on un? Agrikler Rhymes (1872) 38. w.Som. Doen aay or doen ees? dús-n dhee? doen ee or dúth-n ee? doen nus, yue, dhat or um? Elworthy Gram. (1877) 73. Dev. Dithen'e mind what's zed to 'n'.

2. Past Tense. [In many dialects the pp. is used for this tense.] 1. Simple Affirmative.

Sc. Dyd, Murray Dial. (1873) 219 Ir. The princess done as she was bid, Kennedy Fireside Stories (1870) 81. N.I. Done w.Ir. When he done the ould king out iv his property, Lover Leg (1848) I. 15. Wxf. It was all to take a rise out of you they done it, Kennedy Banks Boro (1867) 190 Nhb 1 Deed Cum. I hardly knew what I dud or sed, Borrowdale Lett. In Lonsdale Mag (Feb. 1867) 311; Cum. I'll tell ye what dūd gā forret 'atween me an' t'yolly jest, 8 Wm. Aa doon't say ee dud, WARD R. Elsmere (1888) bk. 1 ii. m Yks¹ Aa, dhoo, ey did or didz; wey, yey, dhe h' did or didz; Introd 49 w.Yks. Did, used for all pers sing and pl., WRIGHT Gram. Wndhll (1892) 164, w Yks.¹ Dud is not very common in the interior of Craven e Lan¹ Dud, dudn, didn. Der. I done or said nout, LE FANU Uncle Silas (1865) 1 299 s. Not. Der. I done or said nout, Le Fanu Uncle Silas (1865) 1 299 s Not. Om sure 'e done it a-puppose (J.P.K.) Lei. It wur 'im as doon it. Nhp. I done it War. 2 I done my washin' at th' beginnin' o' th' wik. Shr. I did, thee did'st, 'er did, we, yo' or they didden, Introd. 60 Hrf. 12 I done it. Glo. Done (J.S. F.S.) Brks. I It wan't I as dun't I tell 'e. Suf. Done (F.A.A.). Ess. I Dod w. Mid. While here on earth she done her part (W.P.M.). Ken. Yes, he dud, Nairne Tales (1790) 58, ed 1824 Sur. I went straight home and done it. Sus. I done the best I could, N & Q. (1879) 5th S xi 288. Hmp. I done it (H.C.M.B.) I.W. I Ded. Som. I knows very well who don'd it, Elworthy Evil Eye (1895) 4 w. Som We could'n do eens we was a mind to, zo we doned zo well's we could. Dev. Dud. White Cyman's Conductor (1701) 126 Cor. could. Dev. Dud, WHITE Cyman's Conductor (1701) 126 Cor. I'll tel ee wat mi faathur dun wonse, Hunt Pop Rom. w.Eng. (1865) 319, ed. 1896.

11 Simple Negative.

11 Simple Negative.

Sc. Dydna, Murray Dial. (1873) 219; She didna ken, Scott Midlothian (1818) ix. Cum. It duddent git varia far, Richardson Talk (1876) 2nd S. 31; Thoo duddn't think I'd leev'd sa lang, Gwordie Greenup Yane a Year (1873) 15. n.Yks. Tom diddent let out about mah, Tweddell Clevel. Rhymes (1875) 65 w Yks. Didnt (J.W.). s.Chs.¹ Eé did)nú waan t kûm [He didna want come], 73. I.Ma They didn', Brown Doctor (1887) 30. Der I didna think I were the on'y mon, Cushing Voe (1888) III vi; Thou distina use to Mister thy other master, 16 II. vii. Lei.¹ I didn't or didna. Daint (War side), 32. War.² I or you dain't black the boots m.Wor. Daint (J.C.). Shr.¹ I didna, thee didsna or didna, 'er didna, we, yo' or they didna, Introd 60. Ess It now den't seem so wusser, Clark J Noakes (1839) st 39, Ess.¹ Dent. Ken. Dud'n (G.B.). Dor. She didden put in honeyzuck, Barnes Poems (1879) 59. Som. I've had his book a lend ma, but I didden rade un droo, Agrikler Rhymes (1872) 1. w.Som Aay, dhee, ur daed-n; wee, yùe, dhai Rhymes (1872) 1. w.Som Aay, dhee, ur daed-n; wee, yue, dhai daed-n, Elworthy Gram. (1877) 72 Dev. Hur didden ziem tu daed-n, Elworthy Gram. (1877) 72 Dev. muve a ztap, Burnett Stable Boy (1888) viii.

iii. Interrogative Affirmative.

iii. Interrogative Affirmative.

Dur. Hoo duddy [didst thou] gittheer? Egglestone Betty Podkin's Visit (1877) 4. Cum.¹ Dud ta? [didst thou?] w.Yks Did 1? did to? did o? did wo? did jo? did vo? (J W.) Lan. Didto notice? Waugh Chim. Corner (1874) 19, ed. 1879 s.Lan. Heaw didney [did you] do with 'r weet cloas? Picton Dial (1865). Shr.¹ Did I? did'st 'ee? did 'er? Didden we, yo', they? Introd 60 Oxf.¹ Didst? [did you?] Didst thee? [did you also?] with emphasis on 'thee.' Brks.¹ Dedst or didst? [did you?] I.W.¹ Ded'st? [did you?] w.Som. Daed aay or ees? daeds dhee? daed uur? Daed uus, yùe, um or dha!? Elworthy Gram. (1877) 73 Dev. Who was it done it? Prob. imported from London, Reports Piovinc. (1882) 12. iv. Interrogative Negative.

iv. Interrogative Negative.

Abd. Didnin he tak' a gey fling? ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb (1871) iv w.Yks. I Didn'to? [didst thou not?] War. D'aint you gie me one on the chops? B'ham Dy. Gazette (Aug. 16, 1897). Shr. I Didnad-I? didsna thee? didnad-a or 'er? Didna we, yo'? didnad-a or didna they? Introd 61. Brks I Deddenst? [did you not?] Sur. Didna they? Introd 61. Brks 1 Deddenst? [did you not?] Sur. Didna 'ee mean me to finish the bottle? Bickley Sur. Hills (1890) I. 1
I.W.! Deds'nt? [did you not?] Wil. Why didsen stop wi' Varmer Brown? Slow Rhymes (1870) 14; Did'ner? [did he not?] Slow Gl (1892). Dor. Didener [didn't he] gee [give] thee nery [ne'er a] quid, Bet? Flk-Lore Rec. (1880) III pt. i 109; Dissen [didn't ye] see nobody at all there? ib. w.Som Daed-n aay or ees? daeds dhee? daed-n ee? Daeden uus, yùe, dhai? Elworthy Gram. (1877) 73.

3. Subjunctive Mood. Affirmative and Negative.

3. Subjunctive Mood. Afternative and Negative.
w.Yks. If they dun, o think o shall come an hear em, Shevvild
Gift (1847) 12; w.Yks.¹ We' s'al be vara... wicked an we dunnot,
ii. 312. Lan. Whan mitch-go-deet o with um sed hoo, Tim Bobbin
View Dial. (1740) 60. Chs.¹23 Much good deet you [Much good
may it do you]. Stf.¹ Then blest if I dow goo, 27. Der.² If thou VOL. II.

doos'tna' moind. w.Som.1 Nif dis-n stop thy gurt tatee-trap I'll kick thy assout o' the shop n Dev. If he deth, Eam Otship (1746) 1 366; An' dithn't muve, I'll gie th' a clout, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 1

4. Imperative Mood. Affirmative and Negative.

4. Imperative Mood. Affirmative and Negative.
Sc. Dui! dynna! Murray Dial '1873) 219 Ayr. Dinnie gi'e a' the guid meat to the sow, Ballads and Sngs (1846) I 95. Dmf. Dinna be hard wi' his father, Reid Poems (1894) 210 Wxf.¹ Dosth na. N.Cy.¹ Dinna ye speak on't Nhb. Divent glower it us, Rosson Newc. Sng Sol (1859) 1.6, Nhb.¹ Dinna. dinnet, divent, div'nt. Cum. Divvent freet and whine, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) divint. Cum. Divvent freet and wnine, Anderson Daulaus (ed 1000) 35; Cum. Do thee gang to thy wark. Yks. 'Prithee dean,' pray doe (K). n.Yks. Dinnet cry, Tweddelt. Clevel Rhymes (1875) 68; n.Yks. Dinnot, dinna, decant'ee. Used entreatingly or warningly. e.Yks. Decant m.Yks. Dh'nt, duon ut, and din ut. Interiog. Duovu nt Aa? duon ut tu ! Introd. 49. w.Yks. Diu, duont (J.W.).
Lan. Dunnot wait for me, Clegg Sketches (1895) 3. Chs Dunna do that (E.F.). s.Chs¹ Du nŭ yai kum tŭ neyŭr With an Imdo that (E.F.). s.Chs¹ Du nŭ yai kum tŭ neyŭr With an Imperative Negative the auxiliary is never dispensed with, 73 Der.² Dow it a' thissens (s v Thissens) Nhp¹ Dunna do't Hrf. Denə, Ellis, 72. Glo. Dō'nt, dwent, ib 64; Dwunty be so damned purgy, Gissing Both of this Parish 1889) I 116, Glo.² D'wye [do ye], used imploingly, io w.Oxf. Dwent, Ellis, 93. Brks¹ Dwo-ant or dwunt Ken Doənt, Ellis, 138 Sur Donna be afeared, Bickley Sur. Hills (1890) I 1 Hmp. Duu'nt, Ellis, 98. Wil. Hold thy bother, dooke, Britton Beauties (1825); Du'ən i, Fliss, 43. Wil! Be quiet dooke. Oks having heep supersedel. Wil. Hold thy bother, dooke, Britton Beauties (1825); Du'en i, ELLIS, 47; Wil I Be quiet, dooke Obs, having been superseded by do 'ee. Dor. Do 'ee go hoam, Hare Vill. Street (1895) 109. w.Som. Du dhee; doa'n dhee; dhee dùe; doa n yùe, Elworthy Gram. (1877) 73; Dùe èe and dùe'èe naew are very freq. persuasive expletives, or rather forms of emphasis to a previous petition, as 'Truy wur èe kaa n tack' u lee dl bee't, kau m dùe èe naew, 'ib. e.Dev. Deue let ai year'n teue! Pulman Sng. Sol. (1860) viii 9. Cor. Aw! dusna titch me, T. Towser (1873) 70.

5. Infinitive Mood.

Sc It's whiles no easy kennin' the richt thing to dae, Swan Gales of Eden (1895) vi. Wxf.¹ Shoo ya aam zim to doone [She gave them some to do], 90 Nhb. They'll hev eneuf to dee, Oliver Sngs. (1824) 6 n. Yks.² Deea m. Yks.¹ T u di h', Intiod 50. w. Yks. Diu (J W.) s.Oxf. You'll 'ave nowt to doin' with 'im, Rosemary Chilleins (1895) 150; 'Er 'isband to 'ave nothin' to doin' with it, ib. 176 Cmb. Dun, diu, Ellis 249 nw.Nrf. Diu, ib 262 sw.Dev. Dū, dē, ib. 165. Cor. Dū, ib. 166.

6. Participles. i. Present.
Sc. Duian', Murray Dial. (1873) 219 Wm. Slaekan aboot dewan nowt, Gooardy Jenkins m Yks.¹ Dinn, Introd 50. w. Yks. Diu-in, Wright Gram. Wndhll. (1892) 165.

1i. Past. Sc It's whiles no easy kennin' the right thing to dae, Swan Gates

ii. Past.

II. Past.

Sc. Duin, Murray Dial. (1873) 219; I hae dune business, Scott Midlothian (1818) xviii. Abd This pley [debate] sud seen be deen, Forbes Ulysses (1785) 14. Frf. Thae restless times hae dune for thee, Smart Rhymes (1834) 133. Nhb. Dyun, deen, deeun, deughn Dur. Düne Cum. T'was deun ameast as seun as sed, Richardson Talk (1876) 2nd S. 96 Wm Neea stars i' ther sooaber senses woda deean es thae dud, Spec. Dial. (1885) pt 111. 2. n.Yks. Deean e.Yks. This job owt ti be deean, Nicholson Flk-Sp (1889) 89 m,Yks. Dih'n, Introd 50. w Yks Duin, dun, Wright Giam. Wndhll (1892) 165; Ah've doin me duty, Preston Poems (1864) 9, The pp is used to express the pf tense where the auxiliary verb have [ev, e; ev, e] has disappeared, thus—a dunt [I have done it], a funt [I have found it] (JW.); w.Yks. Doon. Lan They have den, Laycock Sngs (1866) 47. Der. Doon. Hrf. Den, Ellis, 180. Brks Den, ib 95. Hmp eden, ib. 97. Wil. eden and den, ib. 48. e Dor. eden, ib 77. Som. Doe, Jennings Dial w.Eng. (1869). w.Som. Plase, zir, the coal's all 2 doned. Dev. All sweared it clumzily was dood, Peter Pindar Royal Visit (1795) 156, ed 1824, I've a düed awl my work, Hewett Visit (1795) 156, ed 1824, I've a dued awl my work, Hewert Peas Sp. (1892) 71, Dev. A man being reproved for shooting a rare bird replied, 'Well, zir, ef I 'ad na duined it, zome other vule wid.' n.Dev. Yer, Dame, us be! The job's a-doo, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 93; Lawks, good-now, naybors, hav'e din? ib st. 22; To be do, to be done, Monthly Mag. (1810) I. 434.

II. Idiomatic uses.

1. Used as an auxiliary in the present and past tense

of verbs, to give additional emphasis.

Chs. A man will say 'I did do' in reply to 'Why did you?' or 'Why did you not?' and in reply to 'Why do you never go to church?' he will even say 'Well! I do do sometimes' The explanation is that 'do' is either an auxiliary verb, or it is an intransitive verb meaning to perform. The first 'do' is auxiliary, the

second intransitive. Glo. While they've a-got she to nuss 'um the poor little dears does do well, Buckman Darke's Sojourn (1890) 11, Glo. 'Almost invariably used in the present tense of verbs, 'I do like,' 'I do feel,' 'When you do come,' 'They do be fighting up yonder.' 'Did' is also used in the same way as 'I did go' for 'I went' Sur. Poir is also used in the same way as 'I did go' for 'I went' Sur. Poor chap, thee do look abon a bit hot, Bickley Sur. Hills (1890) I. 1; 'Ee doee need it, ib III. i; Sur.¹ Emphatic before vb. Mus'r —, he do say that it's more nor three hundred year old. w.Hmp., Dor. I do do, I do go, I do eat (H C.M B.). Wil. I do tel, Ellis, 44. s.Wil. I do know what they be, Monthly Mag. (1814) II 114 Dor. Freq. used as an expletive. My head do ake [d'ake] (A C.); He do look on each deceiver, Barnes Poems (1869-70) 70; My heart did kindle wi' the fleame o't, Whenever I did zee touchen zight, ib. 40: The Dorset has a continuative or imperfect touchen zight, tb. 49; The Dorset has a continuative or imperfect tense form. He beat the child; he did beat the child; he Sng. Sol. (1859) Notes iv. Som. Mrs. Laver do zay, Raymond Tryphena (1895) 46. w.Som. I Dhai du lèo k maa yn weesh [they look very sad] e.Dev. Sheep da browse, Pulman Sketches (1853) 2. Cor. As fast as I do go to one, they do go to another, Hunt Pop. Rom w Eng. (1865) 350, ed. 1896.

2. Cases in which 'do' is not used or gen. omitted.

w.Yks. The auxiliary verb 'diu' is never used in asking questions, except when it begins the sentence: Dipo (dojo) high il diut? do you think he will do it? but Wilo diut, high jo? will he do it, do you think? WRIGHT Gram Wndhll (1892) 72. s.Chs! The auxiliary 'do' is gen omitted in an affirmative command, but where employed is very emphatic, 73. w.Mid Omitted in sentences such as-'If you am't done it you ought to it,' I meant to it,' &c. (W.P.M.) w.Som. Not often used except as an auxiliary. Such a phr. as 'what are you doing?' is never heard. 'Haut bee baewt?' is the common equivalent... 'Kan ur due ut?' would have rather a technical sense. Merely to express action, we seldom use the verb 'do,' but usually a more definite verb signifying the specific work or action going on, Elworthy Gram. (1877) 71.

3. Used elliptically for 'if you do,' &c.

Cmb. Did you leave the gate open? Do, go back and shut it (C.A.M.F.), Don't go anigh that ditch, do [duū], you'll fall in (W.W.S.). Nrf. Don't you leave that old hare lying there, do the old crows will joll her, Arch. (1879) VIII. 170; Shet that gaate, bor, don't yar old sow 'll girr out, Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 27; Nrf. Suf. Don't keep on a dewin o' that, dew you'll get toward week (C.T.): Wron up well don't you'll git cowld (M.F.R.) inter' a mess (C.T.); Wrop up well,don't you'll git cowld (M.E.R. We must have a fire; don't, we should be perished o' cowd, Macmullan's Mag. (Sept. 1889) 357 e.Suf. Don't come here again; du, I'll throsh yow (F.H). Ess. Don't you sleep 'ithin that place, Do to-night you'll be a-larfin on the wrong side o' yer face, Downes Ballads (1895) v 17; I don't know as ever I knowed so much wet in July, do I don't recollect. I have to put it close agin m' eyes, do I can't see at all (S P.H.).

4. Var. contractions or elliptical phrases. (1) Di'd, (2) Doot, (3) Du'at, (4) Du't, do it; (5) Dooat, do not; (6) Dunt, done it; (7) Dubbat or Dubbut, do but; (8) Dinnaw, Dunna(w, or Dunno, I don't know; (9) Dunnamany, (10) Dunnamuch, I don't know how much or many.

many, (10) Dunnamuch, I don't know how much or many.

(1) Nhb.¹ Aa wis a fyul to di'd Aa didn' di'd, did aa? (2) Dev. White Cyman's Conductor (1701) 127. (3) Wm. Naw, ye'll not du'at! Ward R. Elsmere (1888) bk. 1. x. (4) w.Yks. If it wor possible to drive larning threw a deel board, Joe Wreet cud dut, Cudworth Dial. Sketches (1884) 32. e Suf. I shan't du't (F.H.). (5) Wm. Tak ceeaf an dooat meeak sick a noddy on her as thoo meead a me, Spec. Dial. (1877) pt. 1. 20 (6) w.Yks.¹, Nhp.¹ (7) w.Yks. (J W.) Lin. F. we'd but dubbut come to scratch, Brown Lit. Laur. (1890) 49; Dubbut looök at the waäste, Tennyson N. Farmer, Old Style (1864) st. 10. n.Lin.¹ Dubbut cum hoame lass, an' all 'all be reightled. (8) Wxf. Now indeed I dunna what to do, Kennedy Banks Boro (1867) 163. Cum. She was a 'downo canna' Kennedy Banks Boro (1867) 163. Cum. She was a 'downo canna [don't know, cannot], Linton Lizzie Lorton (1866) xxv. Wil. Slow Gl. (1892). Dev. An' ramm'l'd out I dun-no how, Pulman Sketches GI. (1892). Dev. An' ramm'l'd out I dun-no how, Pulman Sketches (1842) 48, ed 1853; 'E be dead; and I dun naw wat ta du, Burnett Stable Boy (1888) ii. n Dev. I dinnaw wher I'm gwain, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 28. e.Dev. Eef yeue dun-naw, yeue bes'-leukin' o' ummanvawk, goo volly th' vlock-pirnts, Pulman Sig. Sol. (1860) i. 8. [Amer. I dunno but wut it's pooty, Lowell Biglow Papers (1848) 46.] (9) Kenl' 'Tis no use what ye say to him, I've told him an'ta dunnamany times. Sus.' There was a dunnamany people come to see that gurt hog of mine when she was took bad; Sus.', Hmp.' (10) Kenl' Sus. So arter dun-a-much more talk I ower Hmp.<sup>1</sup> (10) Ken.<sup>1</sup> Sus. So arter dun-a-much more talk, Lower, Tom Cladpole (1831) st 42; Sus.<sup>1</sup> She cost me a dunnamuch for sharps and pollard and one thing and t'other; Sus.<sup>2</sup>, Hmp.<sup>1</sup>.

III. Dial. uses. 1. In comb. with prep., &c.: (1) to do about, (a) to see after, attend to; (b) to go about and do about, (a) to see after, attend to; (b) to go about and do odd jobs in a feeble way; (2) — at, to do to; (3) — by, to treat, look after, attend to; (4) — down, to over-cook; (5) — for, (a) to manage, look after, keep house for; (b) to work for an employer; (c) to manage the affairs of another as steward or agent; (6) — out, (a) to clean out, cleanse; to obliterate, rub out; (b) to wear out; (7) — over, to backbite, talk over; (8) — to, (a) to put, place; (b) to treat, look after; (c) to vex, trouble; (9) — up, (a) to fasten or the up; (b) to tidy up, clean, make tidy, put in order; (c) of a horse; to give him his bed and prepare him order; (c) of a horse: to give him his bed and prepare him for the night; (10) — with, (a) to put up with, tolerate, make the best of; (b) to consent to purchase or receive; (II) do na better, a substitute when one can find nothing better; (12) nae gude or dinna good, a ne'er-do-well,

scapegrace, good-for-nought; also used attrib.

(1, a) n.Yks. He'll deea about t'cows (I.W). (b) s.Not. A'm not very well, but a can do about a bit 'E een't fit for reg'lai work, but 'e does about—goes of arrands an' such like (J.P.K.) (2) Not Lei. What's a bin a-doin' at ye' War. (3) w.Yks. Horses are better done by, Snowden Web of Weaver (1896) vi. (4) n Lin 1 Them chickens is so dun doon thaay're not wo'th eatin' (5, a) Per. Gin ye had sax bairns to tent an' skelp an' do for, CLELAND Inchbracken (1880, 190, ed. 1881, 180, surge my wife's death I have none to (1883) 109, ed 1887. Sig. Since my wife's death I have none to do for me, Bruce Sermons (c. 1631) 129, ed. 1843 Lan You like me to do for you, don't you, father? Francis Daughter of Soil (1895) 68. s Not. Who does for Jack, now 'is wife's dead? (J.P.K.); Mothers don't often do better for their own children than I've done for you, Prior Reme (1895) 34. n Lin. She duzn't keap a lass, but ther's an ohd woman cums in an' duz for her two or three times a weak Lei. A respectable single man taken in and done for Nhp. The children have nobody to do for them, now they have lost their mother. War. 28 Oxf. MS add. Hnt. (TPF) w.Mid. And the old woman as he had to do for 'm was a very good cook, too (W.P M). e.An 1 The children have lost their mother, but their aunt will do for them. Ken 1 Now the old lady's dead, but their aunt will do for them. Ken 1 Now the old lady's dead, Miss Gamble she goos in and doos for him. Sur. 1 I can't justly remember whether I ast' her fust or she ast' me, but I know one day I says, 'Will you do for me?' and she says, 'Yes;' and then I says, 'Will you do for me allus?' and she says, 'Yes,' and so we got marr'd. Wil. 1 w.Som 1 He do live all by his zul, but he'v a got a umman that do g'in and do vor'n. My darter do do vor me—her com'th in every morning, zo I baint a left no way scan'lous. Dev. My old aunt that lives out Torcombe way came and did vor me, Hartier Evening with Hodge in Eng. Illus. Mag. (June 1896) 250. (b) w.Yks Theaze summat serias all at wunce fun aht agean 259. (b) w.Yks Theaze summat serias all at wunce fun aht agean em be them at they're doin' for, Tom Treddlehoyle Bairnsla Ann. (1866) 48 (c) e.An. 1 Sus., Hmp. Holloway (6, a) Not. 1 n.Lin. 1 Thaay've niver been aable to do oot th' marks o' th' blood fra that daay to this Lei. Ye're ollus a-doin' out the house of a Saturday. Nhp. 1 Do out the stable. War. 23 (b) Lan. They're olez gettin' Nhp.¹ Do out the stable. War.²³ (b) Lan. They're olez gettin' new things made To do ther owd unseawt, Standing Ethoes (1885) 28. (7) w.Yks. A war tung I nivver heeard e all my life—shoo's allus dewin fowk ower, Weyver's Olm. (1881) 23. (8, a) Not.¹ n Lin.¹ I can't tell wheare th' bairn hes dun his hat to. Lei.¹ Wheer ivver ha' yo' doon the bites tew? Nhp.¹ Where have you done that to? War.³ (b) w.Yks. Monny on 'em' ud be varry different if they wor reyt done to, Cudworth Dial. Sketches (1884) 17. (c) Yks. His daughter is very much done to about his marriage (F P.T). (9, a) w.Yks.² Lan.¹ Do-up mi dress; aw connot catch th' hooks. m Lan.¹ To 'do-up' a door is to fasten id. n.Lin.¹ Do-up Nell, Sam, she'll be worrying them hens. Brks.¹ (b) Lakel. I'll deeaup aboot t'hearth, Penrith Obs. (Dec. 28, 1897). w.Yks. (J.T.), up aboot t'hearth, Penrith Obs. (Dec. 28, 1897). w.Yks. (J.T.), m.Lan.<sup>1</sup>, Not.<sup>1</sup> s.Not. Do up the hearth, there's a good wench (J.P.K.). s Lin. Do up the fireplace (T.H R.). Lei. Theer weean't a roof o' the faa'm as did'n want doin' oop. War.<sup>28</sup> (c) w.Som.<sup>1</sup> Look sharp' m do up your horses and come in to supper (10, a) Sc. We canna be doing wi' sick folks, us that has a fine gentleman veesitor on our hands, Keith *Indian Uncle* (1896) 166; He that has a good crop, may be doing with some thistles, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 150; I doot that treacle ale's no gaun to do wi' me, we'll need it try an' get a wee drap milk to the parritch, Ford Thistledown (1891) 232. Lnk. Wi'them [women] he could na dae, Ewing Poems (1892) 32. Wgt. 'Have you a wife?' 'Deed no, Sir. A'm Juist daein' wi' mi fether's aul' yin!' Fraser Wytown (1871) 296 Just daein wi interner's am ym: Fraser w grown (10/1) 290 s.Not. A can't do with such beastliness. A can do with Mary Ann very well (J.P.K.). War. I couldn't do with her ways '—said of an unsuitable servant Oxf. MS add (b) n.Stf. Well, I could do wi't, if so be ye want to get rid on't, Geo. Eliot A. Bede (1859)

XXV. Not.1 Lei. Can you do with three of us, if we come you way on Sunday? N.  $\mathfrak{S}$  Q. (1858) 2nd S vi 187; Lei. War.  $\mathfrak{S}$  (11) Sc. (Jam) (12) Sc. Leaving the basket where the first do-nacgude might lay unlawful hands upon it, Keith Bonnie Lady 1897) 35 Ayr. I hope the do-na gude may get over his present danger, GALT Sir A. Wylie (1822) xlix; A dirty, duddy do-nae gud, that couldna even tak care o' his father's kye, ib Lairds (1826) xviii. Sik, Saw ye naething o' our young dinnagood? Hogg Tales (1838) 296, ed. 1866; The bit prodigal, dinnagood lassie, tb. 74. Rxb. (JAM.)

2. Phr. (1) to do be, to do habitually, be accustomed or in the habit of doing; (2) to do the cat, to fall like a cat, feet first; (3)—the door, to fasten, shut; (4)—the gun-trick, to have a great success; (5)—her mouth, to kiss a girl; (6)—a slope, to slip away, escape; (7)—our turn, to serve our purpose; to have enough to live upon; (8)—fine, to do well enough get on; (a)—wolking (a) to get pretune, to our purpose; to have enough to live upon; (8) — fine, to do well enough, get on; (9) — nothing, (a) to eat nothing or very little; (b) lazy, indolent; (10) — queer, to behave in a foolish, stupid manner; (11) — well, goodness, well-doing; (12) — that, an emphatic form of assurance; (13) how do? how do you do? (14) how do you? how do you get on? (15) can ye do anything? a challenge to contribute for something to drink; (16) what's to do? what is the matter? (17) do not forget-me's forget-me-nots; (18) do not have? (17) do not forget-me's, forget-me-nots; (18) do not know, à freq. commencement of an answer to a question; (19) - not matter, do not like; (20) - not ought or ought to, ought not; (21) - not spare, an expression of welcome to a friend invited to partake of a meal; (22)—not think, used affirmatively after a negative; (23)—not want, should not want.

(I) Ir. Your cow does be threspassin' an my fields, Lover Leg (1848) II. 547; And ye do be always with the hounds, sir'l Lever Jack Hinton (1844) xl. Myo. I know this, that there does be plinty in me Lard's demesne beyant at Wistport, Stoker Snake's Pass (1891) vii. Wxf. He does be shavin' de naybours dere every Sunday mornin', Kennedy Evenings in Duffrey (1869) 291. s.Oxf. She do be so strict with us gals, Rosemary Culterns (1895) I8 Sur. Men and hosses don't be kept for nothing, Bickley Sur. Hills (1890) I. xii Sus. They do be getting all their bad ways again, O'Reilly Stories (1880) I 281. Cor The childer do be laffen at me, J. Trenoodle Spec. Dial. (1846) 51. (1) Ir. Your cow does be threspassin' an my fields, Lover Leg (2) w.Yks. Leeavin' me to cather do't cat an' leet o' my legs, Hallam Wadsley Jack (1866) xvii. (3) Dor. She left the door unbarred and went to the stairs, after writing on the back of the door with and went to the stairs, after writing on the back of the door with chalk. Mind and do the door, Hardy Wess. Flk. in Harper's Mag (Apr. 1891) 698. (4) Lon I did the gun-trick, sir (had great success), Mayhew Lond. Labour (1851) I. 260. (5) se.Wor<sup>1</sup> (6) w.Yks. Wod hev dun a slope, Pudsey Olm (1894). (7) Nhb. We a'ways had te de wor torn, And somethin' for a time o' need, Wilson Pilman's Pay (1843) 59; Nhb.<sup>1</sup> (8) Sc. She could be doing fine on a cup of tea, Keith Indian Uncle (1896) 96. (9, a) Lnk. You're daein' naethin'. There's the hare that Rover catched, forbye a gigot of mutton page trucked yet. forbye a gigot of mutton, never touched yet, Wardrop J. Mathison (1881) 27. (b) Sur. This young chap... lives mostly at Benchester with the bishop, being too do-nothing to get his own living, Bickley Sur Hills (1890) II iv. (10) Lon. Some have been known to pawn their barrow on the road for drink This they call 'doing queer,' Mayhew Lond. Labour (1851) I. 54. (11) n Yks 2 Say-weel is good, but deea-weel is better. (12) e. Yks 1 Ah love tha my lass, weel; Ah deeah-that. nLin1 I'm very fond o' eggs an' baacon; I like 'em, I do that. (13) ne.Wor. In familiar speech 'how do you do?' is not used—it is always 'how do, Dick?' But to a stranger, or person of superior position, 'ow d'ye do?' or (by old people) 'ow be you?' are used (J.W.P.). (14) Ayr. How do you this blae eastlin wind? Burns Ep J Tennant, 1. 3. (15) Shr.2 (s v Can.) (16) w.Yks. 'Hallo!' called aght Peter, 'wots ta do?' Tom Treddlehoyle Baurnsla Ann. (1849). Lan. Th' other chaps wondhurt what ther wur to do, forbye a gigot of mutton, never touched yet, WARDROP J. Mathison called aght Peter, 'wots ta do?' Tom TreddleHoyle Barnsta Ann. (1849). Lan. Th' other chaps wondhurt what ther wur to do, Ann. (1849). Lan. In' other chaps wondhurt what ther wur to do, BRIERLEY Day Out (1859) 49. (17) Som. Wi' eyes in it blue as the dwoan't forget-me's to moor, Letth Lemon Verbena (1895) 51 (18) Chs. Chs. How many children have you?—Dunnot know, but I believe I have six. (19) w.Yks. I didn't matter makkin my awn breakfast, Cudworth Dial. Sketches (1884) 8. (20) w.Yks. Don't we owt to be abstainers? Shevuld Ann. (1854) 8. Chs. Sper. 2, nw.Der. n.Lin. You doan't ought to read newspaapers upo' Sunda's. sw.Lin. People have relief who didn't ought. She does ought to help me. Nhn. War. 23 Oxf 1 Didn't ought to a went ought to help me. Nhp.<sup>1</sup>, War.<sup>23</sup> Oxf.<sup>1</sup> Didn't ought ta a went. s.Oxf. You didn't ought to leave the rewks, Rosemary Chilterns (1895) 22. Brks.<sup>1</sup> A didn't ought to tawk like that ther' avoor the childern. Hrt. He don't oughter to be a bad man (H.G.) Nrf.:

COZENS-HARDY Broad Nrf. 1893) 53 Suf. You don't ought to dew it CT., Suf¹ He don't ought to go. Ess. He sed that they Den't ote to maake it late¹ CLARK J Noakes (1839) st. 174. Som. Allus ferretin' where you didn't ought, PALMER Mr. Trueman (1895) 142. w.Som.¹ Uur nuv ur ded n au t t-u-zad noa urt tùe un [she never ought to have said naught to him]. Mary, you doa'n au t vor to burn that there coal (21' War.² se.Wor.¹ Come, 'ave a bit moore, don't spare. (22' n.Lin.¹ He'll niver do noa moore good to noābody I doān't think Nhp.¹ You aint a-doing no good there, I don't think. (23) n Lin.¹ You doān't want to wear yer Sunda' cloās iv'ry daav. COZENS-HARDY Broad Nrf 1893) 53 Suf. You don't ought to dew Sunda' cloäs iv'ry daay.

3. Used in imper. as an acceptance of an invitation to drink. See Come, v.1 II. 5.

Chs. A man who asks another to drink uses the term 'Come,' the other one accepts by saying 'Do.

4. To suffice, be sufficient.

Abd Tak jist as ither gweed waucht o't, and syne we'se be deein for a day, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) v. Lnk. Ye're neither so young nor so bonnie as ye hae been, but ye'll hae to dae yet, Roy Generalship (ed. 1895) 9 Cum. A smo' matter duz. w.Yks. (J.W)

5. To suit, agree with; to get on with.

Ir. A sweet purty ribbin that will do ye right well, Paddiana (ed. 1848) II. IIO s Wor. What a halteration i'th' weather, Sir; I likes this a lot better 'an thot t'other, ut wuz too shorp fur much, I couldn't don' it (H K.). [Aus. I've got used to the life, and it does me as well as any other! BOLDREWOOD Colon. Reformer (1890)

II. xxi ]

6. To get on, grow, thrive, flourish; to rear, bring to perfection.

perfection.

n.Lin.¹ Them tonups hev a lot to do yet, squire, afoore thaay're a crop Glo. Nobody can't be expected to do a flock on no vittles, Buckman Darke's Sojourn (1890) 72. Wil¹ Used reflexively 'He does hissel well, dwon't he?' said of an animal that does credit to its owner by the way in which it thrives w.Som.¹ They can do very well in thick farm, inf they do stick to it. They zess how the young Jim Bond's doin capical up to Bristol Aay luy ks thus the young perme manul, muy pagez du die your ee would buy. dhúsh yuur ee nee mae ul, muy pai gz du dùe vuur ee wuul buy ut [I like this Indian meal, my pigs do do (thrive) very well upon Dev. Unless the hay be perfectly dry, a small matter of rain makes it done, Reports Provinc (1881) 11.

Hence Doer, sb. in phr. a good or bad doer, said of an animal that does or does not thrive well.

Oxf. Bad doo ur. Brks. 'A good do-er' is an animal that

thrives well and keeps in good condition even when not well fed. 'A bad do-er' is the reverse. Will' A pig that thrives well, even on poor food, is a 'good doer,' while a 'bad doer' refuses to fatten, give it what you will.

7. To put, place. Gen. used in pp. See III. 1 (8, a). n.Lin. Wheare hes ta dun it? I've been lookin' high an' low for it. Lei, I wonder where he has done your pencils.

3. Obs. To cause, make, have the effect of. sc. The tidings will do his heart to break, Jamieson Pop Ballads (1806) **I.** 56

9. Obs. Refl. to go, betake oneself, hasten. See Dow, v.<sup>2</sup>
DO, sb. Cum Wm. Yks. Lan I.Ma and midl. counties to Oxf. Brks. Hnt. Also Sur Som. Dev. Also written deea n Yks<sup>2</sup>; dew w.Yks<sup>5</sup>; doo Cum.<sup>1</sup> w.Yks.<sup>1</sup> Lan.<sup>1</sup> s Stf. Brks.<sup>1</sup> w.Som.<sup>1</sup> Dev.; dew.Yks.<sup>5</sup> = [dū, diu, dū, dū]

1. Doing, dealing, treatment, gen in pl.

e.Yks. Let's he fair dos and then we sal get on. w.Yks. Feeduz emen meets (J.W.); w.Yks. 6 A shabby dew, says a man who has had twopence given him for getting a waggon-load of who has had twopence given him for getting a waggon-load of coals in. 'A fairsh dew, says another who has got a shilling and a lot of victuals away with him for the same. Lan. I'll trust to thee for a fair doo, Donaldson Teeth Drawin', it; Come, fair doo's amoon mates, Waugh Owd Bodle, 257. s.Stf. He wanted more than his fair doos with me, Murray Rainbow Gold (1886) 320. Oxf. All I wants is far dooes, and far dooes I l'a (s v. Far). Brks. Only seemed to want what they called 'fair doos,' Hughes Scour White Horse (1859) vi; Brks. Thess hev vaair doos an' not try to best one 'nother (s. v Vaair). w.Som. Purty doos way em last night, up to 'Valiant Soldier' (Inn). Dev. He is quite blind, and I have hard doos with him. There was fine doos, sure 'nough, Reborts Province (1884) In Reports Provinc. (1884) 17.

2. An affair, occurrence, event, esp. in phr. a grand,

poor, queer, &c., do.
w.Yks. It's a bonny do this, at you hevant a bit o' coil e all t'haase, Binns Vill. to Town (1882) 8; Some persons use the word

'do,' or sometimes 'dooment,' in an analogous sense to 'caution,' thus—'Well that's a do!' Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Dec 13, 1890); w.Yks.5 A bonny du thuh wor. Lan. It's a gradely quare do, Westall Burch Dene (1889) I. 291; Lan¹ O'reet, keep still This is a grand do, Waugh Old Cromes (1875) vii n.Lin.¹ 'This is a poor do,' signifies that something has turned out much less successfully than was hoped for. 'A grand do' means that the success was great War.² Little Joe had set Langley's rick afire: my' it was a do. Sur. This 'un's to be a big do, as I taak 'im, Bickley Sur Hills (1800) HI. vii. Sur. Hills (1890) HI. vii.

3. A great occasion, a festivity, entertainment, merry-

making
Cum. The Hon. Wm. Lowther, M.P., in replying, said he thought
they had had a pleasant 'do.' He was told amongst the ladies
the event was known as 'a stir,' Penrith Obs. (June 3, 1890) 2, col 5; Cum. We'd a grand doo tudder neet Wm. They should have their feast (or 'do,' as it is called), Briggs Remains (1825) 243 n. Yks. 2' What kin o' deea hae ye had?' what were the proceedn.Yks. What kin o' deea hae ye had.' What were the proceedings like? w.Yks. This month last year aw did get an invite to a doo an' aw went, Hartier Dit. (1868) 107; Th' mooin's ta have a bit ov a doo o'th furst o' May, Bickerdike Beacon Alm. (1874) Pref.; w.Yks. A fearful grand do, w.Yks. When a master gives his workmen a dinner they call it a 'do'; w.Yks. Lan. We wur detarmint to 'ave a good do ov it, Chapman Widder Bagshaw's Visit (187-) 2. I.Ma. Roast beef and plum-duff, not to speak of pipes and 'baccy, and forty old people of both sexes sitting down to 'the do,' Caine *Christian* (1897) bk. III. IX. s.Chs. Wel, aan yi aad ŭ gud dóo? [Well, han ye had a good do?] asked of a yı aad ü güd dóo? [Well, han ye had a good do?] asked of a party returning from a temperance meeting Not. I see her at the do when the Squire come to age (L.C.M); (J H B) n.Lin.¹ Thay tell me chech foaks hed a straange grand do at Gainsb'r when th' bishop cum'd fra Lincoln sw.Lin.¹ They had only a poor do at the fair They have their Church-do next week. w.Wor.¹, s.Wor.¹ Shr. The do at Miss—'s wedding, Burne Flk-Lore (1883) xxxi; Shr.¹ I s'pose as theer's to be a fine do at the Squire's w'en the weddin' comes off. Hrf.²

4 A commotion stir fires: a contact curren¹

4. A commotion, stir, fuss; a contest, quarrel.
e.Yks. When he gat heeam there was a do. All docthers roond e.Yks. When he gat heeam there was a do. All doctners room aboot was sent for, Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 37. wYks. One doo mak's 'em think ov another, Yks Wkly. Post (Dec. 14, 1895); They wor just matchin' dogs for a rabbit killin' dew, Cudworth Dial. Sketches (1884) 7; w.Yks.¹; w.Yks.⁵ Goa farther off if ther's bown to be a du at t'end on't. 'Du' may either mean tumult, or it may mean a sad event. 'A reg'lar du thuh wor atween 'em '—a battle-royal, in words or deeds. Lan. He's fair in pins to have a bit ov a do, for he thinks he con raise some brass to get some moor ale wi, Wood *Hum. Sketches*, 8; Lan. sw.Lin. They've had two or three bits of do's [quarrels] already. Nhp. There was such a do. Hnt. (TPF)

such a do. Hnt. (TPF)

5. A 'bout'; a fit of illness, drunkenness, &c.
w.Yks All throo aar Bill—mi owdest son's Endless doos o'
drinking, Bickerdike Beacon Alm. (1875); Whoas appearance
betokened in her een a druffen doo, ib. (1872) 26. Lan. Those
fainting do's come on so sudden, Hocking Our Joe, 1. Lin I've
had a bad billous do (R.E.C.). sw Lin 1 She's just had a coughingdo [a fit of coughing]

do [a fit of coughing].

6. An institution, something done or established.

s Chs. Dhi)m goo in aav sum ky'eynd uv u dóo ut Rem'bri—u Lib urul klub ur sum ut [They'm gooin' have some keind of a do

at Wrenbury— a Liberal club, or summat].
7. A share, turn.
s.Chs.¹ Bin yŭ goo in aav ŭnùdhữr dóo ² [Bin yŏ gooin have another do?]

8. Phr. (1) to do one's do, to accomplish one's object; (2) — one's doos, to do one's work; (3) to make a do, to

get along, to prosper; (4) — a poor do, to get on badly.
(1) Cum. He's done his do, accomplished his object Lan.
They'd done their do wi' him, Waugh Rambles in Lake Cy. (1861) ii. (2) Oxf. I was adoing of my morning doos, Blackmore Cripps (ed. 1895) xxii. (3) Oxf. They finds it a 'ard matter to make a do an't, MS. add. (4) sw.Lin. He made but a poor do on it. Sur. [4. To Gresham College, where a great deal of do and formality in choosing of the Council, Pepvs Diary (April XX 1666).

II, 1666). 8. (1) No sooner does he peep into The world, but he has done his do, BUTLER *Hudibras* (1664) II. iii. 952.] DOAB, see Daub.

DOABLE, adj. n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> [doe'bl.] Practicable. It's like gooin' to th' moon, it's not doable no how. If he's taa'en it under hand, he'll do it if it's doable.

Also written doagh. [dox.] A DOACH. sb. Sc. salmon-weir or 'cruive.'

Gall. The doachs, or roaring linn, where the salmon sulk and Gall. The doachs, or roaring linn, where the salmon sulk and leap, Crockett Moss-Hags (1895) xxvi. Kcb. But, few of them [salmon] get above the works, termed Doachs, erected across the river, Statist Acc. IX 320 (Jam.), The number of salmon,—caught in the doaghs or cruives,—is almost incredible, tb XI. 10. DOAD, sb. Yks. Also in form doady. [doad, doa'di.] A fool, simpleton, idiot; also used of things.

w.Yks. Sneer'd an snirted at by t'doads, Hartley Clock Alm. (1873) 39; Wha they're ta sit on, fur sewer, doady, ib. (1874) 7; T'doads'ad pull'd door tul after they'd gettan aht o't hahse, Yksman.

Tdoads'ad pull'd door tul after they'd gettan ant o't hanse, I seman.
(1879) 310; Well, if ivvir aw seed sich a doad of a pictur i' all my
born days, Yksman Comic Ann. (1876) 11.

DOAD, DOAF(Y, see Dod, sb.¹, Dough(y.

DOAGE, DOAGH, see Doge, Doach.

DOAK, adj. e.Lan.¹ [dogi.] Sticky, like dough.

DOAK, sb. w Som.¹ [dok.] A stupid booby; a dullard. Cf. dawkin sb²? lard. Cf. dawkin, sb.2

lard. Cf. dawkin, sb.<sup>2</sup>

Never zeed no jish gurt [doa·k], never in all my born-days.

DOAL(E, DOALD, see Dole, sb.<sup>1</sup>, Dawl, v.<sup>2</sup>

DOAN, DOAT, see Dawn, sb.<sup>2</sup>, Dote, v.<sup>124</sup>

DOAT FIG, phr. Cor. Also written dote. [dot fig.]

A Turkey or dried fig. Cf. dough-fig.

Cor. Then haw fooch'd some great big doat figs in me lap, Hunr

Pop Rom w Eng. (1865) 461, ed. 1896, The doat figs I boft, why
I saved them away, Dixon Sngs. Eng. Peas. (1846) 193; Monthly

Mag. (1810) I. 434; Cor.<sup>1</sup> And dabb'd a ge'at doat fig in Fan

Trembaa's lap; Cor.<sup>2</sup>

DOATY. v. Som. Dev. Also written docted doctain

DOATY, v. Som. Dev. Also written doatee, doattie. Dev. [dōti, doəti.] To nod the head when dozing

in a sitting position.

w.Cy. Grose (1790) Suppl. w.Som. Uur d-auvees doa'utee tu chuurch [she always nods at church] Dev. n Dev. The wut... doatee in the chimley coander, Exm. Scold. (1746) 1 143;

Monthly Mag. (1810) I. 434

DOAVE, see Dove, v.¹

DOB, sb.¹ Not. Lin. War. Wor. Also Dor. Cor.

[dob.] A small piece of anything; a lump, 'dollop.'

s.Not. He'd got a gret dob o' putty in 'is 'and (J P.K.). s.Lin. She's sich a dob of a thing, she looks nobut a bairn bi the side o' him (T.H R.). War.<sup>3</sup> se Wor <sup>1</sup>A dob a fat. A dob a shuet. Dor <sup>1</sup>Cor. A great dob of earth, Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl., (M.A C.); Cor.<sup>3</sup>

DOB,  $sb.^2$  Sc. [dob.] The razor-fish, Solen ensis. Fif. This is often used as a bait by the fishermen (JAM.).

DOB,  $sb.^3$  Wm. Yks. [dob.] The carrion crow, Corvus corone. Cf dowp.

Wm., n.Yks. Swainson Burds (1885) 83.

DOB,  $sb.^4$  Yks. [dob.] A small horse, a pony. See

Dobbin, sb.1

w.Yks. Grose (1790) MS. add. (M.); w.Yks.<sup>3</sup>
DOB, v.<sup>1</sup> and sb.<sup>5</sup> Sc. Yks. Chs. Not. Nhp. Bdf. Hrt.
Mid. e.An. Ken. Cor. Also in form dop w.Cor. [dob] 1. v. To put down any article heavily or clumsily; to throw down; to put down roughly in writing; also intrans. to fall upon suddenly and roughly; to bob down. Cf. dab, v.

down. Cf. dab, v. s. s. Not. I dobbed my cap on to the butterfly. I just dobbed on 'im' time, afore'e seed me. Just dob it down on a bit of paper, for fear yer should forget (J.P.K.) Bdf. BATCHELOR Anal. Eng. Lang. (1809) 130. w.Mid. He'd a' fetched me such a one-er if I' adnt dobbed down my 'ead jest in time (W.P.M.) Hrt. The nag dobbed me off as I was crossing the ploughed field (H.G.). e.An. 2

dobbed me off as I was crossing the ploughed field (H.G.). e.An.<sup>2</sup> I saw the squire, and I dob'd to him. Ken. Dob down the money (G.B.); So den I dobb'd him down de stuff, A plaguey sight to pay, Masters Dick and Sal (c. 1821) st. 82; Ken.<sup>1</sup>

2. To throw stones, &c., at a mark.

w.Yks. (D.L) s.Chs.<sup>1</sup> To throw a piece of slate, or other flat missile, at marbles placed in a ring at a distance of about six or seven feet from the player. Nhp.<sup>1</sup> When one boy strikes another boy's marble, without his marble first touching the ground, he is said to dob on it. Cor. I dobbed un for more than haaf an hour, Tregellas Tales (1865) 50; Cor.<sup>1</sup>; Cor.<sup>2</sup> He dobbed a great stone at me; Cor.<sup>3</sup> w.Cor. Common (M.A.C.).

Hence (I) Dobbing-mark, sb. an object thrown at:

Hence (1) Dobbing mark, sb. an object thrown at; (2) Dob-taw, sb. a large marble, a 'lobber.'

(1) Cor.<sup>3</sup> Throwing small turves at a mark would be 'Dobbing tobs at a dobbing mark.' (2) Not. Held in the hand and thrown, and not propelled with the knuckle (L.C.M.)

3. To strike; to give a blow.

s.Not. I'll dob yer in the eye with my fist (J.P.K).

4. To prick. Hence Dobban, vbl. sb. the act of pricking. Bnff.

5. sb. A blow with anything.
s Not. 'Dab' is confined to a slight blow with something soft, and esp. something wet, while a 'dob' may be struck with things of more resistance, though not properly with anything rigid. 'I'll give yer a dob in the eye with my fist,' 'He pulled'is boot, an' it comed sich a dob on my nut' (JPK.). Cor. I'll give'ee a dob in

6. A prick. Hence Dobbie, adj prickly. Cai.1, Bnff.1

7. An obersance; a 'bob,' curtsy.
e.An.<sup>2</sup> I saw the squire, and I made him a dob
DOB, adj, sb.<sup>6</sup> and v.<sup>2</sup> Or.I. (Jam. Suppl.) [dob.]
1. adj. Equal, equidistant.
2. sb. pl. Things that are equal or equidistant.

When two persons playing at pitch-and-toss place their pitchers equidistant from the tee, they are said to be 'dobs,' and require to

throw again. 3. v. To do or play over again, as when players are

equal.

DOB, see Dobby, sb.<sup>1</sup>

DOBRER, sb. Yks. Lan. Not. Amer. [do·bə(r).] DOBBER, sb. Yks. Lan. Not. Amer. [do bə(r).]
1. A lump; anything of an extraordinary size; also used

fig. a 'wonder.'

Lan. Aw think they'n come to seven—gradely dobbers, Waugh Sneck-Bant (1868) 11; Lan.¹ Not. Also used as an expression when a person is not very well suited with anything that has been done or said to him. 'Well, it's a dobber if I canna ha' it' (L C.M.).

2. A large, heavy taw or marble. See Bobber, sb.<sup>2</sup>
w.Yks. Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Oct 29, 1892) Lan. He's as numb
as a clay dobber, WAUGH Chim. Corner (1874) 116, ed. 1879.
They'd want his yead for a dobber, Clegg Sketches (1895) 245, Large marbles three or four inches in circumference, sometimes of iron—oftener of burnt clay like the ordinary marbles, and sometimes of stone. When of iron or stone they were called 'iron dobbers' or 'stone dobbers' respectively (S.W); Lan., e.Lan.,

3. The float of an angler's fishing-line.

Lan. Aw'll bet a milreis to a penny dobber, Clegg Sketches (1895). [Amer. He floated on the waves...like an angler's dobber, Irving Knickerbocker (1809) II. v. 113, ed. 1849]

DOBBET, sb. Cor. Also in form dubbut. [do·bət.] A short, stumpy little person. See Dob, sb.\(^1\)
Cor.\(^1\) She's a regular little dobbet; Cor.\(^2\)
DOBBETT, sb. Dor. [do·bət.] A dipping bucket.

DOBBIE, sb. Yks. [do bi.] A worsted stuff. w.Yks. Every description of goods, such as dobbies, calimancoes, camlets, plaids, &c., suitable for the Biadford market, were made, CUDWORTH Bradford (1876) 330.

DOBBIN, sb. 1 Yks. Lan. Midl. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Jor. [do bin.] 1. A horse's name (an altered form of Wor. [do bin.] Robin); a familiar term for a horse; sometimes an old

horse.

w.Yks.², Lan. (J.D.), Lan.¹ n.Lin.¹ He's worth noht in a waay o' speakin', a real dobbin. Let.¹ War.³ He is a poor old dobbin Wor. Allies Antiq. Flk-Lore (1852) 415.

2. Obsol. Fig. A machine for weaving figures.
s.Lan. Bamford Dual (1854); 'Dobbins' were very useful for weaving satins and twills that took from 12 to 16 treadles. But as silk weaving-died out so have the 'dobbins' (S W.).

3. A heavy, stupid person. Cf. dobby, sb.¹ 2.
Midl. N. & Q. (1851) Ist S. iv. 272. Nhp.²

DOBBIN, sb.² Yks. Chs. Hrf. Also in form dobbyw.Yks. Chs.¹ [do'bin, do'bi] l. A small, three-wheeled cart, used in quarries; also, a timber-cart. Also in comp. Dobbin-cart. in comp. Dobbin-cart.

in comp. Dobbin-cart.
w.Yks. (F.K); w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> A cart which 'shoots up,' used by quarrymen. A three-wheeled cart drawn by horses in traces Chs.<sup>13</sup>, Hrf.<sup>2</sup> [A little fellow fell on the metals and had his elbow crushed by a truck or 'dobbin cart,' Barrett Navvies (1884) 86.]
2. Comp. Dobbin-wheels, the large hind wheels of a timber-cart. w.Yks. (S.K.C.), Chs.<sup>13</sup>, s.Chs.<sup>1</sup>

DOBBIN, sb.3 Yks. Lan. [do bin.] A small thick glass tumbler, holding about a quarter of a pint; gen used as a term for such a measure of liquor. See Dubbin.

w.Yks. So goin' ta me wark. Ah slipped into t'Mule an' ordered a dobbin, Leeds Merc Suppl. Oct 29, 1892). Lan. I wad'nt give a pin for a man's politics that can be blue, or yellow, or owt else for a dobbin a drink, Eavisdropper Vill Life (1869) III; Bring me another dobbin, missus, Waugh Rambles in Lake Cy (1861) 213, Lan. In. Lan. Efter he'd gitten a dobbin er two meear than he su'd ha'e decan, Morris Lebby Beck Dobby (1867) and Lan. (1867) 4. ne Lan.1

DOBBIN, sb.4 Sus.12 [do.bin.] Sea-gravel mixed

with sand.

DOBBIN, sb 5 Ken. [do bin.] In phr. he lowered his dobbin, he lost his temper. (G.B.); Ken.<sup>1</sup>

DOBBLE, v. and sb. e.An [do·bl.] mess.

e.An.<sup>1</sup>, Nrf.<sup>1</sup> e.Suf Dobbled up—as one's boots with clay, or

one's hands with dough (FH)

Hence Dobbly, adj. Of soil: wet and unworkable.

e.Suf. (F.H.)

2. Phr. to dobble the soil, to dig with a fork or spade in an ineffectual way. e Suf. (F.H.)

3. sb. Snow or earth which 'balls' or clogs on the feet. e.An.<sup>1</sup>

DOBBS, sb. Sus. [dobz.] A kind of brownie or house-fairy, who is supposed to do all sorts of work for the members of a family. Also called Master Dobbs. See Dobby, sb.<sup>2</sup>
Sus.<sup>1</sup> 'Master Dobbs has been helping you,' is a common expression to use to a person who has done more work than was

DOBBY, sb.1 Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Lan. Also Nhp. Also written dobbie Sc. (Jam) N Cy.<sup>1</sup>; dobie Sc. (Jam.); doby Slk.; and in forms dauby Nhb. (K.); doobie, doubie Lth.; dob Nhp.<sup>2</sup> [do bi.] 1. A familiar and usual pet name for 'Robert.'

s.Lan. BAMFORD Dial (1854). Nhp.2

2. A fool, simpleton, stupid fellow; a booby, dunce. Also used attrib.

Lth Big Murray once mounted from the bottom of the class—'Doobie,' as this post was called—to the head for repeating a pro-'Doobie,' as this post was called—to the head for repeating a proverb from the Book of Ecclesiastes, Strathesk More Bits (ed. 1885) 20; Whiles the double o' the school tak's lead o' a' the rest, Ballantine Poems (1836) 58 Bwk. (Jam.) Rxb. He's a country dobbie (ib.). Sik. He shook his doby head, Hogg Queer Bk. (1832) 44. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.<sup>12</sup>, Nhb (K.), Nhb.<sup>1</sup> Cum., Wm. Nicolson (1677) Trans. R. Soc. Lit. (1868) IX. Nhp.<sup>2</sup> DOBBY, sb.<sup>2</sup> Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. Lan. Amer. Also written dobbie N.Cy.<sup>1</sup> Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. Amer. [do'bi.] A sprite or apparition, with powers of either good or evil.

good or evil.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); N Cy. 1 Nhb. He needed not to care for ghaist or bar-ghaist, devilor dobbie, Scott Rob Roy (1817) xiv. Dur 1 Wm. A spirit having the power to speak with mortals, and also able to perform various actions for their benefit or discomfiture. They have the power of taking upon them various forms,—some appear as a the power of taking upon them various forms,—some appear as a white bull, others as a sheeted figure, WhiteHad Leg. (1859) 47; Ya mud a thowt et ote dobbies i Brigsteear . . . hed bin eftre in, Spec. Dial. (1885) pt. ni. 24. Yks. Dobbies correspond to the Brownies in Sc; demons attached to particular houses and farms. Though naturally lazy, they are said to make incredible exertions for the family in cases of trouble or difficulty, such as to stack all the hay, or house all the corn in one night. The farmer's house are left to rest, and stags or other wild animals are supposed to fulfil the orders of the demon. They are believed to follow the person or family to one place or another on removal. One kind of them differs from the domestic Dobbies, by inhabiting bridges, of them differs from the domestic Dobbies, by inhabiting bridges, old towers, &c., instead of the kitchen; and instead of working, doing only mischief, by frightening travellers, by jumping behind them on horseback, and squeezing them so as to impede their breathing, Grose (1790) MS. add. (C.) w.Yks. Hutton Tour to Caves (1781); If the family should remove with the expectation of finding a more peaceable mansion, their hopes would be frustrated, [as] the dobby, being attached to the persons, not to place, would remove also, Willan List Wds. (1811) 81. Lan. Said to be haunted by a troubled spirit—a boggart or 'dobbie,' as they call it there, Waugh Rambles in Lake Cy (1861) 225; Lan. 1 n.Lan. Ghosts' eigh, me lad, ... but we'd anudder neeam for 'em; we ol'as co'd'em dobbies, Morris Lebby Beck Dobby (1867) 3; n Lan 1, ne.Lan.¹ [Amer. An ancient grange, . . . supposed . . . to be haunted by a dobbie, IRVING Bracebridge Hall (1822) xvi.]

haunted by a dobbie, Irving Bracebidge Hall (1822) xvi.]

DOBBY, see Dobbin, sb.<sup>2</sup>

DOBBY HORSE, sb. Yks. Chs. Not. [do'bi-os.]

1. A hobby-horse; see below.

Chs. An imitation horse which figures in the play performed by the 'Soulers' (qv). It is usually made up with a horse's skull fastened to the top of a staff. A man, in a stooping posture, holds the staff so that his legs form the horse's hind legs, his back the horse's back, and the staff serves for the horse's forelegs. The man is hidden under a rug or a skin; and there is an arrangement of strings or wires by which he can make the jaws open and shut. Most panishes possess a horse's skull, preserved from year to year for the occasion. The whole thing has a most unearthly appearance, and generally causes a good deal of consternation amongst the children, and even women, of a household where the play is performed

2. pl. The wooden horses or roundabouts at fairs; the toy horses of children.

toy horses of children.
w.Yks. As aw could'nt join em, Aw went an' watched th' dobby horses, Hartley Sts. Blackpool (1883) 62, Leeds Merc Suppl (Oct. 29, 1892). Chs. Theer were shows an . . . dobby horses, Clough B. Bresskittle (1879) 9. Not. (W.W.S.)

DOBCHICK, sb. Nhb. Lin. Nhp. Nrf. Cor. Also in form dip-chick Cor.; dop chicken Lin. The dabchick or little grebe, Podiceps minor. See also Dap-chick.
Nhb. It is called dob-chick, from its habit of constantly 'dabbing' are believed under water.

Nhb. It is called dob-chick, from its habit of constantly dabbing or bobbing under water. Also called doucher, dipper, or didapper. Lin. Streatfelld Lin. and Danes (1884) 324; Lin. Nhp. 1 Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 44. Cor. Rodd Birds (1880) 314. [(K.); Swainson Birds (1885) 216.]

DOBE, DOBLER, DOBY, see Daub, Doubler, Dobby, sb. 1 DOCAS, DOCCAN, see Docus, sb. 2, Dashin.

DOCE, see Dossy, v.
DOCH-AN-DORRIS, sb. Sc. Irel. Also in forms deuch-an-dorach, deuch-an-doris Sc. (JAM.); deuch-andorus w.Sc.; doch an dhoris, doch an dorrach Sc.; doch an dorrish Irel; doch an dorroch, doch an dorus, doch-in-doris Sc.; duc-an-durras Irel. [do:x-ən-doris.] The stirrup-cup, parting glass. Cf. dash-an-darras and

Sc. This was a parting cup... and ... fell under the exception of Doch an dorroch, Scott Redg. (1824) Lett. 11; The domestics had drunk the doch-an-dorroch, 16. Bride of Lam (1819) xviii; I'm coming whenever I get my Doch an dorrach, COBBAN Andaman (1895) x; He gae them his blessing, an'drank doch-an-dhors, VEDDER Poems (1842) 201. w.Sc. Deuch an dorus was then handed round, CARRICK Land of Logan (1835) 211. Lik. Then doch and dorus wis proposed, Ewing Poems (1892) 14; Dochindoris we must hae, Just ae glass, na, we must hae mae, Watt Poems (1827) 88. Edb. To give Peter Farrel a dram by way of 'doch-an-dorris,' as the Gaelic folk say, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xxii. Ir. Grose (1790) MS. add. (C.) s.Ir. Tak a duc an durras before you go; you've a cold journey before you, Croker Leg. (1860) 202 Leg. (1862) 203.

Gael. deoch-an-dorus, a stirrup cup, a parting cup (M. & D.); deoch a drink, an dorus, of the door. Ir. deochan-dhoruis (O'REILLY).]

DOCHER, sb. Se. (JAM.) [do xər] 1. Injury. Rnf.

2. Deduction.

Rnf. A maiden's tocher Tholes nae docher, Prov.

Rnf. A maiden's tocher tholes has docher, 2....

3. Fatigue, stress. Abd.
[I. Gael and Ir. dochair (dochar), hurt, damage (Macbain).]

DOCHLE, sb. Sc. A dull, heavy person.

Per. A dull scholar would be called a swer dochle (G.W.).

DOCHLIN, adj. Sc. Soft, silly, foolish-looking.

Frf. He's a hoddel-dochlin, hungert lookin wisgam o' a cratur,

Salmond My Man Sandy (1894) 95.

DOCHRAI, sb. Irel. A cruet.

N.I. Ant. Fairly well known, although principally used by a fast-disappearing class of the community (W.J.K.).

DOCHT, DOCHTER, see Dought, Dow, v.i, Daughter. DOCIBLE, adj. Not. Lei. War. [dō·sibl, do·sibl.] Apt to learn, teachable.

Not.¹ Lei.¹ A's docible enew, but a doon't seem to have noo pluck in 'im War.³ He's very docible with his tools.

[Linnets . . . be very docible, Holland Pliny (1601)

I. 293.]

DOCILISE, adj. Suf. [N spondents] Docile, teachable. [Not known to our corre-

Suf 1 The most doculisist bahds [birds].

[Cp. older E. docilize, vb. to make teachable (Blount,

1670).] DOCION, see Dashin.

DOCION, see Dashin.

DOCIT, adj. Brks.<sup>1</sup> [do'sit.] Intelligent. Cf. docity.

DOCITŶ, sb. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Glo.

Oxf. Bck. Bdf. Mid. Hnt. Som. Dev. Cor. Amer. Also
written dositi Bdf.; dosity Not.; dossety Nhp.; dossity
Not.<sup>1</sup> sw.Lin.<sup>1</sup> Rut.<sup>1</sup> Nhp.<sup>12</sup> War.<sup>3</sup> Bdf. Bck. Hnt. Cor.<sup>12</sup>
[do'siti, dō'siti.] Quick comprehension, ability, 'gumption'; spirit, animation. Cf. dacity.

Der. Grose (1790) MS add Not (J.H.B.); Not.<sup>1</sup> sw Lin.<sup>1</sup>
She seems to have no mind, no dossity whatever. Rut.<sup>1</sup> Also

Der. Grose (1790) MS add Not (J.H.B.); Not. sw Lin. She seems to have no mind, no dossity whatever. Rut. Also 'odocity' He had lost all his docity. I seems as if I hadn't the odocity to work, or to eat, or anything. Lei. M'appen he thought you had no docity, N. & Q (1858) and S vi. 186; Lei. The choild wook up, an' had losst all its docity. Nhp. She has no dossety (GH); She sat herself down, soon as got in the house, No dossity in her to stir, Clare Village Minst. (1821) I. 156; Nhp. I believe it is restricted to females; Nhp. 2 War. She's plenty of docity LB); War. & Glo. Cl. (1801). Grose (1902). Nhp 1 I believe it is restricted to females; Nhp.2 War. She's plenty of docity (J.B.); War.3 Glo. Gl (1851); Grose (1790); Glo.1 Oxf Bck. She hadn't no dossity to do anything (J.W.B.). n.Bck. (A C) Bdf. Also dosit, Batchelor Anal. Eng. Lang. (1809) 131. Lon. Pegge Anecdotes (1803) 56, ed. 1844. Hnt. (T.P.F.) w.Som¹ He idn no good to nobody, there idn no docity bout'n. n.Dev Whare is voaks' docity a-go? Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 4; Tha hast no stroil nor docity, Exm. Scold. (1746) 1 409. nw.Dev. Also 'idiocity' (R.P.C.); nw Dev.¹, Cor.¹² w.Cor. N. & Q (1854) 1st S. x. 300 [Amer. He has no docity, FARMER] [Were you a rascal of docity you would invent a way

[Were you a rascal of doctry you would invent a way, Behn Lucky Chance (1687) II. i (N.E.D.).]

DOCK, sb. In gen. dial. use in Eng. [dok.]

1. In phr. (i) In dock, out nettle, (a) words used (three times) as a charm when a person has been stung by a nettle; (b) a prov. saying expressive of inconstancy; (2) Dock go

in, nettle come out, (3) Out ettle, in dock, see (1, a).
(1, a) w.Yks. Prov. in Brighouse News (July 23, 1887). Chs. 123,
Let. Nhp. A leaf of the dock, moistened with saliva, is applied Lei. Nhp. A leaf of the dock, moistened with saliva, is applied to the part affected, repeating the above words till the pain is relieved. War. B'ham Wkly. Post (June 10, 1893); War. 123 (b) N.Cy. 2) Chs. 128, War. 2 (3) Glo. Northall File-Rhymes (1892) 132. Hmp. When a child is stung he plucks a dock-leaf, and laying it on the part affected, sings—'Out'ettle, in dock, Dock shall ha' a new smock; 'Ettle zhant ha' narrun' [ne'er a one]. Wil. Britton Beautes (1825).

2. Comp. (1) Dock-drawer, (2) spitter, a tool used to root up docks.

(1) w.Som.<sup>1</sup> (2) Dor. (C.V G); Gl. (1851); BARNES Gl. (1863); Dor.<sup>1</sup>, w.Som.<sup>1</sup>

3. The common mallow, Malva sylvestris.

I.W.1 Wil The common mallow to which great medicinal virtues are attributed by the country people. A concoction of dock-root, called 'dock-root-tea,' is considered a great purifier of the blood, Britton Beauties (1825); Wil. Now restricted to Rumex

[1. (1, b) But canstow pleyen raket, to and fro, Netle in, dokke out, now this, now that, Pandare? CHAUCER T. & C. IV. 461; see Skeat's note for many reffs., and NARES.]

DOCK, sb.<sup>2</sup> and v.<sup>1</sup> In gen. dial. use in Sc. and Eng. [dok.] 1. sb. The solid, fleshy part of an animal's tail. Edb Their ginger'd docks, which gart them cock, Wi' braw shangles on their tails, LIDDLE Poems (1821) 228. n.Lin. (E.P.), War.<sup>3</sup> Hrt. A strong thick dock or tail [of a ram], ELLIS Mod. Husb. (1750) IV. 1. Sucl. A bung dock,' a horse's tail cut off and served elect to bis househos. and seared close to his haunches.

2. The crupper of a saddle or harness.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). Som. Jennings Obs Dial. w.Eng. (1825); W. & J. Gl. (1873). w.Som.\footnote{1}, nw.Dev.\footnote{1} Cor. That daay with ale and cakes, at three o'clock Thees stuff'd me so, I jist neen crack'd me dock, Hunt Pop. Rom. w.Eng. (1865) 460, ed. 1896; Monthly Mag. (1810) I. 434; Cor.\footnote{12}

3. The nether end of the human body; of a felled tree. Sc. The posteriors, GROSE (1790) MS. add. (C.) Bch. I must face mine enemies, or show my dock, Forbes Dominie (1785) 30.

Abd. Say 'ha' to me, ye little brat! Gin I were at yer docky, OGG Willie Waly (1873) 123. Per. I'll whip yer dock to ye (GW). e.An.<sup>1</sup>

4. The peg of a top.

Sc. N. & Q. (1873) 4th S x11 415.

5. v. To flog, beat the posteriors.

Abd. And tell you that I sud be docket For what I do, Shirrffs. Poems (1790) 346; Ye deserve to be docked, Ross Sng Wood and Married and a' (JAM).

6. With up: see below.
w.Som. When a colt is first 'hampered' it is usual to dock him up, that is, to put a crupper and girth upon his body, and then to rein in his head tightly, making fast the bridle. nw Dev. 1

[1. Asses haue the said docke or rumpe longer than horses, Holland Pluy (1601) I. 352. 3. The docke, clums, Levins Manup (1570)]

DOCK, v² and sb.³ In gen. dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Written doak Frf. [dok.]

Written doak Frf. [dok.]

1. v. To shorten (the tail of a horse lamb dog. Sc.)

of a horse, lamb, dog, &c.).

Sc. It would be a hard task to follow a black dockit sow through a burnt muir this night, Denham Tracts (ed. 1895) I. 322 Abd. The tailor docket the tails, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) Abd. The tailor docket the tails, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xxix. Lakel. Pennth Obs. (Dec. 28, 1897). Wm. His nag tail was dock't (B.K.). Yks. If old Moll's tail here were docked too short, Gaskell Sylvia (1863) I vi. Not. (J.H.B.), n.Lin.¹, War ³, se.Wor.¹ Shr. The barbarous practice which still prevails of docking cart horses, Marshall Review (1818) II 243; Shr.¹ That dog ŏŏd look better if 'is ears wun dockt, but

we darna now. Cor. Monthly Mag (1810) I. 434.

Hence (1) Dock me tail, phr. cut it short, be brief; (2) Docking, vbl. sb. the process of cutting off the end of

(1) Lan. Boh fort dock me tele o' bit, I'r aw covvurt weh grey geer, Paul Bobbin Sequel (1819) 25. (2) n. Yks. They also undergo the operations of docking and nicking, Marshall Review (1808) I. 487.

2. To clip the unclean wool from the hinder part of

a sheep.

n Cy. Grose (1790). e.Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1788).
e.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, n.Lin<sup>1</sup>, w.Som.<sup>1</sup>

Hence (1) Docking, vbl. sb. the operation of cleaning the hind-quarters of sheep; (2) Dockings, sb. pl. wool, clotted with dirt, cut from the hind-quarters of sheep.

(I) n Yks. In this place, is to be noticed, the operation of docking, annually performed upon the long-woolled sheep, Tuke Agnc. (1800) 268. (2) n.Yks. These dockings, as they are called, are afterwards steeped in water, and being washed, and freed from the dirt, afford a considerable quantity of coarse wool, 16.; n Yks.<sup>2</sup>, e.Yks. (W.W.S.), e.Yks.<sup>1</sup> w.Som.<sup>1</sup> Called also daggings.

3. To cut off, shorten, esp. of a baby's clothes; to clip,

im. Also used fig. Sc. I'll dock yer hair for ye (JAM); GROSE (1790) MS. add. (C.) Elg. When I was a young man void of understanding, I docked lines mighty nearly into lyrics, Couper Tournfeations (1803) ii. Frf. Ye wudda [would have] thocht they'd kent ane anther sin' ever they were doakit, Salmond My Man Sandy (1894) anither sin' ever they were doakit, Salmond my man Sandy (1094) 83. Lnk. When her claes we dock, Will, Ye'll learn her to toddle, Rov Generalship (ed 1895) 84. Edb. Our ancestors .. War never subject to the yoke O' pouther'd heads, but ay did dock Their hair whan lang, The Complaint (1795) 8 Lakel. Penrith Obs (Dec 28, 1897). Wm. (BK), Chs. 1, n Lin 1 Shr. 1 I dunna know whad folks wanten ööth a yard o' stuff 'angin' at thar 'eels, I should like to tak' em to the choppin'-block an' dock 'em. We maun dock the shild's clather nev' unb. Belse 1 dock the child's clothes nex' wik. Brks.1

Hence (1) Docking, vbl. sb. the act of topping a clipped hedge; (2) Dockit, ppl. adj. shortened, clipt; (3) Docketie, adj. 'short, round, and jolly.'

(1) n.Lin. (2) Ayr. Baile Pirlet enlarged at great length, with

(1) n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> (2) Ayr. Ballie Pirlet enlarged at great length, with all his well-dockit words, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxxi. Dmf. Fat fowk and spare; Side coats and dockit, Mayne Siller Gun (1808) 17. (3) Rxb (JAM.)

4. Fig. To abridge, diminish; to reduce a man's wages,

lower the price.

Or.I. She took the child to her cottage, docked some of her former finery, and clothed it like a little prince, VEDDER Sketches (1832) 45. Ayr. When Davie Miller has taigled a wee in the tellin o' his story, Andro Cauk the schulemaister says, 'Ay' dock it noo, Davie, dock it' Service Notandums (1890) 124 Gall. He could assuredly dock of him the half of it, CROCKETT Moss-Hags (1895)

xlvi. w.Yks. Ill dock him suxpence (JT., Stf.1 s.Lin. The gaffer not only dock'd my time, but wo'ss still, he dock'd mi waäges an' all (T H R). Rut 1 Mr. A—— has docked his men as last Saturday, I suppose. Let. I expect the socks will be docked again. se Wor 1, Oxf. 1 w.Som 1 They docked his wages a shilling the socks. a week, and told'n next time he'd lost his work Mr. Ginlman's to big by half, 'tis time he was a-docked.

Hence to dock off, plir. to deduct from. w.Yks. (W.R.),

5. Of clothes . to take off.

Shr.1 It's no use, I mun dock this gownd off, it's swelterin' me to dieth.

6. At Winchester School: of a book, to tear out the

leaves, deface; to scratch out in writing.
Slang (A D H), (E F.); Cope Gl (1883); Shadwell Wyke

Slang (1859-1864)

7. To walk with short steps; to go about in a mincing, conceited manner.

Fif Always applied to persons who are rather under the common size, while those above this are said to stage about (Jam).

Hence (1) Docker, v. to strut, to walk with short steps; (2) Docky or Doaky. (a) u, see Docker, (b) ady strutting, applied to a person of small stature, who takes short steps. (I) S. & Ork. 1 (2, a) Lnk. (JAM.) (b) Sc. (1b)

8. sb. Of hair: a clipping, cutting. Sc. (JAM.)
[1. To dock, or cut off the tail, Kersey (1702).]

[1. To dock, or cut off the tail, Kersey (1702).]

DOCKEN, sb. In gen. dial. use in Sc. Irel. and n. counties to Lin. Also written dockan Sc. N.I. Nhb. w.Yks.¹; dockin n Cy. Nhb. Dur¹ Cum.¹ e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. n Lan.¹ n.Lin.¹ n.Cy.; dockon w Yks.; coken Fir. [do kən.]

1. The dock, Rumex obtusyfolus and R. crispus. Sc. Wad ye compare yoursell to me, A docken till a tansie' Ramsay Tea-Table Misc. (1724) I 21, ed. 1871. Mry Skill can make an Eden smile where dockens wudna grow, Hay Linne (1851) 54 Abd. Smeird docken, the sovereign virtues of whose green leaves, Alexander Notes and Sketchis (1877) 12 Fr. Now (1851) 54 Abd. Smeird docken, the sovereign virtues of whose green leaves, Alexander Notes and Sketchis (1877) 12 Fr. Now springs the docken by the dyke, Smart Rhymes (1834) 110. Fif. He'd gat a yokin'. . that wou'd hae . . garr'd his head hing like a doken, Tennant Papistry (1827, 8 Dmb If there's ony chance o' your sodgers turning out dockens, the sooner ye ken what they are the better, Cross Disinption (1844) xxii. Rnf. In his braid tail he bure a lance, Wad pierc d thro' ony dockan, Picken Poems (1813) II 89. Ayr. Will ye compare a docken to a tansy? Galt Entail (1823) Inv Link. I caret na for a rose mair than a docken, Black Falls of Clyde (1806) 173 e.Lth. A man wha disna ken . . . dockens frae curly greens, Hunter J Inwick (1895) 87 Sik. The weeds—sic as dockens, nettles, aye the verra hemlock, Chr. North Notes (ed. 1856) III. 57. Gall. It's maistly covered wi' dockens an' soorocks noo, Crockett Stickit Mm. (1893) 102 N.I.¹ Nhb. Hor heed was dressed wi' docken leeves, Robson Evangeline (1870) 356; Nhb.¹ The seeding stems are called 'Cushy-coos' by children, who strip off the r.pe seeds in imitation of the milking of a cow. Dur.¹, Cum.¹, Yks. (K) n.Yks. It's a bad job at wi'v gitten dokenz into yon fild; dokanz iz bad to git rad on (W H.) n.Yks.², neYks.¹ e.Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ (1788); e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. As the violet seems 'At peeps aght th' green dockens among, Hartley Ditt. (1868) 23; Banks Wkfid. Wds. (1865); w.Yks.¹ 2345, n.Lan.¹ n Lin¹ The reeds they grew long i' the warp by the bank, An' the dockins an' mandraäkes an' humlocks soa rank, Ralf Skulaigh, III 240.

2. Phr. (I) In docken, out nettle, a charm used by children, when stung by a nettle: see Dock sb¹¹ (2) a day amano when stung by a nettle: see Dock sb¹¹ (2) a day amano green leaves, ALEXANDER Notes and Sketches (1877) 12 Fr. Now

2. Phr. (1) In docken, out nettle, a charm used by children, when stung by a nettle; see Dock,  $sb^{-1}1$ ;(2) a day amang the dockens, (a) a stormy day; (b) a day distinguished by

a quarrel.

(1) N.L.1 When a boy gets stung by a nettle he searches for a dock leaf, and rubs it on the wounded part, repeating the charm, 'Dockan, dockan, in. Nettle, nettle, out.' Nhb.' Children rub the sting with a docken leaf, repeating the words—'Nettle oot, docken in.' Dur.', Cum.', Yks. (K) w.Yks. (J T.); WILLAN List Wds. (1811); Docken, docken, inward; Nettle, nettle, outward, Flk-saw (F K R.) 1b.; w.Yks.¹, n.Lan.¹ (2, a, b) Rxb. (JAM)

3. Comp Docken-budie, a basket made of dockens. S. & Ork. 1

4. The marsh-mallow, Malva sylvestris. w.Yks. (J.T.)

5. Fig. Anything worthless or of little value.

Sc. I wo'd be very loth, and scant of cloth, to sole my hose with dockans, Kelly *Prov.* (1721). Per. It's nae worth a docken. It doesna maitter a docken wha's there. Dinna men yer breeks wi'

a docken (G.W.). Lnk What care they for the patron? No a dockan, Crack aboot Kirk (1843) 14 ne.Yks. Ah deean't care a docken for't

[Als like ze bene, as ... doken to the fresche dayesye,

King's Quhair (c. 1425) cix.]
DOCKENS, sb. pl. Sc. In phr. as sure as dockens, a disguised oath.

s.Sc As sure's dockens, Wilson Tales (1836) IV. 106.

DOCKER, sb. and v. Sc. Also written dockar (JAM.).

1. sb. Struggle. Cf. dacker, sb. 12.

Abd. Mair stuvage and fer docker meet, If she a toumon be behadden yet, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 20, ed. 1812; For they great docker made and tulyied strang Ere they wad yield, 10 29; (Jam) 2. v. To labour, toil as in job-work. e.Sc. (JAM.) DOCKER, see Docky.

DOCKER ME. phr. War.<sup>2</sup> An exclamation.

DOCKERY-STICK, sb. Som. Phosphorescent wood. Som. W. & J. Gl (1873); Known, but very rarely used; the usual name is 'touchwood' (G.S.).

DOCKET, sb. Chs [do kit.] A hatting term: the

wage-ticket of workpeople.

[Docket is a little piece of paper or parchment written, that contains in it the effect of a greater writing, Termes

de la ley (1671).]

DOCKET, sb. Oxf. A light bill used to cut up furze, broom, &c. See Ducket.

Oxf. Still in use (M.W.); (K.)

DOCKIE, sb. Bnff. [do·ki.] In phr. to be on dockne, to be in a bad humour.

DOCKIN, DOCKON, see Docken.

DOCKING-IRE, sb. nw.Dev. A tool for rooting up

DOCKSY, sb. e.An.<sup>1</sup> [do ksi.] The broad nether end of the human body. See Dock, sb.<sup>2</sup> 3.

DOCKSY, see Doxy, sb.1

DOCKY, sb. Lin. Hnt. e.An. Also written dockey

Nrf. Suf.; and in form docker Ess. [do'ki] A slight meal, taken by farm labourers in the middle of the morning.

Lin. The 'spreeding' ploughboy... will take his 'docky' by the hedge at ten, Cornh. Mag. XLVI 232. Hnt. Ellis Pronunc (1889) V.
212. e.An. The labourer's dinner he carries with him Nrf 1 212. e.An. The labourer's dinner ne carries with min.

Suf. Bread and cheese taken by a ploughman in the morning, as he does not dine on old-fashioned farms until he leaves off ploughing

Agric. (1819) 296, ed 1849 Ess at 3 o'clock (CT.); RAINBIRD Agric. (1819) 296, ed 1849 Ess Now called 'levens (H.H.M.).

DOCKY DOWN, phr. Cor. [do ki deun.] At once,

ready money.

Cor.<sup>3</sup> Cash docky down—no credit here.

DOCTOR, sb and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. 1. sb. In comb. (1) Doctor's man, a medical man's assistant; (2) 's shop, a surgery; (3) -student, a medical student; (4) 's stuff (or Doctoring-stuff), (5) -'s trade, medicine.

(1) Shr. I should think theer's somebody very bad at the shop; I sid the doctor theer this mornin', an' the doctor's mon this onder. (2) n.Lin. 1 A little girl being asked in what kind of a place the temple was, replied, 'A coctor's shop, please m'm.' She had recently heard the narrative of our Lord being found 'in the temple,' sitting in the midst of the doctors, and had understood the doctors sitting in the midst of the doctors, and had understood the doctors there mentioned to have been persons who practised medicine.

(3) ne.Sc. A wheen young rascals o' doctor students wha's ongauns are often a scandal to a' Keckleton, Grant Keckleton, 34.

(4) n.Yks. (I.W) n.Lin.¹ I've taa'en as much doctor's stuff e' my time, what drink an' what pills, as wo'd fill Bill Summer's stoanpit up levil by th' grund awaay Wor. A bloods 'im, an' a cuts 'im, an' a gies 'im doctors' stuff, Wor. Jrn. Vig. Mon. Shr.¹ Common. Brks.¹ (5) Cor. Plaise God, an' wi' plenty o' doctor's trade, us'll pull 'un round, 'Q.' Troy Town (1888) xxiii.

2. Phr. Doctor of skill a physicion. an M.D. as dicting

2. Phr. Doctor of skill, a physician; an M.D. as distinguished from a D.D. or LL.D.

e.An. W.Sus., Hmp. Holloway.

3. An apothecary; any person who practises medicine or surgery, whether legally qualified or not. n.Lin.¹, Glo.¹, e.An.¹

4. An assistant-master in a school. Sc. N. & Q. (1896) 8th S. x. 295.

5. The seventh son of a family, born in succession with-

w.Som.1 Believed to be born with special aptness for the healing art. nw.Dev 1

6. A hymenopterous insect; the horse-fly or 'cleg(g'

(q.v.).

Nhb. Children used to catch a 'cleg' and hold it on the back of the hand until it drew blood; in this they were probably imitating the practice of blood-letting. The term is common on the west Tyne (R.O.H); Nhb.¹ A hymenopterous insect that emits a dark brown fluid from its mouth when caught This fluid is supposed by abildren to be all cores. by children to heal sores.
7. The stickleback, Gasterosteus trachurus. e.Dur.¹

8. A disease amongst horses.
n.Som. Farriery is in the hands of men equally conceited and illiterate, and these useful animals frequently die of a disease called the doctor, Marshall Review (1818) II 524
9. v. With up. to patch up, to cobble.
w.Som. We was fo'ced to bide and doctor up th' old trap vore

we could come on.

10. To kill, dispatch out of hand.

Cid. (Jam.) e.An <sup>2</sup> In rat-hunting, a clown, seizing a cudgel, cries out, 'Here he comes! let me doctor him.' e.Suf. My dawg's a wonder to doctor a rat (F.H.)

DOCUMENTIZE, v. Dev. [do'kimentaiz.] To preach, moralize.

Dev w Times (Apr. 9, 1886) 6; Dev.<sup>1</sup>

Hence Documentizing, vbl. sb. preaching, instruction.

Dev. 1 Pray, Mrs. Tittle-goose, none of your documentizing, 19. n.Dev. 1 Pray, Mrs. Tittle-goose, none of your documentizing, 19. n.Dev. 1 Pray, Mrd. 16. (ed. 1877) 258.

[The Attorney General... desired the wife would not be so very busy, being as he said well documentised (instructed), North Examen (1740) 294 (DAV.).]

DOCUMENTY, v. Dev. [do'kimenti.] To lecture,

advise.

n.Dev How us did documenty, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 61.
Hence Documenting, vbl sb. lecturing.
n.Dev. Monthly Mag. (1810) l. 434.
DOCUS, sb. Sc. (Jam.) Anything very short.
DOCUS, sb. Sc. Also written docas Dmb. [dō·kəs.]
A stupid fellow.

Sc. Eh man, but ye maun be an unco docus to mistake the youlin' o' a wheen dougs for the squeelin' o' ghaists an' deevils, St Patrick (1819) II 242 (JAM) Dmb. I'm not a man, I think, to be terrified for the face o' clay, far less for a docas like this, Cross Disruption (1844) the face o' clay, far less for a docas like this, Cross Disruption (1844) xxxii. Ayr (J F.) Lth. There's mair sense in that dead calf's head than in yours, ye dooble docus, Strathesk More Bits (ed. 1885) 87. DOCY, adj. Cor. [do'si.] Pretty, neat, charming. Cor.¹; Cor.² A docy little maid. She is very docy. DOD, sb.¹ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Amer. Also in forms doad e.Yks.; dood Sc. [dod.] A perversion of the word

God, used in exclamations of surprise, &c.

God, used in exclamations of surprise, &c.

Fif. Dod, man, when a bodie thinks on't, the world is fu' o' lunatics, Robertson Provost (1894) 21. Rnf. 'What's the time?' 'Dod, I'll sune tell ye that,' Aitken Lays of Line (1883) 51. Ayr. Dod! the dyvour.. thocht naething o' makin' a poem on the Lord's day, Service Dr. Dugind (ed. 1887) 196 Link. What was the upshot o' that, think ye? dod, it brocht a' the gangrels o' the country aboot my lugs, Fraser Whaups (1895) xiii; 'Man,' quo' Jock, 'is this you, Sandy? Dood, I'm trumlin' on my legs,' WARD-ROP J Mathison (1881) 113 e.Lth. We got a wheen new members ... dod, man, we got them frae the Frees! HUNTER J. Inwick (1805) 15. Dmf. But. dod, for a' that it's a wonderfu' toon. Rein ... dod, man, we got them frae the Frees! Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 15 Dmf. But, dod, for a' that it's a wonderfu' toon, Reid Poems (1894) 47 Gall. 'Dod, d'ye ken,' said he, pleased-like, 'but I'm whiles o' that opeenion mysel',' Crockett Raiders (1894) xvi. Wgt. Dod! Sauners, it's gey guid, Fraser Wigtown (1877) 323. Nhb.¹ Dod! but yor a queer fellow! Yks. 'Dod dang,' says Jack, 'yau knocks an delves, digs, plews, sows, maws, an what for?' Inglede Ballads (1842) 273. e.Yks.¹ Doad rabbit it, bucket boddam's cumd oot, MS add. (T.H.) [Amer. Dod-rot you, Dial. Notes (1806) [64, 220] Notes (1896) I 64, 330.]
Hence (1) Dodrotten, adj. God-forsaken; (2) Dodsake, int. an oath, God's sake.

(i) Cum. (j.Ar.) (2) Fif. Dodsake, though I had been a bomb-shell flung among them they couldna hae scampered faster awa,

ROBERTSON Provost (1894) 49.

DOD, sb.<sup>2</sup> n Cy. Nhp. Dev. [dod.] The reed-mace or cat's-tail, Typha latafolia. See Dother, sb.<sup>1</sup>

n.Cy. (B. & H.) Nhp Dodford... so named I take it from a 'ford' over the river Avon, and 'dods,' waterweeds (commonly

called by children cats tales) growing thereabouts, Fuller Worthies Nhp. (1662) 290, Nhp.2, Dev.4

[Du. dodde, a reede or typh-wheate (Hexham); Flem. dod (dodde) (Schuermans).]

DOD, sb. Nhp. [dod] A bog, quagmire.

This land is always all of a dod. They got into the dod, and could

not get out again without my help.

Hence Doddy, adj. boggy, swampy.

DOD, sb. Dor. [dod.] A heap, bunch. Cf. dodd, sb. Dor. My bonnet's like a wad, a-beat up to a dod, BARNES Poems

(1869-70) 3rd S 21. [NFris. dodd (dadde), a heap, clump, bunch (Outzen)] DOD, sb.5 Stf. [dod.] Pottery term: an iron plate

DOD, sb. Sti. [dod.] Pottery term: an iron plate with one or more holes through it; see below. An iron plate at the bottom of a 'wad' box, containing one or more holes through which clay is pressed by the aid of a screw power, making long lengths of round clay 'wads' like ½in rope Sometimes the 'dods' are made of shapes so that when the wads come through they may be twisted into mug or jug handles after being cut into pioper lengths. I suppose a pipe-dod is one through which drain-pipes for fields are pressed, in continuous lengths (RAR). (R A.B.).

DOD, sb.6 e.An. [Not known to our correspondents.] [dod.] A sweet or sucker.

N. & Q (1875) 5th S. 111. 166.

DOD, sb.7 and v. Sc. Nhb. [dod.] 1. sb. A fit of ill-humour, a pet; gen. in phr. to take the dods, to turn

sulky.

Sc Miss Emma and Mr. Harry hae been ower lang acquainted to gie ower loving ane anither, because her father has ta en the dods at him, Corbett Pethicoat Tales (1823) I. 250 (JAM). Ayr. When she . . . takes the dods now and then, GALT Entail (1823) li.

Hence Doddy, adj. sulky.

Ayr. Collie is as doddy and crabbit wi Watty as if he were his adversary, GALT Entail (1823) xx

2. Comp. Dod-lip, a pouting-lip; gen. in phr. to hang a dod-hp. Rxb. (JAM.), N.Cy., Nhb. 3. v. To sulk.

3. v. To sulk.
Rnf. You needna dod nor tak the drunt, Affecting shy wi' leuk asklent, Webster Rhymes (1835) 149

[1. Gael. dod, a tantrum, fret (MACBAIN).]

DOD, DODACKY, see Dodman, Dud, Dodderky.

DO DANCE, sb. Yks. [dī dans.] 1. A roundabout way to a place or to the accomplishment of a purpose; a fool's errand, useless journey.

n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² They led me a bonny do-dance about it.

m.Yks.1

2. A scene of hurry or commotion. n.Yks.2

DOD(D, v. and sb. Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan.; so Som. [dod.] 1. v. To lop, poll, cut off; to clip also Som. [dod.] the hair.

N.Cy.<sup>1</sup>, Nhb.<sup>1</sup> e.Yks. A goode ewe: let her be dodded, Best Rur Econ. (1641) 6. m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> A child's hair is dodded, or 'ended.'

Hence (I) Dodded or Dodt, ppl. adj. (a) of sheep or cattle: hornless; also used sbst.; (b) of corn: without beard; (c) bare, cut short, truncated; (2) Dodding, vbl. sb. of wool: the process of disentangling or teasing wool;

(3) Doddy, sb. a hornless cow; also used attrib.
(1, a) Sc. Morton Cyclo. Agric. (1863); N. & Q. (1856) and S. i
416. n.Sc. (Jam.) Slk. A hunder pund i' honest hands, An' sax 416. n.Sc. (Jam.) Sik. A hunder pund i' honest hands, An' sax an thretty doddit yowes, Hoge Mountam Bard (1807) 193 (Jam.). n.Cy. Grose (1790), N.Cy. 12, Nhb. 1, Cum. 1 Wm. May... persecution, that curst dodt cow, never maar plague this country, Hutton Bran New Wark (1785) 1 162 n Yks. 1, ne. Yks 1, m. Yks. 1 w Yks. Hutton Tour to Caves (1781); (F.P.T.); (R.H.H.); w.Yks. 1 I'd aimed to a sent wi'em ower dodded seg, n. 289. ne. Lan. 1 Som. Grose (1790) MS. add (M.). [An ox without horns is dodded or humbled, Stephens Farm Bk (ed. 1849) I. 256.] (b) n Cy. Grose (1790). Nhb. 1 (c) w Yks. That arch looks a bit dodded at t'top, it wants summat more on it (F.P.T.); A house dismantled of chimneys would be said to have a dodt appearance (R.H. H.). (2) m.Yks. 1 (3) Sc. The puttin' cow should aye be a doddy, Chambers Sngs. (1829) I ii; Their doddies black an broun, Donald Poems (1867) 36. Abd. Had he not his croft, his doddie cow, his wonder ful shaltie, Alexander Am Fik. (1875) 61, ed. 1882. Ags. The black doddies of Angus obtain their name from the county they black doddies of Angus obtain their name from the county they inhabit, STEPHENS Farm Bk. (ed. 1849) II. 719. Per. Didna ye get VOL. II.

the Angus doddie, Drumsheugh? IAN MACLAREN Auld Lang Sync (1895) 100. Cum.1, ne Lan.1

2. To cut away the dirty wool from the hind-quarters of sheep.

sheep.

n Cy. Grose '1790'; N Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, Dur.¹, Yks. K \ n.Yks
To-morn '1th ownder we mun dod our sheep Merron Prays Alle
(1684; l. 197, n Yks ¹ Also from the breasts of lambs. m.Yks.¹
Hence Doddings (or Doddins), sb. p! (1) the wool cut
from a sheep's tail; (2) the fore-part of a fleece of wool.
(1) N.Cy.¹, Dur ¹, ne.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ (2) Nhb.¹
3. sb. A cow without horns. w.Yks. (R.H.H.)
[1. Ne 3e shulen in rownde dodde heer, ne shaue
beerde, WYCLIF (1382) Lev. XIX. 27.¹
DODD. sb.¹ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. [dod.] A bare, round

DODD, sb. Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. [dod.] A bare, round hill or fell. Cf. dod, sb.4

Sc Hills are variously named, according to their magnitude; as Law, Pen, Kipp, Coom, Dod, Pennecuick IVks (1715 50, ed 1815. Nhb.) Sand and gravel dodds, Lebour Geology of Nhb and Dur. 24; Pike, crag, law, head, know, dod, edge, rig, predominate in the nomenclature of the Redesdale eminences, Harby Hist, Buk. Nat Club. IX. 452. Cum. Wm. Gibson Leg and Notes (1877) 92; (J.H)

DODD, sb.2 Obs. Nhb. Wm. [dod.] A fox. Nhb ', Wm. (J.H.) Cf. doodlings. See Tod.

DODD, v. Fif (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents] To jolt in trotting, to jog.

DODDAR, see Dother, v.1

DODDART, sb. n.Cy. Wm. Written doddert Wm. io dert.] 1. A game somewhat resembling hockey; Written doddert Wm. [do'dərt.] see below.

n.Cy. The doddart of the northern counties corresponds to the hockey and bandy of the south; and the Scotch shinty would seem to be the same, Prior Notes on Croquet (1872) 16; N Cy. A game . played in a large level field by two parties of nearly balanced powers, either as to numbers or dexterity, headed by two captains who are entitled to choose their followers by alternate votes A piece of globular wood, called an 'orr' or 'cost,' is thrown down in the middle of the field, and the object of each side is to drive it to one of two opposite hedges assigned respectively before the game begins, as the 'alley,' 'hail,' 'goal,' or boundary. Wm. The object of the contending parties being to drive the orr, or wooden ball, to the elly or boundary wall (J H.). [The same game as 'clubby,' 'hockey,' 'shinney,' 'shinneyhaw,' Gomme Games (1894) 98.]

2. The bent stick used in the game of 'doddart.' N.Cy.', Wm. (J H.)

Wm. (J.H.)

DODDEN, see Dodman.

DODDER, sb. Yks. [do'də(r).] Dirt. w.Yks We say of clothes that are splashed with dirt, that they are 'slahted wi dodder,' Yks. Magazine (1871) I. 29; Still in use (W.C.S.).

DODDER, see Dother, v.1, sb.12

DODDER'D., DODDE READ—, see Dodred-wheat.

DODDEREL, sb. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Hnt. Also
written dodderil Rut. Lei.; dodderill Nhp. [do'dəril] A pollard tree; also used attrib. See Dod(d, v.; cf.

A pollard tree; also used autio. See Louis, ..., dotterel, sb.<sup>2</sup>
Rut.<sup>1</sup> The boundary is by yon old dodderil cak. Lei.<sup>1</sup> Nhp Morton Cyclo Agric. (1863; Nhp.<sup>1</sup>, War.<sup>12</sup>, Hnt. (T.P.F.)

DODDERKY, adj. Wor. Glo. Also written dodacky s.Wor. [do-daki.] Of wood. decayed, rotten.
s.Wor. (F.W.M.W.) Glo. The tree went hall dodderky (W.H.).

DODDERMENT, sb. Ayr. (JAM.) A recompense, deserts; often in phr. to put one through his dodderments, to interrogate sharply or severely.

DODDER-TREE, sb. n.Bdf. [do de tri.] A pollard tree. (I.W.B.)

DODDING, prp. Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] Nodding, sleeping, dozing. Cf. doddle, v.¹ 3.

n.Dev. Be dodding, Will? Why, iss, 'e must, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 126.

DODDLE, sb. Nhp. e.An. [do'dl.] A pollard tree.
Nhp.¹ Not general. e.An.¹ Nrf. Every field had its huge hedgerow, with the 'doddles' or pollards, which afforded firing for rich
and poor, Jessopp Arcady (1887) ii.
[It groweth...in the head of doddle oaks, Holland
Pliny (1601) II. 251.]

DODDLE, v.1 Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Mid. Sur. Sus. Som Dev. Also in form dodel n.Yks. w.Yks Dev.¹; dodle Cum.¹ w.Yks² Nhp.¹ [do dl.] 1. To walk feebly or slowly, to stroll, saunter, idle; to dawdle. Cf. daddle, v.¹ Sc. It did not seem to him the daft-like thing it was that he, an

Sc. It did not seem to him the daft-like thing it was that he, an old failed man, should be doddling there, Keith Bonne Lady (1897) 56. N.Cy.¹, Cum.¹ n.Yks. The old couple went doddling on, Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Dec. 20, 1890); Noo, mi lass, what's ta dodeling like that for ¹ (W H.) w.Yks.², ne.Lan.¹ w.Mid. He was a very old man, and could only just doddle along (W.P M.). Sur.¹ Towards night the policeman comes doddling back. Sus. (F.E.), An so I doddled down To see what 'twas about, Lower Jan Cladpole; Sus¹ Dev. w.Times (Apr 9, 1886) 6; Dev.¹ Don't stand dodeling whan thare's a book to be had, I.

Hence (I) Doddler, sb. a small boy; (2) Doddling, (a) vbl. sb. dodging; (b) ppl. adj. untidy, slow; (3) Doddlish, adj. infirm.

ool. so. dodging; (b) ppl. aay. unitidy, slow; (3) Doddinsh, ady. infirm.

(i) Wil. A bit of a doddler. (2, a) Nhp. 1 (b) n.Yks. What a dodeling mess thoo's macking on't. A niver so sike dodeling wark as they'r macking on't; it's a sham to be seen (W.H.). Som. I don't think them doddling people ever make much of their children (W.F.R.) (3) Sur. 1 Sus. 1 Old Master Packlebury begins to get very doddlish.

2. With about: towag, move from side to side. Dmf. (JAM.)

3. To nod the head drows ly: to become sleepy, drows y.

3. To nod the head drowsly; to become sleepy, drowsy.

Dev.<sup>3</sup> In gen. use in n Dev, but gen. used with 'nodding.'

DODDLE, v<sup>2</sup> Som. Cor. [dodl.] To fondle, pet, humour; to cocker children. Som. (W.F.R.), Cor.<sup>3</sup>

DODDLE, see Dottle, sb.<sup>1</sup>

DODDLE-GRASS, sb. Sus. Wil. Dev. 4

grass, Brıza media.

[Cp. obs. E. doddle, to shake. He got up on an old mule, and so, mumbling with his mouth, nodding and doddling his head, would go see a coney ferreted, URQUHART Rabelais (1653) I. XXII (DAV.).]

DODDRED, see Dodred-wheat.
DODDY, adj. and sb. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Also written
doddie e.An. Nrf. [dodi.] 1. adj. Small, tiny, low

in stature; also used as adv.
e.An. N. & Q (1875) 5th S. 111. 166; e.An. 1 Nrf. 1 A doddy bit!
Doddy-mite. Suf. Move it just a diddy doddy bit (M E.R.), The more it is drawled the smaller the object is understood to be (H J.L.R.); I ruttle wonnerful, and raise little doddy sprigs o' blood, e.An. Dy. Times (1892); I have also been told that such a man was 'doddy flimp' [he limped slightly] (C T.); Suf. 1 Ess. A leetle doddy thing it was, CLARK J. Noakes (1839) st. 158 Hmp. Holloway.

2. sb. The wren, Troglodytes vulgaris; also in comp.

Doddy-wren.

Boddy-Wren.

e.An N. & Q. (1875) 5th S. III. 166, e.An. Nrf. Cozens-Hardy

Broad Nrf. (1893) 44

DODDY, adj. Lin. Lei. Nrf. Som. Also written dodin.Lin. w.Som.; doddi Lei. [do'di.] In comp. (1)

Doddy-pate, (2) -poll, a dunce, blockhead.

(1) Nrf. (2) n.Lin., Lei., Nrf. w.Som. Nif thee art'n a

dodipoll, tell me! Get out the way, and let zomebody way zome

zense come to it.

zense come to it.

[(2) Veau, a dunce, doddipole, Cotgr.]
DODDY-MITTEN, sb. Sc. [do'di-mitən.] A worsted glove having no separate divisions for the fingers.
Sc. I ha'e a fifty-sex, an' a fifty-sax, an' a twenty-aucht, an' a

fourteen, twa doddie mittens. . . . Hoo muckle does that come till? Jokes (1889) 2nd S. 71. Abd. Well known (W.M.). Kcd. On his hands, instead o' glo'es, Large doddy mittens, Burness Thrummy Cap (c. 1796) l. 20. Frf. The thumb o' Faustus doddy mitten, BEATTIE Arnha (c. 1820) 37, ed. 1882 e.Fif. Their lugs were clothed in things like white doddie-mittens, LATTO Tam Bodkin

clothed in things like white doddie-mittens, Latto Iam Bodkin (1864) xxiv. Raf. (Jam.)

DODE, sb. Cai.¹ A slow person.

DODEL, see Doddle, v.¹

DODGE, sb.¹ Sc. e.An. [dodz.]

1. A large cut or slice of food. Rxb., Lth. (Jam.)

2. A small lump of something moist and thick. e.An.¹, Nrf.¹

DODGE, sb.² s.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A squirrel's nest. (HALL.)

DODGE, v. Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Hnt. [dodz.]

1. To so at a slow pace. to jog or trudge along; to

1. To go at a slow pace, to jog or trudge along; to follow in the track of a person or animal.

Sc. Sibb Gl (1802) (Jam.). N.Cy.<sup>1</sup> (s.v. Dadge). n.Yks. Dodgin' way efter t'foxhounds (I.W.). ne Lan.<sup>1</sup> [Grose (1790) MS. add.

Hence Dodger, sb., fig a slow, easy-going person.

Per. He's a saft, easy-going dodger (G.W).

2. With on: to get along, to make the best of bad circum-

stances.
e.Yks.¹ Hĕy¹ it's a bad job, but Ah mun dodge-on somehoo or other. w.Yks. He dodges on, Thoresby Lett. (1703); w.Yks.⁴
3. To be busy about small jobs.
n.Yks. He just dodges about t'steeables (I.W). w Yks ⁵ Awlus dodging at it. Dodging abart all t'dāy through. Dodged till am tired. Hnt. (T.P.F.)
4. To jog ₄ to incite.
Lnk. Which compound imposition will . . . dodge the whole business public to trust them any amount. Boy Generalship (ed.

business-public to trust them any amount, Roy Generalship (ed. 1895) 61. ne.Lan.1

DODGE, see Dadge, v.

DODGE-HOLE, sb. Yks. [do dg-oil.] A game at marbles. See Chuck, sb.<sup>2</sup> 3.

w.Yks. (B.K.); Very common here [Dewsbury] (S.J.C.); Not known now here [Skipton]; 'chuck-hole' is the term in use

DODGEL, v. Sc. (Jam.) 1. To walk infirmly, to hobble. Ags., Lth. 2. To jog on, trudge along. Lnk. DODGEL, sb. Sc. Also written dodgil Bnff. [do'dzl, do'dzil.] 1. A large piece or lump. Also used fig. of persons. Cf. dodge, sb. 1.

Bnff. A dodgil o' a stick. A dodgil o' a neep Fer. He's a saft, easy-going dodgel (G.W.). Rxb. A dodgel o' bannock (Jam.).

DODGEL-HEM, sb. Lnk. (Jam.) That kind of hem which is also called a 'splay.'

DODGER. sb. Ken. [do'dzə(r).] A nightcap.

DODGER, sb. 1 Ken. [do dzə(r).] A nightcap. Ken. An old woman says it was common when she was a child, and can remember being bidden 'fetch me my dodger,' but

child, and can remember being bidden 'fetch me my dodger,' but she has not heard it of late years Another old woman wrote lately to a friend for the pattern of a 'dodger' (E.R O.), Ken.\(^1\) DODGER, sb.\(^2\) Shr. [do'dge(r).] 1. The field-madder, Sherardia arvensis. Shr\(^1\) 2. The creeping plume-thistle, Cardiuus arvensis. (B. & H.)

DODGER, sb.\(^3\) Chs.\(^1\) [do'dge(r).] An instrument used in salt-making, see below; also called Dodging-hammer.

A long-headed hammer with a long handle, used for knocking off the scale or incrustations of lime or dut on the pan bottoms

when the pan is at work

DODGIE, adj. Fif. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Irritable, thin-skinned.

DODGILL REEPAN, phr. Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] A herb supposed to have great

correspondents.] A here correspondents.] Potency in love affairs.

So It's Meg he thinks to gie a drink o' the Dodgill Reepan to, 1s't! Walford Duck Netherby (1881) vii.

DODGING, vbl. sb. Chs. [do'dzin.] 1. A salt-DODGING, vbl. sb. Chs. [do'dgin.] 1. A salt-making term: the action of knocking 'scale' off the plates over the fire. 2. Comp. Dodging hammer, see plates over the fire. Dodger, sb.3

DODGING, ppl. adj. Nhp. Moving irregularly up and

DODGING, pp. auj.
down. See Dodge, v.
Nhp.¹ Just urging expectation's hopes, to stay To view the dodging cork, then shink away, CLARE Village Minst. II. 102.
DODI., DODLE, see Doddy, adj.², Doddle, v.¹
DODLIN, sb. Nrf. [doddin.] The ringed plover,

Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 48.

DODMAN, sb. ?n.Cy. Nhp. e.An. s.Cy. Also in forms dod Nhp.¹; dodden Nrf. [dodmən.] A snail. See Hodmandod.

n.Cy. (P.R.) Nhp.¹ Not frequent. e An.¹ Nrf. (G.E.D.); Dodman, dodman, put out your horns (W.R.E.); I say, bor, do you see that there mavis a-nappin' that there dodman on a stone? Ellis Pronunc (1889) V. 276; RAY (1691); Nrf.¹ e.Nrf. MARSHALL Rur. Econ. (1787). Suf. (G.E.D.); Also a common name for the slowest horse. 'Woore Dodman, e.An. Dy. Tunes (1892); Suf.¹ e.Suf. (F.H.) s.Cy. Coles (1677); Grose (1790). [I'm a reg'lar Dodman, I am, Dickens D. Copperfield (1849) vii.]

[A selv dodman Bale K. Lohn (c. 1869) q. (HALL)]

[A sely dodman, Bale K. Johan (c. 1550) 7 (Hall.).]

DODMENT, sb. War. Wor. Glo. Also in form dotment s.Wor. [dod., dot.ment.] 1. Grease from the axle of a wheel; grease from the gudgeons or axle of a church

bell, supposed to be a cure for the shingles.

War.<sup>3</sup> Keep away from that wheel or you will get the dodment on your clothes. Put some dodment on that wheel and stop its squeaking. w.Wor.<sup>1</sup>, se.Wor.<sup>1</sup> s.Wor. I be come to ask you to let me have some dotment from the church bells (H K.). s.Wor.<sup>1</sup> Glo.1 Called in the 'Low Country' bad or band.

Hence Dodmented up, phr. choked up with dodment. s.Wor. (H.K.)

War.<sup>3</sup> What is that man selling?—Oh! some dodment or another.

DODRAM, sb. Obs. Irel. Some substitute for

tobacco formerly smoked by poor persons.

Ant. Ballymena Obs. (1892).

DODRED-WHEAT, sb. Obs. n.Cy. Yks. Also written dodder'd, doddred n.Cy.; dodde read— Yks. Red wheat, without beards.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); (K.); N.Cy<sup>2</sup> e.Yks. Beverley bakers will seldom buy any dodde read wheate for white bread, Best Rur. Econ (1641) 99

DODRUM, sb. Sc.

DODRUM, sb. Sc. A whim, fancy.

Per. Very uncommon (G.W) Ayr Beenie, my leddy, ne'er fash your head wi' your father's dodrums, GALT Entail (1823) lxxxx.

DOE, sb. Suf. Hmp. [do.] The female of the stag-

Suf. Science Gossip (1882) 215. Hmp. Wise New Forest (1883);

DOE, sb.2 Fif. (JAM.) The wooden ball used in the game of shinty.

DO(E, DOED, DOEKIN, see Dow, v.<sup>1</sup>, Dokin.
DOER, sb. Sc. e.An. A steward, factor, agent; an attorney employed by a proprietor to manage his legal

Sc. I'm doer for Appin and for James of the Glens; and of course it's my duty to defend my kinsman for his life, Stevenson Catrona (1892) ix; His brother lord Haltoun came in to be his great doer in Council, Wodrow Ch. Hist. (1721) II 191, ed. 1828 Ayr. Your niece will have doers, and the doers will be constrained by law to do their duty as executioners [i.e. executors], GALT Lairds (1826) ix. Kcb. Those that were doers in the business have good hopes that it will yet go forward and prosper, Rutherford Lett. (1660) No. 58. Gall. Being, as he often said, proud to act as 'doer' for so fair an agent, Crockett Sunbonnet (1895) v. e.An. Nrf., Suf.

DOESOME, DOFART, see Dow, v.1, Dowfart.

DOFE, see Dowf(f.

DOFE, see Dowf(f.

DOFF, v. In gen. dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms daff Sc. Wxf.<sup>1</sup>; dowff Sc. [dof.] 1. Of clothes: to take off, strip; to undress. Also used fig.

Sc. Ane wha on Sundays doffed his sax-day face, Allan Lilts (1874) 74. w.Sc. Andrew doffed his Campsie grey broad brim, Carrick Land of Logan (1835) 85. Fif. He had doffed the weaver's apron and adopted a gentlemanly calling, Robertson Provost (1894) 80. Ayr. We, in a twinklin', daff'd oor claes, White Jotings (1879) 241. Lnk. At their ain door-cheek I'll dowff my worsted bonnet. Murdoch Dorc Love (1872) 22. Gall. dowff my worsted bonnet, Murdoch Doric Lyre (1873) 22. Gall. dowff my worsted bonnet, MURDOCH Doric Lyre (1873) 22. Gall. Doffing lightly his feathered hat, CROCKETT Moss-Hags (1895) vi. Wxf.¹, N.Cy.¹², Nhb.¹ Lakel. Doff thi wet clias off, Pennth Obs. (Dec. 28, 1897). Dur.¹ Cum. He's joos doffin hissen (JAr.); Her stocking doffed and flang't quite soft, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) 14. Wm. Meead im git o his hallida things dofft off, Spec Dial. (1880) pt. 11. 28. n Yks. Hah hae doffed mah cooat, Robinson Whitby Sng. Sol. (1860) v. 3; n.Yks.¹ Doff t'bairn's wet cooats, wilt'ee, n.Yks.² Doff that flaup [no moie of your flattery]; n Yks.³ ne.Yks.¹ Doff them au'd cleeas. e.Yks.¹, m.Yks¹ w.Yks.¹ Turncooats, wheea can change an doff off your religion, as easily as ye doff off your cooats, 11. 321; w.Yks.³⁴; w Yks.⁵ Doffen his coit off: he mēans wark ah see as easily as ye doff off your cooats, il. 321; w.Yks. 34; w.Yks. 5 Doffen his coit off; he mēans wark ah see Lan. Come thi ways in, an' doff tho, Waugh Sneck-Bant (1868) i; Lan. 1 He hed doft his clogs an stockin's, an was paddlin amang watter an soft sand, Barber Forness Flk. (1870) 39. n.Lan. 1 ne.Lan. Naathen, doff that coite, Mather Idylls (1895) 209 Chs. It would make a dog doff his doublet, Ray Prov (1678) 239; Chs. 123 Der. Monthly Mag. (1815) II. 297; Der. 2 Doff thy hat, mon, afore thy betters. s.Not. (J.P.K.), Nhp. 1 Shr. Doffoff, doff off, thy silken gown, Burne Flk-Lore (1883) xxxiv; Shr. 1 If yo' mainen work, doff that jacket. Hrf. Duncume Hist. Hrf. (1804) Glo. (J.S.F.S.); Doff your hat

to the lady (A.B.); Glo. 12, Hmp. 1 Wil. Slow Gl. (1892). n.Wil. I've a doffed my cwoat; how shull I don un? Kite Sng Sol. (1860) v. 3. Som. (WF.R); Jennings Obs. Dial. w. Eng. (1825). w.Som. 1 Dev. D'off thee 'at when thee zees a leddy! Hewett Peas Sp. (1892).

Hence (1) Doffed (or Doft), ppl. adj. stripped, naked;

w.Y.ks. An he hear't yark'd baath spurs into thank shoe'd a doft him efter aw, 11 303 Lan. You should see Lung Yeb doff a pot'll o' drink off, Brierley Weaver, 18.

4. To remove a spool or bobbin when full of yarn from the spindle. N.I. w.Yks. (S.P.U.); (F.R.)

Hence (I) Doffer, sb. (a) a boy or girl employed in a factory to remove the full bobbins from the throstle-frame and replace them by empty ones; (b) the last cylinder of a carding-engine; (2) Doffing, vbl sb. the action of removing the full bobbins, and replacing them by empty ones; (3) Doffing-seat, sb. a seat for the 'doffers' when

not at work.

(1, a) N.L. The doffers are the youngest girls employed in flax spinning-mills. Yks. Yks. Wkly. Post (1883). w.Yks. (FR.); Cudworth Worstedopolis (1888) 50. Lan. Does old Nowell want me to begin as a doffer? FOTHERGILL Peril, i; Set three cotton maisthers to judge a doffer, Clegg Sketches (1895) 468. [Gl. Lab. (1894).] (b) w.Yks. (S.P.U.); (J.M.) w.Som. That which has to 'do off' or deliver the wool or cotton from the machine. (2) w.Yks. (J.M.); Thro' peggin to doffin, Clayton's Ann. (1878) 52. [I am certain that the clerks of the Education Department are not competent to advise as to the value to a child of ten of doffing, Standard (Mar. 3, 1891) 3, col. 2.] (3) w.Yks. (F.R.)

5. To extinguish.

Dev. Do'ff the kannel an go tu beyd, Hewett Peas Sp. (1892).

[1. To doffe, exuere, Cath. Angl. (1483).]

DOFF, see Dough.

DOFFED OUT, phr. Sur. [do ft eut.] Dressed.

Sur. I thinks yo, 'as, or 'ee would'na be doffed out so fine,

BICKLEY Sur. Hulls (1890) I. XII.

DOFFY, see Doughy.

DOG, sb. Var dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms dawg Hmp<sup>1</sup>; doag Nhb.<sup>1</sup>; doog Lei.<sup>1</sup>; doug Sc.; dug Wxf.<sup>1</sup> Lan. Chs.<sup>123</sup> [dog, dog.] 1. In comb. (i) Dog's-blush, a sore on the foot; (2) -cat, a he-cat; (3) -chalk, a soft, bluish, slaty substance found in the beds of streams: (1) checks small triangular-shaped pieces of streams; (4) -checks, small triangular-shaped pieces of earthenware used as substitutes for 'checks' (q.v.) by children; (5) -crab, (6) -craner, (7) -crowler, a small kind of shore-crab used by fishermen for bat; (8) -day ducklings, ducks hatched between June 24 and July 6; (9) dike, a boundary without a fence, where dogs are used dike, a boundary without a tence, where dogs are used to keep out trespassers; (10) dirder, a caretaker of dogs; (11) dirt, (12) drave, rum, bankruptcy, 'to the dogs'; (13) draves, sea-fish, prob. codfish; '(14) drive, (15) driving, (16) drug, in phr. at the drug, see drave; (17) ducks, see day ducklings; (18) fail, an undecided fall in wrestling; (19) foolie, a sea-bird; (20) 's-hair hats, see below; (21) hairs, coarse wool; (22) hanging, a social gathering or festival: (22) s'helper, a person of mean gathering or festival; (23) -s'-helper, a person of mean appearance; (24) -hole, an opening left in the foundationwall of a house, &c., to give the dogs ready access; (25) horse, a worn-out old horse, fit only for dog's-meat; (26) Latin, any slangy or peculiar forms of speech; (27) (26) Latin, any slangy or peculiar forms of speech; (27) -'s-leave, without permission; (28) -ling, a young ling or cod; (29) -lip, a projected lower lip, indicating a pout; (30) -loup or -lowp, a narrow slip of ground between two houses to allow for eaves-droppings; (31) -'s-lug, adog's-ear or turned-down mark in a book; (32) -lugged, dog-eared; (33) -'s-meat, carrion; (34) -men, obs., church beadles or officers appointed to turn dogs out of church; (35) -nauper or -noper (knoper), (a) see -men; (b) a short staff with a thong attached, used for self-defence; (36) -noll, P2 see below; (37) 's.nose, a mixture of hot ale and gin; (38) 'pencil, a soft slate pencil; see Cam, sb.²; (39) 'pig, a castrated male pig; (40) 'rapper, see 'men; (41) 'rogue, a mischievous child; (42) 'roof, a 'cement-stone,' composed of lime, silica, and alumina in var. proportions; also called Curly-stone (q.v.); (43) 'shelf, (a) part of the sole, in the furrow, left in ploughing, between two lands; (b) fig. the floor; (44) 'skelpers, see -men; (45) 'sleep, a light sleep, like that of a dog; (46) 'sleeping, pretending to be asleep; (47) 'soap, soap-stone, soft black shale found in coal-measures; (48) 'stick, the game of trap-ball; (49) 's stones, gilt buttons; (50) 'sturds, candied sweetmeats; (51) 'tail, the long-tailed titmouse, Parus caudatus; (52) 'teeth, the eyeteeth; the large teeth of a horse; (53) 'trail, a dog or hound race; (54) 's trick, a mean trick; (55) 'trot, a 'jog trot,' steady pace; (56) 's wages, food only given as wages for service; (57) 'whipper, see 'men; (58) 'whipping-day, St. Luke's Day, Oct. 18; (59) 'wilk, a sea molluse, Purpurea lapillus; (60) 'wright, one who repairs

old furniture. (1) s.Don. Supposed to be caused by contact of the naked foot with the excrement of a dog, Simmons Gl. (1890). (2) n.Yks.
MERITON Praise Ale (1684) Gl (s.v. Carle-cat). (3) w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (4)
w.Yks. (F.K.); w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> Small triangular-shaped pieces of earthenware, with feet, upon the apex of several of which, vessels are placed wate, with tee, upon the apextors several or with conservation to bake by the potter. (5) Nhb.\,\,\text{1}, n.Yks.\,\,^2 \, (6, 7) n.Yks.\,\,^2 \, (8) Som.

Pulman's Wkly. News (July 23, 1889) 6, col 2. (9) Cum.\,\,\text{1} \, (10) Abd. Fitter to be a dog-dirder ... nor to gae to the college, ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb (1871) xiv. (11) Ayr. Blaw them a' to dog-dirt at the dead hour o' nicht, Hunter Studies (1870) 190. (12) Sc. He's gane to the dog drave, Ramsay Prov. (1776) 32 (Jam.). Ayr. He so ravelled the waft o' things... that he cam near upon makin' a dog-drave o' the estate, Service Notandums (1890) 13. (13) Nhb. 1 Obs. Dur. Item eidem in precio . . . dogdrafe xviiis, RAINE Charters (1837) 77. (14) Sc. (JAM.) (15) Sc. It is very hard that I cannot enjoy myself a few months in town...but every thing must go to the dog-driving at Dunlara, Saxon and Gael (1814) I. 152 (JAM.). (16) Abd. (JAM.) (17) Som. A resident of Middle Chinnock has a brood of five ducks that were hatched between the two Midsummers, and not one of them is able to walk. In fact, the whole brood are as often as not on their backs instead of in their normal position, and the belief is current here that all ducks hatched within the period named are similarly incapacitated from walking, and are commonly called 'dog ducks,' because they come to life about the time of the dog days. ducks, because they come to life about the time of the dog days. The birds invariably die very young, unless kept continually in water, where they are able to balance themselves properly, Pulman's Wkly. News (July 23, 1889) 6, col. 2 (18) Cum. (J.P.), Cum. [Amer. Dial. Notes (1896) I. 387] (19) Bnff. (20) Sus. One particular kind of hat, called dog's hair hats, had this further peculiarity, that if a man wished to reach something, say from a shelf, and found himself hardly tall enough, he had this further peculiarity, that if a man wished to reach something, say from a shelf, and found himself hardly tall enough, he had nothing to do but to put down his hat upon the ground and stand upon it; it would bear him without a sign of yielding. A man who used to wear one of these imperishable helmets told me that till it had got well sweated to the shape of the head wearing it was 'all one as if you had your head in the stocks,' Egerton Fiks. and Ways (1884) 131. (21) w.Yks. Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Nov 5, 1862). (22) Lin. Used, contemptuously, for any occasion for a gathering. 'There's some folks will go to any kind of a dog-hanging' (R-E.C.). e.Lin. My mate and me got tight 'tother daay at the dog-hanging (J.C.W.). Shr.', Ess (W.W.S.) (23) Or.I. (Jam. Suppl.) (24) ne.Sc. In one corner at the foundation was a hole. It was the doghole—an opening to allow the dog to come and go at pleasure, Gregor Fik-Lore (1881) 52. (25) w.Som.' You widn own jish passle o' old dog-osses—some o'm can't hardly scrawly out o' the way. [Cant. 'He invested in a couple of dog-horses at knackers' prices, Carew Autob Gipsy (1891) iv.] (26) s.Chs.' A man who knew I was collecting materials for this Glossary once told me he could give some information 'belungin' to this dog-Latin,' meaning the dialect. (27) Shr.1 (28) Briff. Doggie-ling. (29) Nhb.1 Dinna hang a dog-lip that way (30) N.Cy.1 Nhb.1 Only wide enough for a dog to pass. ne.Yks.1, e.Yks.1 (31) Sc. (JAM) (32) Eig. He... thumb'd, and thumb'd, the dog-lug'd leaves, Couper Poetry (1804) II. 71. (33) I W.1 (34) Shr.1 Countrymen coming into thurch were often followed by their dogs, which were driven out by the beadles, who thus acquired the name of dogmen. This office ceased to exist about 1830. (35, a) Lakel. Pennih Obs. by the beadles, who thus acquired the name of dogmen. This office ceased to exist about 1830. (35, a) Lakel. Penrith Obs.

w.Yks. Thearse t'chap wot thay call (Dec. 28, 1897). e Yks.1 t'dog-nauper, . . maks a praktis, az sooin az t'parson hez gotten agate a preichin, a goin an hevin a bit ov a nap, Tom TREDDLEhoyle Baurisla Ann. (1857) 49; Th' dog nawper seized him bi th' collar, Hartley Clock Alm. (1878) 9, w.Yks.<sup>255</sup> (b) e.Yks. Nicholson Flk-Sp (1889) 76. w.Yks.<sup>8</sup> (36) w.Yks. A knot used by weavers, principally to join the worsted threads which formed the 'healds.' It is quite a common knot, formed by making a simple knot on the two threads to be joined, treating them as if one only (W.T). (37) Cum. Whis. Brought up his own mug of beer, into which a noggin of gin had been put (called in Yorkshire 'dogs-nose),' Gaskell Sylvia (1863) 388, ed. 1874. Chs. The spiced ale, the 'dogs-nose,' and the wassail cup, Croston Enoch Crump (1887) 4. n.Lin., e.Suf. (F.H.) Lon. The coal porters are very partial to 'dog's nose'—that is, half a pint of ale with are very partial to 'dog's nose'—that is, half a pint of ale with a pennyworth of gin in it, Mayhew Lond Labour (ed 1861) III. 255. Colloq. Dogs-nose, which your committee find... to be composed of warm poiter, moist sugar, gin, and nutmeg, Dickens Pickeuck (1837) xxxi Siang. What a V. E. M. takes as a substitute for dogsnose, Sat. Review (1888) LXV. 93, col 2. (38) Der. Schoolboys call it dog-pencil, N. & Q (1872) 4th S. ix-45 (39) Cum. (40) Ess. The parish beadle, or more frequently the sexton, who officiates in a similar capacity in village churches, bearing a long peeled willow wand, is in Essex, and probably in other parts of the country, vulgarly called the dog-rapper, e.An. (June 1865) 212; Ess. (41) w.Yks (S. P. U.); w.Yks (32) Shr. The miners give it this name from its fancied resemblance to the roof of a dog's mouth (43, a) n.Lin. (b) Lan. He didn't stop Shr. The miners give it this name from its fancied resemblance to the roof of a dog's mouth (43, a) n.Lin.¹ (b) Lan. He didn't stop lung, heawever, uppo th'dugshelf, Staton B. Shuttle, 42; Freq heard.

A dog jumping on a chair or couch would be told to 'goo on th' dug-shelf' (S W.). s.Lan. (F.E.T.) (44) Nhb. Lairds, loons, lubberdoons, dog-skelpers, Denham Tratis (ed 1892) I. 26. (45) w.Yks. I wakened out of a dog sleep, Snowden Web of Weaver (1896) ix. War.³ (46) s.Chs.¹ Dogsley pin. Der.¹ (47) w.Yks.²³ (48) Shr. At Newport the game of the season was dog-stick, or trib and nur, Burne Flk-Lore (1883) xxiii. (49) n.Cy. (HALL) (50) Nhb. (tb.) (51) Chs.¹³ (52) n.Lin.¹ Oxf.¹ M.S. add. (53) Cum.¹ (54) n.Lin.¹ [Aus. I was always expecting him to play us some dog's trick yet, Boldrewood Robbery (1888) I. xi ] (55) Lnk. I trudged on wi' a' my might, At a dog trot, Muir Cld. Minstr. (1816) 17. n.Yks. (I.W.), w.Som.¹, Dev. (R PC) (56) Sc. (Jaw. (57) Lakel. In old parish account books there is frequently an annual payment entered to the dog-whipper or for dog-whipping, annual payment entered to the dog-whipper or for dog-whipping, Ellwood (1895) n Yks. The office was usually joined with that of sexton and pew-opener, &c. The short, stout dog-whip was badge of office In Danby Church the office has existed down to badge of omce In Danby Church the omce has existed down to the year 1862, and had become almost hereditary in one family. w.Yks. Nivver wakand till t'dog-wipper cum an fetch't him a sizap, Tom Treddlehoyle Bairnsla Ann (1838) 16; w.Yks.², Der², nw.Der.¹ n.Lin.¹ In a plan of the seats in Alkborough Church, made in 1781, a pew near the south door is marked 'the dogwipper.' In Northorpe Church, until about seventy years ago, there was a small new on the south side, just within the chancel there was a small pew on the south side, just within the chancel arch, known as the Hall Dog-pew, in which the dogs that followed the author's grandfather and family to church were imprisoned during divine service Ken. (GB); Ken. (58) w.Yks. Drake (Eboracum, 219) speaks of the practice of whipping all dogs found in the streets on this day, as if it was peculiar to York, and speaks of a tradition there that it originated in a dog having swallowed a consecrated wafer in the Minster. But I can speak of the existence of this barbarous practice in the towns of Sheffield and Rotherham, now, I believe, quite layed aside, Hunter MS. (59) N.I. (60) e.Lan.

2. Comb. in plant-names: (1) Dog-banner, the wild camomile, prob. Anthemis Cotula; (2) barker, the snapdragon, Antirrhinum majus; (3) berry, (a) the fruit of the dog-rose, Rosa canna; (b) the fruit of the mountain ash, Pyrus Aucuparia; (c) the guelder rose, Viburnum Opulus; (d) the deadly nightshade, Atropa Belladona; (4) berrytree, the cotton-tree, Viburnum Lantana; (5) binder, the camomile, Anthemis Cotula; (6) bobbins, the wild arum, Arum maculatum; also called Bobbin-Joan (q.v.); (7) breer, the dog-rose, Rosa canina; (8) 's camovyne, the feverfew, Matricaria unodora; (9) choops or chowps, see berry (a); (10) clover, the spotted medick, Medicago maculata; (11) cocks, (12) 's-dibble, see bobbins; (13) 's ears, the fellon-herb, Artemisia vulgaris; (14) celler, (a) see berry (c); (b) the gout-weed, Aegopodium Podagraria; (15) fennel, see binder; (16) fingers, the fox-

glove, Digitalis purpurea; (17) ·finkle, (a) see ·binder; (b) the corn camomile, Anthemis arvensis; (18) ·fiower, the ox-eye daisy; Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum; (19) ·foot, the rough cock's-foot grass, Dactylis glomerata; (20) ·gowan, see ·'s camovyne; (21) ·'s·grass, (a) the common grass, Cynosurus cristatus; (b) the couch-grass, Triticum repens; (22) ·hippins, (23) ·hips, (24) ·job, (25) ·jugs, (26) ·jumps, see ·berry (a); (27) ·'s·lugs, see ·fingers; (28) ·mint, the cat-innt or -nip, Nepeta Cataria and Calamuntha officinals; (20) ·('s·lmouth, (a) see ·barker: Calamintha officinalis; (29) -('s-)mouth, (a) see barker; (b) the yellow toad-flax, Linaria vulgaris; (30) -nashicks, a species of gall-nut, produced by an insect depositing its ova on the leaves of the trailing willow, Salix repens; (31) nettle, the common red dead-nettle, Lamum purpureum; (32) oak, the common maple, Acer campestre; (33) 's-paise, the lady's fingers, Anthyllis vulneraria; (34) parsley, the cow-parsley, Anthriscus sylvestris; (35) post-the flower of the dandelion, Leontodon Taraxacum; (36) -rowans, the berries of the red elder, Sambucus pubens; (37) rowan-tree, the red elder, Sambucus pubens; (38) 's-siller, the seed-vessels of the cock's-comb, Rhinanthus Crista-gall; (39) -snout, see -barker; (40) -spear, see -bobbins; (41) -stalk, (42) -standard, (43) -stander(s, the ragwort, Senecio Jacobaea; (44) -stemmer's berries, see -berry (a); (45) -stinkers, see -binder; (46) -tail grass, see -s-grass (a); (47) -tansy, the silver-weed, Potentilla anserina; (48) -s tassel or tausle, see -bobbins; (49) -timber, (a) the dogwood, Cornus sanguinea; (b) see -berry-tree; (50) -tinkel (? misprint for 'finkle'), see -finkle (b); (51) -s-toe, the Herb Robert, Geramum Robertianum; (52) -tooth berry, the spindle-tree, Euonymus europaeus; (53) -tree, (a) the common elder, Sambucus nigra; (b) the alder, Alnus glutinosa; (c) see -timber (a); (a) see -berry (c); (e) see -tooth berry; (54) -wood, (a) the black alder, Rhamnus Frangula; (b) see -timber (a); (c) see -berry (c); (d) the woody nightshade, Solanum Dulcanara.

(1) m.Yks. (2) Oxf. MS. add. (3, a) n Yks. Hmp. (J.R.W.); s-siller, the seed-vessels of the cock's-comb, Rhinanthus

black aides, Athanhus Trangaua, (b) see childer (a), (c) see-berry (c); (d) the woody nightshade, Solanum Dulcamara.

(i) m.Yks.¹ (2) Oxf.¹ MS. add. (3, a) n.Yks. Hmp. [J.R.W.);

Hmp.¹ (b) Lakel. Pennth Obs (Dec 28, 1897). Cum. (M.P.) (c)

Cum, Chs. (d) Dur. At Derwenthaugh, New Wkly. Chron Suppl.

(4) Lin. (I W.) (5) n.Yks. (6) Nhp.¹ (7) n.Yks. (8) n.Sc. (JAM.)

(9) n.Yks.², ne.Yks.¹, e.Yks.¹ (10) Som. (W.F.R.) (11) Wil.¹

(12) n. Dev. Dog's Dibble, Thick in the middle, Barnstaple Rhyme.

(13) s.Pem. (W.M.M.) (14, a) Lan., Chs. Saence Gossip (1869) 30.

Chs.¹³ (b) Chs.¹ About Frodsham Aegopodum Podagraria is also called dog eller. (15) Midl. Marshall Rur Econ. (1796) II. War.

(HALL.) (16) Wal., Som. (17, a) n.Cy. Grose (1790). n.Yks.²

e.Yks. Marshall Rur Econ. (1788) (b) w.Yks. Lees Flora (1888) 287. (18) Cum.¹ (19) Der. (20) n.Sc. (JAM.) (21, a) w.Yks.²

e.An.¹ Sus., Hmp. So called because dogs eat the tops of it to act as a vomit, Holloway. Hmp.¹ (b) Cum. (22) Abd. (JAM.) (23) Sc. (tb.);

Atkinson Gl. (1868). Nhb¹ Dog.hips and cat-haws are commonly associated by children. (24) e.Yks.¹ (25) n.Yks. (26) n.Yks.¹2 (27) Fif. So denominated from the resemblance of the leaves to the ears of a dog (JAM). (28) s.Pem. (W.M.M.) (29, a) w.Yks. (W.M.E.F.) Lin. Ellis Pronunc. (1889) V 311. n.Lin.¹ (Can you tell me anything else that God made¹? Boy, aged six. 'Yes sir, Marygohds, Dogmooths, an' Lad-luv-lass.' Oxf. Dev. Science Gossip (1873) 235. (b) Wil.¹ (30) n.Sc. (JAM.) (31) Chs.¹ (32) e.Yks. Nicholson Flk-Lore (1890) 123. w.Yks. (F.K.) Not. The 29th of May is observed by the Notts juvenles not only by wearing the usual pace of oak-twie but each young lovalist is atmed with the each young lovalist is atmed with 29th of May is observed by the Notts juveniles not only by wearing the usual piece of oak-twig, but each young loyalist is armed with a nettle, . . . with which instrument of torture are coerced those unfortunates who are unprovided with 'royal oak.' . . . Some who unfortunates who are unprovided with 'royal oak.'... Some who are unable to procure it endeavour to avoid the penalty by wearing 'dog-oak' (maple), N. & Q. (1853) 1st S. viii. 490. (33) Bnff.¹ (34) Hrt. Ellis Mod Husb (1750) IV. iv. (35) w.Yks. Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Nov. 5, 1892). e.Lan.¹ (36, 37) Lnk. (JAM.) (38) Sc. (ib) (39) Nrf. (40) Som. Very common w.Som¹ They'v a-got differ'nt names like, but we most times calls 'em dog-spears. (41) w.Yks.³ (42) m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. You see them yeller flowers; them's wot we used to call dog's standards (F.P.T.); w.Yks.¹3 (43) n.Cy. w.Yks. Lees Flora (1888) 292. Wor. (44) Som. The hedges 'ud be rhipe wi' black jewberries an' 'urd wi' the dogstemmer's berries, Leith Lemon Verbena (1805) 86. (45) w.Yks.³ (46) Stf. The Leith Lemon Verbena (1895) 86. (45) w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> (46) Stf. The grasses one of the common sort, but the foxtail, the dogstail, ... predominate, Marshall Review (1814) IV 45. Hrt. White clover abounded with the dog-tail grass and rye-grass, ib. (1818) II. 347. Cmb. Reports Agric. (1793–1813) 100. Suf. Sus Marshall

Rev.ew (1817) V 489. (47) Sc. (JAM.) (48) Som. Very common. w.Som.<sup>1</sup> (49, a) Dor. (C.V.G.) w.Som.<sup>1</sup> Butchers all say, 'Dog-timber stinks wo'se-n a dog—tidn fit vor skivers. t'll spwoil the mate' Dev. (b) Dev.<sup>4</sup> (50) n.Cy. HOLLOWAY. (51) Don. (52) Sur. (53, a) w.Yks. Thoresby Lett (1703). (b) n.Cy. w.Yks.<sup>4</sup>, ne.Lan.<sup>1</sup> (c Oxf. Science Gossip (1882) 165, (G.E.D.) (d) w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (e) War. (54, a) Hmp. The 'dogwood' used in the manufacture of gunpowder comes from this shrub, Hmp.<sup>1</sup> (b) War.<sup>3</sup> Wil. Under pretence of cutting skewer-wood often called dog-wood. Under pretence of cutting skewer-wood, often called dog-wood, which they split and sharpen for butchers, Jefferies Gamekeeper (1887) 173. (c) Lan At Ormskirk so called by watchmakers, who use small twigs in cleaning watches. (d) Lan.

3. Used attrib. in comb. with adj. (1) Dog-cheap, excessively cheap, 'dirt-cheap'; (2) lame, used of horses so lame as to be almost obliged to go on three legs like a dog; (3) poor, extremely poor; (4) thick, very intimate, friendly; (5) tired, quite done up or exhausted.

(1) Edb. It was dog cheap to him, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) (i) Edb. It was dog cheap to him, Moir Manise Wauch (1828) viii. s.Sc. Things were going dog-cheap, Wilson Tales (1836) IV. 47 Cum., w.Yks.<sup>23</sup> Lan Buy it, Mally. it's dog cheap n.Lin. He boht Greenhoe dog cheap, not moore then tho'teen poond an aacre Nhp. Hint. (TPF.) [Amer. Oh. how dog-cheap we'd ha' gut Reecognition, Lowell Biglow Papers (1866, 309] (a) w.Som. Hot alith the mare! why, her's proper dog-lame! (3) n.Lin. sw.Lin. The horse was that dog-poor it could not get up. n.Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ The horse was that dog-poor it could not get up. (4) Sc. If thou on earth wouldst live respecket, . . . Get dog-thick wi' the parish priest, Tannahill Poems (1807) 141 (Jam.). (5) e.Yks.¹ Ah sall sleep weel ti neet, for Ah's dog-tired. n.Lin.¹, Brks.¹, Sus.¹ w.Som.¹ Aay wuz rig·lur duug-tuy·urd [I was completely tired out]. Colloq. Tom is carried away by old Benjy, dog-tired and surfeited with pleasure, Huches T. Brown (1856) ii.

4. Phr. (1) Dog afore his master, the swell of the sea before a storm; (2) — ahm his master, the swell of the sea after a storm; (3) — in a blanket, a jam 'roly-poly' pudding; (4) one dog, one bull, fair play; (5) it's a sorry dog that is not worth a whistle, see below; (6) as thick as dogs' heads, very intimate, friendly; (7) not worth a dog-louse, of no value; (8) as easy to get butter out of a dog's mouth as money out of a lawyer, prov.; (9) to talk a dog's leg off, to be very talkative or garrulous; (10) dog, how beest? (11) sit down, dog, see below; (12) used as a form of comparison; see below.

comparison; see below.

(1) Cai.<sup>1</sup>, Bnff.<sup>1</sup> ne.Sc Gregor Flk-Lore (1881) 155. (2) ib. (3)
Der.<sup>2</sup>, Wil.<sup>1</sup> Colloq. (A.S.-P.); (F.R.C.) (4) Shr. The last bull-baiting...took place in 1833.... Only one dog was allowed to be 'loosed' on the bull at a time; hence arose a proverbial saying, 'One dog, one bull,' i.e. fair play; now applied in the collieries to any kind of fight or fray, Burne Flk-Lore (1883) 447. (5) Not.<sup>1</sup> Lei.<sup>1</sup> It's a surry doog as een't woo'th a whistle,' used by an old man, who, though infirm, would have helped a neighbour in getting in his corniform by the lad been applied to. (6) Sc. It is often understood as conthough infirm, would have helped a neighbour in getting in his corn if he had been applied to. (6) Sc. It is often understood as conveying an insinuation that the intimacy will not be of long continuance and that it may be succeeded by a violent quarrel, like that of dogs when they fall by the ears (JAM.). (7) w.Yks. (8) w.Som. Múd zu wuul git buad'r aewt uv u daug z maewf·s muun ee aewt uv u tuur nee. (9) w.Yks. (10) Wil. A person complaining of loneliness, or the want of sociability or kindness amongst the loneliness, or the want of sociability or kindness amongst the neighbours, will say, 'There isn't one as'll so much as look in and say, "Dog, how beest?"' (11) Oxf. A person complaining of want of sociality or kindness will say, 'Er didn't say as much as "set down, dog," MS. add ° (12) n.Lin. As stalled as a dog. As mucky as a dog As howerly as a dog. As pleased as a dog with two tails. As mad as a dog. Shr. As busy as a dog in dough, Burne Flb-Lore (1883) 594. w Som. As lame as a dog.

5. In exclamations or mild oaths. (1) Dog a bit, (2) Dog

on it, (3) Dogs on it.
(1) Wgt. When Johnny Muir was crossing the threshold of any (1) Wgt. When Johnny Muir was crossing the threshold of any house in which he had to perform anything disagreeable to the occupants and himself, he was heard saying, 'Dog-a-bit' it's no my fau't; dinna blame me,' Fraser Wigtown (1877) 84. (2) Cail Dmb. Dog on't! I dinna mean in the veterinary line, man, Cross Disniption (1844) xi. Ayr. Dog-on't, but this is dreadfu', Galt Sir A. Wyhe (1822) lxvi. Edb. It was an awful business; dog on it, I ay wonder yet how I got through with it, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) vi. (3) Abd. Dogs on't, that this glaring day has spoilt a' the sport, Rudding N. Sc. Parish (1828) so, ed. 1880. RUDDIMAN Sc. Parish (1828) 59, ed. 1889.

6. A dog used for hunting, a hound. Chs. A day wi' the Cheshre Fox Dugs, N. & Q. (1890) 7th S. IX. 170.

7. pl. The dog-fish. Nhb.1

8. A name given to var. atmospheric appearances; see below.

Sc. A name given to a meteor, immediately above the horizon; viewed as a certain prognostic of the approach of bad weather. If this be seen before surrise it is believed that it will bark before night, if after sunset, that it will bark before morning; it will the sun is up, the prognostic is less attended to.... The term, though sometimes used as synon, with 'Weather-gaw,' properly denotes a luminous appearance of a different kind. For while the 'weather-gaw' seems a detached section of a rainbow, the 'dog' 'conserve of colours, but is of a dusky white (Jam.). Bnff.1 has no variety of colours, but is of a dusky white (Jam.). Bnff.<sup>1</sup> A mock sun, more freq called sin-dog. N.I.<sup>1</sup> The end of a rainbow. It generally precedes or accompanies a squall at sea Same as Weather gall. w Yks It'll mebbe be fine i' t'efternoon if t'thunner keeps off, but there's too many little dogs about (F.P.T). n Lan.<sup>1</sup> When a portion only of a rainbow can be seen it is called The following is a proverbial saying in Furness-'A rainbow in the morning Is the shepherd's warning; A dog in the night Is the sailor's delight.' ne.Lan 1

9. A name applied to var. instruments used to hold any-

thing in its place; see below.

Nhb A chock or block; anything used to hold back. Dogs, pieces of wood at the bottom of an air door. The part of the chain which is fastened to the rope. The nails with a hooked head used for holding down tram rails.

n. Yks. A metal pin, about three inches long, with the thicker end bent at right angles, for fastening the rails for the 'tubs' in the Whinstone quarries (C V C.). w. Yks. Woollen-trade term. Flat strips of sheet iron, bent in the form of an L, one limb of which was wound with the first wraps of the warp, when beamed, and the other limb kept up the warp at the edge, so as to give equal tension when unwound. When the end of a web was near, the dogs fell out, so that it was a common proof of an early 'fell' or finish when 't'dogs began to bark' (W T.). m Lan. 1 Dog (a technical term used by winders and loomers at the mill). Chs. 1 Irons fixed to the inner sides of a pan, to place the tubs or barrows on when the salt is being drained. Stf. A man is strong enough to make 4,752 'dogs or brods' a week, Sat. Review (1888) LXVI. 677, col. 2 Lin. Staples called 'dogs' by which the bar on which the 'reeking-hook' hangs is secured to the chimney wall (J C.W). n.Lin. An iron tie in a building. Shr. The link at the and of the chain fastening it round the cow's need. The link at the end of the chain fastening it round the cow's neck.

Hence (I) Dog nail, sb. a spike with the head on one side flattened and hooked, to hold down flat-bottomed rails; (2) rung, sb. one of the spars which connect the talls, (2) Thing, so, one of the spars which connect the stilts of a plough; (3) shores, sb. pl. in ship launching, the last shores to be knocked away.

(1) Nhb., Dur. Nicholson Coal Tr Gl (2) Cld. (JAM.) (3) Nhb. They hold back the vessel on the ways

10. pl. Andirons, two pieces of iron placed at the ends of a fire, made on the hearth, to keep the fuel together. Also in comp. Dog-irons.

N.Cy.¹ A dog's head was the usual ornament at the top of the handle; N.Cy.², Dur.¹, Nhp.¹, War.³ Brks.¹ Upright irons on each side of an open fireplace, with a bar laid across them, whereon may rest chumps of wood in such way that the air gets freely underneath to feed the fire. e.An.<sup>2</sup> Prob. they were formerly made in the form of a dog sitting. Used where wood only is burned for fuel. Sus.<sup>1</sup> Small rests for the logs in the old open hearths, the top of ornamental part of which very often had the head of a dog on it. w.Sus., Hmp. Helloway Dor. Once common, Barnes Gl (1863); Dor. We'll put um up adirt the dogs And make a vier, 223. w.Som. In large hearth-fire places it was usual intake a vier, 223. w.Som. In large nearth-nre places it was usual to have two pans of irons, particularly in kitchens where great fires were needed for roasting. One of these pairs were dogs, the other andirons. The former were mere plain bars of iron with three short legs, used for the actual work of supporting the burning logs at all times, and therefore kept near the centre of the hearth.

11. The movable part of a grate used for contracting or

n.Yks. In Cleveland we burn coals, and a dog is a simple removable iron plate to hinder the fire from going under the oven, or to contract the fireplace (I.W.). Nhp. 1, War. 3

12. An instrument used by sawyers to hold timber

together; see below. Cf. 9.

Sc. (A.W.), Bwk. (JAM.) Nhb. It is an iron bolt, made up to about a foot in length, with pointed ends. These ends are bent at right angles to the bolt, and are driven into the timber which they are required to hold together. Chs. It is a short bar of iron, with the ends turned up and sharpened, used to hold a piece of timber steady for sawing. One end of the dog is driven into the timber, the other into the frame of the sawpit. I have heard the name explained 'because it holds it fast,' like a dog when it bites anyone. se.Wor.<sup>1</sup> Brks.<sup>1</sup> Dogs also serve to increase the splitting power of the wedges e.An.<sup>1</sup> Carpenters also use dogs to support some of their heavy work.

Hence (1) Dog-hook, sb. a hook used by sawyers, &c. in rolling or moving heavy trees or logs of wood; (3) leg. sb. a carpenter's tool; see below; (3) leg. staircase,

sb. a stair with angular turns in it.

(1) Sc. (A W.), se.Wor.<sup>1</sup> (2) n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> A kind of claw used for holding a piece of wood firmly on a bench. 'As crookled as a dogleg,' is a common form of comparison. It prob. refers to this instrument, not to the leg of the animal. (3) 1b.

13. An instrument made either of wood or iron, used for

toasting bread.

N.Cy.<sup>1</sup> In the rude form of a dog with iron teeth. Nhb.<sup>1</sup>, Dur.<sup>1</sup>, w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>

14. An iron or steel hook-shaped implement, used for lifting stones, &c.; an iron rod with hooked end used as

a lever. Also in comb. Dog-and-chain.

Rxb. A lever used by blacksmiths in 'shoeing,' i. e. hooping cartwheels, &c. (Jam.) w.Yks. Two are often used, fastened together by a chain (W.H.V.); A piece of iron made as a lever, with a jaw at one end to fit on the punshons or prop, to be used with a chain to draw out the timber in worked-out works (D T.); (T.T); Heavy iron pincers, with chain attached, to pull tight the iron hoops round bales (R.H.R). Nrf. An instrument for lifting a carriage in order to grease the wheels, Nrf. Arch (1879) VIII 169.

15. A toothed lever or implement used in hop-gardens

Ken. Morron Cyclo Agric. (1863); Ken., e Hmp. (W.M.E.F.)
Hence Dog-spitter, sb. a tool for uprooting docks and boar thistles. Glo.

16. An instrument used by thatchers; see below.

Ken. Two pieces of wood connected by a piece of string, and used by thatchers for carrying up the straw to its place on the roof, when arranged for thatching. Sus. 1

17. The trigger or hammer of a gunlock. Gen. in comp.

Dog-head.

Sc. Staving a cocked pistol in his face, keeping his thumb on the og, Wodrow Ch. Hist. (1721) IV 250, ed. 1828; Ye stand there hammering dog-heads for fules that will never snap them at a Highlandman, Scott Waverley (1814) xin. Nhb. 18. A small pitcher. w.Yks. (Hall.)

DOG, v. Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Nhp. Also Wil.

DOG, v. Sc. Yks. Lan. Cns. Der. Lin. Nnp. Also Wil. Cor. [dog, dog.] 1. To chase cattle or sheep with dogs; to pursue, follow closely, chase.

Bnff. Lassies doggin like a flunkey, Taylor Poems (1787) 140.

Frf. Daily dogg'd, an' dunn'd, an' deaved, Ptper of Peebles (1794) 8. n.Yks. For dogging the cattle—sheep, cows, horses, heifers—of divers inhabitants, Quarter Sess Rec (1609) in N. R. Rec Soc. (1884) I 162; n.Yks. 12 n.Lin. If mares an' foals was well dogged when theav get into toon streats they wordn't be soa many burns. when thaay get into toon streats ther wodn't be soa many bairns kick'd to dead as ther is. Nhp. He dogged him up one street and down another all through the town. Wil. 1

down another all through the town. Wil.¹

Hence Dogged-out, adj. tired out with exertion, 'dog-tired' (q.v.). e.Yks.¹

2. Fig. To harass, worry, importune.

Dmb. How aft the independent mind By poortith sair is dogged, Taylor Poems (1827) io e.Yks.¹ He didn't want ti gi ma't, bud Ah dog'd it oot'n him. Lan. Loud as they dog at Lijah they weel know, Clegg Sketches (1895). Der. I canna be doggin' and callin' at thee all day (S O.A.). n.Lin.¹ I'm omust dogg'd to dead wi'him, he cums clartin' about ivery day as ther' is.

Hence to dog about, phr. to ill-treat, 'drive from pillar to nost': to order about offensively.

to post'; to order about offensively.

n.Yks. He dogged them about sair (I.W.).

3. To drag on the ground, as opposed to carrying. Cor. And timber had to be dogged many miles; Cor. Cor. He'd his Sunday clothes up, so he dogged the timber all the way

4. To turn.
Chs. Dog it o'er.

DOG-DAISY, sb. (1) The white ox-eye daisy, Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum (Ant. Dwn. Nhb.¹ Dur. Cum.¹ w.Yks. Lan.¹ Chs.¹s Lin. Lei. w.Wor.¹ Bck. Hrt. Wil.¹

w Som. nw.Dev.); (2) the common field-daisy, Bellis perenns (n.Cy. Cum. n.Yks. e.Yks. w.Yks. Lan. n.Lin.); (3) the May-weed or stinking camomile, Anthemis Cottia (w.Yks. Shr. Ken. Dev.); (4) the corn feverfew, Mâtricaria inodora (Don.).

IEVERIEW, Matricana modora (Don.).

(1) w.Yks (F K.); (H.L); Yks N & Q. (1888) II. 113 n Lin. In some places in the more northern part of the Wapentake of Manley it signifies the ox-eye, Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum, Lin. N. & Q. (Oct. 1891) 249. w.Mid. (W.P.M.) (2) Lin. This certainly means the common daisy at Willoughton, Kirton-in-Lindsey, Bottesford, and many other places, Lin. N. & Q. (Oct. 1891) 249. (3) Ken. So called, 'Cause it blows in the dog-days, ma'am' nw.Dev. (R.P.C.)

DOGE, adj. and sb. Obs.? n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also written doage N.Cy.¹ Lan.¹ 1. adj. Wettish, damp, moist. Cf. dag, sb.¹

moist. CI. dag, so.n.Cy Grose (1790), N.Cy.<sup>1</sup> Lan. Aw doft.. meh doge clooas,
Tim Bobbin View Dial. (1740) 28; Meh shurt wur doge, weh
nawt bo fere swat, Paul Bobbin Sequel (1819) 11, Lan.<sup>1</sup> s Lan.
Bamford Dial (1854). Chs. It would be said of mortar, It works nice and doge, noather too weet nor too dreigh' Or of a piece of leather for a shoe sole, that has been soaked till it is nice and soft for working.

Hence Dogeous, adj. wringing wet. Chs. 2. sb. Wet weather. w.Yks. (D.L.)

DOGGA, sb. Cor.12 [do ga.] The picked dog-fish, Acanthus vulgaris.

DOGGED, adj. and adv. Yks. Also e.An. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Written dorged e Suf. [dogd.] 1. adj. Excessive, in phr. a dogged way, an extremely long distance.

Nrf. Ess. We've gut To goo a dogged way, Clark J. Noakes

(1839) st 171; Ess.<sup>1</sup>
2. adv. Very, excessively.

2. adv. Very, excessively.

w.Yks. We swagger so dogged mich abaht wer improvements, Yksman. (1879) VIII. 119. e.Suf. He is a dorged mean fellow (F H.). Hmp.¹ I W.¹ He's dogged sulky; I.W.² Wil. 'Ah! yer dogged 'cute,' rejoined the conceited rustic, Akerman Tales (1853) 64; Master Lake, you be dogged cute, but Gearge beant quite such a vool as a looks, Ewing Jan Windmill (1876) v; Britton Standing (1822). Wil¹ n Wil This 'ere hay's dogged had Beauties (1825); Wil. 1 n Wil. This 'ere hay's dogged bad (EH.G)

DOGGEDLY, adv. Obs. Nrf Badly, shamefully done. Nrf. Grose (1790); Nrf. e.Nrf. Marshall Rur Econ. (1787). [And pou so doggetly has done in pi derfe hate, Dest. Troy (c 1400) 1398.]

DOGGENEL, sb. Cum. [Not known to our correspondents.] An eagle.

Cum. Linton Lake Cy. (1864) 301; Gl. (1851).

DOGGER, sb. Sc. Yks. Written doggar Sc. (Jam.)

[doggar.] 1. A coarse ironstone.

[do'gər.] I. A coarse ironstone.

Sc. The most uncommon variety of till . . . is incumbent on a coarse iron-stone, or doggar, URE Hist. Rutherglen (1793) 286 (JAM). 2. pl. Globular concretions or nodules applied to the manufacture of Roman cement; siliceous concretionary

masses in the Forest marble-beds of Yks.

Yks. This formation is remarkable for the quantity of hard enormous concretions or 'Doggers,' Woodward Geol Eng. and Wal. (1876) 193; It is not certain whether the Dogger (sometimes termed the Scar of Whitby) has received its name from the lines of nodules, so characteristic of it, or from the peculiar appearance which the rock assumes owing to the rounding off of the huge oblong blocks produced by the arrangement of the jointing, ib. 178. n.Yks Among 'doggers' of limestone, put aside for the makers of cement, Linskill Haven under Hill (1886) x1v; n.Yks.12

DOGGER, sb.2 War. Sus. [do·gə(r).] 1. A mallet

or bat used in a game; see below.

War.<sup>2</sup> A mallet or bat, comprising a flexible handle fitted to a heavy cylindrical end, used in a game differing from knur and spell, in that a one-nosed tipcat is used instead of a ball.

2. A support for the shafts of a cart. Sus.1

DOGGERED, pp. Cum. [Not known to our correspondents.] Beggared.
DOGGERY, sb. Dor. Som. [doggeri.] Trickery,

knavery.

Dor. Such doggery as there was in them ancient days to be sure, HARDY Mayor of Casterbridge (ed. 1895) 101. w.Som. Aay-v u-yuur d um zai. úz daug uree-n úv uree trae ud sups drai veen u baa ru gun dh-ee ul [I have heard (there) is trickery in every

trade, except driving a barrow against the hill].

DOGGERY BAW, sb. Lin. [do gəri bō] Nonsense.
Lin. Don't argle with him, he talks such doggery-baw.

[Cp. Cotgr. (s. v. Cagnasque): Parler cagnasque, to speak doggery.]

DOGGETING ALONG, phr. Cor.<sup>2</sup> [Not known to our

correspondents.] Plodding along in walking

DOGGIE, sb. War. Amer. [do gi ] The commonest

kind of boys' marbles, made of unglazed earthenware.
War (J.R.W) [Amer. Dual Notes (1896) I. 337.]
DOGGINDALES, sb. pl. Bnff. Clouds of mist lying on the hill-sides, looked upon as a sign of southerly winds.
DOGGLE, v. Cor.<sup>2</sup> [dogl.] To totter in walking, as a child does

a child does.

DOGGREL, sb. w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> [Not known to our correspondents.] [do gril.] A mischievous boy.

[Dog+e-rel, dim suff; cp cockerel.]

DOGGY, sb.<sup>1</sup> Stf Shr. [do gi.] The overlooker or manager at the pit's mouth. Cf. butty.

s.Stf Pinnock Blk. Cy. Ann. (1895). Shr. He [the 'butty'] employs a subordinate whose title is 'doggy,' White Wiekin (1860) xxv; Shr.<sup>1</sup>

employs a subordinate whose title is 'doggy,' White Wiekin (1860) xxv; Shr.¹

DOGGY, sb.² Suf. 'Elevens,' a snack or drink taken by harvesters, &c., between meals. e.Suf. (F.H.)

DOGHY, adj. Obs.? Chs. Dark, cloudy, reserved. Chs. A man looks doghy (K); Chs.¹³

DOGLE, sb. Sc. Chs. Written doggle Sc. [dō'gl.]

A boys' common marble or taw; see below.

Sc. The doggle is a hard marble, well glazed and browned (A.W). Lth. Marbles, stanies, frenchies, moral-leggers, doggles, &c, Strathesk More Bits (ed. 1885) 33 s.Chs. When two or three games of marbles are going on in the same playground, there is freq an opportunity for those engaged in one game to take marbles belonging to the others. The latter will then claim back their lost property as 'deegles,' while the former may insist that the particular marbles identified by the claimants are justed that the particular marbles identified by the claimants are justed. that the particular marbles identified by the claimants are not 'deegles' but 'dogles,' i e. their own marbles pure and simple (s. v. Deegle). Steek yur dogles in (s. v. Steek).

DOGS, sb. pl. Ess. [dogz.] Dew. Cf. dag, sb. Ess. Monthly Mag. (1814) I. 498; Gl. (1851); Ess. DOUBLES DOUBLES of British Brown of the steep of the ste

DOIBLES, DOICHLE, see Dibles, Doychle.
DOID, sb. Lnk. (JAM.) A fool, sot, gen. in phr.
drucken doid, a drunken fellow. Cf. doit, sb.
DOIDY, sb. Yks. [doi'di.] A careless, shiftless
person; a badly-dressed woman, a dowdy.
w.Yks. Shoo does lewk a doidy i' yond hat. Ah nivver seed
sitch a doidy afore i' all my life; he's same 's if he hes noa sense

at all (Æ.B.); This doidy of a wife dawls a dollop o' yeast on tut top o' every cake as clever as yo pleease, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1880) 4; Some call her a doidy, bud I think shoo's grand, *Yksman*. (Apr. 28, 1887) 266.

DOIDY-PINK, sb. Yks. A term of endearment applied to a mischievous or troublesome child.

applied to a mischievous or troublesome child.

w Yks. Tha'rt a doidy-pink, at at'ta (B K ).

DOIGHLIN, sb. Rnf. (]AM.) A drubbing, thrashing.

DOIL, sb. and v. w.Cy. Dev. Also written doyl

n.Dev. [doil.] 1. sb. In phr. to tell dod, to talk as in a
delirium, wildly, inconsistently. Cf. doiled.

w Cy. Grose (1790) Suppl. Dev. Grose (1790) MS. add. (C);

Monthly Mag. (1810) I 434. n Dev. Ha wull tell doil, Exm.

Crishp. (1746) l. 511; But there, I be a-telling doil, Rock Jim an'

Nell (1867) st. 82.

2. v. To talk foolishly, distractedly. Dev. Grose (1790)

MS. add. (C)

MS. add. (C.) Hence (1) Doiling, (2) Doilish, adj. light-headed; silly,

doting; (3) Doily, adj. incoherent, rambling.

(1) Dev. Hare sher cumes at learst... Th' little doiling crock!

MADOX-BROWN Dwale Bluth (1876) II. v (2) n.Dev. Tha
cockered cheeld, tha doylish chun, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st.
100. nw Dev. Poor oal' zaul, her's gittin' doilsh, I zim. (3) Dev. An old woman, about eighty, complained of suffering from 'doily dreams,' Reports Provinc. (1897).

DOIL, see Dole, sb.1 DOILED, ppl. adj. Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Oxf. Dev. Also written doilt Sc.; doylt Sc. N.I. Cum.; and in forms deyled, deylt Cum.; dilde Slk.; dyld Sc.; dyllt Cum.;

dylt Bnff.1 [doild, doilt.] Stupefied, confused, spiritless;

Silly. See Doil, sb.

Sc. There... Sat blawing in the dyl'd Laird's ear, That imp o'
Satan, Rab M'Claw, Thom Joch (1878) 21; 'And you, ye doil'd
dotaid,' replied his gentle helpmate, Scott Waverley (1814) xxx.
Bnff! She's a poor dylt thing. Per. Haith I'm doil'd, because 'tis so That she is high and I am mean, Nicol Poems (1766) 34. Rnf. I'm turnin' doitt, An' doilt, an' dowre, Picken Poems (1813) I 126. Ayr. Wae worth that brandy, burning trash! . . . Twins monie a poor, doylt, drucken hash O'hauf his days, Burns Sc Dimk(1786) Gentle Shep (1725) 113, ed. 1783. Edb. He was a chield ... Was ne'er dung doil'd wi' warl's care, Learmont Poems (1791) 57. Sik. It maks a body dilde and ditted, Hogg Poems (ed. 1865) 433. Rxb Broathing in sweat till doll and dizzy, A Scott Poems (ed 1808) 42. Gall. The chiel's gane nearly doylt, HARPER Bards (ed. 1889) 238. N.I. Cum. I'm doylt and like to fa', GILPIN (ed. 1889) 238. N.I.¹ Cum. I'm doylt and like to fa', GILFIN Ballads (1874) 3rd S. 205; Wheyte daiz'd an' deylt, Stage Misc. Poems (1805) 17, ed. 1807; The lads' dyll'tout—fair beat I tell thee, CAINE Shad. Crime (1885) 214; Gl. (1851). w.Yks. Robinson's Gl. in Leeds Merc. Suppl. (1884). Oxf. I am doiled, a do believe, sometimes, BLACKMORE Cripps (ed. 1895) ii. Dev. We met... old Clerk Channing... looking doiled as bad as we were, ib. Perlycross (1894) xi; Thee'rt agoed doiled tu-day by tha lukes o't! Whot iver 'ast abin adding wi' theezel? Hewett Peas Sp. (1802).

[As thir beistis or the doillit as, Thair fuid of treis did in woddis fet, Douglas Eneados (1513), ed. 1874, III. 173.]

DOING, sb. Irel. Yks. Lin. Brks. Suf. Ken. Som. Also in form daing n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>

1. pl. Proceedings of an exciting nature; festivities. Cf. do, sb. 3.

n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Grand daings. n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> It was a shabby funeral, ther' was straange poor doins'. Brks.<sup>1</sup>

2. pl. Odd jobs.

Ken! When a person beens a small form and smalls milk has

Ken. When a person keeps a small farm, and works with his team for hire, he is said to do doings for people; Ken.<sup>2</sup>

3. A helping, a supply of anything.

Suf. He gonned me a good tidy dewin [doing] on it (C.T.).

4. Phr. (i) a doing off, a scolding; (2) to take to doing, to

take to task.

(i) N.I.<sup>1</sup> (2) Som. They took 'im to doin' nex' mornin' for cause 'e 'adn't a-put out the 'oss, Ellis *Pronunc*. (1889) V. 152.

DOISH, sb. Sc. Also in form doisht. A thump, heavy

blow. Also used advb.

Per. (G.W.) Frf. The train gae a shoag an' brocht a tin box doish doon on his head, Salmond My Man Sandy (1894) 121; I took Sandy a doish i' the back wi' my umbrella, ib. 122.

DOISTER, sb. Sc. Also in form deaister Per.;

dystar (JAM.). A hurricane, storm from the sea; a strong, steady breeze.

Ags. Contradistinguished from the 'ban-gull,' which denotes a breeze from the sea during summer. Used by fishermen (Jam.). Per. I was oot last nicht an' comin' hame the win' was a perfect deaister an' nearly beat me (G.W.).

DOISTERT, ppl. adj. Ayr. (Jam.) Confused, over-

powered with surprise.

DOIT, sb.¹ In gen. dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in form dout Fif. [doit.]

1. A small copper coin, worth one penny Scots, or 1/2 of a penny sterling; any small

one penny Scots, or 12 of a penny sterling; any small coin, money.

Sc. To laive their price they will be sorry, Ae single doit, T. Scott Poems (1753) 338; I could not prevail on them to accept one stiver, doit, or maraved, for the trouble and expenses, Scott Leg. Mont (1818) xvi. Mry. While we've a doit We'll gie our mite To help the poor o' Moray, Hay Lintie (1851) 28. Abd. Finta doit ye's ha'e to pay's, Cock Strains (1810) I. 81. s.Sc. As for me, they'll no gie a doit; I'm no wha they seek, Wilson Tales (1839) V. 374. Rnf. What like is thae beans? . . . Gie's a doit's worth, ony way, Fraser Chimes (1853) 63. Ayr. He had ne'e a doit that didna burn a hole in his pouch, Galt Sir A. Wyle (1822) xii. Lnk. I'll wad a doit and mair, That neither o' you has a bible there, Black Falls of Clyde (1806) 166. Sik. I wouldna gie a doit for a dizzen, Chr. North Noctes (ed. 1856) III. 36. Dmf. The two Lords here . . neither of whom is worth a doit to me, Carlyle Lett. (Sept. 2, 1849). Gall. There's a guid steeve me, CARLYLE Lett. (Sept. 2, 1849). Gall. There's a guid steeve purse... that is at your service, every dot and boddle, CROCKETT Raders (1894) xvi. Nhb. They'll risk the last-remaining dot, Wilson Pitman's Pay (1843) 6. Yks. I would not take his word for a doit! Taylor Miss Miles (1890) xxvii. Lan. Thou hast

not earned a doit, Roby Trad (1829) II. 355, ed. 1872; Lan 1 not earned a doit, Koby Irad (1829) 11. 355, ed. 1872; Lan¹ He's not worth a doit. He hasn't a doit in his pocket. Lin. He didn't win a single doit, Brown Lit Laur, (1890) 50; Lin.¹ I'll chop my dobbin for your dacky, and give you some doits to boot. If I spend all my doits, I'll have my rights. Fif. Duncumb Hist. Hif. (1804). Suf. (E.G.P.)

2. Fig. A small share, piece; a mite; a trifle, jot, tittle, app. in phr. wot to cove a doit.

esp. in phr. not to care a doit.

Cal. Buff. Their spite a doit thou maun'st na prize, They're war than asses, Taylor Poems (1787) 191. Bch. The famous Hector did na cale A doit for a' your dird, Forbes Ulysses (1785) 19. Faf. His na caie A doit for a' your dird, Forbes Ulysses (1785) 19. Fif. His faes they did na care a dout For a' that he did yell and yout, Tennant Papistry (1827) 181. Rnf. The rest, aff scourin fair an' clean, Car'dna ae doit about their frien', Picken Poems (1813) I. 67. Gall. Putting a red doit of peat into his pipe, Crockett Bog-Myrtle (1895) 206. n.Yks.¹ Ah deean't care a doit aboot 't; n.Yks.² e.Yks Nicholson Flk-Sp (1889) 95; e.Yks.¹ What a laatle doit of a fella he is. m.Yks.¹ What a doit on a bairn' w.Yks.² Lan.¹ n.Lan.¹ Give me my doit. What a doit! Lin. Streatfelld Lin. and Danes (1884) 324, n.Lin.¹ I doant care a doit for him. Som. I was such a little doit (S.K.L.). \* Cor. 'Tes gone, every doit. Tregellas Tales (1860) 82 gone, every doit, Tregellas Tales (1860) 83

[1. When they will not give a doit to relieve a lame beggar they will lay out ten to see a dead Indian, Shaks. Temp. II. II. 33. Du. duyt, a doit, or a little more than the sixth part of an English penny (Hexham).]

DOIT, sb.<sup>2</sup> Sc. Irel. [doit.] A species of rye-grass,

Lolium arvense.

Ayr. Besides the common there are two other species of ryegrass, viz. Lolium temulentum, which has a beard; and Lolium arvense, which has no beard; sometimes called darnel or doit, Agric. Surv 287 (Jam.). Ant. (WH.P.)

DOIT, v., sb<sup>3</sup> and adj. Sc. Irel. n Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Rut. War. Hrf. Also Dev. Written doyte Dmf. Ayr. Lth. Also in forms dooat-, dott- Lnk.; dowat-1. v. To be in one's dotage, to dote, to Wm. [doit.]

be crazy.

w.Yks. He's fair doitin (J.R.); (J.T.F.); He's doitin, poor owd chap, Banks Wkfld. Wds (1865).

Hence (I) Doited, pp. and ppl. adj. enfeebled in intellect, foolish, silly, childish; (2) Doity, (3) Dooatly, adj.

lect, foolish, silly, childish; (2) Doity, (3) Dooatly, adyfeeble, childish.

(1) Sc. 'Here, ye auld doited deevil,' said Caleb, Scott Bride of Lam. (1819) xi; The doint ald carl cam' o'er the craft, Jameson Pop. Ballads (1806) I 347. Elg. 'Och, och!' thocht Meg, 'the doint carl'' Tester Poems (1865) 152. Kcd. The parish priest Was just a simple doited chiel, Burness Garron Ha' (c. 1820) 1 282. Frf. 'The doited fule,' said Jess, Barrie Thrums (1889) xiii. Per. Ye're a doited body, Hillocks, Ian Maclaren Auld Lang Syne (1895) 65. w.Sc. O ye donnert, doith idiot, to mak' a bogle o' yer minister, Carrick Land of Logan (1835) 160. Fif. If ye gang on . . . Wi' sic deep wark ye'll soon be doith, Douglas Poems (1836) 12. Ayr. Fit only for a doited monkish race, Burns Brigs of Ayr (1787) 1 144. Link My mither jist lauch't at the auld dottet bodie, M'Lachilan Thoughts in Rhyme (1884) 39. Lth. Ye auld spavined, stotterin', cantankerous, doited rascal, Lth. Ye auld spavined, stoiterin', cantankerous, doited rascal, Lumspen Sheep-head (1892) 287. e.Lth. D'ye think I fash my heid for what an auld don't carle like yon says? Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 195. Edb. The folk, doubt bodies, put less confidence than became them in what our volunteer regiments were able and willing to do, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xxv. Peb. Now ye're willing to do, Moir Mansie Wauen (1822) XXV. Feb. Now ye're dottet, dais'd, an' hazie. Oh how drink degrades the man, Affleck Poet. Wks. (1836) 132. Sik. Whan the dotted auld body gets haverin about himsel, he's deaf to a' else, Chr. North Noctes (ed. 1856) III. 54. Gail. The brither o' yer doint auld betheral, CROCKETT Sunbonnet (1895) XVI. Kcb. Ye'll aiblins be thinkin' me donnert an' doited, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 72. N.Cy.¹
Yks. I's a fool, a doited idiot, Macquoid D. Barugh (1877) XXIII. RKS. Is a loot, a dolted fillot, MACQUOID D. Barnga (1877) xxiii.
e.Yks.<sup>1</sup> He must be dotted te gan on seeah. w.Yks. (S P.U.);
w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Lan.<sup>1</sup> He's dotted; ne'er mind him. Der.<sup>2</sup>, Rut.<sup>1</sup>, Hrf.<sup>1</sup>
(2) Wm. His mudder was gitten rader ald en dowaty, Taylor
Sketches (1882) 3; Naa wonder he's gitten dowaty an wants us ta
tell him hoo ta dea, ib. 17. Dev. But there, he's going on to his
eighty, and a bit doity like at times, O'NeIL Dimpses (1893) 16.
(3) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Oor and woman's gitting varry docatly.

2. To walk stupidly, blunder along; to lounge.

Sc. Where in the world micht ye gang, dottn' in a dark nicht like this? Ochiltree Redburn (1895) ni. Rnf. Wi' awkward

step she onward doited Hooly enough, Webster Rhymes (1835) 88. Ayr Hughoc he cam doytin by, Burns Death of Poor Maile, 1.6; Peter misca'd her for a dooble cutty and gaed doitin' awa up the road, theevelessly, by himsel, Service Notandums (1890) ir. Lnk. Sadi misluck without my hat, I doiting cam' awa', Rodger Poems (1838) 24, ed. 1897 Sik What are you coming doiting up that gate for? Hogo Tales (1838) 302, ed. 1866. Yks He doits abaght all day and does nowt, Leeds Merc. Suppl (Nov. 15, 1884) 8.

3. To make stupid; to puzzle

Frf. That was what dotted me, BARRIE Minister (1891) x.

Hence Doited, pp stupefied.

Bch. He look'd as he'd been dotted, Forbes Ajax (1742) 8
Abd. Drink soon wad . . . mak' him daz'd and dotted Fre ha'f auld,
SHIRREFS Poems (1790) 42. Dmf. Dotted wi' dozing on a chair,
MAYNE Siller Gun (1808) 13 n.Cy. Border Gl. (Coll. L.L.B)

MANNE Siller Gun (1808) 13 n.Cy. Boraer Gl. (Coll. L.L.D) w.Yks. (C.C.R.)

4. sb. A fool, idiot; a careless, heedless person.

Per. Well known (G.W.). Dmf Dowie and dazed wi' a sair heid-hing, Mair like a doyte than a mortal thing, Reid Poems (1894) 77. • Ant. A heedless youngster who would perhaps mismanage a message, Ballymena Obs. (1892). Cum. A maffling feckless auld doit as was fairly bet and dune for, Linton Lizzie Large (1867) vviii. Lorton (1867) xxiii.

Hence (1) Doitard, (2) Doity, sb. a simpleton, fool, idiot.

(1) Lan. Let alone a poor crazed owd dottard liken mysel', Kay-Shuttleworth Scarsdale (1860) II. 35. (2) e.Yks. What a dotty thoo must be ti let him get thi brass fre tha i' that way!

blass for that way!

5. adj. Stupid, mazed.

Lth. Your feckless, thowless, Southlan' brats, Dang doyte wi' licks an' lair, Ballantine Poems (1856) 284.

DOIT, see Dote, v.4

DOITCH, adj. Lan. Written doych Lan. [doit].]

Damp.

Lan. Where he weyves is doych an' he's getten t'rheumatiz.

DOITELT, ppl. adj. Sc. [doitlt.] Enfeebled. See Doit, v.

Sc. I'm a failed body turned, bowed and doitelt, Roy Horseman's Wd. (1895) xx1.

DOITER, v. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Also in form doither N.I. [doi tor.] To walk unsteadily, totter; to

potter about, meander in speech. See Doit, v. 2.

Sc. I wan up wi' a warsle an' fan' I could dotter o'er the stenners ne'erbetheless, St. Patrick (1819) I. 166 (JAM); (H W)

Cal. Link. Ye dottered aboot, wi' yer lang, m'urnfu' face, Thomson Leddy May (1883) 112 (H.W.) Nhb.1 He dostered on aboot it.

Hence Doitered, ppl. adj. confused, stupid, imbecile. e.Fif. I gaed aboot the hoose like ane daivert an' doitert, LATTO Tam Bodkin (1864) viii. Gall Ye doitered auld body! CROCKETT Bog-Myrtle (1895) 201. Ir. Och, me head's gittin' doitered an' quare, BARLOW Bogland (1893) 148. N.I. Nhb. Yor like a doitered and fule.

TOT IIRE A GOITERED and THE.

DOITRIFIED, ppl. adj. Sc. Also written dotrified.
[doitrifid, faid] Stupefied, dazed. See Doit, v. 3.

Fif. Th' earnest people, all and some, Sat tremblin', doitrified, and dumb, To see what awfu' end mith come, TENNANT Papistry (1827) 144. e.Fif. Their senses becam' sae doitrified an' bumbazed by reason o' the drift an' the darkness, LATTO Tam Bodkin (1864) ii Ayr Govin' aboot amang the thrugh-stanes at twull cors in a very dotrified and melancholous condition. oors, in a very dotrified and melancholious condition, SERVICE Notandums (1890) 10; He had ta'en a stroke, and lay for some days in a dotrified and unconscious condition, ib. Dr. Duguid

days in a dotrined and unconscious condition, iv. Dr. Dugua (ed 1887) 42. Sik. But ben doitrifyed with thilke drynke, Hogo Tales (1838) 110, ed, 1866.

DOKE, sb. and v. e.An. s.Cy. Ken. Also written dook(e e.An. 12 [dok, dok.] 1. sb. A hollow, depression, the impression of a body in a bed, &c.; the induction force a blow ways partition soft.

dentation from a blow upon anything soft; a dimple.
e.An. Coles (1677); Worlinge (1681); e.An. 12 Nrf. CozensHARDY Broad Nrf. (1893) 24; Nrf. Suf. A doke in your hat
(C.T.); Doke of the stomach, e.An. Dy. Times (1892); Suf., e.Suf. (F.H.) Ess. A person kneading dough tests its lightness by making a doke in it; a person putting a child to bed makes a doke in the pillow for its head (W.W.S.); RAY (1691); A small hollow in a level board, Cullum Hist. Hawsted (1813); Make a nice doke in the bed to lay baby in (H.H.M.), Gl. (1851); Ess. S.Cy. Kennett Par Antiq. (1695). Ken. (K.) 2. A bruise. Ess. Monthly Mag (1814) I. 498, Ess.1

3. A flaw in a boy's marble.

 A Haw In a Boy S Harible.
 Nrf. Grose (1790). Suf. Cullum Hist. Hawsted (1813).
 A small brook, stream.
 Ess Gl (1851); Kennett Par Antiq. (1695); Ess. 1
 v. Of soft or puffy flesh: to be in a condition in which the finger leaves an impression for a short time; freq with in

Suf. My leg fare all of a pummace and that doke in good tidily, e An. Dy Times (1892); In constant use here F.H...
[1. The doke or dimple in the middest of the chin, CROOKE Body of Man (1615) 621 (N.E.D.)]

DOKEN, see Docken.

DOKER, sb. e An. [dō'kə(r), dæ kə(r).] A diminutive used with respect to young animals.

e.An.¹ Nrf. My new calf is a neat little doker, Arch. (1879)

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DOKIN, sb. Lan Chs. Also written doekin Lan.

s.Lan. [dō kin.] A soft fellow.

Lan. When I geet up to seventeen They caw'd me quite a dokin, Gaskel Comic Sngs. (1841) 11; Regerded by the doekins un dumplinyeds uv society as rail inscrootable mysteries, STATON Loominary (c. 1861) 75. s.Lan. BAMFORD Dial (1854). Chs. He's nowt bur a dokin of a lad, he's noo sharpness in him.

DOKKIR, v., sb. and adj. Sh.I. 1. v. To toil, labour. Sh.I. I man just dokkir on (K I.).

2. sb. Labour, fatigue. S. & Ork. MS. add.

3. adj. Hardy, capable of enduring labour or fatigue. S. & Ork.1

DOL, see Dole, sb.¹, Doll, sb.³
DOLACHAN, sb. Irel. Also written dolaghan s.Don.
A large lake trout, the Salmo ferox.
N.L¹ Not so large as the 'buddagh,' but same species.
s.Don. SIMMONS Gl (1890). [SATCHELL (1879).]

[Ir duileachan, a trout (Foley).]

DOLARD, sb. Oxf. [Not known to our correspondents ] A pollard. (HALL.)

DOLATE, v. Lin. [Not known to our correspondents] To permit, allow.

Lin Pull his lug, he'll dolate it,

DOLBERT, see Dulbard.

DOLDRUM, sb. and adj. Sc. Irel, Cum. Wm Yks. Not.
Lin. Pem. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written doldram N.I.

Dev. [do'ldram.] 1. sb. Mental disturbance, an excited condition of mind. Cf. dildrams, 3.

Wm. Abwas i' seek adddrim over't when Ah fun' oot Ah hed

Wm. Ah was i's seek a doldrum ower't when Ah fun' oot Ah hed lost m purse (B K.). e.Lin. I was in sichna doldrum (G.G.W.).

2. pl. Low spirits combined with ill-humour.

Bnff.¹ The peer man's i' the doldrums. Cum. What fettle's he in—doldrums, I reckon, Caine Shad. Crime (1885) rog m.Yks.¹ w Yks.² A fit of the doldrums. Not.³ She is in 'er doldrums, as usual. Dev. Bowring Lang. (1866) I. 36. Cor.¹ I'm down in the doldrums; Cor.2

3. pl. Giddiness in the head. Pem. (W.H.Y.)
4. pl. The death-pang.
Dev. Bowring Lang (1866) I. 36.
5. Anything of a large size.
Bnff. A doldrum o' a steen. A doldrum o' a tatie.
6. Phr. to tell doldrums, to fell improbable stories. Cf. dildrams, 1.

Dev. He told us zom ov his doldrams, w. Times (Apr. 9, 1886) 6; Dev.1

7. adj. Confused, stupid. N.I.¹
Hence Doldrumish, adj. Of an old house: rambling.

Hence Doldrumish, adj. Of an old house: rambling. Som. (W.F.R.)

DOLE, sb.¹ and v.¹ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written doal n.Cy. Yks. w.Yks.⁴; doale Chs.²³; doil Sc. (Jam.); dol Som.; doll Bnff.¹ Abd.; dooal n.Yks.²; dool Sc. Yks. w.Yks.⁴; doul Nhb.; dowl Sc. (Jam.); and in forms dale Nhb.¹ n.Yks. m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Lan.¹ ne.Lan¹ n.Lın.¹; deail N.Cy.¹ Cum.; deal N.Cy.¹ Wm.; deall Cum.¹; deeal Lakel.; dow Lan.¹ e.Lan.¹ m.Lan.¹ Chs¹ [dōl, doəl, dūl, dou; dēl, deəl, diəl.]

1. sb. A share, portion, a large piece; a bundle.

Bnff.¹ Abd. Anythinglarge is a 'doll.' Eh, sic a doll o' cheese ye hae¹ (G.W.); Shirrefs Poems (1790) Gl. Ags., Fif. Dowls of cheese (Jam.) Rnf. I hae, forby, a dool o' cheese, Picken

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Poems (1813) I 64. Wxf.¹ A big dole ne.Lan.¹ sw Lin.¹ Gie me a dole of paste. Let me have another dole of worsted [1. e. a skein of 8 ounces]. e An.¹; e.An.² Sich a dole of folks going to the walk. Nrf. We git paid in proportion to our takes [of herrings], yer know. So much on the last, or otherwise by the dole, Patterson Man and Nat (1895) 127; Nrf.¹ Suf. One part of any numbers of fish divided amongst fishermen, &c., Gardner Hist. Dunwich (1754). Ess. Monthly Mag. (1814) I. 498. Ken. 60 awlns make a dole of shot-nets, and 20 awlns make a dole of herring-nets, Lewis I. Tenet (1736) 24; Ken.¹ Cor. A great dole, Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl.; Cor.¹ A parcel of copper ore, a share in a mine w.Cor She put the wet sheets in the mangle in a large dole and 'broked' it (M.A.C.).

2. A distribution of alms. money, or food, to the poor;

2. A distribution of alms, money, or food, to the poor;

a donation, gift.
N.Cy.¹ Dur. Gibson Up-Weardale Gl. (1870). Cum. Gl. (1851); GROSE (1790). n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> A yah-sided docal [an unfair distribution]. m Yks.<sup>1</sup> w Yks.<sup>4</sup>; w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> In some of the rural churches, as that of Addle, there is the 'dole' of bread to the poor of the parish after the morning's service, provided by the interest of monies after the morning's service, provided by the interest of monies left for the purpose by some good old church-going Christian of yore. Lan. The slothful . . . demanded his 'Pace-egg' as a privileged 'dow,' Thornber Hist Blackpool (1837) 92; To get this dow aw still con goo, Ramsbottom Phases of Distress (1864) 53, Lan.¹ e.Lan.¹ A dole of dough. This particular meaning was coined in the cotton famine, 1862-4, to express the food which was distributed to the distressed operatives by the various charitable organisations. m.Lan.¹ Aw'll bet there's a lot i' Blegburn as remembers dow times. Hnt (T.P.F.), e.An.¹ Nrf. The dole is to be given away next Sunday (W.R.E.); Nrf¹ Ess. Monthly Mag (1814) I. 498; Gl. (1851). Ken.¹, Hmp.¹ Sus.¹ Alms distributed on St. Thomas' day.

Hence (1) Dole-bread. sb. bread given as a dole: (2)

Hence (1) Dole-bread, sb. bread given as a dole; (2) ments, sb. pl. a set portion for distributing as a dole; (3) money, sb. a sum of money distributed annually among certain of the poor; (4) stone, sb. a stone at which

certain charitable bequests are distributed; (5) table, sb., see below; (6) Doller, sb. one who receives doles.

(1) Per. Sandwiching her dole-bread with rich and succulent slices of good advice, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 108, ed. 1887. Mp. 1 Mon A custom prevails among the lower classes, of begging bread for the souls of the departed on the 1st Nov., All Saints day; the bread so distributed is called Dole-bread, Hone's Year-bk (1832) col. 1288; GROSE (1790) MS. add. (2) n.Yks 2 (3) w.Yks. In West Haddlesey sometime in the past some money on a certain field was left to the widowers and widows resident in the village which is called the dole-money, and is doled out annually (generally) by the rector about Christmas (W.H.). (4) n Yks. In known instances, the gravestone of the donor, according to his will. (5) Suf. Dole tables were frequently appointed places at will. (5) Suf. Dole tables were frequently appointed places at which debts were paid, as appears by old wills; and also for the payment of tithes and church dues to the incumbent, which accounts for their being erected in the porches of churches, Proceedings Suf. Institute of Arch. (1855) II. 129, in N. & Q. (1856) 2nd S. xi. 206. (6) Sus. 1749 Dec. 21st St. Thomas Day. Master Kent who ordered Stephen Parker the sexton to let some of the dollers in which being done he distributed the cash I taking the account of receivers, Diarry W. Gale in Arch. Coll. (1848) IX. 180. Sus. 1 189; Sus.1

3. A distribution of money or food among the poor of

a parish at a funeral.

n Cy. Grose (1790); Still rightly called a deal (K.). n.Yks.¹ Sometimes applied in reference to the entire preparation of food, &c, which is partaken of by—in a sense, therefore, distributed among—the assembled throng. m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> w.Yks. Thorsesby Lett. (1703); w Yks.<sup>4</sup> Chs <sup>1</sup> I am not aware that such a distribution is ever made now; but it was the custom formerly when anytion is ever made now; but it was the custom tormerly when anyone of importance died; Chs.<sup>23</sup>, Leiß [Doles were used at funerals, Brand Pop. Antiq. (1777) 36.]

Hence Dole-meats, sb. pl. funeral provisions, the food distributed as alms at a funeral. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>

4. Of medicine: a dose. e.Suf. (F.H.)

5. A division or share of land held in a common field;

an allotment, marked off only by boundary stones.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.<sup>1</sup>, Nhb.<sup>1</sup>

Lakel. A division or share, as of a town or common field which, though unenclosed, has its

as of a town of common near which, though uncharacter, has he produce divided or parcelled out into separate portions, the ownership of which changes annually in succession, Elliwood (1895). Cum Gl. (1851); Cum. Wm. Ya time I wur ploom ith lang deal, Wheeler Dial. (1790) 28, ed. 1821. s.Wm. (B.K.)

n.Yks. Half a piece of land called five-rood-dale lying in the meadow called the Ynge, *Quarter Sess Rec* in N R. Rec. Soc. IV 149; (J.S.D.) w.Yks. Thoresby Lett. (1703); w.Yks. A dole of meadow, w.Yks. Lan. I pitched on a mop dale, WALKDEN Diary (ed. 1866) w.Yks.\* Lan. I pitched on a mop dale, WALKDEN Diary (ed. 1806) 15, Lan.¹ A dale of about a quarter of an acre on Black Moss belongs to this farm. Chs.¹ n Lin N & Q (1874) 5th S. 1. 312. n Lin¹ In the parish of Messingham, before the enclosure, 'When any person had six lands altogether it was called a dale,' MACKINNON Acc. of Messingham (1880) 18. Nhp.¹ When a large meadow belongs to a number of proprietors it is called meadow dole, and each portion is designated by the specific name of the owner; Nhp.2 Nrf.1 Applied in e.An. to the divisions of parochial lands or of common right of pasturage.

Hence (1) Dole-head, sb. the head or top of the dole; (2) -moors, sb. pl. certain lands at Puxton, formerly unenclosed common lands, annually allotted to those who

possessed rights of common.
(1) Cum. Blyth on this trod the smurker tripp'd, and theer, At the deail-head, unluckily we sheav, Relph Misc. Poems (1743) 4 (2) Som. The allotment used, I think, formerly to be made by apples being drawn by each commoner from a bag-each apple being marked in a manner corresponding to a mark made on the land: one apple would have a cross cut on it, another a circle, a third a triangle, &c, corresponding marks being cut on each dole or portion of land. On the Saturday after Midsummer Day, an or portion of land. On the Saturday arter indistinued Day, an ancient and remarkable custom was formerly observed at Puxton village, in reference to the allotment of two large pieces of village, in reference to the allotment of two large pieces of common-land, called the East and West Dolmoors, which lie in the parishes of Congresbury, Wick St Lawrence, and Puxton. The several proprietors having any right to these meors, or their tenants, were summoned at a certain hour, by the ringing of a bell of Puxton Church, to repair to the sacred edifice in order to see the chain kept for the purpose of laying out Dolmoors measured (W.F.R.); Brand Pop. Antiq. (ed 1848) I. 336.

6. Land on a heath or common on which one person only has the right to cut fuel; grass, which is the per-

quisite of the man hired to mow it.

Nrf. 1 e.Nrf. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1787). e Ess. Doole is here used for the grass mown by the side of a field or churche Ess. Doole is path, which is the perquisite of the man set to mow it (H.H M). 7. Mine dues.

7. White cities.

Cor.¹ What dole do you pay? Cor.²

8. v. To divide, allot, portion out.

N Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, n.Yks.², w.Yks. (S.K.C.)

9. Of alms, &c.: to distribute.

n.Yks.², m.Yks.¹, w.Yks. (W.H.), n.Lin.¹ Ess. Monthly Mag.

(1814) I. 498.

Hence (1) Doling, vbl. sb. almsgiving, the act of distributing doles; (2) Doling day, sb. the Sunday nearest to St. Thomas' Day, when a dole is distributed among the

to St. Thomas' Day, when a dole is distributed among the poor; (3) ·money, sb. parochial relief.

(1) n.Yks.², Ken.¹ (2) Stf. Brand Pop Antiq. (1813) I. 246, ed. 1870 (3) Hnt N. & Q. (1868) 4th S. 11. 438.

[1. Happy man be's dole! (i.e. may happiness be his portion), Shaks. Wint. T. 1. ii. 163. OE. (ge)dāl, division ]

DOLE, sb.², v.² and adj. Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Stf. Der. Also Dor. Cor. Also in forms deul Nhb.¹, deull N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹; dool Sc. n.Cy. Nhb.¹ Cum. Wm.; doole Sc. Stf.¹; docal n.Yks.²; duil Lnk.; dule Sc. n.Cy. Yks. w.Yks. [dōl, dōl, dūl.] 1. sb. Sorrow, grief, misfortune. misfortune.

Sc. Muckle was the dool and care that came o't, Scott Redg. (1824) Lett. xi; It was my dimpling rosy cheeks That's been the dule o' me, Kinloch Ballads (1827) 254. n.Sc. For if I be the same woman My ain sell drees the dool, Buchan Ballads (1828) I. 127, ed. 1875. Elg. But mark ye this—yer sins will hunt Ye a' to dool an' sorrow, Tester Poems (1865) 164 Bch. Then dool and sorrow interveen'd, For Jack no longer could be Then dool and sorrow interveen'd, For Jack no longer could be screen'd, Forbes Dominie (1785) 36. Abd But dool yet hadna latten her feel her want, Ross Helenore (1768) 59, ed 1812. Frf. Your deeds Shall cost ye muckle dool an' sorrow, Beattie Arnha (c. 1820) 21, ed 1882. Per. Dool fell the swain that's mang'd wi' love! NICOL Poems (1766) 19 Fif. He, too, might ha'e his share o' dool, Tennant Papistry (1827) 35. Sig. Some dreadfu' dool shall happen us, Or Mary Dhu, our pet, Towers Poems (1885) 56. Rnf. An a' will gaeto dool an' wreet, Allan Poems (1836) 145. Ayr. May dool and sorrow be his lot, Burns El. on Capt Henderson, st. 24. Lnk. Round went the

punch, and every glass Made duil and sorrow seem the less, Deve's Hallowe'en (1856) 48. Lth Buthence wi' dule this waddin' nicht, Smith Merry Budal (1866) 15 Edb The lady heard the guiltfou tale Wi' mickle dole an' dread, Learmont Poems (1791) 15 Peb. Disappointment, dool, and care, Prove fortune but a taupie, Affleck Poet. Wks. (1836) 82. Slk. Your grief will cause bathe dule and shame, Hoge Poems (ed. 1865) 79 Rxb. Then, think, what dool an' muckle strife, Ruickbie Wayside Cottagei (1807) 197 Dmf An eerie soun' o' dule an' dreid Like cries o' ane in pain, Reid Poems (1894) 88 Gall After the great day of dule, when Cameron was put down at Ayrsmoss, Crockett Moss-Hags (1895) xxvi. Kcb. We've bath seen the dark days o' sorrow an' dool, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 69. Wgt. Jock, o' second sight, was look't, An' dule was in his ee, Fraser Wigtown (1877) 210. n.Cy. Border Gl (Coll. L L B), N.Cy.¹ Nnb. Were turned to dole, Richardson Bordere's Table-bk (1846) VI. 95; Nhb.¹ O dool,' quo he, 'how can I thrive!' Proudlock Cuddie and his Crawn' Hen Cum., Wm. Dool and wae fa' the order—sent our lads to the Border, Nicholson & Burn Hist Antiq. Wm and Cum. (1777) II 356 Yks Grose (1790) MS. add (C) 'n.Yks.² w.Yks. Willan List Wds. (1811). Stf.¹ Hence (1) Doolannee, int alas! an exclamation of sorrow; (c. a) Dolefil add; sed sorrowills (b) approximative sections.

Hence (1) Doolanee, int alas! an exclamation of sorrow; (2, a) Doleful, adj. sad, sorrowful; (b) annoying, vexatious; (3) Doleful bells, sb. pl the name given to some kind of plant; (4) Dolements, sb. pl. melancholy stories, dismal tales; (5) Dolesome, (a) adj. sad, mournful, sorrowful; (b) adv. sadly, dismally.

(1) Rnf. But, doolanee! or I was wattin', They had secur'd your

and dulefu' was the sang, Jamieson Pop. Ballads (1806) I. 56. Frf. This doolfu' ditty he wad drone, Watt Poet. Sketches (1880) 56. Rnf. While I'm blest wi' health, poortith wi' doolfu' e'e... would never come near me, Clerk Poet. Pieces (1836) 9. Ayr. would never come near me, CLERK Poet. Pieces (1836) 9. Ayr. May mourn their loss wi' doolfu' clamour, Burns Verses at Selkink (1787) st 5. Lth. It was their doolfu' fate, man, The horrors o' this place to thole, Bruce Poems (1813) II. 19. Kcb. Ae doolfu' day ruthless death cam' the way, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 222 Nhb¹ (b) Fash'd wi' dolefu' guagers or excise, Fergusson Poems (1773) 184, ed 1785. (3) Dor. The enchanter's nightshade, and the black-petalled doleful-bells, were among the quainter objects of the vegetable world in and about Weatherbury at this teeming time, Happy Madding (1884) xxii (4) p.Yks² (5, a) Sc. The vegetable world in and about Weatherbury at this teeming time, HARDY Madding Crowd (1874) xxii. (4) n.Yks.² (5, a) Sc. The noise and dulesome harmonie, Ayroun Ballads (ed. 1861) I 65. Fif. A congregation wode wi' fear, Though fat, in dulesome dreiry cheir, Tennant Papistry (1827) 98 n.Yks² Here's dooalsome deed Der. She never could ha' beared to think ye was turned adrift; it's a dolesome thing, Verney Stone Edge (1868) xxi. Cor. (J W.) (b) Eig. The clods are dowfin' doo'some on her little coffin hid, Tester Poems (1865) 175.

2. Comp. (1) Dool-charged, sorrow-charged; (2) -cross, a churchyard cross; (3) -string, a long string worn on the hat at funerals, as a token of mourning; (4) -tree, the

hat at funerals, as a token of mourning; (4) tree, the gallows-tree, a tree or post upon which evil-doers were hung in the exercise of the power of 'pit and gallows'; (5) 'weeds, mourning apparel, funeral equipments.

(1) Sc Thro' dark clouds low drivin', dool-charged an' forebodin', Allan Luis (1874) 79. (2) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> At [the dooal cross] part of the 'olden tyme' burial-rites were performed;—hence doubtless the designation 'a weeping cross.' (3) Gail. The dool-string I should soon get rid on, And dance and sing, Nicholson Poet. Wks (1828) 156, ed. 1897; O' Glasserton and Whithorn, you may wear The doole-string now, and drop the mournful tear, Lauderdale Poems (1796) 55. Wgt. The hilarious widower. began to dance vigorously, the while the long dool-strings, pendant from his hat down to his haunch buttons, danced and diddled together, Fraser Wigtown (1877) 289. (4) Sc. Scott Poet. Wks (ed. 1830) XI. 237. Fif. Make him a tassel on the dule-tree Wks (ed. 1830) XI. 237. Fif. Make him a tassel on the dule-tree there without, Grant Six Hundred, ix. Gall. End all his misery on the dule tree, Crockett Grey Man (1896) xx. (5) Sc. It is but three days syne that we had weel-nigh lost our life, and put three kingdoms into dule-weeds, Scott Nigel (1822) ix. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>
3. Phr. (1) To cry or sing dool, to lament, mourn; (2) to

thole the dool, to bear the consequences of anything,

endure the punishment.

(1) Rnf. I'll ... fright ye till ye sneak and snool, Cry, hooly, will ye, and sing dool, Webster Rhymes (1835) 167. Ayr. Let him draw near, And owre this grassy heap sing dool, And drap a teat, Burns Bard's Epitaph, st. I. Link. 'Tis eneuch to gar ony callant Cry dule on the day he was born, Cognill Poems (1890) 149. Kcb. Her foes . . . shall sing dool and sorrow for evermore,

Rutherford Lett (1660) No 276. (2' Abd. Shirrefs Poems (1790) Gl. Ags (JAM. Ayr. But meek and contented withal, tholing the dule, GALT Ann. Parsh (1821) 11.

4. v To lament, grieve.

n.Yks 2 Decant dooal ower't seea.

5. adj Sorrowful, mournful, sad.
Sc. Gross (1790, MS. add 'C.) Rxb. A doul murk nicht an' new moon, Ellis Pronunc (1889) V 714. Kcb Tears of poor and friendless Zion, now going dool-like in sackcloth, are up in heaven before our Lord, Rutherford Lett. (1660) I No 63 (Jam).

6. Confused, stupefied.

Cor 1 w.Cor. Differs much in meaning from dull, N. & Q. (1854)

rst S. x. 300.

[L. What it . . . He now be dealing dole among his foes, Milton S. A. (1671) 1529; Doole, sorrow, dolor, Levins Mamp. (1570); With him deit (died) all my dule, Dunbar Tua Marut Wem. (1508) 411. OFr. dol, dul, deul (mod. deul), sorrow. 4. I went dolynge on the heeth, Caxton Reynard (1481) 68.]

DOLE,  $v^3$  Brks <sup>1</sup> [Not known to our correspondents]

To entice. See Toll, v

'Tole' is also used in the same sense.

DOLE, see Dawl, v., Doll, sb., v., DoLE-AXE, sb. Ken. The tool used by gate-menders for splitting 'usepoles.' (W.F.S.)

[Cp. Fr. doler, to chip, to plane, to make plain with an ax (Cotgr).]

DOLES, sb. pl. Mid. (W P.M.), Ken. Sur. Sus. [dolz.] The short handles which project from the staff of a scythe, by which the mower holds it.

DOLESS, adj. Or.I. Irel. I.Ma. Amer. [dū·ləs.] Idle,

DOLESS, adj. Or.I. Itel. I.Ma. Amer. [quips.] ique, thriftless; helpless. Cf. dowless.
Or.I. 'Doless' refers to constitutional and habitual inactivity. 'A do'less body' is lit. one without any 'do' or action in him (JG) nIr. Och, it's the poor do-less pair we'd be only for our Ailsie, that's han's an' feet to us both, Mulholland Ailsie's Shoe, 229 Ant. Ballymena Obs (1892). I.Ma. A doeless sort of a woman, Brown Doctor (1887) 23. [Amer. He's a doless sort of a fellow, Bartlett (1877), Dial. Notes (1896) I 61.]
DOLESS see Dowless.

DOLESS, see Dowless.

DOLEY, adj. Sc. Nhb. Cum. Lin. Also written doolie Sc.; dooly Cum. [dō'li, dæ'li.] solitary. See Dole, sb.<sup>2</sup> 1. Sorrowful, gloomy,

Ayr. Sic a doolie doomster, GALT Entail (1823) Ixxviii What ca' for a' this dooly dourness? Linton Lizzie Lorton (1867)

2. Wanting energy, vigour. Lin. (Hall.); Lin.<sup>1</sup>
3. Soft and open, muggy, applied to the weather. ib.
[Doly, dooly, tristis, moestus, Coles (1679).]
DOLF, DOLFER, see Dowf(f, Dolver, sb.<sup>2</sup>
Nhb [Not known to our correspo

DOLGE, sb. Nhb. [Not known to our correspondents.] A large slice, a 'hunk' of cake, &c. (A.F.S.)

DOLING, sb. Ken. Sus. [dolin.] A fishing-boat with two masts, each carrying a sprit-sail.

Ken. Boys, in his History of Sandwich, speaks of them as 'ships

for the King's use, furnished by the Cinque Ports.' Holloway. Sus. 12 Ken., e.Sus.

DOLL, sb.1 and v.1 Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form dahl. Ayr.; dall. Sc. [dol, dal.] 1. sb. In comp. (1) Doll-cheeses. the dwarf-mailow, Malva rotundifolia; (2) 's-christening, a 'hen'-party, a party consisting

folia; (2) 's-christening, a' hen'-party, a party consisting entirely of ladies; (3) -rags, shreds, fragments, scraps of ribbon, &c.; finery; (4) -wean, a doll.

(1) Yks. (B. & H.) (2) Nhp. 1 (3) Lan. Dressed in all the tinsel-coloured paper, ribbons, and 'doll rags' which they can command, Harland & Wilkinson Flk-Lore (1867) 230. War. The meat is boiled to doll-rags. A woman dressed in clothes of many adornments would be said to be 'dressed in doll-rags.' (4) Lnk. Oor doll-weans dinna greet, An' they leeve a' day lang without meat, Nicholson Idul's (1870) 10.

Nicholson Idylls (1870) 19.

2. Phr. (1) he is neither dim nor doll, he is undecided; (2) to lick t'doll, to surpass everything, to pass comprehension.

(1) Cor. Hunt Pop. Rom. w.Eng. (1865) 425, ed. 1896 (2) w.Yks. Hah ivver hes that chap climbed up theear?—Nay,lad, that licks t'doll. What a lot o' bonny hats!—Ay, but ther's one i' yond corner 'at licks t'doll! (Æ.B)

3. An image of any description.

w.Yks. Pot dolls [pot dogs] (J.T.).

Hence Dally, sb. a painted image.
Sc. (Jam.) Frf Like a dally drawn on delf Or china ware,

Morison Poems (1790) 82.

4. A term of affection; a smartly-dressed young woman.

Abd. I trow they thought themsel's nae muck, Nor yet their dolls, SHIRREFS Poems (1790) 214.

Hence Dolly, sb. a silly, 'dressy' woman; also used-

Ayr. GALT Provost (ed 1896) Gl. Lth. Nae prim-faced, dwarfish, dolly jades, That cankered guidmen bothers, Lumsden Sheep-head

dolly jades, That cankered guidmen bothers, Lumsden Sheep-neaa (1892) 51.

5. v. With up: to pet, indulge.
w.Som.¹ Wuul, ee wuz dh-aun lee chee ul aay-d u-gau t, un aay spoo uz u wuz u dau 'd aup' u beet [Well, he was my only child, and I suppose he was a little indulged]. Dev Reports Provinc. (1882) 12.

DOLL, sb.² Oxf. Brks. Sus. Hmp. Also in form dall Oxf. Brks. [dol, dæl.] The smallest pig of a litter.
Brks. (Coll. L.L.B.); Gl. (1852); Brks¹ Hmp. Wise New Forest (1883) 288; Hmp.¹
Hence (1) Dall-dally, phr. a call to little pigs; (2) Dalling, sb. the smallest or youngest pig of a litter; an unhealthy child.

unhealthy child.

(1) Oxf <sup>1</sup> MS. add. (2) Sus.<sup>2</sup>

DOLL, sb.<sup>8</sup> n.Cy. Yks. Der. Also written dol Der.<sup>1</sup> and in forms dall, dawl, dole w.Yks. [dol, dol, doel.]

and in forms dall, dawl, dole w.Yks. [dol, dol, doel.] The hand, chiefly used of a child's hand.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) MS. add. (P.) w.Yks. (S.P.U.); Keep thi dalls off me (J.T.); Keep thy dawls eawto' that. We want nooan o' his dawls i' this deeal, Dyer Dial. (1891) 26; Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Jan. 26, 1884) 8. Der. 1

[Ye doll of the hand, vola, Levins Manip. (1570); Put furthe thy dalle, Towneley Myst. (c. 1460) 118.]

DOLL, sb. 4 Sc. Dung.

Bnff. Applied exclusively to that of pigeons called dow's-doll (Jam). Bnff., Abd. Pretty gen applied (G.W.).

DOLL, v. 2 Nhp. Dev. Cor. Also in forms dole Nhp. 2

s.Dev.; dool(e Cor. 12; dolley Cor. 12; dowl Cor. 2 [dol, doel.] To toll a bell.

Nhp. 1 They're dolling the bell for somebody; Nhp. 2 n.Dev. Tha

Nhp. They're dolling the bell for somebody; Nhp. 2 n.Dev. Tha bell won't always doll, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 99. s.Dev. The usual term (G.E.D.). Cor. The bell dolls, Monthly Mag. (1810)

DOLLAR, sb. Sc. War. Hmp. Slang. A five-shilling

Edb Learn the nack to catch the dollars, Liddle Poems (1821) 172. War. Half-a-dollar, the half-crown. Hmp (H.E.) Slang. Chris, are you going to do me out of a dollar? Dy. News (Jan. 4, 1895) 3, col. 7

DOLLEDGE, v. War.<sup>2</sup> [do lidg.] To beat, buffet. Hence Dolledger, sb. a large, heavy marble or alley, used to drive an opponent's marble to a considerable

DOLLEM, DOLLEY, see Dollum, Doll, v.<sup>2</sup>
DOLLICKS, sb. Cor. [dolliks.] A little woman.
Cor.<sup>3</sup> w.Cor. I never saw such a little woman, she is a reg'lar dollicks (M.A.C.).

DOLL IN, phr. Bnff.1 A call used by children to enter school.

DOLLIN, sb. Pem. [do:lin.] A small pitcher with

a narrow neck.

Pem (W.H.Y.); 'Dollin' was not an uncommon word when I

was a boy. I knew 'dollns' which held much more than a pint; they were all of common oldish brown ware (HO.) s.Pem. Fetch soom waater in the dollin (WM.M); Laws Little Eng. (1888) 420.

DOLLOCK, see Dallack.

DOLLOCK, see Dallack.

DOLLOP, sb. and v. Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written dollap e.Yks.¹; dollip Nhb.; dollup Nhb.¹ e.Yks. w.Yks. Not. sw.Lin.¹ w.Wor. se.Wor.¹ Hrf.¹ Mid. Ken. Cor.; and in form dallop Shr.¹ e.An.¹ Nrf.¹ Ess.¹ Sur.¹ Sus.¹2 Dev. [dollap, dallap, dælap.]

1. sb. A lump, heap; a large piece or quantity; the whole number.

Cai.<sup>1</sup>, Bnff.<sup>1</sup> Ant. An objectionable mixture (W.H.P.). Nhb. Aw red the yel dollip, *Keelmin's Ann* (1869) 18; Nhb.<sup>1</sup> Cum. Ah wadn't gie t'snap o' my finnger for a' t'dollop o' them (J.D.); Cum.<sup>1</sup> Yks.

And I sent a great dollop of water into the face of the poor leutenant, Blackmore Mary Anerley (1880) bk, ii. xviii. n.Yks.¹ Yon troot's biggest o' t'dollop by owght. ze Yks.¹ It did ma a dollop o' good. e.Yks Ay¹ what a dollup o' dumplin¹ Nicholson Flk-Sp (1889) 60, e.Yks ¹ MS add. (T H.) w.Yks. Whatten price fur t'ole dollop? (F.P.T.), At a Co-op near Batley they hed a dollop o' Jarman yeast at wor noan fit for sale, Dewsbre Olm (1880) 4; w.Yks.²5 Lan. What sayn yo' to a dollop o' pig's cheek i'stead o' cheese? Brierley Out of Work, i; Lan.¹ Heaw mich? Tuppence! What a dollop thae's getten! e.Lan.¹, m.Lan.¹ Chs.¹; Chs.³ An she got any brass? Ay, dollops s Chs.¹, Stf.¹ s.Stf. I gied her the brimstone in a dollop o' traicle, Pinnock Blk. Cy. Ann (1895). Der.² Not. (L.C.M.); Not.¹; Not.² He give me a dollup o' beeans; Not.³ s.Not.' E did uster cut uz dollups o' bread an' cheeze (J.P.K.). Lin. Miller & Skertchly Fenland (1878) iv; Brooks Tracts Gl. n.Lin.¹ Ther's a huge dollop o' soot cum'd doon dollup o' beeans; Not.\* s.Not. 'E diduster cut uz dollups o' bread an' cheeze (J.P.K.). Lin. Miller & Skertchly Fenland (1878) iv; Brooks Tracts Gl. n.Lin.¹ Ther's a huge dollop o' soot cum'd doon th' hoose chimla'. sw.Lin.¹ Lei.¹ Oi sa', fayther, gie us a dollop o' fip-flop. Nhp.¹ Used in playing at any game where there are two parties. 'You and I will stand the dollop', Nhp.², War.² sw.Wor. Thur be a dollup o' waite about this turn, S Beauchamp Grantley Grange (1874) I. 30. se.Wor.¹, Shr¹, Hrf.² • Glo. Put your foot again on these stones, and I'll thrash ye into a dollop, Gissing Both of this Parish (1889) II. 212; Glo.¹², Oxf.¹, Brks¹ n. Bck. A gret dollop of fat meat (A.C.). w.Mid. What a dollup of rain we have had in the night (W.P.M.). Lon And dollops of Yorkshire pudding, Mayhew Lond Labour (1851) I. 248. Cmb.¹ You'll make a splether with all that dollop on your plate e.An.¹; e.An.² A dollop of dough to make a dumpling with Nrf. I've got a nice little dollop of barley off that there piece (W.R.E.); Nrf.¹, e.Suf. (F.H.) Ken. (G.B.); Ken.¹ Shall I gie ye some?—Thankee, not too big a dollop. e.Ken. (G.G.), Sur.¹, Sus. (F.W.L.), Sus.¹2 Hmp.¹ Them 'taters are dollops of flour. Som. And the dollops o pudden as vollied tha mate, Agrikler Rhymes (1872) 107; (F.W.L.) Dev. What a dollop of fat you have given me! N. & Q (1853) 1st S. vin 65; Whot iver didee put zich gert dollops ov suet intu the pudden vur, Lizzie? Hewett Peas. Sp (1892). nw.Dev.¹ Cor. Me as wald car' me two gallons o' sperrits and a dollup o' tay, Parra Adam and Eve (1880) I. 134; Cor.¹ Don't cut such a dollop; Cor.² Don't cut such a dollop; Cor.2

2. Phr. O' the dollop, heavily.
w.Wor. He went down o' the dollup and he didna foight not no more, S Beauchamp Grantley Grange (1874) II. 242

3. Obs. A packet of tea, of varying weight, sewn up in

canvas for the convenience of smuggling.

e.An.<sup>1</sup>, Nrf.<sup>1</sup>, Ken.<sup>1</sup> Sus.<sup>1</sup> He made no enquiry as to the dallops of tea... deposited on his doorstep (s.v. Darks). Sus.<sup>2</sup> Weighing from 6 to 16 pounds. Hmp.<sup>1</sup> A dollop of tea was a certain weight, equal to twenty-eight pounds.

4. A patch of ground among growing corn where the plough has missed; rank tuits of growing corn where

heaps of manure have lain.
e.An.<sup>1</sup>, Nrf.<sup>1</sup> Nrf., Ess. Grose (1790) Ess. (W.W S.); Gl. (1851);

e.An.<sup>1</sup>, Nrf. <sup>1</sup> Nrf., Ess. GROSE (1790) Ess. (W. W S.); Gl. (1851); Ess.<sup>1</sup> s.Cy.Ray (1691). [Dallops, a term used in some places for patches or corners of grass or weeds among corn, Worlinge (1681).] 5. A slattern, an untidy, dirty woman.

Ant. (W H.P.) Lakel. Penrth Obs (Dec 28, 1897). Wm. She's a gurt idle dollop (B.K.). n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> She's as offil a dollups as ony man could leet on atwean Tindaale Bank an' Garthrup Shore. e.An.<sup>1</sup> Nrf. (E.G.P.); (M C.H.B.); For Sairey is none o' your dollops, Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 69; Nrf.<sup>1</sup>

6. v. To handle awkwardly; to paw, toss about carelessly. e.An.<sup>1</sup>, Nrf.<sup>1</sup> e.Suf. How you dollop that dough about (F.H.). [It looks so dalloped (W.W.S.).]

Hence (1) Dolloped, ppl. adj. badly or over-nursed; (2) Dolloper, sb. a bungler, clumsy person; (3) Dolloping, ppl. adj. awkward, clumsy (1) Nrf.<sup>1</sup>, Suf.<sup>1</sup> (2) e.Suf. (F.H.) (3) nw.Dev.<sup>1</sup> A gurt dollopin'

[4. Dallop, locus in segete noxiarum herbarum plenus, Coles (1679).]

DOLLOR, DOLLOUR, see Dolour.

DOLLOT, sb. Som. (F.H.) [Not known to our other correspondents.] A quantity. See Dollop, 1.

DOLLPOPPER, sb. Lin. [do'lpopə(r).] The waterhen, Gallınıla chloropus. Lin. (E.P.), n.Lin.¹

DOLLUM, v. Yks. Also written dollem. [do'ləm.]
To soil, spoil a thing with too much handling.

w Yks. Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Jan. 26, 1884) 8; w.Yks.³

Hence Dollums, sb. a slattern. w.Yks.³

DOLLY, sb.¹ and v. Var. dial. uses in Eng. [do'li. l. sb. In comp (1) Dolly-clouts, doll's clothes; doucey, a child's doll.

(1) w Yks 5, (2) War.², w.Wor.¹, se.Wor.¹ [do:li.]

2. A woman's name, in phr. (1) that cobs Dolly and Dolly cobbed the devil, that surpasses everything, beats all; (2) \* that flogs Dolly, that is carrying one's rage too far.

(1) War.<sup>2</sup> (2) w.Yks. Prov. in Brighouse News (July 23, 1887).

3. An untidy, idle woman, a slut; a term of contempt for a woman.

Lakel. Penuth Obs. (Dec 28, 1897). Wm. She's a gurt dolly (BK). w.Yks Then, thowt I, that poor fellow'll hev a queer life, Who hes sich a dolly as thee for his wife, Twisteron Poems (c 1876) iv 8, It wor Sunday at neet, just after ten o'clock, when my lord an his dolly coom walking up past a lot o' blades at wor in for a spree, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1875) 8; w Yks.¹; w.Yks.³ He's got a maungy dolly for a wife. ne Lan¹

Hence (1) Dolly-catch, sb. a 'soft' catch? (2) -mawkin, sb. a tawdrily-dressed woman, a giddy girl; (3) -tripe,

(1) War. Such a dolly-catch, Free Foresters (1895). (2) w.Yks. 5, s.Chs. 1 (3) War. Holloway.

4. A wooden instrument, used in washing clothes. See

below.

Nhb. A clothes washing stick, made with feet, but otherwise like a poss-stick Cum. In winter he assisted and handled the 'dolly' at the washing days of his acquaintances, Dickinson Reminiscences, 40; Cum.¹ Yks. Decam took oop the dolly to bang at her, Fetherston T. Goorkrodger (1870) 5 n. Yks. A washing-tub in the form of a barrel, fitted up with an interior cross-headed shaft, terminating at its lower end in an object which is not unlike a small four- or six-legged wooden foot-stool. Used for washing blankets and other large and heavy articles, the shaft having a kind of semi-rotatory motion communicated to it by means of the cross-bar at the top. ne.Yks.¹, w.Yks. (S.P.U), w.Yks.¹28 Lan. Whirling round the 'dolly' most vigorously, Brierley Fratchingtons (1868) 111; Lan.<sup>1</sup>, e.Lan.<sup>1</sup> Chs.<sup>1</sup> Also called a Peggy. Der. To her stirring of the wash-tub, by means of a sort of churn called a 'dolly,' Verney Stone Edge (1868) 1. Not <sup>12</sup>, s.Not (J P K.) Lin. a 'dolly,' VERNEY Stone Edge (1868) 1. Not <sup>12</sup>, s.Not (J P K.) Lin. I can wesh wi' any one, but as for them dollies (R E.C.); STREAT-FEILD Lin and Danes (1884) 324 n Lin.<sup>1</sup>, sw.Lin.<sup>1</sup> Lei.<sup>1</sup> 'Wan o' them theer paytent dollies' is now called so Nhp.<sup>2</sup> War.<sup>3</sup> Prisoner struck his wife with a washing 'maid' or 'dolly,' B'ham Dy Gazette (Oct. 6, 1896). w.Wor.<sup>1</sup>, se.Wor.<sup>1</sup> Shr.<sup>1</sup> The lower part of the dolly is made of a solid block of wood, 8 inches deep and 61 inches wide: it is of circular shape, and so cut through at and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide; it is of circular shape, and so cut through at the two opposite diameters as to form four wedge-shaped feet  $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth. Into the centre of this block is fitted an upright incnes in depth. Into the centre of this block is fitted an upright handle 2 feet long, having a cross-bar at the top 15 inches long; held by this, the dolly is worked with an up and down motion which pounds durt out of the clothes; Shr.<sup>2</sup> Shr., Hrf. Bound Provinc. (1876); Hrf.<sup>2</sup>, Hnt. (T.P.F.) Cmb 1 Down at Smith's furniture shop they've got a washing dolly for sale. e.Suf. Now going out of use (F H.). Som. (W.F.R.)

Hence (I) Dolly-legs, sb. pl. the feet affixed to the circular bottom-piece of the dolly; (2) peg, sb. a washing implement, somewhat similar to the dolly; see below; (3) pot, sb. a wash-tub; (4) stick, sb. the shaft of the dolly, the stick used to turn the clothes round in the tub;

(5) -tub, sb. the large tub in which the dolly is used.
(1) Lakel. Penrth Obs. (Dec. 28, 1897). w.Yks. Yks. N. & Q.
(1888) II 113. m Lan. (2) Der. 2, s.Not. (J.P.K.), War. 2 Shr. 1
A circular piece of wood 1½ inches thick and 8 inches in diameter has inserted into it six stout pegs about 7 inches in length, on the upper side of it is an upright handle 2 feet 2 inches long, having upper side of it is an upright handle 2 feet 2 inches long, having a cross-bar 7 inches long, about 4 inches below the top; the operator holds the dolly-peg by this, and with a strong twisting motion shakes and rubs the clothes in the water, so as to cleanse them very effectually. (3) Der. Hei's done't washin' in't dolly-pot ivery Monday, Willy. Telegraph (Dec 22, 1894) 12, col 1 (4) Cum. (JD.) Yks. With the dolly stick, Fetherston T. Goorkrodger (1870) 13. n.Yks.¹, e.Yks.¹ (5) Cum (JD.) Wm. Pennih Obs. (April 20, 1897). n.Yks.¹, e.Yks.¹, Chs.¹, Der.², Not.¹³, s.Not. (J.P.K.) Lin. He saw his mother on her knees by the side of the dolly-tub (R.E.C.). sw.Lin.¹, Lei.¹, War.³, Shr.¹

5. A beetle used in 'bunching hemp.' e.An.¹²

6. Bolsters of straw, put under the eaves of a stack to make them project and throw off the water better.

to make them project and throw off the water better.

7. A wounded finger, bound up with rag and carried carefully. Brks.1, w.Mid. (W P.M.)

8. A wheel covered with rags, used by cutlers in polishing their wares. w.Yks.<sup>2</sup>

9. A rag, an article of clothing.
NI<sup>1</sup> He had hardly a dolly on him.

10. A contrivance attached to a chainmaker's anvil for pressing the link after it is welded; a machine for punch-

Ing iron.

Nhb 1 A punching dolley, 16½ cwts., Inventory of Wallsend Colliery (1848).

11. A length of wood placed in a grinder's trough to

raise the water-level.

raise the water-level.

w.Yks. This saves adding water to that in the trough (H.W.B).

12. v. To wash clothes with a dolly.

Lakel. Ta wesh cluss is ta dolly them in a dolly-tub, Pointh O's.
(Dec. 28, 1897. ne.Yks 1 Be shahp, lass, an' git them cleeas dolled Lan. He might dolly for her, BRIERLEY Fratchingtons (1868) iii; Tha'd a been th' Lady Mayoress. . sortin' out thy clothes fur th' weshwoman i'stead o' dollyin' out thy bits o' duds fur thysen, BURNETT Lowre's (1877) vin Chs. 1 Oo allus may's him dolly th' clothes. s.Not. Mary always dolles her clothes, I never do (J P.K). Lin. They're forced to dolly out o' doors; there's not room to wash and dolly in the house (R.E.C. . se Wor. 1. not room to wash and dolly in the house (R.E.C. . se Wor., Shr., e Suf (F.H)

Hence Dollying, vbl. sb. the process of washing clothes

with a dolly.

Lan He had been engaged in 'dollying' and a few other mischievous feats in the washing line, GASKELL M. Barton (1848)

chievous feats in the washing line, Gaskell M. Barion (1040) xxviii. n Lin.<sup>1</sup>
13. With about: to do women's work. e.Lin. (G.G.W.)
DOLLY, sb.<sup>2</sup> Sc. An old-fashioned iron oil-lamp; gen. in comb. Eely dolly. Cf. crusie.

n.Sc. A bunch or two of the pith of the rush to serve as wicks for the lamp (the eely dolly) during winter, Gregor Olden Time (1874) 16; A third kind of lighting was by an iron oil lamp that bore the name of the eely dolly, ib. 21 Per. Quite familiar. Light the dolly, Jane, and see if you can get my spectacles. Light the dolly and see and get the cat oot (G.W.).

Hence Dollv-oil. sb. oil used to burn in a 'dolly.' Also

dolly and see and get the cat out (G W.).

Hence Dolly oil, sb. oil used to burn in a 'dolly.' Also called Eel-dolly. Abd. (JAM.)

DOLLY, see Dally, v. Dowie.

DOLLY-BONES, see Dally-bones.

DOLLY-LAW, see Dally, v. 2.

DOLLY-MOP, sb. and v. Dev. Cor. [do'li-mop.]

1. sb. A flirt. Cor.<sup>2</sup> Hence Dolly-moppin, (1) sb. a lazy, idle fellow; (2) vbl. sb. flirtation.

(1) s.Dev. Fox Kingsbridge (1874). (2) Cor.2

2. v. To trick, treat unfairly.

Cor. He wadden going to be dollymopped, Thomas Aunt Kezziah's Visit, xin.

DOLLYMOSH, v. Ken. [do·limos.] To demolish,

destroy.

DOLOUR, sb. and v. e.An. Ken. I.W. Also written dollor e.An.¹; dollour Ken.; dollur I.W.¹ [do lə(r).]

1. sb. pl. Lowness of spirits. I.W.¹

2. v. To moan, used of the moaning of the wind when blowing up for ram. See Dullor, sb.

e.An¹ Ken Grose (1790), Lewis I. Tenet (1736) 51; Ken.¹²

Hence Dolouring, sb. a mournful noise.

Ess. Monthly Mag (1814) I. 498; Gl. (1851); Ess.¹

[1. Fr. doleur, grief (Cotgr.).]

DOLPHIN sb. Hrt Ken. Sur. Sus. [do:1fin.] A small

DOLPHIN, sb. Hrt. Ken. Sur. Sus. [do Ifin.] A small

fly or blight, especially destructive to beans, &c., Aphis fabae. Also in comp. Dolphin-fly.

Hrt. Ellis Mod. Husb. (1750) V. i. Ken. The wheat will be 'often black, what we call dolphins, with the scent of a lobster.' [This would mean infected with bunt (Tilletia caries), which has a disagreeable fishy smell], Young Ann Agric. (1784-1815) III. 444; Ken. It is sometimes black, as on beans and honeysuckles; and sometimes green, as on roses and cinerarias; Ken.2, Sur.1, Sus.1 [The young stalks and leaves of the bean are attacked by the Aphis fabae, commonly called the black dolphin, and collier, Stephens Jacket commonly cannot the black dolphin, and coller, Stephens Farm Bk. (ed. 1849) II. 217.]

DOLT, sb. and v. Yks. [dolt.]

1. sb. A lump, mass, especially of a soft, sticky substance.

w.Yks. We'll knock one daan bang into th' dolt An' let him roll

reight throo it, Hartley Ditt. (1868) 92; Yee've seen that dolt o' mucky tlay O't face o' Pudsay Doas, Preston Poems (1864) 3.

2. pl. The leavings of food. w.Yks. I'll not eat thy dolts. Obsol., Leeds Merc Suppl. (Jan. 3,

1891); (J T.)

3. v. To pick at one's food, to eat part only; to mix up

remnants. w.Yks. (J.T.)

DOLTARD, sb. Sc. A dull, stupid fellow, a dolt.

Lth. Hoot awa, hoot awa, doltard carlie . . . Young Jamie's the laddie I'm wantin', McNeill Preston (c. 1895) 102

DOLUS, adj. S. & Ork. Procrastinating, wanting in

[Norw. dial. duglaus, wanting in energy, incapable

(AASEN).]
DOLVER, sb<sup>1</sup> Nrf. Suf. Reclaimed fen-land; a piece

DOLVER, sb. Nrf. Suf. Reclaimed fen-land; a piece of bog or peat ground, where peat is cut for fuel.

Nrf. Suf. The Rev. James Davies by his will, dated May 20, 1691, left to the poor of Barton Mills, a dolver laying [lying] in Mildenhall Fen (WWS).

DOLVER, sb. Sc. Irel. Also in forms dolfer N.I.; doeler, dol'er Per. [dolver, dolfer.] Anything of large size; a large marble.

Per. Amerika shout times a large with the first size of the second size

Per. A marble about twice as large as those of the ordinary size was not uncommon in my schoolboy days and was called a 'dol'er' or 'doeler' (G W.). Fif. A great dolver of an apple (Jam.). NI.¹ DOM, DOMALESS, see Dome, sb.¹, Domless. DOMBER, v. Nhp. War. Wor. [do'mbə(r), dō'mbə(r).]

To smoulder, burn slowly without flame.

Wor. This coal is not so good as the last, it dombers (E.S). se.Wor. I 'anged my bwoy's wet things afore the fire to dry, an' in the marnin' I fund 'em dombered an' dombered all away. s.Wor. (H.K.)

Hence Dombering, ppl. adj smouldering.

Nhp. The fire hes so dombering to-day. Oftener applied to wood than to coal. War. 3

wood than to coal. War.<sup>3</sup>

DOME, sb.<sup>1</sup> e.An. Also in forms dom Nrf. Suf.; doom e An.<sup>1</sup> Nrf.<sup>1</sup>; dum e An.<sup>1</sup> Nrf.<sup>1</sup> Suf.; dumm Suf.<sup>1</sup> [dom, doem., doem.] Down, soft fur, as of a rabbit or hare, or young fowl; soft wool.

e.An.<sup>1</sup>, Nrf.<sup>1</sup> Nrf, Suf. Morton Cyclo. Agric. (1863). Suf. I see some dum caught on the brumbles, where th'owd hare went throu (MER.). e.Suf. Also the sweepings of a bedroom (F.H.); Suf.<sup>1</sup> Hence Dynming which the action of a roose or duck.

Hence Dumming, vbl. sb. the action of a goose or duck,

when beginning to sit, in plucking off her plumage to line the nest. Nrf. [Dowme, federys, pluma, plumula, Prompt. OFr dum, down, whence dumet (mod. duvet), MLat. duma; see HATZFELD (s.v. Duvet), and Moisy (s.v. Dum).]

DOME, sb. 2 Sc. [dom.] A house, dwelling, abode of any description.

any description.

Bnff. Think o' yonder dome, Where Lazarus, to cool a tongue, Frae Abie [Abraham] winna come, Taylor Poems (1787) 33, Per. You scarce would hope to find amid The grass, a feathered fairy's home: Yet there it lies securely hid, Save only for its foggy dome, Edwards Strathearn Lyrus (1889) 106. Sig. Begone! and instant leave my dome, Nor tempt my vengeance dread, Elcho Castle (1796) 6. Ltb. The sun wi' gowden ray, illumes Auld Roshn's weather-beaten domes, BRUCE Poems (1813) II. 51. Gall. The loud hoarse back from scatter'd domes Proclaim'd who watch'd the farmers' homes, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 121.

DOMEL, see Dummel(1.
DOMELOUS, adj. Lin. 1 [Not known to our correspon-

dents.] Wicked, profligate. Cf. domless.

DOMENT, sb. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Nhp.
War. Shr. Som. Also written dooment e.Yks. w.Yks.
Lan.¹ e.Lan.¹ Chs.¹³ s Chs.¹ Der. Nhp.²; dowment m.Yks.¹;
and in form doomot Nhp.² [dūrment, mant, w.Som du ment.]

1. An affair, event, proceeding; a commotion, disturbance; a feast, entertainment, merrymaking. du ment.] Cf. do, sb.

Wm. They ca'd him rebellious [Monmouth] and a doment in Ireland, Rawnsley Remin. Wordsworth (1884) VI. 170. Yks. Al begin an tell yoh abaat a dooment wi hed a tothree weeks sin at Burstal, Binns Tom Wallop (1861) 8. n.Yks.² e.Yks. Ah say, Jim! heztha heea'd tell what a dooment Navvy Bob had wi' that deead chap, at they gat oot ov oor scawdin tub? Nicholson Flk-Sp (1889) 34; e.Yks.¹ Was there mitch do-ment at far? MS add. (T.H.) m.Yks.¹ A table crowded with ere lawn ever for the fall. A table crowded with crockery, out of place, will occasion the

remark, 'What a dowment there is here!' w Yks. We hed sitch a dooment at ahr wedding, fowk couldn't sit dahn, t'rahm wor that theear crahded (ÆB); After that dooment he cum aht o't' 'Sylum, Yksman. (1875) 28, col. 1; w.Yks. Lan. An' she gies it wi'out makin' a doment, Burnett Hawoth's (1887) xxxvi; Has th'owd sinner sent his soul to wheere ther's no frosty weather by sich an unnatural doment as that? BRIERLEY Red Wind. (1868) 205, Lan. When he started a readin' o'er Jinny's dooment, aw ne'er yerd sich laughin', Lahee Betty o' Yep's (1865) 15 e Lan¹ Chs. Theaw's bin in at mony a queer dooment an i'aw maks o' places, CROSTON Enoch Crump (1887) 11; Chs¹ We're goin to have a grand dooment at ahr shop [factory] next wisk; th' mester's goin cert wed: Chs³ Mealeddy, a pretty dooment there was when get wed; Chs. Mee-leddy, a pratty dooment there was when Lord Grosvenor cum of age! s Chs. Let us chapelfolks come to the dooment, 64. Der. The old woman was buried... 'Twere a gran' dooment anyhow, Verney Stone Edge (1868) xii. n.Lin. Thaay kicked up no end on a doment 'cos thaay thoht as——was lost, when he'd nobut missed his traam. sw.Lin. If it wasn't for the School Board, we shouldn't ha' had all this do-ment. e.Lin. A very common word (G.G.W.). Nhp. We had a rare doment, Nhp.<sup>2</sup>, War.<sup>3</sup> Shr.<sup>1</sup> It's moi boorthd'y to-dee, so we'n 'avin a bit on a dooment. Theer were a foine dooment w'en the Missis lost 'er kays w.Som.<sup>1</sup> Dhur wuz u puur dee due munt wai um [There was a pretty disturbance with them].

Hence Doomentation, sb. commotion, fuss, disturbance. Lan. It caused such a doomentation among his biothers, BRIERLEY

Is kdale (1865) 49, ed. 1868.

2. A gorgeous article of wearing apparel, a striking ornament, or finery.

Yks. An old countrywoman, finding a modern lady's bustle, would inquire, 'What's this dooment for?' Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Dec. 13, 1890) w.Yks. Hesteh seen Jane Cawthra what a dooment shoo hes on her heead? (Æ.B.)

DOMEROR, sb. Obs.? Rxb. (Jam.) A madman. [Dommerar, a madman, Head Eng. Rogue (1671), ed. 1874, 49 (Farmer). The same word as obs. E. dommerar or dummerer, 'in the old cant of beggars one who pretended to be dumb' (NARES). It compels some miserable wretches to counterfeit several diseases, make themselves

blind, lame, to have a more plausible cause to beg, ... we have dummerers, Abraham men, Burton Anat. Mel. (1621), ed. 1896, I. 409]

DOMERY-KIST, sb. Yks. A large old-fashioned oak

n.Yks. Real old oak furniture.—Domery kist, side-table, coiner cupboard, and grandfather's clock (brass face), all elaborately, carved, St. James's Gaz. (April 22, 1896); I remember it well as a boy, although not known to me now (R.B.).

DOMETT, sb. Yks. [də mət.] 1. Flannel with a

cotton warp and woollen weft.

w.Yks. We have lately [1828] introduced a great deal of cotton into woollens in my neighbourhood, making an article called domett, Bischoff Hist. Woollen Manufacture in Bfd. Dy. Tel (Oct.

2. Comp. Domett-baize, a baize with a cotton warp.
w.Yks. An article called domett baize which has superseded

woollen baize, 16.

DOMICILE, v. Sc. To settle down, reside.

Ayr. After the campaign in England my three brothers never domiciled themselves at any civil calling, GALT Gilhaize (1823) xv. DOMINIE, sb. In gen. dial. use in Sc. [do:mini.]

schoolmaster.

Or.I. He fairly dumfoundered the dominie, and had even the audacity to attack the minister himsel', Vedder Sketches (1832) 18. n.Sc. Of this cadger's dozen the dominie was easily the chief, Gordon Carglen (1891) 4. Bnff. The truant was searched for by Gordon Carglen (1891) 4. Bnff. The truant was searched for by willing hands, and led in triumph to the dominie, Gordon Chron. Keith (1880) 66. Bch. Some dominies are so biass'd, That o'er the dyke themselves they cast, Forbes Dominie (1785) 25. Abd. The dominie's nae gryte deykn at the common coontin 'imsel, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) ix. Kcd. Mr Tawse, the pairis' teacher, Borrowed Kirkton's shawlttocome; ... Clean forgot a kettle corner, Dobbin took it like the win', But, alas' he left the saiddle, Dominie, an' a' ahin, Grant Lays (1884) 75. Frf. I was there too—the dominie of Glen Quharity, Barrie Minister (1891). Per. That sticket dominie that fills good old Dr. Brown's pulpit, Cleland Inchracken (1883) 38, ed 1887. Sig. He looks as proud's a dominie Presidin' ower his classes, Towers Poems (1885) 161. s.Sc. She had twined the dominie o' the ket On whelk he had three times

dyned, Warson Bards (1859) 105. Dmb. Na, na, Jamie lad, it wasna to mak' ye a dominie that I spent mony a pound, Cross Disruption (1844) ii. Rnf Nor does it say their dominics Shouldna dae something for their fees, Young Pictures (1865) 143 Ayr The dae something for their fees, YOUNG Pictures (1805) 143. Ayr The imagination of the ingenious dominie was mounted in his cloudy car, GALT Lands (1826) xiii Link Even Tavish M'Donnell can scarce haudthe can'le To him, though a dominie bred sin' a bairn, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 23 Lth The dominie paps in, to read her the news aye, BALLANTINE Poems (1856) 47. Gall. It's easy for the dominie to get a laugh in the school, standing with the taws in his hand, CROCKETT Raiders (1894) xxvii. KED, I'm the daddy o' four bonnie bairns, An' they hae for their mither the dominie's dochter, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 150 Wgt. The question of whether they would present the dominie's wife with

question of whether they would present the domine's wife with an old black cutty pipe which had come into their possession—the good lady being fond of a whiff, Fraser Wigtown (1877) 361.

DOMINO, sb. Yks. Lan. Also in form domny w.Yks. [dominō, w.Yks. also domni.]

1. In phr. to be domino, to be dispatched, finished, to be all up with something.

w.Yks. (J W.) Lan. The metaphor is taken from the word 'domino,' which the winner of a game of dominoes calls as he plays his last piece (J.B.S.); It'll be domino for me neaw, Clego Dand's Loom (1894) xxi; What dost think abeawt Sebastypol bein' takken? . . . Aw'll bet thi a quart o' ale ut it's domino wi' it neaw, Brierley Tales (1854) 26; 'Theere, neaw!' he ejaculated, after he had delivered the last letter; 'that's domino at any rate,' tb. Itkdale had delivered the last letter; 'that's domino at any rate,' tb. Ikdale (1865) 254, ed. 1868. [Domino, an ejaculation of completion: e.g. for sailors and soldiers at the last lash of a flogging: also, by implication, a knock down blow, or the last of a series, FARMER.]

2. The notes of a piano.

Lan. Aw con play 'God save the Queen,' iv aw happen to catch th' reet dominoes to start off, CLEGG Sketches (1895).

3. A workman's ticket.

w.Yks An iron ticket with a figure or figures which is attached to each corf indicating the number of the miner who has sent the coal out (DT.).

DOMLESS, adj. Or I. Also written domaless, domalus. Inactive, in a state of lassitude; impotent. Cf. domelous.

Or I. It is transferred to grain, when it has been so much injured by rain that the stalk is unable to sustain the weight of the ear (JAM.); (S.A S.); In common use in the sense of impotent, wanting in natural vigour; it is also used in referring to a temporary or accidental impotence, e.g. the hands might be domaless with cold; or a fowl might be rendered domaless (chilled and powerless) (J.G). S. & Ork. Applied to both man and beast.

[Norw. dial. dom, judgement, wisdom, capacity+-laus,

neg suff. (AASEN).]

DOMMEL, see Dummel(1.

DOMMOCK, v. Hrf. Also in form dammock. [do'mək, dæ'mək.] To dirty clothes.

Hrf. Still in use (J.B.); Hrf.<sup>2</sup> Her aint one to dammock her

DOMMOCK, DOMNY, see Dummock, sb.2, Domino.
DOMP, adj I.W.¹ Also in form dompy. [do'mp, do'mpi.] Short, stunted, 'dumpy.'
DOMP, v. n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.]
To fall, tumble. (HALL)
DON, sb¹ In gen. dial use in Sc. and Eng. [don.]
1. A distinguished man; an adept, a clever fellow; also used attrib. grand, superior; clever.
Lik. Tho' I'm nae don at the singin' I'll gie ye a swatch o' my skill, Coghill Poems (1890) 24 Nib. Come listen, ye dons, that keep cows on the moor, Oliver Local Sigs (1824) II. Wm We quite beat these ald dons at invention, Hutton Bran New Wark (1785) 183. s.Chs.¹ Don folk. s.Stf. He's a don at foreign tongues, Murray Rainbow Gold (1886) 80. Rdn. Morgan Wds. (1881). Glo.¹ This is the don place in the village.

Hence Donner, sb. anything done in a superior way. Nhp.²

Nhp.<sup>2</sup>
2. Comb. Don hand, gen. in phr. to be a don hand at any-

thing, to be an adept, expert.

Yks. He is a don hand, Yks. Wkly. Post (1883). n.Yks. Ay, he's a don hand, yon chap; he's welly oop the owght. ne.Yks. ne.Yks. 1 he's a don hand, yon chap; he's welly oop two wight. ne.Yks.¹ Sha's a don hand at it, is t'au'd woman. Lan. He's a don hand at his work (J.L.). Chs.¹, s.Chs.¹, Not. (L.C.M.) s.Lin. He's a don hand at it, is Bill (T.H.R.). s.Not. 'E's a don 'and at draughts (J.P.K.) Nhp.¹ He is a don hand at his business; Nhp.² He's a don hand at shootin. War.³ Shr.¹ Tummas, they tellen me as yo' bin a don-'and at stack-makin' an' thetchin'; can 'ee spar' us

a wik? n Bck. He's a don hand at cricket (A C \ Lon. Another had been a gun-smith, and . . . was considered a don hand at hair triggers,' Mayhew Lond Labour (1851, I 289. Dev. They are don hands at the work, w. Times (Apr. 22, 1886, 2.

3. A gay young fellow, a beau. m.Lan. 1, Lin. (Hall.)

4. A favourite, an intimate friend.

Sc (JAM.) Per. Used at school of a boy who is a leading spirit, or great favourite. 'Our Tom's jist the rarest don ye ever saw' (G W.)

DON, sb<sup>2</sup> Sc. A gift, donation.

Per. I gae them my usual don (G W). Ayr. (JAM)

[Fr. don, a gift]

DON, v. In gen. dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written donn w. Yks. [don.] 1. To put on something.

esp. an article of raiment.

Frf The people, having tranquilly supped and soused their faces In their waterpails, slowly donned their Sunday clothes, BARRIE Licht (1893) iv e.Sc. He had not yet donned his frock-coat and hat. Setoun R Usquhart (1896) iv Fif Sic... audacity! It's a wunner to me that the Post Office authorities didna put a detective on the sender's track, and gai him dona straight jacket, McLaren Tiblie (1894) 40 Gall. Wat's attire was not now such as that he had donned to visitmy Lady Wellwood, CROCKETT Moss-Hags (1895) xlin Ir. Mrs Brophy, donning her cloak and big bonnet... went to call on Father Sheban, Francis Fustian (1895) 9 Wxf., N.Cy. 1 Nhb Sae don your plaid an' tak your gad, Coquetdale Sngs (1852 59, Sae don your plaid an' tak your gad, Coquetdale Sigs (1852 59, Nhb.¹ Lakel, Ah'll don mi Sunday clias an' gah wi' ye. Pennth Obs (Dec 28, 1897); Ellwood (1895) Dur.¹ n Yks. I'le into th' loft, and don my clathes, Meriton Piase Ale (1684) l. 443; n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² Don thy bonnet; n.Yks.³ ne Yks.¹ Don thi bonnet, bairn e.Yks.¹ m Yks.¹ w.Yks.³ Lan. So don yore ribbins on yore sleaves, Kay-Shuttleworth Scarsdale (1860) II. 229, Lan.¹, n.Lan.¹ ne Lan. Aw donned my Sunday best, Mather Idylls (1805) 319. Der.¹ Come, wench, don' thy bonnet. Nhp.², War. (J R.W), Shr.¹ Glo (J.S.FS), Gl (1851); Grost (1790); Glo.¹², Hmp.¹ Som I ain't a-doffed or a-donned mi clo'es this year by meself (W F R.), Jennings Obs. Dial w Eng. (1825). w Dor. Roberts Hist Lynie Regis (1834) Wil Britton Beauties (1825), Slow Gl. (1892) Dev We donned our cotton frocks true to the season of May as the coming of the cuckoo, O'Neill Idyls (1892) 2. O'NEILL Idyls (1892) 2.

2 To dress, clothe, esp. to dress finely, smartly; also

used fig.

Nhb. Then off ageyn te don her skin wi' plaister, paint, an' puff, Robson Evangeline (1870) 360; Nhb.¹ She's ready donned, like Willy Ho's [Hall's] dog, Old Saying. Cum. I've hard me ganny Tell hoo fwok don'd i'hei young days, Richardson Talk (1871) 54, ed. 1876. m.Yks.¹ I'mall donned now, except mybonnet. w.Yks. Tha'll be able to get weshed and donned like other wimmen, History Ste. i' Ybe and Lan. (1805) 1. w.Yks¹ As to drissin, w.Yks.Tha'll be able to get weshed and donned like other wimmen, HARTLEY Sis. i' Yks. and Lan. (1895) 1, w.Yks 1 As to drissin, nabody could ivver donn plainer. It's naa wonder i' thur times, an young lasses sud now and then donn out o' t way a bit, n. 298. Lan. Tha drunken scamp, tha'll be part donned when tha gets up, Donaldson Queer Supper (1886) 13; He's happen not so fine donned, ib. Neddy's Crishp. (1888) 7 Chs. 123 Som. And when a don'd in Zunday claws, Jennings Dial. w Eng (1869) 85

Hence (1) Donnied, ppl. adj. dressed, esp. smartly dressed; (2) Donning, (a) vbl. sb. the action of dressing; (b) sb. bl. dress. clothing, fine clothes, finery.

(b) sb. pl. dress, clothing, fine clothes, finery.
(1) Cum. The lads weel-don'd, Stage Misc Paems (ed. 1807) 65. (1) Cum. 1 ne lads weel-don'd, STAGG Misc Figures' (ed. 1807) 65. w.Yks. 1 Lan Two young ladies, very nicely donned, WAUGH Tattlin' Matty, 24 (2,a) w.Yks. You'll need half-an-hour's donning, Bronte Witthering Hts. (1847) vii, w.Yks. 5 (b) w.Yks. (J.W.) Shr. 1 Obsol. Sally Price as got on all 'er donnin's I should think, w'y 'er's 'anged ooth ribbints like a pedlar's basket. Hrf. Duncum Hist. Hrf (1804). Hmp. 1 Som. Jennings Obs. Dial. w Eng. (1825); W. & J. Gl. (1873). Wil. Britton Beauties (1825); Wil. 1 w.Som. 1 Aay zeed ur, u-rig d aew t een au'l ur duun eenz [I saw her rigged out in all her finery]. [I saw her rigged out in all her finery].

3. Reflex. To dress oneself.

3. Reflex, To dress oneself.

Cum. (J.Ar.); She donn't hersel sharper nor ivver ah saw her afooar, Farrall Betty Wilson (1886) 11. Wm. Up I gat [and] dond me sel, Close Satirist (1833) 158. Yks. Robin, you've donn'd yoursen reeght seean, Spec. Dial (1800) 12. n.Yks. Don thee seaun (K.). w.Yks. Banks Wkfld. Wds. (1865); w.Yks. Lan. Get up, an' don thisel, Brierley Marlocks (1867) vii; Lan. m.Lan. Don thisel up.

A. With out to put on

4. With on: to put on.
Elg. Don'd on her hat and scarlet petticoat, Tester Poems (1865) w.Yks. Seea don on the' bonnet, BLACKAH Poems (1867) 17, Lucas Stud Nuderdale (c. 1882) Gl, He signed the pledge, an' donned on the blue ribbon (F.PT), (SPU) Chs. An dont on meh shoon, Stoyls Roud (1840) st 1, in Chs. N & Q. No 625,

5. With off, out, up: to dress up, put on fine attire, decorate. Lakel They're gian doon t'toon i' ther bettermer duddins. Donned-up fer a weddin' er summat, Penrith Obs (Dec. 28, 1897); Donned-up ter a weddin er stimmat, Ferrun Oss (Bec. 26, 1697), It's a monkey, I's warrent it; they dew don them up in that way, Richardson Talk (1871) 36, ed. 1876. Wm Yee er sae dond awt ith check happron, Wheeler Dial. (1790) 11, ed. 1821. Yks Another chap coom up an' ah worled agean me mind, baht' choice o' saying a word, inta a cab donn'd up e blue papers, Toddles Comic Alm. (1875) 9 w.Yks. Tho yo wodn't think it to see me when awm donned up, Hartley Clock Alm. (1896) 38, When shoo'd donned hersen up fer th' neet, Bickerpike Beven's Ann. (1872) 5; w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Lan. Aw know awm noan donn'd up so smart, LAYCOCK Sngs (1866) 4. Chs. 'Donned up,' as he would phrase it, YATES Owd Peter, ii. Der. She wur donned oot fine, Fetherston T. Goorkrodger (1870) 142. Shr. 'Obsol. Did'n'ee see Bessy Leach at the club' wunna-d-'er donned off?

6. To put one thing over another; to put a bobbin on to a spindle. w.Yks. (S.P.U.)

Hence Donning on, vbl. sb. the act of throwing the wool after 'making up' upon the comb by the right hand. w.Yks. (E.W.)

7. With on: to answer back, to give a cutting reply. w. Yks. Thah can say nowt, but he'll don on to thah, Leeds Merc Suppl. (Nov. 19, 1892).

DONALD, sb. Sc. 1. A slang term for a glass of

whisky, or of other spirit.

Sc. They wandered about in search of the bar, and at last went sc. They wandered about in Search of the bar, and at last well back to the room where they had left the others and asked for 'twa donalds,' Jokes, 2nd S. (1889) 39. Frf. We'll gie ye a 'Donald' some nicht, though we borrit [borrow it], Johnston Poems (1869) 128

2. Comp. Donal'-blue, the jelly-fish. Bnff.'

DONAR, see Donner.

DONCASS, v. Chs. Shr. Hrf. Also in form dongaz

s Chs. Ido nks, do ngss. To saunter, wander about. s Chs. Dongg ŭzin ŭbuw t dhŭ lai nz ŭy ŭ neyt [Dongazin about the lanes of a neight]. Shr. W'eer bin yo' off doncassin' to now? Hrf.2 Her was doncassing after him.

Hence Dongazin, ppl. adj. out of sorts, limp, fatigued. s.Chs <sup>1</sup> Ahy feyl ver i dongg uzin [I feil very dongazin]. DONCH, DONCIE, see Donsh, Donsie, adj.<sup>2</sup>

DONDER, DON-DINNER, see Dander, v.2, Down-dinner.

DON(E(D, see Do, v.
DONDLE, v. s.Chs. [do ndl.] To lead, guide.
s.Chs. Ey don dld ız os ız on ŭ bit [He dondled his hosses on

DONDY, sb. w.Yks.5 [dondi.] An over-dressed, vulgar woman.

DONE, pp. and ppl. adj. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form deun Nhb. Cum.; dune Sc. [dun, dən, duin, dēn.] See Do, v. I. 6. ii. 1. pp. In phr. (1)

be done, (2) have done, be quiet.
(1) Sc. (A.W.) Cum.<sup>3</sup> I tell the', be deùn, 41. (2) Sc. (A.W.) w.Yks.<sup>1</sup> Hev done wi ye.

2. Comb. (1) Done for, (a) worn out, finished; exhausted, tired; (b) fig. ruined, insolvent; (2) — growing, stunted in growth, short of stature; (3) — out, see — for (a); (4) — over, (a) worn out with grief, fatigue, &c.; (b) intoxicated, drunk; (c) see — for (b); (5) — up, (a, b)

see — for (a, b). (1, a) w.Yks. (J.W) s Lin. The milk paāl's dune for (T.H.R.) Lei. Nhp. Mygown's almost done for. (b) Sc. (A.W.) s.Lin. He struggledhard, buthe's hed to give in at last, and nowhe's thoroughly done for (T.H.R.). War. My word, mate, you're done for! was the consoling exclamation of a workman who lifted up a friend who had fallen on the slippery pavement, and who was both breathless and dazed, and whom the workman believed to be dying. (2)e.An.<sup>1</sup>, and dazed, and whom the workman believed to be dying. (2) e.An.<sup>1</sup>, Nrf.<sup>1</sup> (3) Cum.<sup>1</sup> (4, a) Nhb. Geordey did caper till myestly deun ower, Tyneside Sngstr. (1889) 68; Nhb.<sup>1</sup> n.Yks Poor fella, he waz dewn ower, when he gat to kno at hiz mudder waz deead (W.H.). Not.<sup>1</sup>, Lei.<sup>1</sup>, Nhp.<sup>1</sup>, War.<sup>3</sup>, Hnt. (T.P.F.), Sus.<sup>1</sup> (b) Stf. Monthly Mag. (1816) I 494. I.W.<sup>1</sup> (c) Nhp.<sup>1</sup>, War.<sup>3</sup> (5, a) w.Yks. Ah spied a fox pop into a suff... done up nearly, Tom Treduction Barrisla Ann. (1858) 35. Not.<sup>1</sup> n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> I'd hed noht to eat all daay, an' was fairly dun up when I got into th' kitchen. s.Lin. The poor o'd chap wer compleatly done up (T.H R.). Oxfi MS. add. Hnt (T P.F.) (b) w Yks. 'Jim Smith's benked.' 'What is he paying?' 'Nowt, he's reight done up' up. War.<sup>3</sup>

3. Nonplussed, outwitted.
Sc. (A W.), s.Lin. (T.H.R.) Hrf.<sup>2</sup> You have done me. Brks.<sup>1</sup>
Suf. (C.G B.); I'm wholly done now, e An Dy. Times (1892).

4. Of rain: fallen.
I.Ma. There's a deal of rain done (S A.P K.).

5. ppl. adj. Exhausted, tired, worn out with fatigue, &c. Frf Some auld servant, crazed an' dune, SMART Rhymes (1834) 134; It was just a gey done auld woman, Barrie M. Ogilvy (1896) 178. Per. A dune body o' eighty, Ian Maclaren Brier Bush (1895) 190; Ye maun be nearly dune wi' tire, ib. 142. Fif. 'I feel awfu' dune whiles, jist here,' placing her hand on her breast, Robertson Provost (1894) 170. Ayr. Robin's unco done, the body. He has a croichin' bit hoast that I dinna like ava, Service Notantal Carlo (282) 26. He has a croichlin' bit hoast that I dinna like ava, Service Notandums (1890) 96. Link, Such was the maister when I went to school—'a dune man,' the villagers said, Fraser Whaups (1895) 10.

Lith. He was an auld dune body, Hunter J Inwick (1895) 10.

Sig. Fairly done, and out o' breath, I reached the farmost height, Towers Poems (1885) 54. Dinf. This puir dune body main sune be dust, Reid Poems (1894) 1. Kcb. I'm unco dune the night, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 139. NI Done man, a worn-out old man. Cum. Aye, poor falla, he's done (JAr.). w.Yks. Ye men is all alike; yes, all, If ye've a scratch ye're done, Yksman (Apr. 21, 1889) 235/1; w.Yks. I s done to t'bone. n Lin. 'Go at it, chaps, I'm dun,' said by a wounded man in a row. Cor. I heard your breath alter its pace, an' felt the strength tricklin' out of you your breath alter its pace, an' felt the strength tricklin' out of you an' knew'ee for a done man, 'Q' Wandering Heath (1895) 108.

Hence Doner or Dunner, sb. a man, animal, &c., 'done

for' and past hope.

Wil. Slow Gl. (1892); Wil. Thuck old sow be a dunner; her'll

be dead afore night

DONEGAL RED, phr. Irel A red-headed girl.

Forward oirls, seem to be a special Don. Red-headed, that is fiery red girls, seem to be a speciality of the Co Donegal, Flk-Lore Jrn. (1884) II 63.

DONEL, sb. Wxf.1 Also written dhonal. A dunce.

Cf. dunny.

Ch'am a stoak, an a donel [I am a fool and a dunce], 84.

DONETLES, see Dontles.

DONEY, sb. Lan. Nhp. [do ni.] The hedge-sparrow, Accentor modularis.

Lan. Swainson Birds (1885) 29. Nhp. 1 Also called Hedge Chat. DONEY, sb. 2 e An. 1 Also written downy. [Not known to our correspondents] A shepherd.

DONEY-WAGON, sb Shr. 1 [do ni-wægən.] A

DONEY-WAGON, sb wagon with skeleton sides.

DONFRON, sb. n.Yks.3 [Not known to our corre-

spondents.] A labourer's tea, afternoon 'drinking.'

DONGAZ, see Doncass.

DONGLE, sb. s.Chs. [dongl.] An idle or listless way of going about.

Ahy daayt yu bin u bit lin ti, Mae ri; yoa seemn tu aav sich u dongg'i—maiz mi thingk [I dait yo bin a bit linty, Mary; yo seemn to have sich a dongle—mays me think].

DONGON, sb. w.Cy. [Not known to our correspon-

dents.] One who is cleverer than he looks (HALL.)

DONICK, sb. Obs. n.Cy. (K.) A boy's 'play' with a 'bandy' staff and round ball of wood. Hence Donick-staff, sb. the stick used in the game of 'donick.'

DONIE, sb. Ags. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A hare.

DONK, adj, sb. and v. Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Midl. Nhp. War. Glo. Also in form dunk Sc. Nhb. 1. 1. adj. Damp, moist, wet. Cf. dank, adj.

Rnf.(Jam.) Edb. On auld worm-eaten shelf, in cellar dunk, Whare hearty benders synd their drouthy trunk. Fergusson Poems (1772)

hearty benders synd their drouthy trunk, Fergusson Poems (1773) hearty benders synd their drouthy trunk, FERGUSSON Promis (1773) 179, ed. 1785. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy., Nhb.¹ n.Yks.¹²As donk as a dungeon. ne.Yks², w.Yks.¹⁵ Lan. Aw doft meh donk shoon an hoyse, Tim Bobbin View Dial. (1740) 28, It feels donk uppo the shilder, Scholes Tim Gamwattle (1857) 39; Lan.¹, n.Lan.¹, Nhp² Glo. Grose (1790) MS. add.

Hence (1) Dunker, sb. a close mist; (2) Dunkin, adj. wet and dreary; (3) Donkish, adj. somewhat damp; (4) Donky (or Donkey), wet, damp, misty.

(1) S. & Ork. 1 (2) n Yks A dunkin day (R.H.H.). (3) Rnf. (Jam.) (4) Lakel Ellwood (1895). Cum. It's donky weather, this, CAINE Shad Cume (1885) 211; Cum. 3 Yā donky neet last summel, 9 Yks. Morron Cyclo. Agric (1863). ne.Yks 1 Thagy's quiet donky tonnd w Yks It's a donky efternoon, (F P.T), When wool is damp and fusty it is called donky or thonky, HAMILTON Niugae Lit. (1841) 348. w.Yks. A donky, mislin, deggy mornin, ii. 285; Marshall Rur. Econ. (1796). Nhp.2

2. sb. A thick mist.

Lakel. Thick mist 'at sticks tull, Penrith Obs. (Dec 28, 1897) Hence Donk-in-dale, sb. a raw mist on water; humidity rising in the evening in the hollow parts of meadows.

Nhb.¹ Donkindale, dank-in-dale, duncan-dyel

3. A soft, clayey substance found in lead veins.

Nhb The rake veins. frequently [carry] a soft clavey substance. commonly called, by miners, douk or donk of the vein, Forster Section Strata (1821) 190; Nhb 1

Section Sirata (1821) 190; Nhb.

4 v. To moisten, damp; to drizzle, rain slightly.

Lakel. Ellwood (1895) Cum Does it ever iain here?—Why
it dizzles, and donks, and dozzles, and duz, Lonsdale Mag. (Oct
1866) 150; Cum. It donks an' dozzles an' does, but niver cūms
iv any giit pell, 198 n Lan. When it is rather foggy and there is a warm moist wind we often say: 'It donks and dries lile' [little]

[1. And ewity blome on branch, and eke on bonk Opnyt and spred thair balmy leuis donk, Dunbar, Goldyn Targe (1508) 97. 2. Ye donk, nebulae, Levins Mannp. (1570). Cp. Sw. dial. dank, a moist, damp field

DONKEY, sb. Sc. War. Oxf. Dev. Guer. comb. (1) Donkey-beast, a donkey; (2) bite, a small tract of rough grazing-ground; (3) bred, low-bred; (4) s-ear, the woolly woundwort or mouse-ear, Stachyslanata; (5) 's 'ears, a long, indefinite period of time; (6) 's oats, the flowers and seeds of the common sorrel or dock, Rumex acetosa.

Rumex acetosa.

(1) Ayr. See if he could get a quiet donkey-beast to run in a small chaise with his children, Johnston Kilmallie (1891) I. 92

(2) War <sup>2</sup> (3) Oxf. (4) Dev <sup>4</sup> (5) War. Oxf. For years, long years, and to use a well-known local expression, 'Donkey's 'eais,' Dorchester Pish. Mag. (April 1896). (6) Dev. 4

2. A name given to a four-square block of wood, used in contract of markles.

in various games of marbles. War. A foursquare block on which marbles are placed to be shot at. The term is also applied to a board pierced at intervals each hole having a number above it—at which marbles are discharged, in the hope of their passing through some hole of high value. The numbers represent the marbles that the holder of the donkey must pay if the shooter be successful. The shooter loses his marbles that strike the donkey without passing through a hole.

**DONKS**, sb. Suf. Not known to our correspondents [donks.] Winning back one's venture at pitch-halfpenny or hussel-cap.

 $DONNA(\bar{E}, see Do, v.$ 

DONNARG, DONNAUGHT, see Downarg, Donnot. DONN'D, ppl. adj. Rnf. (JAM.) Fond, greatly attached. That cow's a donn'd brute [very fond of its owner].

DONNER, v. Sc. Nhb. Also written donar, donnar Sc. n.Cy. Nhb.; donnor Sc. [donar] To stupefy, stun. Sc I got the lick that donnerit me from a left-handed lighterman, Scott Nigel (1822) ii, I'm either gaun daft, or I'm donnert wi' diink, My head is a' singin'— I'm deein', I think, Nicoll Poems (ed 1843) 177. Fif. Tak a horn O' my rare highland whisky. 'Tis no the damag'd heady gear That donnar, dose, or daver, Douglas Poems (1806) 141.

Hence (1) Donnerd (or Donnert), (a) ppl. adj. stupid, dazed; (b) sb. a fool, blockhead; (2) Donnering, ppl. adj.

stupefied, walking stupidly; (3) Donnertness, sb. stupidity. (1, a) Sc. Ye donnard auld crippled idiot, what have I to do with the session? Scott Antiquary (1816) ii. Abd. O'er muckle wark, without some little ploy, Mak's auld or young a thowless donnart boy, Gudman Inglismail (1893) 28. Frf. Yon donnert fule, John Robbie, Barrie Minister (1891) x1. Per Ye donnerd idiot, are ye ettlin tae follow Drums afore yir time? Ian Maclaren Brier Bush (1894) 233. w.Sc. O ye donnert dottit idot to mak a bogle o' yer minister, Carrick Land of Logan (1835) 160. Fif. Tam ... liftin' the teegure to its feet explained ... that the captain was only wax. 'Wax! ye donneit fool, what way did ye no tell me

sae at first?' McLarfn Tibbie (1894) 32 s.Sc. Nocht dings ane donnart suner than study, WATSON Border Bards 1859 193. I'm countit either daft or donnert, Picken Poems (1813) I. 125.

Ayr. The auld donnait Hielan' Watch was a real sport to the Ayr. The auld donnait Hielan Watch was a real sport to the students, Service Notandums (1890 71. Lnk. I was fair donnert wi' fear, Fraser Whatps (1895) xv. Lth. Ye donnert craters, d'ye no' see the tea bilin' like kail in the pat? Swan Carlourie (1895) 1. e.Lth. Speak oot, ye donnert eejit! Hunter J Inwich (1895) 27. Edb Deilspeed ye! Jock, ye'd ding me donnor, Lear-MONT Poems (1791) 59. Peb. You are a donnert fellow (A C.). Slk. Auld dementit, donnart creature, Hogg Poems (ed. 1865) 92. Dmf. The donnort bodie croon'd right lowne, Cronek Nuthsdale Sing. (1810) 88. Gall. Ye donnert U P, come on wi your auld blue steam-roller, Crockett Cleg Kelly (1896) xxvii Kcb Ye'll aiblins be thinkin' me donnert an' doited, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 72 n Cy. Border Gl. (Coll L.L.B.) Nhb. A colly dandered at his heels, Gey donnait an' maist blin', Proudlock Borderland Muse (1896) 74, Noo the donnert loons reel, Dixon Whittingham Vale (1895) 193; Nhb. 1 She's a poor, silly, donnert body She's as donnert as a cuckoo. 'b' Lnk It you're no a donart ye micht casy ken that Johnnie an' Kirsty are ower yonder tae. Wardrop J Mathison (1881) 33. (2' Edb Wha ay gang donarin' nidy noy To houses flisky, Learmont Poems (1791) 173. (3) Sc. (JAM)

DONNER, see Don, sb.1

DONNER-BEE, sb. Sc. A bumble-bee, drum-bee. Gall. (W.G.) See Donner, v.

DONNICK, DONNOR, see Dunnekin, Donner.

DONNOT, sb. Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. DONNOT, sb. Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written donnat Sc. (Jam.) Dur.¹ e.Yks.¹ w.Yks.; donnaught Yks.; donnet Wm. n.Yks.¹; donnit Nhb.¹; donot Sc. Nhb.¹; and in forms dannat n.Cy. (GROSE) Cum.¹ w.Yks.; dannet Wm. Lan.¹ n.Lan.¹ ne Lan.¹; dannot w.Yks.¹; deeah-nowt n.Yks.² e.Yks.¹; do-noht n.Lin.¹; do-nowt Lan.¹; downot n.Yks.²; dunnot m.Yks.¹ [do-net, da-net.] 1. An idle, good-for-nothing, worth-less person or animal less person or animal.

less person or animal.

Sc. Janet, thou donot, Scott Minstrelsy (1802) II 89. ed. 1848.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ Dur.¹ That at t'donnat.

Lakel.There's many a good-looking donnet, Prov., Ellwood (1895)

YES. Grose (1790), (K.); BAILEY (1721); RAY (1691). n Yks.¹²
ne.Yks¹ He's a donnot at it. e.Yks¹ w.Yks. (M.C.F.M.);

HUTTON Tour to Caves (1781). Lan.¹ He's a do-nowt an' maks his mother keep him. n.Lin.¹ She's a real idled do noht; like a

in house the him. Then, she is a feat fuel to hont; like a fine laady, can't dress hersen wroot helpin.

Hence (1) Dannot, adj idle, bad, good for nothing; (2) Donnatful, adj. worthless, good for nothing, vicious, deprayed.

(1) e.Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1788). (2) Cum. Only heard as applied to animals.' 'If iver ther's a thing 'at's rayder donnotful, our maister's suer to hev' summat to say for't' (M.P.).

2. An idle, mischievous child, an imp.

Nhb. An' wor awdist lass Jinny, the slee witchin donnit! Had coaxed her aud minnie te buy her new stays, Allan Tyneside Sngs. coaxed ner aud minnie te buy her new stays, Allan Tyneside Sigs. (1891) 485. Lakel. Penrith Obs. (Dec 28, 1897). s.Dur. He's a fair donnat, Aw can mak nowt ow him (J.E.D.). Cum. Thou laal donnet (MP); Lile donnet, thou kens nowt ava! Linton Lizzie Lorton (1867) xiv. Wm. He's a nasty lahl donnet (BK.). n.Yks. Thou'll break thy oan yed next, thou gaumless donnat, FETHERSTON Smuggins Family, 20.

3. A worthless, bad woman.

n.Cy. What's brought thee back again, thou silly donnot?... hast thou brought any more bastards wi' thee to lay to honest men's doors? Scott Midlothian (1818) xxxii. Cum. On his back he may tie her, a donnet is she, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) 63. Wm. Thear is not a dannet ith cuntry but he knaas her, Wheeler Dial. (1790) 17. n.Yks. Ah was tell'd afooarhand . . . at sha was a mere donnat, Spec. Dial. (1887) 6; n.Yks. 8, e.Yks. 1 w.Yks. 1 A lile, threapin, complin dannot, ii. 288. n.Lan. 1, ne.Lan. 1

The devil.

Dur. Denham Tracts (ed. 1892) I. 110. Cum. Dunnet be keen o' gangin abroad for fear th' donnet git tha, Ritson Borrowdale Lett. (1787) 7, ed 1866; Cum. She's that o' t'donnat. Wm. Thar's summit et donnet in her, she's sea wicked, Close Satirist (1833) 158; This minute I feel mysell a saint, the next a dannet, Hutron Bran New Wark (1785) l. 359; She declared the thing she saw Belonged to that a [uld] donnet, WHITEHEAD Leg. (1859) 43, ed. 1896. Wm. & Cum. Tha thout that oth donnot was imma [in me], 131. n.Yks. He's nowght sae bad for a limb o' t'au'd donnot, Atkinson Lost (1870) xxv; n.Yks. 1'That au'd donnot,' or 'T'au'd

donnot,' Satan himself; n.Yks.2 'That o' t'donnot's nivver i' danger,' an allusion to the prosperity of the wicked, as the Evil one is said to befriend his own; n.Yks.<sup>3</sup> m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> The dunnot mud be aback o' t'dear—Ah can't oppen 't.

(1788). w.Yks. That 'at dannot, WILLAN List Wds. (1811); (M.CFM.)

[In most cases repr. an earlier do nought, but some

[In most cases repr. an earlier do nought, but some forms point rather to an original dow not; see Dow, v.1] DONNY, sb. Lin. Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] [do'ni.] A small net used for fishing.

Lin. Dev. w Times (Apr. 22, 1886) 2.

DONNY, DONOT, see Danny, Donnot.

DONSH, adj. Nhb. Yks. Also written donch N.Cy. Nhb. w.Yks. n.Yks. [donf.] Fastidious, nice, dainty of appetite. See Densh; cf. daunch.

N.Cy. Nhb. w.Yks. Grose (1790) MS add.; Scatcherd Hist. Morley (1830) Gl; Piper Dial. Sheffield (1824) 23; Yks. N. & Q (1888) II. 113.

DONSIE. add. and sb. Sc. Nhb. Also written doncy

DONSIE, adj 1 and sb.1 Sc. Nhb. Also written doncy N Cy. 1 Nhb. 1 (HALL.) [do nsi.] 1. adj. Neat, trim;

affectedly neat, self-important.

affectedly neat, self-important.

Sc. Better lough and sonsie, than bare and donsie [Better a plentiful condition, though not so neat and nice, than too much cleanliness with penury], Kelly Prov (1721) 68. Lnk. She was a donsie wife and clean, Ramsay Lucky Wood (1717) 23, in Poems (ed. 1733) 19. Lth. Ye'll nod to your mither, Watchin'ilka stap o' your wee donsy brither, Ballantine Poems (1856) 63. Per A donsy auld carline is Janet Dunbar, Nicoll Poems (ed. 1843) 91. N Cy, Nhb 1 Scarce. That donsie laddie, Billie Brown, Donaldson Presses.

2. Saucy, restive: testy.

w.Sc. Sic an unco wastrie in the way of claiths .. made me a which sign and the wastrier in the way of claims. I had the a thoch donsy, Carrick Laird of Logan (1835) 273. Ayr. The'ye was trickie, slee, an' funnie, Ye ne'er was donsie, Burns To his Auld Mare, st 5, With reference to light behaviour in a woman, Galt Provost, Gl. (1896). Gall. (Jam) Kcb. Come Muse! thou donsy limmer, who dost laugh, Davidson Seasons (1789) 56

(Jam.) 3. sb. Dandyism. n.Cy. (Hall.) [Not known to our

3. so. Danayish. correspondents.]

DONSIE, adj.<sup>2</sup> and sb.<sup>2</sup> Sc. Irel. Nhb. Amer. Also written dauncey N.I.<sup>1</sup>; doncie Sc. Ant. Nhb.<sup>1</sup> Amer. [do:nsi.]

1. adj. Unfortunate, unlucky; in straitened

Ayr. I promised that donsie body, Galt Legatees (1820) iv Lnk. He lookit as donsie an' dowie as ever, Hamilton Poems (1865) 67.
Gall. My spouse is no sae frank wi' doncie John, Lauderdale Gall. My spouse is no sae frank wi' doncie John, Lauderdale Poems (1796) 18. Kcb. For fear o' donsy whirl into the stream, Davidson Seasons (1789) 28 Nhb. That donsie laddie, Billie Brown, Dixon Whittingham Vale (1895) 253; I fear auld Nick will glamor cast An' net you a'thegither some donsie day! Donaldson Poems (1809) 33; Nhb. Scarce. [Amer. 'Under the weather,' N & Q. (1870) 4th S. vi 249.]

2. Weak, sickly, delicate in health.
Sc. Grose (1790) MS. add. (C.) Ni.1. Uls. Poor ciather, She's gettin' more donsy nor ever, Uls. Irn. Arch. (1853-1862) VI 46. Ant. A hae been very doncy a' winter, Ballymena Obs. (1892).
Dwn. Knox Hist. Down (1875). s.Don. Simmons Gl. (1890). [Amer. Dual. Notes (1896) I. 387]
Hence Donsièlie, adj. poorly, indifferent in health.
Sc. Grose (1790) MS. add. (C.)
3. Dull, stupid. 
Rxb. Gl. Sibb. (1802) (Jam.).

Rxb. Gl. Sibb. (1802) (JAM.).
4. sb. A stupid, lubberly fellow.

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Rnf Thou art nae steche sonsie, ... Nae dull, dreamy doncie, ... But frae mornin' till nicht, Like a glad beam o' licht, Thou art aye on the flicht, Young Pictures (1865) 55. Sik., Rxb. (Jam.)

DONTLES, sb. pl. Lan. Also in form donetles.

[dontlz] Clothes, articles to be donned.

Lan I ha' o bit o' bacco ut I mede bow'd to take fur meh hone, ewt o' meh deme's drawer e th' dresser, wheeur hoo puts hur donetles, Paul Bobbin Sequel (1819) 32. Lan., s.Lan. (F.E.T.)

Hence Donetlement, sb. (1)? contents. [Not known to our correspondents.] (2) pl. holiday dress, fine clothes.

(1) Lan. Dewn wawted th' owd black pot weh aw th' sweet donetlement int', Paul Bobbin Sequel (1819) 40. (2) s.Lan. (F.E.T.)

(F.E.T.)

DONY, see Dawny, adj. DOO, sb. Bnff.<sup>1</sup> An infant; a child's doll.

DOO, DOOAL, see Dove, sb., Dole, sb.1

DOOATLY, DOOBIE, see Doit, v., Dobby, sb.1

DOOBLUS, adj. e.An. Doubtful, suspicious. e.An.1, Nrf. (M.C.H.B)

DOOD, see Dod, sb.1

DOODA, sb. Cor. [du-də, de-də.] A fool, stupid person.

Cor. 12; Cor. 3 A favourite word for interrupting a speaker.

DOODEEN, see Dudeen.

DOODLE, v.¹ Sc Yks. Also written doudle Sc. lædl, dū'dl.] 1. To dandle, to hush an infant to sleep. Also written doudle Sc. [dœ dl, dū·dl.] Cf. deedle, v.

n Sc. If that she be now wi'bairn, . . . I have an auld wife to my mither, Will double it on her knee, HERD Coll. Sngs. (1776) II. 203 (JAM.). Ayr. Aft has he doudled me upon his knee, Burns O, whar did ye get Link An' he was tane to Craignethan's hall, An' doudlit on his knee, Edb Mag. (July 1819) 526 (Jam.).

2. To prepare or make ready a temporary or makeshift bed.

n Yks. Rare now, although I heard an old person not long since say to some one who had come unexpectedly when the house was full, 'Whya wa mun doodle tha summat up to hig on' (R.B); Doodle up t'squab (I.W.).

DOODLE, v.<sup>2</sup> Sc. Nhb. Also Ken. Also written doudle Sc. [dū'dl] I. To drone on the bagpipes.

doudle Sc. [dū'dl] Cf. diddle, v.s

Sc. (JAM); I am wearied wi' doudling the bag o' wind a' day,

Scott Old Mortality (1816) 111

Hence Doodle-sack, sb. a bagpipe.

Ken. Trans Phil Soc (1858) 153, Ken.

2. To repeat a melody by playing it in short phrases in order to teach the air. Cf. diddle, v.4

Nhb. A friend, a fiddler, told me the other day he had learnt a certain tune by an old man 'doodling' it over to him. That was by singing or humming it bit by bit until he learnt the whole (R.O.H.).

[1. G. dudeln, to play on the bagpipe; Dudelsack,

a bagpipe.]

DOODLE, v.<sup>8</sup> Yks. Nhp. Also Dor. Dev. Cor. Slang. [dwdl.] 1. To cheat, deceive, trick. See Diddle, v.<sup>1</sup> w.Yks Tom worn't to be doodled that way, Cudworth Dial. Sketches (1884) 31. Cor.<sup>12</sup> Slang. I have been dished and doodled out of forty pounds to-day, Moncrieff Tom an' Jerry (1823) I. 7 (FARMER).

Names P. 2. To trifle, fritter away time, &c.; to dawdle, linger. Nhp. 2 What are ye doodlin for? w.Dor. Roberts Hist Ly Regis (1834). n.Dev. She doodles it away, Monthly Mag. (1810)
I. 434; GROSE (1790) MS. add. (C.) Cor.
Hence Doodling, vbl. sb. trifling.
Cor. Anan' says I, none of thy doodling, J. Trenoodle Spec.

Cor. Anan. Says 2, 3.

Dial (1846) 55.

[1. Lit. to befool, to make a 'doodle' of. Cp. LG. dudel, in dudel-dopp, 'ein einfaltiger Mensch' (Berghaus)]

DOODLIE, sb. Sc. In phr. crannie doodlie, a nursery

name for the little finger. Cf. crannie-wannie.

ne.Sc. In the rhymes connected with the hand, . . . in three versions . . . the little finger seems to have been the luckless victim, ... in two under the name of 'creenie-crannie,' in the third under that of 'crannie doodlie' 'An puir wee crannie doodlie paid for a',' that of 'crannie doodlie' 'An puir wee conGREGOR Flk-Lore (1881) 14, 15.

DOODLINGS, sb pl. Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] [dū'dlinz.] Young foxes. See Dodd, sb.2

n Lin. Sutton Wds. (1881).

DOODYKYE, sb. pl. Nhb. A name given to var.

species of *Rumex*. (B. & H.)

DOOEL, DOOF, see Dowel, Dough, Dowf(f.

DOOF(F, sb. and v. Sc. Written douff Abd. Lnk.

(Jam.); dowff Elg. [dūf.] 1. sb. A blow with a soft body; a dull, heavy blow.

Abd. (Jam.) Slk. Were the bodies cut —No, . . . but they had gotten some sair doofs, Hogg Tales (1838) 22, ed 1866.

2. A hollow-sounding fall, like that of a loaded sack coming to the ground.

coming to the ground.

Sik. That I muchtna gie a dooffe I hurklit litherlye down, Hogo Tales (1838) 110, ed. 1866.

3. v. To strike forcibly; to fall heavily.

Elg. Upon the fleer to Tullochgorum, [he] Dowffed his bannet

1' the neuk, Tester *Poems* (1865) 146; The clods are dowfin' doo'some on her little coffin lid, 16. 175. Ltn. Ye've douff t your ba' o'er the dike (Jam.).

DOOFFARD, see Dowfart.
DOOGS, sb. pl. Obs. Suf. A term in the game of marbles; see below.

Suf. 1 At marbles he who knocks out the number of marbles he put in is said to have 'got his doogs.' 'I a' lost tew.' 'I a' won tew.' 'I a' got my doogs' [neither lost nor won]. A Bury word. DOOINEY MOLLA, phr. I.Ma. See below.

I.Ma. They call him the Dooiney Molla—literally the manpraiser.

His primary function is that of an informal, unmercenary, purely friendly and philanthropic matchmaker introduced by the young man to persuade the parents of the young woman that he is a splendid fellow with substantial possessions or magnificent prospects, and entirely fit to marry her. But he has a secondary function less frequent though scarcely less familiar, and it is that of lover by proxy, or intended husband by deputy, with duties of moral guardianship over the girl while the man himself is off at the herrings, Caine Manyman (1894) pt i vii

DOOISH adj. Lei. War. [dū iʃ.] Active, handy.

Lei. My new gal seems very dooish. War.³

DOOK, sb.¹ and v. Sc. [dūk.] 1. sb. A peg, small piece of wood driven into a lime wall, for holding a nail. (Jam.), Cai.¹ 2. The bung of a cask. Bnff.¹ 3. v. To bung a cask. ib. friendly and philanthropic matchmaker introduced by the young

bung a cask. ib.

DOOK, sb.<sup>2</sup> Lin. [dūk.] A handful, used only of thatch, straw, stubble, &c.

n.Lin. If ther's a witch ony wheare about an' ye'r scar'd'at she'll oherlook ye, you mun goa an' pull a dook o' thack oot 'n her hoose eāvins, an' bo'n it, then she can't do noht to ye DOOK, sb 3 Sc. [dūk.] Mining term: an inclined

roadway or 'dip.'

Lnk. I heerd a queer chappin' soond no hauf-an-hour ago doon the dook, Gordon Pyotshaw (1885) 233, They walked boldly down the inclined roadway, known in Scotch mining parlance as the 'dook,' properly the dip, ib. 234.

DOOK, see Duck, v., Sour-dook.

DOOKE, see Do, v., Doke.

DOOL, sb. and v. Fif. (JAM.) [Not known to our orrespondents.]

1. sb. A blow or stroke, given with correspondents.] a flat surface.

2. v. To beat, strike, thrash.

I'll dool you

DOOL, sb.² and v.² Sc. Nhb. Der. e.An. Ken. Sus. Dev. Also written dole n.Cy. Nhb.¹ Der.¹ e.An.¹ Nrf.¹ e Suf. Ess.¹ Ken.¹ Dev.²; doole Sus.¹²; dow(a)l Ken.¹; dowle Ken.; dual Suf.; dule Sc. [dūl, dœl, dūl.] 1. sb. A boundary mark in an unenclosed field; a low post, stone, mound of earth, &c.

Sc. MORTON Cyclo. Agric. (1863). Fif., Lth. Where ground is let for sowing flax or planting potatoes, a small portion of grain is thrown in to mark the limits on either side; sometimes a stake is put in or a few stones (Jam.). e.An.<sup>1</sup>, Nrf.<sup>1</sup> Suf. RAINBIRD Agrac. (1819) 291, ed. 1849; In woodcraft, a mark on a stump to show where the 'fell' for the year begins (C.T.). nw.Suf. The boundaries of the different parishes are marked by earthen mounds, from three to say feet buch which are known in the neighbourhood as daries of the different parishes are marked by earther modifies, non three to six feet high, which are known in the neighbourhood as dools, N. & Q. (1851) ist S. iv 162. e.Suf. (F.H.), Ken. (G.B.), Ken.¹ Sus.²; Sus.² A coincal lump of earth, about three feet in diameter at the base, and about two feet in height, raised to show the bounds of pairshes or farms on the downs. Dev.² I have been jumping over the doles up in the moor.

Hence (1) Dole-post, sb. a post used as a boundary

mark; (2) -stone, sb. a boundary stone, landmark.

(1) Nrf. GROSE (1790). e.Nrf. Marshall Rur. Econ.

(1787). Ken. (K.); Ken. 1

2. A balk or strip of pasture left between furrows of

ploughed land; the grass border round arable fields.

n Cy. (P.R.); (K) Nhb¹ Der.¹ Obs. e.Suf. (F.H.) Ess.

Morion Cyclo. Agric. (1863); Gl. (1851); A church path wide enough to admit of the passage of a walking funeral (G.E.D.);

Ess.¹ [Gross (1790); RAY (1691).]

2. The goal in a commercia base.

Ess.¹ [Grose (1790); RAY (169¹).]
3. The goal in a game; a boys' game.
Sc. Hone Table-bk. (1827) I. 40, A school game. The dools are places marked with stones where the players always remain in safety, Maciaggar Gallov. Encyclo. in Gomme Games (1894) 99.
Abd. Shirrefs Poems (1790) Gl. Per. The object of the married men was to hang it [the ball], i.e. to put it three times into a small

hole in the moor, the dool or limit on the one hand, Statist. Acc. KVIII 88 JAM.). Dmf It a much respected old tree I never was the 'dools,' nor the 'dutt.' Cromek Nithsdale Sng. (1810) 8; The Outs and the Ins—a game peculiar to the low countries of Scotland, and very common in Nithsdale and Galloway. A circle is drawn and neatly divided into six parts; on one of these is cut another circle of ten feet diameter,—this is called the 'Ins.' and the large circle is called the 'Outs.' A stone, or branch of a tree, is set up at these marks in the large circle; -these are termed 'Dools,' ib. 204. [A small hole on the moor, which was the dool, or limit, CHAMBERS Bk of Days 1869] I 238.]

Hence to hail the dool, phr. an expression of victory;

see below.

Sc. In the game of golf as anciently played, when the ball teached the mark, the winner, to announce his victory called 'Hail dule!' Chron S. P. II 370, n. (JAM); When the ball touches the goal or mark, the winner calls out 'Hail!' or it has hail'd the dule, goal or mark, the winner calls out 'Hail' of it has hail a life dure, Tytler Poet. Remains (1783) 187 'Jam.). Link. Gar the kirkboxie hale the dools, Ramsay Poems (1721) 35. Ayr. For sic as hail Apollo's dool, Sillar Poems (1789) 97. Edb. He taught auld Tam to hale the dules, Fergusson Poems (1773) 190. ed. 1782 190. The poems of the light to fire the box.

4. v. With off: to mark out the limits, to fix the boun-

daries. Fif., Lth. (Jam.)
[1. Accursed be he...who removeth his neighbours' doles and marks, Homilies (1563) ii, Rogation Week; Dole, merke, meta, Prompt. Efris. dole (dol), boundarymark; a stake, stone, furrow, &c., used to mark boundaries (Koolman). 2. Dool, a green balk or mound between the ploughed lands in common fields, Worlings (1681). 3. Fresh men came in and hail'd the dulis, Chrysts-Kirk (c. 1550) xxi, in Ramsay's Evergreen (1761) I. 14.]

DOOL, see Dole, sb.12, Doll, v.2, Dowel, Dule.

DOOLESS, see Dowless.
DOOLIE, sb. Sc. Written doulie- Fif. [d\u00fc-li.]

1. A hobgoblin, spectre; a scarecrow.

Kcd The doolie, however, is said to have been sometimes seen. This malign spirit...was wont to haunt the fords and decayed bridges, where he was particularly officious in inveigling the unwary traveller, to take the most perilous tract It is long since he has ceased to be mischievous; and having of course lost all credit, he has now dwindled down into a mere scarecrow, Agric. Surv. 428

2. Comp. (1) Doolie-doomster, a spectre; (2) -yates,

ghost-haunted gates.

(1) Sc. Alangside cairds and dooley-doomsters like you, Roy Horseman's Wd. (1895) iii (2) Fif. Sometimes on dark nights the inventor had to make his courage good by seeing the farmer past the double yates, Barrie Licht (1891) xii. DOOLIE, see Doley.

DOOLZIE, sb. Ayr. (JAM.) A frolicsome, thoughtless woman.

DOOM, sb. and v. n.Lin.1 1. sb. A dome.

2. v. To make a dome.

A well is best to be doom'd oher with brick, leavin' a man-hoale wi' a flag oher it.

DOOM, DOOMBLE, see Dome, sb.1, Dumb, Dumble.

DOOMENT, see Doment.
DOOM.HOUR, sb. Sc. The last hour, the hour of doom.

Ayr. Afraid the great clock of time would strike the doom-hour before their tasks were done, Galt Legatees (1820) 11

DOOMING, sb. Sc. A sentence, judgement; fate. Sc. Were I myself recognised and identified, iron to the heels and hemp to the craig would be my brief dooming, Scott Rob Roy (1817) xx1.

DOOMING, vbl. sb. Dev.8 [dumin.] The falling of the mist.

Make 'aste an' take tha cloase in vrom the line, Betty, vor I zees tha dooming coming down vast. Tez dooming, us chell 'ave 'eavy

rain purty züne.
DOOMLE, see Dummel(1.

DOOMS, adj., adv. and sb. Sc. Nhb. Also written deums Nhb.<sup>1</sup>; and in forms deemas Abd.; deemis Knr. (JAM.); demous Sc. [dæmz, dī məs.] 1. adj. Great, in phr. a deemis expense, great cost. Knr. (JAM.)

2. adv. Very, extremely, exceedingly, used intensitive or mild imprecation. Also used as adj.

as an

Sc. 'It's dooms truth though,' said Saddletree, Scott Midlothian (1818) xxiv, He whistelt demous sma', Roy Horsenian's Wd (1895) xxxix Abd. He seems to be a kittle brute, and deemas ill to meddle wi', Ruddiman Sc Parish (1828) 132, ed 1889, The warl' wadna be sae dooms like hell, MACDONALD Sir Gibbie, XXXVI. e Fif There maun be a dooms heavy wecht o' snaw on the roof, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) xxii s.Sc. He's a dooms bad haun at baith cap and trencher, Wilson Tales (1839) V. 234. Dmb. I'm dull eneuch in the head, but I'm no sic a dooms idiot as no to ken that, CROSS Disruption (1844) xxxi. Lth. I'm dooms sureye hac married a lass that will loup poortith and misfortune like a red deer, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 260 Slk. Ye hae surely been dooms sair left to yoursel, Hogg Tales (1838) 334, ed. 1866 Nhb. 1 'Deums slaw,' or 'dry,' or any other action that requires 'deums' to give it great effect, is very commonly used

3. sb. In phr. a deemis of money, a great sum. Knr. (JAM.)

[Doom, sb. +-ous; cp. use of parlous in Shaks.]
DOOMSTER, sb. Obs. Sc. The official who formerly read the death-sentence in a law-court; a judge, 'deem-

ster' (q.v.).
Sc. 'And this,' said the Doomster, 'I pronounce for doom,' Scorr Midlothian (1818) xxiv; The sentence is now read over by the clerk of court, and the formality of pronouncing doom is altogether omitted, tb. Note e.Lth. As the doomster read the accursed sentence,

MUCKLEBACKIT Rhymus (1885) 101. Kcb. The law shall never be my doomster, by Christ's grace, Rutherford Lett (1660) No. 229.

DOON, 5b. Sc. 1. The goal in a game. Cf dool, sb. 3.

Sc. It is only when they leave these places of refuge that those out of the doons have any chance to gain the game and get in, and leave the doons they frequently must, Mactaggart Gallov Eucyclo in Gomme Games (1894) 99 Dmf., Gall. (Jam.) Kcb. Some . . . on the padder'd green Frae doon to doon, shoot forth the pennystane, DAVIDSON Seasons (1809) 87 (16)

2. The place where a game is played.

Dmf. The Barley Doons, the place for playing at Barley-break (TAM

DOON, sb.2 Lin.1 [dun.] A place of confinement for prisoners in a village.

DOON, adv. Sc. Also written down Lth.; dune Per.; and in forms deen, dein Abd. (Jam.); doonlins in Sc. (Jam.); doons Fif.; doonsin Rxb.; dunze in Sc. (Jam.) [den, dun, din ] Very, extremely, exceedingly, used as an intensitive. Cf. dooms.

n.Sc. 'Doon well' or 'dunze well,' very well It is most freq. used n.Sc. 'Doon well' or 'dunze well,' very well It is most freq. used with a negative prefixed, as 'no that dunze strong,' 'nae that dunze meikle' 'Ye're no that doonlins ill,' you are not very bad (Jam). Abd. What tho' fowk says that I can preach Nae that den ill, Skinner Poems (1809) 44, ed. 1859; I was never that deen ill at the readin', Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xv Per. We're no sae dune mean as that in Drumtochty, Ian Maclaren Brier Bush (1895) i. Fif. He bangit up sae doons affrichtet, Tennant Papistry (1827) 67 e.Lth. In doun sooth, hae ye? Answer strecht, na, Mucklebackit Rhymes (1885) 236. Rxb. But scarce sae doonsin white as his, A. Scott Poems (ed. 1808) 55.

[I wait it is for me provydit, Bot sa done tyrsum it is to byd it. Dunbar Poems (c. 1510) ed. Small II 220 ]

to byd it, Dunbar Poems (c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 229.]

DOON, see Down, adv.

DOONDIE, sb. Or.I. A large, lean cod-fish.

Or.I. (S.A.S.); Commonly used still for a diseased cod-fish

DOONDLE, v. w.Som. [de n(d)1.] To dwindle. There used to be a good lot o' boys there, but now they be a doondled down to vive or zix

nere used to be a good fot o boys there, but how they be a doondled down to vive or zix.

DOONLINS, DOONSIN, DOOP, see Doon, adv., Doup. DOOR, sb. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms deear n.Yks² e.Yks.¹; deer w.Yks.; dewer Wm.; dore Sc. (Jam.) Bnff¹; duir Cum.; dur Lan.¹ e.Lan.¹ Chs.¹; dure Fif. N.I.¹ Wm. [dūr, duə(r), diər, diuər.] 1. In comb. (1) Door-bands, the door-hinges; (2) -cheek, (a) a door-post, jamb; (b) the threshold, door-step; doorway; (3) -crook, the hinge of a door; (4) -darn or -dern, a door-frame, door-post; (5) -deaf, very deaf, as deaf as a door-nal; (6) -drapper, the piece of wood fastened to the bottom of cottage doors to shoot the water off the threshold; (7) -ganging, a doorway; (8) -head, the lintel of a door; (9) -hole, see -ganging; (10) -jaw or -jawm, see -cheek (a); (11) -latch, an eavesdropper; (12) -nail deafness, stone deafness; (13) -('s neighbour, (12) nail deafness, stone deafness; (13) ('s neighbour,

a next-door neighbour; (14) -sill, see -cheek (b); (15) -slot, a bar of iron which, when not in use, slips into a horizontal hole in the wall; (16) -snack, (17) -sneck, a door-latch; (18) staingels, door-frames; (19) stall, see -cheek (a); (20) -staple, the iron hook, driven into the door-post, which secures the bar or bolt which fastens the door-post, which secures the dar or bolt which tastens the door on the inside; (21) -stead, (a, b) see -cheek (a, b); (22) -step, (a) see -cheek (b), (b) the landing-place at a door; (23) -stone, (a) the large flag-stone, gen. placed at the entrance of an outer door; (b) see -cheek (b); (24) -stones, the flags or pavement along the entire housefront; (25) -stoop, the side of a doorway; (26) -ward, towards the door towards the door.

(1) n.Yks.2 (2, a) Sc. To his dore-cherk I kept the clerk, Scott (1) h.185. (2, a) Set 10 ms dote-chief 1 kept the clerk, Scott Minstrelsy (1802) IV 346, ed. 1848, Twa crossed-legged figures, ... ane on ilka door-cheek, ib. Antiquary (1816) xvi Cai. Ayr. BRIERLEY Daisy Nook (1859) 44; Laa.¹, e Lan.¹, Chs.¹, s.Chs.¹, n.Lin¹, Nhp.¹, Shr.¹ (b) Sc It was at the Advocate's door-cheek that ye met her first, Stevenson Catrona (1892) vii. Rnf. Ilk door-cheek and close was packit Wi' draigletail and dreepin' jacket, Young Pictures (1865) 127. Edb. Sitting at our door-cheek, Moir Young Pictures (1865) 127. Edb. Sitting at our door-cheek, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) 1. Dmf. She laid down her powks at another door-cheek, Cromek Nithsdale Sng. (1810) 51. Gall. I grippet by the collars Andrew Rab an' Rough Roger . at Jamie Guthrie's door-cheek at the Abbey-burn, Nicholson Hist. Tales (1843) 105 (3) Abd. (Jam.) (4) n Lin. Sutton Wds. (1881). sw.Lin. They even took down the door-derns, and burnt them I.W.<sup>2</sup> (5) Edb. My greatest fear Is, that door-deaf, Pride canna hear, Macneill Bygane Times (1811) 57. (6) Wil 1 (7) n.Yks. 12, m.Yks. 1 (8) Bnff 1 Gall. (A.W) (9) w Yks. Folk standing in the door-hole, Snowden Web of Weaver (1806) 40: He wor standin' i' t'doorhol o' t'tomost Gall. (A. W.) (9) W YES. FOIR STANDING IN the door-noise, Snowden Web of Weaver (1896) 40; He wor standin' i' t'doorhoil o' t'topmosh hahse, Yèsman. Xmas No (1878) 9, w.Yks.<sup>3</sup> Lan. Owd Mally stoode i' th' dur-hole, watchin 'em, Waugh Besom Ben (1865) iv; Lan.<sup>1</sup>, Chs.<sup>1</sup> (10) n.Lin.<sup>1</sup>, I fetch'd my head . . . such an a clink up o' th' door-jaw it aached for a munth efter. Shr <sup>1</sup> (11) clink up o' th' door-jaw it aached for a munth efter. Shr 1 (11) e.Suf. (F.H) (12) Rnf Door-nal deafness fled before him, Picken Poems (1813) II. 118 (13) Abd I saw the limmers,... doors neighbours o' my ain, Ruddiman Sc Parish (1828) 94, ed. 1889. Rnf. A newly married pair having become 'door-neighbours' to William Gilmour, Gilmour Pen Flk (1873) 32. Edb. Captain Inglis, just our ain dooi-neighbour, Crawford Poems (1798) 101; My doorneighbour, Thomas Burlings, popped in, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xviii. (14) n.Yks 12, ne.Yks.1, m.Yks.1, w.Yks 1, s Chs 1, Not 2, n Lin.1, Nhp.1 (15) n Lin. He trapp'd his finger wi'th' doorslot (M P.), n Lin 1 (16) Nrf. E. Alden ... was summoned .. for wilfully damaging a gas-burner and door-snack, Nrf Dy Standard (Apr. 6, 1895) 3, col. 3. (17) n.Yks.2 'At thy pairil thoo ivver wilfully damaging a gas-burner and door-snack, Nif Dy Standard (Apr. 6, 1895) 3, col. 3. (17) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> 'At thy pairil thoo ivver lifts mah deear-sneck ageean, at your peril you enter my dwelling any more. w Yks (EG) Lan Th' owd ieausty dur-sneck, Clegg Sketches (1895) 459. (18) e Dur.<sup>1</sup> (19) e.An.<sup>1</sup> Cmb. ¹ Come in wi' yr'—allus a-leaning agin the door-stall. Nrf.<sup>1</sup> (20) Bnff.¹ (21, a) Cum. Stannin like a duir steed, Borrowdale Lett. in Lonsdale Mag. (Feb. 1867) 311. ne Yks.<sup>1</sup> e.Yks. Slap-bang went ball, An in flew awd deear an deear-steead an' all, Nicholson Flk-Sp (1880) 42. w Yks. Ah teed hum agean t'door-steed an went unside (1889) 42. w Yks Ah teed him agean t'door-steid an went inside (1889) 42. w Yks Ah teed him agean t'door-steid an went inside, Tom Treddlehoyle Barnsla Ann. (1892) 38. (b) N Cy. 1 Nhb 1 Set the skeel i' the door-steed. Dur., e.Dur. 1 Wm. A cuddant find oor aan dewersteead intet hoose, Spec Dial. (1885) pt iii 3. n.Yks. 12 e Yks 1 There they war, three o' fower on em stannin gossapin i' deear-steed m Yks 1 w.Yks. Pops his noaze end inta wun's door-steid, Tom Treddlehoyle Barnsla Ann. (1870) 3; w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>; w Yks <sup>2</sup> Anuther fell dahn it dooar-stead; w.Yks.<sup>34</sup>, Chs.<sup>1</sup> s Not. She stood i' the door-stead an' wouldn't let me goo Chs¹ s Not. She stood i' the door-stead an' wouldn't let me goo in (J.P.K). n Lin. Peater cums bang thrif door-stead, Peacock Tales and Rhymes (1886) 131, n Lin¹ sw.Lin.¹ The doorstead is so low, one is fit to knock one's head. s.Lin. You'l nivver closs your faether's doorstead agen (T.H R.). (22, a) Sc. (Jam), Chs.¹, n.Lin.¹ (b) Sik. Standing at the landing place, or door-step as they call it there, Hogg Tales (1820) I 243 (Jam.). (23, a) n.Yks.¹, ne.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Lig it dun o' t'door-stun (W.M.E.F.); w Yks.³ n.Lin.¹ Often the whole, or a part of an old mill-stone. It was the custom to leave hollow spaces under doors those whole were filled. custom to leave hollow spaces under door-stones which were filled with broken bits of iron for the sake of keeping off witches. (b) Sc. Ganging ower the door-stane, Scorr Antiquary (1816) xvi.

Fif. He paus'd a wee on the dure-stane, Tennant Papistry (1827) 192. Lth. When ower the doorstane they set their snout Billantine Poems (1856) 23. N Cy 1 Nhb 1 She's niver crossed wor door-styen sin a twelmonth past. Cum 1 w.Yks He no a sooher passed hiz oan doorstan than his shins cum e contackt wi t'sharp edge a t'kitchen fender, Tom Treddlehoyle Bainsla Ann. (1893) 26 Lan. He wur stondin' on th' durstone, an' would no goo inside. Chs 1 (24) Dur 1 n Yks 12 w.Yks. (J.T.); To fling or turn one on to t'doarst'ns' is to throw or turn him out of doors, Banks Wkfld.

on to t doarst'ns' is to throw or turn him out of doors, Banks Whild.
Wds. (1865), w.Yks. He'd naa sooner come to t'doorstans, 11.
305. e Lan 1 (25) w.Yks Rearin' herseln agean t'deur stoop, sho ranneled on. Yks Wkly Post (Oct. 24, 1896). (26) Sik.
Robin heaved his staff the doorward, Hoge Poems (ed 1865) 94.

2. Phr. (I) to get to the door, (2) to get across the doors, to be able to get out of doors after illness, &c; (3) to give them the door, to turn out of doors; (4) to go by the door, to withdraw custom, go past the door; (5) to keep the door open, to pay the expenses of a house, &c., (6) to put out of the door, see give them the door; (7) to put to the door, (a) to ruin; (b) to reject, refuse; (8) to swing the door, see keep the door open; (9) to take the door on one's back or with one, to pack off, be gone; (10) down the doors, down the street; (11) in a doors, in the house; (12) out of doors, (a) see below; (b) out of fashion; (13) to the door, to the uttermost, completely; (14) up to the door, well to the uttermost, completely; (14) up to the door, well done, 'up to dick'; (15) the man of one's next door, a nextdoor neighbour; (16) a foot over every door-step, free access

to every one's house.

(1) n Yks. (2) e.Dur. I haven't been across the doors. (3) Sc. Janet would gie them the door, CROCKETT Cleg Kelly (1896) 176 (4) Abd. Those who were his friends before, He hopes they'll no (4) Abd. Those who were his friends before, He hopes they'll no gae by his door, Shirrefs Poems (1790) 251. (5) w.Yks. (6) Lan. Like a child, fleyed o' bein' put out o' th' dur, Waugh Clim. Corner (1874) 23, ed 1879. (7, a) Sc Early rising is the first thing that puts a man to the door, Prov. (Jam) (b) Ir. The boys wor about her agin, ... An' Shamus along widthe rest, but she put thin all to the door, Tennyson To-morrow (1885) (8) w.Yks. (9) Cai. Rnf. Your gods an' your graces maun pack, Sae, friend be advis'd, tak' the door on your back, Picken Poems (1813) II 136 Ayr. Come out, and tak' the door on your back, Galt Gilhaise (1823) xx. Wgt There's nae fear o' yer bawbees: tak' the door wi' ya, an' be aff, Fraser IVigtown (1877) 313 (10) Frf. Grim auld carlins doon the doors Sud scauld, Watt Poet Sketches (1880) 63. (11) Oxf. My Missis yent in-a-doors jest now (s v Ina doors). (12, a) Sur. There's not a better field lies out-o'-doors than that 'ere one There'll never be standing still again on this here farm as long as There'll never be standing still again on this here farm as long as ever it hes out-o' doors, Chron Clay Farm, 90. (b) Sur. Farming's gone out o' doors now-a-days. I don't know many of these plants about here, they be out o' doors now. (13) s.Sc. He'll roup us to the door, Wilson Tales (1836) II. 316 Lnk. He was determined to roup them to the door, although it shouldna put a penny in his pouch, Roy Generalship (ed. 1895) 16 (14) e.An. 1 (15) Wm. Soa far fra loving the man of his next dure, Hutton Bran New Wark (1785) l. 421. (16) Sc. I'm here.. to ask if you, that's got your foot over every door-step, can hear tell of another lass to take her place, Keith Bonne Lady (1897) 66.

3. pl. Coal-mining term; see below.

Nhb. Nhb, Dur. Used underground, where, unless a passage

were occasionally required, stoppings would be necessary. are usually placed in pairs, one being at a few yards distance from the other, so that when one is open, the other may be closed. Several different descriptions of doors are employed, of which are the following —Frame doors, man-doors, fly-doors or swing-doors, ... sheth-doors, &c.. Greenwell Coal Tr. Gl (1849).

4. The fold-yard before the door. Cum. DOOR, see Dour.

DOUR, see Dour.

DOORAGH, sb. Irel. Also written doorogh, douragh Ant. [dū rəx.] Something added to the weight or measure of an article sold, for good luck; a little extra.

Ant Ballymena Obs (1892) s Don. SIMONS Gl. (1890). s.Ir.

Used in a somewhat different sense. When you pay great attention to a person, pet him, feed him with goodies, take care of him in every way, this is called 'dhooracth,' ib. [Grose (1790) MS. add (C)]

add (C)]
[Ir. dùrachd, good-will, a luck-penny; cp. dubhrachd, care, attention (O'REILLY); Gael. dùrachd, good-will, luck-

penny (M. & D.).]

DOORER, sb. Lon. See below.

Lon. I'm what's called a 'dooler,' and I go what our people call

'a-doorin'.' A doorer is a man who stands outside an auction sale, and shouts 'Sale now going on; step inside,' and that kind of thing,

Answers (Dec. 12, 1891) 49, col. 2.

DOORIE, sb. Sc. A game of marbles.

ne Abd. Besides the ordinary game of marbles called 'bools' there
are several varieties, 'Langie-spangie,' played straight out along
a road 'Doorie' played against a wooden door, &c., &c. (W.M.) DOOR LAND, sb. Obs. Sc. A plot of ground near

Sc. Forsyth Beauties of Sc. IV. 254. Per. Known 50 years ago, but now out of use (G.W.)

DOORN, see Durn.

DOORNEY, sb. Ant. (W.H.P) The wood-sage, Pru-

nella vulgarıs.

DOORY, adj.
doury n.Yks<sup>2</sup> Yks. Also in forms derry GROSE; doury n.Yks<sup>2</sup> [dū ri.] Very small, diminutive, puny. Cf. deary, adj 2.

Yks. A little doory thing, Grose (1790). n.Yks.<sup>12</sup> e.Yks.

Marshall Rur Econ (1788)
[The same word as ME. dwery, a dwarf. Now as a crepil lowe coorbed doun, Now a duery and now a champioun, *Bochas* (c. 1440) vi. i. viii. (N.E.D.) ME. dwery, dwerzhe, an inflected form fr. OE. dweoth, a dwarf.]

DOOSE, see Douce, adj., Douse, v.12 DOOSEY, sb. Sc. Nhb. Written dowsey N.Cy.1 [du si.] A punishment among boys or young men; see below. Also in *comp*. Doosey-cap.

Fif. A young man was noticed approaching a field where several women were working One of them said, 'We'll gie him doosy.' Accordingly they threw him on his back and each of four seized Accordingly they threw him on his back and each of four seized a limb and gave him several (duschts) heavy falls playfully (G W.). N Cy.¹ (s v. Dowse). Nhb.¹ The punishment inflicted in a boys' game, where the victim is compelled to run the gauntlet through two ranks, each boy in which stands ready, cap in hand, to give a 'bat' with it as the object of the game runs past.

DOOSHT, v. and sb. Sc. Also written dousht Abd. [dūft.] 1. v. To strike with a soft, heavy blow; to

throw in a violent, careless manner.

Bnff. She dooshtit's back weel till him. The bit bodie took the bung, and dooshtit the beuck fae the tae side o' the room t' the Abd. It dooshtet aff the table to the grun'. I'll doosht yer

tither. Abd. It doosntet all the table to the grun. I'll doosn't yer riggin' to ye, my man (G W).

2. sb. A soft, heavy blow; a heavy fall or throw down.

Bnff¹ She ga' 'im a doosht o' the back. The wife ga' the loon a gleat doosht in o' the middle o' the fleer. Abd. The doosht of the two persons falling, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) in; It fell with a doosht Ge that carpet a doosht on the wall (G W.); There was like to be doushts at the tail on the toolye, when twa me' at hed ony grum'le at other [in a football scrimmage], Ellis Pronunc (1889) V. 772.

DOOSIL, v. and sb. Rxb. (JAM.) 1. v. To beat, thump.

2. sb. A stroke, thump.

DOOT, see Dote, v. Doubt.

DOOTLE, sb. Obs n Cy. A notch made in the pan or 'raisin' on the top of a wall, in which the 'bawk' or beam is let in and fastened. (K.), N.Cy.

DOOVEL, see Devil.

DOOZIL, sb. n.Sc. (Jam) [Not known to our corre-condents.] 1. An uncomely woman. 2. A lusty child.

DOOZY, adj. Sc. Uncomely, unpleasant, disagreeable. Ayr. He was a breathing lump of mortality, groosy, and cozy, and doozy, his faculties being shut up and locked in by a dumb

palsy, Galt Provost (1822) viii.

DOP, sb. and v. e.An. [dop.] 1. sb. A short, quick curtsy. e.An., Nrf. 2. v. To curtsy. Suf. [1. The Venetian dop, this, Jonson Cynthia's Rev. (1616) v. ii, ed. Cunningham, I. 190.]

DOP, see Dap, v., Dob, v.¹
DOP-A-LOW, adj. e.An. Sapplied to females. e.An.¹, Nrf.¹
adj. short in stature. e.An.¹ Short in stature, esp. Hence Dopper lowly,

DOP-CHICKEN, see Dobchick.

DOPE, sb. Cum. Also in form dopy Cum. [dop, dopi.] A simpleton.

Cum. She was... 'a dozened lile dope,' Linton Lizzie Loiton (1867) xxv; Gl. (1851); Cum. 1

DOPE, see Dowp.

DOPLER, sb e An. Also in form dopper. A thick woollen jersey for outside wear.
e.An. 1 Nrf. Still in constant use (M.C H B).

DOPPET, v. Glo. [do pit.] To play a musical instrument jerkily.

DOPPLE-GANGER, sb. Obs. n Cy. The apparition of a living person, a 'double,' a wraith. Cf. double-ganger, sv. Double, 1 (16).

n.Cy. Hell-hounds, dopple-gangers, boggleboe, Denham Tracts

(ed. 1895) II. 79

[Cp. G. doppel-ganger, 'jemand von dem man wahnt er konne sich zu gleicher zeit an zwei verschiedenen orten zeigen' (GRIMM)]

DOPT, v. w.Yks (J.W.) n.Lin.1 [dopt.] To adopt. DOPY, see Dope.

DOR, v. and sb. Nhb. Also s Cy. Som. [dor, doe(r).]

1. v. To confound, stupefy, frighten.
s.Cy. Grose (1790) MS add. (P.) Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873)

2. sb. In phr. to be in a dor, to be in a state of trepidation.
Nhb Aw was in a parfit dor at the time. Som. I was in a dor, Halliwell Zummer zet Pieces (1843) 4

[1. To dorr, confundere, obstupefacere, Skinner (1671).]

DOR, see Dare, v1

DORBEL, sb. Obs.? Sc. Lin. Nrf. Anything of an unseemly appearance. Ayr. (JAM)

Hence Dorbel(1)ish, adj. extremely awkward, clumsy.

Lin 1 They got farish on, and then turned up doibelish. Nrt 1

[The same word as Dorbel, Lat. Dorbellus, i e. Nicholas de Orbellis (died 1455), a supporter of Duns Scotus; hence, a pedant, a dull-witted person, a dunce. Then asse... and foole and dolt and thot, and Dunse and Darbell and dolt and lint, and Dunse and

Dorbell and dodipoul . . . and all the rusty-dusty jestes in a country, Harvey Pierce (1592) 158 (N.E.D.).] 1. A stonemason, a hewer DORBIE, sb. Sc. [do'rbi.]

or builder.

Per. Several years ago I heard one stonemason say to another, 'Ye'll draw the hugger for this?' [tip me]. 'What' was the reply, 'Draw the hugger to a dorbie like you' (GW.) Lik. I'll get ye the len' o' a trowan Frae the dorbie that bides up the stair, Pennan Echoes (1878) 26; The stane was laid wi muckle care, . . The speeches a' were duly made, Syne aff the dorbies gleefu' gaed . . . Doon to the 'Curlers' weel-kent inn, Coghill Poems (1890) 82. Hence phr. the dorbies' knock, a peculiar rap given

by freemasons as a signal amongst themselves. (FARMER.)

2. Comp. Dorbie-brother, a fellow stonemason.

Lnk. To guard them a' suld be your law, My dorbie-biithei, Coghill Poems (1890) 100.

3. The red-backed sandpiper, the dunlin, Tringa alpina.

Biff. Swainson Birds (1885) 193. [Johns Birds (1862)]

DORBIE, adj. Sc. [dorbi.] Sickly, of a weak con-

DORBIE, adj. Sc. [do'rbi.] Sickly, of a weak constitution; soft, lazy, sleepy.

Bnff.¹ Abd. Ye're unco dorbie, stir up an' ca' awa' (G.W).

DORCAS, sb.¹ Cor. [do'kas] The name of a spirit supposed to frequent Polbreen Mine.

Cor. A woman called Dorcas . . . flung heiself into one of the deep shafts of Polbreen Mine. . . . Her presence . . . remained in the mine She appears ordinarily to take a malicious delight in tormenting the industrious miner, calling him by name, and alluring him from his tasks. . . . When a 'tributer' had made a poor month, he was asked if he had 'been chasing Dorcas' Dorcas was usually only a voice, Hunt Pop. Rom. w.Eng. (1865) 354. ed 1896

DORCAS, sb.² and v. Lin. 1. sb. A smart, overdressed person.

dressed person.
Lin. Often combined with Moggy (W.W.S.).

2. v. To dress smartly or vulgarly.

Lin. (W.W.S) n.Lin. She was dorcassed oot last Brigg Stattus just for all th' warld like a Hull street-walker sw.Lin. No doubt derived, ironically, from the so called Dorcas Societies for making

derived, from the so called Dorcas Societies for making clothes for the poor DORCHESTER BUTT, phr. Dor. In phr. As big as a Dorchester butt, very fat. Gl. (1851).

DORDER-MEAT, sb. Obs. Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] A bannock or cake given to faim-servants after loosing the plough, between dinner and supper.

Ags The ha' stood just i' the mids o' the floor an the sin came in at the wast winnock fan the lads got their doider-meat, Henry Blyd's Contract, 5 (Jam).

[With dorder we may perhaps compare NFris. daagerd

(daaerd, dogwerd), the morning meal (Ourzen); Sw. dial. dagvard, breakfast (Rietz); Norw, dial dagverd (AASIN), Dan. davre; ON. dagverdr (døgurðr), a daymeal, the chiefmeal of the old Scandinavians (C.V.); dag, day + verðr,

DORDSHAM, int. S. & Ork.1 An oath.

DORDUM, see Dirdum.
DORE, v. Sh. & Or.I. To deafen with noise; to worry, tease.
Or.I. Common Dinna doic me (JG.) S. & Ork. 1

Hence Doring, sb. confusion, noise. Or.I. (S.A.S.) DORE-APPLE, sb. e.An. Sus. A particular species

of apple.

e.An. A firm winter apple of a bright yellow colour. Nrf. 1 Sus. I think it is applied not to a real apple, but to one of the galls of insect-made excrescences. Common enough (E.E.S.). w.Sus.

DOREN, sb. Or.I. [do'rən.] A term used in imprecations

Or I Doren upon you (JAM): Quite common as a mild malison.

'Dorin' on thee' (JG) S&Ork! Doren, or 'deal tak you.'

DORENEED, sb. Bnft.! The youngest, usually ap-

plied to pigs.

DORFER, sb. n.Cy [Not known to our correspondents.] An impudent fellow. (Hall.)

DORG, see Darg, sb.

DOR-HAWK, sb. Suf. Cor. [do rok.] The nightjar,

Caprunulgus europaeus.
e.Suf. e.An. Dy. Tunes (1892) e Suf, Cor. From its fondness for moths and beetles, Swainson Buds (1885) 97 Cor. Rodd Buds

DORICK, sb. Ken. [dorik.] A trick, practical joke,

Ken. Up to his dorricks again. Had a dorrick with him (DW,L.);

(G.B); Ken. 1 Now then, none o' your doricks.

DORISHMENT, sb. Obs. n.Cy. Yks. Hardship.

n Cy. Grose (1790). w.Yks. Hurton Tour to Caves (1781).

DORL, see Dawl, v.3

DORLACH, sb. Obs. Sc. Also in forms darloch, dourlach. A bundle, truss, package; a portmantcau, where a sheef of orrows a cutter.

valise; a sheaf of arrows, a quiver.

Sc. These supple fellows [the Highlanders] with their plaids, targes and dorlachs, BAILLIE Lett (1775) I. 175 (JAM.); There's Vich Ian Vohr has packed his dorlach, Scoti Wave ley (1814) xlii, There they are wi'gun and pistol, dirk and doutlach, ib Rob Roy (1817) xxvi, Grose (1790) MS add C Ayr. Dailochs there were for distant fray, For battlement or turret gray, Boswli L Poet. IVks. (1811) 82, ed. 1871.

[In the hielandis, haberschonis, steil bonnettis, hektonis, swerdis bows and dorlochis or culturingis, Acts Jas. VI (1574) (Jam.). Gael. dorlach, a sheaf of arrows, a quiver (M. & D.).]

DORLE, sb. Sc. Also in form daile. [doil, darl.]

A portion, piece of anything of varying size, gen. applied to eatables.

Bnff.¹ A large piece of anything. A dorle o' cheese. Rnf Yet Fortune has gien him a darle O' haimart rhime, Picken Poems (1813) II. 39. Ayr. A small piece, properly applied to bread (Jam). Hence Dorlack, sb. a large piece of anything solid. Bnfl.¹ DOR-LINE, sb. Nhb.¹ [dorlain.] The line used for eatching macketel

catching mackerel.

[Norw. dial. dorg, a fine fishing line which the fisherman draws after him while rowing (AASEN); ON. dorg (in comp. dor), an angler's tackle, rod and line, &c., for trout or small fish.]

trout or small fish.]

DORLING, see Darling.

DORM, v. and sb. n.Cy. Yks. Der. [dorm, dom.]

I. v. To doze, sleep lightly.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) MS. add. (P) w.Yks. (W.F.S); Hamilton Nugae Lvi. (1841) 333; w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Old folks mostly downs their time away; w.Yks.<sup>3</sup> Der. Obs.

Hence (1) Dormed, ppl. adj. absent-minded, dazed; (2) Dormy, adj., in phr. dormy sweat, a night-sweat.

(1) w.Yks. Hez tu seen my pipe, Jim 2-Thah dormed fooil, tha hez it i'thi maath Tha must a bin dormed to go an do that (MG).
(2) Wor. A be all of a dormy sweat, Outis Vig. Mon. s. Wor. Porson Quaint Wds. (1875) 19.

2. sb. A doze, light sleep.
w.Yks. Last neet he fell into a dorm, and then he wakken'd

and said his prayers, and Au thowt it were varry gooid.

[1. Norw. dial. and ON. dorma, to doze. 2. Not a calm soft sleep like that which our God giveth his beloved ones; but as the slumbering dorms of a sick man; short and interrupted, Sanderson Serm. (ed. 1681) II. 79 (N.E.D.). Norw. dial. dorm, a doze, a snatch of sleep (AASEN).

DORMANT, adj. and sb. Nhb. Yks. Hrf. Cor. Written durmant n.Lin. Also in forms dorman e.Yks.; dormon n.Yks <sup>3</sup> [do rmənt, do rmən, dō mənt, dō mənt.]

1. adj. Confined to bed. Hrf.<sup>2</sup>

2. Inactive.

n.Lin. It's my opinion that Miss — was niver cutten oot fer to be durmant, she must be a doin' An old man after he became blind remarked sadly of his old bass-fiddle, 'She's durmant noo.'

3. Sad, gloomy, melancholy.
Cor.<sup>2</sup> A dormant house Feeling Feeling dormant.

4. sb. A main cross-beam or joist of a house, on which the boards are laid.

N Cy., Nhb., n.Yks. e.Yks. Marshall Rur Econ. (1796)

[1. Fr. dormant, sleeping (Cotgr.). 4. A dorman (great beam), hgnum, Coles (1679); As for the laying of the seyd dormants they shall be leyd this next weke, Paston

Letters (1453) I. 250.]

DORMEDORY, see Dromedary.

DORMER, sb. e.An. [dome(r).] A large beam.

Cf. dormant, 4.
e.An.<sup>1</sup>, Nrf.<sup>1</sup> Suf. In a parlour belonging to a farm-house ... there was a remarkably large dormer of chesnut, Clubbe Wheat-

DORMIT, sb. Hrf. [domit.] A small attic window projecting from the roof, a dormer window.

Hrf Bound Provinc (1876), Hrf. 1

DORMON, see Dormant.

bormous, see Dormant.

DORMOUSE, sb. Glo. [domeus.] The bat, so called because it sleeps in winter.

Glo. N & Q (1868) 4th S. ii. 413; Glo. 1

DORMY, adj. Sc. (Jam. Suppl.) A golfing term; applied to a player when he is as many holes ahead of his opponent as there are holes still to play.

DORN, sb. N.I.1 [dorn.] A narrow neck of water (not fordable) between two islands and the mainland.

DORN, see Dawn, sb. and adj., Durn, sb. DORNEL, sb. s.Sc. (Jam.) The fundament of a horse, a horse-dealing term.

DORNET, see Dare, v.1

DORNICLE, sb. Sc. The fish, Viviparous Blenny, Zoarcus viviparus. s Sc. (JAM.)

DORNOCH LAW, phr. n.Sc. (JAM.) Summary justice, execution before trial.

DORNOCK, sb. Obs. Sc. Also written dornick (Jam.). A kind of cloth. See Darnick.
Sc. It is properly linen cloth, having certain figures raised in

the weaving diaper (Jam). Per. Three dornick build cloathes, Beveridge Culross (1885) II. 168. s.Sc. I'll send yer wife a piece o' dornock for that, as weel as a screed o' huckaback and harn,

o' dornock for that, as weel as a screed o' huckaback and harn, Wilson Tales (1836) III. 114.

DOROTY, sb. Sc. (Jam.) [dorreti.] A doll, puppet; a female of a very small size.

[The same as the name Dorothy.]

DOR(R, sb. Hrt. e.An. Hmp. Also written dar Hrt.; daw Suf. dorre Ess. [dof(r).]

1. The humble-bee; the drone-bee.

Ess. (K) Hmp. Grose (1700) MS. add (P.)

Ess. (K.) Hmp. Grose (1790) MS. add (P.)

2. The cockchafer, Melolontha solstitialis.
e.An. The larva of which does so much mischief to our meadows and pastures, and the perfect insect is so great an annoyance in summer evenings. Nrf.<sup>1</sup>, Suf. (G E D.) Hmp. Grose (1790) MS. add. (C) e.Hmp. To hear the drowsy dor come brushing by, White Selborne (1788) 58, ed. 1853. 3. A beetle; the common blackbeetle.

Hrt. Worms, grubs, dars, and slugs, ELLIS Mod. Husb (1750) I. i. Suf.<sup>1</sup>, Ess. (K.) s.Cy. Ray (1691)

[1. Abeillaud, a dorre or drone-bee, Cotgr.; Drane or dorre . . . a humble bee, Huloet (1572). OE. dora, 'feldbēo,' Cleop. Gl (c. 1050) in Wright's Voc. (1884) 351.]

DORR, see Dar(r, sb.
DORRA, sb. Rnf. (Jam.) A net fixed to a hoop of wood or iron, used for catching crabs. See Dor-line.

The garbage of fish, &c, is thrown into the bottom of it for

attracting them.

DORREL, sb. War. Also written dorril. [do ril.]

A pollard.
War. A dorrel makes nice firing (J B.); (HALL.)
DORROW, v. S. & Ork. To fish with a floating hand-line.

[Norw. dial. dorga, to fish with a 'dorg' (AASEN); ON. orga. See Dor-line.]
DORRY, adj. Suf. [dori] Small, tiny.

Suf A poor little dorry mite o' booey [boy] (C.G.B.); e An. Dy

DORSEL, sb. Sus. Som. Cor. Also written dorsal Cor.; dossel Som. [dosl, dosl.] A pannier, basket, &c.,

Cor.; dossel Som. [do sl.] A pannier, basket, &c., borne on the back of a beast of burden. Cf. dosser, sb.\(^1\) Sus.\(^1\) Som. The manure is carried [at Porlock] in wooden pots called dossels, Collinson Som (1791) II 34. Cor. For drays, dorsals, and crooks were the common modes of conveyance, Quiller. Couch Hist Polperro (1871) 30.

[Dorsel, a pannier; a basket or bag, one of which hangs on other sides a basket of burden; it is often speken.

on either side a beast of burden; it is often spoken

dossel, Johnson (1755)]

DORSER, see Dosser, sb.<sup>1</sup>
DORSEY, adj. Not.<sup>1</sup> [do·si.] Idle, lazy.

A dorsey wench.

DORSIFIED, ppl. adj. Suf. Stupefied, stunned. Suf. Still in use (C.G.B.); e.An. Dy. Times (1892).

DORSLE, see Dawzle.

DORT, sb., adj. and v. Sc. n.Cy. Cum. [dort.]

1. sb. Ill-humour, a pet; gen. in pl. 'the sulks'; esp. in phr. to take the dorts, to turn sulky; freq. used after the

Christian names of women.
Sc. There are the keys then, Mysie doits, Scott Monastery (1820) Sc. There are the keys then, Mysie doits, Scott Monastery (1820) xxviii; Meg Dorts, as she was termed on account of her refractory humours, ib St. Ronan (1824). Sh.I. In the dorts, Ellis Pronunc. (1889) V 697. S. & Ork 1, Cai 1 Bnff I said, my Meg, an' fu' are ye' She thank't me, an' nae dorts took she, Taylor Poems (1787) 58. Abd. Scotland else has ta'en the dort, I'm very sear, Shirrefs Poems (1790) 215. s.Sc. She daurna say a word unless she maybe tak' the dorts an' misca' him, Wilson Tales (1839) V. 58. Ayr. I said, 'E'en's ye like, Meg Dorts,' and with a flourish on my heel I left her to tune her pipes alane, Galt Lands (1826) vii. Lik. My fother says I'm in a pet my mither there at me. And bans me I left her to tune her pipes alane, GALT Lands (1826) vii. Lnk. My father says I'm in a pet, my mither jeers at me, And bans me for a dautit wean, in dorts for aye to be, MOTHERWELL Poems (1827). Edb. Gif that ane soud tak the dorts They'll get their wale o' twenty, Learmont Poems (1791) 310. Kcb. Let your soul, like a tarrowing and mislearned child, take the dorts, RUTHERFORD Lett. (1660) No 18 n.Cy. Border Gl. (Coll. L.L.B.)

2. adj. Sulky, pettish.
Sc. Fleming Scriptures (1726) Rnf. Awake, and dinna be sae dort, What tho' ye get nae siller for't, Webster Rhymes (1835) 71.

3. v. To sulk. be offended.

3. v. To sulk, be offended.
Sc. Grose (1790) MS. add (C.) Cai. Abd. They maun be toyed wi' and sported, Or else ye're sure to find them dorted, Shirrefs Poems (1790) 333 Fif. Like harmless lambs about their dams, They dinna dort nor weary, Douglas Poems (1806) 33. e Fif. Willy, my man, it's useless to dort and thraw wi' us for oot ye maun come. an' be stickit Latto Tam Bodhm (1864) iv come, an' be stickit, LATTO Tam Bodkin (1864) iv.

Hence (1) Dorted, ppl. adj. stupefied; (2) Dorting, sb.

sulkiness, ill-humour.
(1) Cum. Linton Lake Cy (1864) 301; Gl. (1851) (2) Fif. Dancin' on the flow'ry mead, They hae nae spleen nor dortin', Douglas Poems (1806) 87.

4. With at or with: to over-nurse.

Bnff. 1 She dorts awa at that geet o' hirs, an's eye geein' 't physic.

DORTOR, see Dirt, Dortor.

DORTOR, sb. Obs. w.Sc. Also in forms dornton, dorntor, dort(s, dorton. A slight repast, refreshment; food taken between meals. See Dorder-meat.

w.Sc. A herd in the parish of Beith complained that other heids

w.Sc. A herd in the parish of Beth complained that other neries got a doitor like a dortor, but he got a dochtless dortor [a miserably small one], Carrick Land of Logan, Gl; (Jam. Suppl)

DORTOUR, sb. Obs. Sc. Also written dortor (Jam. Suppl.).

1. A sleeping-room, bedchamber, dormitory Sc. Move towards the dortour, Scorr Abbot (1820) av Fif. Methinks it's richt, my learnit billie, . . . To think o' dortours and o' beds, Whairon to lest our legs and heads, Tennant Papistry (1807) 124 (1827) 124.

2. A posset or sleeping-draught taken at bedtime. Sc (Jam. Suppl.)

[1. His deeth saugh I . . . at hoom in our doitour, Chaucer C. T. D. 1855. OFr. doitour, a sleeping-room (LA CURNE).]

DORT(S, see Dortor.

DORTY, adj. Sc. n.Cy. [dorti.] 1. Spoilt, pettish, saucy, contemptuous, proud, haughty, conceited. See Dort, sb.

Sc. She was sae doity and nice, Jamieson Pop Ballads (1806)
I. 297; Let dorty dames say Na, As long as e'er they please, Herd Coll. Sngs. (1776) I. 273. Cai. Abd. As dram and dorty as young miss wad be, Ross Helenore (1768) 89, ed. 1812 Kcd. My Muse will nae assist me langer, The dorty jade sometimes does anger, Burness Thruminy Cap. (21706) 1. 420 Ftf. 'A doity deeyl,' she said with Thrummy Cap (c 1796) 1. 430 Fif. 'A doity deevil,' she said, with a toss of her head. 'Banged his window when he saw me looking at him,' Meldrum Margredel (1894) 201. Rnf. It e'en might melt the dortiest she, That ever sklinted scornfu'e'e, Tannahill Poems (1807) 268, ed. 1817. Ayr. Then, though a Minister grow dorty, An' kick your place, Ye'll snap your fingers, poor an' hearty, Before his face, Burns Author's Cry (1786) st 23; Poor leddies, he needna be nice, and neither o' them has any cause to be dorty, Galt Lands De nice, and neither o' them has any cause to be dorty, Galt Lands (1826) 1x Lnk Ye hide Your well-seen love and dorty Jenny's pride, Ramsay Gaile Shep. (1725) 22, ed. 1783 Lth. The City Guard sae proud an' dorty, Brave remnant o' the twa and-forty, Ballantine Poems (1856) 9. Edb. The dorty Embrugh crew, Declare they've got o' claes too few, Har'st Rig (1801) 34. Gall. Choosing here and there like a dorty child, Crockett Moss-Hags (1895) 1. Kcb. Scepter'd hands may a' their power display, And dorty minds may luxury admire, Davidson Seasons (1789) 9. n.Cy. Border Gl. (Coll. L.L.B); N.Cy.

Hence Dorty pouch she a series porcers

Hence Dorty-pouch, sb. a saucy person.
e.Fif. To gie the cauld shoother to the twa dorty-pouches we had passed wi' sae little ceremony i' the Loan, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) xiv

2. Of plants: so delicate as not to grow but in certain soils or exposures.

Sc. Flowers are dorty things, and where one least expects it they flourish, Keith Bonnie Lady (1897) II. n Sc. A very dorty flower (IAM)

[1. And am right dortie to come our the dur, Mont-

GOMERIE Sonnets (c. 1600) lxv, ed. Cranstoun, 121.]

DORUM, sb. Not. A fancier, dealer.

Not.<sup>3</sup> s.Not. Yer might try Jack; 'e's a bit of a doium in fowls an' pigeons (J.P.K.).

DORYMOUSE, sb. Hmp. Cor. [dorimeus.] The

dormouse.

Hmp. (J.R.W.); Hmp. 1 Cor. Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895)

Gl.; Cor. 12

GI.; Cor. 12

DORZE, DORZLE, see Durze, Dozzle, v.²

DOSE, v. and sb. Sc. Yks. Dev. Also in form doss

Dev. [dos, does, Dev. dos.] 1. v To drug, stupefy.

Fif. Tak' a horn O' my rare highland whisky, 'Tis no the damag'd heady gear That donnar, dose, or daver, Douglas Poems (1806) 141.

2. To give a thorough beating.

e.Yks. Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Mar. 15, 1884) 8.

8. Sk. Leas Merc. Supp. (Mai. 15, 1004) 0.

1. Sk. A large quantity.

Per. 'I bought a dose o' yarn, when I was in Stirling'—meaning I bought a large quantity (G.W.). Dev.'Twas a beautiful rain; but we shall very zoon lack another such doss, Reports Provinc. (1881) 11.

DOSE, DOSEN, see Doze, v., Dozen, v.
DOSH, DOSHUN, see Doss, v., Dashin.
DOSIL, DOSITI, DOSITY, see Dozzle, v.¹, Docity.
DOSK, DOSKY, see Dusk, Dusky, Doxy.

DOSOME, see Dusk, Dusky, Doxy.

DOSOME, see Dow, v.¹

DOSS, sb.¹ e.An. Also in forms dossett, dossick

Nrf.; dossit e.Suf.; dossock Suf. [dos.] 1. A hassock, footstool for kneeling upon in church.

e.An.¹² Nrf. Yow can kneel at our chutch—our pareson ha'

put in a lot of new dosses (W.R.E); Cozens-HARDY Broad Nef (1893)84, There was a dossick to kneel on (WH), GROSE (1790; Nfl Suf. Pass me a doss (MER.), Sui-, e Suf. (F.H.), Ess. (HHM)

2. A tussock or knot of sour rushy grass in marsh land.

[1. Item paid for a dosse for the deske, o o. 6, Churchw Accts., St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich (1634), in Nrf. Antiq.

Misc. II. pt. 11. 341.]

DOSS, 5b.<sup>2</sup> Sc. [dos.] A tobacco-pouch.

Abd. A sneeshin' mull an' 'bacco doss, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 18; His stick aneath his oxter listet, As trac the doss the chew he twistet, Shirrefs Poems (1790) 238. Frf. Rob, kiss ye your to-bacco doss, O' compliments be sparin', Morison Poems (1790) 27.

[G. dose, a tobacco-box; MDu. dose, a box (Teuthonista).] DOSS, sb.8 Yks. [dos.] A large pincher-like

DOSS, sb.<sup>8</sup> Yks. [dos.] A large pincher-like arrangement for tightening poops before securing with rivets, in bale packing. w.Yks. (J.M.)

DOSS, v.¹ and sb.⁴ Sc. Yks. e.An. Ken. Also in form dosh e.An. [dos, doʃ.] 1. v. To butt with the horns, to toss the head. Cf. dossick, v.
e.An. N & Q (1875) 5th S. 11. 166, e.An.¹ No more car for music than Farmer Ball's bull, as dossed the fiddler over the bridge. Nrf. Grose (1790); (M C H B); Nrf.¹ e.Nrf. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1787). Suf. They ddn't use their fists but dossed one another [said of two men fighting] (C.G.B.), (E.G.P.); Suf.¹, e.Suf. (F H.)

2. With down: to throw oneself down, to sit down with violence. violence.

Sc. (JAM.) Abd. The pensy blades doss'd down on stones,

SKINNER Amusements (1809) 52. Ken. (K), Ken. 3. To frighten. m.Yks.

4. sb. A fright.

m. Yks. I It put me in such a doss.

[1. These doe dosse with their hornes like madde bulles, Golding Calvin on Deut. xx (1583) (N.E.D.). MDu. dossen, to smite, strike (Verdam).]

DOSS, v.2 and sb.5 Nhb. Golding. Alexander of the control of the contr

Also written dorse, dos Slang. [dos.] 1. v. To sleep, lie down.

Suf.(F.H) Ess. I dossed under a haystack last night (H.H M.) Lon. Where do you dos? Maynew Lond. Labour (1851) 1. 248 Slang. Grose Cl. Dict. (1823). [Aus. I've nussed him as well as I could, an' I haven't been to doss much these two nights, Kara Yerta Tragedy, x.]

2. To have meals, lodge temporarily at a place.
Glo. They come in to dinner; they was kind o' dossing together thur [in an empty house] (S.S.B.).
3. sb. A sleep.

So. A Steep.
Suf. (F.H.) Slang. To tell you the truth, we were having a 'doss' in the cabin, Standard (Sept. 29, 1887) 3. [Aus Icling Billy to have a 'doss,' while his namesake, the billy, is boiling, Vogan Blk Police (1890) xn.]

4. A bed, lodging.
Nhb 1 Lon. Ain't it a stunning dos? Mayhew Lond Labour (1851) I. 356 Hence **Dossor**, sb. a bed.

Nab. The bonny dossor that's ma feather bed, Chater Tyneside Alm. (1869) 32.

DOSS, v.<sup>8</sup>, sb.<sup>8</sup> and adj. Sc. Yks. [dos.] 1. v. With about: to go about one's business in a proper manner; to

do something exactly, neatly. Fif. (Jam.)

2. With up, off: to trim, adorn, decorate; to make neat.

Cai 1, Lnk. (Jam.) n. Yks. He dosses t'coffin off (I W.)

3. sb. An ornament of any description. Cai.1, Nai. Gl. Surv. (JAM.)

4. ady. Neat, spruce. Cld. (JAM.)

Hence (1) Dossie, (a) sb. a neat, well-dressed person, of small size; (b) adj. neat, well-dressed; (2) Dosslie, adv. neatly, simply; (3) Dossness, sb. neatness.

(1, a) Lnk., Rxb. (Jam) (b) Lnk. (ib.) Slang. We are do-sy and neat From head to our feet, Gilbert Brigands in Standard (Nov. 0, 1880) (2, 2) Lnk. Ryb. (Law)

And neat from nead to our leet, Gildert Briganas in Standard (Nov. 9, 1889) 3. (2, 3) Lnk., Rxb. (Jam.)

DOSS, see Dose, Dossy, v., Doz, v.

DOSSACH, v. and sb. Bnff. [do:səx.] 1. v. With with: to treat, nurse tenderly; to over-nurse.

His mither dossachs on wee that bladdit biat o' a bairn o' her's.

2. sb. Over-tender nursing.

DOSSEL, DOSSIL, see Dorsel, Dozzle, sb.
DOSSER, sb.\(^1\) Nrf. Suf. Sus. Dor. Cor. Also written dorsar Cor.\(^12\); dofser Nrf.\(^1\) Dor. In form dosses (\rho l)
Sus.\(^1\) e.Sus. [do'sə(r).]

1. A pannier slung over a horse's back for carrying light articles. Cf. dorsel.

Nrf.\(^1\), Suf.\(^1\), Sus.\(^12\) e.Sus Holloway. Dor. Ray Prov. (1678) 306.

2. A cushion for the back of a seat. Cor.\(^12\) (s. v.

Bankers). See Banker, sb.3

[1. Dorser or dosser, a sort of pannier or great basket to carry things on horse-back, Phillips (1706); Men... maken of these paniers, Orelles hottes or dossers, Chaucer Hous F. 1940. Fr. dosser, 'partie d'une hotte qui s'appuie sur le dos de celui qui la porte' (Hatzfeld). 2. Fr. dosser, the back of a chair, &c. (Cotgr.) ]

DOSSER, sb.<sup>2</sup> Nrf.<sup>1</sup> [Not known to our correspondents.] A motion of the head in children, caused by

affections of the brain.

DOSSET, sb. Ken. [do'sit.] A very small quantity of anything; a tit-bit. (G.B.); (H.M.); Ken. DOSSETT, DOSSITY, see Doss, sb.1, Docity.

DOSSETY, see Dossity. DOSSICK, sb. Bnff.<sup>1</sup> [do:sik.] A small truss or bundle. Cf. dossie.

DOSSICK, v. e.An. Also written dossock e.Suf. [dosik.] 1. To drop a curtsy; used also vaguely of any idle, purposeless movement of the body. See Doss, v. 1

e.An¹ Suf. An old nurse in scolding the nursemaids accused them of 'Dossicking and dromedarying about instead of minding their work' (H.J.L.R.). e.Suf. Don't keep dossocking against me

2. To drop or let fall in a heap.

e Suf. He dossocked down his tools and walked off (F.H.).

DOSSICK, see Doss, sb 1

DOSSIE, sb. Sc. [dosi.] A small heap. Cf. dossick, sb. Abd. A braw dossie o' broon sugar i' the middle, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xl

DOSSIE, DOSSIL, see Dossy, v. and sb., Dozzle, sb. DOSSINS, sb. pl. Cld. (Jam.) Human excrement.

DOSSITY, adj. Lei. Glo. Also written dossety Glo.<sup>1</sup>
lo siti.] 1. Ailing, infirm.

[do siti.] 1. Ailing, inf Lei 1 He's so very dossity.

2. Of apples or pears: sleepy, or going rotten. Glo. DOSSOCK, see Doss, sb. Dossick, v. DOSSY, sb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also written dossie Chs.; and in form dossuck Lan. [dossi, dosek]

Wyks. They never do ne work i' yon kitchen; shoe is a dossy (F.P.T.); (WCS.), What a dossy she is ! Yks N & Q. (1888) II. 113. Lan. Judge whether any yung mon could faw i' love wi hur—a skennin, pockmerkt dossuck, Staton Loominary (c. 1861) 61; Davies Trans Phil Soc. (1855) 230; Lan. Hoo's a regular dossuck, and lies i' bed till noon e Lan. Chs.

DOSSY, v. Sc. Also written dossie Mry.; and in form doce Abd.; doss (Jam.). [dosi, dos.] With down:

form doce Abd.; doss (JAM.). [do'si, dos.] With aown: to pay down; to toss, put down.

Mry. Mind ye, Sirs, it did doun dossie Frae Borough's-toun beside the Lossie, Hay Lintie (1851) 26 Bnff. My friend than dossied down the lawin, Fu' crousely o' his cater crawin, Taylor Poems (1787) 177 Abd. Rob and I sall dossy down Your dinnerlawin, Farmer's Ha' (1774) st. 52; Or make old Phoebus... To doce down good ready money, Meston Poet Wks (1723) 127, 6th ed. On the totums with which boys played for preens at Christdoce down good ready money, Meston Poet Wks (1723) 127, 6th ed.; On the totums with which boys played for preens at Christmas-time were the letters N, nickle, naething [nihil]; A, a'; T, take ane [tolle']; and D, dossie doun. When A turned up the lad cleared out the pool, T one taken up, N nothing, and when D a pin was put in the pool (G W.). Edb. Weel does he loe the Lawen coin Whan dossied down For whisky gills or dribbs o' wine, Fergusson Poems (1773) 148, ed. 1785.

DOSSY, adj. N.Cy. Nhb. [do:si.] Dull, soft, not

crisp; applied to seeds. **DOST**, see **Dare**, v. 1

DOST, see Date, v. DOSTED, ppl. ady. n.Yks. 2 Dimmed, having lost its polish; dirtied. Cf. derse, v. 3.

DOT, sb. and v. In gen. dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. [dot.] 1. sb. A diminutive person or thing; a small lump; a nap, short sleep.

Cai. Bnff., w.Yks. (J.W.)

Lan. Noa dots for me to-day, for

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Molly'd witch em, Standing Echoes (1885) 8 ne Lan. I Ma Knowin ivry dot of a man, Browne Doctor (1887) ii. n Lin. It's a dear little dot, it is. Nhp I 'What a little dot!' is a common redundant expression. Hnt. (T.P.F.) Dev. He's a little dot, w. Times (Apr. 22, 1886) 2

Hence Dotty, adj small.
Suf e.An. Dy. Times (1892) e.Suf (F.H.)
2. Phr. (I) A dot and a don, a change of clothes; (2) off one's dot, out of one's senses; (3) to a dot, exactly, to a T.

(1) Wil. 'Dot' seems to be a corruption of 'doff' (G.E D.). (2) w Yks. I have gone Completely off my dot, Yksman. (1890) 35 (3) I.Ma. The lad's cut to a dot for a grocer, CAINE Manxman (1894) pt 1. 1v.

3. A laughing-stock. w.Yks. (J.W), He wor sooin t'dot for all t'lot, Pudsey Alm.

4. The act of walking with short, quick steps. Bnff.<sup>1</sup>

5. sb. pl. Gingerbread nuts.
e.An. (HALL) Nrf., Suf. Common still (E G.P.).
6. v. To walk with short steps. Bnff 1

Hence (I) Dottan, vbl. sb. the act of walking with short steps; (2) Dotting, ppl adp. walking with short, quick steps; (3) Dotty, adp. limping, lame.
(I, 2) Bnff. (3) e.Suf. (FH) Cant. A 'beany' horse is when they goes dotty on one 'peero,' Carew No 747 (1891) x.
7. Phr. Dot and go one, (I) expressive of the walk of a lame person; (2) an epithet applied to a lame person.
(I) Sc. I wish ye had seen him stoting about aff ae leg on the other will a kind of dot-and-go one sort of motion as if like and

the other, wi's kind o' dot-and-go one sort o' motion as if ilk ane o' his legs had belonged to sindry folk, Scott Midlothian (1818) III. 137 (JAM). w.Som. Colloq. Whenever East comes in, you should see him hop off the window, dot and go one, though Harry wouldn't touch a feather of him now, Hughes T. Brown (1856) 306; He rose with the sun, limping 'dot and go one,' Barham Ingoldsby (ed 1864) Lay of St Nucholas. (2) n Lin 1, w. Som. 1 Cor 2 Craming, and clopping, like a clouching ould totle, goes thickky-there poor ould 'dot-and-go-one.

8. To fall into a short sleep or nap. Cai.1

. To hit, strike, beat. War.<sup>3</sup> I'll dot you one, when I catch you. He dotted me on the mouth.

DOT, v.2 Pem. To confuse.

s.Pem. Ged away, man, yea be dottin me in my reckonin (W.M M).

DOTARD, adj. N.I.1 Doting. DOTCH, v. Sc

To dangle. Abd. She came wi' a basket dotchin' at her side (G W.).

DOTCHELL, sh. Hmp.1 [dots]1.] A small animal of

Its Rind.

DOTE, sb.¹ and v.¹ Cum. Wm. Also written doat Wm. [dōt, doet.] 1. sb. A portion; a specified share in an open field, road, &c. See Dalt, sb.²

Cum.¹ A peat dote, a hay dote, a dyke dote, a road dote Wm. (AC); It wassant far frae thaer peeat dote, Spec Dial. (1885) pt. ni 8.

2. A stone fence or railing made and repaired by var. persons with common rights. Cum., Wm. (B.K.)
3. v. To take or give out a portion of work or food to be going on with. Wm. (J.M.)

DOTE, v.<sup>2</sup> and sb.<sup>2</sup> Sc. Written doat Lnk. [dot.] 1. v. To endow.

Lnk. Wi' hauchty pride he ne'er was doated, Hunter Poems

2. sb. A dowry, marriage portion.
Abd. (Jam.) Per. John's nae rough, but the dote he'll get alang wi' Mary'll help him (G.W.).
[1. Doted, endowed, Cockeram (1637); Pepil that ar dotit vitht rason, Compl. Scotl. (1549) 141.]
DOTE, v.\* Lei. War. [dot.] To set one's hopes upon something, to be over-sanguine. Cf. doit, v.
Lei.¹ Shay 'oped my 'usband' ud succeed, but as I mutn't dote upof it. War.\*
DOTE, v.\* In gen. dial. use in Irel. and Eng. Also in forms doat Hrf. Hrt. w Mid. e.An.¹ Nrf.¹ Ken.¹ Sur.¹ Hmp.¹; doit Ken.¹; doot Suf.¹ [dot, doit, e.An. also dot.] To decay, rot; esp. of wood.

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Rut.¹ Hrt. If any [elm] begin to doat, pick out such for the axe, Ellis Mod. Husb (1750) VII 11

Hence (I) Doted, pp. and ppl adj. decayed, rotten, esp. of timber; (2) Doty, decayed, mouldy, rotten.

(I) Lin. A doted cheese, Thompson Hist. Boston (1856) 704; Lin.¹ These oranges are doted Rut. The wood is doted (ASP.), Rut.¹ The wood in the belfry's all doted. Hrf. (WWS.) Hrt. Cussans Hist Hist. (1879–1881) III. 320. w.Mid. A handle of a fork see of a factored piece of ash will be liable to break Rut¹ The wood in the belfry's all doted.

Cussans Hist Hit. (1879–1881) III. 320.

fork, &c., if made of a 'doated' piece of ash, will be hable to break short off. They'd call a doated bit of wood 'deddiky' down in Dorset (W.P.M.).

e An.¹ Nrf. (A.G.); Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 92; Nrf.¹, Suf.¹, e Suf (F.H.)

Ken¹ That thurruck is reglar doited, and fit for nothin only cord-wood. Sur. Trans Phil Soc. (1854); Sur.¹ [Amer. Dial. Notes (1896) I. 378.] (2) Hrf. The potatoes are got doaty (W.W.S.). Sur. (T.S.C.); The wood is so doty, the pruning knife cannot be used, Trans. Phil. Soc. (1854) 83, Sur.¹, Hmp.¹ [Amer. Dial Notes (1896) I. 378.]

[A doting tree, a tree almost worn out with age,

[A doting tree, a tree almost worn out with age,

KERSEY (1702).]

DOTEY, sb. Irel. Also written doaty. [dō'ti.]

term of endearment, esp. for a child.

Ir. Come here, doaty, and give me a kiss (A.S.P.). w.Ir Arrah, hush, my dotey! Be easy, now, there's a good child, Lawless Grama (1892) II. pt. III. iii.

DOTHER, sb.¹ Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Rut. Nhp. Mid. Dev. Also in form dodder Cum ¹ Chs.³ s Chs.¹ sw.Lin ¹ Rut.¹ Nhp.² Mid. Dev. [do ðər, do ðə(r), do dər, do də(r).] 1. The yarrel or corn-spurrey, Spergula

Nhb.1 Called also Yawr. Cum.1 w.Yks.2 Farmers have sometimes been obliged to leave their farms on account of the prevalence of this weed. s.Lan., Chs. s.Chs. Also called Tooads -grass and Beggars'-needle. sw.Lin. The sheep ate out the dother, and left the wheat in dills. There was more dother than barley. w.Mid. (W.P M.) Dev. Dodder with its rosy fingers, O'NEILL Dimpses (1893) 12.

2. Var. straggling plants, esp. the bindweed, Polygonum convolvulus and Vicia hirsuta. Chs. 13

3. Certain water-weeds, called by children 'cat's-tails.' Rut. 1 Coarse reeds and rushes in swampy land. Nhp.2

DOTHER, v.¹, sb.² and adj. In gen. dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written dodher e.Yks.¹; dothor Nhb.; dotther N.I.¹ Dwn.; and in form doddar Sc.; dodder Sc. N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Dur.¹ Cum.¹ Wm. n.Yks.¹2 ne.Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. n.Lan.¹ Chs.¹ Der.¹ Ken.¹² Wil.¹ Som. Dev. [do ðər, do ðə(r), do dər, do də(r).] 1. v. To shake, tremble; to totter, stagger. Cf dather, dither. Ayr. The staff doddered in my haun¹ and my tongue would hardly gang Service Notandums (1800) 108. N.I.¹ Dwn. PATIERSON

Ayr. The staff doddered in my haun' and my tongue would hardly gang, Service Notandums (1890) 108 N.I.¹ Dwn. PATIERSON Dial., 23. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy¹ Nhb. My hands fairly dother, Proudlock Borderland Muse (1896) 44; Ham's mother dothered like a duck, Robson Evangeline (1870) 355; Nhb.¹, Dur.¹ s.Dur. Aw fairly dothered wi cauld (J.E.D.). Lakel. Penrith Obs. (Dec. 28, 1897). Cum.¹ Wm. There warr we, stanning doddering, Southey Doctor (ed. 1848) 561; The gude man dodder'dı'th' neuk, Whitehead Leg. (1859) 14, ed. 1896. n.Yks. He were fair doddering (R.H.H.); n.Yks.¹ Puir au'd carl! He dothers mair an' mair; n.Yks.² He dodders like an aspin leaf. ns.Yks.¹ e.Yks. Ommast dodhered hissen ti bits, when a awd coo beealed ower hedge at him, ereat bawmy'at he is. Nicholson File-Sp. (1880) 32; ominast dodnered insent it bits, when a ward too becared ower hedge at him, great bawmy'at he is, Nicholson Fik-Sp. (1889) 32; e.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> w.Yks. (T.); Willan List Wds. (1811). Lan. Eh, it ma'es me dother neaw, when aw think of a pickin-peg, Waugh Sneck-Bant (1868) 11; Lan.<sup>1</sup>, n.Lan <sup>1</sup> Chs. Th' steeaple dodders, Clough B. Bresskittie (1879) 15; Chs <sup>1</sup>, s. Stf. (E.F.), Dor.<sup>1</sup>, Ken.<sup>12</sup>

Hence (1) Dothered, ppl. adj. old, decayed, stupid with rence (1) Dothered, ppl. day. oid, decayed, stupid with age, infirm; (2) Dothering, (a) vbl. sb. a trembling, quivering; (b) ppl. adj. tottering, trembling; (3) Dothering-Dick, (4) -Dickies, (5) -Dillies, (6) -Docks, (7) -Ducks, (8) -grass, (9) -Jockies, (10) -Nancy, sb. the quaking-grass, Briza media; (11) Dotherums (or Dothrums), sb. pl. a shivering fit of any description, tremulousness, trembling; (12) Dotherum (1) adj. thely: tremulousness, trembling; (12) Dothery, (a) adj. shaky, trembling; (b) sb., see

Dothering-Nancy.

(I) Sc. Auld, feckless, doddered men, Stevenson Catriona (1892) xv. Ayr. Aweel Davie, and what says that auld doddard Argyle? GALT Gilhaize (1823) i; The growth of the ivy on a doddered stem, ib. Entail (1823) xliu. N.Cy. An aud dothered karl.

Nhb.¹, n.Yks.² (2, a) e.Yks.¹ Thoresby, the Leeds antiquarian, complains of having a quivering and dothering in his body. (b) Sc. Doddering creature o' a foreigner, Cobran King of Ludaman (1895) xiv Gail. Doddering fool body that he is, Crockett Moss-Hags (1895) xxxvi e.Dur.¹ Lakel. Penith Obs (Dec. 28, 1897). Cum. Ye auld dodderin' idiot (JAr), An auld blin' doddering man, Linton Lizzie Loton (1867) xxiii n.Yks. Ah went te see a bonny lass dodtherin, Broad Yks (1885) 40 e.Yks. Her dodderin' fayther wunthers what's matter wiv 'er, Wran Nestleton (1876) 84, e.Yks.¹ Thoo dodderin' awd thing Not. A doddering old man (L.C.M.). Nhp.¹ A poor, doddering old thing War.², Shr.¹ (3) n.Cy. Friend Plant-Names (1887) ii. Nhb (F.K.), Nhb.¹, Dur. (4) N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, Cum, n.Yks.² e.Yks.¹ Ms. add. (T.H.) (5) Dur.¹, s.Dur. (J.E.D.) (6) n.Yks. (I.W.) (7) e.Dur.¹ (8) Lakel Penrith Obs. (Dec. 28, 1897). Cum. (J.Ar.), Cum.¹, Wm. (B.K.), n.Yks. (R.H.H.), e.Yks. (Miss.A.), w.Yks., n.Lan.¹ (9) Yks. (10) Cum (11) n.Yks.² Ah thinks he's allays i' t'dothrums, noo. He tuk a fit o' t'dothrums, afore Ah'd fairlings getten him tell'd, n.Yks.² ne Yks.¹ Ah's all '' t'ditherums dodthrums. m.Yks.¹ One recovering from a drunken state, and visibly nervous, has got the Nhb.1, n.Yks.2 (2, a) e.Yks.1 Thoresby, the Leeds antiquarian, recovering from a drunken state, and visibly nervous, has got the dotherums. (12, a) Nhb. Eh, man, but Ah fear thoo wilt, either a', thoo's that dothery to-neet, Tynedale Stud (1896) Armstrong's Wrauth, Nhb. Aa canna write; me hand's se dothery thi day. Dur. Excuse bad writ'n' fer mi hand's dodthery, Egglisione Betty Podkm's Lett. (1877) 15 n Yks 2, ne Yks 1 s Wor Us be sich poor critters got an' so dothery, Vtg. Mon. in Berrow's Jin. (1890). (b) Lakel Penrith Obs. (Dec. 28, 1897)

2. Comp. Dother grass, (1) the quaking-grass, Brisa

media; (2) a species of meadow-grass, Poa subcaerulea.
(1) Cum.¹, Bdf (J.W.B), Ken.¹², Sur.¹ (2) Oxf.

(1) Cum.<sup>1</sup>, Bdf (J.W.B), Ken.<sup>12</sup>, Sur.<sup>1</sup> (2) Oxf.

3. To potter about, dawdle; to wander in speech.

Per. Ye needna gang doddern' aboot here and there lookin' for yir glasses, Ian Maclaren K Carnegie (1896) 198. Gall. He cam' oot in the mornin' an' gaed doddern' about the oothooses, Crocki in Raiders (1894) xlvi. n.Yks. (F.K.); n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Doddering along Lan. Doddherin after an old chap, Clegg Sketches (1895). War.<sup>3</sup> He is very bad, he was doddering in his talk last night. Ken.<sup>1</sup>

Hence Doddering, vbl. sb. dawdling. Sur. (T.S.C.)

4. To bewilder, deafen with noise; to make a buzzing noise

War.3 My head is dothering. Wil.1 I be vinny doddered, they

childern do yop so.

Hence (1) Dothered, ppl. adj. confused, astonished, bewildered; (2) Dothering, sb. a buzzing noise in the head, a din, confusion.

(1) Som. I've a got regular doddered over this 'ere sum, Cis (W.F.R.). (2) War.<sup>3</sup> I have a dothering in the head. w.Wor. No, mum, I don't go to Church now, mum; them organs do make a dothern' in my poor yud. such a dothern' in my poor yud.

5. To deaden, soothe pain, &c.

5. 10 deaden, soothe pain, &c. Wil.<sup>1</sup>
6. sb. A fit of trembling, shaking.

Nb. Aw hae the dothors—oh! aw's badly, Chater Tyneside
Ann. (1869) 9. Cum. Aye, he's sair failed, poor auld faller; his
han's are au of a dodder (J.Ar.). Wm. He is all over in a dodder
through fear (B.K). n.Yks.<sup>3</sup> e.Yks. It's plaguey cawd; Ah's all
ov a dodher, Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 60; e.Yks <sup>1</sup> m.Yks. <sup>1</sup> He's
all of a dodder—look at him! w.Yks. Ah wor all in a dodder
(W.C.S.).
7. Noise confusion. Hef? Will

7. Noise, confusion. Hrf.<sup>2</sup>, Wil.<sup>1</sup>
8. adj. Trembling. n.Yks.<sup>3</sup>
[2. Dodder or dodder grasse, . . . so called because with the least puff or blast of wind it is easily shaken, . . . and doth as it were dodder & tremble, Minsheu Ductor (1617).]

DOTHER, v.<sup>2</sup> Nhb. Yks. In form dodder Yks. [do der, do der.] To clean away the dirty wool from the hind-quarters of sheep. Nhb. Cf. dod(d. Hence Dothering, vbl. sb. the process of trimming the

hind-quarters of sheep.

Yks. Morton Cyclo. Agric. (1863).

DOTHERUM, sb. Chs. [do oran.] The ivy-leaved speedwell, Veronica hederifoha.

DOTION, DOTLE, see Dashin, Dottle, v. DOT-PLOVER, sb. Nrf. The dotterel, Eudromias mormellus.

Nrf. Swainson Birds (1885) 183.

DOTRIFIED, see Doitrified.
DOTTED, adj. Gmg. Nrf. [do tid.] Of sheep: giddy.
Gmg. Collins Gower Dial. in Trans. Phil. Soc. (Mar. 8, 1850) IV. 222. Nrf. 1 Said of sheep that have hydatids on the brain.

**DOTTEEN, sb.** Irel. A person of very small stature. w.Ir. There came a young fellow from Gort -- a little dotteen he was, not up to my shoulder, Lawless Grama (1892) I. pt. 11. 11.

DOTTEL, see Dottle, sb.<sup>1</sup>
DOTTER, v. and sb. Sc. Irel. Lan. Hrt. Also written dottar; and in forms doiter Per.; dottie Sc. [dotter, doter, doter, dottie] 1. v. To stagger, walk unsteadily, totter; to shake as if palsied. Cf. dother, v.<sup>1</sup>

Per. And Jock Tamson's cettin frail an' dotters at every other do tə(r), do ti.]

Per. Auld Jock Tamson's gettin frail an' dotters at every other step. There's a drunk bodie doiterin down the gate (GW). Gall. when that I come to the bank, Or dottren owre you dirty stank, Ye wi'yer tail are like to fank, An' ding me down, Lauderdale Foems (1796) 18 Kcb. Willy dottart by himsel Among the hens, Davidson Seasons (1789) 113. Ant. Ballymena Obs. (1892). s.Don. Simmons Gl. (1890). e.Lan. Hence Dottard, ppl. adj. decayed, rotten.

Hert. The white and rotten dottard-part [of the ash], Ellis Mod.

Husb (1750) VII. 11.

2. To become stupid.

Sc. (Jam.); In brief there, with grief there, I dotter'd owre on sleep, Ayroun Ballads (ed 1861) II 385.

Hence Dottered, ppl. adj. stupid with age.

Cai. Fif We'd be a bonnie spectacle on the tap o' Arthur's Seat.

Twa auld dottered fules like us, M LAREN Tibbie (1894) 89

3. sb. A totter, stagger.

Per. Tam Sinclair's taen sic a tout that he canna gang without a dotter (G.W).

[1. The duk dotered to the ground, Sir Degrevant (c.

1400) 1109.]

DOTTEREL, sb. Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lin. Nrf. Wil. Also written dotteril(1 n.Yks. m.Yks. w.Yks. dotterl(1 Sc. Cum. [dotrel, dotril.] 1. A silly person,

one whose intellect is decayed, a dotard.

Frf. Nobody wants to hear what you said, you dotterel, Barrie Tommy (1896) xxxiii. N.Cy. Cum. Worn-out daft dottrels Yks. If I geeas that fond dotteril... taks mah pleeace, an uvery thing gans te rewin, Macquoid Dons Barugh (1877) xix n Yks. 12, m.Yks. 1, w.Yks. 1 Lin. Streatfelld Lin and Danes (1884) 324.

2. A very small person or thing. sw.Lin. 1 Oh, what a little dotterel it is! Some is little dotterels, and some is good big bairns

and some is good big bairns

3. A bird of the plover genus, Eudromias morinellus.

Frf. Dottrels, weary of their flight, From foreign shores see here alight, Sands Poems (1833) 46. N.Cy. w.Yks. Said to be easily caught. Wil. 'When dottered do first appear, it shows that frost is very near; But when that dottered do go, then you may look for heavy snow.' Common amongst the shepherds of Salisbury Plain, Brand Pop. Antiq. (1843) III. 218, ed. Ellis. [Swainson Birds (1892) 282] (188<u>5)</u> 182.]

(1885) 182.]

4. The ringed plover, Aegialits hiaticula.

Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 48.
[1. Sotart, a noddy, peak, wittal, dotterel, Cotgr.; Dotrelle... idem quod dotarde, Prompt. 3. The dotterel... acting every thing, doth never mark the net, Drayton Polyolb. (1613) Song 25 (Nares); Dotrelle, byrde, Prompt.]

DOTTEREL, sb.² Lei. Nhp. Oxf. Bck. Bdf. Also written dotteril Nhp.²; dottrel Bdf.; and in form dottle-Bdf. [do'trol, do'tril.]

1. A pollard tree; also in comp. Dotterel-tree. See Dodderel.

Nhp Two dottrell trees, an oak and ash, Clare Rur. Muse (1835)

Nhp Two dottrell trees, an oak and ash, Clare Rur. Muse (1835) 134; Nhp. 12 Oxf., Bdf. (J W B.)

2. A young tree, that branches out and forms a head before the stem has attained any considerable height. Lei.

DOTTET, DOTTIE, see Doit, v., Dotter.
DOTTLE, sb. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also
or. Also written dottal Sc.; dottel Sc. Lakel. Cor.; dottul Wm.; and in form doddle n.Yks. [dot1, dot1.]

1. A plug, a stopper. Cf. dozzle, sb. 2.

Sc. Have a tub, with a small hole in the bottom of it, wherein

put a cork or dottle in the under end, Maxwell Trans. Soc. Agric.

(1743) 284 (JAM.).

2. The plug of tobacco cinder or ash remaining in the bottom of a pipe after smoking. Cf. dozzle, sb. 5.

Sc. (A W.), Cai 1 e.Sc. Lifting his pipe and raking out the old 'dottle,' Setoun Sunshme (1895) 185. Abd. He knocked the half-

burnt 'dottal' of tobacco out of his pipe into the palm of his hand, ALEXANDER Am Fik (1875) 224, ed. 1882. Frf. Nor did she count the treasured dottels on the mantelpiece to discover how many pipes he had smoked, BARRIE Tommy (1896) xxxiii. Fif. Knocking the he had smoked, Barrie Iommy (1896) xxxiii. Fit. Knocking the dottle out of the old pipe, he placed it with great care in the new one, Robertson Provost (1894) 18. Ayr. Robin rypit the dottle oot o' his pipe, Service Dr. Dugud (ed. 1887) 73 Lnk. Rob ye o' your dram an' dottle By force o' law, Coghill Poems (1890) 97. Lth. He took out his pipe—generally a short black one—knocked out the 'dottle,' Strathesk Blinkbonny (ed. 1891) 81. e.Lth. He took his pipe, an' begoud to rummil it oot, an' syne filled it, an' put back the dottle, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 249. Edb. Woman, ve're sookin the pipe doon to the very dottle. Smith Hum Stones ye're sookin the pipe doon to the very dottle, Smith Hum Stories (ed. 1882) 19. Gall. Said Tammock, thumbing the dottle down, Crockett Bog. Myrtle (1895) 204. Ir. Still common among labouring men (R M Y.). N Cy. Nib. In refilling a pipe, where twist ing men (R m Y.). N Cy. Nab. In refilling a pipe, where twist is smoked, a common practice is to save the dottle and put it on the top of the new-filled pipe. 'Aw like a baccy dottle to leet wiv.' Lakel. Penrith Obs. (Dec. 28, 1897). Cum Wm. Ah'll hev a reek wit 'auld dottul (B.K) n. Yks. (R H.H) Cor. The red dottel of his clay pipe gave a ruby tint to his nose, Morrimer Tales Moors (1895) 264 [A snuffer-tray containing scraps of half-smoked tobacco, 'pipe dottles,' as he called them, Kingsley Alton Locke (1850) vi (Dav).]

3. A small particle, lump.

Sc. (Jam) Ant. The dropping of some of the smaller domestic animals would be called a dottle, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

[1. Dotelle, stoppynge of a vesselle, ducillus, ductildus, Prompt]

DOTTLE, sb.2, adj. and v. Sc. Also Lin. Also written dotle Sc. [do tl.] 1. sb. A fool, idiot; a dotard. Sc. Your veesits to the auld dottle, Menzies Our Town (1894)

Sc. Your veesits to the auld dottle, Menzies Our Town (1894) viii; Johnnie's but a dettle an' nae yise ava tae any capable wumman, Tweeddale Moff (1896) 206.

2. adj. Silly, crazy, in a state of dotage.

Frf. Did I notell you? I'm ga'en dottle, I think, Barrie Thrums (1889) xix. Per. Mactavish wud hae driven me dottle, IAM Maclaren Brier Bush (1895) 225; Them' at's t'ey fore yet's ower dottle to travel that far, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 238, ed. 1887.

e.Fif. An' there they sat an' there they drank Till baith o' them were dottle. I at to Tank Bodhim (1864) xiii. were dottle, LATTO Tam Bodkin (1864) xiii.

were dottle, LATTO Tam Bodkm (1864) xIII.

3. v. To be in a state of dotage; to become crazy, stupid.
Mry. (Jam.) Abd. Ye're dottlin a' thegither, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xli; It's gien me pain to think That Scotlan' was dotlin', Still Cottar's Sunday (1845) 165.

Hence Dottled, ppl. adj. silly, confused, weak in intellect. Sc. Her mother was sair dottled, Ramsay Remun. (1859) 101.

Cal. Abd. I'm seerly dottl't or I wad 'a thocht o' that, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xxxiii; Fat for wud he gar creaturs gae on wi' nae deval till they war blin' and dottl't w' leernin'? ib. Am Flk. (1875) 88, ed. 1882. Kcd. Francie lived but just a year, A fitless. dottled man. Grant Law (1884) 21. Avr. Jamie was A fitless, dottled man, Grant Lays (1884) 31. Ayr. Jamie was rather dottled according to his wife's account, Johnston Kilmallie (1891) I. 26. s L dottled (T.H R.). s Lin. Poor lass, it's greav'us to see her, she's gone

4. To be foolishly fond of, dote upon.

s.Lin. She dottles o' the boy: she keant abear him out o' her

s.Lin. She dotties o the boy: she keant abear him out o her sight (T.H R.).

5. To hobble, walk infirmly. Lth. (JAM.)

Hence (i) Dottle-trot, sb. the quick, short step of an old man; also called 'the old man's walk'; (2) Dottling, ppl.

man; also called the old man's walk; (2) Bottling, ppt. adj. hobbling, taking short, quick steps.
(1) Frf., Per. (Jam. Suppl.) (2) Lth. A small pony that takes very short steps is said to be a dottling creature (Jam).
[1. A dottel, delivis, Levins Manip. (1570); Penne be dotel on dece drank, Cleanness (c. 1360) 1517, in Allit. P. 80.1

DOTTLE, DOTTREL(L, see Dotterel, sb.12

DOTTS, sb. e.An. The roe of a female herring, the male being called Milts.

e An. 1 Nrf. Not common (M.C.H B).

e An. Arf. Not common (M.C.H B).

DOTTY, adj. In gen. dial. and colloq. use in midl. and s. counties. [do ti.] Crazed, imbecile, half-witted.

s.Not. You mustn't take any notice of what he says; he's dotty, poor chap (J.P K.). War.<sup>3</sup> He is quite dotty now. Wor., Glo. Say the Council hardly knows if he has not gone 'dotty,' Evesham Jrn. (Nov. 28, 1896) (E.S.). s.Pem. Laws Little Eng. (1888) 420. Hrt. Hrt. Merc. (May 19, 1888) Suf. Ale mak many a mane to have a doty poll, New Suf. Garl. (1866) 213.

e.Suf. (F.H.) Suf., Ess. He was quite dotty till the doctor took off the top of his head (A.S.P.). Ken (W.F.S.) Hmp. He must have been dotty (J.R.W.); (T.L.O.D.) Dev. MS. Prov; Poor old Mrs. Fangdin is getting dotty, th'of 'er 've a knaw'd a theng or tu in 'er life-time za well's Dr. Budd, Heweit Peas. Sp.

DOUB, DOUBIE, see Daub, Dobby, sb.1

DOUBLAGHT, sb. Irel Also in form doublings. Strong poteen of double distillation.

s Don. SIMMONS Gl. (1890).

DOUBLE, adj., sb. and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [du bl, dv bl.] 1. adj. In comb. (1) Double ale or beer, very strong beer, (2) belly-skinned, pregate or -beer, very strong beer, (2) -belly-skinned, pregnant; (3) -brake, a piece of ground lying between two hedges; (4) -brother, a twin brother; (5) -cake, a cake made of two layers of pastry with currants or jam between; (6) -chuckers, twins; (7) -coal, a good coal, much used for manufacturing purposes; (8) -couple, (a) twin lambs; (b) a ewe with two lambs; (9) -cunning, crafty, over-reaching; (10) -double, a double hedge with a ditch on each side; a long narrow plantation of a few wards ditch on each side; a long narrow plantation of a few yards in width; (II) down-come, a mode of measuring yarn; see below; (12) -down truth, a vehement affirmation; (13) -dumb-nettle, the black horehound, Ballota mgra; (14) Dutch, in phr. to talk double-Dutch, coiled against the sun, said of a child or any one speaking indistinctly; (15) dweller, a semi-detached house; (16) -ganger, a piece of machinery which answers a double purpose; (17) -gate, a 'cuckoo' or 'kissing-gate,' a gate through which only one person can pass at a time; (18) — Gloucester, an especially good brand of cheese; (19) -handed, see below; (20) -handed gear, heavy drilling tools which require two men to use them; (21) -hatched, of hay: put into large cocks after a second shaking; (22) -horse, two people on one horse, a woman riding on a pillion behind a man; (23) -jointed, extra strong; (24) -jumps, an increased payment; (25) ·ladies' ·fingers ·and ·thumbs, the kidney vetch, Anihyllis vulneraria; (26) ·leads or ·leaps, see ·jumps; (27) ·letter, a capital letter; (28) ·mound, a double hedge; (29) — over, twice over, twice as much; (30) ·pincushion, see ·ladies' ·fingers ·and ·thumbs; (27) ·letter to pleush with two boxes; (29) ·reisted (31) -plough, to plough with two horses; (32) -reisted, of a drill-plough: having two wings or shell-boards; (33) -ribbed, pregnant, with child; (34) -rose, the common tearose, Rosa indica; (35) -saxifer, the double-flowered variety of the white meadow saxifrage, Saxifraga granulate, (66) shuffly a stondown unwhich the serior of lata; (36) shuffle, a step-dance, in which the action of toe and heel on the floor is doubled; (37) sib, related both by father and mother; (38) sister, a twin sister; (39) snipe, the great snipe, Gallinago major; (40) spronged, of potatoes; throwing out fresh tubers when lying in the ground; (41) — steps and rattles, a dance; see below; (42) -swath, marsh-grass cut once in two years only; (43) — Tom or Tommy, (44) — Tomplough, a double-breasted plough; (45) -tongued, lying, deceitful; (46) -tram, a tram in a pit worked by more than a single 'putter'; (47) -turn, a system of working part of a colliery by day and part by night with two sets of hewers; (48) -ugly, hideously ugly, extra ugly; (49) -working, more than one man put to work in any one working place working place.

working place.

(1) n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> (2) n.Wm She may well look stout, she's double-belly-skinned. Rare (B K). (3) Oxf. (A.P.) (4) Chs.<sup>13</sup> (5) e.Yks.<sup>1</sup> (6) Nhb. This rough beginnin', Wi' double-chuckers, freightens me, Wilson Putman's Pay (1843) 57; Nhb.<sup>1</sup> (7) Shr. Marshall Review (1818) II. 199; Shr.<sup>1</sup>; Shr.<sup>2</sup> Freq. 5 feet in thickness. (8, a) nw.Der.<sup>1</sup>, Not.<sup>3</sup>, Nhp.<sup>1</sup> Shr.<sup>1</sup> Reduplication of this kind is very gen. Hht. (T.P.F.) (b) War.<sup>3</sup> Oxf. I a got ten double couples, MS. add. Bdf. (J.W.B.) Som. Very gen. used (W.F.R.); W. & J. Gl. (1873). w.Som.<sup>1</sup> Lat dhu duub'l kuup lz ae'u dhu faus buy't u dhu graa's [Let the ewes with twin lambs have the first bite of the grass]. (9) n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> (10) Nhp.<sup>1</sup> (11) Frf. [They] Tell'd ilka cut [of yarn] that they ty'd up, By double-down comes, jig, and whup, An scores, an so forth, as exact As reels can count, Puper of Peebles (1794) 7. (12) s.Not. 'Did you do it?' 'Yes.' Double-down truth?' 'Yes.' The only stronger addition we

could give to our bare word was by making the sign of a cross upon our throats, implying 'May my throat be thus cut if it be not true' (J.P.K.). (13) Wil. (14) Nhb. (15) e.An. (16) n Yks. Also when a man walks alongside his own shadow on the wall, he is said to be a double-ganger. (17) Sus. Past the house, the road leads to a gate locally called 'double-gate,' Jennings Field Paths (1884) 90. (18) n.Som. The cheese of this district is much admired, particularly that made in the parishes of Mearand Cheddar. . . . It is sold under the name of double Glocester, Marshall Review (1818) II. 528 (19) w Yks. Prov in Brighouse News (Aug. 10, 1839) Der. A large number of men . . who wander from town to town, seeking only for a few days' work at the most, are clever workmen, and almost without exception fond of drink. Of these there is a common saying, 'Double honded, an' ti chle thi oited,' which means that these wanderers are not only capable of turning outmore and better work than many, but also that they have a dinking capacity equal to three ordinary men, N. & Q. (1888) 7th S. vi. 305. (20) Nhb. (21) Glo. After being 'hatched in' or taked into small rows . . . it is again shaken about and 'double-hatched,' or raked by two persons into larger rows, and put into larger cocks, Lewis Gl. (1839) 50 (22) Cor. Some ladies and gentlemen of the county came to the ball last night in what they call a double horse, i e. the lady inding on a pillion behind the gentleman, Jennines Croker Papers (ed. 1884) I. vi. (23) Lakel. Pointh Obs (Dec. 28, 1897). (24) Dur. In the Durham sliding scale an extra I per cent. was given on the wages of coal-getters for each 2d. per ton use in the selling price of coal. If, however, the price rose to a certain point, the workmen then got 21 per cent, instead of 14 per cent, for each the workmen then got 2½ per cent. instead of 1½ per cent. for each 2d. rise in the selling price of coal. This is called the double jumps, or leaps, or leads, Gl. Lab. (1894). (25) Wil. (26) Dur. Gl. Lab. (1894). (27) Cai. Abd. Twa double letters, T and L, Brancie Poems (JAM.). (28) Wil. (29) n Yks. He gained it double ower (I W.). (30) Wil. (31) Oxf. This yer bwoy o' mine goos to double plough and 'e can turn at land's ind as well as I can, MS. double plough and 'e can turn at land's ind as well as I can, MS. add. (32) s.Chs.¹ Dùb l-rey stid. (33) n.Yks. That lass is double ribbed (I.W.). w.Yks.¹ n.Lin.¹ Obsol. (34) Dev.⁴ (35) Oxf. (B. & H) 415. (36) Nhb. (R.O.H.) (37) Sc. (JAM) (38) Chs.¹³ (39) Nhb. (R.O.H.) Oxf. Aplin Birds (1889) 153. Wil. It is also called the 'Double Snipe' from its size, Smith Birds (1887) 429. (40) Som. W & J. Gl. (1873). (41) Lon Next comes the double steps and rattles, that is, when the heels makes a rattle coming down; and rattles, that is, when the heels makes a rattle coming down; and I finishes with the square step, Mayhew Lond. Labour (1851) III. 203, ed. 1861. (42) e.An. (43) Suf , e.Suf. (F.H) (44) e An. Morron Cyclo. Agric. (1863). Suf. Used in drawing water-turiows, landing up potatoes, turnips, &c. in drills or ridges, Rainbird Agric (1819) 291, ed 1849. (45) w Yks. (J.W.), n.Lin., Brks. (46) Nhb. A tram in a pit when worked by a 'heed's-man and foaleys.' Nhb., Dur. Two boys, either of whom are too light to 'put' by themselves, work together and do the work of a handputter, Nicholson Coal Tr. Gi (1888). (47) [If a colliery is opened out north and south, and the north side worked by day only, and the south side by night only, that colliery is working a opened out north and south, and the noth side worked by day only, and the south side by night only, that colliery is working double-turn, Gl Lab (1894) ] (48) Lei An cpithet gen used as a dog's name, particularly to the brindled bull-dog breed. Hence, fig. any specially ugly person of either sex. 'A's wan o' Dooble-oogly's poops, a is, thorough-bred.' (49) Nhb. Nhb., Dur. Green-WELL Coal Tr. Gl. (1849).

2. sb. A duplicate, copy. Also used fig.

Sc. I have a double of this paper before me, signed Wodrow Ch. Hist (1721) II. 227, ed 1828. Buff. The double of which commissione is here insert [1694]. Gordon Chion. Keith (1880) 80. Luk. I maun shortly . . . Jist whussle my mind in her lug—'deed, I will, . . . I'll gang in for a double, Murdoch Done Lyre (1873) 98. n.Lin. She's the very duble o' her sister. Here's my lease, an' th' Squire hes th' dubble on it.

3. pl. Twin lambs. See Double couple. Sur. (T.S.C.)

4. pl. A bent state of the body; see below.
w.Wor. To go on one's two doubles is to walk with two sticks.
Hrf. 2 Down in my doubles, i. c. bent down. Bent two double.

5. A baby's body-cloth, a body-napkin. w.Yks. (J.T.); Yks. Wkly. Post (Mar. 27, 1897). m Lan.<sup>1</sup>, War.<sup>2</sup>, se.Wor.<sup>1</sup>

6. v. To copy, make a duplicate of. Fig. to reiterate,

Sc. Some of the advertisement I have caused double, BAILLIE Lett. (1776) I. 174 (Jam.). Ayr. He doubles the same purpose, and says over again, Dickson Writings (1660) I. 181, ed. 1845.

7. To fold, elench the fists, &c.; to shut, fold up.
n.Yks. He doubled his hand. He doubled t'paper (I.W.).
w.Yks. Wiv geten wesht en draid bed wi evnt dubld t'tluez jet

(J.W.); w.Yks. He doubled his kneaf; w.Yks. Shr. Double up your knife. Sus, Hmp. He doubled his fist, Holloway.

Hence (1) Double fold, adv. doubled up, bent, folded; (2) -man, phr. a man bent or doubled up with age or infirmity. (1) w Yks. I could just get into it doublefowld, Hallam Wadsley Jack (1866) xiv; w.Yks. 2 Gooas grunting o'er t'flooar ommast dubble-foud. (2) Wil. 1 He is a double man.

8. To avoid or escape by doubling (as a hare); to give

the slip to. Fig. to prevaricate.

Or.I. At length he has turned a corner and fairly coubled me,
VEDDER Sketches (1832) 32. n.Lin 1 Slang. To double a person, or tip him the Dublin packet, signifies either to run away from him openly, and elude his attempts to overtake you, or to give him the slip in the streets, Grose Cl. Dict. (1823).

[8. I double, I varye in tellyng of my tale, Je me double,

PALSGR. (1530).]

DOUBLE-BAKES, sb. pl. Dev. Slices of stale bread, which are buttered and baked in an oven to render them more palatable.

Dev. I fove a little shop because it looks like double-bakes, Blackmore Christowell (1881) xxvi, (R.P.C.)

BLACKMORE Christowell (1881) xxvi, (R.P.C.)

DOUBLER, sb. Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum Wm. Yks. Lan.
Lin. Also written dobler e.Yks.; dubbler N.Cy.¹ Nhb¹
Dur.¹ Cum.¹ Wm. n.Yks.¹²s ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks.¹ w.Yks.⁴
Lan.¹ n Lin.¹; dublar Rnf.; dubler n.Yks¹ [du blər, du'blə(r).] A large dish or bowl made either of wood, pewter, or earthenware. Cf. dibbler.

Rnf. Dischis and dublaris nyne or ten, Harp (1819) 100. n.Cy.
GROSE (1790); (K.); N.Cy.¹ Nhb. The dishes and dublers went flying liken fury, Rrison N. Garl (1810) 69; Nhb¹Obs. Dur.¹ An earthenware dish of a round shape, glazed only in the inside

earthenware dish of a round shape, glazed only in the inside. Cum. Gross (1790); And broken pots for dublers mens'd the waws, Relph Misc. Poems (1743) 14; Gl (1851). s.Cum., Wm. It was the dish between the depth of a soup-plate and a punch bowl, into which it was usual to dip for the liquid, whatever its nature, which accompanied the solid victuals (MP.). Wm. A dubbler of haver-meal, Hutton Bran New Wark (1785) 1 403; Wm. Alcopossets. . were served up in bowls, called doublers, into which the company dipped their spoons promiscuously, Kendal Chron the company dipped their spoons promiscuously, Keidal Chron (1812). n.Yks. Jane Haies for stealing fower dublers, N. Riding Rec. Soc. (1885) III. pt ii 172, Tack up th' beefe, Tibb; ist dubler ready? Meriton Praise Ale (1684) l. 49, n.Yks¹; n.Yks.² 'Nought nowther i' dish nor dubbler,' nothing wherewith to furnish a meal; nYks.³ ne.Yks¹ The word is now scarcely heard save in the expression 'Sold up, dish, pan, and doubler,' implying utter bankruptcy. 'Au'd Joe's selled up dish and dubler,' e Yks. In ye hulle and butterye 27 pouther doblers, Best Rur. Econ. (1641) 172, e.Yks¹ m.Yks.¹ He'd neither dish, doubler, nor spoon [had no effects whatever]. w Yks. Thorefor Lett. (1702). Huttron no effects whatever]. w Yks. Thoresby Lett. (1703); Hutron Tour to Caves (1781); w.Yks. I . . tacks up t'saap an brush fia' behint pewter doubler, in 293, w.Yks. 1 . . tacks up t saap an orush ha behint pewter doubler, in 293, w.Yks. 2; w.Yks. 3 A shoal doubler = a shallow dish; w.Yks. 5 Used for making flesh pies or 'family pies.' Lan. 1 Lin. Vel potius, ut nos in agro Lin. efferimus, Doubler Significat autem Patinam Ligneam ampliorem, q. d Duplex patina, SKINNER (1671). n Lin.1

[paz hit be bot a bassyn, a bolle, oper a scole, A dysche oper a dobler, Cleanness (c. 1360) 1146, in Alln. P. 69. OFr. doublier, 'plat, assiette' (La Curne).]

OFr. doubler, 'plat, assiette' (LA CURNE).]

DOUBLET, sb. Sc. n.Cy. Yks. [du'blit, de'blit.]

1. A sleeved jacket or waistcoat. Pl. clothes in gen.

Sc. (JAM.) Abd. By this time I'm as warm's a pye, An' a' my doublets reeslin' dry, Beattie Parings (1801) 5. Rnf. I am but a poor wark bodie, Delving wi' doublets thin and duddie, Webster Rhymes (1835) 110 n.Cy. (K) w.Yks.¹ They war varra plainly donn'd, i' short doublets, ii 296. [He'll not put off his doublet before he goes to bed, i. e. part with his estate before he die, Ray Prop. (1608) 290.] Prov. (1678) 239.]

2. Phr. to dress one's doublet, to give one a sound beating

or drubbing.

Sc. Best, Lest that his doublet should be drest, To fly from face of such a rabble, Meston Poems (1767) 211 (JAM.).

DOUBLETS, sb. pl. Wil. [dw blits.] Twin lambs. Cf. double, sb. 3.

ning or weaving.

Wil. Young Annals Agric (1784-1815) XXXVIII 42; Wil.¹
DOUBLING, vbl. sb. Yks. Der. Ess. [du blin, de blin.] 1. The process of putting or twisting together two or more threads of yarn, to produce fancy effects in spin-

w.Yks. (J.M) [Persons employed at doubling (otherwise known as 'twisting') frames, Gl Lab. (1894).]

2. The second skimming of cream from the same milk.

Ess. The skimmed milk is drawn off from the leads, into vessels of an increased depth; this is called doubling, Marshall Review

3 Obs. Hitting twice in the game of trip (q.v.) or trapball. Der. 1

DOUBLINGS, see Doublaght.

DOUBLINGS, see Doublaght.
DOUBT, v. and sb. In gen. dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms daat Lan.; daht w.Yks.; deawt Lan.; doot Sc. Nhb. n.Yks. n.Lin.<sup>1</sup>; dout Bnff. [Sc. n.Cv. dait w.Yks. dat. Lan. det, s.Cy. deut.]

1. v. To look forward to the occurrence of anything painful, with a feeling of certainty implied; to apprehend, expect;

also, to fear, suspect a person or thing.

Sc. I doot we'll hae to shift oot o' this, Jokes (1889) 1st S 32.

Abd Aw'm dootin' ye winna fin' 'im there, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xvii. s Sc. It's owre true, I doot, Wilson Tales (1839) V. 85 Rnf. The miller ne'er doubted his neebour of evil, WEBSTER Rhymes (1835) 129 Ayr. That date, I doubt, ye'll never see, BURNS Brigs of Ayr (1787) st. 5 Ant. I doubt it's going to rain (W H.P.). Nhb. He'd hed a finger in a pie that was spiled in the bakin', Ah doot, Clare Love of Lass (1890) I 79 e Dur. Yks. I doubt Tom won't be able to get there, with Mr. E. away (F.P.T.). I doubt I om won't be able to get there, with Mr. E. away (F.P.I.). In Yks Ah doot... Ah sahnt be yabble te git ower te see yah te yeer, Tweddell Clevel. Rhymes (1875) 36, n Yks. I' If your father does not leave off drinking, he'll kill himself' 'Ah doo'ts it, Ah's seear.' ne.Yks. Ah doot sha's boun't i be badly e.Yks. (Miss A.) w.Yks. Thah't rather saucy o daht, Shevvild Ann (1856) I; w.Yks 23, w.Yks. 5'He'skill'dhizselwi''tatt'lasthahivver' [alluding to an intemperate man]. 'Aye, av offuns doubted it.' Lan. Tha'rt on t'penitent form bi this time, I daat, Bowker Tales (1882) 150; Aw deawt that would sarve vo're turn but little. Wanger Brith. Aw deawt that would sarve yo're turn but little, Waugh Birthplace Tim Bobbin (1858) v. Stf. s.Stf. I doubt yo'n be sorry
some day for what yo'n just done (T.P.). Not. I doubt he'll do
it. s.Not. I doubt the lad 'll come to no good (J.P.K.). n.Lin I
I doot I shan't find it ony moore. I doot that bull very much, he'll be stickin' sumbody afoore thaay'll tak him oot o' th' Beaucliff cloase. sw.Lin. I doubt we're wrong. s.Lin It'll rain soon, a doubt (F.H.W). War. He'll want the more pay, I doubt, Geo. ELIOT Floss (1860) 6r. s.Wor. It'll be too wet for digging, I doubt (H K.). Hrf.<sup>2</sup> There'll be more wet, I doubt. Rdn.<sup>1</sup>, Glo.<sup>1</sup> Brks.<sup>1</sup> doubt the craps 'ooll be but thin athout us gets zome wet zoon. Sur. I doubt the craps own be but thin at nout us gets zome wet zoon. Sur. I doubt you've given me a bad nightcap, though, Hoskyns Talpa (1852) 193, ed. 1857; Sur. I n constant use. 'I doubt we sha'n't get much rain.' To such a question as 'Will there be much grass this year?' the answer would be, 'I doubt not,' meaning there would not be much

Hence (1) Dootious, (2) Doubtful, adj. entertaining an

apprehension or unpleasant conviction.

(1) Dmb. I'm doctious ye may lose your place as his secretary, Cross Disruption (1844) xxiv. Twd. (JAM.) (2) n.Yks.<sup>1</sup> (It will rain before night, Peter.' 'Ah's doo'tful it will.' 'He'll certainly be convicted, and hung.' 'It's doo'tful, for seear.'

2. sb. Fear, dread, alarm.

Cor. I aint no doubt of 'ee, big as thee art. I'll wrastle with 'ee anywheres

[1. All which things I doubt you want, Bunyan P. P.

1678) 41.]
DOUBT, see Dout.
DOUBTSOME, adj. Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Som. Also written dootsome Gall. Cum. n.Lin.; doutsome N.Cy. Doubtful, uncertain.

Gall. I'm some dootsome that'll be the Skyreburn coming doon

aff o' Carrismuir, Crockett Stickit Min (1893) 72. N.Cy. 1 Nhb. 1 She may pull through; but aa's varry dootsome. Cum. 1, n.Yks. 2, m.Yks. 1, w.Yks. 1, ne.Lan. 1 n.Lin. 1'm not clear sewer, but I'm very dootsum aboot it. w.Som. 1 Tez u daew tsum kee uz, wuur uur. 1 git oa vur. 1 [It is a doubtful case whether she will get over it].

[Thochtfull in mynd, ne doutsum by na way, Douglas

The child in mynd, the doutstant by ha way, Douglas Eneados (1513), ed. 1874, III. 58.]

DOUCE, sb. Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.]

The back of the hand. (Hall.)

DOUCE, adj. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. Also written doose Sc. n.Cy. Nhb.¹ Cum.¹ Lin.¹; douse Sc. (Jam.) s.Don. Nhb.¹ Wm. & Cum.¹ [dūs]

1. Gentle, kind, pleasant; cheerful, jolly, hospitable, open-handed: also used as adv.

open-handed; also used as adv.

Sc. She. . . comes back douce and quiet to the byre, Scotch Haggis, 50 Frf. The rude noilin' blast . . Was douce as the westlin' bleeze, Watt Poet. Sketches (1880) 68. s.Sc. I tell ye he's an unco douce gentleman, SNATH Fierceheart (1897) 133. Lnk. She aye was douce an' quate, Murpocii Dorc Lyre (1873) 34 Gall. The douse folk that ha'e aften afforded me bield frae the doure blast, Nicholson Hist Tales (1843) 128. Cum. The douse dapper landlady cried 'Eat and be welcome,' Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) 67. Wm. & Cum. 1 She whea leate sae douse and jolly,

Hence Doucely, adv. sweetly, gently, kindly.

Frf Heo doucely she looks in her auld hamely claes, WAFT Post Sketches (1880) 88.

2. Gently sedate, quiet, steady, grave; respectable; also

used as adv.
Sc Wanton kittens mak douce cats, Henderson Prov. (1832) Sc Wanton kittens mak douce cats, HENDERSON Prov. (1832) 93, ed 1881, Fought it out like douce honest men, Scott Rob Roy (1817) xxv. Or I. Their sober, douce, and frugal habits, VEDDER Sketches (1832) 112 Cal. Mry. His manners are sedate and douce, Hax Lutte (1851) 19 Elg. To read a verse, or gie a douce oration, Tester Poems (1865) 112. Bnff A scheme To mak them doucer, Taylor Poems (1787) 11. Abd. Fan they've mairiet. an' grow douce el'yers, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xxxvin; He begins to think that now I'm douse, Ross Helenore (1768) 40, ed. 1812. Kcd. I'm a man correct an' douce Grant Lays (1884) ed. 1812. Kcd. I'm a man correct an' douce, GRANT Lays (1884) 87. Frf. It was time for douce Auld Lichts to go home, BARRIE o7. Fri. It was time for dotter Anti Etchis to go nonine, Darking Light (1888). Per. The dowser sort began to say, I trow we've o'er lang joked, Nicol Poems (1766) 49 Fif. The douce professors in their gowns, Tennant Papistry (1827) 109 e Fif. Dignifeed wi' the douce patriaichal cognomen o' Tammas, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) ii. Sig. The auld, auld man, That dressed sae douce and plain, Towers Poems (1885) 90. Dmb. Mayna I be proud and croose! How can I be dull or douce? Cross Dissuption (1844) XXIX Rnf. [She] lang'd for some douce decent man, BARR Poems (1861) 162. Ayr. I had all the douce demeanour and sagacity (1861) 162. Ayr. I had all the douce demeanour and sagacity which it behoved a magistrate to possess, Gait Provost (1822) ii; Ye douce folk I've borne aboon the broo, Burns Brigs of Ayr (1787) st. 9 Lnk. Ye'll hae a douce an' sober horse and cow, Black Falls of Clyde (1806) 107. Lth. Settle down as a douce and cannyagriculturist for life, Lunsden Sheep-head (1892) 18 e Lth. A raal douce, obleegin chiel, HUNTER J. Inwick (1895) 37. Edb. Douce folk, finding how they were transgressing over their usual bounds, Motr Mansie Wauch (1828) 11. Dmf. Doose spectators Were a' involv'din this deray, MAYNE Siller Gun (1808) 73. Gall. As douce and civil a man as there is in the parish, Crockett Stukit Min. (1893) 254. Kcb. A douce sober body, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 177. Wgt They hae a douse Provost to keep them richt, Fraser Wigtown (1877) 185. N.Cy. Cum. Weddin' mead him douce, careful, an' stiddy, 45. n.Yks.

Hence (1) Douce-gaun, adj. prudent, circumspect; (2) -like, (3) -looking, adj. quiet, respectable, grave-looking; (4) Doucely, adv. quietly, gravely, sedately, soberly; (5) Douceness, sb. quietness, sedateness, sobriety of de-

(1) Bch. O happy is that douce-gaun wight, Whase saul ne'er mints a swervin, Tarras Poems (1804) 47 (Jam.). (2) Frf. When douce-like an' decent, the weary wayfarin' Get their wallets weel stow'd, Warr Poet. Sketches (1880) 65. (3) Abd. Douce-lookin' elders, Guidman Inglismail (1873) 41. Lnk. They seemed a' canny, douce-lookin' bodies, Fraser Whaups (1895) xv. Slk. A douse-looking man, Hogg Tales (1838) 24, ed. 1866. (4) Sc They sate dousely down and made laws for a haill country, Scorr Rob Roy (1817) xiv. Cai. Fif. I'm no gaunna rushie them, but sell them doucely for sixpence each, Robertson Provost (1894) 108. Rnf. Young fowks gaed doucely on their feet, Picken Poems (1813) I. 127. Ayr. Doucely manage our affairs, Burns Author's Cry (1786) st. 1; The cats that were so doucely sitting on the window-soles, GALT Legatees (1820) x. Lth. Putting to rights the old but and ben of the schoolhouse as doucely and demurely, Lumsden Sheephead (1892) 257. Edb. James Batter used doucely to observe, Morr Mansie Wauch (1828) vii. Gail. Stuff-hung bed, fu' doucely braw, Fring'd featly roun' the border, Nicholson Poet. Wks. (1828) 123, ed. 1897. (5) Sc. A sky-blue silk dress... was surely not in any thing like a becoming accordance with the natural douceness of my character, Steam-boat (1822) 191 (JAM). Cail. Ayr. A douceness, not to say a blateness, seemed to have spread the mantle of its silence owre us a', Service Notandums (1890) 25.

3. Modest, virtuous.

Sc. Peggy is sae douse, we may maist leave her to her ain guidance, Peticoat Tales (1823) I. 208 (JAM.). n.Sc. 'There war na

douce ongains betweesh them, their conduct was not consistent with modesty ( $J_{AM}$ ). Lnk. Puir May was packit frae the hoose By Rabbie's mither snell an' douce, Hamilton Poems (1865) 36.

4. Tidy, neat, comfortable, applied both to persons and

things.

Rxb. My wee bit house is clean and douce, Riddell Poet IVks.

(ed 1871) I. 90. NI. Ant. Applied to elderly housewives,

Ballymena Obs (1892). s Don Thriving, prospecious, Simmons

Gl. (1890). n.Cy. Cleanly, though coarsely clothed, Grost (1790);

N.Cy. Nhb Shem bin ye! says aw, ye shou'd keep the king
douse, Midford Coll Sigs. (1818) 69; Nhb. Cum. Seldom

applied to persons now; more to garments, as a brave, douse
cloak, or gown (M.P.); A douce supper pangs them feyne, Stago

Misc. Poems (ed 1807) 65; Also and more often used in the same
way as 'lucky,' ample, too large. 'Her goon's raydher doose for
her' (E W P). n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>

5. Soft, velvet-like, ductile. Lin.<sup>1</sup>

[1. Sa douse in exhortatione, Dalrymple Leslie's Hist.

[1. Sa douse in exhortatione, DALRYMPLE Leslie's Hist. Scotl. (1596) I. 251. Fr douce, sweet, pleasant, f. of doux.]

DOUCE, see Douse, v.¹
DOUCET.PIE, sb. Dev. A sweet herb-pie.

Dev. Grose (1790) MS add (C) n Dev. Till un a traunchard

. Wi' zum nice doucet-pie, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 18 [ME. doucette, the name of a sweet dish, see Cookery Books (c. 1450) Gl]

DOUCEUR, sb. Lon. w.Cy. Also written doucer w Cy.; dowzer Lon. 1. A sugar-plum. w.Cy. (Hall)
2. A fee, gratuity, tip.
Lon. Nobody is allowed to take dowzers, N. & Q. (1885) 6th

S. XI 47
3. Comp. Douceur-man, see below.

Lon. Douceur-men, who cheat by pretending to get government situations, or provide servants with places, or to tell persons of something to their advantage, Maynew Prisons of Lond (1862) 46. [Fr. douceur, sweetness, also, a gratuity, see Littré

DOUCH, v. Der.<sup>2</sup> nw.Der.<sup>1</sup> Som. (Hall.) [dauf, Som. deuf] To bathe. See Doush.

DOUCHER, sb. and adj. Lin. Written dowsher (Hall.). [d\vec{u}fg(r).] 1. sb. An inconsiderate, rash person; a madman. (Hall.) 2. adj. Rash, fool-bands corpless of consequences. Link 2. adj. Rash, fool-Lin.1

person; a madman. (TALL) 2. may. Reast, 1001hardy, careless of consequences. Lin.
1
DOUCHT, see Dought, Dow, v.
1
DOUD, DOUDLE, see Dowd, Doodle, v.
2
DOUDLE, sb. Sc. The root of the common reedgrass, Arundo phragmites. See Doodle, v.
Rxb. Found partially decayed in morasses, of which the chil-

dren make a sort of musical instrument similar to the oaten pipe of the ancients (JAM ).

DOUDY, DOUFF, see Dowdy, Doof(f, Dowf(f. DOUFFERT, sb. Sc. A blow. See Doof(f. e Fif. Wi' the ae han' he lent Andra a douffert i' the haffets, an'

sent him whirlin' ower a furm, Larro Tam Bodkin (1864) in.

DOUGH, sb. and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and

Amer. [dēx, dōf, doəf, duf, dō, dū]

I. Dial. forms. (1) Da'afe, (2) Daigh, (3) Dayegh, (4)

Deagh, (5) Deawh, (6) Doaf, (7) Dofe, (8) Doff, (9) Doo,
(10) Dooaf, (11) Doof, (12) Dow, (13) Dowf, (14) Duff. [For further examples see II below.]

(1) w.Yks. His face all covered wi' da'afe, Nidderdale Alm. (1879). (2) Sc. His meal is a' daigh, Handerson Prov. (1832) 120, ed. 1881; (Jam.) (3) Yks. Trans. Phii. Soc. (1858) 152; (K.); (Hall.) (4) Sc. (5) Yks. (K) (6) w.Yks. Shoo'd stuff her gooms wi parkin doaf, Preston Poems (1864) 19; w.Yks. '; w.Yks.'; a.4. Lan. Left it coolin in a doaf mug, Clege Sketches (1895) 278. (7) w.Yks. 'First get your nakit, a sort of small tub, to mix the dofe in Che (F.F.) (2) Creal Chell. (Chell. (2) NCH. Nahl. (2) w.Yks. 8 First get your nakit, a sort of small tub, to mix the dofe in Chs. (E.F.) (8) Cum., Chs., s.Chs., (9) N.Cy., Nhb., (10) W.Yks. Mi cott-laps stuck fast i' th' dooaf, Hartley Clock Alm. (1878) 27. m.Lan. (11) w.Yks. Lucas Shud. Niderdale (c. 1882) Gl. (12) n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy., (13) Lan. A little patty cake eawt o' th' same sort o' dowf ut hoo put 1' th' pie crust, Wooth Hum Sketches, 91 s.Lan. Bamford Dul (1854). (14) Rnf., Nhb., w.Yks. Parkin, an currant duff, Hartley Clock Alm. (1888) 39. Chs., s.Stf. Pinnock Blk. Cy. Ann (1895). War 2, Shr., 12 H. Dial. uses. 1. sb. In comb. (1) Dough-bake, a simpleton, fool, 'half-bake'; (2)-baked, silly, half-witted, soft, stupid; (3) -bits, flat cakes of dough baked in the oven or on the hearth; (4) -boy, a dumpling, dough made

into a pudding without fruit; (5) -cake, (a) a cake made of dough; (b) see -bake; (6) -cock, (7) -head, see -bake; (8) -kiver, the trough in which dough is made; (9) -liven, a lump of leaven kept for making leavened bread; (10) nut, a round cake boiled in lard instead of being baked; (II) -nut day, Shrove Tuesday; see below; (12) -pear, a pear which ripens just before Christmas; (13) -skeel, see kiver.

see kiver.

(I) Cor.³ (2) I.W.² He's a kind of dough-baked sort o' feller Dor.¹ w.Som.¹ Very common. He's a poor tool, he, sure 'nough—lookth doa bae ukt like, s'off a was a-put in way the bread and a-tookt out way the cakes. (3) Glo. Esp. flat cakes of dough put in to be baked quickly before the regular batch of bread is ready (\$S.B); In freq. use (H S H.); GROSE (1790) MS add (4) Cum.¹ Dev. Make it into twelve doughboys, Sharland Ways Village (1885) 55; Little dumplings made of flour, milk, eggs, and suet When Taske it into twelve doughlosy, Shakaka Value Wosy States (Wosy) States (Wosy) States (Wosy) States (Wosy) States (Wosy) States (Wosy) Williams (Wosy) States (Wosy) Williams (Wosy) States (Wosy) Williams (Wosy) States (Wosy) Williams (Wosy) States (Wosy) States (Wosy) Williams (Wosy) States (Wosy) Williams (Wosy) States (Wosy) Williams (Wosy) Willi her future husband will come in and turn it over and go out again, MS add. (b) Dev. How unvity and cat-handed you go about it, you dough-cake, 33. (6) Dev. Grose (1790) MS. add. (P.) (7) w.Yks. Leeds Merc. Suppl (Oct 29, 1892) (8) Nhp. 12, War. 3, Glo 1 (9) Dev. Grose (1790) MS. add (P.) (10) Bdf Tough httle cakes eaten on Shrove Tuesday (J W.B.). Hmp. (W.M E F.), [Amer. Gen name for var. kinds of cake fried in a deep vessel of hot fat There are several varieties, Dial. Notes (1896) I. vessel of hot fat There are several varieties, Dial. Notes (1896) 1. 387] (II) Hrt. At Baldock Shrove Tuesday is known as Doughnut Day, it being usual for the 'mothers' to make good store of small cakes fried in hog's lard, placed over the fire in a brass kettle or skillet, called 'dough-nuts,' wherewith the 'younger fry' are plenteously regaled, Hone Year Bk. (1832) col. 1592, ed. 1841. (I2) w.Yks <sup>2</sup> (I3) War.<sup>3</sup>

2. Phr. (1) as busy as a dog in dough, proverbial saying; 2. Fir. (1) as oney as a dog in along, proverblar saying, (2) your cake is all dough, (3) your meal is all dough, your purpose fails, comes to nought; (4) to be down on one's dough, to be down on one's luck, unfortunate.

(1) Chs¹ s.Chs.¹ Úz bizīŭz ú dogī dof. Common. Shr.¹ (2) s Stf. Pinnock Blk Cy. Ann. (1895). (3) Sc. Your meal's a' deagh, Ramsay Prov (1737) (4) War.²

2. A little calca made of dough; anything made of dough.

RAMSAY Prov (1737) (4) War.<sup>2</sup>

3. A little cake made of dough; anything made of dough.
Rnf. Your pease and barley, flour and rice, Coarse meal, and fozy
duffs, McGilvray Poems (ed. 1862) 336. n.Cy. Grose (1790);
NCy.<sup>1</sup> Nhb.<sup>1</sup> Often made in shape like a child. A yull doo.
Corney doos. A cruppy-dow. e.Dur.<sup>1</sup> 'Yule doo' is a kind of
currant cake made in shape of a baby and given to children at
Christmas. Not so many years ago the 'putter lad' expected his
'hewer' to bring him the 'yule-doo.' If the hewer failed to bring
one, the putter would take the hewer's clothes, put them into a
'tub,' fill it up with rubbish, and send it 'to bank', orif the 'doo'
was not well made, the putter nailed it to a tub and wrote the
hewer's name underneath. [The Yule-dough or Dow was a kind hewer's name underneath. [The Yule-dough or Dow was a kind of baby, or little image of paste, which our bakers used formerly to bake at this season and present to their customers, in the same manner as chandlers give Christmas candles, Brand Pop. Antiq. (ed. 1813) I. 410.]

4. A thick clay soil. Ken. 12 5. A dirty, useless, untidy, ill-dressed person. Rxb. (JAM.)

6. The stomach.

Shr. Often used by rustics, Bound Provinc. (1876). Shr.1 'E töök me duff,' said a man in evidence at a police court. On being asked to explain, he said, ''E 'it me i' the stomach'; Shr.2 Peg him in the duff.

7. v. With up: to stick together, as if with paste. e.An.<sup>1</sup>

DOUGH-FIG, sb. Glo. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. [dō-fig.] A Turkey fig. Cf. doat fig.

Glo. (J.S.F.S.), Wil.<sup>1</sup> Som. For ear-ache; bake a bit o' doughfig an' put un in, JENNINGS Dial. w Eng. (1869); (W F.R.); W. & J Gl. (1873); (F.A.A.) w.Som.<sup>1</sup> Doarfeeg. Dev.<sup>34</sup> Cor. Jin. R. Inst. Cor. (1886) IX.

DOUGHT, sb. Sc. n Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written docht. Abd.; doucht Sc. (Jam.) [doxt, dout.] Strength, might, ability, power.

Sc. Grose (1790) MS. add (C) Rnf. The freekest, whiles, hae own'd her dought, Picken Poems (1813) I 147.

Hence (I) Douchtless, adj. weak, powerless, worthless; (2) Doughtily, adv. strongly, powerfully, ably, efficiently;

(3) Doughty, adj. (a) strong, powerful, stout, valiant; also used fig.; (b) saucy, malapert.
(1) Sc. Awa wi a' y'er douchtless strains, Donald Poems (1867)

255, A dochtless dawtie gets a beggar's dower, Prov. (JAM Suppl) w.Sc. He got a dochtless dortor, i.e. a miserably small repast (bb. s v Dortor). (2) Sc. It has doughtly vowed to be its pillow, Thom Jock o' the Knowe (1878) 11. Abd. Nature, unhurt by thrawart man, . . fu' doughtly she can Shaw reason's power, Farmer's Ha' man, . . fu' doughtily she can Shaw reason's power, Farmer's Ha' (1774) st. 57 (3, a) Sc. Now almost entirely confined to bodily strength. Also used ironically, 'That's a dughtie bird indeed,' esp. if one, who after promising much, performs little (Jam). Bch. The fates. . ken best fa's fit to bruik Achilles' doughty geer, Forbes Ulysses (1785) 14. Abd. I'll fit you weel wi'doughty geer, Forbes Shop Bill (1785) 11; O wae betide the dochty tricks O' ilka sly curmudgeon, Still Cottar's Sunday (1845) 174. Lik. Men an' maids o' doughty years, Watson Poems (1853) 23. Edb. Your back's best fitted for the burden, . Ye're doughtier by far than I, Fergusson Poems (1773) 176, ed 1785. Bwk. Puir Sandie, frae his doughty wark, Came hame, Chambers Pop Rhymes (1870) 172. n.Cy. Border Gl (Coll L L.B) Cuim., Wim. Nicolson (1677) Trans. R Soc Lit. (1868) IX. n.Yks 2 (b) Sc. (Jam.) [Thei haue reson yef thei knewe the dought of my brother Agravain, Merlin (c. 1450), ed. Wheatley, 555] DOUGHT, see Dout, Dow, v.1

DOUGHT, see Dout, Dow, v.1

DOUGHY, adj. Sc. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Also Dev. Also in forms daichy, daighy Sc. (Jam); dawy Dev.; deighy Per.; doafy w.Yks. e.Lan. Not. dawy Chs. s.Chs. doghy Chs. dowey Lan.; duffy Sc. (Jam.) w.Yks. 1. Of bread: half-baked, under-cooked. Sc. (Jam.) Per. Deighy bread (G.W.). Lakel. Penrith Obs. (Dec. 28, 1897). w.Yks. Bakin' i' t'neet maks doafy breead, Prov. in Brighouse News (Aug 10, 1889); Ah can't abide bread that's duffy (F P.T.); T'oven's been too hot, this bread's right doughy in the middle (H.L.). Chs. Not. Hence Daichiness sh the state of being doughy. Sc.

Hence Daighiness, sb. the state of being doughy. Sc.

2. Soft, sticky, spongy, like dough. Of soil: rich, fertile. Sc. 'A duffie neep,' a spongy turnip (Jam). Bnff. A dry mellowy soil, made up of a due mixture of clay and sand, very deep—passes under the name of datchy laughs, Gl Surv (JAM)
Per. That grease is unco deighy (G W.). Fif. Also applied to
coals which crumble down when struck by the fire-irons (JAM.). Lan. Ground's dowey, Francis Fustian (1895) 217.
Pasty, pale, of the colour of dough.
w.Yks. Yuhr faace hed need be so doaffy-luking fur the divvil's

w.Yks. Yunr iaace hed need be so doany-luking fur the divviis doaf ye are, 34. Nhp. How doughy she looks.

4. Fig. 'Soft,' foolish, silly, childish.
Sc. A duffie chield, a simpleton (JAM). w.Yks. Yks. N. & Q. (1888) II. 113; BANKS Wkfld. Wds. (1865). e.Lan. Dev I can't taych thews chillern very much. They zim tü be dawy. Put in wi'tha loaves and tüked olit wi'tha cääkes! Hewett Peas. Sp.

5 Cowardly, wanting in courage. Sc. (Jam.) w.Yks. If he heddant been doafy an' flayd, Saunterer's Satchel (1878) 10; (J.W.) e.Lan. Chs. Sheaf (1878) I. 87; Chs. s.Chs. Dof.

6. Wet, rainy.

Lan. It did turn eawt sum ov o doughy neete, Ormerod Felley fro Rachde (1864) v

DOUGLE, v. and sb. Yks. 1. v. To wash thoroughly. Yks. (Hall) n.Yks. Rarely heard now (R.B.).
2. sb. A thorough washing.
n.Yks. Ah'll gi'e 'em another dougle an' then they'll deea. Rare

now (R B.).

DOUK, see Duck, v.

DOUKY, adj. n.Cy. Wm. In form dowky [dū·ki.] Of the weather: wet, damp, misty. N.Cy.¹ A douky morning. Wm. It's a dowky neet (J M.). In form dowky Wm.

DOUL, see Devil, Dole, sb.1, Dowel, Dowl, sb.1 and v.1 DOULIE, see Doolie.

DOUMINEER, v. Bnff.¹ [dūminīr.] To stupefy, pester with much talking.

That bodie wud doumineer ony ane wee's tung. He's eye laig

laigin' on aboot sumthing.

Hence Doumineering, ppl. adj. stupefying, wearying, pestering with talk.

He's a doumineerin' cretur: he wud rive the hehd o' a stehn

wee's lang tung.

DOUNA, DOUNDRIN, see Dow, v 1, Downdrins. DOUNNINS, adv. Sig. (JAM) A little way down-

ward.

DOUNT, v. Hmp. [deunt.] To dent, dint, imprint, make an impress on. Cf. dunt.

Hmp. Her [the hare's] footsteps deep downted in snow, Time to remember the poor, in Wise New Forest (1883) 282; Hmp. 1

DOUP, sb. and v. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written dolp Slk.; doop Sc. Wm., dowp Sc. N.I. 1 N.Cy. 1 Nhb. Cum 12 [daup, dūp.] 1. sb. The end of an egg. Sc. Better half egg than toom doup, Ferguson Prov (1641) 155.

ne.Sc. That all the birds might be hatched much about the same

ne.Sc That all the birds might be hatched much about the same time the eggs were put below the hen all at once and with the words, 'Doups an shalls gang ower the sea, Cocks and hens come hame t' me,' Gregor Flk-Loie (1881) 141; (J.Ar.) Edb. Eggs . . . might have found resting-places for their doups in a row, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) in.

2. The posterior extremity of the body, the seat.

Car. 1 Buff. Their ain doupsrather should be kickit, TAYLOR Poems Ca. Buff. Their ain doupsrather should be kickit, LAYLOR Foems (1787) 9. Bch. He lik'd still sitting on his doup To view the pint or cutty stoup, FORBES Dominie (1785) 27 Abd. Naething o' the breeks but the doup, Macdonald Sir Gibbie, iv. Fif Ri'en breeks upo' their doup, Douglas Poems (1806) 49. Rnf. Down he fell clash on his doup, Wedster Rhymes (1835) 83. Ayr. I wish a heckle Were in their doup, Burns Toothache, st. 3; They tak him by the cuff o' the neck and the dowp o' the breeks, Service tak him by the cuff'o' the neck and the dowp o' the breeks, Service Notandums (1890) 37. Lnk. Some before they gained their end, Sair on their doup did fa', Orr Laigh Flichts (1882, 93; The wee are's breeks had lost the doup, 10 27. Edb It has left me nought ava, Stool to my doup, nor cock to cra, Crawford Poems (1798) 88. Sik. Stuffed as fu's he can haud frae doup to neck wi' yeibs, Chr North Noctes (ed. 1856) III. 82, Skelping your dolp, James, with storm, sleet, &c., 10. 38. Dmf. I'd sooner hae. My doup weel skelpit, Quinn Heather (1863) 43. Gall. There were sore dowps and torn breeks among the Orraland callants that night, Crockett Raiders (1894) vi. Keb. Then on my doup I straightway cloited, Davidson Seasons (1789) 4. N.I.¹ A child's 'bundle.' n.Cy. Border Gl. (Coll. L.I. B.), N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Aw wad tyek a rope an' skelp yor dowp, Bagnall Sngs. (c. 1850) 6; Nhb.¹, n.Yks.¹²

Hence phr. to land on the doup, fig. to be brought low,

Hence phr. to land on the doup, fig. to be brought low,

be in a state of poverty.

Sc. The factor treasures riches up, And leaves the laird to sell; And when they land them on their down, Gude morning, fare ye well, GALLOWAY Poems (1788) 38 (JAM.).

3. Comp. (1) Doup-scour, a fall on the buttocks; (2) -skelper, one who strikes or beats on the buttocks; used

contemptuously of a schoolmaster.

(1) Abd. I'll gi'e ye a doup-scour (JAM.). (2) Abd. By no ther name shall I be called, you doup-skelper, Ruddiman Sc. Parish (1828) 37, ed. 1889 Ayr. That vile doup-skelper, Emperor Joseph, Burns Poem to a Gentleman (1790) 1 7; Some dowp-skelper o' a dominie that Willie Nandsense couldna thole, Service Notandums (1890) 89.

4. Fig. A lazy, indolent person; a lump.
n.Yks. (I.W.); n.Yks.<sup>1</sup>; n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> A great fat doup. Doups, lumps of fat. m.Yks.<sup>1</sup>

5. The end of a candle.

Sc. A servant lass that dressed it [a wig] herself wi'the doup o' a candle and a drudging box, Scott Antiquary (1816) v. Cai. Fif.
An auld horn lantrin, wi' a bit cawnel doup stuck intil't, Latto
Tam Bodkin (1864) ii. Ayr. With a score of candle doups placed in
the windows, Galt Ann. Parish (1821) xxi; We had brocht home cannle-dowps and a box of spunks with us, Service Dr. Dugund (ed. 1887) 59. Edb. Do ye think the doup of that candle wad carry 1' my cap? Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) x. Gall. The smooth candle dowp, Crockett Sunbonnet (1895) ix. N.I. Ant. The end of a candle when burned level with the socket of the candlestick. It is then put in the clip to burn out, or if used by a weaver it is put in an article called save-all, Ballymena Obs. (1892). s.Don. SIMMONS Gl. (1890).

Hence Doup-end, sb. the socket-end of a candle. n.Yks2 6. The bottom or end of anything; the close, finish, used

esp. of the close of day.

Sc. Syne lay her head up' her dish doup, Kinloch Ballads (1827) 22; I at the doup o' e'en, Slide cannie our the heugh alane, T. Scott Poems (1793) 319. Raf. Or [before] the dowp o' things, Picken Poems (1813) II. 153. Lak. I' the doup o' the day, RAMSAY

Christ's Kirk (ed. 1733) III st. 10 Lth. Nor budge we till the last year's doup Is kicked out by its brither, BRUCE Poems (1813) II. year's doup is kicked out by its brither, Bruce Foems (1813) 11.

17; He wad gie awn the doup half o' his estate, Lumsden Sheephead (1892) 259. Edb. Brushing the sawdust off the doup of one of them [the bottles], Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xxiv; Batth squadrons brangl'd owr the fell Till doup o' e'en, Learmont Poems (1791) 166.

Hence Doupwark, sb. work at the bottom of a weaving

machine.

Rnf. There's A-m sae active at our shop wark, In doctering our draughts and doupwark, ... Making our mounting, tail and tapwark To operate weel, Webster Rhymes (1835) 152.

7. The nose.

Ant 'Dight your dowp,' wipe your nose, GROSE (1790) MS. add. (C)

8. A bay in a lake; a recess. Cum.12

9. Phr. in a doup, in a moment.

1. Lnk. And, in a doup, They snapt her up baith stoup and roup, Ramsay Poems (1800) II. 527 (Jam.)

10. v. To dump, thump, esp. on the hinder part.

Sc. In some towns... there is a periodic ceremony of 'riding the marches' in formal cavalcade, in which the 'maich' or 'boundary' stones are inspected in a circuit. Sometimes persons are admitted to civic privileges on these occasions, and their initiation takes the form of their heing caught by feet and arms and lifted up and civic privileges on these occasions, and their initiation takes the form of their being caught by feet and arms and lifted up and dropped carefully but smartly on the boundary stone, so that it strikes the breech or buttocks. This is called 'douping' them (A.W.). Nhb 1 Here, lads, let's doup him.

Hence Douping, vbl. sb. a thrashing.

Nhb. 1 Aall gi' ye a good doupin

11. To stoop, duck, incline the head or body downwards.

Also used fig.

Sc. The v. to 'lout,' while it denotes the depression of the body, suggests the idea of a deliberate act, while 'douping' gen. supposes quickness of motion or a sudden jerk downwards as when one wishes to avoid a blow (Jam.); Death doops on the langest liver, Thom Jock o' the Knowe (1878) 23 Lnk. Doups down to visit ilka lawland ghaist, Ramsay Poems (1800) II. I (Jam.). Lakel. Doop doon wi' thi' heed, Penrith Obs. (Dec. 28, 1897). Wm. Ah doop'd doon mi heed an it mist mi (B K).

12. Fig. Of darkness, nightfall, &c.: to descend, come

down.

Lnk. The day is douping down (Jam.). Edb. When it doupeth dark, I'll kilt my coats, Learmont Poems (1791) 331; Whan gloamin' doupit he was eager, 16. 57.

[1. Castor and Pollux (born) of the doupe of that egge which was laid . . . by Leda, Urquhart Rabelais (1653) 1. vi (Dav.). ON. daup, a rounded cavity or hollow bottom (Fritzner). 2. Au cul sallé, at the salt doup, Urquhart 1b. 1. XXII (JAM.).]

DOUP, see Dowp.

DOUR, adj. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Der. Lin. Also written door Ant.; doure Sc. Nhb.; dowre Rnf. Edb.; dure Sc. [dūr, duə(r).] 1. Hard, stern, severe, Edb.; dure Sc. [dūr, duə(r).]
1. Hard, stern, severe, stiff. Also used advb. and fig.
Sc. He's snell and dure eneugh in casting up their nonsense to

them, Scott Antiquary (1816) xxi; For auld cauld dour deadly courage I am not fit to hold a candle to yourself, Stevenson Catriona (1892) xii. Cat.¹ Elg. Ilka chiel look'd sad an' dour, Wi' hangin' head, Tester Poems (1865) 93. Kcd. The lot o' luckless Tam Was cauldrife, crabbit, an' dour, Grant Lays (1884) 118. Frf. In dour conflict the parties closed, Beattle Arnha' (c.1820) 32, ed. 1882. Fif. His drone did gruntch sae dour a sound, TENNANT Papistry (1827) 55. Rnf. They thought him a dour man, wi' an extraordinar' grip o' Gospel truth, Gilmour Pen Flk. (1873) 19. Ayr. In judgment dour, but no owre dreich, Service Dr. Duguad (ed. 1887) 72 Lnk Wi' yer dour looks an' braith like the sna', Thomson Leddy May (1883) 112. Edb. Auld age maist feckly glowrs right dour Upo' the ailings o' the poor, Fergusson Poems (1773) 136, ed. 1785. SIk. My hair, though a gey dour broon, was yieldin't to the grey, Chr. Norrh Noctes (ed. 1856) IV. 63; I had a gay steeve dour aik stick in my hand, Hogg Tales (1838) 7, ed. 1866. Nhb. I look fu' hatefully and doure On thy grim teeth, Dixon Whittingham Vale (1895) 141.

2. Sullen, sulky, gloomy, sour-looking; unsociable. Frf. All his life children ran from him. He was the dourest, the

most unlovable man in Thrums, Barrie Minister (1891) xlii. Ant. Ballymena Obs. (1892). N.Cy. A dour countenance. Nhb. Her buffets sair gar him look dark, And unco dour, Strang Earth Fiend

(1892) pt. 1. st 10; Dinnet leuk dour it us, 'caws aw's black, ROBSON Sng Sol (1859) 1. 6; Nhb.1, Dur.1 Cum. Dour an dirtyhouse aw clarty, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1881) 137, Cum. 1 n.Yks. 1; n Yks. 2 He looked as dour as thunner n.Lin. She's strange and dour. I wonder you're not scared to be with her by your sen at darklins, Peacock R Skirlaugh (1870) I. 282

Hence (1) Dourness, sb. melancholy, gloominess; severity; (2) Doury, adj. dismal, gloomy.
(1) Cum. What ca' for a' this dooly dourness? Linton Lizzie Lorion (1867) xxix. (2) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> A doury countenance.

Lorion (1867) xxix. (2) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> A doury countenance.
3. Stubborn, obstinate, unyielding. Also used advb.
Sc. The Whigs were as dour as the Cavaliers were fierce, Scott Redg (1824) Lett. xi. Or.I He was 'a dour deevil, an' no that canny,' Vedder Sketches (1832) 22. Eig. Doure thought in linseywonsey dicht, Blink't frae his drumly ee, Couper Poetry (1804) II 80. Bnff. Some were loveable and obliging, others were the reverse—innately dour, mischief-making, and selfish, Gordon Chron Keith (1880) 65. Abd. The 'dour' obstinacy now exhibited by him took even his own wife aback. Alexander Am Fik. (1875) by him took even his own wife aback, Alexander Am Flk. (1875) 20, ed 1882. Kcd Out wi'the Duke at Shirramuir, An' there did fight, baith fierce and dour, Burness Garron Ha' (c. 1820) l. 62. Frf. Ye look sae dark an' doure, Wi' angry e'e an' crabbit mou, SMART Rhymes (1834) 207 Per. He gave over when he ceased to write with facility, when, as he said, he found his muse beginning to be dour and dorty, Haliburton Pur Auld Scotl. (1887) 72. Fif. For a' that stour They stand unmoveable and dowr, TENNANT Papistry (1827) 171 Rnf. Some dour religious thraw, Webster Rhymes (1835) 9; I'm turnin' doith, An' doith, an' dowre, Picken Poems (1813) I. 126. Ayr. I am wae . . . that your father is so dure as to stand against your marriage, Galt Entail (1823) xvi, He seem'd as he wi' Time had warsti'd lang, Yet, teughly doure, he bade an unco bang, Burns Brigs of Ayr (1787) 1. 80. Lnk. I was na owre proud, but owre dour to say—Aye! Nicholson was na owre proud, but owre dour to say—Aye! NICHOLSON Idylls (1870) 50. Lth. We knew that he was a dour determined body, Kitllegairy Vacancy (1885) 25. e.Lth. The drink was in his heid, an' it made him unco dour, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 238 Edb. Got at length my ain dour way, Macneill Bygane Times (1811) 17 Sik. Ye hae a dour stiff unbowsome kind o' nature in ye, Hoge Tales (1838) 3, ed. 1866; A' distinctions o' sex, age, and pairty—the last the stubbornest and dourest o' a', Chr North Noctes (ed. 1856) III 18 N.I.¹ Ant Grose (1790) MS. add (C) n.Cy. Border Gl. (Coll. L.L B) Nhb. You'll find him stupid, doure and dull Donal proper Pagens (1800) 114 n. Pyks ¹ He's nobbut a and dull, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 114. n.Yks. He's nobbut a dour 'n t'dee wiv; baith stiff an' hard. Der. Joshuay, as is as dour as a stone? Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) viii.

Hence (1) Dourness, sb. obstinacy, stubbornness; (2)

Dourly, adv. obstinately, pertinaciously, stubbornly.
(1) Sc. Willie, my love, ye maun answer. Oh, dmna wi' dourness be dumb, Ballads (1885) 110. Abd. His resolution once taken, he had dourness enough in his composition to make him stick to it, Alexander Am Flk. (1875) 4, ed 1882. Per Stood two minutes longer from sheer native dourness, Ian MacLaren Brier Bush (1895) 229. Rnf. Man, sic dourness is oppressin', Neilson Poems (1877) 29. Ayr. I hear of folk possessed wi' a Highland durness of temper, Galt Sir A. Wylie (1822) lii. Gall. Highland dureness of temper, Galt Sir A. Wylie (1822) lii. Gall. It was indeed dourness and not courage which took me there, Crockett Raiders (1894) v. (2) Frf. I 'do' it dourly with my teeth clenched, Barrie M. Ogilvy (1896) 124. Frf. 'It's private,' said Marg'et dourly, Meldrum Margredel (1894) 218 Ayr. 'This book will be costing ye a hantle o' siller,' he remarked dourly, Johnston Kilmalhe (1897) I. 144. Gall. Kept dourly to our work, Crockett Grey Man (1896) 30.

4. Of the weather, elements, &c.: severe, hard.

Frf The nicht without was dour an' black, WATT Poet Sketches (1880) 100 Per. The hill-taps a' are white wi' snaw, An' dull an' dour's the day, Haliburion Ochil Idylls (1891) 43. Ayr. Biting Boreas fell and doure, Burns Winter Night (1785) 55; It's gaun to be a dreigh dour winter, Service Notandums (1890) 118. Lnk. The wintry winds blaw keen and dour, TENNANT Musings (1872) 88 Lth. Scotch skies are dour, BALLANTINE Poems (1850) 24. Dmf. Gloamin' fa's at last On the dour, dreich, dinsome day, REID Poems (1894) 2. Gall. Bield from the doure blast, Nicholson Hist. Tales (1843) 128.

5. Of soil: unfruitful, barren, unfertile. Of vegetation:

slow-growing, not luxuriant.

Sc. He had got one of the dourest and most untractable farms in the Mearns, Scorr *Pirate* (1822) iv. Lth. (Jam.) e Lth. Yon's the dourest land that ever I was on; it's a' till thegither, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 45.

Hence Dour-seed, sb. a late species of oats, slow in ripening.

Lth A third kind, Halkerton; or Angus oats, these are emphatically called dour-seed (1 e. late seed) in distinction from the others which are called ear-seed or early seed, Agric. Surv. 103 (JAM).

6. Of ice: rough.
Cld., Lth Applied to ice that is not smooth and slippery; as signifying that one moves on it with difficulty (JAM.).

7. Of a task, undertaking, &c.: hard, difficult to accomplish. Sc. Scoticisms (1787) 28 w.Sc He mak's a dure bargain, MacDonald Settlement (1869) 64, ed 1877. Frf. It was a dour job to get the pain to flit, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 79, ed. 1889. Per. It's a wee dour tae manage, Ian MacLaren Auld Lang Syne (1895) 289. Fif. Next there began a doure debate, Douglas Poems (1806) 126. Edb. Ilka chiel that's dowre to lead, Liddle Poems (1821) 191. Kcb. He grasp'd the bill but cou'dna bend it, It was sae dour, Davidson Seasons (1789) 40. Wgt. A'll hae tae ride the cuddy for three days efter this, an' that's dour wark, Fraser Wigtown (1877) 315

8. Slow in learning, backward, hard to teach.
Fif. He's very dour at his lare (Jam), As dure a scholar as ever was at St. Leonards, Tennant Card Beaton (1823) 9 (Jam). Edb. Unless unco doure indeed to learn, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) Pref 2

[1. He wes a stout carle and a sture, And of him-self

dour and hardy, Barbour Bruce (1375) x. 159.] DOUR, DOURAGH, see Dover, v., Dooragh.

DOURDON, sb. Sc. Appearance. Rnf., Ayr. Commonly used (JAM.). DOURGY, DOURLACH, see Durgey, Dorlach.

DOURGY, DOURLACH, see Durgey, Dorlach.
DOURY, see Doory.
DOUSE, v.¹ and sb.¹ In gen. dial. use in Sc. Irel. and
Eng. Also written doose Nhb.¹ Cum.¹; douce Fif. Hrf.²
Dev. Cor.¹; dooss Car.¹; douss Lth. (Jam.) Slk.; dowse
N.I.¹ N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ n.Yks.¹² Nhp.¹ s.Wor.¹ Suf.¹ Hmp.¹
I.W.¹² Wil.¹ Dor. Cor.¹³; and in forms doust Hrf.²; doyce
Ags. (Jam.) [Sc. n.Cy. dūs, midl. daus, s.Cy. deus.]
1. v. To strike, knock, beat, slap. See Dust, v. 9.
Or.I To butt at with head and horns, and hence gore like a bull.
¹The de'il did ne'er a sinner douss Sae sickerly, 'Paety Toral (1880)
in Ellis Pronunc. (1889) V. 792, 799 Fif They douce her hurdies
trimly Upo' the stibble-rig, Douglas Poems (1806) 128. Rnf.
The unca guid bodies... Hae dous't him wi' doctrines, and fouch

The unca guid bodies... Hae dous't him wi' doctrines, and foucht him wi'zeal, NEILSON Poems (1877) 112. Gail. This impish Mercury of Hunker Court dowsed the prostrate one with his own hand of Hunker Court dowsed the prostrate one with his own hand grenade, Crockert Stickit Min. (1893) 163. Nhb. The maistorman thumpt us, he doost an' he dumpt us, Robson Evangeline (1870) 346, Nhb.¹ 'Aa'll doose yor jacket for ye'—I will thrash you soundly. Cum. The lance-corpler douc'd my chops, fer speakin, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1840) 76; Cum.¹ s.Not. A'll douze yer, if yer coom 'ere (J P.K.). Hmp.¹ I.W.¹ I'll dowse thee in noo time. Cor.²

thee in noo time. Cor.<sup>2</sup>
Hence (1) to douse a ball, phr. to throw it away as useless by striking it from off the course; (2) Douse-the-odd-un, sb. the game of French tag; (3) Dousing, vbl. sb. a beating, thrashing.

(1) Lth. (Jam.) (2) Nhb.<sup>1</sup> (3) N.I.<sup>1</sup> A good dousing. N.Cy.<sup>1</sup>
Nhb.<sup>1</sup> She gav him a reglur doosin. LW <sup>2</sup>
To extragally him to the fire light from any in physical strength and the light from any in physical strength.

2. To extinguish, put out a fire, light, &c., esp. in phr.

douse the glim.

w.Sc. Having clapped his red worsted extinguisher on his head, he 'dowsed the glim,' and proceeded to bed, CARRICK Land of Logan (1835) 224. Frf. I... sav'd the auld man lith and limb, And made his murderer douce the glim, Sands *Poems* (1833) 121. N.I.<sup>1</sup> I.Ma. Just douse that glim, Brown *Manx Witch* (1889) 147. m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> To a child caught extinguishing a lighted candle by turning it upside down in the stick, a mother will say: 'I'll bray thy has a upside down in the suck, a mother will say: 'In oray thy back for thee if thou doesn't use the capper [extinguisher] to douse the candle with.' Chs.'s Hrf.<sup>2</sup> When you're finished in the stable, mind you doust the dip. Dev. This rain will dowse the fires on the moor, Baring-Gould *Urith* (1891) I vii. Cor. Hold your jaw, and dowse the glim, Forfar Kynance (1865) 23. Cant. Monthly Mag. (1805) 1 22.

(1799) I. 22.

3. Fig. To spoil, demolish; to put an end to, kill.

n.Yks.<sup>1</sup>; n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> 'Dows'd of her feathers,' shorn of her finery

m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> Hrf.<sup>2</sup> Him hit Jack on his head, it nearly dousted him.

4. To throw a thing down violently on the ground, &c.;

also fig. to pay down money.

e.Fif. Doon he doused a couple o'letters in my loof, Laito

Tam Bodkm (1864) xx; Gin I canna mak' him dowse doon the
siller, I'se gar him tak' a red face aboot it, at onyrate, ib. xvi. Rxb.

Some down were dous'd amang the shoas, A Scott Poems (ed 1808) 122 Cor.1; Cor.2 Come douse out your money, Cor.3

Hence Douse! int. the flat sound caused by the fall of a heavy body.

Ags. (JAM.) Fif Douse' drops a second down, Tennani Auster (1812) 75, ed. 1871.

5. sb. A blow, stroke; a dull, heavy blow, gen. on the head or face.

Cal.<sup>1</sup>, Ags. (JAM.) Fif. As law then, they a' then, To tak' a douce mann yield, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 128. Sik. That's a douse on the chops, Mr. Tickler, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 118 the chops, Mr. Tickler, Chr. North Noctes (ed. 1856) 11. 118
n.Cy. Grose (1790); N Cy.¹, Cum.¹ n.Yks ¹ Gie him a douse in's chops. w.Yks.¹, Not. (J.H.B.), Der.², nw Der.¹, Nhp.¹², War. (J.B.), Hrf.² s.Wor. I gan 'im [the door] a dowse of a hammer, Vig. Mon in Berrow's Jin (1896), s.Wor.¹, Brks ¹, Hnt. (T P.F.)
Suf.¹ I'll gi ye a dowse ı' th' chops Hmp¹ s.Hmp A pretty douse o' the ear I'll give him once I catches him! Verney L. Lisle (1870) x. I.W.¹² Wil. SLOW Gl. (1892); Britton Beauties (1825); Wil.¹ Dor Barnes Gl. (1863). Som. W & J. Gl. (1873).

Dev. Cor. A douce on the chucks or chacks. Mouthly Mag. (1810) Dev, Cor. A douce on the chucks or chacks, Monthly Mag. (1810) I 434. Cor. 12 Slang. While Sandy's long arms—long enough for a douse, Tom Crib's Mem. (1819) 16; Joseph Washford litted his hand;... it now descended on her devoted head in one tremendous 'dowse,' Barham Ingoldsby (ed. 1864) Jerry Janus's Wig.

[1. Cp. EFris. dossen, 'schlagen, stossen, knuffen'

(Koolman).]

DOUSE, v<sup>2</sup> and sb.<sup>2</sup> Irel. Wm. Yks Lan. Not. Lin Lei Nhp. War. Glo. Brks. Hrt. Mid. Sus. I W. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written dause w.Yks.; dawse Wm.; deawse Lan; doose e.Yks.<sup>1</sup>; dowse Ir. n.Yks.<sup>1</sup><sup>2</sup> n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> Brks.<sup>1</sup> I.W.<sup>12</sup>; and in forms daast w.Yks.3; dowselt Glo.; dowst w.Yks.3 Hmp. [n.Cy. dūs, w.Yks. dās, Lan. dēs, midl. daus, s.Cy. deus.]

1. v. To drench, soak, saturate with moisture either by plunging anything into liquid or by dashing liquid over or against it. Also used fig.

Ir. You'd better just dowse a pail of water over him, Barlow hylls (1892) 123. Wm. Daws'd in sin and concupiscence, Hutton Ir. You'd better just dowse a pail of water over him, Barlow Idylls (1892) 123. Wm. Daws'd in sin and concupiscence, Hutton Bran New Wark (1785) 1. 212. n. Yks. Thou's getten sair doused, Mally. Wheeah, thou's 'a' bin thruff t'beck, Ah lay; n. Yks. 2, e. Yks. 1 m. Yks. 1 To drench by hand, as when water is thrown upon a person. They doused him from head to foot. w. Yks Shoo set too a dausin' em all saandly wi' watter, Tom Treddlehovle Fr. Exhibition (c. 1856) 10, w. Yks 2; w. Yks 3 He'll get weel daasted [with 1ain] before he gets back. Lan. Give us a hond an' we'n deawse him i' th' hoss-trough, Brierley Cotters, v. n. Lan. 1 ne. Lan. Doused it with scalding water, Mather Idylls (1895) 79. Not. (I. H. B.). Not. 1, n. Lin. 1 s. Lin. She's doused from head to foot Not. (J.HB), Not., n.Lin, s.Lin. She's doused from head to foot as if she hed come out o' a pond (T.HR.). Le., Nhp., War., War., You hav'nt washed these clothes—you've only doused 'em. Glo I dowselt them with cold water every morning (AB.). Brks. Gl. (1852), Brks. w.M.1d. The parson doused such a lot of water over the baby that it caught cold and died (W.P.M.). Sus. Holloway. Hmp. (H.C.M.B.), I.W.<sup>12</sup> Som. 'Twarn't no use my pertenden' I'd a smut on my chake, an' dousen' my veace in cold spring watt'r, Leith Lemon Verbena (1895) 88. n.Dev. Scummerd wi' blid, es clathers doused, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 102. Cor.<sup>2</sup>

Hence Dousing, vbl. sb. a drenching, soaking; a duck-

ing or immersion in water.

ing or immersion in water.

n.Yks. 12 w.Yks. A man falling into water, or out in a pitiless rain, would be said to 'get a good dowsing,' Sheffield Indep. (1874); Gie it a good dowsin, BANKS Wkfld. Wds. (1865). Lan. They geet a good dowsin', WAUGH Hermit Cobbler, vin Lin. 'I're feared as tha's get a dowsin' in a bit, mate.' . . . 'Wheer?' . . . 'In hossa good dowsin', WAUGH Hermit Cobbler, vin Lin. 'I're feared as tha's get a dowsin' in a bit, mate.' . . . 'Wheer?' . . . 'In hosspond,' Murray Nov. Note-bk. (1887) 249. Nhp.¹ To splash the water over the face with violence when washing, is called having a good dousing. Nearly akin to 'souse,' but the latter word is also a good dousing. Nearly akin to 'souse, but the latter word is also applied to complete accidental immersion 'Dousing' is limited to the head and face. Brks.\(^1\) Dev. Take an' heft tha bagger intu tha river. A gude dowsing 'ull take tha liquor out o' 'n, Hewett Peas. Sp. (1892) 87; (Vamping' was understood to mean sprinkling, just as 'dousing' means the application of a more copious supply of water, 2b 141. Cor.2

2. sb. A drenching, soaking; a heavy downpour of rain.

Ir. It's apter I'd be to let it have its chanst... to ripen itself the best way it could, than go for to sluice the great dowses of rain on top of it, Barlow Idylls (1892) 96. Lan. Getten a deawse then, Brierley Blackpool (1881) 59. Not. I got a good douse (J.H.B.).

3. Fig. An idle, drunken fellow.

Hrt. Cussans Hist. Hrt. (1879-1881) III. 320,

**DOUSE**,  $v^s$  w Som <sup>1</sup> [deuz] Used imprecatively. Very common. Daew z-nae ushun sarz ut au l' Daew z yur ai d' Daew z ut au l'

DOUSE, see Douce, adj
DOUSH, sb and v. Sc. Brks [dū], Brks. deu]]
1. sb. A 'douche,' a quantity of liquid, dash of water. Cf. douch.

Frf. That would be a doush of water in Esther's face, BARRIT *Toniny* (1896) 72. **2.** *v*. To, throw water over

Brks. A doushed water awver her to bring her to.

[1. Fr. douche, jet d'eau dirigé sur telle ou telle partie du corps, pour produire une action médicale (HAIZFELD, ]
DOUSHT, DOUSSE, see Doosht, Douse, v.1

DOUST, see Dust.

DOUT, v. and sb. n.Cy. Yks. Chs. and midl. and s. counties. Also written doubt, dought Dev.; dowt Wil. Dev.; and in forms dait s.Chs.<sup>1</sup>; dight Chs.<sup>1</sup> [n Cy.

dut, midl. and s.Cy. deut.] 1. v. To extinguish, put out a candle, fire, &c. Lit. do out.

n.Yks. m.Yks. Dout that candle, my lass. Never burn daylight.

w.Yks. The fire she lit was fanned rather than douted,
Synonger Tales World. (1994) we Charl Nobel Land 1994. Snowden Tales Wolds (1894) ix Chs 1 Nah then 1 dout that cangle, its toime yo wein aw asleep, Cos 3 s.Chs 1 Snuf jth ky'aan dl, wut')1? un mahynd dhaa duz nu daayt it Snuff th' ky'aan dl, wut')1? ün mahynd dhaa duz nü daayt it [Snufi th' candle, wut'ee? an' mind tha' doesna dait it]. s.St. Last in bed has to dout the candle, Pinnock Blk. Cy. Ann. (1895). Der. Monthly Mag (1815) II. 297; Der.?, nw Der.!, n.Lin.!, Lei!, Nhp.!, War.?³, s War.!, m.Wor. (J C.), w.Wor.! se Wor! Mind as you dowts the candle safe, w'en yū be got into bed. s.Wor.! Shr.! Dout them candles, Sally; theer'll be light enough to talk by then, if that's all yo'n got to do. Hrf!² Glo. BayLis Illus. Dial. (1870; GROSE (1790); Glo.¹², Oxf.¹ Brks. In common use (M J B); Gl. (1852) Bck. (G A C), n.Bck. (A C.), Bdf. (J.W.B.), Hrt. (H G), w.Mid. (W.P M), Sur.', Sus.¹ e.Sus. Holloway. Hmp. (H.E.); (W H E.); Hmp.¹ s Hmp Your light isn't dowted most part of the night, Verney L. Lisle (1870) x I.W.¹ Wil. (K M G.); Britton Beauties (1825); Wil.¹An extinguisher douts' a candle; the heel of a boot 'douts' a match thrown down. But the exact definition of 'dout' is to smother, or extinguish by beating. Dor.¹ Som. I veared as how the wind 'twould a douted the can'le, Letrit Lemon Verbena (1895) 171. w.Som.¹ Daewt dhu kan'l-n km au 'n Lemon Verbena (1895) 171. w.Som. Daewt dhu kan l-n km au n [Put out the candle and come on]. Dev. Bit Jan an Mariar... Way tha ale in tha kwart, ada manijed ta doubt ct, N. Hocc Poet. Lett. (1847) 1st S. 52, ed. 1858, Applied to fire or lights only, Reports Province.

rst S. 52, ed. 1858, Applied to fire or lights only, Reports Provinc. (1889), Dev. 1 n Dev. Nell, dout the light, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 129. e.Dev. Th' blacksmith've... doughted out ez vireplace, Pulman Sketches (1842) 23, ed 1853.

Hence (I) Douter, sb. an extinguisher; (2) Douting, vbl. sb. the act of extinguishing or putting out; (3) Douters, sb. pl snuffers.

(I) w.Yks. 1 Common. n Lin. 1, Nhp 1, War. (W H.), War 3, Shr. 1, Bdf. (J W B.), Sus (K.) (2) s.Wor. I had three miles of lighting and three miles of douting the lamps (H.K.). (3) n Cy. Instruments like snuffers, for extinguishing the candle without cutting the wick, Grose (1790). Chs. 1 Small tongs with flat, rounded ends, for putting a candle out by pinching the wick. They rounded ends, for putting a candle out by pinching the wick. They have rings for the thumb and finger-like snuffers. Lei. A small pair of metal tongs with flat ends for extinguishing candles by pinching the wick. Glo., Sus. e. Sus. Holloway. I.W. Som. I can remember quite well seeing the 'douters' on the tray with the snuffers (G.A.W.).

2. Phr. to dout the sun, fig. to grow disheartened, dis-

pirited.

Som. I'd 'dout the zon' by thinken', 'Mabbee, thee be lyen' stiff an' cold under the green Atlantic waves,' LEITH Lemon Verbena

(1895) 150.

3. Fig. To die.

Hrf. Her douted (C.J.R.); Hrf. He is just douted; Hrf. 2 Ha drawed a sike [sigh] and then ha douted.

4. Hunting term: to obliterate, cover up a trail, scent, &c.

n.Dev. He then considers the condition of the slot, and if the ground is dry, 'douts' it by drawing his foot over it, that is he obliterates it, Jefferies Red Deer (1884) vi.

5. sb An extinguisher. n.Yks. 12, Glo. 1

[1. First, in the intellect it douts the light, Sylvester Tobacco batter'd (1672) 106.]

DOUT, see Doit, sb.1, Doubt.

DOUTH, adj. Obs.? Sc. Dull, dispirited, melancholy. Sik. What gars ye look sae douth and wae? Hogg Mount. Bard (1807) 183, I never saw a douther creature, ib. Pastorals (1801) 10 (JAM ).

2. Gloomy, causing melancholy.

Sik. That's a douth and an awsome looking bigging, Hogo Perils of Man (1822) II. 2 (JAM.).

DOUTH, adj.2 Lth. (JAM.) Snug, comfortable, in easy circumstances.

[Čp. OE. duguð, worth, excellence, power, riches, cogn. w. G. tugend, virtue.]

DOUTY, adj. Glo. Of pears: 'sleepy,' over-ripe. See Dote, v.4

DOUVE, v. w.Yks.1 [dav.] To sink, lower, dip. See Dive, v.

Let staan douve a bit.

[OE. dūfan, to dive, sink.]

DOUVEN, see Doven.

DOUZIE, sb. Sc. A light of any kind. s.Sc. Nor kinlin' whins, wi' lowin' douzies, To mak' a light, Watson Bards (1859) 52. Ayr. Commonly used (J.F.).

DOUZZY, DOV, see Dizzy, Do, v.

DOVE, sb Sc. Irel. Nhb. Chs. Not. Der. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrt. Hnt. e An. Dev. Written deuve Dev.; and in forms doo Sc.; cou. Rnf.; dow Sc. Nhb.¹ e.An ¹ Nrf.¹ Suf.¹; duf(f. Not. Nhp.¹² Hnt. e.An.¹ [duv, dev, dū.]

1. Applied to var. species of *Columbidae*, esp. (1) the common pigeon or rock-dove, *Columba livia*; (2) the

the stock-dove, C. oenas; (3) the ring-dove, C. palumbus.

(1) Sc. 'A doo's cleckin' [brood], prov.; spoken of a family of only two children, a boy and and a girl, as the pigeon only lays two eggs, Swainson Birds (1885) 169 n.Sc. ib. 168. Abd. Daddy-da; that doo's greetin' cause his wife bids him sing, Alexander Am Flb. (1875) 72, ed 1882. Frf. Doos bobbin' an' beckin' to ane anither, cureckity-cooin', WILLOCK Rosetty Ends (1886) 182, ed. 1889; My carrier doo As quick as thought at my hand flew, Sands Poems (1833) 129 Fif. The dows and daws...Out whirr'd and whitter't at the sound o't, Tennant Papistry (1827) 6. s.Sc The doos, in a fright, flew frae the tower, Watson Bards (1859) 32. Ayr. I've fan' a bit doo i' the redd o' my plate, and I would like to pyke it, Service Notandums (1890) 30. Nrf. Yinder go a 'dow,' Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 43; When a pigeon was unexpectedly extracted from some apparently impossible place, a country lad exclaimed 'My eyes and limbs, Tom, if there baint a dow' (W.R.E.); exclaimed My eyes and fimbs, 10m, 11 there bath a dow (W.R.L.), (W.H.) (2) Suf. (C.G.B.), e.An. Dy. Times (1892). (3) Nrf. Swainson Birds (1885) 165. Suf. (C.T.); Suf. Hence (1) Duffy, sb. (a) a pigeon or dove; (b) a dovecot, pigeon-house. e.Suf. (F.H.); (2) Duffy-dows, sb. pl. the unfledged young of pigeons or doves. Nrf. 1

2. Comb.(1) Dove-cot(e(doocot, dooket, dow-cot, duccot, ducket), a dove-house or pigeon-cote; (2) dock, the coltsfoot, Tussilago Farfara; (3) dung, a variety of marl; (4) -felfar, -felfeet, -fulfer or -fulter, (a) the fieldfare, Turdus pilans; (b) the missel-thrush, Turdus viscuvorus; (5) -house (duffins), see -cot(e; (6) -pigeon, the woodpigeon, Columba palumbus; (7) -pollar, see -cot(e; (8) -tailed, fig. united, married.

(1) Sc. We were fain to send sax of the blue-banders to harry the Leave the complexity word and poultry yard. Scott Nucl. (1822)

Lady of Loganhouse's dow-cot and poultry yard, Scott Nigel (1822) v, They he as thick as doos in a dooket, ib. Guy M (1815) xxii. Kcd. Faur's the doo, for here's the doocot? GRANT Lays (1884) 79. Frf. Schule-laddies, wha keepit doo-cots in their faithers' back-yairds, WILLOCK Rosetty Ends (1886) 181, ed. 1889. Fif. Some gentle cushiedows ... Aff frae their dow-cot whirr'd, Tennant Papistry (1827) 62. e.Fif. An auld-time Fife lairdship has been weel describit as consistin' O' 'a wee puckle lan', a big puckle debt, an' a dococt, 'Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) i. Rnf. Frae fauld or doucote may my Susan dine, Picken Poems (1813) II 69; I visited the dookets and examined PICKEN Poems (1813) II b9; I visited the dookets and examined our fantails, GILMOUR Paisley Weavers (1876) i. Ayr. I can mind ... seeing the roof of a doocot like a wreck abune the waves, Service Dr. Duguid (ed. 1887) 252. Lnk. The dookit an' yard, Parker Poems (1859) 19. N Cy.¹, Nhb. (W G.), Nhb.¹, Der.¹, War.³, Wor. (E.S.) (2) Cai. The aiable land was much infested with various weeds, as the thistle, the mugwort, dove-dook, Agric. Surv 84 (Jam.); Cai<sup>1</sup> (3) Chs. There is an excellent kind of marl sometimes met with which is vulgarly called dove dung, from its resemblance in appearance to the dung of pigeons, Holland View Agric. (1808) 222; Chs. 1 (4, a) e.An. The names of the missel

thrush and fieldfare are often interchangeable, Swainson Buds (1885) 2, e.An., Nrf. (AG.F.) Suf. Science Gossip (1882) 215; (M.E.R.) e Suf. (F.H.) (b) e.An. Nrf. Nature Notes, No. 10. (M.ER) e Suf. (F.H) (b) e.An. Nrf. Nature voies, No. 10. (5) Not. There's a lot of starnels lays in the dufhus now (L C.M). Nhp. 12, War. 3, Wor. (E S.), Hnt (T.P F.), e An. 1, Nrf. 1, Suf. 1 (6) Hrt. Ellis Mod. Husb. (1750) IV. in. (7) e.An. 1 (8) Ir. This ... is the purty crature I was mentionin'... that intends to get

3. Phr. (1) to shoot among the dows, to invent stories, exaggerate, 'draw the long bow'; (2) a shot among the

dows, anything done at random.

(1) Ags. A lady...had heard her husband mention...that such a gentleman . . . was thought to shoot amang the dows She immediately took the alarm and said to him with great eagerness, ... 'My husband says ye shoot amang the dows. Now as I am very fond of my pigeons, I beg you winna meddle wi' them' (JAM ). (2) e Lth. (1b.)

4. A term of affection or endearment.

Sc. 'O Peter, this was a nicht!' 'Deeds I [aye], my doo,'
Scotch Haggis, 162; Is not that worth waiting for my dow? Scott Sold Haggis, 162; Is not that worth waiting for my dow? Scott Old Mortality (1816) v. Cai. Elg. Ye're a' my ain, my bonny dow, Couper Toinifications (1803) I. 121 Abd. Come awa to your beddie, my dawtie an' doo, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 87; Lasses, I'm here a wooer to woo, Will ane o' ye come an' be my doo? Guidman Inglismail (1873) 39 Rnf. My ne'er-forgotten, ever true, Enchanting, charming, dainty dow, McGilvray Poems (ed. 1862) 104 Ayr. Her dove had been a Highland laddie, Burns Jolly Degars (1785) I 131. Lnk. My bonne hen, my darlin' lamb, my ain wee cushie doo, Wardrop J. Mathison (1881) 12. Sik. Katie Cheyne, my dow, Hog Tales (1838) 280, ed. 1866. Kcb. He cuddled an' kissed her an' ca'd her his doo, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 217. Nhb. Obs. e Dev Mai leuve, mai deuve, mai peur wan, Pulman Sng. Sol (1860) v. 2.

[1. Columban . . . decored wt the simplicitie of a dowe, Dalrymple Leslie's Hist. Scoil (1596) I. 226]

DOVE, v. Sc. Dur. Yks. Written doave n.Yks. [dov, doov.]

1. To sleep or slumber lightly; to doze. See Doven, v.

See Doven, v.

e.Dur.¹ n.Yks.¹ 'You've been asleep, Joseph' 'Naa, nobbut doavin' a bit', n Yks.² e.Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1796).

Hence Doving, ppl. adj. sleeping, soothing, quieting.

n Yks 1 Doving, ppl. adj. sleeping, soothing, quieting.
n Yks 1 Doving-drink, a sleeping draught; n.Yks.2 e.Yks. A
doving draft, Marshall Rur Econ (1796) II. 317.

2. To be in a doting, foolish state, half asleep; to be
heavy and stupid; to act sluggishly. Fif. (Jam.), n.Yks. 12
Hence (1) Dovie, (a) adj. stupid, having the appearance
of mental imbeculity; (b) sb. a stupid, imbecule person; (2)
Doving, ppl. adj. sluggish, heavy.

(1) Fif. (Jam.) (2) n.Yks.2 'A doaving daudling body,' a
driveller.

driveller.

DOVE, v.2 Obsol. Dev. To thaw, melt.

n.Dev. Whan sneweth or blunketh or doveth, Exm. Scold (1746) 1 125; A loving breath, Which winter's self would dove, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 130; GROSE (1790).

DOVE(D, see Dive, v.

DOVEN, v. and sb. Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Written dooavan e.Yks.<sup>1</sup>; douven w.Yks.<sup>1</sup> Also in form dovven Yks. [doven, doven.] 1. v. To slumber, doze. ne.Yks.<sup>1</sup> Heard more in the E. than the N. Riding. m.Yks.<sup>1</sup>

Hence (1) Dovened, pp. benumbed with cold, deafened with noise; (2) Dovening, vbl. sb. a doze, light sleep

(1) Or.I. (SAS:), S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup> (2) n.Cy. Grose (1790) n.Yks. Shees on a dovering now, Meriton Praise Ale (1684) l. 253. m.Yks.<sup>1</sup>

2. sb. A light nap or slumber; a doze.

n.Cy. (Hall), e.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> w.Yks.<sup>1</sup> At times shoe stinns feafully in her douvens, ii. 291; w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> 'Bin hersleep hes tuh?' 'Noa, noan't I; on a bit of a dovven that's awal.'

3. A difficulty, quandary, 'fix.' w.Yks. He wor in a bit ov a dovven what to du, Yks. Wkly. Post

(Mar. 7, 1896).

[Norw. dial. dovna, to become dull, still (AASEN); ON. dofna, to become benumbed; Go. daubnan, to grow dull;

der. of dau/s, deaf, dull.]

DOVER, sb.¹ Cor. An uproar, row, fuss.

Cor. (F.R.C.); Cor.²; Cor.² There's dover to pay.

DOVER, sb.2 Nhb.1 [dovor.] The water in which a salmon has been boiled, served up as a sauce for the Also called Berwick sauce.

DOVER, sb.3 s.Cy. (Hall.) I.W.1 [do və(r).] A sandy piece of waste near the sea; part of the sea-coast at Ryde. DOVER, v. and sb.<sup>4</sup> Sc. Nhb. Also in form dour Rnf. [dō'vər.] 1. v. To fall into a light slumber, to be in a state half awake and half asleep; to doze. See

Doven, v.

Sc. Ae night when he was riding dovering hame, Scott Waverley (1814) xviii. Cai. Arg. The lady of the house dovered in her chair, her head against George Mor's shoulder, Munro Lost Pibroch (1896) ner nead against George Mor's shoulder, MUNRO Lost Pibroch (1896) 276. Frf. They dover't o'er asleep again, Beattie Ainha' (c. 1820) 56, ed 1882. Frf. The walkrife clerk wha lay dovern' and dreamin', Tennant Papistry (1827) 125; Just as he was again dovern' ower into the airms o' Morpheus, McLaren Tibhe (1894) 39 Sig. Syne dovered ower to sleep, And dreamt I saw ye leave the hoose, Towers Poems (1885) 53. Rnf. If chance he dovers a blink, Then staiting up thinks he's in hell, Webster Rhymes (1835) 139; Douring in the hermit's cell, Tannahill Poems (1807) 270. ed. 1817. Lnk. As I lay dovering... the lowes flickering in 270, ed. 1817. Lnk. As I lay dovering... the lowes flickering in my eyes,... I heard the ten o'clock bell, Wright Sc Life (1897) 59. Lth. I slippit canny aff to bed, An' fell a dov'rin', Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 132. e.Lth. There was nae gantin an' doverin in oor kirk, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 36. Sik. I maun leave Janet to lie doverin' by hersel for an hour or twa, Hogg Tales (1838) 23, ed. 1866 Gall. Jaikie dovered over to sleep, Crockett Stickit Min. (1893) 47. N.Cy. 1 Nhb. 1 Dinna scranch on the floor; yor fethor's just dover't.

2. To stun, stupefy, render senseless. Cf daver, v<sup>1</sup>
Slk Ane o' them gave me a nob on the crown, that dovered me, Hogo Perils of Man (1822) III. 416 (JAM.); I am dover'd as dead as a herring, ib. Poems (ed. 1865) 273.

3. sb. A light slumber or doze; a condition of semi-

consciousness; a faint, swoon.
Sc. 'Youseem well recovered now. Can you walk?' 'Bravely,sir, .1t was but a bit dover,' Scott Nigel (1822) 11; I had seldom more than a dover now and then through last night, WHITEHEAD Daft Davie (1876) 319, ed. 1894. Bnff. Be thankfu' that ye get a dover in the day time, GORDON Chron. Keth (1880) 321. Rnf. It was na sleep, nor yet a dream, Nor yet a dover, just atween, Fraser Chimes (1853) 134. Lnk. I felt rather drowsy... and soon fell into what we old folk call 'a kin' o' a dover,' WRIGHT Sc. Life (1897) 58. Lth. In a dover, ha'flings sleeping, BRUCE Poems (1813) II. 120. Edb. He feels the pulse.... if in a dover, They sigh, an shake their logger head, FORBES Poems (1812) 86.

[1. Gaistis, schaddois, sleip, and douerit nycht, Douglas

Eneados (1513), ed. 1874, III. 34.]

DOVERA, num. adj. Obs. Cum. Lan. Also written dowra Lan. Nine; used in counting sheep.

Cum. Borrowdale, Keswick, Lucas Stud. Nidderdale (c. 1882)
39; Used in Borrowdale 50 years ago (J.S.O.). Lan. Coniston, High Furness, Lucas Stud. Nidderdale (c. 1882)
39.

DOVERCOURT, sb. Ess. [dō·vəkōt.] A great noise. Ess. (W.W.S.); Gl. (1851); Ess. 1

[Dovercourt, a parish in Essex, near Harwich. RAY Prov. (1678) 314 has: Dover-court, all speakers and no hearers, where 'Dover-court' is understood of some tumultuous court held at Dover. See NARES (s.v.).]

DOVER-HOUSE, sb. Ken.12 [do ver-eus.] A neces-

sary-house or privy.

DOVERING, ppl. adj. Sc. Occasional, rare.

Sc. The're nae papans nou south o' the Clyde, an' binna a doverin' ane, aibles in the wyl' murs o' Galloway, Saint Patrick (1819) III. 69 (JAM.).

DOVING, sb. S. & Ork.1 Confusion, noise.

DOVVEN, see Doven.
DOW, sb.<sup>1</sup> Cor. [deu.] A cross old woman.
Cor.<sup>1</sup> The aw'd dow, a disagreeable, cross old woman, one who

will not do what she is wanted to; Cor.<sup>2</sup>
DOW, v.¹ and sb.² Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan.
Chs. Der. Shr. e.An. [dau, dou, dō.]
I. v. Gram. forms.
1. Present Tense. i. Simple

Affirmative: (1) Daw, (2) Do, (3) Doe, (4) Dowe. [For further examples see II below.]

(1) N.Cy.<sup>12</sup>, Nhb.<sup>1</sup>, w.Yks.<sup>1</sup> (2) N.I.<sup>1</sup>, w.Yks., Lan.<sup>1</sup>, s.Chs.<sup>1</sup> (3) e Lan.<sup>1</sup>, Chs.<sup>128</sup> (4) Edb. Chaps dowe scarcely bout the head Wha tipple whisky, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 173.

ii. Negative: (1) Dounae, (2) Douna, (3) Downa, (4) Downie.

(1) Edb. The grit fock wha thee dounae see, Learmoni Poems (1791) 84 (2) Edb. Lad, the vera smell o' hit They douna dree, Crawford Poems (1798) 53 (3) Sc. Murray Dial (1873) 217; (Jam.) Nhb. Scarce Cum. They downa stur out o' the sta', Gilpin Sngs. (1874) 90 (4) Lnk. Gall The bourtree bush ... has lost a' its sap, and downie be transplanted, Nicholson Hist. Tales (1840) 80 (1843) 89

2. Preterite: (1) Daught, (2) Docht, (3) Doed, (4) Doucht, (5) Dought, (6) Dowcht, (7) Dowd, (8) Dowded, (9) Dowed, (10) Dught.

(1) Gail. If in my health, I daught na want it, LAUDERDALE Poems (1796) 68. (2) Sc. I neither docht to buy nor sell, Ayroun Ballads (ed. 1861) 40; (Jam) Ayr. Vow'd the deil he dochtna fear, Ballads and Sngs. (1847) II. 113. (3) Lan, s Chs 1 (4) Edb. Wha lang and wearie bruikt his feid, And doucht nac bell, Learwith lang and weather bruth in feld, And doubt have bed, LLAKmont Poems (1791) 46 (5) Sc. As well as a woman in her condition
dought, Scott Mullothian (1818) xxiii. Frf. He dought appear in
ony shape, Beattle Arnha' (c. 1820) 39, ed. 1882 Ayr. Do what
I dought to set her free, Burns To Miss Ferrur, st. 4. \*Lnk. John I dought to set her free, Burns To Miss Farm, st 4. \*Ink. John gaed down the vennal, As fast's he dought to his auld kennel, Muir Cld Minstr (1816) 47. Edb. Yei chanters tun'd as weel's ye dought, Liddle Poems (1821) 145 Sik. He faltered and scarce dought believe, Hoge Poems (ed 1865) 288. n.Cy. Border Gl (Coll. L L B) n.Yks. 2 He dought nut deea't. (6) Sc. Nearly observed dowchtna reyse, Murray Dial (1873) 217. (7) Lan (8) n.Yks. (9) Sc. They danced as weel as they dow'd, Jamieson Ballads (1806) I 313. Edb. s.Dur. (J E D) (10) Dmf. Carts syne wi's ic as dughtna gae Were panged, Mayne Siller Gun (1808) 88 Dur. (K) Dur. (K)

II. Dial. uses.

1. To be able to. Gen. used with a negative.

Sc. The young that canna, the ald that manna, The blind that downa see, Jameson Pop. Ballads (1806) I. 191, Beggars dow bear nae wealth, Ramsay Prov. (1737). Abd. Just as I dought, I took the gate, Cock Strains (1810) I. 116; On him land hands, when he dow do na mair, Ross Helenore (1768) 21, ed. 1812. Frf. Gin aiblins she downa succeed wi' her tongue, WAIT Poet Sketches (1880) 65 Fif. Their foreign wines I downa prie, GRAY Poems (1880) 65 Fif. Their foreign wines I downa prie, Gray Poems (1811) 160. s.Sc. Used with negative affixed, it denotes inability to endure in whateversense. They downa be beaten (Jam.). Dmb. She caina, winna, downa Ony man compare, Cross Disruption (1844) xxix. Rnf. The Muse is hairse, . . She downa lilt anither verse, Young Pictures (1865) 167. Ayr. My Muse dow scarcely spread her wing, Burns Ep. J. Rankine (1784) st. 6, Gct out o' the mire and on your way rejoicing wi' a' the speed ye dow, Galt Sir A. Wylie (1822) xxi. Lnk. We'll sprauchle yont life's roughsome way, As canny as we dow, Thomson Musings (1881) 59. Edb. As quickly as I dowed, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) iv; As lang's their pith or siller dow, They're daffin' and they're dunking, Fergusson Poems (1773) 157, ed 1785. Peb. The biaw Tontine FERGUSSON Poems (1773) 157, ed 1785 Peb. The blaw Tontine will tak' my place, To stand as lang it dow, Affleck Poet. Wks. (1836) 100. Slk. Sic a sight ye doughtna see, Hogg Poems (ed. (1830) 100. Sik. Sic a sight ye doughtha see, Hodg Poins (ed. 1865) 93. Rxb. He'll travel when nae ither auld carl dow, Riddle Poet. Wks. (ed. 1871) II. 200 Dmf. I downa gom them, syne they leave me, Quinn Heather (1863) 42. Gall. She lay still and doughtha hear, Nicholson Poet. Wks. (1828) 65, ed. 1897 Kcb. He dow bear us all well enough, Rutherford Lett (1660) No. Wgt. They downa steer, Nor speak that wearie nicht, Fraser Wigtown (1877) 210. n.Cy. Border Gl. (Coll. L.L.B.) Nhb. There's mony a ane has siller ore, That finds it downa make him smile, Charnley Fisher's Garl (1832) 7; Nhb. Scarce. Dur. 'I did as I dught,' I did as well as I could (K.). Cum. (M.P.) w.Yks. He do not answer, choose what he thinks [dare not retort, whatever he may think] (C.C R.).

2. With negative: to be reluctant or unwilling to do anvthing.

Sc. Often used with a negative affixed to denote that reluctance which arises from mere ennui, or the imaginary incapacity produced by indolence. The phr. 'I downa rise' signifies reluctance to exert one's self so far (JAM.); Can we quit so many godly ministers? We dow not quit them, Thomson Cloud of Witnesses (1714) 143, ed. 1871; My lady didna dow to hear muckle about the friends on that side the house, Scott Guy M. (1815) xxxix. Lnk. Ye have not a heart, And downie eithly wi your cunzie part, Ramsay Gentle Shep. (1725) 21, ed. 1783. Dmf. He downa sing at the Psalm For spoiling his mim, mim mou, Cromek Remains (1810) 27. n.Cy. Border Gl. (Coll. L. L. B.) Cum. For me, I downa gang, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) 2.

3. To thrive, prosper, flourish; to do well, be good for something.
Sc. What raks the feud where the friendship dow not. Ramsay

Prov. (1737). Lnk. Gin ither's beasts weel thrive an' dow, It's like Prov. (1737). Lnk. Gin ther's beasts weel thrive an' dow, It's like to rive his very pow, Watt Poems (1827) 22; Lang may thou live, and thrive, and dow, Ramsay Poems (ed. 1733) 109 Rxb Now lang may ye brook to thrive an' dowe, A. Scort Poems (ed. 1888) 99 n Cy. 'He'll never dow,' be good egg nor bird, Ray Prov. (1678) 355; Grose (1790); N.Cy. He'll never dow Nhb. Obs. Dur s.Dur. He niver dowed efter (JED). Cum. A nanny pet lam' maks a dwinn' yowe, Not yen out o' tên ever dis dow, prov. (E.W P.) Cum, Wm. Nicolson (1677) Trans R. Soc. Ltt. (1868) IX. Wm Nat yan oot eten on em everdoos dow, Gibson Leg. (1877) 50. n Yks. He'll never dow, egg nor bird, n.Yks. You never dow in dead folk's clothes. They never dow that strange dogs follow; n.Yks. Aks. Marshall. Rur Econ (1788); e.Yks. He nivyer seem'd te dow i' that shop. That fargument or assertion He nivver seem'd te dow i' that shop. That [argument or assertion] dows-fo'-nowt [is worthless]. m.Yks. w.Yks. Willan List Wds (1811), Leeds Merc. Suppl (Nov. 5, 1892); w Yks 1 Shoe now daws vara ill, 11. 290 Lan 1 He does [i.e. thrives] well in his business. ne.Lan.1, m Lan.1 s.Chs.1 Dhaat ky aay doa z üpü business. "ne.Lan.<sup>1</sup>, m Lan.<sup>1</sup> s.Chs.<sup>1</sup> ver i lit l [That cai does upo' very little].

Hence (1) Doesome or Dosome, adj. healthy, thriving, prosperous; energetic, active; (2) Dow-for-nought, sb. a good-for-nought, 'ne'er-do-weel'; (3) Dowing, ppl. adj.

thriving, healthful.
(1) n Yks.2' Do-some folks,' active persons. Lan. A quart o' this .. 'ud mak' a chap's ribs feel do'some, HARLAND & WILKINSON Leg (1873) 195 DAVIES Races (1856) 267, Lan. Hoo did look sum plump un' dohsom, Scholes Jaunt to see th' Queen (1857) 43 sum plump un donsom, Scholes Jaint to see the Queen (1857) 43 e.Lan. Chs. Moy childer are all doosome, Chs. N. & Q. I. 170 (2) Cum. A set o' dow-for-noughts, Stage Misc. Poems (ed. 1807) 91 Wm. & Cum. Some cut-purse dow-for-noughts, 185. (3) Abd. Dowing and growing was the daily prayer, Ross Helenore (1768) 10, ed. 1812. Rnf. What altho my dowin' herdies Cleed the knowes in mony a score, Picken Poems (1813) I. 187. n.Cy. Grose (1790). Lan. Davies Races (1856).

4. Of cattle, &c.: to fatten, grow fat, thrive on little food. Chs. If an animal is feeding well we say 'it does well.' The verb is also used transitively. Thus we speak of particular food as 'doeing' the cattle If a man is growing fat we say 'his meat does him', Chs. 2 Hanged hay never does cattle; Chs 3 'Roast meat does cattle,' means that in dry seasons cattle, if they can only get at plenty of water, often milk better than in cold wet seasons, when there is more grass s. Chs. 1 Der 2 nw. Der 1 there is more grass. s.Chs.1, Der.2, nw.Der.1

Hence Doesome or Dosome, adj. Of cattle, &c.:

healthy, thriving upon little, fat.

Nhb.¹ A 'dosome beast'—a beast likely to turn out well. Chs.

BAILEY (1721); A healthy, dosome beast; one that will be content with little: also one that thrives, or comes on well, GROSE (1790), RAY (1691); (K.), As doesome cawves lick fleetings, WARBURTON Sings. (1860) 96; Chs. 128 s. Chs. 1 A doesome her is one that fattens upon a moderate quantity of food Der.2, Shr.1

fattens upon a moderate quantity of food Der.?, Shr.¹
5. To recover from sickness, mend in health.
N.I.¹ I'm thinkin' he's not goin' to do. n.Cy. He neither dees nor daws, Grose (1790); NCy.² n.Yks. Why, ses t'aud woman, it neither deed nor dowded, so our Job e'en slew it, Frank Fishing (1894) 27; n.Yks.¹23 ne.Yks.¹ Perhaps only used in the expression 'He nowther dees nor dows.' Lan. (J.L.); Noather on 'um doed so wele just mete neaw, Orniero Felley fro Rachde (1864) 11; On solving there also be not your wall sometimes be told that it has been

so wele just mete neaw, Ormerod Felley fro Rachde (1864) 11; On asking after a baby you will sometimes be told that it has been vaccinated, or had the hooping-cough, and 'It has never dowd since' (S W); Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹, chs.¹, e An ¹, Nrf.¹
6. sb. Worth, value, in phr. (I) at dow, good, profit; (2) nought or nowl at dow, (3) nought of dow, of no value, good; worthless; (4) nought of the dow, a good-for-nothing, worthless person or deed; (5) to do no dow, to be of no use or value; (6) more din nor dow, not reliable.

(1) Cum. Oh falks, thou's duin little 'at dow, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) 182. Wm. What at dow can cum ea sic deains? Wheeler Dual. (1700) 16, ed. 1821; He can be naa nebbour at dow, Hutton

(ed. 1808) 182. Wm. What at dow can cum ea sic deains? Wheeler Dial. (1790) 16, ed. 1821; He can be naa nebbour at dow, Hutton Bran New Wark (1785) 1. 459. (2) Cum. He was nought at dow, but a prime hand for a drinker (M.P.); For dancin' he was nought at dow, Gilpin Sngs. (1866) 273; Cum. Wm. He cud hardly persuade Billy ta gang in't train, he sed it wad be up ta nowt et dow, Taylor Sketches (1882) 9. Yks. (T.K.), n.lan. (3) Sc. (Jam.) (4) Dur. 1'He was nowt o't'dow,' he was a good-fornothing. Wm. An feared them mitch this Tebay witch, Was acten nowt o't'dow, Whitehead Leg. (ed. 1896) 31. (5) Lakel. When a person is not likely to recover from an illness it is said of him,

'He'll du nea dow' A whussling lass an a bellerin cow An a crowing hen ell du nea dow, Ellwood (1895), He ll nivver deea neea dow skitteren aboot as he does, *Penrith Obs* (Dec. 28, 1897). Wm. Bill usta addle a gae bit a brass, bet it nivver dud neea dow, Spec. Dial (1877) pt. 1. 32. (6) Cum. 1
[1. Vndedlynes to dele I dowe be na ways, Wars Alex.

(c. 1450) 4058. OE. dugan, to be strong, to avail.]

DOW, v.² Obs. Sc. Refl.: to go, betake oneself, hasten. See Do, v. III. 9.

Sc. He's doen him to his sister's bower, Jamieson Pop. Ballads (1806) I. 75, Ye'll dow ye doun to yon change-house, Kinloch Ballads (1827) 127; She has dune her to her father's bed-stock, b 132 n Sc. Ye do you to my father's stable, Buchan Ballads (1828) I. 38, ed 1875; Then she has done her hame again As fast as gang cou'd she, 10 81.

DOW, v. and adj. Sc. Lan. [dau.] 1. v. To fade, decay, wither. Also used fig.
Sc. May the seed . . . never dow, Wilson Poems (1822)
Dedication; He's quite dow'd in the colour (JAM). Cai. Rnf.
The bloom on your cheek will soon dow in the snaw, Picken Poems The bloom on your cheek will soon dow in the snaw, Picken Poems (1813) I. 75. Ayr. Our tree is bow'd, our flower is dow'd, Ballads and Sngs. (1847) II. 72. Lth. Syne they droopit an' dow'd awa, SMITH Merry Bradal (1866) 197; Beside my Willie's lifeless form my heart has dow'd awa, ib. 200 Edb. My fame, my honour, like my flowr's, maun dow, Fergusson Poems (1773) 195, ed. 1785

Hence Dowed, ppl. adj. (1) faded, withered, not fresh; also used fig.; (2) of water or liquid: flat, dead, putrid; (3) of meat: lukewarm, not properly hot.

(1) Sc. Carnal morality as dow'd and fusionless as rue leaves at Yule. Scott Rob Roy (1817) xx. Or.I. (SA.S.) S & Ork. Applied

Yule, Scott Rob Roy (1817) xx. Or.I. (SA.S.) S & Ork. Applied to grass. Most commonly applied to fish, MS add Cai 1 Dowed fish is fish that has been drying for only a day or two. Lnk. Nor keep dow'd Tip within her Waws, Ramsay Poems (1721) 30. Rnf. Wan is the cheek o' Rose's hue, An' dow'd the liles, ance sae fair, Picken Poems (1813) I. 26. Edb. Tho' age her sair dow'd front wi' runkles wave, Fergusson Poems (1773) 163, ed. 1785. Bwk. Her tender beauty soil'd an' dowed, Chisholm Poems (1879) 25. (2) Sc. Cast na out the dow'd water till ye get the fresh, Ramsay Prov (1737). n Cy. Grose (1790). Lan. It's as dowd as dyke wayter (3) Rxb. (Jam.)

2. To doze, fall into a sleepy state Cf. dover.
Abd. Baith dow'd o'er at last asleep, Ross Helenore (1768) 81,

3. To trifle with, perform carelessly.

Frf. Here the wark's ne'er dow'd, The hand that's diligent ay gathers gowd, Morison Poems (1790) 161.

4. adj. Doleful, gloomy, melancholy.

Peb. The birds... Sit douf and dow on ilka tree, Affleck Poet.

Wks. (1836) 135. ne.Lan. 1

DOW, see Dole, sb., Dough, Dove, sb.
DOWAT, see Doit, v.
DOWATTY, sb. Edb. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A silly, foolish person.

DOWB, see Daub.

DOWBALL, sb. Lin. The field-turnip, Brassica rapa.

DOWBART, see Dulbert.

DOWBRECK, sb. Sc. A species of fish.

Abd. The Dee abounds with excellent salmon, grilse, sea-trout, sterlings [? spurlings] (here called dowbrecks). Statist. Acc. IX.

109 (Jam.).

DOWD, sb. Sc. Irel. Also Dev. Written doud Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents in Dev.] woman's cap; see below. Also called Dowdy-cap.

woman's cap; see below. Also called Dowdy-cap.

Ags. A kelled mutch or woman's cap with a caul; considered as a dress cap in contradistinction from a 'Toy' (Jam.). Ir. Norah's red beaming face, shrouded in her dowd cap, Carleton Traits Peas. (1843) I. 184. N.I.¹ A woman's white cap without any frilling. Dev. A night-cap (Hall.). [The barber was call'd in to make his face as smooth as his art could do, and a woman's gown and other female accoutrements of the largest size were provided for him; having jump'd into his petiticats. pinn'd a large dowde under his chin, Life B. M. Carew (1791) 28.]

DOWD, see Dow, v.

DOWDY, sb. and adj. In gen. dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms dawdie Sc. (Jam.); dawdy N.Cy.¹ e.Yks.¹ w.Yks.²⁴⁵; doudy Der.² nw.Der.¹ Ken. (K.) [dau'di, dou'di.] 1. sb. An ill-dressed, slatternly woman; a frump, awkward person.

Sc. (Jam) Bnff 1 Most usually applied by the country people to the fishing population. SIK. Dinna let the lads say that ye are sleepie dowdies, Hogo Tales (1838) 366, ed 1866; Were a true poet to marry an idiot 'tis a thousand to one he would never find poet to marry an information to the new word never find it out.' 'Just as wi' a dowdy,' Chr. North North Science (ed. 1856) III 124. N.Cy.¹ w.Yks. (J.T.); w.Yks.²⁴, w.Yks.⁵ A bonny dawady. Not. (J.H B.), Not.¹, n Lin.¹, War.³ Oxf.¹ MS add. Brks.¹, Nrf. (W W.S.) Ken. 'A mere doudy,' an ill drest girl (K.). Sus., Hmp. HOLLOWAY.

Hence (1) Daudified, adj., (2) Dowdied, pp. over-dressed, untidily or slatternly dressed.

(1) e.Yks 1 (2) w.Yks.5 Nobbut luke at her how shoo's dawadied out.

2. An old woman.

Sc. Heels-ower gowdie Tumbled the dowdy, DRUMMOND Muckoa gooid lin check, Preston Poems (1864) 8. Cor. On the dowdy's back ride, With my legs astride, Hunt Pop. Rom. w.Eng. (1865) 93, ed. 1896 w.Yks. Here t'dowdy lifted tull her een A yerd

3. adj. Slovenly, untidy in dress; dark, dull in colour,

Sc. (JAM.), Cum.<sup>1</sup>, e.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, wYks.<sup>2</sup>, Der.<sup>2</sup>, nw.Der.<sup>1</sup> Nhp.<sup>1</sup> 'What a dowdy looking gown you've got on!' It has no reference to the person, but is applied solely to the dress of females. War.<sup>3</sup>, Hnt. (T.P.F.)

4. Of quiet, homely habits; old-fashioned. se.Wor.1

5. Stunted in growth.

wil. Slow Gl (1892).

[1. Dido a dowdy, Shaks. R & J. 11 1v 42.]

DOWDY.COW, sb. Yks. [dou di-kū] The insect,
Coccinella septempunciata. Also called Cow-lady, Cush-

lady, &c.
n.Yks. Dowdy-cow, dowdy-cow, ride away heame, Thy house is burnt, and thy bairns are tean, Children's Rhyme The most mischievous urchins are afraid to hurt the 'dowdy-cow,' believing if they did evil would inevitably befall them, N. & Q (1849) 1st S.

DOWEL, sb. and v. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lin. Nhp. Wor. Shr. e.An. Sur. Sus. Som. Also in forms doo-el Nhb.<sup>1</sup>; dool Rxb. (Jam.) N.I.<sup>1</sup> Nhb.<sup>1</sup>; doul s.Wor. Som.; duel e.An. [dawel, dwel, dwel, dwel.] 1. sb. A large bolt or cramp-pin used for fastening stone, wood, &c., together.

Cai. Rxb. (Jam.) N.L. An iron spike, sharp at both ends. Nhb.

Nhb, Dur. Sometimes used in putting main brattice together; a portion of the bolt being let into the under plank, and the remainder passing into a hole in the upper plank, GREENWELL Coal Tr. Gl. (1849). n.Lin.<sup>1</sup>, s.Wor. (H K ) Shr.<sup>2</sup> Dowels are pins of wood or iron with which flooring is fastened together; the pins being driven half their length into the edge of each plank and correspond-ing holes pierced in the edge of the adjacent plank to receive the the heads of casks. Sur Wooden pegs about 2 ins. long used by carpenters (T S.C.). Som. Douls are nails with a very big head (W F.R.). [A round dowel or 'coak' is the piece of timber to

which the felloes of a carriage-wheel are united, Weale.]

2. v. To secure or fasten together with a 'dowel.'

N.I.¹ The head and bottom equally dooled and set into the cross, Belfast News-letter (1738). Nhb.¹ The wooden pins that connect the fellies in a cart wheel are termed, by carpenters, dooled.

Duelled is also applied to a pin used by coopers to keep the edges of the staves from starting. w.Yks.¹.n.Lin.¹, Nhp.¹, s.Wor. (H.K.), Shr.², e.An.¹ [The travis boarding of the work-horse stable should . dowelled in the joints with oak-pins, Stephens Farm Bk.

(ed. 1849) II 528.]

Hence (1) **Dowl-axe**, sb. the tool used by lath-cleavers to split up bolts of wood. Sus. (F.E.S.); (2) **Dowling-bit**, sb. a brace-bit or large piercer used by coopers and joiners

for boring large holes into floors, casks, &c. w.Yks.<sup>2</sup>
[1. Cp G. dobel, 'zapfen, pflock, nagel' (GRIMM). We may perh. also cp. Fr. douille, 'la partie creuse et cylin-

drique de certains instruments en fer, au moyen de laquelle ils s'adaptent à un autre corps' (LITTRÉ).]

DOWELS, sb. pl. Ken. Sus. Written doles (K.).
Low marshes or levels in which the water lies in winter

and wet seasons.

Ken. HOLLOWAY; Ken. 1 se Ken. 'Appledore dowells' are well known (H.M.). Sus. 1 [(K.)] [EFris. dole, 'vertiefung, sumf' (KOOLMAN); OHG. tuolla, 'vallicula, lacuna, barathrum' (GRAFF).]

DOWEN, v. Nhb To depress, dispirit.

Nhb. Frazer dowened the heart of the ship's company very much, Haswell Maister (1895) 61.

[A der. of Dow, v.3]

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DOW(F, see Dough.

DOWFART, sb. and adj. Sc. Written dofart Sc. (Jam.); doofert Lnk.; duffart Sc. (Jam.). duffert Lnk-Also in form dooffard Edb. [dau fərt, dū fərt.]

1. sb. A stupid, dull, soft fellow.

Fif. Come on, ye dowfarts 'llka ane: Fecht me wi' swerd, or stick, or stane Tennant Papistry (1827) 165 Link. Then let the doofarts fashed wi' spleen, Ramsay Poems (ed. 1733) 106; I'm no sic a duffeit As mak' tae ye ony fraca, Thomson Musings (1881) Edb. Wha in season lears t'apply yer store, They're no great dooffards, Liddle Poems (1821) 138.

2. adj. Stupid, dull, wanting in spirit or animation; feeble, inefficient. Also used fig.

Sc. Applied to anything that does not answer the purpose for which it is used. A candle that burns dimly is called 'a duffart candle' (Jam). Bch. The silly dofart coward. Cutd na get out his sword, Forbes Poems (1785) 24

3. Dull, melancholy, dismal.

So So much under depression of spirits as to be in a state bordering on that of an idiot (JAM ).

[1. Dowf (see below) +-art (as in braggart)]

DOWF(F, adj., sb. and v. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also in forms dofe N.I.¹; dolf Sc (Jam.); doof Lnk., douff Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.¹; duff Or I. [dauf, dūf] 1. adj. Dull, mactive, heavy, wanting in animation, stupid.

Sc. The lad can sometimes be as dowff as a sexagenary like myself, Scott Waverley (1814) xhii. Or.I. What maks thee he sae duff? Paety Total (1880) in Ellis Promine (1889) V 801. Abd. Ye sat sae douff an' dowie a' day Wi' me the ben, Beattie Parings (1801) 8. Per. She lends me a gouf, and tells me I'm douf. I'll neer be like her last goodman, Nicol Poems (1766) 39. Rnf. Now she's grown baith douf and lazy, Webster Rhymes (1835) 88; Jenny geck'd at Roger, dowf and blate, Tannahill Poems (1807) 90, ed 1817. Lth. Now grown mauchless, dowff, and sweer aye, Macneill Poet. Wks. (1801) 136, ed. 1856. Gail. Robin turned dowffer and duller, As Betty began to speak out, Nicholson Poet. Wks. (1828) 195, ed. 1897. N.I. Stupid, as with a cold. Nhb But dowf an' blunkit grew his look, Richardson Borderer's Table-bk. (1846) VI. 356; Nhb. Hence (1) Douffie, ad1, dull, inactive, slow; (2) Dowffv-Sc. The lad can sometimes be as dowff as a sexagenary like my-

Hence (1) Douffie, adj. dull, inactive, slow; (2) Dowffy-

hearted, adj. wanting in courage.
(1) Edb. And me unco douffie in making up to strangers, Moir Mansie IVauch (1828) vi. (2) Lth. Dowfy-hearted Whigs, and thowless Tories, Smith Merry Bridal (1866) 54

2. Fig. Of reasons, excuses, &c.: worthless, paltry;

wanting in force, languid.

Ayr. Her dowfi excuses pat me mad, Burns Fp. J. Lapraik

(Apr 1, 1785) st. 4; Nae douf excuses shall we plead, Thom

Anusements (1812) 50. Edb. Nae hostin' now an' dowf excuse,

McDowall Poems (1839) 220.

3. Unfeeling, unimpressionable.

Sc. Gin I had anes her gear in my hand, Should love turn douf, it will find pleasure, RAMSAY Tea-Table Misc. (1724) I 118. Kcb. Strathfallan was as douf to love As an auld cabbage runt, DAVIDSON Seasons (1789) 46.
4. Dull, dismal, mournful, sad, melancholy.

Abd. They're dowf and dowie at the best, Skinner Tullochgorum (1809) st. 3. Ked. My music would be douf, I fear, An' very gratin' to the ear, Burness Garron Ha' (c. 1820) l. 21. Fif. Thrifty fo'k e'en douff an' sad, Gray Poems (1811) 72. Rnf. Ilk thing leuks dowie, dowff, an' wae, Picken Poems (1813) I. 76. Ayr. I didna come to a lawyer for sic dowf and dowie proceedings, GALT Entail (1823) xcv; Mak the first the dowffest day in a' the week, Service Dr. Duguid (ed 1887) 18. Lnk. A's dowie, douff, an' drearie, O, Wart Poems (1827) 74. Lth. Twenty vile outlandish things To mak us douf an' eerie On sic a night, Bruce Poems (1813) II. 67. Edb. Mang lanely tombs their douff discourse began, Fercusson of the same was placed. Poems (1773) 193, ed 1785; The snug wee place...seemed in my eyes to look douff and gousty, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xxi. Peb. Now a douf and dowie creature, Chang'd is every scene o' life, Affleck Poet. Wks. (1836) 85. Sik. Right douf an' heavy-hearted, Hogg Tales (1838) 189, ed. 1866. Rxb. And things alike bauth far and near Sink dowff and sad, Riddell Poet. Wks. (ed. 1871) II. 149. n.Cy. Border Gl. (Coll. L.L.B.) Nhb.1

Hence (1) Douffie, adj. low-spirited, dull, melancholy; (2) Doufness, sb. melancholy, sadness.
(1) Sc. Hoots awa', ye dowffie chiel, Allan Lilts (1874) 372.
Nhb. He wis varry doufey (2) Slk. There was a kind of doufness and melancholy in his looks, Hogg Tales (1838) 53, ed. 1866.

5. Of sound: dull, hollow. Also used advb.

Sc. 'A dowf sound,' such as that of an empty barrel when struck (Jam.); It's no' the little squeakin' fiddle, though; But ane that bums dowff in its wame and low, Leighton Words (1869) 21.

Abd. Eftsoons the douff bell frae the auld grey tour With ane doleful clang told the partynge hour, Cadenhead Flights (1853) 235 Frf. Douff like drum and snell like cymbal, Beattle Arnha' (c. 1820) 51, ed. 1882; Douf the twall-hours bell crys clink, Morison C. 1020) 51, ed. 1002; Dout the twall-nours bell crys clink, Miorison Poems (1790) 7; My heart played dowf against my ribs, Johnston Poems (1869) 176. e.Fif. The douff dull soun' caused by the energetic steekin' o' the Bulk, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) vi. Rxb. The new-made glens the douf mute echoes keep, A. Scott Poems (ed. 1808) 31. NI.

6. Of wood, vegetation, &c.: wanting the kernel or

substance, rotten, decayed.

Sc. 'A douf nit,' a rotten nut (JAM.). Ant. Applied to wood that has partly decayed and lost its toughness, Ballymena Obs. (1892). 7. Of land, soil: unfertile, wanting force for vegetation.

Sc., Lth. Dowf land or ground (JAM). Lth. Applied to weak soils. Morton Cyclo Agric (1863). e.Lth It's unco dowf land, I couldna mak a livin oot o't, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 230.

couldna mak a livin oot o't, Hunter J. Inwich (1895) 230.

8. Of the weather: thick, hazy, dull, inclined to fog.
Lth. 'A dowf day,' a hazy day. Used by old people (Jam).
Hence Doufy, adj. damp, humid, wet.
Nhb. A doufy day (R.O.H.); Nhb 1

9. sb. A dull, heavy person; a fool, stupid person.
Sc. Grose (1790) MS add (C) Lnk. Slaverin doof, it sets him weel To yoke a plough where Patrick thought to teil [till], Ramsay Gentle Shep (1725) 84, ed. 1783.
10. v. To become dull and heavy, to render stupid, heavy

heavy.

Rnf. Even the fates on me look sour And doufs my brain,
Webster Rhymes (1835) 169. Lth. To douf and stupe, to be in
a state of languor and partial stupor (JAM.). Sik. To douf on, to continue in a slumbering state (15). [ON. daufr, deaf, cp. Du. doof.]

DOWIE, adj. and adv. Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also written dowy Sc. NCy¹ Nhb.¹ Cum.¹; and in form dolly Sc. (Jam.) [daui, doui, dūi.] 1. adj. Melancholy, sad,

sorrowful, doleful, dismal, mournful.

Or.I. (S.A.S.) Bnff. O dowy, dowy is my heart, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 175. Abd. Nae mair thou'lt cheer my dowie heart, STILL Cottar's Sunday (1845) 84. Kcd. A dowie man the wyever wis, Grant Lays (1884) 8 Frf. Here main end my dowie sonnet, Beattie Arnha' (c 1820) 15, ed. 1882 e.Fif My hairt aince si dowie an' cauld was noo in a habeetual glow o' happiness, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) xi. Rnf. His neebour was dowie and sad, Tam Bodkin (1864) xi. Rnf. His neebour was downe and sad, Webster Rhymes (1835) 16. Ayr. Matters looked, to use her own expression, 'unco downe,' Galt Lairds (1826) xxxii; Mak our Bardie, downe, wear The mourning weed, Burns Poor Mailie, st. 2 Lnk. Nae power they ha'e My downe heart to cheer, Hamilton Lik. Nae power they have my down heart to cheer, Hamilton Poems (1865) 52 Lth. Downe thoughts remind me O' her sad look, Ballantine Poems (1856) 153. e.Lth. I felt kind o' downe an' no' like mysel, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 215. Edb. I was a wee downe and desponding, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) vi. Bwk. Aften I've wander d the downe dell, Chisholm Poems (1879) 22 Sik. Repentance in dowy array, Hoge Poems (ed. 1865) 288. Dmf. You hill . . . doon this dowie hollow threw Its shade on burn and tree, Reid Poems (1894) 58. Kcb. Hearts sae dowie an' lane, Armstrone Ingleside (1890) 89; The saig, poor dowy beast, Davidson Seasons (1789) 46. Wgt. Dowie noo wasilka wicht, Fraser Wigtown (1877) 210. n.Cy. Border Gl. (Coll LLB.); N.Cy. 1 Nhb. Then away on the dowie road two Shields, Haldane Geordy (1878) 16; To wast awa the Eld an' Stour That soon maun hap his dowie

grave, PROUDLOCK Borderland Muse (1896) 261; Nhb. It wis a dowie day when the lad went away. Cum. Hence (1) Dowie-like, adj. sad, sorrowful; dismal; (2) Dowiely, adv. sadly, mournfully; wearily; (3) Dowieness, sb. melancholy, sadness; (4) Dowiesome, (5) Dowiewise,

adj., see Dowie-like.

(I) Lnk. He lookit sae waff and dowie-like that she took him ben to the fire, Fraser Whaups (1895) xIII. (2) Sc. Not for the world would she have...wounded the dignity that sat so downly upon him, Keith Bonnie Lady (1897) 57. Add. 'It's just as I

expected,' she said, downly, McKenzie Cruisie Sketches (1894) ii Rnf. Richt dowiely I wan'er on by mead an' forest green, Young Pictures (1865) 46. Lth. She ... lying down dowylie, sighed by the willow tree, MacNeill Poet. Wks. (1801) 211, ed. 1586. (3) Frf. The reason o' Jamie Anderson's dowieness was sune kent a' owre the country side, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 61, ed 1889 Edb. Jamie dowysome an' wae Walks lanely owr the cowslip brae, Learmont Poems (1791) 310. (5) Lth. Afthmes dowie ways fa' noo, Nell, Moneill Preston (c. 1895) 91.

2. Languid, out of health, weak, infirm.

Sc. She that used to be the merriest lassie ... was now become dowie, easily wearied, and fond of being alone, Whitehead Daft Dave (1876) 273, ed 1894. Abd. The doctor grew dowie an maist like to dee, Guidman Inglismail (1873) 41. Kcd. Years the Bailie had been dowie, Lang an unco han'fu' till her, Grant Lays (1884) 45. Fif. The bairns have been awfu' dowie a' day. I hope it's no the fever they're takin, Robertson Provost (1894) 78.

3. adv. Sadly, dolefully, dismally, wearily.

Sc. Cast himsell dowie upon the corn-bing, Ramsay Tea-Table

Misc (1724) II. 134, ed. 1871 And dreech and downe waxed the Misc (1724) II. 134, ed. 1871 And dreech and dowie waxed the night, Cunningham Sngs. (1813) 8. Abd. The birds sang bonnie as Love drew near, But dowie when he gaed by, Thom Rhymes (1844) 54. Per. I dowie sat, and aft did mane, Nicol Poems (1766) 5. Lnk. The blue bells are drooping, Sae dowie they hing, Wright Sc. Life (1897) 74. Gall. Aye lyin' ane's lane soon grows dowie, Nicholson Poet. Wks. (1828) 195. ed. 1897 Cum. Now dowie I seegh aw my leane, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1881) 23

[1. The dowy dichis [ed. 1553 dolly dikis] war all donk and wart, Douglas Eneados (1513), ed. 1874, III. 75. ME. dol, dull (STRATMANN); OE. dol + -ie (-y)]

DOWK, sb. Nhb. Yks. [douk.] Mining term: a broken

mass of shale; a tenacious black clay in a lead vein.

Nhb.¹ Geolog. Surv Mem (1887). n.Yks.³, m.Yks.¹

DOWK, v. Nhp.¹ To extinguish, put out a candle, fire, &c. Cf. dout.

fire, &c. Cf. dout.

DOWK, DOWKY, see Duck, v., Douky.

DOWL, sb.¹ Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Wil.

Also written doul Hrf.; dowle Nhp.¹ se.Wor.¹ Glo.¹

[daul, deul.] Down, soft feathers; fluff, dust, &c.

Nhp.¹ A housemaid will often say, 'There's a deal of dowle settles about the bed-room, I've been gathering it up' We never employ the term for the feather itself War. (W.H.C.); B'ham Whly. Post (June 10, 1893), War.¹23, se Wor¹, Shr.¹2 Shr, Hrf. Bound Prouna. (1876) Glo. Baylis Illus. Dial. (1870), Glo.¹2 Oxf. Send the maid to wipe the dowl from under the bed Glo. 12 Oxf. Send the maid to wipe the dowl from under the bed (JIM.), Oxf. MS. add Wil. Coots and moor-hens must be skinned, they could not be plucked because of the 'dowl.' Dowl is the fluff, the tiny featherets no fingers can remove, JEFFERIES Bevis (1882) vii ; Wil.1

Hence (1) Dowl, v. to wipe or clear away the 'dowl' or soft fluff or dust which accumulates under beds, &c.;

or soft fluir or dust which accumulates under beds, &c., (2) Dowled, ppl. adj. having down or young feathers.

War.<sup>8</sup> (1) When you've swept the bedrooms, mind you dowl them. (2) What's in the nest?—Young 'uns dowled.

[Such trees as have a certain wool or dowle upon them as the small cotton, Hist. Manual Arts (1661) 93 (NARES).

DOWL, v.¹ and sb.² Sc. Yks. Lin. Also in forms dewl. n.Lin.¹; dooal n.Yks²; doul Fif., e.Yks.¹; dull n.Yks.¹² [doul, Sc. dūl, n.Yks. also dul.] 1. v. To be dull, depressed, out of spirits, melancholy. Also used fig. of wind, sea, &c.: to abate, lull. Cf. dowly.

n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> T'wind's dowl'd down. The sea has dull'd down as smooth as a sheet. m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> She gets nought done, but sits and dowls at t'end on't [everlastingly].

Hence (1) Dewilsh or Dowlish addition opinited.

Hence (1) Dewlish or Dowlish, adj. low-spirited, sad, melancholy; (2) **Douled** or **Dowled**, \*ppl. adj. (a) wearied, fatigued, tired out; depressed; (b) of liquor: flat, dead,

(1) nLin.<sup>1</sup> (2, a) Fif. They are fell doul'd an' weary This maiden-night, Douglas Poems (1806) 152. nYks.<sup>2</sup> Dowl'd te deeath,' extremely depressed. e.Yks.<sup>1</sup> w.Yks. Soa dowled fer t'want ov cumpany, Eccles Leeds Alm. (1882) 18. (b) nCy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.<sup>1</sup> n.Yks. This drink's all dowl'd, MERITON Praise Ale (1684) l. 633; n.Yks.<sup>1</sup> e.Yks. MARSHALL Rur Econ. (1788); e.Yks.<sup>1</sup>

2. sb. A state of melancholy, moody dullness.
m.Yks. She's having a long dowl on't this time, there's somewhat the matter, depend on it.

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DOWL, v.<sup>2</sup> Shr. e.An. [daul, deul.] 1. To knead or mix up bread, dough, &c., in a hurry.

Shr <sup>1</sup> Obsol. We bin gettin' short o' bicad, I see; I mun dowl up a pot-cake for tay, an' the men can 'a cake an' drink fur thar

Hence Dowler, sb. a cake or dumpling made in a hurry Shr. Obsol Look sharp an' mak' a bit of a dowler to 'elp out the men's dinners. e.An. Nrf. Grose (1790); MARSHALL Rur. Econ. (1787), Nrf. 2

To abuse, ill-treat, as big boys do little ones.

Shr 1 George Davies dowled poor little Joe Cartri't shameful gwein to school.

DOWL, see Devil, Dole, sb.1, Doll, v.2 DOWLDUFF, sb. Irel. A beetle.

Ir. If it had been any of them black bastes of dowlduffs, now, there'd ha' been some raison in it; I'd put me fut on one of them

there'd ha' been some raison in it; I d put me lut on one of them fast enough, Barlow Idylls (1892) 277.

DOWLER, sb. ne.Wor. (J.W.P.); s.Wor. (H.K.)
[deu'lə(r).] A large marble or taw.

DOWLESS, ady. Sc. Irel. Yks. Also in forms dawless, doless Sc. (Jam.); dooless N.I.¹ [dau'ləs, dou ləs, dū'ləs.]

1. Lazy, helpless, thriftless, unprosperous; wenturg in enjmatten or energy. See Dow. n.¹

wanting in animation or energy. See Dow, v. 1
Sc. I had rather mend class... all my days than run the risk of getting a do-less, scolding wife, Whitehead Daft Davie (1876) of getting a do-less, scolding wife, WHITEHEAD Days (1870) 154, ed. 1894 Rnf. His dowless gait, the cause of a' his care, TANNAHILL Poems (1807) 90, ed 1817, Hard is the fate o' ony doless tyke, Picken Poems (1788) 148 (JAM.). Ayr. She was wae to see sae braw a gallant sae casten down, doless, and dowie, Galt Gilhaize (1823) iv. Rxb. (JAM.), NI. n Yks 2 'A dowless sort of a body,' one who thrives in no respect. 'Becath deedless and dowless,' both helpless and imprudent

2. Unhealthy.

Rnf. Dowless fowk, for health gane down, Picken Poems (1788) 55 (Jam); We wi' winter's dowless days Are chitterin sair wi' cauld, tb. (ed. 1813) I. 92.

DOWLIEHORN, sb. Slk. (JAM.) A horn that hangs down. Hence Dowliehorn't, adj. having drooping horns. DOWLIN PAIN, phr. Cor. A dull, persistent pain.

Cf. bedoling pain.

DOWLY, ady., adv. and v. Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Written dowlie Edb. Also in forms dauly s.Dur.; dawley Yks.; deawldy Lan.¹ [dau'li, dou'li, Sc. also dū'li.] 1. adj. Dull, lonely, solitary; melancholy, sad, dismal. See Dowl, v.¹ n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.¹2 Nhb. This dowly lot's been Nelly's, Wilson Pitman's Pay (1843) 50; Dowly thowts are mair wor friends than foes, Gilchrist Sngs (1824) 17. Dur.¹, e.Dur.¹ Lakel. Yan was tellin' me . . . hoo 'dowly' it was at times in a gurt toon whar she kent neeabody It's possible ta be dowly in a crood, Penrth Obs. (Dec. 28, 1897) Cum.¹ Wm. Summer is cummin on, yeel git awt a dures, en yeel nit be sae dowly yeel see, Wheeler Dial. (1790) 58, ed. 1821; The old folk at home are dowly now the bairns are all off to service (B.K.). Yks. London life in those days must have been dowly enough, Fetherston Farmer, 91; Eh¹ ah do feel dawley te-neet! (F.P.T.); Ah've to tell thee dowly news, Spec. Dial. (1800) 7. n.Yks. Thoul't ha a hoose ov thy oan sum day, lass, doantee be dowly, Fetherston Smuggins Fam. 73; n.Yks.¹² ne.Yks.¹ Ah feels varry dowly widoot her. e.Yks. Sometimes ah gets a bit low-spirited an' dowly, Wray Nestleton (1876) 69; e.Yks.¹ Ah'd a douly time on't when ah was se badly. w Yks. Ha war sae dowly sittn' by mysen, Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Jan. 3, 1891); Willam List Wds. (1811); w.Yks.¹ Williams wor ollas a dowly, swamous meaverly mack of a chap, in 206: w.Yks.⁵ Can't tub come hoam List Wds. (1811); w.Yks. Williams wor ollas a dowly, swamous, meaverly mack of a chap, it. 306; w.Yks. Can't tuh come hoam a bit somer thinks tuh, Tom, it's so dowly sitting i' thouse be mesen theas long neets? Lan. Dunnot look so deawldy, WAUGH Sngs. (1859) Tum Rindle; Lan. I n.Lan. I thought... she wod be dowly be hersel, Lonsdale Mag. (Jan. 1867) 270. Lin. Streatfelld Lin. and Danes (1884) 325; (W.W.S.) n.Lin. 1, s.Lin. (T.H.R.) Hence Dowliness, sb. dullness, loneliness, solitariness.

n.Yks.2, ne.Lan.1

2. Of places: lonely, solitary, retired, lonesome.

N.Cy. Nhb. Of a far-away, lone country house, it is said, 'It's a dowly pleyce i' the wunter time.' A Hexhamshire rhyme says, 'Dowly Dotland stands on the hill, Hungry Yareesh [Yarridge] looks at it still.' Dur.\(^1\) s.Dur. Aw dursent a g'yan and shown my f'yas E'secadaulydismal pl'yas, Warson Poor-box. Lakel. Ellwood (1895). Cum. (M.P.); Cum. It is a dowly pleace; Cum. It is a

dowly pleace when winter neeghts growe lang. dowly spot et bottom o' t'lang meda, Spec. Dial (1880) pt. 11 44; The road is dowly for there is wood on both sides (B K). Yks. A dawley spot was the Rivelin, after the old folk's death, Howiit Hope On (1840) iii n. Yks¹ It's a desput dowly, decathly spot t'won in. ne.Yks.¹ e Yks.¹ It's a varry dowly spot wheear he lives w Yks.¹ This is a dowly place to live at. Lan.¹, n.Lan.¹, ne Lan¹

3 Of weather: dull, gloomy, depressing.

Nhb. Gloomy, dowly November, Keelmin's Annewal (1869) 29 n.Yks. It's nobbut dowly weather: it owther rawks or rains ilka deea. On'y a dowly seed-time e.Yks. If the morning be wet and miserable, with no sign of amendment, here is 'a dowly lecak oot,' Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 4. w.Yks. A dowly diay.

4. Poorly, in bad health, sickly, delicate.
n.Cy. Grose (1790). Yks. He looks ever so white and dowly n.Cy. Grose (1790). Yks. He looks ever so white and dowly yet, Hagar (1887) iv.

n.Yks. She nobbut leuks dowly, Linskill Betw. Heather and N. Sea (1884) lix, n.Yks.¹ She's varra dowly, sir. She've nevver mended sen she getten her bed, n.Yks.² 'Yan o't'dowly sort,' one of the sickly kind. 'As dowly as deeath,' very pale. ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks. Aa'v been varri douli dhis week [I have been very poorly this week] (Miss A.); A sick person is 'varry dowly' when a friend calls, Nicholson Flk-Sp (1889) 4; Marshail Rur. Econ. (1788). w.Yks (R H H); Ah feel sa dowly an sa pooerly, Lucas Stud. Nidderdale (c. 1882) 247; w.Yks.² n Lin¹ I feel real dowly; I've not hed no sleap for two neets s.Lin. I'm nobut douly, and ha'e bin for some time laately (T.H R).

Hence (1) Dowliness. sh. a state of sickness or ill-health.

Hence (1) Dowliness, sb. a state of sickness or ill-health;

(2) Dowlyish, adj. rather unwell, poorly. n.Yks.2

5. adv. Dully, sluggishly, feebly.

Edb. [He] yokit to his darg but dowlie, Learmont Poems

(1791) 57.
6. v. To include in gloomy thoughts.
n.Yks.2' Gying dowlying about,' wandering in a gloomy mood.
e Yks.1 Thoo sudn't sit dowlyin i hoose all day lung, MS. add.

[1. He fell to be ground All dowly, for dole, in a dede

swone, Dest. Troy (c. 1400) 13937.]

Swone, Dest. 1 roy (c. 1400) 13937.]

DOWLY, DOWMENT, see Dwile, sb.¹, Doment.

DOWN, adv., prep. and v.¹ Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms daan e.Lan.¹; dahn w.Yks.; dain Chs.¹ s.Chs.¹; deawn Lan.¹ e.Lan.¹ m Lan.¹; doon Sc. Bnff.¹ Nhb.¹ Cum.¹ Wm. n.Yks.²; doun Sc. (JAM.) Dur.¹ [Sc. and n.Cy. dūn, w.Yks. dān, Lan. dēn, midl. daun, s.Cy. deun.] 1. adv. and prep.: Comb. with subst. adj., &c., meanings: (1) Down-alongs, small hills; (2) -bearing (2) ing, (a) oppression; (b) the pangs of approaching parturition; (3) -bed, a bed on the floor; (4) -bout, a hard set-to; a tough battle; (5) -calving, in calf, and near the time of calving; (6) -cast, (a) a 'trouble' or dislocation of the strata or 'fault' by which a seam of coal and its associated beds are cast down to a lower level; (b) see cast shaft; (7) cast dike, see cast (a); (8) casting, (a) grieved, sorrowful; (b) depression; (9) cast shaft, the shaft down which fresh air passes into a mine; (10) come, (a) a heavy fall of rain, snow, &c.; (b) a descent, fall are need for the need for the fall are need for the need for t fall, gen. used fig. of a fall in the market or in social position, &c.; (c) a piece of luck; (d) of rain: to come down; (II) -comely, see -coming (b); (I2) -comer, the spout or pipe which receives the collected eaves-drainage and or pipe which receives the collected eaves-drainage and conveys it down the side of a house to the ground; (13) -coming, (a) see -come (b); (b) ruinous, likely to fall; (14) -crying, disparaging, depreciating; (15) -dacious, audacious, impudent; (16) -dad, a puff of smoke coming into the room down the chimney; (17) -daggered, (18) -danted or -daunted, downcast, depressed, out of spirits; (17) -dar ready more to dispare the synaptes of (19) dap, ready money; (20) digger, an expert or artful person; (21) ding, sleet or snow; (22) done, overcooked; (23) -drag, anything that brings a person down in the world: (24) -draught, (a) a blast down the chimney which sends the smoke into the room; (b) the swallowing process with liquids; (c) a drag, dead weight; also used fig.; (25) ·draw, see ·draught (c); (26) ·drop, see ·come (b); (27) ·drug, see ·draught (c); (28) ·fall, (a) a fall of rain, snow, &c.; (b) a declivity in the ground, a slope; also used fig.; (c) the low parts around mountains where

sheep retire for shelter in bad weather; (d) fig. a reverse, misfortune; (e) a disease in cows; (20) -fally, see -coming (b); (30) -fire, a fire on the hearth; (31) -gang, (a) a descending path; (b) a hatchway into a cellar; (c) a person who has a very large appears. (a) a descending path; (b) a hatchway into a cellar; (c) a person who has a very large appetite; (32) ganging, descending, going down; (33) gate, see gang (a, b); (34) had, see draught (c); (35) hadden, repressed, kept down; (36) hadding, repressing, holding down; (37) haggard, disconsolate; (38) head, fig. a pique, grudge; (39) hearten, to feel disheartened; (40) house, the back kitchen; the lower or downstairs apartment; (41) kessen, downcast; (42) lie, a grave, resting-place; (43) ligging, (a) a lying-in, a confinement; (b) lying down, bedtime; (44) ligging-time, (a) the time of childbirth; (b) see ligging (b); (45) lock, see below; (46) look, a downcast, morose, displeased countenance; disapproval, displeasure, (47) looking, (a) condescending, supercilious; (b) downcast, morose-looking; (c) ill-looking, having a bad expression; morose-looking; (a) condescending, supercilious; (b) downcast, morose-looking; (c) ill-looking, having a bad expression; (48) -lying, see -ligging (a); (49) -moot, melancholy, in low spirits; (50) -most, lowest; (51) -old, broken down, of broken constitution; (52) -pin(s, (a) any one fallen down or brought low, esp. in phr. to feel like a or in the down pin(s; (b) those who are dead drunk in a carousal; (53) -richteurs downright; (c) -section sit a cartilement richteous, downright; (54) seat or sit, a settlement, provision, esp. a settlement in marriage; (55) set, (a) anything which produces great depression; (b) see come thing which produces great depression; (b) see -come (b); (c) a scolding by which one is rendered mute; a sarcastic rebuke which puts to silence; (56) -sett, a downward stroke; (57) -setter, a 'settler,' that which settles or puts an end to anything; (58) -sinking, depression, melancholy; (59) -sitting, (a) see -seat; (b) a location, home; (c) a sitting down to drink, a drinking bout, gen. in phr. at a down-sitting, all at once, straight off; (d) the session of a court; (60) -some, (61) -spirited, low-spirited, depressed, dismal; (62) -square, (63) -straight, honest, upright, straightforward; (64) -sway, a downward impetus or direction: (65) -tak, anything that downward impetus or direction; (65) -tak, anything that enfeebles the body; (66) -throssen, see -thrussen; (67) -throw, (a) the dip or low side of a 'hitch' or 'dike' in a mine; (b) to overthrow, upset; (68) thrussen, thrust down, put down by force; also used fig.; (69) thrust or thruch t, (a) a thrust down, pressure; (b) see thrussen; (70) thump, see straight; (71) (sevein, a bed of stone in Swanage quarries used for pavements; (72) weight, over-weight; (73) writing, a mode of 'slipping' work by doing it only once instead of twice.

(1) Dev. GROSE (1790) MS. add. (M.) (2, a) Sc. Emptying their power and strength for the down-bearing of the Church of God, THOMSON Cloud of Wilnesses (1714) 346, ed. 1871. (b) Sc. (A W.) Thomson Cloud of Witnesses (1714) 346, ed. 1871. (b) Sc. (A W.) (3) Sus.¹ If he could put up with a down-bed he might stop all night (s v. Dozzle). (4) e.An.¹, Nrf.¹ (5) w.Som.¹ 25 down-calving cows and heifers, Adot. of sale. (6, a) Nhb¹ Nhb., Dur. Greenwell Coal Tr Gl (ed. 1888). (b) Nhb., Dur. Greenwell Coal Tr. Gl. (ed. 1888). (J.) (7) Nhb., Dur. Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl. (1888). (8, a) Sc. Fleming Scriptures (1726). (b) Sc. You must not want your down-castings and desertions, Thomson Cloud of Witnesses (1714) 350, ed. 1871. (g) N.Cy¹, Nhb.¹ Nhb., Dur. Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl (1888). (10, a) Cai.¹ Nhb¹ It's sic a dooncome as an invver saa i' me life. Wm. Ther'll be some down-come yet (B K) n Yks.¹, w.Yks.¹ (b) Sc. I trow her pride got a downcome, Scott Bride of Lam. (1819) xxiv. Cai.¹ Frf. Herewasa bonnie dooncome to Whitesheaf's fancied severance o' the twa lovers, dooncome to Whitesheaf's fancied severance o' the twa lovers, WILLOCK Rosetty Ends (1886) 151, ed 1889. Per. It'll be a dooncome tae him, a'm judgin', Ian Maclaren K. Carnegie (1896) 242. Fif. Tam speired hoo she liked the journey [in the balloon]... She replied, 'Fine, Tammas; but the quick dooncome was the warst o't,' M°LAREN Tibbie (1894) 15. Lth. O, waefu' was the douncome, waefu' was the fa'; Credit lost,—a bankrupt, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 82. Edb. As things now gang They'll ['there'll] be a downcome or it's lang, Macneill Bygane Times (1811) 29. Sik. As we get ower hee, we'll get a downcome in our turn, Hoge Tales (1838) 295, ed. 1866. N Cy. Nhb. Gen. applied to reduced circumstances. 'He's had a sair doon-come, poor body.' Cum 1 n.Yks. She's had a sair down-come, she hev. Yance she war ower-mich set oop t'mak' her ain meat: she'll mebbe be matched t'come by't w.Som 1 Zomebody zeed the squire's son out t'Australia,

zome place, a loadin of a dung-butt. Well' inf that idn a down-come vor he, then tell me' (c) n Cy. (Hall.) (d) Som. I warn' in afore it downcome (W.F.R.). (11) n Lin¹ My hoose is a doon-cumly ohd place. (12) n.Yks¹² (13, a', Rnf. There'll be a fine tumble ere lang; I would glory to see their doun-comin', Barr Poems (1861) 115 n.Yks¹² (b) sw. Lin¹ It's a strange down-coming old place. (14) 14th Herskell in c'there's new dayn-cruny' I warney. Poems (1861) 115 n.Yks 12 (b) sw.Lin 1 It's a strange down-coming old place. (14) Lth Her skeel in a'there's nae doun-cryin', Lunsden Sheep-head (1892) 151. (15) Wil SLow Gl. (1892), Wil.¹ Her's a right downdacious young vaggot, that her is! Dor. Gl. (1851), Dor.¹ Som, Sweetman Wincanton Gl (1885). w Som ¹A [daewndae'urshus] young ozeburd (16) Nhb.¹ (17) Som. W. & J. Gl (1873). Som., Dev In allusion to an exercise called sword and dagger, Grose (1790) MS. add (M.) (18) Dev.³ Pluck up like a man, dawnt be downdanted cuz yū can't marry she There's plenty more wimmen in the wordle. Cor.¹ He's dreadfully downdaunted,' regularly down in the mouth; Cor.² (19) w.Som.¹ Neef aay du buy' un muy n, aa l paa'y vaur-n daewn-daap [If I buy it, mind, I will pay ready money for it] (20) Bdf. Batchelor Anal Eng Lang (1809) 131 (21) Fif. (JAM.) (22) Lin.¹ That sirloin was prime, but it was down-done. (23) Bnff.¹ That loss, it he hid wee's freen, wiz a gey sair doondrag till 'im. (24, a) Ayr. There was sic a doon dracht in the lum that the swurl of the reek made Robin hoast and beigh tremendeously, Service Dr Duguid (ed was sic a doon dracht in the lum that the swurl of the reek made Robin hoast and beigh tremendeously, Service Dr Dugnud (ed 1887) 251 n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (b) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> 'They all had a desperate doon-draught,' they had a great propensity to drunkenness. (c) Dmb A doundraught to the Kirk—a reproach to religion, Cross Disruption (1844) xxxi. Rnf. Wives, and wives' friends, . . . are at least a damned down-draught, If they be poor, McGilvrax Poems (ed. 1862) 70; We yield To nae downdraught but perfect elid, Picken Poems (1813) I 68. Sik. Twa men on ae dowg [in swimming] 's a sair doundraucht, Chr. North Noctes (ed. 1856) II. 12. (25) Rnf. 'Neath Poortith's sair down-draw Some o' ye fag your days 'a down-draw in a lamily (JAM.). (20) fi Lin He made a cold-of-th'-waay do-ment when he got married, bud he's hed a doon-drop wi'her runnin' off wi' a tinkler (M P) (27) Bnff. Sae love in our hearts will wax stranger and mair Thro' crosses and down-drug, N. Antiq (1814) 429 (JAM.). (28, a) Cai ¹ Bnff.¹ We've hid an unco doon-fa' o' snaw this winter. Kcd. There followed a doonfa' The like o' which, sin' Noah's flood, The warl' never saw, Grant Lays (1884) 2. Lakel. Penith Obs. (Dec. 28, 1897). Cum.¹, Wm. (B K.), n.Yks.², w.Yks.¹284 Lan. A sawp o' deawnfo 'ud do a seet o' good just neaw, Waugh Sketches (1855) Gnslehurst Boggart, 209; Lan.¹, n.Lan.¹, m.Lan.¹ Chs.¹ We mun have some sort of a dainfaw afore it's any warmer; Chs.³ s Chs.¹ Thiklaaydz bin lóo'kin ver'ı laaw'üri: ah daayt it)s für süm ky'eynd ü daay'nfau [Th' claids bin lookin' very lowery: ah dait it's for some keind o' dainfaw]. Not. (J H.B.), s.Not (J P K.) n Lin.¹ There'll be doonfall afoore long; all th' baacon's ton'd as weet as muck. sw.Lin.¹ I doubt we shall have some downfall. Rut.¹ Theer'll be soom downfall of soom sort ere long. Lei.¹ Theer'll be a downfall o' soom sort to-noight. War.³ Shr.¹ It's despert coud; we sha'n a a down-fall afore lung. Brks.¹, e An.¹ w Som.¹ I zim we be gwain to zee a downvall vore long, the wind tokenth vor't. (b) Sc. Ale, being thicker than water, Should in my throat get easy downfal, Pennecuick Tinklarian (ed. 1810) 5. Sik. We wad be downfal, Pennecuick Tinklarian (ed 1810) 5. Slk. We wad be a great deal the better . . for a bit downfa' to the south, Hogo Perils of Man (1822) I 63 (Jam). (c) Peb The proprietors of hill land pasturages . . have obtained . . . the right of winter downland pasturages ...have obtained ... the right of winter downfall for their sheep upon low lying contiguous arable lands belonging to other proprietors, Agric. Surv. 127 (Jam). Cum. (d)Cai. Link. It's weel for us whiles that we get a doonfa'; we wadna ken pleasure if we never fan' pain, Lemon St. Mungo (1844) 32. n Lin. (e) n.Lin. Dev. w. Times (Apr. 22, 1886) 2, col. 2. [These will be liable to the downfall either in the udder or foot, Lowson Mod. Farrier (1844) 217.] (29) n Lin. (30) Sus. These 'fire-backs' are plates of iron placed behind our 'down' fires or fires on the hearth, Egerton Filks. and Ways (1884) 103. (31, a) n.Yks. 12, m.Yks. 1 (b) n.Yks. 2 (c) Cai. A person with a great appetite is said to have a 'geed doongyang.' (32) n.Yks. 2' That doonganging geeat,' the downward road of the Scriptures. (33) ib. (34) n Sc., Fif. It is said of a puny child, who has not grown in proportion geeat, the downward road of the Scriptures. (33) w. (34) in Sc, Fif. It is said of a puny child, who has not grown in proportion to its years, 'Illness has been a great downhad' (JAM). (35) Ayr. I canna say that I was sairly doonhadden at hame, Service Dr. Duguid (ed. 1887) 30. (36) Per. Aften 'twad break frae the down haudin po'er, Edwards Strathean n Lyrics (1889) 62 Fif. (JAM.) (37) W1l. Slow Gl. (1892); W1l. (38) Ayr. She took a doon-head at Merryhigen, an' cuust glamour on his kye, Service Dr Dugud (ed 1887) 218. (39) W1l. A be vurry bad, but I don't down-hearten about un. (40) N.Cy. Nhb. Cum. On one side of this entry is the door leading into the down-house or kitchen, where they brew,

bake, &c., CLARKE Lakes (1787) 20. Wm The down house had no second story, and was open to the rafters, which were left naked ... Here the baking, brewing, washing, and such like, of the wealthier class of yeomanry was performed, Lonsdale Mag. (1822) III. 249; This apartment was not always separated from the hallan; but formed one common kitchen with it. In some houses we find a second story over the down house, ib. 251; An out-house or down-house with set-pot, and a huge porch, completed the accommodation, Ferguson Hist Wm (1894) 292. pleted the accommodation, FERGUSON Hist Will (1894) 292. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (41) n.Yks. Thoo leeaks desprit doon-kessen, Tweddell Clevel Rhymes (1875) 84, ed. 1892; n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (42) ne Sc. A couthie doon-lie it maun hae been for ony corp amang sae mony hamely kent folks, Grant Keckleton, 28 (43, a) Cum. Wm. She's net far of her time o' doon liggin (BK). n.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, w.Yks.<sup>13</sup>, n.Lin. (b) 1b. Fra doon-liggin' to up-risin' I scarcelins cloas'd my ces, I've been that pestered wi faace-aache (44) n.Yks.<sup>12</sup> (45) Yks., Lan. Men engaged on canal-boats on their return journey to Liverpool from Leeds or from any intermediate station, are said to be enfrom Leeds, or from any intermediate station, are said to be engaged on the back passage or down lock, Gl. Lab. (1894) (46) Bnff. He hiz a wile doonleuk, yon fabrick; he canna be the berry. Abd. 'Twas not for gear that I my fouks forsook, And ran the hazard Abd. I was not for gear that I my touks for sook, And ran the hazard of their sair downlook, Ross Helenore (1768) 92, ed. 1812. Rnf. These down-looks o' yours are standing yevidences against you, Magopico (ed. 1836) 34. (47, a) Lnk. A wheen o' yer doun-leuking dominies inners, Watson Poems (1853) 47. (b) Bnff. (c) w. Som. U wuz au vees u daew n-lèok een oa zburd—aay bee vuur ee glad tu yuur-z u-kaech tu laa s [He was always a bad looking rascal, Lam very glad to hear he is caucht at last]. (48) Cal. Avr. His wife I am very glad to hear he is caught at last]. (48) Cai. Ayr. His wife I am very glad to hear he is caught at last]. (48) Cai. Ayr. His wife was at the doon-lying, Service Dr. Dugiud (ed 1887) 121; The second Mrs. Balwhidder was at the downlying with my eldest son, Galt Ann. Parish (1821) viii. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy., Nhb., Dur. Lan. And she expecting her down-lying every day, Gaskell. M. Barlon (1848) ix; Lan Hoo's just at th' deawn-lying; poor body! e.Lan. s Not. She were just at 'er down-lyin' (J.P.K.). e.An. (49) Bnff. (50) Cai. Frf. The twa doonmaist panels o' the door were charred hauf through, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 88, ed. 1889. Fer. They take the downmost road, Sandy Scott (1897) 50. (51) s.Not. 'E's a down-old man; 'e wain't last long I doubt (J.P.K.). (52, a) Nrf. My husband he felt like a downpin, Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 41. e.Suf. He seems in the down pin (F.H.). w.Mid. To a child that has fallen down, 'Hullo' There's a down-pin(s).' Also said of any one who is lying on a couch or in bed, through illness. 'You're a regular down-pin(s) to-day, poor old chap!' (W.P.M.) (b) e.An. (53) Rnf. In my case I'd say that was doonrichteous greed, Neilson Poems (1877) 54 (54) Sc. You have a bein down-set. There's three thousand and seventy-five acres of as good sheep-walk as any in the whole countryside, Marriage (1818) I. 20 (Jam). ne.Sc. Folks warna slack to say that I took him for the sake o' a comfortable doonsit, Gran' Keckleton, 10 Bnff. 'He ga's sin a gueede doon-sit, fin he pat 'im in o' that fairm' Very often employed to signify settlement in narriage; as, 'She's gotten a braw doon-sit.' Ayr. The downseat of the Craiglands was an almous deed to the best-tochered lass at the time, either in Carrick, Coil [Kyle], or Cunningham, Galt Sir A. Wylle (1822) [xxxvii (55, a) Sc. 'A downset of work.' was at the doon-lying, Service Dr. Duguid (ed 1887) 121; The of the Craigiands was an almous deed to the best-tochered lass at the time, either in Carrick, Coil [Kyle], or Cunningham, Galt Sir A. Wylie (1822) lxxxvii (55, a) Sc. 'A downset of work,' such work as overpowers with fatigue (JAM). (b) Sc. He has gotten a dreadful downset (ib.). (c) Bnff. (56) Fif. To bring his wappen down with beir [force], And cleeve their heads fram ear to are Wi' tarrible down set. Translated Carrier (52) (62) his wappen down wi' beir [force], And cleeve their heads fram ear to ear, Wi' terrible down-sett, Tennant Papistry (1827) 46. (57) Sik. Was not yon an awfu' speech? 'Ay, it was adownsetter,' Hoog Tales (1838) 346, ed. 1866. (58) Edb. Some expressing their fears and inward down-sinking, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) ii. (59, a) Sc. There were girls enough... who would think it a fine downsetting to become Mrs. John Campbell, Keith Prue (1895) 209. Fif. She'll marry him for the position an' the good doon-sittin', an' to for his guidledly Pontagon Respect (1808) 28 no for his guid looks, Robertson Provost (1894) 38. Ayr. I doutna she will grip like a drowning creature at any comfortable down-sitting, Galt Lairds (1826) xxxix. Lth. I could wush a' my bairns as desirable a doonsittin', Swan Carlowne (1895) vi. Gall. To be as desirable a doonsittin', Śwan Carlowre (1895) vi. Gall. To be in danger of missing a down-setting after all, Crockett Bog-Myrile (1895) 204. N.Cy.¹ She wed him just for a down-sitting. (b) Rnft. I find my new dounsittin, In mony ways, a change richt joyous, Young Pictures (1865) 168. Lth. Sam's run plenty in his time To prize a cosh dounsittin', Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 73. Nhb.¹ Esp. applied to a place likely to prove of permanent comfort. 'He's getten a canny doon-sittin' (c) Sc. (Jam.); They drank out the price at ae downsitting, Scott Old Mortality (1816) iii. Ayr. Who, like him, could...do so much justice to the 'Tappit hen' at a downsitting, Ballads and Sngs (1847) II. 10. (d) Sc. Mr. Gillespie came home at our first downsitting, Balllie Lett. (1776) 261; Sunday... before the downsitting of the General Assembly,

SPALDING Hist Sc (1796) I. 87 (Jam.). (60) e Dev. I just looked in at the Bush, because my heart was downsome, Blackmore Perlycross (1894) viii. (61) n Yks. She's doon-sperrited, poor thing, Linskill Haven Hill (1886) xii; He . . leeakt az doon sperrited az a fella weel kud deea, Tweddell Clevel. Rhymes (1875) 84, ed. 1892. w.Yks.³ (62) Dev. A down-square man in your own position of life, Mortimer Tales Moors (1895) 21; I'm down-square, anyways I don't deceive you with a lot of pious talk, i. 23. (63) nw.Dev. (R.P.C.) (64) Fif. To break the downsway of lis fall, Tennant Ainster (1812) 75, ed. 1871. (65) Sc. (Jam.) (66) Yks 'He's a nap [a cheat] heaped up an' down throssen.' The simile is taken from goods heapedup and pressed down in a measure so as to make it hold as much as possible (T.K.). (67, a) Nhb.¹ Nhb., Dut.-Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl. (1888) (b) Per. Tak' tent ye dinna gi'e the deil Occasion to dounthiow ye, Haliburton Horace (1886) I. (68) Nhb.¹, n.Yks.² w.Yks. He's a loague up met an' daan thrussen, Prov. in Brighouse News (Sept. 14, 1889), w.Yks. Shoo sad he wur a rascal uphēaped and downthrussen, 4. (69 a) n.Yks.² 'Give it a doonthrust,' push it well down. (b) Lan. Pile't up an' deawn-thruch't, Waugh Tatlim' Matly, 22. (70) Cum. He's a varra decent doon thump keynd ov a chap, Mavy Drayson (1872) 8; Cum.¹ (71) Dor. (C.W.) (72) Frf. He aye taen care to gie him doon weight when he bocht guids, Willock Rosetty Ends (1880) 141, ed. 1889. Wgt. The weight by which they sell . . is by the stone of Wigton: . . of this they will give you downweight, Fraser Wigtown (1877) 89. (73) w.Yks. (E.W.)

2. Comb. with advb. and prep meanings (1) Down-along, (a) downwards, down the street or road, some little distance off; (b) in the West country; (2) -along-folk, the inhabitants of Dorset and the West country as opposed to 'upalong-folk' in Surrey, Sussex, &c.; (3) -tank, (4) -brae, (5) -broo, downwards, downhill; also used fig.; (6) -by(e, (a) along, near by; (b) down below, down beside; (c) yonder, down the way, street, &c.; (7) -cast, in a downward direction; (8) -dap, quickly; also used as v.; (9) -gate, down the river; (10) -hill, (a) of the wind: in a south or south-westerly direction; (b) of a line: on the downward slope; (11) -house, downstairs; (12) -over, see below; (13) -right, immediately, straight off; (14) -souse, plainly, frankly; (15) -straight, straightforward; (16) -street, (a) on the lower level; (b) the opposite direction in the main road through a village from 'up-street'; (17) -through, in the low or flat country; (18) — to, down at or in; (19) -ward(s, (a) see -hill (a); (b) down the hill; (20) -ways, downwards; (21) -with, see -ways; also used as sb. and adj.

(1, a) Glo¹, I.W.¹ Wil Slow Gl. (1892). W.1¹ 'He lives

(1, a) Glo 1, I.W.1 W11 Slow Gl. (1892). W.11 'He lives down-along,' a little way down the street (S.), as opposed to 'upalong.' Som. Look at the train going down along there (W F R). w.Som. I zeed'n gwain down 'long (s v. Along). Dev A't thee gwāyne down-along or up-along? Pulman Sh.t.hes (1842) 91, ed 1871; Reports Provinc. (1877) 130. (b) Wil., Som. Their faces lighted up at the old password of 'Down along,' for whosoever knows Down along and the speech thereof is at once a man and a brother, Kingsley At Last, 1. (2) Hmp. (J.R W.); Hmp 1 (3) Cum. It's olas gaan doon-bank, SARGISSON Joe Scoap (1881) 62 Wm. [T'nag] wes liggan fidgean an spraalan wither heead doon bank, Spec. Dial. (1885) pt. 11. 5 n.Yks.3 w.Yks. When t'chimla wants sweepin' ah'll goo on t'top o' t'next 'ouse, an' sweepin' downbank, r'stead o' upbank. T'tit's at 'er prime noo, she'll go downbank next time she's sowld (F.P.T.). (4) Rnf. A new day Micht turn yer coorse doon-brae, Neitson Poems (1877) 24. (5) Lan. Owd Roddle was now only the shrunken relic of a very strong man. He had long since begun to grow 'deawn-broo, like a keaw-tail,' Waugh Besom Ben (1865) vi; Lan.1 (6, a) Nhb 1 'Will ye be doon-by thi neet?' 'Aa's gaan doon-by.' (b) Sc. They use almast a' of them the well down by, Scort St. Ronan (1824) ii. Cai.1 Frf. When the news o' the ship on fire cam', dizzens rushed awa doon-by to the beach, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 165, ed. 1889. Per. He preached among the whins down by the shore, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 10, ed. 1887; It's bushels doon-bye, but it's wecht up-bye, Ian Maclaren K. Carnegue (1896) 306. Fif. I'll awa' doon bye an' come back about eight o'clock, Robertson Provost (1894) 30 Lnk. Ye'll sune be doon-bye wi' the Fien', Coghill Poems (1890) 149; Auld Nick had taen him doon by, doon by, Orr Laugh Flichts (1882) 54. Dmf. The laich seep-sabbin' o' the burn doon-by, Reid Poems (1894) 29. (c) Cai.1 ne Sc. Gang doon by to Netherton, Grant Keckleton, 111. Fif. No word of a new house-keeper down bye, Wull?

Meldrum Margéáel (1894) 122 Dmb. There's twa comin' doun by, at any rate, Cross Disruption (1844) 1. Rnf. May none down bye appear mair braw, Or yet contenter, McGilvray Poems (ed. 1862) 191. e Lth. What hae they been sayin to ye doun-by? Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 204. (7) Nhb.¹ Nhb., Dur. Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl (1888). (8) Dev. Grose (1790) MS. add.; (Hall) (9) Not. Used of vessels passing down the rivei Trent (J H B.). (10, a) s.Wor. (H.K.); s.Wor.¹ According to the water-men, a down-hill wind is like a down-stream wind, from the north but it is often used otherwise. as. 'The wind is a-gone down 'ill.' 1, e. it is often used otherwise, as, 'The wind is a gone down 'ill,' i.e. has gone round to the south. Hrf.<sup>2</sup>, Glo.<sup>1</sup> (b) s.Wor.<sup>1</sup> That rail don't sim just level; 'e falls down-'ill a bit. Hrf.<sup>2</sup> (11) w.Som.<sup>1</sup> has gone round to the south. Hrf.<sup>2</sup>, Glo.<sup>1</sup> (b) s.Wor.<sup>1</sup> That rail don't sim just level; 'e falls down-'ill a bit. Hrf <sup>2</sup> (11) w.Som.<sup>1</sup> Wee waud-n u-goo' tu bai d, wee wuz daewn-aew z haun ut aarpt [We were not gone to bed, we were downstairs when it happened]. Dev We bin fo'ced to zlape down-'ouze 'is vortinght, Reports Provinc. (1886) 95; 'How's yer wive, Lewis?' 'Er's better, thankee. 'Er comed down ouze yesterday,' Hewett Peas Sp (1892) 149. (12) n.Yks When coals are wet or damp it makes them burn down-over (I.W.). (13) Cor.<sup>3</sup> He did the job downright. (14) Cor. He's a rail gen'lmon—down-souse! don't you be afeard 'bout that, Forfar Pentowan (1859) 1, Cor.<sup>1</sup> I up and told un down-souse; Cor.<sup>2</sup> (15) w Som.<sup>1</sup> Lat s ae -ut aupruy't-n daewn straayt [Let us have it upright and down-straight—i.e quite straightforward]. (16, a) Dur The annual football match between the 'up-street' and 'down-street' inhabitants of Chester-le-street took place on Shrove Tuesday. The 'up-street' people, it need scarcely be said, live on the level, the 'down-streeters' occupying the banks of the burn, Flk-Lore Jin. (1884) II. 124. (b) Brks.<sup>1</sup> (17) Cld. 'I'm gaun dounthrough,' I am going to the lower part of the country. 'He bides dounthrough,' he resides in the lower part (JAM). (18) Glo. I'a heard as you wur down to these parts, Buckman Darke's Sojourn (1890) xii. Cor. James Wyatt down to Wadebridge, he was there, Hunt Pop Rom w.Eng. (1865) 140, ed. 1896, There's somethen' amiss down-to bâl, I s'pose, Forfar Pentowan (1859) i. (19, a) ne.Yks.<sup>1</sup> As applied to the wind, signifies westerly. 'Twind's gotten doonwards.' Ken.<sup>1</sup> The wind is said to be downward when it is in the south; Ken.<sup>2</sup> (b) Ken. De hosses an ounds are gone dounerds [down the wood or hill] (W G P.). (20) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (21) Sc 'To the downwith, Ramsay Prov. (1737); 'A downwards an acclivity (Jam.). Abd. (IJAM); As mickle upwith as mickle downwith, Ramsay Prov. (1737); 'A downwith road,' opposed to an acclivity (JAM.). Abd. Downwith they darena budge, Their safest course seems in the height to lodge, Ross Helenore (1768) 80, ed. 1812

3. Phr. (I) down the bonk, (a) towards the grave, de-

3. Phr. (1) down the bonk, (a) towards the grave, declining in years; (b) becoming poorer; (c) — the brae, see — the bonk (a); (3) — the country, Dorset and Somerset; (4) — the gate, yonder, down the way; (5) — in drink, far gone in drinking, drunk; (6) — in the mud, see below; (7) — in the wind, bankrupt; (8) — a bit, a call from the shaft in a mine, meaning that the cage is to be lowered gently; (9) — o' the price, in reduction or abatement; (10) — on to the bottom, a call meaning that the cage is to be run down to the shaft bottom; (11) to be down o' to be run down to the shaft bottom; (II) to be down o', to be distrustful or suspicious of; (I2) — of an eye, to have one eye nearly blind; (I3) — on't, to be much depressed, out of spirits; (I4) to put down, to kill, esp. to mercifully put an end to a suffering or worn-out animal; (I5) to take down, (a) to take to pieces; (b) to reduce the strength of whisky, &c., by the addition of water; (I6) down corn, down horn, prov. a fall in the price of corn means a corresponding fall in the price of meat or 'horn.'

(I) Chs. (2) Dmb. Eild is driving me down the brae. ... Nettles soon will grow upon my grave, Taylor Poems (1827) 49. Ayr. To tell us baith the truth, John, We're creepin' doon the brae, White Jottings (1879) 167 Link. Doon the brae we a' main gang When auld and dune like you, Wardrof J. Mathison (1881) 78. (3) Wil. About Deverill this term always means Dorset and Somerset (G.E.D.). (4) Ayr. And down the gate in faith they're run down to the shaft bottom; (II) to be down o', to be

78. (3) Wil. About Deverill this term always means 2013ct and Somerset (G.E.D.). (4) Ayr. And down the gate in faith they're worse And mair unchancy, Burns To Mr. J. Kennedy, st. 1. Lnk. Caps o' yill for richt advice Were swappet doun-'e-gaet, Watson (5) Dmb. He's no just sae far up in years as he's Caps o yill for ficht advice were swappet doun: egact, Walson (1853) 84. (5) Dmb. He's no just sae far up in years as he's doun in drink. . . . He drinks like a fish, and often canna preach for the hiccup, Cross Disruption (1844) xxxvii. (6) Ken. Towns and villages in the Weald of Kent are familiarly spoken of as places 'down-in-the-mud,' by the inhabitants of other parts of the county, N. & Q. (1850) 1st S. 1. 237. (7) Der.<sup>2</sup>, nw.Der.<sup>1</sup> (8) Nhb., Dur. Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl. (1888). (9) Sc. Gie me a saxpence doun o' the price' Also used as a sb. 'How muckle doun will ye gie?' (Jam. Suppl) (10) Nhb., Dur. Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl. (1888). (11) w.Yks. Ah'm dahn o' yon theear chap (J.J.B.). (12) n.Cy. (HALL.)

(13) n Yks.2 'Desperate doon on't,' very much depressed. (14) Cum Poor aud Watch! he'd gitten blinnd and deef an' we were forced to put him doon last back end (J Ar.). (15, a) Lnk. He's never contentit Wi' ocht that he gets till he tak's it a' doun; He maun see in the heart o't. Nicholson Idvils (1870) 24. (b) Mgt. A fresh supply of the Bladnoch [whisky] had been lately added to his establishment, requiring of course to be taken down to the proper strength, Fraser Wigtown (1877) 311. (16) e.Suf. N. & Q. (1885) 6th S. x11 466.

4. In place, laid down; fastened down, fixed.

Abd. Had got the neeps doon, ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb (1871) 1. Kcd. The forebriest o' the laft Faur noo the seats were doon, GRANT Lays (1884) 63. Som. Everything was quiet—and the bells were down, RAYMOND Tryphena (1895) 36.

5. Fig. Ill, sick, laid up, confined to bed. Gen. in phr. down with.

Per. I up an' telled her hoo our Davie was down wi' the jandies, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 210, ed. 1887. w.Yks. A's fair daan wi' luv, Littledale *Crav. Sng. Sol.* (1859) v. 8; w.Yks. My husband's quite down n.Lin. He's doon agean wi' th' feaver. I remember it was when my missis was doon wi' Martha sw Lin.¹ (What, is he down again?' 'There are several down on it' [the small pox]. Sur.¹ We've got all the children down with the measles

Sus.¹ He's down with a bad attackt of brown crisis on the chest w.Som.¹ Uur z tuurubl mud leen, uur-z daew n ugee un wai dhu buurn-tuy tees [She is terrible middling, she is laid up again with bronchitis]

Dev. He's been ailing but is now down, w Times (Apr 22, 1886) 2, col. 2.

6. Lame; having one leg shorter than the other.

w.Yks. Mally wor dahn o' one fooit 'at rayther spoilt her walking, Cudworth Dial Sketches (1884) 13.

7. In reduction or abatement of price.

Sc. How muckle down will ye gie [ (Jam Suppl ) Cai. He asked twa shillins, but made it sixpence doon.

8. Of the wind: in the south, south-west, or west. Glo.1 See also **Down**·hill (a).

9. On the road towards, in the direction of.
e.Yks.¹ 'Let's gan doon Pathrington.' The same expression is used even if the road is up hill

10. Used as an intensitive.

w.Yks. Ah'm dahn weel seure they'll nivver leearn't, Yks. IVkly. W.18s. An in dain weer setter they it involve the earlit, 18s. Why. Post (Mar. 14, 1896). Lin. I am down shamed o' mysen, Fenn Cune of Souls (1889) 19; He's a down bad 'un, 1b. 36. n.Lin. 1 Often preceded by 'real.' You're a real doon good hand wi' yer tung. She's gettin' aaged, but she's not a doon ohd woman yit.

11. Used verbally with ellipsis of v.

11. Used verbally with ellipsis of v.

Per. [She] down wi'her head, an up wi'her neepkin, Cieland Inchbracken (1883) 63, ed. 1887; I'se doon t'ey minister, ib 59; He downs on his knees and gies thanks to the God o' Heaven, Sandy Scott (1897) 33 Lth Themiller aft wad down the sluice, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 105 Edb. I'll down three guineas, Learmont Poems (1791) 333. Dmf. Sud ony stan' ahint his han', Boyle doons like a paver, Wi's mell this day, Quinn Heather (1863) 189 w.Yks. 'At can dahn as mich lush as a tailor, Saunterer's Satchel (1878) 20. Lan. My fayther jumpt up, un deawn with him Satchel (1878) 20. Lan. My fayther jumpt up, un deawn with him [himself] into th' cellar, Staton Loominary (c. 1861) 113.

12. v. To throw or knock down; to fell with a blow.

Bnff. He doont the tinker at the first lick Rxb. (JAM) Sik. She has downed me, the auld roudas, Hogg Tales (1838) 194, ed. 1866 Nhb. We down'd byeth him and Davy-o, N. Minstrel (1806-7) pt. 1v 80, Nhb. Cum. Ah could deuh neah less ner doon her, Sargisson Joe Scoap (1881) 60, I collar'd him, an' then I doon't him (E W.P); Cum. Aa doon't him at t'furst bat n.Yks. ne.Yks. He doon'd him wiv his neeaf. w.Yks. s.Chs. Always of living things. Iv ée)d ŭ gy'en mi aan i ŭn iz ky'im ky'aam, ahy)d ŭ daaynd im [If he'd ha' gen me anny on his cim-cam, I'd ha' dained him]. s.Not. Ah knocked 'im ower, an' when 'e gor up, ah downed 'im again (J.P.K.). War. He soon dounded him. w Cor. I've downed Mathew Bent, Joan! PHILLPOTTS Prophets (1897) 31. [Aus. Old man Jack wouldn't stand nice about downing her with the waddy, Boldrewood Squatter (1890) vi.]

13. Fig. To dishearten, discourage; to tire out, ex-

w.Yks. If you talk like that you'll down him (S.K.C.). Wil.1 That there 'oss's downed.

Hence Downed, ppl. adj. low-spirited, depressed.

n.Yks Ah ma' weel seeam te be doon'd' Tweddell Clevel.

Rhymes (1875) 85, ed. 1892.

Yks. Lan. Written daan e Lan.1; deawn DOWN, v.2

DOWN, v.<sup>2</sup> Yks. Lan. Written daan e Lan.<sup>1</sup>; deawn Lan.<sup>1</sup> e.Lan.<sup>1</sup> [dān, Lan. also dēn.] I. Weaving term. to finish a web or 'cut' of cloth, &c. Gen used in prp. and pp. Lan Aw'd deawn't my piece, Waugh Buthplace Tim Bobbin (1858) in, When downing on a Friday, Harland Lyrics (1866) 82; When my dad's deawn he'll pay yo', Brierley Irkdale (1868) 258; Lan. When the entire piece or web is woven, and taken off the loom, the weaver says he has 'deawnt his cut'; that is, he has then he finished web down from the loom. So fig. a man has taken his finished web down from the loom. So fig. a man nas taken his finished web down from the loom. So Ms. a man who dies has finished the web of his life. s Lan. A common expression among silk-weavers was 'When art deawnin?' which meant 'When art thou finishing thy warp?' (S W.)

Hence (I) Downing, vbl sb. (a) the act of finishing a piece of weaving; (b) weaver's work when 'downed' or taken from the loom; (2) Downing-day, sb. the day when a fourt's completed.

when a 'cut' is completed.

(I, a) Lan Wi'd nowt i' th' heawse, an au're a day off deawnin,
BRIERLLY Daisy Nook (1859) 31; He calculated the time of their
downings, &c, ib. Layrock (1864) 1. (b) e.Lan. 1(2) Lan. It's
very nee th' deawnin' day, an aw should be oppo' th' push like, BRIERLEY Day Out (1859) 21.

2. Silk-weaving term; see below.

w Yks. A piece is downd, or felled, when several shoits are thrown across it of different colours of west, say two rows for the head-end and one for the tail end (S.A B.).

[A vbl. tech. use of down, adv.]

DOWN, sb.¹ Wil. Cor. [deun.] In comp. (1) Downlanterns, heaps of chalk, marking the tracks from one village to another over the downs. Wil.¹; (2) park, an enclosed park or common. Cor.²

DOWN, sb.² Nhp. Lace-making term: a length of the lace pillow.

Npp Children learning lace-making whose daily task is one or more 'downs' will evade a portion of the task by unrolling down

more 'downs' will evade a portion of the task by unrolling down the pillow a portion of the lace completed at a previous lesson, and will then say they have 'chet' or 'chit' a 'down' (E.S.).

DOWNARG, v. Glo. Brks. Hmp. I.W. Will. Som. Dev. Written donnarg Hmp.¹ [deunāˈg.] To contradict in an overbearing, domineering manner; to browbeat, assert violently. See Argue, v.

Glo. He downarged I (SSB.); Glo¹, Brks.¹ Hmp. He'd donnarg oon out of oon's Christian name (J.R.W.); Hmp.¹ I.W.¹; I.W ² He very nearly downarged me out of my own name. Wil. Britton Beauties (1825); Slow Gl. (1892); Wil.¹ n.Wil. Thee's downarg anybody out o' that as is right (E.H.G.). Som. He do git that begrumpled an' down-arg, an' ballyrag, an' holler hiszelf into zitch a tare, RAYMOND Gent. Upcott (1893) 87; Jennings Obs. Dial. w.Eng. (1825); He 'ood downarg I, W. & J. Gl. (1873). w.Som.¹ p. t. daewn-aaˈrg, pp. u-daewn-aaˈrg. Ee'd daewn-aa rg dhu vuuree daev l üz-zuul: [He would down-argue the very devil himself]. Dev. They down-aag me that they vound the hare out hmself]. Dev. They down-arg me that they vound the hare out pon the common, but I knowed better, Reports Provinc. (1884) 17.

DOWNDER, see Downdrins.

DOWN DILLY, phr. s.Bck. The daffodil, Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus. (B. & H.)

DOWN-DINNER, sb. Dur. Yks. Also written doonn.Yks.<sup>2</sup>; doun- Dur.<sup>1</sup>; and in form dondinner Yks. (RAY). An afternoon meal or 'drinking'; a repast, meal.

Cf. downdrins, n.Cy. Grose Suppl. (1790); N.Cy <sup>1</sup>, Dur. <sup>1</sup> Yks. Bailey (1721); Ray (1691). n.Yks. <sup>1</sup>; n.Yks. <sup>2</sup> 'I feel rife for my doon-dinner,' ready for my tea. 'T'doondinner's fit,' the tea is on the table. Some say that the downdinner is any slight refreshment taken between the regular meals, but we adhere to the tea signification, in which the term here is mostly understood. e.Yks. Afternoon luncheon, Marshall Rur. Econ (1788); e.Yks <sup>1</sup> A mid-day meal in the field.

DOWNDRINS, sb. pl. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Der. Also in

forms daundren, daunderen (K.); doantons Wm.; downder Nhb.; downdrens e.Yks.; downdring Der. Afternoon 'drinkings.' See Undern. Cf. down-dinner. Nhb.! Make your downder—that is, take a good hearty meal. 'Your downder's ready' Wm. We'll send'em ther dauntons doon to thay-field (J.M.). Yks. The Beavoir or afternoon's drinking (K.). e.Yks. They used in times past to have somethinge alsoe towards their downdrens viz. a tempse loafe a cheese and a towards theire downdrens, viz.; a tempse loafe, a cheese, and a flesh pye, Best Rur. Econ. (1641) 115. Der. Coles (1677), Ray (1691); Bailey (1721); Grose (1790) MS. add. (P.); Der. Obs.;

DOWNER, adj. Sc. Compar. of down; lower, nearer the bottom.

w Sc. The upper and the douner man did not move in accordance, Carrick Laird of Logan (1835) 280. Hence Downermost, adj lowest, farthest down.

Hence Downermost, adj lowest, farthest down.

Peb. (JAM.) Sik. Wi'his back boonermost An' his kyte downermost, Hoge Jacob. Rcl. (1819) I 24

DOWNIE, DOWNOT, see Dow, v.¹, Donnot

DOWNS, sb. pl.¹ Lon. [deunz.] Tothill-fields prison.

Lon Having 'larned a few prayers' in the 'Downs,' Mayhew

Lond. Labour (1851) I 315.

DOWNS, sb. pl.² Lan. In phr. Bowdon downs, potatoes.

Lan. N & Q. (1877) 5th S. viii. 226.

DOWN-SHARE, see Denshire.

DOWNY, adj. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. War. Wor. Shr.

Hrf. Hrt. e.An. Hmp. Dor. Som. and in gen. slang use.

Written dawny Hrf.² [dau ni, deu'ni; Lan. de'ni.]

1. Crafty, cunning. 'knowing.'

1. Crafty, cunning, 'knowing'.

Lan He know the whole 'stud' were a 'downy' lot, BrierLey Red Wind (1868) 44 Chs. Sheaf (1885) III. 207. s Not. Yer can't 'umbug 'im; 'e's too downy (J.P.K). s.Lin. Beware of him; he's a downy customer (T.H.R). War I'm as downy as he is (J.B); War.<sup>28</sup>, s.Wor (H.K.) Shr.<sup>1</sup> A downy trick. Hrf.<sup>2</sup> A dawny customer. Hrt. Oh, he's a downy rascal (G H.G.). Dor. Do 'ee mind Zimon'—a downy coave, Dorca (1888) 167. w.Som.1 Darned if you must'n get up by time vor to be upzides way he: a downy son of a bitch. Slang. He was downy in manner, as well as appearance, and (according to the slang of the day) a 'downy cove' in all his actions, BLACKMORE Kit (1890) II iii, He's the downiest one of the lot, DICKENS O. Twist (1850) xviii; He is a downy bloke, and ought to have ten years, Standard (Nov. 4, 1889) 6, col 4.

2. Low-spirited, dull, down-hearted.

e.An 1, Nrf 1 Hmp. I feels terrible downy (H C.M.B.).

[1. Der. of down, adv. You're down to every move, I see, as usual, Smedley Frank Fairleigh (1850) iv (Farmer); Down, aware of a thing, Lex Balatronicum (1811).] DOWNY, see Doney, sb.2

DOWNY, see Doney, sb.<sup>2</sup>
DOWN, sb. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also in forms daup Cum. Wm.; dawp Cum.<sup>1</sup>; dope Dur.<sup>1</sup> Cum.; doup n.Yks.<sup>1</sup>; doupe Wm. Yks. [daup, dop] The carrion crow, Corvus corone. Also in comp Dowp-crow.

NCy<sup>1</sup>, Nhb.<sup>1</sup>, Dur.<sup>1</sup> Lakel Penrith Obs. (Dec 28, 1897)
Cum. (J.Ar.); (J P.); Hutchinson Hist. Cum. (1794) I 451; Cum.<sup>1</sup> (sv Corby). Wm. T'magpies, an't dowps flew roond an roond im, Spec Dial (1885) pt. in 11, 'As dirty as a daup' The term is intended to convey the impression of the most intense filth in habits, person, and surroundings (B K). Wm., n.Yks. Swainson Birds (1885) 83 n.Yks. Science Gosstp (1882) 161; (G E D.); n.Yks.<sup>123</sup>, ne.Yks.<sup>1</sup> e.Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1796) II 317. m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> w.Yks.<sup>1</sup> A midden dowp.

DOWP, see Doup.

DOWPY, adj. and sb. Nhb.

1. adj. Of a pregnant woman: having a rounded shape.

See Doup.

DOWPY, adj. and sb. Nhb. 1. adj. Of a pregnant woman: having a rounded shape. See Doup.

Nhb. A dowpy wife wi' borrow'd fat, An' wiv a puggy beak man, Robson Bards of Tyme (1849) 340; Nhb.1

2. sb. The youngest of a hatch of birds; the youngest

child in a family.

child in a family.

N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Frae the awdest lass, down to the dowpey O,

MIDFORD Coll. Sngs. (1818) 54; Nhb.¹

DOWRA, DOWRE, see Dovera, Dour.

DOWRY, sb. Lon. Cant. [deu i.] A quantity.

Lon. Will you have a shant o' gatter after all this dowry of parny
[lot of rain] MAYHEW Prisons of London (1862) 6. Cant. Life

B. M. Carew (1791) Gl.

DOWSE, v.¹ Som. Dev. Cor. Also written dawse,
dawze Som. [deuz.] To use the divining-rod for the

purpose of finding springs of water or veins of metal. w.Som. The rod or twig I have seen used is a fork of about a foot long, cut off just below the bifurcation, and in size each limb is about as large as a thick straw. The wood, it is said, must be either 'halse,' or whitethorn, and may be used either green or dry. The operator holds an end of the twig firmly between the fingers and thumb of each hand, and with the elbows pressed rigidly against the sides; consequently the two ends of the twig are pulled asunder, with the centre, or juncture of the fork, pointing downwards. He then moves very slowly forward, and when over a spring the twig turns outwards, and twists upon itself into an upright position. In some parts of the county the operation is called

right position. In some parts of the county the operation is called Jowsing, and the operator a Jowser. Cor. And sometimes we do dowsey, Forfar Pentowan (1859) v, Cor.<sup>3</sup>

Hence (1) Dowser, sb. (a) one who uses a divining-rod to discover water or metal; (b) the rod of hazel used to discover water or metal; (2) Dowsing, vbl. sb. the operation of searching for water or metal with the diviningrod; (3) Dowsing-rod, see Dowser (b).

(1, a) Som I should have more faith in the spade, than in the hazel rods, even though handled by a professional dowser, Hervey Wedmore Chron. (1887) I. 24. w. Som. The power of the Dowser to discover water is not merely a surviving superstition, but is believed in by hard-headed, practical men of the world. Quite recently a Sanatorium was to be built upon a high and apparently very dry spot, where of course the first necessity was water. Three professional Dowsers were sent for separately, and unknown to each other, with the result that all three pointed to the same spot, where a well was dug and abundant water found. Dev. The superstition relative to the dowsing or divining rod, and the dowsers themselves, is too well known to be noticed here, BRAY Desc Tamar and Tavy (1836) III. 260. Cor. A dowser laid claim to the peculiar gift of discernment of metal and of water, Barking-Gould Arminell (1890) 409; Cor. 12 (b) Cor. 1 A forked twig of hazel Held loosely in the hand, the point to the dowser's breast, and Held loosely in the hand, the point to the dowser's breast, and is said to turn round when they are standing over metal. (2) Som. (WF.R.); Still occasionally practised in the mining districts, Jennings Obs. Dial. w.Eng. (1825); W. & J. Gl. (1873). w.Som. Cor The term 'dowsing' is still in vogue in Cor., in which county the divining rod has always found numerous supporters, N. & Q. (1890) 7th S. ix. 338; Cor. (3) Dev. The superstition relative to the dowsing or divining rod, Bray Desc Tamar and Tany (1836) III. 260; Dev. Cor. The divining rod (the 'Dowzing Rod,' as it scalled) and its use in the discovery of mineral lodes. Hum. rod he wholly attributes to the excitability of the muscles of the wrist, Fox Old Friends (1882) x; Cor.<sup>2</sup>

DOWSE,  $v^2$  n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents] To rain heavily. (HALL.)

DOWSE, adj. Cum. Yks. 1. Brave, valiant. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> 2. Advanced in pregnancy; well-furnished. Cum. DOWSE, see Douse, v.12

DOWSETS, sb. pl. Obs. Glo. The testicles of a deer. [Dowsets, the stones of a hart or stag, Coles (1677). Prob. the same word as ME. doucette; see Doucet-pie.]

DOWSHIE, sb. e.An. [deu fi.] A large hoe used for scraping roads. e.An.<sup>1</sup> Nrf. Co

Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 28.

DOWST, sb. Dev. [deust.] In phr. (1) a dowst of, the deuce or devil of; (2) — a bit, deuce a bit.

Dev. (1) 'E henned a gert cob at 'er 'ead, an' hāt 'er a dowst ov a whack in tha eye, Hewert Peas. Sp. (1892) 64. (2) Dowst-abit ef I cares who zeeth whot I dù'th! I bant ashamed ov nort I

DOWST, see Douse, v.2, Dust.

DOWT, sb. Lin. [dut.] A dike, ditch, drain. (HALL.);

[Fr. douet, a brook or spring (Cotgr.); Norm. dial. douet (douet), 'petit cours d'eau, ruisseau' (Moisy); OFr. duit: le duit de Cedron (Les Rois); MLat. ductum.]

DOWT, DOWZER, see Dout, Douceur. DOWZLE, DOX, see Dozzle, v.3, Doxy.

DOXIE, adj. Sc. [do ksi.] Lazy, slow. (A.W.); (JAM.)

DOXY, sb. and adj. In gen. dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written docksy Glo. Cmb.; and in forms dosky w.Yks.; dox Rnf. [do.ksi.] 1. sb. A sweetheart; w.Yks.; dox Rnf. [do ksi.] a wench, young girl.

Abd. Trinkets which ploughmen wad buy to their doxies, Ogg Willie Waly (1873) 60. Rnf. There was Tam . . . Wi' haveral Jock Hodges . . . Wi' their doxes o' intellects shallow, Webster Jock Hodges... Wi' their doxes o' intellects shallow, Webster Rhymes (1835) 4. Lnk. A young blooming doxy, with cheeks plump an' red, Can only convince them they're still flesh an' blood, Rodger Poems (1838) 177, ed. 1897. Gall. An inn-yaid, a pint stoup, and a well-cockered doxie were more to their liking, Crockett Moss-Hags (1895) xxxix. N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Wiv a kessle puff'd up to the chin, Went to see yen, a strapping young doxy, Newc. Sng. Bk (1842) 3; Ploughboys and their doxeys, Richardson Borderer's Table-bk. (1846) VIII. 200; Nhb.¹ w.Yks. Bless uz, oa

IVVer's that fine doxy? Tom Treddlehovle Bairnsla Ann. (1859) 55; Thoo'l wander an' wander aboot wal thoo'l git let in wi sun dosky er other, Nidderdill Olm. (1871) Lan. Tell my doxy that her son John is tired with living free as a hawk, Collier Wks. (1768) 359. e.Lan. Not. (J H B.), Not. Der. Cmb And he goes out with his docksy on Sundays. Suf. Dick Delver the charmer

out with his docksy on Sundays. Suf. Dick Delver the charmer resign'd, . . . And journey'd, like folks more refin'd, To search for a doxy again, Garland (1818) 357, Suf.\footnote{1}

2. A slattern; an over-dressed woman; a contemptuous term for an old woman; an old wife.

Wm. (B.K.) e.Yks.\footnote{1} MS add. (T H.) w.Yks. In abaht hauf an haar t'owd doxey wakkened ageean, Cudworth Dial. Sketches (1884) 119 Lan.\footnote{1} Thae'rt a bonny doxy—get thi weshed! e.Lan.\footnote{1}, Not.\footnote{1}3 s.Not. However smart she is in the afternoon she's allus a reglar doxy in the mornings (J.P.K.). n.Lin.\footnote{1} s.Lin. Before I'd be seen wi' a doxey like her I'd knock mi' he'd off (T.H R.). Glo.\footnote{1} Look at that old docksy, how her's drawed out! e.An.\footnote{1}; e.An^2 Here comes the old man, with his doxy. e.Suf. (F.H.) Dev. Used ironically, as 'Ain't she a doxy!' w.Times (Apr. 22, 1886) 2, col 2. [Amer. Dial. Notes (1896) I. 415.] [Amer. Dial. Notes (1896) I. 415.]

3. adj. Smart, pretty.

Dev 3 Idden 'er a doxy duck, in thickee there new bunnet? Cor.

A doxy little bonnet, Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl. DOY, sb. Yks. [doi.] A term of endearme Yks. [doi.] A term of endearment for

w.Yks. 'Show him hah tha can ride, doy,' cried the carrier, SNOWDEN Tales Wolds (1894) 134, Sittha, doy, that's thy fatther. Go cuss him, Cudworth Dial. Sketches (1884) 31; Come here, doy (S.O.A.); w.Yks.<sup>3</sup>, w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> Come to me, doy!

Hence Doy-cake, sb. a cake made for children. w Yks. Harriev Clock Alm. (1880) 50.

[Repr. lit. E. joy.]
DOY, sb.<sup>2</sup> Suf. [doi.] A beetle, a cockroach. (C.T.); (F.H)

DOYBIL, sb. Pem. [doi·bil.] A pickaxe, a combina-tion of mattock and hatchet.

s.Pem. A man canna do mootch on the 'ard rock with nor a

doybıl (W.M M.).

DOYCHLE, sb. and v. Sc. (JAM. Suppl) Also written bichle. [doi xl.] 1. sb. A dull, stupid person; sloven. 2. v. To walk in a stupid, dreamy state. doichle. a sloven.

DOYL., see Doil.

DOYLE, v. Glo. [doil.] 1. To squint. Glo. Baylis Illus. Dial (1870); Gl. (1851).
2. Phr. to look a-doyle, to look squintingly. Glo. Gross (1790); Glo. Toylor dial A finery

Glo. GROSE (1790); Glo.\*

DOYT, sb. Lan. [doit.] A finger.

Lan.¹ Keep th doyts off me.

[Fr. doig!, a finger.]

DOYTCH, DOYTE, see Ditch, sb.¹, Doit, v., sb.³

DOZ, v. n.Cy. Yks. Also in form doss e.Yks.¹ [doz, dos.] Of corn: to shake out of the ear by reason of over-

ripeness. Cf. doss, v. See Durze.
e. Yks. When we led wheeat, it dozz'd oot a seet ti be seen,
Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 33; e. Yks. Hauf o' that wheeat 'll doz

oot afoor we get it heeam.

Hence Dozzins, sb. pl. corn shaken out in carrying the sheaves home.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). e.Yks. (Miss A.)

DOZE, v. Sc. Also written dose. [doz.] To spin a top so rapidly that it appears motionless; also used *intr*.

to spin round rapidly.

Lth. Whyles dosin' tap, or playin' ba'—Whyles lowpin' mony a garden wa', Smith Merry Bridal (1866) 35; A... bare-footed urchin... of the male sex, who was dozing a peerie with the gravity and air of an embryo statesman, Lumspen Sheep-head (1892) 276. Edb. It twisted round my neck and mostly blinding me made me doze like a tottum, Mora Mansie Wauch (1828) xxni; Gave him such a gerk . . . as made his lugs sing, and sent him

dozing to the door like a peerie, ib. xxvi Hence **Dozing**, vbl. sb. the act of spinning a top so

rapidly that it appears motionless.

Sc. At another [time] dosing of taps, and piries and pirie cords, form the prevailing recreation, Blackw. Mag. (Aug. 1821) 34 (Jam.).

DOZE-BROWN, adj. Fif. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Of a snuff-colour, fox-coloured.

DOZED, ppl. adj. Sc. Irel. [dozd.] Decayed, unsound, esp. of wood. Cf. dozey.

DOZEN, sb Sc Nhb Yks Wor Som Dev written dowsein Dev [du zən, dv zən.] 1. A qua 1. A quantity,

of varying amount

Nhb A gallowry's load of pollings of buch and alder, varying from ten to a hundred in number, Baller View Agric wyks A good dozen or a bad one (CW) wwor! Thirteen in selling plants, cucumbers, and many kinds of vegetables for eating w Som! In past times, when wool combers used to take the wool home to then own houses, the quantity weighed out to them at a time, and which they used to carry away in a bag on their back, was called variously a piece, a stint, and most commonly a dozen, although it actually weighed 30 lbs

2 Phr (1) Dosen-of-bread, two half-quartern loaves, (2) Dosen-of-herring, twelve herrings, (3) Fisher's dosen,

twenty

(1) se Wor 1 Probably so called because loaves used to be sold at sixpence each, of two for a dozen pence, their size varying according to the price of coin (2) Sc Monthly Mag (1800) I 238 (3) Abd Wet fish, the fisher's dozen of twenty, for 6d, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 213

3 pl Obs A kind of kersey of coarse woollen cloth
Dev All Devonshire kersics called Dozens shall contain length at the water between twelve and thirteen yards, Act 5 & 6 Ldw VI (1552) vi xiii (N E D), Pannus quidam praesertim in agio Dev confectus e genere Kerseiorum, Skinner (1671)

DOZEN, v Sc Nhb Cum Yks Lan Lin Written dosen Sc NCy<sup>1</sup> Also in form dozzen Nhb<sup>1</sup> n Yks<sup>12</sup> ne Yks<sup>1</sup> e Yks m Yks<sup>1</sup> w Yks<sup>25</sup> sw Lin<sup>1</sup> [dō·zən, do zən] 1 To benumb, stupefy, daze, to become

torpid

Cai 1 Bch Foi the wile limmer was sac dozen'd an' funied wi' Call Ben Fot the while finder was sac dozen d an infield with cauld, Forbits Jrn (1742) 14 Abd An' they re clean dozent noo, Goodwife (1867) st 29, His queets were dozen'd and the fettle tint, Ross Helenore (1768) 45, ed 1812 Ayr My dearest member nearly dozen'd, Burns Lett to J Tennant, 1 6 Lnk A dish of married love right soon grows cauld And dozens down to nane, as The birds o' day Dozen in silence on the bending spray, Fireus son Poems (1773) 194, ed 1785 sw Lin 1 It dozzens her so 1'd never be dozzened up wi' nowt of that sort

Hence (1) Dozened, ppl adj. stupid, dazed, benumbed, spiritless, impotent, (2) Dozening, ppl adj sleepy,

benumbing, stupefying

benumbing, stupefying

(1) Sc. Gae 'wa, ye dozent poor body, gae 'wa, Jamieson Pop Ballads (1806) I 349 Enff Be gane frae me, ye dozent hawkie, Taylor Poems (1787) 57 Abd Some dowff and dozent fleeps I ken, Cock Strams (1810) I 86 Kcd They are but stupid dozened gypes Jamie Muse (1844) 89 Frf Sic themes were never made to suit your dozen'd lugs, Beattie Ainha' (c 1820) 29, ed 1822 Rnf Dozen'd wi' caild, an' drivin' sleet, Picken Poems (1813) I 76 Ayr The last of the Monks, a dozened auld man, ged the first inkling and information, Service Dr Duguid (ed 1887) 263 Lnk His blinkin eye, and gate sae free, Was naething like thee, thou dosen'd drone, Ramsay Tea-Table Misc (1724) I 115, ed 1871 Edb The dozent auld man' Mang youth ance bore the bell, McDowall Poems (1839) 221 Rxb Then wae light on the dozen'd coof Wha'd wish nae wife aneath his roof, A Scott Poems (ed 1808) 65 N Cy¹ Nib. He'd then be as dozent as dozent cud be, Bagnall Sings (c 1859) 24, Nib¹ Cum He knockt me flat, an' I was fairly dozen't (E W P), Cum¹ n Yks Thou leauks a dozand leauk, Meriton Piaise Ale (1684) 1 441, n.Yks \$ (2) Rxb And 'mid the deep and dosening pain Can muster neither power nor will, Ridden Gosenin' gawbies, Tim Bobbin View Dial (1740) 3, But th' dozining jabbernowt cudnut see, Scholes Tim Gamwatile But th' dozning Jabbernowt cudnut see, Scholes Tim Gamwattle (1857) 28

2 Of persons or things to shrivel, waste away. m Yks¹
Hence (i) Dozened (or Dozand), ppl adj shrivelled,
withered, (2) Dozening, ppl adj beginning to pine
(i) n Cy Grose (1790), N Cy¹ Nnb. Shrunk up to spelks, and
dozzen'd, Wilson Dicky's Wig (1843) 81. Yks Grose (1790) MS
add n Yks¹, n Yks² A dozzen'd apple ne.Yks¹ Them apples
is sadly dozzend e Yks Marshall Rur Econ (1788) m Yks¹
A dozzened apple is also called a waster

3 Used impressibled if the following control of the same of

3 Used imprecatively for 'damn.'
Abd Dozen't, min, I never thocht o' that, Alexander Johnny
Gibb (1871) xxxvii, (GW)

[1 Mowbray had beyne dosnyt in the ficht,

[1 Mowbray had beyne dosnyt in the ficht, Barbour Bruce (1375) xviii 126]

DOZEY, adj Nhp War Amer [tdo zi] Of wood unsound, beginning to decay Of a fire dull, not burning brightly Cf dozed

Nhp 1, War S [Amer A dozy post, Dial Notes (1896) I 210]

DOZY, sb. Obs Dev A smartly-dressed woman, a contemptuous term for a woman Also used attrib Cf

Dev Sherluked sich a dozy done up in fallals, w Times (Apr 30, 1886) 2, col 2, 'Dozy' was used some 40 years ago as a nickname of one of the street-walkers of Exeter, 'Dozy Moll' (R P C)

of one of the street-walkers of Exeter, 'Dozy Moll' (R P C)

DOZZEL, DOZZIL, see Dozzle, v¹

DOZZEN, DOZZENT, see Dozen, v, Dare, v¹

DOZZLE, sb and v¹ Nhb Dur Cum Yks Lan Not

Lin Shr Bdf Sus Also in forms dosil w Yks², dossel

n Yks¹ w Yks¹ ne Lan¹, dossil n Yks² Shr¹ Bdf,

dozzel N Cy¹ Cum n Lin¹, dozzil n Yks¹² m Yks¹

w Yks¹n Lin, duzzil n Yks² [do zil, do zil, do sil, do sil]

1 sb A kind of faucet, the stem of an elder, cleaied of

pith and used as a pipe to insert into the bung of a small

barrel of beer, carried into the harvest-fields, to diaw the

beer off Not (R C B)

2 A plug of lint or lag for stopping a wound Bdf

(J W B)

3 A wisp of hay or straw to stop up any aperture of

3 A wisp of hay or straw to stop up any aperture of a barn, &c n Yks 2, w Yks 12

a barn, &c n Yks<sup>2</sup>, w Yks<sup>12</sup>
4 A shapeless lump, a hunk, a small quantity
Cum My mudder's lost t'weights and aa sellt i' lumps and
dozzels, Dickinson Cumbr (1875) 205, You've made your bid,
my lass, and you must lie on it, and if there's more lumps and
dozzels in it than just suits you've only yourself to thank, Linton
Lizzie Lorton (1867) xxiii, Cum<sup>1</sup>, w Yks<sup>1</sup>, ne Lan<sup>1</sup> Shr<sup>1</sup>'Er
give 'im a good dossil o' dumplin' Sus Onny ge me a dozzle ov
de physical medsin, Jackson Southward Ho (1894) I 200, Sus<sup>1</sup>
He came in so down-hearted that I couldn't be off from giving him
a dozzle of weitels. Sus<sup>2</sup> a dozzle of victuals, Sus 2

5 The unburnt tobacco left at the bottom of a pipe and placed on the top of the next pipeful Cf dottle, sb 1 2 Nhb 1 Neebody can smoke twist without a dozzle

6 An ornamental piece of pastry on the top of a piecrust, a small rosette or ornament upon articles of

clothing
NCy<sup>1</sup>, Nhb<sup>1</sup>, Dur<sup>1</sup>, s Dur (JED), w Yks<sup>2</sup>
The projecting staff or ornament at the top of a stack
Nhb<sup>1</sup> n Yks<sup>1</sup> A bunch of ears of wheat, selected for their size,
and with their straw sliped (stripped of the exterior sheath), applied and with their straw sliped (stripped of the exterior sheath), applied is an ornament or finial at the apex of the completed corn pike in Lin. If I'd been talkin' to th' dozzil a-top of th' wheat stack yonder, Peacock Taales (1890) 88, He's aboot as much kindness i' him as that dozzil hes of heart (MP), in Lin A staff or pole, which is stuck into the top of a stack, to which the thatch is bound 8. A bit of cloth used by tailors for spi inkling or damping cloth when ironing with Yks (JT). Hence Dozzil pot, sb the pot used to hold the water for the 'dozzil' (1b).

9 An oddly-dressed, tawdry woman, a slattern, also, a prim, stiff-looking person
n Yks 1, n Yks 2 A dizen'd dozzil m Yks 1, n Lin 1

10 A doll made of a quantity of rags tied up together n Yks 1

11 v To over-dress, deck oneself out

m Yks¹ She dozzils herself out like a caravan woman at a fair

[1 Hii caste awei the dosils, R. Glouc (c 1300) 542¹

Fr dossil (dousil, douzil), 'trou fait à me barrique pour la mettre en perce, broche servant à boucher ce trou, syn faussel' (HATZFELD) 2. Dossil, a kind of tent, to be put in wounds, Phillips (1706)]

DOZZLE,  $v^2$  e An Also written dorzle, dauzle. [do zl, dō zl] To confuse, stupefy. Cf dozen, v.

Suf e An Dy Times (1892)

Hence Dozzled, ppl adj stupid, heavy

Nrf1 Suf The bor fared wholly dorzled, e An Dy Times (1892),

DOZZLE, v<sup>3</sup> Cum Chs Also in form dowzle Chs<sup>1</sup> s Chs<sup>1</sup> [do zi, dau<sup>2</sup>zi] To drizzle, rain finely Cum 'Does it ever rain here?' 'Why it dizzles, and donks, and dozzles, and duz,' Lonsdale Mag (Oct 1866) 150, Cum<sup>2</sup>

Hence **Dowzling**, vbl sb a wetting Chs 1 'Thatchild'sverywet' 'Ay' oo's getten a bit of a dowzlin' s Chs 1 Ah)v bin aayt i)dhu ree n, ŭn got n ŭ reg ilŭr daawzlin [Ah ve bin ait i' the reen, an' gotten a regilar douzlin']

 ${\tt DRA(A,\,DRAAD,\,see}$  Draw, v , Dray, sb ², Dread, v ²

DRAAG, DRAAK, see Draeg, Drawk, v

DRAAN(D, see Drane, v, Draw, Drown

DRAAT, see Drate

DRAATCH, v Cai To be slow in movement or dilatory in action

DRAB,  $sb^1$  Yks Chs [drab] A driblet, small quantity, a small debt Cf drib, sb wYks 'He's gain away for good, and he's left some drabs, 1 117 s Chs 'Wi nev ur aan noo blaak beri jaam, dhai gy'et n ŭm i sich bits un draab z, ahy kün mai nuwt on ŭm [We never han noo blackberry jam, they getten 'em i' sich bits an' drabs, Loop may nout on and I con may nowt on em]

DRAB,  $v^1$  and  $sb^2$  Sc Yks Lan [drab] 1 v To

spot, stain, to splash with dirt

Abd (JAM) w Yks Lucas Stud Nudderdale (c 1882) Gl, Ah wordrab'dupt knees Blackah Poems (1867) 36, w Yks <sup>1</sup>, ne Lan <sup>1</sup> 2 sb A spot, stain Abd (JAM)

DRAB, v<sup>2</sup> Chs Ken [drab, dræb] To beat, flog

Cf drub

Chs 2 s v Thrippa Ken (K), Ken 1

DRAB, see Drabbit

DRAB AND ORR, phr Yks [Not known to our correspondents ] A game somewhat similar to 'bat and ball,' played with a small piece of wood, the drab, which is struck with a stick, the diab-stick Cf dab an' noor, trippit and coit

ks The drab is what is elsewhere called a trippit, and the drab stick a buck-stick, BROCKETT Gl (1846), The ore is a wooden ball, having been perhaps originally the 'knurl' or knot of a tree,  $\imath b$ 

(s v Spell and-Ore)

DRAB ANOINTED, phr Wil A scapegrace, mis-

chievous person, used only of females

wil 'She s a regular drab anointed' Occasional rather than common The feminine form of the phr places the ady last, perhaps for force as well as for euphony, the masculine equivalent 'He's an anointed rascal' follows the ordinary rule (GED)

DRABBET, sb Suf Dor [dræ bit] A drab twilled linen, used for making men's smock-frocks, &c

Suf It [Haverhill] has now a silk mill, employing about 70 hands, and several manufacturers of drabbetts Many females are employed in making up the latter article into smock-frocks White Suf Directory (1855) 799 Dor Some were, as usual, in snowwhite smock frocks of Russia duck, and some in whitey-brown ones of drabbet, Hardy Madding Crowd (1874) ix

DRABBIT, v In gen dial use in Eng Also written drabbet s Pem Brks, drabbert n Dev, drabbut Glo Brks, drabit w Wor, and in form drab s Lin Dev [drabit, dræbit, dræbat] Used imprecatively for 'damn,' 'confound'

n Cy Grose (1790) Wm Od diabbit it, noo, but a's wrang, Wilson Old Man's Talk, 94 w Yks Nidderdill Olm (1874), Yksman (1878) 7, col 2 Der 2 s Not Drabbit yer buttons y'ave bruck the winder! (J P K) s Lin Drab the boy, the young monkey's shewer to be in some mischief the moment your back's tu'ned (THR) Rut 1, m Wor (JC) w Wor She drabited the cats with energy, S Beauchamp Grantley Grange (1874) II 8 Glo Drabbut thee, jest thee look at the boots as thee's a-bringing into th' 'ouse, Buckman Darke's Sojourn (1890) 5 s Pem Go drabbet! this ere owld horse wonna oork at all (W M M) Brks drabbet! this ere owld horse wonna oork at all (W M M) Brks Gl (1852), Brks 1, Sus (E E S) Dev An if you kin hannel a gun, way laurd drab et! A Rooshin's moar aisy to shet thin a rabbit, Nathan Hogg Poet Lett (1847) 39, ed 1858 n Dev Drabbert yer hed Wy, I'm tryin tu git a lit munny the same as yerzel, Giles n Dev Jrn (Dec 23, 1885) 6 Cor Drabbit the ole scrubbin', Parr Adam and Eve (1880) II 209, Cor 2

Hence Diabbitted, ppl adj accursed

Dev Awl I can zay vur tha drabbitted little twoad is that 'er shetter come yer again vur zome time the come. I warndee! Hawarn

shetten come yer again vur zome time tü come, I warndee! Hewerr

Peas Sp (1892)
[For 'od rabbit' (1 e God rabbit (11)) Od rabbit it, girl' I be only chicken-hearted on your account, Colman Hen-at-law (1808) I 11]

DRABBLE, sb 1 Bnff 1 Also in form drabblich A small quantity of any liquid or semi-liquid substance, esp

small quantity of any liquid or semi-liquid substance, esp of food of an inferior kind Cf dribble,  $sb^{1}$  7.

We jist got a drabblich o' soor milk-broth t'wir dainner DRABBLE, v and  $sb^{2}$  Sc n Cy Dur Cum Wm Yks Chs Lin Nhp e An Also Dor Also written drable, draible Sc (Jam) [drabl, dræbl] 1 v To draggle, trail in the mud, to make wet or dirty, to besmear Sc One is said to diable his clothes who slabbers his clothes when eating (Jam) e Lth An' see ye keep oot o' the dibs an' no drabble your butts, Hunter J Inwich (1895) 70 Dmf She drabble them oure wi' ablack tade's blude. Crowek Nuthsdale Sur (1810) 227

themoure wi'a blacktade's blude, CROMEK Nithsdale Sng (1810'227

drabble your buts, Hunter J. Inwich (1895) 70 Dmf She drabbled them ourewi'a blacktade's blude, Cromek Nithsdale Sng (1810'227 Gall (A W), s Dur (J E D) Lakel Pennth Obs (Dec 28, 1897) Cum¹ Wm Put some mear peats tet fire, thor folks are varraill drabbled, Lonsdale Mag (1821) II 444, She gat o' her petticut boddums drabbled (B K) e Yks¹ MS add (T H) w Yks Sitha, Betty, lift thi frock a bit heigher, ar else it al be drabblin', Binns Vill to Town (1882) 10, w Yks⁴5 Nhp Boys come drabbling from the town, Clare Village Minst (1821) I 135, Nhp¹ How she goes diabbling along e An¹, Nrf¹

Hence (I) Drabbled, ppl adj dirty, befouled, soiled with mud or dirt, (2) Drabble tail, (a) sb a slattern, untidy woman, (b) adj having the tail of one's gown dirty, (3) -tailed, adj, see Drabbled, (4) Drabbly, adj wet, muddy, of the weather rainy, wet

(I) Gall Such drabbled stuff is not for the drinking of a lady, Crockett Grey Man (1896) u N Cy¹, Dur¹ Lakel Penrith Obs (Dec 28, 1897) w Yks Sheffield Indep (1874), w Yks⁵, n Lin¹, Nhp¹, e An² (2, a) w Yks¹, n Lin¹, e An¹ (b) Dor Barnes Gl (1863¹ (3) N Cy¹, Nhp¹ Nrf¹ A drabble-tailed wench (4) Cum It's a lang drabbly rwoad, Gwordic Greenup Yance a Year (1873) 25 n Yks It was varry drabbly weather (I W) Chs¹ It's very drabbly, Chs³ s Chs¹ Very drabbly weather Suf (C T) 2 sb A slattern, a person of dirty habits Bnff¹, Gall (A W)

3 pl' Spots of dirt, drops of food allowed to fall on the

clothes when eating
Sc O fie! your frock's a' draibles (JAM)

Sc O fie! your frock's a' draibles (Jam)
Hence Draibly, (1) adj spotted with 'draibles', (2) sb
a child's bib or 'feeder,' used when eating
(1) Sc (Jam) (2) Fif, Lth (ib)
[1 EF11s draible, 'im Wasser mit den Füssen
herumtreten' (Koolman)]
DRABBLICH, see Drabble, sb
DRABLOCH, sb Fif (Jam) [Not known to our
correspondents] Refuse, trash
The smallest kind of potatoes, not fully grown, are called 'mere
drabloch' The same term is applied to bad butcher meat
DRACHLE, sb Sc [drax1] One who is slow in
action, one who moves slowly, a laggard Frf, Slk
(Jam) Cf drochle, v
Hence Drachling, adj lazy, easy-going

Hence Drachling, adj lazy, easy-going
Lnk I'd better want ye—drachling boddie, Ye're guid for nocht
but drinking toddy, Stewart Twa Elders (1886) 2
DRACHTED, pp Cai In phr far drachted, designing,

artful, crafty

DRACK, DRACKLY, see Drawk, v, Directly DRACKSTOOL, sb Obs Dev The threshold of a DRACKSTOOL, sb Obs Dev The threshold of door Cf drashel, sb 2
Dev Grose (1790) MS add (M), Horae Subsectivae (1777)

DRAD, see Dread, v 2

DRADDURT, sb Lan [Not known to our correspondents ] [dra dət ] A tımıd, mean-spirited person Lan. The owt draddurt would no pay his turn, Mellor Uncle Owden, 30 [Drad (see Dread,  $v^2$ )+-art, as in braggart]

DRADE, see Draw, v

DRADGE, sb Dev A bush-harrow See Dredge, sb 2 n Dev A velling plough an' a dradge, Rock Jim an' (1867) st 66
DRAED, see Dread, v<sup>2</sup>

DRAED, see Dreau, v DRAEG, v and sb S & Ork Also written draag [dreg ] 1 v To drag or dredge for shell-fish 2 sb A small grappling-iron used by fishermen in dredging for shell-fish 3 A draught, a drink, esp. of milk

[1. Dan drægge, to drag, sweep the ground 2. Dan. dræg, a grapnel. 3. Dan drag, a draught, pull.]

DRAG

[ 152 ]

DRAEN, see Draw, v

DRAENG, v Sh I [dren] To draw tight, squeeze S & Ork 1 [ON brongva (breyneva), to press, squeeze ]

DRAEWN, DRAEWND, see Drown

DRAFF, sb In gen dial use in Sc and Eng Also in foi m draft nw Der 1 Cor 2, diaffe n Cy [draf, diæf]

1 The refuse grains of malt after brewing, refuse of any description, dregs, pigs'-wash, also used fig Sc Nordubles of drink uns throw the diaff, Ramsay Tea-Table Misc (1724) II 134, ed 1871, As the sow fills, the diaff souls, Ferguson Prov (1641) 5 Or I Jenny Twats' sm' dink, that had gone nine times through the draft, VLDDER Stetches (1832) 20 Car 1 gone nine times through the draft, VLDDER Stetches (1832) 20 Car¹ ne Sc Wallice with Upon r night Took in a stack o' bere, An or the moon at fair drylicht Hid draft of till's mere, Gregor Fth Lore (1881) 19 Abd The still sow often eats up a' the draft, Shirrf Poems (1790) 88 nw Abd Fess a queed to haud the draft, Goodusfe (1867) st 44 Frf What's i' your laps ye hod sae sair? Lat see, I'll wad it's nae draft, Morison Poems (1790) 17 Per The draft is best beloved by swine, Smith Poems (1714) 19, ed 1869 w Sc The maister tel't me to ax ye if they'd gi'en ye ony draft for yer beasts, Macdonald Scittlement (1869) 26, ed 1877 Ayr Ye wad weel deserve to eat draff wi'the swine, Gali Lards (1826) exiv Link The draff saye sourest to the best fed sow, Black Falls of Clyde (1866) 174 Lth Mountains o' draft and dregs, Smith Merry Bridal (1866) 100 e Lith He tell't us the Hoose o' Lords was juist the draff of the kintra, Hunfer J Inwuk (1895) 92 Edb Keeping it [the cow] upon draff and oatstrae in the byte, Moir Manse Watch (1828) 1 Sik Good bannocks to be pouched by them that draff an' bian wad better hae mensed, Hogg Tales (1838) 74, ed 1866 n Cy (K), N Cy¹ Nhb He could a biewing stow, And after that sipe all the draft, Wilson Pulman's Pay (1843) 8, All else is draff (R O H) Dur¹, s Dur (J E D) Cum Gl (1851), Grosi (1790) Wm. We give t'kye o' t'draff we hev (B K), Yan [cow] gat intet weysh-hoose an naarly brastre sell wi' draff, Spec Dial (1883) pt 11 4 n Yks¹ Looks t'ce¹ thoo gi'e t'best o' t'draff te thae tweea gilts, n Yks² ne Yks¹ e Yks Marshall Rur Econ (1788) m Yks¹, w Yks¹ Lan Davies Races (1856) 241, Lan¹ We mun get some draff for these cows n Lan¹ Chs¹ Much used for feeding milking cows Lin Streatifild Lm and Danes (1884) 325 n Lin¹, nw Der¹ s Pem Laws Little Eng (1888) 420 Suf¹, Cor² [Draffe is good enough for swine, Ray Prov (1678) 129]

Hence (1) Draffit, sb a vessel to hold draff, pigs'-wash, (2) Drafffy, adj (a) made of draff of inferior quality. (b) ne Sc Wallace wicht Upon a nicht Took in a stack o' bere, An or

Hence (1) Draffit, sb a vessel to hold draff, pigs'-wash (2) Draffy, adj (a) made of draff, of inferior quality, (b) exhausted

(1) Som Jennings Obs Dial w Eng (1825), W & J Gl (1873) (2, a) Abd Diaffy diink may please the Vicar, Skinner Poems (1809) 68 (b) Lakel Ah's as draffy as can be, an sweet wi' nowt, Penrith Obs (Dec 28, 1897)

2 Phr (1) As bad as draff, utterly worthless, cast out as refuse, (2) as wet as draff, very wet
(1) n Yks 12 (2) Lakel Ah's as wet as draff, Pennth Obs (Dec 28, 1897) Cum, Wm (JAr)

3 Comp (1) Draff cheap, very cheap, low in price, also used fig, (2) pock, (a) a sack for carrying grain or draff, also used fig an imperfection, flaw, (b) fig a term of reproach, (3) sack, a sack for holding draff or grain, also used fig a fazy glutton

(1) Ruf Yet thanks is but a draff-cheap phrase O' little value

- now a-days, Tannahill Poems (1807) 103 (Jam.) (2, a) Sc Every man has his ain draff pock, Ramsay Prov (1737) Ayr We a' hae our draff pocks—Some firmly stuffed, nae doubt, Ballads and Sngs (1847) II 91 Kcb The best regenerate have their defilements, and, if I may speak so, their draff-poke, Rutherford Lett (1660) No 249 (b) Sc Grose (1790) MS add (C) n Yks 2 (3) Gall Cuist me aff his back like a draff sack, Crockett Sunbonnet (1895) ix, Sleep yer ain sleeps, ye pair o' draff-sacks,
- 4 The water in which barley is steeped before it is

n Cy Grose (1790) MS add (P)

[1 Mangeaule pour les pourceaux, draff, hogs-wash, Cotgr. Ye draftes of wine, floces, Levins Manip (1570), Noh mittere margeri-perles Among hogges, draf weore hem leuere, P Plowman (B) x II LG draf, hogs-wash (Berghaus), MDu draf, refuse, husks (Verdam), cp Sw draf (Serenius)]

DRAFF, see Draft

DRAFT, see and v In gen dial use in Sc Irel and Eng Also in forms draff Ess<sup>1</sup>, draucht Sc (JAM), draught Sc Nhb<sup>1</sup> Sus<sup>1</sup> Coi [diaft, diaf(t] 1 sb Animals selected or drawn out from a pack, heid, or flock

Sc The lambs, dinmonts or wethers, drafted out of the fat or young stock are sheddings, tails or drafts, Stephens Farm B1 (ed 1849) I 213 Nhb<sup>1</sup> w Som<sup>1</sup> Mr C Davis supplied us with six couple of hounds, and with other drafts the pack was set on foot,

Collyns, 107 nw Dev, 1

Hence (1) Draft ewe, sb a ewe chosen out from the flock, either as being one of the best or as past breeding, (2) gimmer, sb a 'gimmer' put aside as unfit for breeding,

(2) gimmer, SD a 'gimmer' put aside as unit for breeding,
(3) sheep, the best sheep selected from a flock
(1) Sc N & Q (1856) 2nd S 1 416, Stephens Farm Bk (ed 1849) I 213, Morion Cyclo Agric (1863) Rxb (Jam) Nhb
Cull ewes, generally in this country called draught ewes, Younc
Annals Agric (1784-1815) XIX 148, Nhb 1, e Suf (FH) (2)
Sc N & Q (1856) 2nd S 1 416, Stephens Farm Bk (cd 1849)
I 213 (3) Cum 1
2 A drawing, picture
Gail Your mystic draughts, wi' keel [red chalk] and cauk, Gar

2 A drawing, picture

Gall Your mystic draughts, wi'keel [red chalk] and cauk, Gar
mony a cudroch chiel to quak, Nicholson Post Wks (1828) 93,
ed 1897 NI¹ Suf Children will tell you they have seen a
'diaft' of some animal or object (H J L R) e Suf (F H) Ess
Sich pitty draffs as these, Clark J Noakes (1839) st 124, Ess¹
Sus¹ There was a gentleman making a diaught of the church this
morning Wil I've nothin' to give Janny Lake to make a draft
of a peg for I, Ewing Jan Windmill (1876) vv. (G E D) Cor
Even the old folk often stopped to look at Billy's 'draughts,'
MORTIMER Tales Moors (1805) 56 MORTIMER Tales Moors (1895) 56

3 The length of staple in wool, the lengthening or drawing out, to which an end is subjected in being made into yarn wyks (JM), (FR) Hence (i) Drafting, vbl sb the action of drawing out or reducing roving to yarn, (2) Draft wheel, sb the wheel used in connexion with the above process wyks (FR) 4 A measure of coal, varying from two and a half cwt to a quarter of a ton Wor<sup>1</sup>, se Wor<sup>1</sup>, Glo<sup>1</sup> 5 A squirrel's nest Sui<sup>1</sup> 6 A spade of a peculiar shape Also called Draining

draft (q v)
Sur (I S C), Sur 1 Used in draining to take the bottom spits

out of the trench

7 Comp (1) Draft net, a salmon-net for river fishing,
(2) raked, see below
(1) Nhb¹ (2) Hrt [A woman] had the assurance to begin leasing a barley field of mine before it was diaft raked, Ellis Shepherd's Guide (1750) 196

8 v To select or cull animals from a pack, herd, or flock Sc The lambs, dinmonts or wethers, drafted out of the fat or young stock, Stiphins Farm Bk (ed 1849) I 213 Gall In order to improve their sheep stock, the store-masters are very careful to draught them properly. This is done by selling off all the lambs that are inferior in form and shape, or in other respects improper for breeders at the time they are weaned, or at any time in the course of the autumn, Agric Surv 278 (Jam) w Som! It is needless to say small hounds should be drafted when the It is needless to say small hounds should be drafted when the strength of your pack will allow it, Foricscul Rec in Dev Staghounds, 6

DRAFT, see Draff, Draught
DRAG, v and sb Var dial uses in Sc Irel. Eng and
Amer I v Gram forms 1 Present Tense (1) Dhiag,

(2) Draige, (3) Dreg
(1) e Yks <sup>1</sup> An elder child will object to having a younger one dhraggin after it (2) w Yks Leeds Merc Suppl (Dec 10, 1892), Dreag, WRIGHT Gram Wndhll (1892) 102
(3) w.Yks WRIGHT Gram Wndhll (1892) 102

2 Preterite Drug Som He drug un out of the pond, W & J Gl (1873) [Amer He drug him out of the house, Dial Notes (1896) I 67, CARRUIII Kansas Univ Quar (1892) I]

II Dial uses 1. To harrow, to work land with a drag

or heavy harrow

n Yks (IW) w Yks Leeds Merc Suppl (Dec 10, 1892) sw Lm¹ They're a gate dragging the far close I pud two-shillings for dragging and harrowing it. Oxf¹ Tell Willium as soon as it 'olds up 'ee is to goo to diag, MS. add Hmp.¹

w Som We ve a diag thicky viel' o' groun, drec or vower times, an' 'e idn no way clain, not eet (FTE) [Lisle Husbandry

2 To up 1 oot turnips with a drag or special kind of folk s Not To my mind turnips is better 'acked nor dragged (J P K)

3 To put coping-stones on the top of a wall Som (W F R) Hence Dragging stone, sb a coping-stone sb

4 To drawl

w Yks WRIGHT Gram Wndhll (1892) 102 Cor 1 Don't diag out your words

5 With up to bring up children badly

s Stf Do' be hard, remember how he was dragged up, Pinnock Blk Cy Ann (1895) sw Lin 1 They're not brought up, they're dragged up They've been dragged up anyhow Sua (L J Y) Hence Draggings up, sb pl bringing up, education,

rearing s Stf What con yei expect when yo' knowin' his draggin's up? Pinnock Blk Cy Ann (1895)

6 sb A toil, hindrance, encumbrance
e Sc The tailor is kept busy 'workin' late an' early,' he says, 'an' never out the drag,' Stroun Sunshine (1895) 14 Abd Washing's naething bat a drag, We ha'e sae short daylight, Beattie Parings (1801) 31, ed 1813 Rnf (Jam)

7 Friction (in mechanics) see below

Friction (in mechanics), see below

Nhb 1 Nhb, Dur The friction of the air on the surface of the passages in which it travels, Nicholson Coal Tr Gl (1888) w Yks Friction applied to the bobbins to ensure tight and regular winding (FR)

8 A heavy, large kind of hairow, also in comp Drag

harrow

n Yks (IW) Der Ellis Mod Husb (1750) II 1, Davis Agric (1813) n Lin Before the roads in the Isle of Axholme were macadamized, drags of this sort were used for levelling them mad filling in the ruts sw Lin<sup>1</sup>, se Wor<sup>1</sup> Oxf<sup>1</sup> MS add Brks<sup>1</sup>, Hmp<sup>1</sup>, I W<sup>1</sup> Wil Draigs an jaigs the ear ta scarify an poor field mice ta terrify, Slow Poems (1881) Zebtember Var, Wil<sup>1</sup> w Som<sup>1</sup> Not used in the sing A single one is spoken of as [as f u pae ur u dragz], half a pair of drags 'Th' old farmer Passmore u pae ur u dragz], half a pair of drags 'In' old farmer Passmore used to work eight gurt bullicks altogether, way two pair o' drags one avore tother' Dev Usually drawn by four or six oven, Cooke Topog 49 nw Dev I w Dev Marshall Rur Econ (1796) 9 A fork or rake used for drawing out manure, &c, from a cart or cattle-lair, a fork for dragging turnips.

Nhb I Dur To pull manure from a cart and distribute it in small

heaps upon the ground, RAINE Charters, &-c Finchale (ed. 1837) 158 Cum<sup>1</sup> s Not A kind of fork, having two prongs bent back eaten away the upper part of the root, in order to make the remainder available (JPK) n Lin 1 s Wil So many line with the drag and so many with the hairow, Marshall Review (1817) V 217 Dev Reports Provinc (1893)

10 A large iron hook, having a chain attached, used for pulling the burning thatch from a building on fire n Lin 1 As thatched houses have now become rare these implementations out of use

11 A timber bar used for drawing timber out of workings Shi 12

12 A kind of plough, also in comp Drag plough
Ess What is called a drag or a drag-plow, an implement which
resembles the Tormentor of Devonshire and the Shuffler scuffler of other districts, Marshall Review (1811) III 523

13 Mining term a piece of iron or wood put between

the spokes of a wheel to act as a brake

Nhb 1 Nhb, Dur Greenwell Coal Tr Gl (1849) w Yks (S J C), An instrument attached to a train of wagons [tubs] to prevent them from running back down an incline (J H B)

14 A fence placed across running water

Hrf 1 Consisting of a huidle which swings on hinges fastened to a horizontal pole

15 The scent of a fox or otter, any strong-smelling thing drawn along the ground so as to leave a scent for hounds to follow

Nhb.¹ Cum T'dogs went roond an gat on t'drag, an up t'Side wood, Dickinson Lamplugh (1856) 7 Shr Utterly unable to restrain himself at having discovered the scent or 'drag' of an otter, Davies Rambles Field Club (1881) xxxvi w Som¹ A redherring or a ferret's bed are the commonest drags used [We struck a hot drag at the withy-pool, and after about an hour's slow hunting we got on terms with the otter, and killed her,

Carew Autob Gipsy (1891) xix, The tail of polecats, stoats, &c, Mayer Sptsmn's Direct (1845) 143 ]
[8 Dragge or instrument of husbandry with yron teeth to breake cloddes, an harrowe, Huloet (1552)]

to breake cloddes, an harrowe, Huloet (1552)]

DRAG, DRAGE, see Drug, adj, Dredge, sb

DRAGGE, sb Nrf Suf The darnel, Lolium tenulentum (B & H) See Drawk, sb

DRAGGER, sb Shi [draga(r)] A term used by boys when running a lace a start, advantage, handlacp

The brown good runners give the inferior ones a start, varying

The known good runners give the inferior ones a 'start,' varying in distance according to their powers, this they call giving 'dragger,' a simple mode of what racing men would call 'handicapping' The word is confined to the Welsh border [Wel rhagor, 'praecellentia, discrepantia, discrimen'

(Davies) ]

DRAGGING TIME, sb Obs? eAn Sus The twilight time, 'when the young fellows at fairs pull the wenches about'

wenches about
e An.<sup>1</sup>, Nrf (WWS), Nif<sup>1</sup> e Sus Holloway
DRAGGLE, v and sb Sc Wor Hrf Mid Sur Som
Also in form draigle Sc [dragl, drægl, Sc drēgl]

1 v To trail in the mud or dirt, to soak or soil with

raın, wet, &c

Sc I was temptit at Pittempton, Diaiglit at Baldragon, Chambers Pop Rhymes (1870) 262 Frf Ye'll draigle a' yet crinoline, My bonny Nell, Johnston Poems (1869) 200 Ayr [We] cam oot to the daylicht so draigled with glaur and dirt, Service Di Diigind (ed 1887) 60, She diaiglet a' her petticoatie, Burns Coming through the Rye, st I

Hence (1) Draggle tail, sb a sheep with a ragged tail, (2) Draggly, ady wet, rainy, moist, (3) Draigled, ppl ady splashed with mud, dirty, (4) Draigle tail, (a) sb a tialling, mud-bespattered skirt, (b) ady, see Draigled, (5) Draigling, vbl sb a soaking with rain or mud, a wet,

dirty condition

dirty condition
(1) Som Sweetman Wincanton Gl (1885) (2) s Wor (F W M W)
Hrf <sup>2</sup> Sur A dragly day is a damp, foggy day (T S C) (3) Per I'm
wae to see your waefu' looks Octower the fields o' draight stooks,
An' fodder, fit to soom Haliburton Ochil Idylls (1891) 53 Fif
There was Tibbie, dirty and draigled, M'Laren Tibbie (1894) 59
Rnf Poor Towser shook his sides a' draigl'd, Tannahill Poems
(1807) 38, ed 1817 Ayr The vanity of pomp and the poor draigled
look it puts on when it tries to gang doon into the vera giave,
Service Dr Duguid (ed 1887) 179 Link My wife an' weans made
hantle fraise, Soon strippet aff the diaigl't claes, Watt Poems (1827)
13 (4, a) Rnf Ilk door-cheek and close was packit Wi' diaigle-tail
and dreepin jacket, Young Pictures (1865) 127 (b) Sc (Jam Suppl)
(5) Sc (1b) (5) Sc (1b)

2 To come on or follow slowly at intervals, to straggle,

drag slowly along

Sh I The lazy man comes draiglan ashore, STEWART Tales (1892)
14 Fif Ither re-enforcements strang, That a' that simmer e'enin'
lang Cam' draiglin' in wi' arms, Tennant Papistry (1827) 113,
Carters' sleds Came draiglin' down the street, ib 114 Lth The
horse draigled on through the sleet an' the clart While Johnnie
lay taking his nap, O'! BALLANTINE Poems (1856) 113
3 To moisten meal, flour, &c, slightly Bnff<sup>1</sup>
4 A west durty condition a socking with row

4 sb A wet, dirty condition, a soaking with rain or mire

Sc What a draigle ye're in (Jam Suppl)

5 An untidy, dirty person, a feeble, ill-conditioned

Abd She's a weary draggle o' a cratur He's a fulthy draggle o' a bodie (GW) Ayr To her came a rewayl'd draggle, Wha had bury'd wives anew, Train Paet Reverses (1806) 64 (Jam) Gall (AW)

6 An untidy, ragged cluster
Mid Many of his favourite apple-trees were bowed with the wind and the snow, and hanging in draggles, like so much mistletoe, Blackmore Kit (1890) II 1.

DRAG HOME, sb Irel The home-bringing of a bride s Don Called 'hauling home' in Munster, Simmons Gl (1890)

DRAGON, sb Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng

Also in form draygon Sc [dra gon, dræ gon, Sc also dre gon] 1 The snapdragon, Antirhinum majus

Dev The diagon, the daisy, and clover-rose, too, And buttercups gilding the plain, Capern Poems (1856) 158, Look lovingly upon the diagon's gold, th 73 [Garden Wk (1896) No cxv 124]

2 Comb (1) Dragon's blood, (a) the herb Robert, Geranum Robertanum, (b) a drug, (2) bushes, the toadflax, Linaria vulgaris, (3) flower, (a) the yellow flag, Ins Pseudacorus, (b) the stinking iris, Iris foetidissima, (4) s' heads, the snapdiagon, Anturhumum majus, (5) s' mouth, (a) the foxglove, Digitalis purpurea, (b) see s' heads, (6) root, the enchanter's nightshade, Circaea lutetiana, (7) 's tongue, see flower (b), (8) wean, a temple fluy.

s' fleatis, (7) 's tongue, see flower (b), (8) wean, a female fur y
(1, a) Shi ', Hmp (G E D) (b) n Cy It would answer as well to wrap in paper some of the drug called dragon's blood, IInnderson Fil-Love (1879) v (2) Bck Science Gossip (1869) 29 (3) Dev 4 (4) Bck (5, a) Sus (b) n Lin (6) Dwn (C H W) (7) Ken<sup>1</sup> (8) n Yks<sup>2</sup>

3 A paper kite
Se Thinking o' taps and strings, thrummles and diaygons Cobban Andaman (1895) viii Miy Green was thy gowin'd swaid, Where piper diagons flew, Hay Lintle (1851) 62 Abd Diagons i' cover'd wi pictures sae fine, Cadenhead Flights (1853) 219 Frf The tail that at the diagon hang Was nett ae mile three quarters lang, Sands Poems (1833) 129 Lnk I saw her fleen' dragons, wi' maist a mile o' string, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 53 Lth Whyles fleein high, wi' pridetu' skill, My bawbee dragon 53 Lth Whyles heem high, we prided skin, my bawbeed agon on the hill, Smirh Merry Bridal (1866) 35 Nhb He'll spin their peetic, Or flie their diagon, Strang Earth Field (1892) pt in st to Chs<sup>1</sup>, e Lan<sup>1</sup>

Hence Dragon flying, vbl sb the act of flying a kite

Chs 1

4 pl Of lambs those last lambed

Hrt Ellis Mod Husb (1750) IV 1
[3 Fr (Wallon) dragon, 'cerf-volant, papier colle sur une espece de raquette que le vent enleve' (Remacle),

cp G drache]

DRAGRAKE, sb War Suf [drægrēk] A large haynake or corn-rake, worked by man or beast, an 'eel-rake'
War se Suf Often corrupted to drag-drake (FH) [MORION] Cyclo Agric (1863)]

Hence Drag raking day (or week), phr the day (or week) when rent is paid e Suf (FH)

DRAIBLE, see Drabble, v and sb<sup>2</sup>
DRAICH, sb Sc Also in forms draick s Sc, draighte

Sc (Jam) A lazy, useless person Peb (Jam)
Hence Draicky, adj slow, lazy, wanting in spirit
s Sc They're awfu' draicky, an no like oor Scotch measures,
that mak ye fling your legs about like flails, Wilson Tales (1839)

DRAIDGIE, see Dredgie

DRAIDILT, ppl ad; Per Fif (Jam) [Not known to ir correspondents] Bespattered

our correspondents Bespattered

DRAIG, sb Sc Also in form draik, dreck 1 A
dirty, low-lying place, freq in place-names s Sc (Jam)

2 Phr in the draik, or draiks, in an untidy, disordered

Sc Hys hart did quaik, For ilka thyng lay in the draik, Jamieson

Pop Ballads (1806) I 288 nSc (Jam)
DRAIG(E, DRAIGHIE, see Drag, v, Draich

DRAIGHT, DRAIGIE, see Drate, Draught, Dredgie DRAIGLE, sb Also in form draighin Ayr Sc

[dregl] A small quantity

Sc It's no possible that ye can be in a strait for sic a draigle as forty punds, Campbell (1819) I 241 (JAM) Per Gie me a draigle o' water an' a mouthfu' o' whisky (GW)

DRAIGLE, see Draggle

DRAIGLERS, sb pl Sc A term used in the game of 'het rows and butter baiks', see below

f 'het rows and butter baiks', see below
Frf All those that had been banished to the outposts came rushing in, attempting to touch number one, who was surrounded by who was surrounded by his legion of bonneters, who smacked and thrashed the invaders. When the 'draiglers' as the invading party were called, had touched number one, they in turn became the defending party, INGLIS Am File (1895) III

DRAIK, see Draig, Drawk, v
DRAIL, v and sb1 Glo Wil Dor Som Also in form drawl Som [drel, dreel] 1 v To drag or trail along, to walk draggingly

Dor HAYNES Voc (c 1730) in N & Q (1883) 6th S vii 366,

RAPNES GI (1860)

BARNES Gl (1863)

2 sb A notched iron projecting from the beam of a plough, to which the horses are hitched, and by which the width of the furrow is regulated, also in comp Diail ire

Glo Wil Davis Agric (1813), Wil Dor Som (WFR), W & J Gl (1873) w Som Called also drail ue

3 A piece of leather connecting the flail with its handle Som W & J Gl (1873)

4 A short chun, attaching the 'sull' to the draft or bodkin, also in comp Diail chain w Som 1

[Due to trail, vb, associated w the group drag, draw, &c] DRAIL, sb<sup>2</sup> Hmp Wil. [drel] The landrail, Ciri pratensis

Praints

Hmp N & Q (1854) 1st S x 400, Hmp 1, Wil 1

DRAIN, sb Sc Yks Shr e An Dev Cor Also written drane Suf 1, and in forms dhreean, dhreen e Yks 1 [dren, dreen, drien, drin] 1 A canal or open ditch cut for carrying off superfluous water

e Yks 1 Sometimes, as in that of Maisleet, attaining the size of a river Shr 1 Dr'een and dr'i h n Alaige, deep, wide, open ditch for draining the Wealdmoors e An 1 Also the channels that run

through the Breydon mudflats

Hence Drainer, sb one who digs field-drains

Abd He got himself furnished with a new spade, and a tramp to save the sole of his boot while operating as trencher or drainer, ALEXANDER Am Flk (1875) 188, ed 1882

2 A drop, small quantity of liquid, a drink
Ayr Their bairns, their hames, and their meals, which had to be
scimpit for the sak o' 'a drain,' as they ca'd it, Hunger Studies
(1870) 146 w Yks And have a drain, Nidderdill Olm (1875)
Dev There's only a drain in the cup, w Times (Apr 22, 1886) 2 Cor 8 A drain o' milk

3 pl Brewers' grains, grains from the mash-tub, through which the wort has been drained off e An 1, Nrf 1 e Nrf Marshall Rur Econ (1787) Suf 1 DRAIN, see Drane, v, sb 1 DRAINING, ppl adj Sur Sus In comp (1) Draining draft, (2) spoon, a tool used by drainers in cleaning out

the bottom of a drain, see below
(i) Sur A spade used in field draining, the blade is triangular with the lower end cut square to about a inches the whole blade being about 15 inches long It is the spade used before the 'goose-neck' (TSC), A set of wedges, garden forks, and drainingneck' (TSC), A set of wedges, garden focks, and dranning-grafts [sic], Times (Dec 7, 1894) 13, col 4 (2) Sur Also called a gooseneck from its shape (TSC) Sus An iron tool used to take out the earth which crumbles down to the bottom of the cutting

DRAISH, DRAISHELL, see Drash, Drashel, sb 1

DRAISH, DRAISHELL, see Drasn, Drasnel, so DRAIT, see Drate, Draught, sb DRAIVE, DRAK, see Drave, v, Drink, v DRAKE, sb Yks Lin [drek, dreek] 1 In phi to shoot a drake, to fillip the nose w Yks 2 pl Comp Drakes' feet, the early purple orchis, Orchis mascula DRAKE, sb n Lin Akind of curl, when the ends of the hore street true up and all the rest boxes sweeth

of the hair only turn up, and all the rest hangs smooth DRAKE, v w Yks s [drēk, dreək] To drawl

DRAK(E, see Drawk, sb, v

DRAKEN HEN, see Draker hen

DRAKER HEN, sb NCy<sup>1</sup> nYks (JK) mLan<sup>1</sup> Also in form (') draken mLan<sup>1</sup> [drē kər en, driə kər en] The landrail, Crex pratensis See Daker, sb<sup>1</sup>

DRAKES, sb. pl1 Wm Dev. [drēks, Wm drieks] A slop, mess, a 'jakes'

Wm FERGUSON Northmen (1856) 176 Dev w Times (Apr 22, 1886) a, col a, Dev 1

DRAKES, sb pl² w Yks a [drēks, dreaks] The mark from which boys begin to 'taw' at marbles, also called

DRAKESEL, see Drashel, sb<sup>2</sup>
DRALE, sb Hmp [drel] The flower of the oak,
Quercus Robur (pedunculata) (HE)

DRALE, v n Cy [Not known to our correspondents] To drawl (HALL)

DRALYER, sb Cor [drēljə, dræljə] Any trailing

plant or weed, but more esp the wild convolvulus, Con-

Cor The land it was boiling with dralyers, mores, pilf, and all sorts of muck, Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) 6, (MAC), Cor sorts of muck, Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) 6, (MAC), Cor sorts of muse, esp in wcCor it is gen applied to the bindweed or wild convolvulus, but it is also used of creepers which grow loosely and 'all over the place,' such as the clematis or 'old man's beard' DRAM, sb1 and v Sc Yks [dram] 1 sb A

glass of whisky, a drink
ne Sc If the child was taken to a neighbour's house at a distance ne Sc If the child was taken to a neighbour's house at a distance the person first met received bread and cheese and a dram, GREGOR Flk-Lore (1881) 13 Elg Jeems, though he's hainin', keeps a gey decent dram, Tester Poems (1865) 133 Åbd To the chaumer the Magistrates cam', Whare they met wi' the Guild, an' they a' got a dram, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 9 nw Abd Incedna bid you tak a dram, Goodwife (1867) v 10 Kcd Tak'a dram an' dae yer wark, For I'm seer I've deen mine, Grant Lays (1884) II F.f Carters now conquer a raw dram, Sands Poems (1833) 39 Per Drams, and sometimes a share of the kitchen dinner, were among the recommendations, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 135, ed 1887 Fif Baile Malcolm translated diamatis bersonae as a were among the recommendations, CLELAND Inchoracken [1863] 135, ed 1887 Fif Baille Malcolm translated Anamats personne as a 'diam for each person,' Meldrum Mangredel (1894) 66 w Sc I'm rale gled that ye're coming roun' tae oor side Tak' aff yer drams, Macdonald Settlement (1869) 40, ed 1877 Rnf Tak a dram, to keep your heart, Picken Poems (1813) II 79 Ayr The captain took me down to the cabin, and give me a dram of wine, Galt Provost (1822) vii Link Gie fiichtt Pate an extra drammie, Murdoch Detection of the Markon Rough of the Markon Rough of the Markon Rough of the Rough of the Markon Rough of the Doile Lyie (1873) 27 Lth Neither sneesh nor dram could ease, But only made him bock an' sneeze, Lumsden Sheep head (1892) 153 e Lth To gang an' sell your kirk for a dram! Hunter J 153 e Lth 10 gang an Sell your kirk for a dram! HUNTER J Inwick (1895) 209 Edb A dram or sae, ane weel may tak Whan drifts blaw owr the brae or brak, LEARMONT Poems (1791) 175 Dmb I thocht ye were treatin' Mrs Renshaw and me to the dram, Cross Disruption (1844) xviii. Kcb To crack ower a dram an' a farl, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 220

2 Comp (1) Dram drinking, whisky-drinking, tippling, (2) glass, a whisky or wine-glass, (3) shop, a public

house

(1) Frf Dram-drinking ever makes the evil worse, That terror of the Temperance Society, Smart Rhymes (1834) 12 Rnf All such gatherings, having for a basis intellectual research and dram-drinking, are destined to corrode or wither, Gilmour Pen Flk (1873) 15 (2) Lnk Dram glasses are station d, for instance, The way the stanes stood on the lade, Watson Poems (1853) 64 (3) Frf Tapping at the dram-shops as they go, Smart Rhymes (1834) 23 w Yks Poppin intuit dram shop when aght e marketin', Tom Treddlehoyle Baunsla Ann (1852) 28

3 Phr to fall on the dram, to get drunk, to go on the spree Ayr I hey fell on the dram, and raised a rippet somehow, and were put up in the steeple, Hunter Studies (1870) 51

4 v To drink, tipple
Sc Dinna be always dram-dram diamming, Sc Haggis, 136
Abd They'll jist gae as far the tither gate drammin' thegither,
ALEXANDER Am Flk (1875) 122, ed 1882
Hence Dramming, vbl sb drinking, tippling
E lb He became dumfoundered wi'the darknin and the dramming

thegither, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xiii

DRAM, sb<sup>2</sup> Sh I A piece of cloth or wool attached to a hole made in the ears of animals to distinguish them S & Ork <sup>1</sup>

DRAM, sb3 Cor12 [dræm, drām] A swathe of cut corn

DRAM, adj Sc [dram ] Cool, indifferent

Abd As dram and dorty as young miss wad be, Ross Helenore (1768) 89, ed 1812, Foi she look'd wondrous dram, And thought his shifting Bydby but a sham, 16 116

Hence Dram hearted, adj melancholy, depressed eLth (Jam), I was gey dram heartit, seein the way things were gaun, Hunter J Intuck (1895) 127

DRAMACH, DRAMMACH, see Drammock

DRAMMLICK, sb Bnff<sup>1</sup> [dra mlik] A small piece of oatmeal leaven, gen in pl
Applied to the small fragments that adhere to the bossie, the

fragments after baking

DRAMMOCK, sb Sc Irel Nhb Cum Written dramock Sc Also in forms dramach, drammach, drimuck Sc (JAM), drummock Sc NCy¹ Nhb¹ [dra mək, dra məx] 1 Meal and water mixed in [dra mək, dra məx] a raw state

Sc A carefu' man wad have ta'en drammock, Scott Pirate (1822) v, Unfit to mak' me brose or dramach, Allan Lilts (1874)

243 Per They make what they call a drimuck, resembling thin wrought mortar, Statist Acc IV 150 (IAM) Fif Ae wee short canon, fat and fodgel, Gat on his bare pow wi' a cudgel, It garr d him yesk his drammach, Tennant Papistry (1827) 154 Dmb The wretch fed me wi' thin drummock, Taylor Poems (1827) 102 Rnf Lord watch o'er and bless thee, Jamock, With dainty dawds o' bread and drummock, Webster Rhymes (1835) 108 Ayr To tremble under Fortune's cummock On scarce a bellyfu' o' drummock, Prince A Se Paul et al. 2011 January 1821 J Burns A Sc Bard, st 7 Sik I would give you drammock twice a day, Hogo Poems (ed 1865) 342 Rxb With lopper'd milk, or barley drammock, Ruickbie Wayside Cottager (1807) 73 Uls As wet as drammock, Hume Dial (1878) 27 n.Cy Grose (1790) NCy 1, Nhb 1, Cum 1

2 Phr boiled to dramock, over-boiled Sc (JAM)
[1 Cp Gael dramaig, a foul mixture, 'crowdie,' said to be fr the Sc (MacBain)]

DRANDERING, sb Ayr (JAM) [Not known to our correspondents] The chorus of a song

[Cp Gael drannd, dranndan, a hum (MACBAIN)]

DRANE, sb<sup>1</sup> Som Dev Cor Also written

Cor Gael drannd, dranndan, a hum (Macbain)]

DRANE, sb¹ Som Dev Cor Also written drain

Cor¹ [drēn, dreən] A drone, usually applied to a wasp
w Som¹ Contraction of 'apple drane' 'Tis surprisin th' apples
they there dranes'll ate Dev The apple drane, Grose (1790)

MS add (M) nw Dev¹, Cor¹²
[Drane, fucus, Prompt OE dræn, 'fucus,' Voc MS

Cott (c 1080) in Wright's Voc (1884) 318]

DRANE, v and sb² Cum Yks Dor Som Dev Also
written dhreean e Yks¹, draan, draen Som, drain
Dev, draun e Yks , drean(n n Yks¹ Cum¹ Dor¹ Som,
dreean n Yks², dreen Cum¹, and in form drany w Som¹
[drēn, dreən, Yks also driən, drēn] 1 v To drawl
in speaking, to 'drone'

In speaking, to 'drone' in Speaking, to 'drone' n' Yks' e Yks T'parson drauns it oot like a bummle bee, Wray Nestleton (1876) 36, e Yks', Dor' Som Het came! why d'ye drean zaw'? hum, hum, hum, Jennings Obs Dad w Eng (1825) 185, Sweetman Wincanton Gl (1885), W & J Gl (1873) w Som' Spai k aup shaa rp, mun! neet drae unee zoa [Speak up sharp, man' (do) not drawl so] Dev Whotiver be yu drawna out yer words like that there yer? Duee that it spair Hence Draning, (1) vbl sb drawling, reading or speaking slowly, (2) ppl adj slow-speaking, drawling (1) n Yks (2) w Som 1 Dhu drae uneens fuul ur [the drawlingsteet follows]

ingest fellow] 2 sb A drawl in speaking, the gratified note of a cow

during milking Cum<sup>1</sup>, nYks<sup>2</sup> Som Jennings Obs Dial wEng (1825). wSom <sup>1</sup> He'd always a-got a sort of a drane like, same s off the [jaa z] jaws o' un was a-tired like nw Dev <sup>1</sup>

Hence Drane poke, sb a drawling speaker. n Yks2 [2 The same as drane, a drone, a continued deep monotonous sound of buzzing or the like Ane fule Cryis ay, Gif me, in ane drane, Dunbar Poems (c 1510) ed Small, II 84]

DRANG, sb Pem Glo Hmp I W Wil Dor Som Dev Cor Nfld Also in forms dreng Som, drong Dor, drun(g Hmp Wil Som [dræn, dren, dron, dren]]

1 A narrow passage or lane between two walls,

1 A narrow passage or lane between two walls, hedges, &c
Pem (W H Y) s Pem Fountain Row in Haverfordwest
was always called 'The Drang' until of late years (W M M),
Laws Little Eng (1888) 420 Glo (J S F S), w Hmp (H C M B),
Will Dor At the back was a darry barton, accessible for vehicles
and live stock by a side 'drong,' Hardy Wessex Tales (1888) II 14,
The waggon marks in drong, did show Wi' leaves, wi' grass, wi'
groun', wi'snow, Barnes Poems (1869) 3rd S 74 w Dor Roberts
Hist Lyme Regis (1834) Som Go up thicky dreng (W F R),
Used of a roadway with turf banks, generally in a low and
sheltered position, and sometimes used for folding sheep (G E D),
Jennings Obs Dial w Eng (1825), W & J Gl (1873) Dev. sheltered position, and sometimes used for folding sheep (G E D), Jennings Obs Dial w Eng (1825), W & J Gl (1873) Dev. (W H Y), Grose (1790), Dev¹ n Dev Let un ward in it Droo iv¹ry hole an' drang, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 89 nw Dev¹ Commoner than Drang way s Dev, e Cor (Miss D) Cor We have a scoop in the cliff called Scilly Cove and Scilly Cove drang, Quiller-Couch Hist Polperro (1871) 31, Cor¹2 [Nfid Trans Amer Flk-Lore Soc (1894), Dial Notes (1896) I 378] Hence Drang way, sb a narrow passage between two walls, an alley, a gateway, entry, a path, drove.

walls, an alley, a gateway, entry, a path, drove.

I W<sup>2</sup> Wil Slow Gl (1892), Wil<sup>1</sup> Dor (WC), O whissle gay birds, up bezide her, In drong way, an' woodlands, Barnes Poems (1869) 31d S 14 Som They presed the diang-way and kept to the road, Raymond Love and Queet Life (1894) 43, W & J Gl (1873) w Som 1 Nobody wouldn never believe there was so many houses up there, way no comin to, but thick there drang way. Day We hadn't run ten yards are up missed. there drang way Dev We hadn't run ten yards ere we missed th' drangway, an hourd scared we were thereat, Madox-Brown The drangway, an initial section we were thereat, in NovaBrown Weth hounds (1876) 253. He's jist rinned up the drangway, Reports Province (1897), Urn up thickee there drangway, Polly, there's a wild bullick coming awver dru tha strayte, Hewelt Peas Sp (1892), Dev 1, e Dev (FWC)

2 An open drain, ditch, gutter, a wheel-rut

s Dev Fox Kingsbridge (1874) Dev Monthly Mag (1810) I
434 Cor And crawled into a drang, Thomas Randigal Rhymes
(1895) 24, In a drang, J TRENGODLE Spec Dial (1840) 34, Cor 12
[1 Lit a pressure The same word as OE prang,

a throng, crowd ]

DRANG, see Dring,  $v^1$ 

DRANGLE, v [dra n1] To dawdle, loster,

linger e Lth The silly bodies wha had taen the road up the brae cam dranglin down again, Hunter J Inwick (1895) 33 Edb Towns fowk diangle far ahin' By ane's and twas, Han'st Rig (1801) 30

DRANGUT, & Dev (FWC) [diængət] Anairow

passage See Diang
[For suff cp dringet]

DRANT, v and sb Sc n Cy Nhb e An Dor Also in forms dra ant Nrf, draunt Sc n Cy Nrf<sup>1</sup>, drawnt Sc, drount Nhb (Hall), drunt Sc (Jam) [drant, drant, dront, Sc also drent] 1 v To drawl, speak

Slowly, also used fig, to pass time tediously

Sc Herd Coll Sings (1776) Gl Ags (JAM) Fif Bagpipes
begond to drunt and rair, Tennant Papisty (1827) 64 Edb
Worth gets poortith an' black burning shame, To diaunt and Fif Bagpipes divel out a life at hame, FERGUSSON Poems (1773) 18a, ed 1785 n Cy Border Gl (Coll LLB) Nhb (Hall, eAn' Nrf Come, John, read that again, don't drant so (WRE), Nif', e Suf (FH) Dor BARNES Gl (1863)

Hence Dranting, ppl ady drawling, whining
Ayr Lest you think I am uncivil, To plague you with this
draunting drivel, Burns On Life (1796) st 8 e Lth Ye ken
their drantin, grainin way, Hunier J Inwich (1895) 63
2 sb A slow, drawling tone, a slow, dull tune
Sc He that speaks wi' a drawnt and sells wi' a cant, Is right like
a stake in the skin o' a saunt Raysay Prop. (1797) Link Nor

a snake in the skin o' a saunt, RAMSAY Piov (1737) Link Nor wi your draunts and droning deave me, RAMSAY Poems (1721) 33 e An 1 He reads with a drant Nif (WWS), Every one has heard of the Nf 'drant' and the Sf 'whine,' LLLIS Pronime (1889) V 260 Suf Wery good salmon, shockin' 'drant,'

RAVEN Hist Suf 265 3 A drawler e Suf (FH)

DRANT, DRANY, see Drunt, Drane, v

DRAN1, DRAN1, see Drunt, Drane, vDRAPE,  $sb^1$ , adj and  $v^1$  Nhb Wm Yks Lan Der
Not Lin. Lei Nhp Also in forms dhrape e.Yks<sup>1</sup>,
dreap n Cy, dreeap Yks n Yks<sup>2</sup> [drep, dripp] 1 sbA barren or 'farrow' cow, a cow not with calf, or one
which gives no milk, and is to be fatted, also in comp. Drape cow.

Drape cow.

n Cy Grose (1790), Bailey (1721), N Cy 12 Nhb 1 Obs Wm (E C) n Yks Fetch some hay, And give ilkin oth drapes some, Meriton Praise Ale (1684) 1 376, (R H H), n Yks 12, ne Yks 1 e Yks Sha's missed her not [note], I I sell her fer a drape (W H), e Yks 1, m Yks 1 w Yks Sheffield Indep (1874), w Yks 1 Two drapes gat out at yate, ii 295, w Yks 2345 Lan Morton Cyclo. Agric (1863), Lan 1, e Lan 1 Der 1 Obs Not (W H S) Lin Morton Cyclo Agric (1863), Streatfelld Lin and Danes (1884) 325 n Lin 1 s Lin When that drape cow o' your's is ready for the knife will you let me have the first refusal of her? (T H R) sw Lin 1 Why, she's a drape, so we're feeding of her Lei 1, Nhp 1 2 Comp (1) Drape ewe, a barren ewe, (2) sheep, the refuse sheep of a flock

(11 n Lin Sutron Wds (1881), n Lin 1 Fatten the old drape

(1) n Lin Surron Wds (1881), n Lin Fatten the old drape ewes on turnips, Young Lin Agric (1799) 316 sw Lin He was driving four sheep—drape-ewes (2) n Cy (PR), N Cy. 12, Nhb 1, Yks. (K)

3 Fig An old woman, a woman who has never boine

Yks 'Get in, thou and dijap,' said to a woman in a quarrel (T K)

1 Yks Thou's nobbut but a drape (R H H), n Yks 2

4 adj Ot cows and ewes dry, not giving milk, barren n Yks 1 w Yks Heud near Burnsley (S O A)

5 v With out to cull out the worst sheep of a flock

e Yks Most use to diape out the worst of their lambes and send them to Pocklington faire, Best Rur Econ (1641) 113

Hence Draping out, vbl sb the act of choosing out the worst sheep of a flock

e Yks When the worst of the flocke are drawne out, the shepheards call this draping out of the sheep, 16 72

[2 (2) Drape sheep, oves renculae, Skinner (1671) Cotgr Biebis de rebut, an old oi diseased sheep that's

not worth keeping, we call such a one, a drape, or culling ]

DRAPE, v² and sb² n Cy Cum Wm Yks Also in

forms draup N Cy¹, drawp w Yks, dreap N Cy¹ w Yks¹,

dreep Lakel Win n.Yks¹ w Yks², drepe Cum n Yks¹

[drep, dripp, drip, drop] 1 v To drawl, speak

dreep Lakel Wild n. Yks w Yks , dreep Culm n Yks [dreep, driep, driep, droep] 1 v To drawl, speak slowly, to whine

N Cy 1 Lakel Ellwood (1895) Cum Ferguson Northmen (1856) 209 Wm He wad dreep, dreep, dreep, wia nivver endin' aboot hoo he'd bin chissel'd wit nag tradin' (BK) n Yks 1 Ay, puir au'd chap, he gans dreepin' on, bud it's varrey dree discoorss w Yks (JB), (T1), Obsol, Leeds Men Suppl (Jan 3, 1891), WILLAN List Wds (1811), w Yks 13

2 sb A melancholy, whining tone

2 sb A melancholy, whining tone
Lakel Penuth Obs (Dec 28, 1897)

DRAPE, v<sup>8</sup> Nhp<sup>1</sup> [drep] To diain the last drops of milk from a cow, when milking See Drip, v

DRAPISY, sb N I<sup>1</sup> The dropsy

DRAPPER, sb Som Dev [dræpə(r)] A small tub from which column are fed at here a last drops

DRAPPER, sb Som Dev [dræpə(r)] A small tub from which calves are fed, it has a handle at one side, formed by a hole in a longer stave than the iest Also called Calves' dropper

Som W & J Gl (1873) n Dev Bobby'th vaught 'e A drapper vor tha calves, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 67 nw Dev DRAPPER PIN, sb se Wor The iron pin or swivel

on which the front axle of a carriage turns

DRAPPIT, ppl adj Bnff [drapit] Dropped here and there, rare, occasional

'Wiz there mony fouck i' th' kii k?' 'Nae mony awa-a diappit

ane here an' there

DRAPS, DRASACK, see Drops, Drazack

DRASH, v Irel Hrf Glo Brks Hmp IW Wil Dor Som Dev Cor Also in forms draish n Wil Som, drash y Dor 1, dresh Wxf 1 Hrf 12 Glo 1 Brks 1 I W 1 Cor, drosh IIIf [dræf, dræf, dref, diæf, Hif also drof] 1 Io

It if [dræf, dræf, dræf, dræf, Ht also drof] I to thiash, beat

Hrft Glo Grosf (1790) MS add (M), Glo 1, Brks 1, Hmp

(JRW), Hmp 1, IW 1 Som (WFR), W & J Gl (1873)

w Som 1 Dev Sac drash an' drash ver moote 'n a nout, Pulman

Sketches (1842) 17, Dev 3 n Dev Chell drash tha, Evm Scold

(1745) 1 94, I'll drash tha back o' tha cuppledy vule, Rock Jim

an' Nell (1867) st 188 s Dev, e Cor (Miss D) Cor 1

Hence Drashing, vbl sb a beating, thiashing

Dev [He] was threatened with a gude drashing iv 'e didn't old

es tung, Burnett Slable Boy (1888) xin Cor 2

2. To throw violently, dash something down to open

2 To throw violently, dash something down, to open or shut violently

Cor He drash'd a gob of slooans afore um oal, T Towser (1873)

82, I got quietly hold of a great big stone and heaved it up, and I dreshed in amongst them all, BARING GOULD Vicar (1876) vi, Cor 2 He drashed open the door.

3 To thresh corn

3 To thresh corn

Hrf If ur wuz all droshed uz be in th' born, Lard I dunner think uz thoy'd vill ur wisket vull (Coll L L B), Hrf 2 Glo Horae Subsecivae (1777) Brks There's always a plenty of men to dresh, without setting up those maigrims [machines] (W W S) Wil Slow Gl (1892) n Wil We be adraishing to daay (E H G) Dor 1 Tha got machines to drashy wi', 198 Som Doant put a muzzle on tha ox, as draishes out the corn, AGRIKLER Rhymes (1872) 75, JENNINGS Obs Dial w Eng (1825) Cor Quiller-Couch Hist Polpero (1871) 171, Cor 12

Hence (1) Drasher, sh a thresher, a threshing-machine

Hence (1) Drasher, sb a thresher, a threshing-machine, (2) Drashin', vbl. sb the act of threshing corn, also used attrib.

(1) Wxf. Som. Jennings Obs Dial w. Eng (1825) w Som 1

They be a-go after th'ingin, and zoon's they comes way un, they must go back arter the diasher Cor<sup>2</sup> (2) Gio The Joos hed thur dreshin vloors fur thur carn, Leg Peas (1877) 63 Cor<sup>2</sup>

DRASHEL, sb<sup>1</sup> Irel Hif Gmg Pem Glo Hmp Wil Dor Som Dev Cor Written drashal Dev e Cor, drashle w Som 1 Dev 1 m Dev 1 Also in forms dhrasel Wxf<sup>1</sup>, draishell Wil, dreshel Hrf<sup>2</sup> Gmg Pem G'o 1 Som Cor<sup>2</sup>, dreshol Wil 1 [dræ ʃ1, drā ʃ1, dre ʃ1, drē ʃ1]

An instrument for thi eshing, a flail

Wxf¹ Consisting of three parts, the flail, the handstaff, and the
connecting tie or link, called 'ye bunyane' made of eelskin or connecting the or link, called 'ye bunyane' made of eelskin or sheepskin  $\operatorname{Hrf^2}$   $\operatorname{Gmg}$   $\operatorname{Collins}$   $\operatorname{Gover}$   $\operatorname{Dial}$ ,  $\operatorname{Trans}$   $\operatorname{Phil}$   $\operatorname{Soc}$  (Mar 8, 185c) IV 222  $\operatorname{Pem}$  Jago  $\operatorname{Gl}$  (1882) 102  $\operatorname{Glo^1}$ ,  $\operatorname{Hmp}$  (JR W),  $\operatorname{Hmp^1}$  Wil 'Twill make a famous capsall [hinge of the flail] for my new draishells,  $\operatorname{N}$  & Q (1868) 4th S ii 578, Wil 'A pair o' drashells' (or 'dieshols') is more commonly used Dor The drashel consists of two staves the handstaff and the Dor The drashel consists of two staves the handstaff and the viail,—flail or flegel,— connected with the leads to the handstaff and the When, at laste, at the drashel, mother da call us, 171 Som (W F R), The handstick of a drashle, as tough a bit of ash as ever man could wish, RAYMOND Love and Quiet Life (1894) 221, ever man could wish, Raymond Love and Quiet Life (1894) 221, Jennings Obs Dial w Eng (1825) w Som¹ Dev Car thickee drashel upen barn, an hang up the whymsheet agin tha wall, Hewett Peas Sp (1892) 148, Dev¹ n Dev Drashelan' mattick's all tha zame T'he, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 42 nw Dev¹ s Dev Fox Kingsbridge (1874) Cor Saw a little fellow wielding the 'dreshel' with astonishing vigoui, Hunt Pop Rom w Eng (1865) I 131, Cor¹2 e Cor N & Q (1869) 4th S in 138, (Miss D)

DRASHEL, sb 2 Wil Dor Som Dev Cor

DRASHEL, sb<sup>2</sup> Wil Dor Som Dev Cor Written drashle w Som<sup>1</sup>, drashold Som Also in forms drakesel s Dev e Cor, diaxel n Dev Cor<sup>12</sup> [dræʃi, drāji, drāksi] The threshold, the sill of a doorway Wil Slow Gl (1892) Dor But I can walk noo mwore, to pass The drashel out abrode, BARNES Poems (1863) 17 w Dor ROBERTS Hist Lyme Regis (1834) Som W & J Gl (1873), SWEETMAN Wincanton Gl (1885) w Som<sup>1</sup> Not used to express the entrance, as in lit 'at the threshold' Please, sir, be I to put a new drashle to John Gadd's house, or else make it out way a vew bricks' Dev GROSE (1790) MS add (C) n Dev Tha mux A tap the draxel's up ta hux, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 2 nw Dev<sup>1</sup> s Dev, e Coi (Miss D) Cor Unaps d tha dooar, an oer tha diaxel past, T Towser (1873) 108, Cor<sup>12</sup> DRASHOLD, see Drashel, sb<sup>2</sup>

DRASHOLD, see Drashel, sb 2

DRASHY, adj Dev [drā si] Trashy Dev Have done wi'your drashy talk! BARING-GOULD Dartmoor Idylls (1896) 45, It's a scandal to say such drashy stuff, th 222

DRASIL, see Drazil

DRAT, v In gen dial and slang use in Eng Also in form drot w Yks e Lan Not War Wor Nrf Wil [diat, dræt, dræt, drot] Used imprecatively for 'damn' Cf drabbit

Cf diabbit

n Yks Drat it all, Tweddell Clevel Rhymes (1875) 38 w Yks
Banks Whfld Wds (1865), w Yks 5 Drot' is seldomer used than
'drat!' and carries a greater amount of emphasis with it It would
be 'drat' the child, for wandering from home, but 'drot' the
grpsy, who stole it It is gen softened down by 'say I' 'Drot
that man! say I' e Lan! Chs! Drat th lad, Chs? Drat her,
she's more plague than profit Not. (W H S) s Not Drot yer,
what are yer a-doin' on? (J P K) Der? War (J R W), War?
Drat that lad—he is always in mischief in Wor Drot your young
limbs (J C) w Wor Bein' flustrated she right well dratted'em,
S Beauchamp Grantley Grange (1874) I 203 Shr, Hrf Bound
Provinc (1876) Hrf? Glo Dratted if I didn't seem to see the
roäd a running away wi' us, Buckman Darke's Sojoum (1890) 61
s Oxf 'Drat the boy!' cried his mother, Rosemary Chilterns (1895)
74 Brks Mercy! drat the girl, what bist thee a doing of with 74 Brks Mercy! drat the girl, what bist thee a doing of with little Faith, Hughes T Brown (1856) 11, Brks will brat those little Faith, Hughes T Brown (1856) ii, Brks 1 w Mid Drat those boys, what a mess they a' made traipsin in and out with their dirty boots! (W P M) Nrf If the money sto be found, why drat it, it will be found, Haggard Col Quarith (1888) I xii, Drot it, the feller can hev his owd things, A B K Wright's Fortune (1885) 25 Ess. Here, drat this pipe, why ont it dror? Downe Ballads (1895) III II Hmp Drat that feller in Vleet-Street, for makin' a vool o' me, Foresters' Misc (1846) 164 Wil Slow Gl (1892) n Wil Diot this here wet weather, Jefferies Wild Life (1879) 147, Drat the wench, why cassnt bide wur e be put? (E H G) w Som 1 Dev Diatted if I can remember any now, Baring Gould Dartmoor

Idylls (1896) 24 Cor Drat the boy, I wish he was come, Forfar Wizard (1871) 23, Cor S Slang Drat the things, Dickers NNickleby (1838) viii

Hence Dratted, ppl adj 'confounded'

w Yks Its that dratted dog after th' cat, HARTLEY Clock Alm (1887) 31 Nrf It's that there dratted borrowing and the interest, HACGARD Col Quanteh (1888) I xii That dratted copper flue has took to smokin' very often, Hood Poems (1862-3) Report for

DRA'T, DRATCH, see Draught, Dretch DRATCHATY, adj War [dra tʃətɪ] Untıdy, dırty Cf dratchel(1

War You never see such a dratchaty one (JB)

DRATCHEL(L, sb Sc Stf Not Lei Nhp War Wor

Also in form drotchell Sc Nhp <sup>1</sup>War <sup>28</sup> [drat f1, drot f1]

1 An untidy woman, a slattern See Dretch, v

Stf What a dratchel she is (JAL) in Stf She'll be a poor dratchell by then she is thirty, Geo Elior A Bede (1859) xx Not 1,

Lei Nhp 1 ' What a drotchell!' With us it is restricted to dress and appearance, and has no reference to character. War You

Lei 1 Nhp 1 'What a drotchell!' With us it is restricted to dress and appearance, and has no reference to character War You never see such a dratchel (JB), Not nearly so common as 'besom' (WHC), War 23, Wor (JAL)

Hence (I) Dratchelty, adj untidy, slovenly, (2)

Drotchelling, prp walking in an untidy or slovenly condition (I) War Such a dratchelty wench you never see (JB) (2)

Nhp 1 How she goes drotchelling along War 2 I sid 'er go drotchelling past

drotchelling past

drotchelling past

2 A sluggard, an idle woman Sc (Jam)

[Drotchel, an idle wench, a sluggard (Johnson)]

DRATE, v and sb n Cy Lakel Yks Der Lin Also
written draat w Yks, draight w Yks, drait Der<sup>2</sup>

[drēt, dreat] 1 v To drawl, speak monotonously or

written draat w Yks, draight w Yks, drait Der² [drēt, drest] 1 v To drawl, speak monotonously or indistinctly Cf drite, v² nCy Gross (1790), NCy² Wm He wad drate yan's guts oot within the sale aboot his brass (BK) n Yks What ə piti yon prietcher səd diet it üt sia (WH), n Yks¹², ne Yks¹, m Yks¹ w Yks Nay, lad, don't drate so, it taks tha an haar to tell onybody what a clock it is (MN), Ah haate to hear onybody draate when theh read, Banks Wkfld Wds (1865), w Yks¹²²4, n Lin.¹ Hence (1) Drated, ppl adj of music mournful, slow, (2) Drate poke, sb a drawler, one who speaks indistinctly, (2) Drating (a) yhl sh a drawl a slow manner of delivery

(2) Drating, (a) vbl sb a drawle, one who speaks indistinctly, (3) Drating, (a) vbl sb a drawl, a slow manner of delivery, (b) ppl ady drawling, prolonged in sound, slow in speech (1) Lin Streatfell Lin and Danes (1884) 326 in Lin (2) m Yks 1 (3, a) n Yks A'm sori fir Johns giten saik a we a dretin wen as tokin (WH) w Yks 3 (b) w Yks What a draatin' din that wheel maks (ÆB) Der A draiting manner of speaking, Gross (1790) MS add (P), Der 2

2 sb A drawl
Lakel Penrith Obs (Dec 28, 1897) m Yks 1
DRATE, see Draught, Drite, v 1
DRATSIE, sb Sh I The common otter, Mustela lutra & Ork 1

DRATTLE, v and sb ratl] 1 v To throttle Brks Hmp Wil [drætl, drā tl] 1 v To throttle
Brks 1 A pretty mgh drattled I

2 Used imprecatively for 'damn'

Brks Drattle 'em Thaay be mwone trouble than they be wuth, HUGHES T Brown Oxf (1861) xx111, Brks 1 Drattle his neck Hmp 1 No, I'll be drattled if her is Wil I'll be drattled if, in an hour, they wern't clean gone, KENNARD Diogenes (1893) vi, No, Ill be

they wern't clean gone, Kennard Diogenes (1893) vi, No, Ill be drattled if I do, Akerman Tales (1853) 3

Hence Drattled, ppl. adj 'confounded'
Brks I be nigh caddled to death wi'this drattled old jack-ass,
Hughes Scour White Horse (1859) vi
3 sb Much talk Wii Slow Rhymes (1889) Gl, Wii 1

DRAUCHT, see Draft, Draught
DRAUCH see Draft, Draught

DRAUCHT, see Draft, Draught
DRAUGH, see Droo, Drow
DRAUGHT, sb<sup>1</sup> and v Var dial uses in Sc Irel and
Eng [draft, draft, drot, draut, Sc draxt, also n Cy
dret, Lan droit, w Cy drat, w Som draf]
I Dial forms (1) Dhraught, (2) Dhreight, (3) Draat,
(4) Draft, (5) Draight, (6) Drait, (7) Dra't, (8) Drate,
(9) Draucht, (10) Drawt, (11) Dreight, (12) Dreyght, (13)
Dright, (14) Droight, (15) Droit, (16) Drought. [For
further examples see II below]
(1) e Yks<sup>1</sup> (2) Lan After a long dhieight, Clegg Sketches (1895)
73. (3) Wil, Slow Gl (1892). Som Sweetman Wincanton Gl,

(4) NI 1, Wxf 1, Cum, w Som 1, nw Dev 1 (1885) (4) NII, WxfI, Cum, w Som 1, nw Dev 1 (5) w LES Lan See us it wur so mich leetin a draight, Scholfs Tim Gamwattle Lan See us it wur so mich leetin a draight, Scholfs Tim Gamwattle (1857) 3 (6) n Cy Grost (1790) Dor Barnes Gl (1868) s v Waggon (7) I W 1, Dor 1 (8) w Yks 3 (9) Sc (Jam), Abd (10) Lakel Pennth Obs (Dec 28, 1897) Shr 1, e An 1 Dor Barnes Gl (1863) (11) s Lan (SB) (12) s Lan Bamford Dial (1854) (13) e Lan 1 (14) n Cy Grose (1790) MS add (P) Lan I geet a droight o' whoam brewed, Waugh Tiefts of Heather, II 118 (15) Lan Sogger begged he would partake of 'a droit o' charmed drink,' Briterley Marlod's (1867) n, Lan 1 (16) Dur 1, n Lin 1 w Cy Grost (1790) w Cy GROSE (1790)

IL Dial uses 1 sb The act of drawing breath with

long, convulsive throbs, difficulty of breathing Buff I He's unco sair caed wee a draught on's breath

2 pl A pair of forceps for extracting teeth Shr 1 The las' tuth I 'ad out I suffered a martidom, the drawts slipt twize, an' it 'ad to be punched out, Shr 2

3 pl A salt-making term the flues under a salt-pan Chs<sup>1</sup>

4 A stroke with a weapon

Wxt 1 Many a bra draught by Tommeen was ec maate, 86

5 A thatcher's tool, with which the thatcher drives in the spars and knocks in the reed, a heavy hammer with which a wheelwright drives the spokes into the 'nut' Called also Spoke draft w Som 1

6 Fig That which is to be drawn, a load
Abd Ithers sud be layin' their shooders to the draucht, Alexanger Johanny Gibb (1871) xliv Gail (A W)

Ander Johnny Gibb (1871) xliv Gall (AW)
7 A team of oxen or horses in combination with the cart or plough, a team of horses, a pair of horses, rarely, the vehicle alone, or a single cart-hoise
nCy Grose (1790) Dur' Lakel Penith Obs (Dec 28, 1897)
Cum Joe Nobel was flay't he'd lost t'better hoaf ov his drait,
Farrall Betty Wilson (1886) 55, Cum', wCum (SKC), nWm
(BK) nYks I met a stone waggon with a team—a' draught'
we call it, Atkinson Mooil Parish (1891) 39, nYks' T'surveyor
wants a' t'draughts he can git t'moorn, to fettle oop t'rooads about
t'new brigg, nYks' ne Yks' Sometimes apparently cart only
'Ah rade iv a draught' eYks Marshall Rui Econ (1788),
eYks' Could yà lend us a draught to fetch a leead o' gravel'
wYks', Lan' s Lan Bamford Dial (1854) Gl Der' nLin'
Th' droughts went 'liverin' this mornin' That roand mare you
boht o' Harry Drury, is as fine a drought as is to be sean e' all boht o' Harry Drury, is as fine a drought as is to be sean c' all

Hence (1) Draughter, (2) Draught horse, sb a wagon-

horse, (3) work, sb carriage by a team
(1) n Yks<sup>2</sup> (2) e Yks<sup>1</sup>, Shr<sup>1</sup> (3) n Yks<sup>2</sup>
8 Two or more cart-loads of anything brought at one time

Cai 1 Buff 1 The man's at the shore for a draught o' waar 9 The bar, 'billet,' or 'spread bat,' to which the traces of all the horses are fixed when four are being used at plough, a rough 'whipple-tree' Also in comp Draught

DAT

Ken 1 w.Cy N. & O (1890) 7th S x 473 w Som 1 [STEPHENS

Farm Bk (ed 1849) I 151 ]

10 pl Cart-traces

N I 1 Made of chain e Suf Applied to leather ones only (F H)

Dor BARNES Gl (1863) s v Waggon

Hence (r) Drawight chain (a) tree sh a chain or trop

Hence (r) Drawight chain (a) tree sh a chain or trop

Hence (1) Draught chain, (2) -ire, sb a chain or iron, in a plough, attached to the breast and running under the beam to relieve the latter from the strain of the draft.

beam to relieve the latter from the strain of the draft.

(1,2) nw Dev 1 Never applied to the short chain by which the plough is drawn

11 The shafts of a cart or wagon

e An 1 Wil Slow Gl (1892), Wil 1 Dor Barnes Gl (1863)

s v Waggon, (H J M) Som Swietman Wincanton Gl (1885)

12. Salt-making term the quantity of salt taken out of a pan each time the pan is cleared

Cha Sometimes, as in the case of holed salts this drawing takes

Chs Sometimes, as in the case of boiled salts, this drawing takes place once or twice a day, sometimes, as in the case of coarse salts, it takes place only every two, three, seven, or fourteen days,

13 Light grain blown away with the chaff in winnowing Gall The quantity of oats consumed by a work-horse varies from fifteen to twenty five bushels if good oats are given, but as draughts are commonly given, the quantity is proportionally increased, Agric Surv 114 (Jam)

14 The entrails of a calf or sheep, the pluck Sc (JAM)

15 Obs A plan, scheme, design
Sc I ken by thee that draucht was drawn That honest Truth
was so abus d, Pennecuik Poems (1715) 109(JAM) Ayr Phis is the diaught of God for keeping low those who are humble, Dickson Writings (1660) I 53, ed 1845 Keb The counsells and diaughts of men against the Kirk, Rutherford Lett (1660) III No 6 (Jam)

Hence (1) Draughtiness, sb artfulness, (2) Draughty,

adj full of plans, scheming, artful, crafty
(1) Ayr I then perceived the draughtiness of Mr Kibbock's advice, Galt Ann Pansh (1821) xxvii (2) Sc The flunkies were draughty fellows, though they seemed to obey him, Steam boat (1822) 189 (Jam) Ayr The devices of auld draughty Keclwin, Galt Lital (1823) xlix, At his taxing plans just peep, Sae just sae droughty, and sae deep, On incomes, tea, and gaudy winstells Transfer and said the said of the said nocks, Thom Amusements (1812) 20

16 A feature of the face

Abd In her fatt free ith sweet and bonny draught, come to themsells, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 33, ed 1812

17 A bundle of long pieces of wood suitable for huidles

or pea-sticks, bound with a single withe, in pl hazel-rods

with Davis Agine (1813), Will

Hence Draught faggots, sb pt faggots of long underwood Dor

18 The full balancing range of steelyards, that which is weighed at one balance

weighed at one balance

Shr My stilyards ööna weigh more than 56 [lbs] at a drawt
19 Wool-trade term the turning of the scale, the difference between the exact balance and the full weight

when the scale descends Sus 12 w Som 1 In selling wool in the fleece it is customary to

give an actual overweight amounting generally to 1 b on 60, oi 4 lbs per pack, and this allowance is called the draught. The ical

meaning is the drawing of the beam in the buyer's favour

20 Weaving term, see below
Rnf They can describe wi' souple jaws, The weaver's trantlums, nigs, and naws, And draught and cordings in a mass Doth store then brain, Websier Rhymes (1835) 151 w Yks Warps are run through a dyeing machine in 2's, 3's, 4's, 5's, and 6's, according to thickness, and are called therefore a 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 draught (JG), A peculiar method of looming, in order to produce a fancy

design from plain healds (R H R)

21 Comp Draught gripes, the crop-cut 'gripes' (or ditches cut through a bog) in a field, meeting the maingripes Som (W F R)

22 v To draw the breath in long, convulsive throbs,

23 To move about quickly
s Chs A Cheshne housewife, bustling about her domestic duties,
would describe herself as 'gooin draaf tin übuw t' [gooin'
draughtin' abowt]

DRAUGHT, sb<sup>2</sup> Cai<sup>1</sup> A ditch or boundary between small holdings, the piece of land in such a holding. In former times the boundaries of small faims were very often

In former times the boundaries of small faims were very often very crooked, and many had fields quite detached. About the middle of the 19th century the landloids gen divided the var holdings by ditches, to which the term 'diaughts' was applied very generally at the time, although not much used now DRAUGHT, see Draft DRAUGHTY, adj IW [drā ti] Windy, outdoors as well as indoors (JDR)

DRAUK, DRAUL, see Drawk, sb, v, Drawl DRAUN, DRAUNT, see Drawe, v, Drant DRAUP DRAUVE see Drawe, v, Drove, sh 1

DRAUP, DRAUVE, see Drape, v2, Drove, sb1

DRAV, see Druve

DRAVE, sb 1 Sc Yks [drev, driev]

of cattle or sheep
Sc (Jam) Rnf Lambs Gaed nibblin' in a social drave,

Sc (JAM) Rnt Lambs Gaed mooth in a social drave, Picken Poems (1813) I 17 n Yks<sup>2</sup>

2 A shoal of fishes, a haul, draught

Fit Thrang swallowin' wi their greedy een His drave o' haddocks clear and clean, Tennant Papistry (1827) 37, Gin he drew but another drave o' fish up, 16 13, Immense quantities of herings were cured for home consumption and for exportation. The Drave, as it is here called, was seldom known to fail, Statist

Acc IX 445 (Jam)

3 A crowd, throng of people Sc (Jam)

[OE draf, drove, herd, crowd, band]

DRAVE, sb2 Hrf Glo [drēv] 1 A truss of

Straw, a 'thrave'

Hrf <sup>2</sup> Glo 'St carried a drave o' straw, astn't? Gissing Both of this Parish (1888) I 104, Glo 12

2 A flock of animals, a crowd Glo <sup>12</sup>
DRAVE, v Wil Dor Dev Also written draive nw Dev <sup>1</sup> [drev ] 1 To toil, esp in phr to slave and drave See Thrave, v
Wil <sup>1</sup> I be slaving an draving for he, night and day Dor 'Tis wrong for a man of such a high family as his to slave and drave at common labouring work, HARDY Tess (1891) 446

2 With for to carry on as a business or occupation nw Dev 1'Ot be you a-draivin' vore o now then, make zo boald?

DRAVE, see Drive
DRAVEL, v Wor Glo [drē v1] To dribble, drivel Wor I've noticed the cow dravelling like that, particularly after

wor I ve noticed the cow diagrams are that, particularly as she's had some roots (H K ) Glo <sup>1</sup>

[Noh mittere margeri-perles Among hogges T dou bot drauele theron, P Plowman (A) XI II]

DRAVING IN HOOK, sb Chs <sup>1</sup> Weaving term

hook with which to pick the reed and put the ends through

DRAVY, see Druve
DRAW, v and sb Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng
[drā, drō, droə, drē, dreə]
I v Gram forms
I Present Tense (1) Dra, (2)

Draa, (3) Drah, (4) Drau, (5) Dray, (6) Drea, (7) Drey,

(1) Wxf 1 Wm When they dra up ther cortan, WHEELER Dial (1790) 113, ed 1821 Dev Dra ma, we will urn arter tha, BAIRD Sng Sol (1860) 1 4 (2) Sc Murray Dial (1873) 204 Ess 1, I W 1 n Wil Draa m', we'll vollur 'ee, KITE Sng Sol (1860) 1 4 w Som Draa, diae, Elworthy Gram (1877) 46 (3) w Yks Hed some artist been thaar her likeness to drah, Twisleton Poems (c some artist been thaar her likeness to dran, I WISLETON Foems (c 1876) 7 Sus Drah me, we wull run ahter ye, Lower Sng Sol (1860) 1 4 (4) s Chs¹ Drau, 80 (5) e Lan¹, Brks¹ (6) Lan Whot munneh gr' ye to drea a tush ot pleagues me? TIM BOBBIN View Dial (1740) 123 (7) s Lan BAMFORD Dial (1854) (8) w Yks Droo, WRIGHT Gram Windhill (1892) 138

2 Preterite (1) Draad, (2) Draade, (3) Draed, (4)

- 2 Preterite (1) Draa'd, (2) Drade, (3) Draded, (4) Drawed, (5) Drawn, (6) Drayed, (7) Dreuw, (8) Driu (1) Hmp He drax'd some beer (H C M B) w Som Draad, drae ud, Elworthy Gram (1877) 46 (2) Dev Wana min drade ez zorde, Baird St Matt (1863) xxvi 51 n Dev The old Hugh drade thee out, Exm Scold (1746) 1 135 Cor I drade one day two barruls, Daniel Poems (3) Dev 'E jist spauk ta hur, and draed up es hand, Burnett Stable Boy (1888) viii Cor But dra'ed out hes money frum the Bank, T Towser (1873) 111, The muster dreed a ring out on the floor Huint Poep Rome me Fine. dra'ed out hes money frum the Bank, T Towser (1873) III, The minister draed a ring out on the floor, Hunt Pop Rom w Eng (1865) 139, ed 1896 (4) s Chs¹ Draud 80 n.Lin¹ I draw'd him a pint o' aale Lei¹ 28 War², War³ In common use s Wor The sun drawed water this morning, we be to have some 1ain o' Wednesday (H K) Shr¹ Introd 52 Hrf² He drawed the beautifullest picture as ever I did see Dev Bowring Lang (1866) I 26 [Amer Dial Notes (1896) I 7, 277] (5) Lei¹ 28 (6) Dev I drayed you out of the road into the wood, Baring-Gould J Hening (1888) 325 (7) Sc Murray Dial (1873) 204 (8) w Yks Wright Gram Windhil (1892) 138
- 3 Participles (a) Present (1) Draen, (2) Droring, (3) Drying
- (1) Wil Slow Gl (1892) (2) s Hmp Didn't I catch that there Davy a-droring his fingers all along, Verney L Lisle (1870) x (3) Som They zaid ye was out yesterday drying off the zea, Wilson Dialogues (1855) 13 (b) Past (1) Dra'ad, (2) Draan, (3) Drade, (4) Drawed, (5) Drawn

(5) Drawn

(1) Som To get a cha'm against bein' dra'ad by a chap, Leith (1) Som To get a cha'm against bein' dra'ad by a chap, Leith Lemon Verbena (1895) 125 w Som U-draa d, u drae ûd, Elworthy Gram (1877) 46 (2) Sc Draa'n, dreuwn, Murray Dial (1873) 204 Cum As I see her i' my mem'ry draan, Gilpin Ballads (1874) 3rd S 214 Wm He isn't fit et be draan e thor, Lonsdale Mag (1821) II 412 (3) Dev Wan stoan thit shil not be drade down, Baird St Matt (1863) xxiv 2 (4) Nhb The young cheps hes draw'd for the', Robson Bh of Ruth (1860) in 9 s Chs 1 Drau d, 80 Lei 28 War 28 Shr 1 Introd 52 (5) m Yks 1 Drao h'n, Introd 33 w Yks Droen, Wright Gram Wndhil (1892) 138

Hence Drawn room sh a drawing-room

Hence Drawn room, sb a drawing-room

n Ir A pack o' highfliers, the very set that sneered an' sniggered

over her disgrace in the drawn-room at the castle, Mulholland Ailsie's Shoe, 233

II Dial uses

uses 1 v To drag, pull saw twa men in dreadfu fury, Pushing, drawing, Dmf I striking, swearing, Shennan Tales (1831) 40

Hence (1) Drawing, (a) vbl sb dragging, pulling, (b) a test of strength to which horses were formerly put, (2) Drawing match, phr, see Drawing (b), (3) Drawing the sweer tree, phr a trial of strength

(1, a) Luk Sie haudin' and drawin', sie daffin', and fun, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 21 (b) Suf <sup>1</sup> There will be a drawing at Ixworth Pickarel for a piece of plate and they that will bring five horses or mares may put in for it, Suf Mercury (June 22, 1724) (2) Suf 1 'Drawing matches' or 'a drawing' were frequent in former days, but are now perhaps wholly discontinued (3) ne Sc They were amusing themselves in such trials of strength as could be made within doors—as 'drawing the sweer-tree,' Gregor Flk-Lore (1881) 57, Here prob one party had to hold the swingle-tree against the strength of those who pulled, or it might have been a trial between two only (J Ar )

2 Fig To get on together, 'pull together,' agree
Abd What way to draw atweesh that twa, I'm sometimes in a
swither, SHIRREFS Poems (1790) 280 Fif That was a topic we didna touch on, like, else we micht ha' drawn better, Meldrum Margredel (1894) 214 Ayr Thegither frae this hour we'll draw, And toom the stoup atween us twa, Boswell Poet Wks (1803)

3 To cart, carry or convey hay, corn, &c, in a wagon or

cart

Dmf They made me help to draw the lime Up frae Dalbeattie mony a time, Shennan Tales (1831) 159 NI¹ He's away drawin' peats s Chs¹ Dhú aas dhút drau d dhú koa l [The ass that draw'd the coal] Dev² Have you draa'd your hay yet? w Dev MARSHALL Rur Econ (1796)

Hence Drawing home, sb a bringing in the harvest,

a harvest home

Ir There was a giand drawing home, what we call in Ireland bringing in the harvest, Lever Jack Hinton (1844) xxxv

4 Mining term to drag or haul coal along the workings or in the shaft, in the process of removing it out of the pit

Nhb 1 Draa me to the shaft, it's time to gan hyem, Collier's Rant

n Stf (JT) [The workmen who fill the tubs at the face and draw

or haul them to the pit bottom or to the place whence a pony can convey them to the bottom of the shaft, Gl Lab (1894)]

Hence (I) Drawers, sb pl the workinen who fill the tubs and 'draw' or drag them to the pit bottom, &c, (2)

Drawing road, sb a road in a mine driven out of the main road for the convenience of 'drawing' the coal, (3) stowce, sb a small windlass, used by miners

(1) [Gl Lab (1894)] (2) Shr 1 (3) Der Mawe Mineralogy

(18o2)

5 Weaving term to pull the ends of a warp through the gear in the loom previous to commencing weaving wYls (JM) [Women employed in drawing warps through

the combs and reels before they are taken to the loom, Gl Lab

Hence Drawers, sb pl (a) women employed in 'drawing' warps, (b) women who put the warp into 'splits' or 'heddles' for the starting of a web in weaving *Gl Lab* (1894)

6 Curling term to make a careful throw or shot, prop

In phr to draw a shot

Link They [curlers] draw, an' guard, an' wick, Thomson Musings
(1881) 20, They wick, they strike, draw shots, or guard, Watt
Poems (1827) 95

Lth 'Jist drawn-length on the "guard," miller,
it's oor stane, 'and the miller sent the 'guard' up within an inch
of being first shot, Strathesk More Bits (ed. 1885) 272

Hence Drawing, vbl sb taking a careful shot or throw Link Leadin' an' drawin' an' a', Guardin', an' stiikin' an' a', How social the sport, Watson Poems (1853) 63, Our hinhaun, unrivalled at drawin', vb 64

7 Phr to draw a stroke, to make a sweeping stroke
Ayr Wi' steeket gauntlet Changue drew Ae stroke wi' sic
prodigious strength, Ballads and Sngs (1847) II 115

8 To push forward, to lift or raise for the purpose of attack

N I 1 He drew his fist, and hit him on the face He diew his foot and kicked her

9 Of a screw or wedge to hold, bite w Som 1 The wadge 'out draw, drow in some birch stuff

10 To take in air into the lungs, to strain
e Yks It is a token of recovery with a bull
draweth, Best Rur Econ (1641) 118
Hence Drawing, vbl sb a straining with a bull, when

e Yks Yow may knowe wheather hee bee a close tuppe

his fain diawinge, 16 28
11 To take in, to cause to enter, e.g. water into a drain Ess Hollow-drains, for surface-water, are absolutely useless, they will not draw for a single yard, Young Agric (1813) I 23,

The ditches are seen to work, or draw, is we call it, as well as they do at first, Reports Agric (1793-1813) 21

12 To take bread, &c, out of an oven

Chs¹, s Chs¹, War³ Shr¹ Han 'ee drawed the bread? Oxf¹

I shall dra at four o'clock, MS add Sus At midnight, just as It had found to thook, and the base of the fine state of the state of

13 To remove weeds, &c, from a ditch or pond

e An 1 Them ditches was drawed last year [they had the weeds pulled out of them with a crome]

14 To remove the props or timber in a pit after having

got out the coal, esp in phr to draw a jud

Nhb I In mining parlance, 'draain a jud' means the removal of
the timber or props after the coal has been taken away in what is termed a broken lift, and is a dangerous, if not the most dangerous work that a deputy is called upon to do in his daily duties in the pit or mine n Stf (J I)

15 To select and set apart sheep from the flock, for breeding or fattening purposes, or for the market, to remove cattle from pasture land

n Lin 1 To cull out such ewes as are not to be put to the ram 'I'm fair alive wi' fags, I ve been drawin' sheap all th' mornin' Shr' To take cattle out of meadow land that the grass may grow for hay 'Yo' mun see to the 'edges round them meadows, they mun be drawed an' dressed nex' wik', Shr' It should be floated afore the meadow's drawed Nivir drawed the lond till the middle o' May

Hence Draa beas, sb  $\not\! pl$  cattle collected together, bought at or taken to fairs  $\ \$  ne Lan  $^1$ 

· 16 To let off water from a field, mill-dam, &c, by artificial means

Sc O father, father, draw your dam, Jamieson Pop Ballads (1806) I 54 Shr I Han'ee drawed them aids?

Hence Drawer, sb the man employed to draw water from the reservoir by raising the 'shuttle' n Cy N & Q (1852) 1st S v 250

17 Of land to sterilize, exhaust, draw the goodness out of

s Not. It drois the ground so, leavin' the cabhages in to spiout (JPK) nLm<sup>1</sup> They think that flax draws the land more than woad, Young Agric (1799) 197 w Som<sup>1</sup> I ae udeez du draa dhu graewn maa ynlee [potatoes exhaust the soil mainly]

Hence (1) Drawer, sb a plant that exhausts the soil,

(2) Drawing, ppl adj sternlizing, exhausting.
(1) Hrt Great drawers of the ground, Ellis Mod Husb (1750)
V iii (2) w Som 1 Mang -gul-z u tuur ubl draa een kraa p [man gold is a very exhausting crop]

18 To extract the entrails of poultry or game

w Som 1 A hare ought to be carefully drawn, and the body stuffed out with nettles nw Dev 1 To extract the entrails of birds only, hares and rabbits are always panched [paunched] [Be as quick as possible in drawing the shoulders, Maxer Spismi's Duect (1845) 29 ]

19 Of young chickens, turkeys, &c to clear out the

windpipe, see below

w.Som 1 These are subject to 'the pip' or 'the gaps,' a disease
caused by a worm in the windpipe. The only effectual cure is to
draw them—ie to push a small feather down the windpipe and
twill it round. One or more worms will be found sticking to the
father, and the roung bard some earths are the test that extra feather, and the young bird soon coughs out the iest 20 To castrate lambs.

n Wm (BK) [There are two methods pursued, one called drawing, which is done whilst the lamb is from a week to ten days old, the other called cutting and searing Armatage Sheep (1882) 19 ] after , a month,

to pull out from the stack and lay it 21 Of straw, &c to pull ou straight ready for the thatcher

ne Yks 1 Why have you two men at work tying up straw?—Yan on em's dtinawin e Yks For some days, boys have been 'dhrawin sthreeah' (that is, pulling straw out by handfuls from the straw stack made last thrishing day) and laying it straight in bundles ready for the 'thecaker,' Nicholson I'll Sp (1889) 13 Chs 1 lo di iw thatch is to separate the short straw from the long before the litter is used for thatching. The operation takes place after the struw has been 'sessed' or 'soaked'

Hence Drawn, ppl adj Of straw, &c airanged in lengths for thatching

Buff 'Strae kilns' were used for drying the coin A hole was cut in the face of a hillock, and pieces of trees, with drawn sti w, were spread thereupon, called 'kiln stickles,' Gordon Chron Kath (1880) 107 ne Yks 1 Diawn straw is straw sorted or pulled through the hands until rough pieces are separated from it, and thus fairly straight and clean straw is the result. [He sees that thus fairly straight and clean straw is the result [He sees that the straws are parallel and straight, when he lays down the now

the staws are parallel and strught, when he lays down the how the new ways carefully upon the floor of the barn, Stephens Farm Bh (ed 1849) II 362 ]

22 Spinning term to pull the wool off the comb to form a 'sliver', to draw out or extend a thread w Yks (J M), (E W) [A number of operations, from combing to spinning, performed wholly by female 1 about to reduce the thickness of the sliver of wool by drawing the waip through the viscal 'Gl Lab (1801). reed,' Gl Lab (1891)]

23 To picture to oneself, to imagine, conceive e An 1
24 To construct, devise a road, used of the breaking up of the surface of a road, consisting of natural rock Som

25 To walk about idly with no particular object, to move slightly from a position without actual removal Nhp 1 1 ve done nothing but draw about all the morning. It is

very commonly said of a young man who admires a lass and follows her about, without any intention of making her his wife, 'He's always drawing after her, but I don't think he means anything' Young girls who are fond of walking about the streets are said to be always drawing about GIo (JHB)

26 To draw near to, come up with, overtake

Cum 1 He's off, bit we'll seunn draw him 27 Of water to filter through, ooze

Kcd The sub-soil is so concreted, or hard, that water does not draw or filter beyond a few feet of distance, Agric Surv 368

 $(J_{AM})$  28 Comb (1) Draw back, (a) a gasp or loud inspiration, as in hooping-cough, &c, also called Back draught (qv), (b) a deduction imposed as a fine, (2) -bar, the beam of an iron plough, (3) belie, a hole under each timber of a boat for allowing the water to run along the board of the structure that the structure of keel, (4) board, hatting term an implement used to press out of the hat body the superfluous stiffening, (5) bone, the 'merry-thought' (clavicles) of a fowl, (6) bore, in pinning a tenon, to bore the hole so that the pin shall force it tightly into the mortice, (7) bore pin, an iron pin used by carpenters for drawing tenons tight, (8) box, (a) a tool for cutting the worm or thread in wooden screws, (b) the sucker of a pump, (9) boy, (a) a boy employed by weavers to pull the cords of the harness in figure-weaving, (b) the mechanism now used harness in figure-weaving, (b) the mechanism now used to perform the work formerly done by boys, (c) a boy who drags coal-hutches in mines, (10) breech. (a) a slut, a slovenly, dirty woman, (b) to loiter, dawdle, draggle, (11) bucket, a bucket to draw water from a well, (12) hook, an implement for cleaning out dikes, &c, (13)-kist, a chest of drawers, (14) night, the night on which a portion of the wages are paid in advance, (15) plate, a plate through which wire is drawn to lengthen and reduce the rods, (16) quarters, to keep alongside of, to be on equal terms with, (17) rail, a long bar passed between two posts to serve as a gate, and drawing in and out to allow any one to pass, (18) sheave, a wheelwright's drawknife, (19) tin, a piece of tin placed in front of a fire to make it buin up, (20) to (Drawts), a home in need or want, an accustomed meeting-place, (21) water, (22) water King Harry, the goldfinch Canduchs elegans, (23) well, (a) an open well with a windlass, by aid of which water is drawn up in buckets, (b) a hole or well sunk for the purpose of obtaining chalk

(1, a) Inv (H E F) (b) Cld (JAM) (2) s Wor In the modern rron plough the diaught is from an iron bar under the beam called the draw bar (H K) (3) S & Ork¹ (4) Chs¹ (5) Shr¹ This bone gets its local name of draw bone from the custom practised by young people of drawing or pulling it in order to determine which of them will be soonest married The one in whose hand the shorter piece remains will be the first to enter the marriage state, but the other will have 'the lungest cubbert' (C) w Som¹ Thick joint idn up tight, mus draw-bore-n a good bit, an' that¹ll draa un op (7) n Lin¹ I can'tiemember how many year it is sin', but it happen'd th' very time as Maason clooted Nicholswi' a diawbore-pin (8) w Som¹ (9, a) Rnf When weaver's drawboys quit their work, McGilvray Poems (ed 1862) 243 (b) w Yks The third son, William, employed a good number of weavers in the making of 'drawboys,' the market for which was at Halifax, Cudworth Bradford (1876) 248 (c) Ayr His son had himself served some time, early in life, as a draw-boy in a coal mine, Johnston Glenbucke (1889) 55 (10, a) w Cy A muvy draw breech, a lazy, filthy jade, that seems overladen with dirt at her tail, Grose (1790) Suppl w Som¹ Burn her face! I widn keep jish gurt drawbreech not in my house, nif her was to pay voi bidin—zay noit 'bout no wages in Dev Thek gurt muvy drawbreech Exm Crishp (1746) 1 501 (b) n Dev Doant stand drawbreeching to tha durn, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 51 (1) Cor¹2 (12) Ken¹ An implement consisting of a three tined fork, bent round so as to form a hook, and fitted to a long handle (13) Nhb Gyen wi maw box full o' munny off the draw kist, Chater Tyneside Ann (1869) to (14) Lon Wednesday night is called 'draw night' among some mechanics and labourers—that is, they then get a portion of their wages in advance, Mayhew Lond Labour (1851) I 53 (15) Shr The reducing and lengthening [of the rods] are both accomplished by drawing the rod thi ough a hole in a piece of steel called a 'draw plate,' Whitte Wrekin (1860) xviii (16) e An¹ (17) Wor Gros

29 Phr (I) to draw bead, to fire, shoot, take aim, (2) — bit, to draw rein, stop on a journey, (3) — the cork, to triumph over, (4) — the cow's udder, to press out any hard substance that may have been secreted therein, (5) — cuts, to draw lots, (6) — the door on my back, to shut the door behind me, (7) — fish, (a) to wash fish in the pickle, (b) to haul fish on a line, (8) — a furrow, to plough, (9) — hides, to put them into and take them out from the different pits, with a long-handled fork, (10) — the leg, to play a trick on, to fool, trick, (11) — the nail, to break a vow, see below, (12) — one's pass, to give up the pursuit of, to give over, (13) — salt, (a) to take salt out of the pan when made, (b) to raise rock-salt from the excavation to the surface, (14) — straws, or — a straw before the cat, fig to deceive, keep one in the dark, to cajole, amuse in order to gain some object, (15) — the table, to take away, clear the table, (16) — water, said of a hazy moon, which betokens rain, (17) — the well dry, a game of cards similar to 'beg-of-my-neighbour', (18) — wet, of the sun to draw water, send out disparted rays from behind a cloud, (19) — aside with, to frequent, associate with by preference, (20) — away, to die, expire, (21) — before a person's nuncles, to summon, take before a magistrate, (22) — in, (a) to draw back, retile, (b) to economize, reduce expenditure, (23) — off, see — away, (24, a) — out, of iron to hammer out, forge to a point, beat thin, (b) to compose in writing, draw up, (c) to dress showly, gen in pp, (d) to clear out, make room, to thin, (25) — through, to filter through, pass through slowly, (26) — till, (a) see — to (b), (b) used of the weather, see

below, (27) - to, (a) to take a seat and partake of the family meal, (b) to approach, frequent, incline to, also used fig, (c) see -till (b), (d) in steering to haul from the wind, applied to a shift of wind, (e) to amount to, (28) - up, (a) to come when expected, to come to a place and wait, (b) to increase an offer or bid, (c) to become intimate with, keep company with a view to marriage, (29) - up a watch, to wind up a watch, (30) - up with, see -up (c), (31) dreich or dreigh to draw, of drawing, or in the draw, slow in coming to the point about anything, see Dree, adj 3

(1) Nrf A mallard comes whizzing past, but we draw bead upon him, and his fall headlong into the water follows the report, upon him, and his iall headiong into the water follows the report, PATTERSON Man and Nat (1895) 113 (2) Nrf An expression used on giving an account of the qualities of a horse, and his capability of bearing fatigue 'I never drew bit during the whole journey' (WWS) (3) I Ma That s the boy that Il draw their cork! Brown Witch (1889) 127 (4) s Chs¹ (5) Lan 'Drawin cuts' was next mentioned as the failest method, Briefley Martick (1865) 2. Lat War 3 (6) Avr. Up the banged in locks (1867) 84 Let 1, War 3 (6) Ayr Up she banged in a locks (1867) 84 Lei<sup>1</sup>, War<sup>3</sup> (6) Ayr Up she banged in a moment, and I had nae mair than time to draw the door on my back and win awa, Service Notandiums (1890) 120 (7) S & Ork<sup>1</sup> (8) e An (Hall) (9) Chs<sup>1</sup> (10) Per Jamie's been drawin' yir leg, says I, Ian Maclaren Brier Bush (1895) 216 Rnf Nae maitter hoo sairly his leg ye micht draw, Ye will ne er howk a quarrel oot o' Sawney M'Graw, Aitken Lays (1883) 63 (11) Chs<sup>1</sup> This very curious expression originates in an equally strange custom, not perhaps very common, but occasionally practised about Mobberley and Wilmslow Two or more men will bind themselves by a vow—say, not to drink beer They set off together to a wood at some considerable distance and drive a nail into a tree, swearing at the same time that they will drink no beer into a tree, swearing at the same time that they will drink no beer while that nail remains in that tree If they get tired of abstinence they meet together and set off to draw the nail, literally pulling to ut from the tree, after which they feel at liberty to drink beer again without breaking their vow (12) Abd Shirrifs Poems (1790) Gl (13, a) Chs 1 It is done when the pans are hot with the tools called skimmers and takes It is then put on the hurdles to drain, and afterwards wheeled to the store-house (b) 1b (14) Sc (Jam Suppl) Sh I A'm ower auld a cat ta draw straes afore, Sh News (May 29, 1897) e Fif No for the life o'me cud I see hoo I cud decently draw straes afore the e'en o' the auld folk frae week to week, Latto Tam Bodl in (1864) ix (15) Sc Scoticisms (1787), 27, Monthly Mag (1798) II 436 (16) Chs¹ (17) Nhp¹, Hht (TPI) (18) s Chs¹ Look, we s'n ha' reen—the sun draws wet (s v Sunsuckers) (19) Abd He was aye fond o' beuks, an' drew aside wi'nane mair than the dominie, Alexander Am Flk (1875) 244, ed 1882 (20) Yks To see his mother who was drawing-away, Bronte Jane Lyre (ed 1875) xaxiv w Yks If ah wer droin away, Lucas Stud Nidaedale (c 1882) GI, Her oade fadther drew away Sat in that oade aim chair, Blackah Poems (1867) 41, w Yks¹ Lan When th' owd lad dee'd hed a terrible hard time on't afore he could draw away, Waugh Chim Corner (1874) 22, ed 1879 e Lan¹ (21) s Chs¹ (22, a) w Som¹ Jim Gamlin was gwain on, same's he do, 'bout the fullers he ve a drow'd, hon in come Georgy Stone¹ an' you should a zeed how Jim draa d ee n tho (b) w Yks We had latterly been drawing Sc (Jam Suppl) Sh I A'm ower auld a cat ta draw straes afore, Jim draad een tho (b) w Yks We had latterly been drawing in Poriidge made with water is very good eating, but it cannot be mistaken for porridge made with blue milk, Snowden Web of be mistaken for porridge made with blue milk, Snowden Web of Weaver (1896) vii w Som 1 They can't go on so vast now, they be a fo'ced to draw in, sure 'nough (23) w Yks 2 He is drawing off (24, a) w Som 1 Thick there pick's a beat up to a pioper dump, he must be a-car'd in to be a-drawed out (b) ib Mr Greedy in to shop, draa daewt a brief vorn (c) Nhp 1, Glo 1 Oxf 1 Ers wuz draaed out, I can tell ee! MS add (d) Brks The beech woods in this county are exceedingly well managed, by continually clearing (which they call drawing out) the beech stems where they stand too thick, Reports Agric (1793-1813) (25) Sus Premisses which have been leisurely 'draaed through' out native minds, Egerron Flks and Ways (1884) 1 (26, a) Sc For as skeigh she looks, she'll draw till him yet (Jam) Cai 1 (b) Sc (Jam) (27, a) w Yks Now just draw to, Nidderdale Alm (1874) Nhp 1, War 3 (b) Sc She'll draw to him yet for all she's so skeigh, Keith Bonne Lady (1897) 138 Dmf Ye stay till the cold makes you draw to the house, Shennan Tales (1831) 153 (c) Sc 'It'll draw to rain,' a phr commonly used when the atmosphere gives signs of apa phr commonly used when the atmosphere gives signs of approaching rain (JAM) (d) S & Ork 1 (e) w Som 1 Aay vrak nz dhai ul drae u t-an dee vaaw ur skaor [I reckon they will amount to nearly four score] (28, a) n Yks Thou use te be vext if Ah didn't draw up, Tweddell Clevel Rhymes (1875) 40 (b) Abd.

It was thocht that the factor mith' a try't gin the tither man wud draw up a bit aifter him, ALEYANDER Am Flb (1875) 131, ed 1882 (c) Dmb I would not be gritchy supprised to see Stiffingss he comes here often, Cross Disruption and her draw up, for he comes here often, Cross Disruption (1814) All Ayr I've heard, Jock, that Leezie and you have been and her draw up, for the comes here often, Cross Distription (1844) and Ayr I've heard, Jock, that Leezie and you have been drawing up of late, Galt Lands (1826) xxxix (29) Brks, Hmp Used instead of 'wind up' by some country people. It no doubt originated from drawing up the weights of the old fashioned cottage clocks, the chains of which are very long (WHE) (30) Sc I was not the kind of lass men draw up with, Keith Boime Lady (1897) 153. Cai Ayr He drew up with that little-worth, demuie daffodil, Miss Scarborough, Galt Provost (1822) xxxvi. Link Ye may do waur than draw up wi' the widow, Watson Poems (1853) 66. Lth Wha e'er wad hae thocht, the weel-fau'd honest man as he is, wad hae drawn up wi' sich a bit hempie, hauflin' lassie as Miss Fairbairn? Lumsden Sheep head (1892) 293, Hoo daur ye draw up wi' a dochter o' mine? Smith Merry Bridal (1866) 108 (31) Abd The wife, tho' she be dreigh o' drawing, Comes ben hersel', Beattif Parings (1801) 39, ed 1873. Frf Wow me, Jamie lad, but ye're dreigh i' the draw, Watt Poet Sketches (1880) 45. Rnf [Siller's] casy ware't, whiles ill tae spare't, An' aften dreich tae draw, Neilson Poems (1877) 27. Ayr He's as dreigh o' the drawing as a Beith witch, Service Notandums (1890) 125.

o' the drawing as a Beith witch, Service Notandums (1890) 125

30 sb A tug, wrench, pull
Rnf Howbe't I gied an unco draw, An' mann'd to rive mysel'
awa', Pickln Poems (1813) I 60 Lnk I tell, an' for to break the
fa', The blanket gied a fearfu' draw, Watt Poems (1827) 93

31 A sledge Cf dray, sb

Som Peculiar to Bistol, Brockett Gl (1846), In Wales and
such-like hilly countries wheat is often 'tugged' or 'hauled' in
'draws' or 'drags' (W F R) Cor Trying to lift a fallen tree on
to a 'draw,' Hunt Pop Rom w Eng (1865) 56, ed 1896, Thomas
Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl

32 Sea term a halvard Sh I (Iam) S & Ork 1

32 Sea term a halyard Sh I (JAM), S & Ork 1

33 An amount drawn up, the depth which a spade goes

as An amount drawn up, the depth which a spade goes in digging, a spadeful of earth n Yks <sup>1</sup>, w Yks (CCR) Lin Morton Cyclo Agric (1863) n Lin <sup>1</sup> I fun that theate bell, just a draw deap e' what's noo th' east end o' th' gaidin' Bill chuck'd a draw o' muck e' Jim's faace, that was what begun it War <sup>3</sup> In draining for agricultural pui poses the first spade depth, or graft, or spit, in cutting the trench is called the first draw, the second the second draw, and the third the third draw Nrf. Nrf Anh (1879) VIII

34 A stratagem, trick, device.
Sus Holloway, Sus I Whereby a person is caught or drawn as it were into a trap

A carefully-played shot in the game of curling

sus Holloway, Sus whereby a person is caught or drawn as it were into a trap

35 A carefully-played shot in the game of curling
Ayr I've gat, said Wilhe, unco claws, Frae D D's wicks and
Shifty's draws, Whitt Joitings (1879) 239

36 A smoke of tobacco, a whiff, puff at a pipe, &c
e Sc After making himself quite presentable, sat down for a
'draw,' Setoun Sunshine (1895) 253 Link I'll jist licht my pipe,
an' ha'e a bit draw, Wardrof J Mathison (1881) 24, This good
old Scottish saint actually 'took a draw o' the pipe,' Wright Sc
Life (1897) 63, Gow fill'd his pipe to tak a draw, Coghill Poems
(1890) 26 w Yks. (J W)

37 A drive, distance.
Rut I It's a long draw to Melton.
DRAW, see Dray, sb 2, Drow, v 2
DRAWDNAIL, sb Obs Nhb A flat-pointed nail
DRAWERS, sb pl Sc Yks 1 In comp Drawershead, the top of a chest of drawers
Fif The looking-glass was standing on the 'drawers head'
behind a huge Family Bible, Robertson Provost (1894) 136
2 Phr a pair of drawers, a chest of drawers w Yks
(J T)
DRAWING, see Drawn, sb
DRAWK, sb Also in forms drake ne Lan Schs Stf drawk N Cy 2 Nrf droke n Cy n Yks 2 Ken 1

DRAWING, see Drawn, sb
DRAWK, sb Also in forms drake ne Lan¹ s Chs¹
Stf¹, drauk N Cy² Nrf, droke n Cy n Yks¹² Ken¹,
drooak n.Yks², drook Chs.¹ [drōk, drōk, drūk] A name
given to var species of weeds, esp (1) the darnel, Lolium
temilentum and perenne (N Cy² n Yks¹ e Yks ne Lan¹
e An¹ Nrf¹ Suf¹ Ken Sus), (2) the grass, Bromus
secalinus (n Yks² w Yks Chs¹ Nrf), (3) a filmy weed
very common in standing water (Ken¹)
(1) n Cy (K), Gross (1790) n Yks (I W) e Yks Marshall
Rui Econ (1788) Nrf, Suf Morton Cyclo Agric (1863), (F H)
Suf Science Gossip (1882) 214, (G E D) Ken Young Annals

Agric (1784-1815) XVI 311 (2) n Yks <sup>2</sup> A weed like head of oats in the corn fields Chs <sup>1</sup> Plentiful, as a weed, amongst corn, and popularly believed to be degenerated oats. A labourer once told me that darnel (Lolum temulantum) only infested wheat, whilst drook only infested oats, and that darnel was degenerated wheat, and drook degenerated oats

Hence Drawky, adj mixed with darnel or 'drawk' n Yks I corn's varry diawky (I W) Ken Seed with which this is mixed is called droky seed, Young Annals Agric (1784-Ken Seed with which 1815) XVI grr

[Diake or darnylle, Cath Angl (1483), Drawke, wede, drauca, Prompt Cp OFr droe, dainel (HATZFELD, sv

DRAWK, v Sc Irel Nhb Dur Cum Also in forms draak Nhb¹, drack Sc Ant N Cy¹ Nhb, draik Sc (Jam) Peb, drak Nhb¹, drake Sc (Jam), drauk Dmf Nhb¹, drayk, dreak Cum¹, droak Nhb¹ [drōk, drāk, drak, drēk, drīk, droak] To soak, di ench, saturate with moisture Also used fig See Drouk

Sc Ere the morn, at fair daylight, He drackit draff his meer, Chambers Pob Rhymes (1870) 383 Ayr Folk are nooadays

Sc Ere the morn, at fair daylight, He drackit draff his meer, Chambers Pop Rhymes (1870) 383 Ayr Folk are nooadays drakit with owre mony new-fangled drogs, Shavier Di Duguid (ed 1887) 123 Link I'll ne'er forget How in the loch she did me drake, Watt Poems (1827) 57 Lith Wi' water cuild they] hae diak d their meal, Brucr Poems (1813) II 76 Peb Get me some milk to draik this meal (AC) Rxb And dews the dells were drackin', Riddell Poet W/s (ed 1871) II 143 Dmf O dight, quo' she, yere mealy mou' For my two lips yere drauking, Cromkk Remains (1810) 66 N Cy¹ To drack n al or flour is to make it into dough preparatory to baking Nhb Me heed's diackt wi' weet, Robson Sng Sol (1859) v 2, Nhb¹ Also to absorb any liquid or dry it up with a dry medium 'Put a bit o' whitenin on the oil an' draak't up' 'A finer kind of bailey meal, called, by way of distinction, flour, is sometimes drauked with milk, and made into thin, crisp cakes or biscuits,' Oliver Rambles Nhb (1835) 160 thin, crisp cakes or biscuits, OLIVER Rambles Nhb (1835) 160 e Dur 'A've gotten drawked throu'

e Dur 'A've gotten drawked throu'

Hence (I) Draket, ppl adj soaked, drenched, (2)

Drawky, adj of the weather damp, wet, ramy, drizzly

(1) Sc The tail o't hang down, Like a meikle maan lang draket
gray goose-pen, Herd Coll Sngs (1776) II 99 (Jam) Cum¹

Commonly applied to slaked lime when very wet (s v Dreuv't)

(2) Sc Grose (1790) MS add (C) NI¹It's a drawky day UIs

(MB-S) Ant Ballymena Obs (1892) Dwn Knox Hist Dwn (1875)

[1875]
[All his pennis war drownd and drawkit [vr draikit],
DUNBAR Poems (c 1510), ed Small, II 142]
DRAWL, v and sb Sc Yks Not Nhp Hnt Written
draul Nhp Hnt [drol, diol] 1 v To be slow of
action, to move slowly, drag along the ground
Sc (Jam) Lnk Sair clouds the sense, gars diawlan' cieep, As
just a-deein, Watt Poems (1827) 72 s Not Yer may diawl that
big branch home for firewood Diawl the perambucot about a bit
Don't go drawling yer feet like that, pick 'em up (J PK) Nhp 1,
Hnt (T P F)
Hence (1) Drawlie, adv slow in movement, slovenly.

Hence (i) Drawlie, adj slow in movement, slovenly, (2) Drawling, ppl adj, fig tedious monotonous, slow, dull (i) Lnk (JAM) (2) s Not. It's very drawling sitting alone by yerself (JPK)

2. sb. A humming, monotonous sound

w Yks Shoo's dreaming o'noises an' drawls, Bill Hoylus Poems

DRAWL, see Drail, sb 1

DRAW LATCH, sb and v Nhp Glo e  $\Lambda$ n Hmp Dor [dro, dra læt] 1 sb. A sneaking tellow, an eavesdropper e  $\Lambda$ n 2

eavesdropper e fin

2 A lazy, idle, loitering person

Nhp¹ Glo Grose (1790) MS add (M) e An¹ We do not impute to a drawlatch any other dishonesty than that of wisting the time for which his employer pays him wages Nrf¹ Hmp Holloway

3 v To dawdle, waste time, spend much time on little work

e An 1 Hmp Holloway

Hence (1) Draw latcher, sb a deceiver, swindler, (2) Draw latching, ppl ady, (3) Draw latchy, ady dilatory, idle, loitering, dawdling
(1) e Suf (F H) (2) Nrf A drawlatchin' sort of a customer, Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf (1893) 41, Waiting about with some

evil intention (WWS) Dor Come along to bed, do, you draw-latching rogue—keeping a body awake like this! Hardy Madding Crowd (1874) xxxvi \*(3) Nrf My chimbley smoke so—I ha' spoke to the sweep, but he's such a drawlatchy man (WRE)

[1 Draw latches Master Lamberd calleth them miching thieves, as wasters and Roberdsemen mighty thieves, saying that the words be growne out of use, Cowell Interp (ed 1637) 2 Trainegain, a draw-latch, lazy companion, slovenly lowt, Coter ]

DRAW LATCHET, v Oxf Dor Som Also written draa Oxf¹Som [dro, dralætsit] To walk lazily, to loiter, dawdle

Dor BARNES Gl (1863)

Hence (I) Draw latcheting, ppl adj, (2) Drawlatchety, adj very slow, dawdling, dilatory
(I) Oxi 1 What a draalatchetin 'coman Jack Adams a married,
MS add (2) Som Sweetman Wincanton Gl (1885)

DRAWLING, sb Sc Nhb 1 The bog-cotton, Errophorum vaginatum

Twd Drawling succeeds it in March, so designed, because the sheep, without biting, seize tenderly the part above ground, and draw up a long white part of the plant in a socket below, Pennecuik Descr Twd (ed 1815) 54 (Jam) Peb (Jam) Nhb Cheviots, Young Amals Agric (1784–1815) XXVII 182

2 The tufted club-rush, Scirpus caespositus

Ayr Agric Suiv 485 (Jam)

DRAWN, sb Hmp Wil Also in form drawing Wil [dron] A large open drain in a water-meadow, which carries the water back to the river, after it has passed through the various carriages and trenches Cf drain the more treams.

Hmp The water is turned on and off from the main streams into the drawns to irrigate the meadows, by means of hatches or hatch-ways (H C M B) Wil I in every-day use about Salisbury, and along the Avon and Wiley from Downton to Codford but rarely heard elsewhere 'Many of the meadows on either length [near Salisbury] abound in ditches and "drawns," Fishing Gazette (July 18, 1891) 40, col 2 'I descried three birds, standing quite still [at Britford] by the margin of a flooded "drawing," Uil Arch Mag XXI 220 Arch Mag XXI 229

DRAWN, ppl adj the exact likeness of Yks In phr the drawn picture of,

w Yks He's t'drawn pictur of his fatther, Prov in Briglouse News (Sept 14, 1889)

News (Sept 14, 1889)

DRAWNT, DRAWP, see Drant, Drape,  $v^2$ DRAWT, sb Irel Also Brks Hmp I W Wil Som
Dev Also in forms dhraat Wxf¹, draut Hmp¹ Dev,
droat Brks¹ I W¹² w Som¹, drot Som Dev [drot,
droat, droat] 1 The throat

Wxf¹, Brks¹, Hmp¹ Wil Slow Gl (1892), Britton Beauties
(1825) n Wil My drawt's that bad as I don's knaw what to do
wi't (E H G) Som Jennings Obs Dial w Eng (1825), Sweetman Wincanton Gl (1885) w Som¹Do ee gee me a drap o' cider
my droat's jis the very same's a lime kill—I be jist a chucked Dev
Bit twid be es aun vaut If tha munny'd a truckel'd irt down in es
draut, Nathan Hogg Poet Lett (1847) 36, ed 1853, Vrem veather'd
drots a chorius pours Ev warbled notes ev love, Pulman Sketches
(1842) 4, ed 1853 (1842) 4, ed 1853

2 Comp Dioat haps or Droatups, the leather strap that goes under the lower part of a horse-collar s Cy (HALL), I W 12

DRAWT, see Draught, sb 1

DRAWTER, sb Nhp 1 The long slip of parchment or cloth used by lacemakers to draw over their lace, as they make it, to keep it clean

DRAWTS, see Draw, v II 28 (20)

DRAWTS, see Draw, v II 28 (20)
DRAY, sb<sup>1</sup> Nhb Also Hrf Glo Dev Cor Also in form dree N Cy<sup>1</sup> Nhb<sup>1</sup>, dry nw Dev<sup>1</sup> [drē, drī]
A cart without wheels, a sledge Cf draw, II 31
N Cy<sup>1</sup> Nhb Used about 80 years since to carry peats from the moors and hay from the steep meadow fields (J H), Nhb<sup>1</sup> In the middle of the 18th century peats from the moors and hay from the steep meadow fields were drawn on drees by the farmers. The hollow roads that abound in hilly grounds were all worn by the old one horse drees, or those commonly yoked by oxen Obs Hrf (WWS), Glo<sup>1</sup>, nw Dev<sup>1</sup> w Dev Marshall Rur Econ (1796) Cor For drays, dorsals, and crooks were the common modes of conveyance, Quiller-Couch Hist Polperro (1871) 30

[Traha, a dreye or sledde, drawen without wheeles, Cooper (1565), Traha rolas non habet [anglice a dreye], Trin Coll MS (c 1450) in Wright's Voc (1884) 617 The same word as OE dræge, a drag-net, cp Sw drøg, sledge (Widegren), Norw dial drog, a sledge to carry timber on (Aasen)

Carry timber on (AASEN')

DRAY, sb² Cum Nhp Shr Brks Bdf Ken Sur Sus Hmp Wil Also written drey Cum Sus Hmp, and in form draa, draw Brks¹ Bdf Sus¹ Wil¹ [drē, drā, Shr also drai] 1 A squirrel's nest

Cum The red-furred squirrels have their 'dreys' in the angles of the boughs, Watson Nature Wderaft (1890) xvi Nhp¹

Shr Ellis Pronunc (1889) V 185, Shr¹, Brks¹, Bdf (JWB), Ken (WGP), Ken¹, Sur¹, Sus¹ wSus, Hmp Also called a Dodge, Holloway Hmp¹, nHmp (JRW) e Hmp A boy has taken three little young sourcels in their nest of diey, as it is taken three little young squiriels in their nest of diey, as it is called in these parts, White Sellorne (1788) 333, ed 1851 Wil. Common in Savernake Forest (JRW), Wil.

2 Applied rarely to a large nest, as a hawk's Wil 1

3 A prison

Hmp <sup>1</sup> Wise New Forest (1883)

1 While he, from tree to tree, from spray to spray, Gets to the woods, and hides him in his dray, Browne Br Past (1613) 1 5 (NARES) ]

DRAY, sb<sup>3</sup> Ken [dre] A place where there is

a narrow passage through the slime or mud Ken N & Q (1852) 1st S v1 410, Ken 1

DRAY, see Draw, v DRAYBLING, sb Glo 1 A dribbling child

DRAYGON, DRAYK, DRAYSACK, see Dragon, Drawk, v , Drazack

DRAYTON DIRTY FAIR, phr Shr A fair held at Market Drayton at the end of October, see below

Shr<sup>1</sup> The bad weather usually prevailing at the time has given it its name Formerly the old fashioned farmers of the district were much exercised in their minds if their winter wheat was not sown by the Dirty Fair

DRAZACK, sb and v Dev Cor Also written drasack s Dev, draysack Dev [dræ zək, dræ sək]

1 sb A lazy, easy-going person, an untidy, slow Also used attrib

Dev A dra-zack is an untidy person who drawls in his speech, Reports Provinc (1893), Dev <sup>2</sup> That Jones is a proper old drazack, he dith'n' seem ta keer nort about s farm 't all Cor <sup>2</sup>

2 v To idle, waste time, dawdle Gen used in prp Dev Don't'e stand there drayzacking, Reports Provinc (1885) 92 Hence (1) Draysacker, sb an idler, dawdler, (2) Dray sacking, ppl adj (a) slow, lagging behind, stupid, dull, (b) of speech slow, drawling
(i) Dev Freq heard on the borders of Dartmoor as well as at

Modbury A man told me he had often, at Chagford and in neighbouring parishes, heard an idler spoken of as a 'draysacker,' neighbouring parishes, heard an idler spoken of as a 'draysacker,'
Reports Provine (1885) 93 (2, a) s Dev Fox Kingsbridge (1874)
Cor 2 (b) Dev He [the Devonshire man] is not proud of his accent
—that broad, unmusical, 'drazacking' drawl which fills the foreigner
with wonder, Dy Teleg (Sept 3, 1892) in Reports Provine (1893)

[1 If any man mislikes a bullymong drassock more
then I, let him take her, Ward Simp Cobler (1647) 24
(NED)]

DRAZE, sb and v Yks Also written draeze w Yks s [drēz, dreəz] 1. sb A bush-harrow, a hurdle laced with brushwood, used to brush manure into the ground w Yks s Cf dredge, sb s, drudge, sb 2 v To brush with a 'draze'

w Yks 2 Farmers draze hurdles and bushes across grass fields to spread the manure and to brush and make smooth the surface, w Yks 3

DRAZIL, sb and v Yks Chs s Cy Sus Hmp Also written drasil n Yks<sup>1</sup>, drazzil s Chs<sup>1</sup>, and in form drossel n Yks<sup>1</sup> [dra zil, dræ zil, dro zil] 1 sb A dirty slut, a draggle-tailed person
n Yks¹, s Chs¹ s Cy Grosz (1790), RAY (1691) Sus (K),

(HALL)

Hence (1) Drazil drozzle, (2) tail, sb a dirty, untidy

(1) Hmp Holloway (2) s Chs 1 Draaz il-tee l

2 v To have a wet, disordered, and slovenly ap-

s Chs 1 A1, any dhù nat draaz ild, doo gon un gy'et sum dif uiunt thing z on [Eh, hai tha at drazzil'd, do go an' get some

different things on]

[1 That the drazels For ever may become his vassals, Builer Hudibras (1678) in 1 988, Panguts an vnweldie drossell nothing but guts, Minsieu Ductor

DREACH, v Suf Ess Also written dreech Suf [dift] To drawl, speak in a sing-song manner See

Dretch, v

Suf Drecchit out, boys (Chonmaster) (WWS) Ess (HHM)

DREAD,  $sb^1$  and  $v^1$  Hel Glo Wil Dor Som Dev

Also written dieade Wxf<sup>1</sup>, died Glo<sup>1</sup> Dor<sup>1</sup> Dev, and

in form drid Glo<sup>1</sup> Wil Dor<sup>1</sup> [dred, diid] 1 sb

Thread.

Wxf¹, Glo¹ nWil Yer lups be lik a drid o' scarlet, Kite Sng
Sol (1860) iv 3 Som Th' stream looks like a zilver dread,
Pulman Sletches (1842) 12 w Som¹ Dev Bowring Lang
(1866) I pt v 27, Willie, just urn down tu shop an' git a pennerd
of kuse dread, Hlwett Peas Sp (1892) n Dev Grose (1790)
e Dev Yer lips be laike a scorlet dred, Pulman Sng Sol (1860)

2 v To thread
Wil Slow Gl (1892)
3 Phr to thread the old woman's needle, a game played by children, in which they join hands in pairs, the last two leading the train under the arms of the others

Doi 1 Ther we da play 'dred the woman's middle,' 170

DREAD, v<sup>2</sup> and sb<sup>2</sup> Sc Nhb Cum Yks Lan Lin

[dred, drīd, driəd]

 $\mathbf{L} \cdot \mathbf{v}$  Gram forms 1 Present Tense (1) Dhreead,

I. v Gram forms 1 Present Tense (1) Dhreead, (2) Dreeād, (3) Dreed, (4) Dreid, (5) D'rid (1) e Yks¹ s v Dhrade (2) Cum¹ s v Dreed w Yks Dirod, Wright Gram Wndhll (1892) 46 (3) Sc (Jam) Nhb¹ Aa's dreedin the warst, hinney Cum. Aul' an' helpless—deeth ay dreedin! Anderson Ballads (ed 1840) 45 m Yks¹ D'ri h'd Heaid, but not characteristic, Introd 34 (4) Sc Murray Dial 1873) 204 (5) m Yks¹ Introd 33
2 Preterite (1) Dhrade, (2) D'raad, (3) Drad, (4) Draed, (5) Dreeded, (6) Dreedit, (7) Dridid (1) e Yks He dhrade maister gettin ti knaw. Nicholson Flk-Sp

(5) Dreeded, (6) Dreedit, (7) Dridid
(1) e Yks He dhrade maister gettin ti knaw, Nicholson Flk-Sp
(1889) 3, e Yks 1 (2) m Yks 1 Introd 33 (3) Lan 1, s Lan
(JAP) (4) Sc Murray Dial (1873) 204 (5) Cum Nae wind
or weet e'er dreeded she, Gilpin Ballads (1874) 156 m Yks 1
D'ri h'did Heard, but not characterishe, Introd 34 (6) Cum 1
He niver dreedit sec 2 thing (7) m Yks 1 D ridid, Introd 33
3 Pp (1) Dhreeaden, (2) Drad, (3) D'rid u'n, (4)
D'ri h'du'n 3 Pp ( D'rı h'du'n

(r) e Yks<sup>1</sup> (2) Lan<sup>1</sup>, n Lin<sup>1</sup> (3) m Yks<sup>1</sup> Introd 33 (4) ib

Hard but not characteristic, 34

II Dial uses 1 v To look forward to with anxiety, II Dial uses

to suspect Cf doubt

Sc (JAM), Can' Ayr I dread ye'll lean the gate again, Burns

Wha is that at my Bower Door, st 3 Nhb Thou'll drive me daft,
aw often dreed, Wilson Pitman's Pay (1843) 8 w Yks A dried
il kum temoen (J W)

Hence Dreader, sb one given to suspect others Sc. Ill doers are ay ill dreaders, Prov. (JAM.) Can.

2 Phr to be drad on, to be afraid of

Lan 1 He dings her so that hoo's drad on him killin' hur

3 sb Suspicion
Sc I hae an ill dread o' yon (Jam) Cai<sup>1</sup>
[1 He dred his kingdom to lese, Cursor M (c 1300) 7613]

DREADFUL, adv Som Dev 1. Verv. used as an

ıntensive
w Som 1 Draid feol kuyn, draid feol puur dee maa yd, draid feol geod Jaub [Very kind, very pretty girl, very good job] Dev (HALL), (R P C)

2 Very friendly, very 'thick' with
w Som 1 Dhai zaes uw aaw ur mae ustur-z drai dfeol wai Mus

Taa p tu Pau n [They say how our master is very thick with Miss Tapp (of) to Pond (Farm)] Missus was always dreadful wai we maidens, but we never didn look arter her [i e did not care for her]

DREADOUR, DREAGH, see Dreddour, Dree, adj

**DREAM**, sb and v Sc Cum Nhp Ess [drīm]

1 sb In comp (1) Dream bit, a piece of wedding-cake to dream upon, (2) dodging, lost in thought, in a brown study

(1) Cum She was going to send Elsy a 'dream bit' of bridecake, LINTON Lizzie Lorton (1867) vii (2) Ess Don't stand dreamdodging there (A II)

2 v Phr (1) to dream of the dead, an old superstition, see below, (2) to go dreaming about or along, to move

slowly, ciawl

(r) Rxb To dream of the dead before dry Is hasty news and soon awry (Jam)

(2) Nhp 1 You crn't make him quicken his pace, he goes dreaming along Ess To goo dreamin' about loike a hoddidod (WWS)

DREAM HOLE, sb Obs Yks Glo One of the slits or loopholes left in the walls of steeples, towers, barns, &c, to allow the sound of the bells to escape, and to admit air and light

n Yks <sup>12</sup>, ne Yks <sup>1</sup>, m Yks <sup>1</sup> Glo Grosf (1790), For mendynge of dyuerse of the dreame holes in the steeple, Chw Acc Minchinhampton (1558) in Arch (1853) XXXV 425, He watched vrom th' dream holes of the barn, an zeed a hon an a buil, Leg Peas (1877) 63, Gl (1851)

[Dream, ME dreme, music, melody (Owl & N 314), OE dream, cp OS drom, mirth, noise]

DREAMING, prp Sc In comp (1) Dreaming bread, (2) cake, a term applied to a wedding or christening cake, pieces of which are taken home and laid under the pillow by those who wish to dream of their lovers

(1) Sc Miss Nicky wondered what was to become of the christening cake she had ordered from Perth -The misses were ready to weep at the disappointment of the dreaming-bread, Mariage (1818) I 259 (Jam) Lth The dreaming bread was dealt about Amang the lassies cheene, An' fient ane there but dream't, nae doubt, That night about her deane, Bruce Poems (1813) II 102 (2) Sc When they reach the bridegroom's door, some cakes of shortbread are broken over the bride's head. It is a peculiar favour to obtain the smallest clumb of this cake, which is known by the name of dreaming cake, Edb Mag (Nov 1818) 413 (JAM )

DREAN(N, DREAP, see Drane, v, Dreen, v, Drape,  $v^{12}$ ,

Dreep, v

DREAR, sb Obs Sc Dreariness
Sik The kelpy may dorn, in drear and dool, Deep in the howe
of his eiry pool, Hoge Poems (ed 1865) 375

[A ruefull spectacle of death and ghastly drere, Spenser F[Q] (1590), bk 1 viii 40]

DREARISOME, adj Sc Yks Nhp Also written three arisome e Yks MS add (TH) [driə risəm] Dreary, tedious, dismal, lonely, unfrequented

Per Ihro' the lang winter's drearysome din Ye shivered and slept in the hert o' a whin, Edwards Stratheam Lyncs (1889)

117 n Yks. A lang drearisome road, n Yks e e Yks I twas a dhrecarisome sahmon [sermon] A dhrecarisome spot, MS add (TH) w Yks Nhp I It's a drearisome road [Who roams the old ruins this drearysome night, Barham Ingoldsby (ed 1840) 30]

Hence Drearysomeness, sb loneliness Bnff 1 The drearysomeness o' the place is jist something beyon' the beyont

DREATEN, v Hrf Glo Som [dre tən] To threaten Hrf. 12, Glo 1 Som. Jennings Dial w Eng (1869) w Som 1 Dear! how his father have a-dreaten thick bwoy—ees, and a-leatherd-n too, but tidn not a bit o' good, we can't make-n go to

DRECEN, v n Cy [Not k [Not known to our correspondents ] To threaten

DRECK, DRECKLY, see Draig, Directly

DRECKSTOOL, sb Som Dev Cor [dre kstel]
The threshold, sill of a dool way See Drexil
w Som 1 Usual in the Hill and Exmoor districts Dev 1 Nor nare
bugg'th o'er the dreckstool to zee any gape's nest from week's-end
to week's-end, 5. nw Dev 1, Cor 12
DRED AN' DEUD AN' DOUBLES, phr Irel A saying

used among children to make their promises more binding, or to affirm strongly the truth of what they say
Ant Ballymena Obs (1892).

DREDDOUR, sb and v Sc Also Cor Written dieadour Slk, dreder n Sc Also in forms dridder Abd Fif, drider Sc, drither Sc Cor [dre der, dri der, dri ver, dri ver, dri ver, dri ver, driver sc ver, dread

Sc The foul fiend snorted like a wolf, Wi' dreddour an' wi' fear, VEDDER Poems (1842) 227, The auld wives in drider, Donald Poems (1867) 187, Threats terrible o' death and drither, Drummond Muckomachy (1846) 61 n Sc There is a dreder in your heart, Or else ye love a man, Buchan Ballads (ed 1875) II 203 Abd But Bydby's dridder was na quite awa, Ross Helegore (1768) 81, ed 1812 Ags To dree the drither, to abide the consequences of a rash or wicked act (Jam) Fif Sic dridder drear, sic panic pale, Took ilka livin' thing in Crail, Tennant Papistry (1827) 45, O wad Apollo lead the van I'd hae but little drither, Douglas Poems (1806) 71 e Fif. I had aye a dridder that there micht be something o' that kind gaun on, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) viii Sik. He saw with dreadour and with doubt A flame enkindling him about, Hogg Mora Campbell (1834) 492 Cor The drither within her left her powerless to say, Plance Inconsequent Lives, 137 2 v To fear

Abd Gin we hald heal we need na dridder mair, Ross *Helenora* (1768) 18, ed 1812 e Fif Juist at the time whan I was switherin' an' dritherin' ower considerations o' this sort, LATTO Tam Bodkin

(1864) XXI

[1 He na dreddour takeng of the king sa neir in a furie vpon S<sup>r</sup> James Hammyltoun, Dalrymple Leslie's Hist Scotl (1596) II 214 Dread+Fr suff -our

(-eur), as in valour]

DREDGE,  $sh^1$  Stf Wor Glo e An Sus Hmp Wil Dor Som Dev Cor Also in formsdrage Som, drodge Wil<sup>1</sup>, drudge Hmp [dredg, drodg, dredg, w Som drædg] Mixed corn of several kinds, as oats, wheat, and barley sown together

Nrf 1 Nrf, Ess. Grose (1790) Ess Gl (1851), Ess 1, Sus 12

Hmp Wise New Forest (1883) 193, Hmp 1, Wil 1, Dor (NB)

Som Barley was the drink corn, drage was the commonest and best sort for malting, Quar Review (April 1885) in Herevey Wedmore Chron (1887) I 298 w Som 1, Dev 1, Cor 1

Hence (I) Dredge corn, sb a mixed crop of barley, oats, and wheet (a) malt sh malt made of core and barley.

and wheat, (2) malt, sb malt made of oats and barley, (3) oats, a mixture of barley and oats, (4) wheat, sb a

bearded wheat, sown formerly in coarse land
(1) Cor 12 (2) Stf Of which they make an excellent fresh quick sort of drink (K) Stf 1 (3) Wor, Glo Evesham Jrn (Aug 27, 1898) (4) Cor 2

[Mingled corn or dredge, Bible Job xxiv 6 (margin), Drage or mestlyon, Prompt (ed Pynson) Fr drage, Mélange de pois, vesces, fèves, lentilles, qu'on laisse croître en herbe pour le fourrage (Hatzfeld)]

DREDGE, sb² Sc Also I W Som Also in form drudge I W¹ [dredg, I W also dredg] A small tin box to hold flour, a flour-box, with holes perforated in the lid, by which flour is scattered or dusted upon food while cooking, a 'dredger', also in comp Dredge box Cf dridge, v, drudge, sb²

Sc I could make no better o't than to borrow the dredge-box out of the kitchen and dress the wig with my own hands, Stam-

out of the kitchen and dress the wig with my own hands, Steam-

out of the kitchen and dress the wig with my own hands, Steamboat (1822) 296 (Jam) I W¹, w Som¹ [Dredger, Diudger, the box out of which flower is thrown on roast meat Drudge, to throw flower on meat, Asii (1775), To dredge meat, to scatter flower on it while it is roasting, Bailey (1755), Rost sanglant is made with diedging of hares blood dried unto powder, Cotgr ]

DREDGE, sb<sup>3</sup> and v Lin Ken Sur Sus Hmp Doi [dredg] 1 sb A 'bush-harrow,' consisting of a quantity of bushes, chiefly of thorn, bound together and drawn over meadows Cf draze, drudge, sb<sup>1</sup>2 n Lin<sup>1</sup>, Ken<sup>1</sup>, Sur<sup>1</sup>, Sus<sup>1</sup> Sus, Hmp Holloway Hmp<sup>1</sup> Dor Barnes Gl (1863)
2 v To use a dredge, to 'bush-harrow' a field Ken<sup>1</sup>, Sur<sup>1</sup>

DREDGERY, adv Lei [dre dzəri] Carefully, gently,

gingerly

If you move her aarm ivvei so dredgery, it gies her pain DREDGE SUMP, sb Nhb Dur A reservoir through which water is passed on its way to a pump, in order

that any grit, small stones, &c, may be lodged there and prevented from entering the pump

Nhb¹ Nhb, Dur Greenwell Coal Tr Gl (1849)

DREDGIE, sb Sc Written draidgie Sc (MACKAY)

Also in forms draigie, dregie Ayr, dreg Edb, drigie Sc [dre dgi, dre gi, dreg, drigi] 1 A feast given in memory of a deceased person immediately after the funeral service, also used altabon minous, death-betokenfuneral service, also used attrib ominous, death-betoken-

funeral service, also used attrib ominous, death-betokening Cf dirgie.

Sc And my bit fee—and some brandy and yill to the drigie, Scott Bride of Lam (1819) xaiv, In fell the coffin, and out lap he, And he help'd to drink his ain dredgie, Chambers Sngs (1829) I 125 Per They drank his dredgie late at c'en, Nicor Poems (1766) 101 Rnf Wee Patie Brydie's to say the grace, The body's aye ready at dredgies and weddings, Tannahill Poems (1807) 256, ed 1817 Ayr I understood there was no draigie, which was a saving, Galt Legatess (1820) v Lnk Yon candle lowe is film d wi'death, An' burns a dredgie flame, Murdoch Doric Lyre (1873) 14 Edb Let's laugh and sing while we are gleg, Or while we dow, But still detest the masked dreg, As lang's we row, Liddle Poems (1821) 174

2 The burial service

Avr The Bishop in his wee short hat and black daidly, who is to

Ayr The Bishop in his wee short hat and black daidly, who is to

read the dregie, Service Dr Dugud (ed 1887) 182

DREDGING HORN, sb Der 1 A horn for

giving drinks to cattle, a drenching-hoin

DREDGY ORE, sb Cor 12 A stone impregnated or traversed by mineral veins of ore, an inferior mineral

DREE, v and sb Sc Nhb Lakel Yks Lan Chs Der Also written drie Sc Nhb [drī] 1 v To endure, 1 v To endure. undergo, suffer, bear (something burdensome or painful)

undergo, suffer, bear (something burdensome or painful)
Sc Heavysterne dree'd pain and dolour in that charmed apartment, Scott Antiquary (1816) ix Elg For days and weeks ha'e
I to drie, Nae glass, nae sang, Couper Tounifications (1803) II
200 Bnff Ileave you, lad, to dree the rest, Ye're come to age, sae
stand the test, Taylor Poems (1787) 165 Bch Greater penance
who could dree' Forbes Dominie (1783) 43 Abd Ye hae dree'd
sae meikle cark and care, Ross Helenore (1768) 31, ed 1812 Kcd
Where is the man, where'er he be, That does not fortune's fierce
frown dree' Jamie Muse (1844) 4 Frf To dree the water kelpies
ire, Beattie Anha (c 1820) 24, ed 1882 Per Wha watched it
fra the wee green breer To Autumn's stately show, Maun
see't noo and dree't noo, Lie rottin' i' the rain, Haliburton
Ochil Idylls (1891) 54 Fif What tho' I waste ilk hour in care,
An' slighted love be ill to dree, Gray Poems (1811) 141 Sig My
laddie, gude kens! gin the waurst we maun dree, Towers Poems
(1885) 77 Rnf Fash'd wi' pains that's ill to dree, Webster
Rhymes (1835) 139 Ayr I maun dree the penalty of man, Galt
Ann Parish (1821) xxiv Lnk If we be seen, we'll drie a deal o'
scorn, Ramsay Gentle Shep (1725) 77, ed 1783 Lth 'Tis good
to wish she mayna see The destined doom that he maun dree,
Lumsden Sheep head (1892) 18 e Lth Wha wad hae to dree the
dirdum gin ony scaith cam til her, Hunter J Inwick (1895) 128
Edb Making man to dree the sense of his own insignificance,
Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xxii Peb Think on the ills that
thousands dree, While ye are blythe and firsky, Affieck Poet
Wks (1836) 34 Sik He maun dree penance by a pilgrimage
to Loch Derg, Chr North Noctes (ed 1856) III 328 Rxb
The touch o' our thistle he dared not to dree, Ridden Rxb
The touch o' our thistle he dared not to dree, Ridden Rxb
The touch o' our thistle he dared not to dree, Ridden Rxb
The touch o' our thistle he dared not to dree, Ridden Rxb
The touch o' our thistle he dared not to dree, Ridden Rxb
The touch o' our thistle he dared not to dree, Ridden Rxb
The touch o' ou Sc Heavysterne dree'd pain and dolour in that charmed apartblink, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 206 Wigt What foul fiend's wark the youth did dree That night, there's nane can say, Fraser Wigtown (1877) 211 n Cy Border Gl (Coll LLB), N Cy 12 Nhb I'll scunner no' the scowl o' tate, Nor envy's sting I'll dree, Proudlock Borderland Muse (1896) 135, Nhb 1 Lakel Ellwood (1895) Cum (HW), How her blink I dree! Anderson Ballads (1805) 138, ed 1881 Cum, Wm Nicolson (1677) Trans R So. Lit (1868) IX w Yks Lucas Stud Nidderdale (c 1882) 248 Lan Thou shalt all its terrors dree, Roby Trad (1872) II 121, I dree much (K) ne Lan 1 much (K) ne Lan 1

2 Phi (1) To dree one's dreed, (2)—one's (or a) weird,

(1) Fif All he said was, 'I must dree my dreed,' Barrie Minister (1891) xxxv (2) Sc We're dreeing a sair weird, Scott Antiquary (1816) xxxii Miy The Princely Duke Has dree dhis weird, An' Moray wept when he was ta'en awa, Hay Linke (1851) 54.

Abd 'I maun dice my wend,' he said, and said no more, MACDONALD Sur Gibbu, he fif Each and must dice his wond, Mildrum Margredel (1894) 105 Ruf When will my bannie dree his word? Allan Poins (1836) 24 Luk To leeve alane wad be A wiefu' ALLAN Points (1836) 24 Link to leeve dame wad be A wheth weith the dree, Thomson Leddy May (1883) 4 Dmf The whle o' his s few pleasures—ye mann tyne Afole ye dree the weird o' Auld Langsyne 'Reid Poems (1894) 31 Bwk 'Reft'o' Hope slast flickerin' beam, The violets weird they have to dice, Chisholm Poems (1879) 25 Sik Lay thy account to dree the weird thou hast so well earned, Hoge Tales (1838) 439, ed 1866 w Yks LUCAS Stud Nidderdale (\* 1882) Gl

3 To endure, last, hold out, continue

3 To endure, last, hold out, continue
Sc So he is up to England gane, And even as fast as he may drie, Scott Minsthelsy (1802) I 423, ed 1848 n Cy Grose (1790)
Cum A maik 'at seems as time dices on, Gilpin Ballads (1874)
3rd S 87 s Wm We feilt better for t an' sea dieed on again,
Southey Doctor (1848) 561 Yks I'm afcared George won't dree on so mich longer (FPT) n Yks I'm afcared George won't dree on so mich longer (FPT) n Yks I's She's dreed on sae lang, rebbe she'll win thruff it now [of a person who has had a long illness] w Yks Hutton Tour to Caves (1781), Thoressy Lett (1703), w Yks I wor feaful flaid shoe'd nivver a dreed toth' uvver side o'th Gill, ii 283, w Yks 4, ne Lan 1, Chs 123 Der Followed after while I might dree, Jiewitt Ballads (1867) 25 [I can never dree [in a long walk] (K)]
Hence Dreeth or Drith, sb continuance, duration.

Hence Dreeth or Drith, sb continuance, duration,

substantiality

n Yks What sroguishly getten nivverhezncea dieeth in t (I W ),

n Yks What sroguishly getten hivverhezheed dieeth in t(1 w), lll-gotten gear has nie drith wit, Atkinson Moorl Parish (1891) 136, n Yks 12, m Yks 1

4 With out to last through (time)

Sc Diceout the inch as ye hae done the span, Henderson Prov (1832) 45, ed 1881 Link There's ither puir mortals, wha dree oot their life, Just scrapin' for siller, I homson Musings (1881) 94 Cum 3 Dree out the inch when ye've tholed the span

5 To 'spin out,' protract
n Yks<sup>1</sup>, n.Yks<sup>2</sup> He dreed a lang drone m Yks.<sup>1</sup> Don't dr
it out so He dreed so long a talk, it was dowling to hear him m Yks.1 Don't dree

of tout so He areed so long a talk, it was downing to near him 6 Io suffer from anxiety, to fear
So I dree my Jamie's on the muir an' fechtin' wi' the snaw,
Ailan Lills (1874) 334 Edb Dieeing the awful and insignificant sense of being a lonely stranger in a foreign land, Mora Manse
Wauch (1828) vi Sik They dree nae cauld at a', Geordie Hogo
Poems (ed 1865) 362 Nhb That night Tam's wrath did Betty
wain That cauld nae mair he'd dree, Proudlock Borderland Muse (1896) 67, Nhb Ye'll dree the deeth ye'll myver dee, Nhb Prov 7 sb. Suffering

7 sb. Suffering
Edb Whase with thee leagu'd, Sale [shall] be on brunstane lowes wi' dree Eternal plagu'd, Learmont Poems (1791) 80 Nhb Ill will it be to bear the dree Till Heaven direct us, Strang Earth Fiend (1892) pt 11 st 6, Pale with dree, Richardson Borderer's Table-bt (1846) VI 182

8 A wear isome, protracted melody
Dmf Yon wend blink o' sang divine, The weary dree o' 'Auld
Langsyne,' Soughs owre the waefu wanderer's min', Reid Poems

(1894) 259

[1894) 259
[1 Ful lang penance par to drei, Cursor M (c 1300) 951
OE dreogan, to endure, suffer 2 In dongoun be don
to drege per his wyrdes, Cleanness (c 1360) 1224, in
Allit P 72 3 To dree, last, durare, Levins Manip (1570)
4 Drie furth the inch as thou hes done the span,
MONTGOMERIE Poems (c 1600), ed Cranstoun, 137 b

DREE, adj Sc Irel Nhb Lakel Yks Lan Chs Der
Not Lin Lei War Written dhree e Yks, drigh w Yks 4
Also in forms dreagh Don. dreech Sc n Cy, dreegh

Not Lin Lei War Written dhree e Yks, drigh w Yks.\*
Also in forms dreagh Don, dreech Sc n Cy, dreegh
Sc N I 1, dreek, dreich Sc, dreigh Sc N Cy 1 Nhb 1,
driche Sc, driech S & Ork 1 MS add [drī, drīx, drīk]
1 Long, slow, tedious, used also as adv
S & Ork 1 MS add Eig Nae mair o' dreich and grievous tasks,
Or langsome days we hear, Couper Poetry (1804) I 87 Abd. Nor
wi' her answer very blate or dreegh, Ross Helenore (1768) 39, ed
1812 Frf I stood on many a driech night at the coiner, Barrie
Towway (1806) X W Sc. I mentioned my men and be told me the Tommy (1896) x w Sc. I mentioned my men, and he told me the first was dreek, the second was unco dreek, and the third was dreeker and dreeker, Carrick Land of Logan (1835) 213 Fif A task I dread Sae dreigh and kittle, Douglas Poems (1806) 36 e Fif It was a lang an' dreich road in the besto' weather, LATTO Tam Bodkm (1864) xxi Rnf Ne'er sinsyne wi'her I ween, tho' Dreigh and dour hae they been pested, CLARK Rhymes (1842) 12 Ayr An' stable meals at tans were dreigh, Burns To his Mare, st 8

Lnk He's gran' company as lang as he doesna start about the Like He's gran' company as lang as he doesna start aboot the lassies, but oh, he's dreigh, dieigh, when he begins, Fraser Whant's (1895) viii Edb Roads baith drity, dieigh, an' lang, Liddle Poems (1821) 158, There's lang and dreech contesting, For now they're near the point in view, Now ten miles frae the question In hand, Fragusson Poems (1773) 159, ed 1785 Bwk Ye're like the dieigh drinkers o' Sisterp th Mill, Ye'll no flit—as lang's a stoup ye can fill, Henderson Pop Rhymes (1856) 46 Peb re ic like the dieign drinkers o' bistelp th Mill, Ye's in offit—as lang's a stoup ye can fill, Henderson Pop Rhynnes (1856) 46 Peb (A C) Sik Diiche and sair yer pain, Hoog Poems (ed 1865) 13 Rxb Doul, dour, and dreigh was his essay, Riddell Poet W's (ed 1871) 1 193 Dmf Gloamin' sa's at last On the dour, dreich, dinsome day, Reid Poems (1894) 2 Gail His road was dieich, Harper Baids (ed 1889) 57 Keb The warls had dool, in' cares enou, Dreich's been the drivin' o' the ploo, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 109 NI' It's a dreegh jab A dreegh boy Don A dieagh journey, Simmons Gl (1890) in Cy Border Gl (Coll L L B), NCy 12 Nhb' Scarce is Dur It's a varra dreejob (J E D). Cum Six dree years had Susan languish'd, Gilpin Ballads (1874) 48, Gl (1851), Cum' It's a dree rwoad 'at niver hes a turn in Yks It's a dree job this. A niver w's sa tired ov owt i' mi life (W H), in Yks 2 A dry dree preachment, in Yks 3 in Yks 1 It's a dhree job cutting these beeans, they're all ankled tigither seea. e Yks Marshall Rur Econ (1788), e Yks 1, m Yks 1 w Yks Watson Hist Hifx (1775) 536, Leeds Menc Suppl (Mar I, 1884) 8, w Yks 1 Th' gaite fray'th moor is seea dree, ii 286, w Yks 234, w Yks 5 Du gehr on wi' thee wark—how diee thou art Lan It's a diee road, an' hard to tak when th' snow's so deep, Brierilly Wangerlow (1860) and 1884. Lan It's a diee road, an' hard to tak when th' snow's so deep, Brierilly Wangerlow (1860) and 1884. Lan It's a diee road, an' hard to tak when th' snow's so deep, Brierilly Wangerlow (1860) and 1884. Lan It's a diee road, an' hard to tak when th' snow's so deep, Brierilly Wangerlow (1860) and 1884. Lan It's a diee road, an' hard to tak when th' snow's so deep, Brierilly Wangerlow (1860) and 1884. Lan It's a diee road, an' hard to tak when th' snow's so deep, Brierilly Wangerlow (1860) and 1884. Lan It's a diee road, an' hard to tak when th' snow's so deep, Brierilly Wangerlow (1860) and 1884. Lan It's a diee road and the sound and a diee road, an' hard to tak when th' snow's so deep, BRIERLEY Waverlow (1863) 57, ed 1884, Lan¹ n Lan Hc's varia dice, he's bin at wark two days (GW), n Lan¹, e Lan¹, Chs¹²³, Der¹² nw Der¹It wer a very diee piece o' work Not This'ere weeding's a bit dree work (LCM), Not¹ sw Lin¹ A long dree day's work

Hence (1) Dreely, adv slowly, tediously, (2) Dreeness, sb tediousness, (3) Dreesome, adj wearisome, tedious

(1) Sc They drank dreichlie about, Laing Pop Sc Poetry (1822) Rauf Conjear, B 1 a (JAM) Frf I've toiled, while dreichly dragged the years, WATT Poet Shetches (1880) 44 n Yks 1 He talks very dreely, n Yks 2, m Yks 1, ne Lan 1 (2) Ayr From the dreighness of his morning exerceese, Service Dr Duguid (ed. 1887) 85 (3) Cum 1, n Yks 12 e Yks 1 MS add (1 H) m Yks 1 Lan 1 I fudged away up Gamswell till I began to think it was lang some and dreesome beath, Barber Forness Flk (1870) 3 e Lan 1

2 Persistent, continuous, without intermission, esp of

Also used advb

w Sc The east is a very dreegh airt[1 e when I ain falls from the east it generally continues long] (Jam) Gall Lang an' dree we kept our seat, Without the changing o' our liquor, Laudledle Poems (1796) 72 n Cy A dree rain, Grose (1790) MS add Lakel Ellwood (1895) n.Yks There is them' it hes been crazy cheen to set oot for t'Bridestones iv a dree, droppy rain, Simpson Jeane o' Biggersdale (1893) 122, n.Yks¹' A diee droppy rain,' a rain that comes only a little at a time, but continues without its ever becoming quite fair, n.Yks² w.Yks He's very dree ut his wark. This I ain keeps on very dree (D.L.), w.Yks² Lan Th' rain's comin' deawn very dree, Waugh Sings (1866) 7, ed 1871, Hoo'll no' be lung, for hoo's coortin very dree, Brierley Red Wind (1868) 264, Lan¹ The rain having set in dree, Bamford Life of Radical (1840) xx e Lan¹ m Lan¹ Chs¹ Hes nor a foo, although he does na look so very breet, but if yon cawt do wi'him, yon foind him very dree, Chs²³ s Chs¹ It)s û ver 1 drée ree n, dhû graaynd]l bi soa kt [Its a very dree reen, the graînd 'ull be soaked] Der², nw Der¹ Not Itrains very dree (W H.S.), Not¹³ s Not A hae to look so dree to read that small print (JPK) Lin¹ sw Lin¹ We've stuck to it very dree to get it finished. He wears dree at his work, any one who wears dree at a thing may often get through a deal w Sc The east is a very dreegh airt [1 e when 1 ain falls from the at a thing may often get through a deal

Hence Dreely, adv continuously, steadily
n Yks It rains dreely away (I W) w Yks (C V C), w Yks 1
Lan Gaskell Lectures Dial (1854) 22 Chs The water's running
down the drain very dreely (E M G), Chs 1 It rains dreely
nw Der 1 It rains [or snows] very dreely

3 Slow, taidy, dilatory, esp. in phr dreigh o' drawm

(— to draw), slow in beginning See Draw, H 29 (31)

Bch Saul, the lads wis nae very driech a-drawin', Forbes Irn

(1742) 16 Abd The wife, tho' she be dreigh o' drawing, comes
ben hersel', Beattie Parings (1801) 39, ed 1873 Dmb She's courtin' hum briskly, but he's unco dreigh to draw, Cross Discription (1844) xv Rnf [Sillers] easy ware't, whiles ill tac spaic't, An' aften dreich tac draw, Neilson Poems (1877) 27 Sik None of your long, studied, dreigh of-coming compositions, Hogo Tales

(1838) 283, ed 1866 Ant Dreigh o' drawin', Ballymena Obs (1892)

4 Slow in payment, close-fisted, hard in bargaining Sc Herd Coll Sings (1776) Gl Lth Hewasa bad payer ('unco dreich') in Scotch phrase, Strathesk More Bits (ed. 1885) 154 Wgt Debtors who were dreich in making him payment of what they were due him, Fraser Wiglown (1877) 335 (1790), (PR), NCy 12 Nhb 1 Scarce Chs 1 5 Dreary, cheerless, dull n Cy Grose

Sc As dreigh and sober as oursel s, Scott Bride of Lam (1819) Per A' hear that they have nae examination in humour at the college, it's an awfu' want, for it wud keep oot mony a dreich body, Ian Maclaren Brier Bush (1895) 207 Lth Wat, wat an' cauld, an' desolate—Oh! driech was that December dan, Lumsden cauld, an' desolate—Oh! driech was that December dan, Lunsden Sheep head (1892) 315 e Lth Earth looks bleak, An' life is driech an' haid to dree, Mucklebackit Rhymes (1885) 65 Dur¹ Wm It's a dree rooad ower t'fell (BK) n Yks This house is dreer than ever, Simpson Biggersdale (1893) 154, n Yks¹Ay, it sa dree life to live, when yan s parted wiv a yan's frin's A desper't dree bit o' road, yon, for seear w Yks Days wur niver sa long an sa diee, Preston Poems (1864) 24 s Not Ah, them wor dree times wee's The wench looks very dree She thinks all reading dree but trles an' such like (J PK)

Hence (I) Dreely, ada, sadly, dismally (2) Dreesome

Hence (1) Dreely, adv sadly, dismally, (2) Dreesome,

adj dismal

(1) w Yks An' 'tisn't them 'at trudge on dreely 'At are last at top o' th' hill, Hartley Ditt (1873) 61 Lan Sammy turned it [the umbrella] o'er and o'er a toothri times, lookin' at it very dreely, Wood Hum Sketches, 14 (2) Chs It [the church] looked as deadly an' as dreesome as Bostock's drumbo, CROSTON Enoch Crump

(1887) 12
6 Said of a person given to humorous jesting, uttered in a matter-of-fact tone, and with the appearance of being

unintentional, old-fashioned

s Chs He's a dree young shaver (TD) Der 1 When spoken of a person it means an arch wag or joker, such a one as brings a satirical joke out now and then with all the gravity in the world 7 Wearisome, requiring close attention, difficult to

Also used advb

- S & Ork 1 Not Its very dree work for the eyes (WHS) s Not Such fine sewing by gas light's very dree The pellitory has such a tiny dree flower, yer wouldn't ardly notice it (JPK)
  Lin My eyes hurt when I look at owt very dree He can't do no dree work (REC)
- 8 Deceptive, said of a piece of ground when there is more of it than there at first sight appeared to be, or of a piece of work which proves harder than was expected N Cy 1, Nhb 1, Der 2, nw Der 1
- [1 Dree (of a way), longus, taedium afferens, Coles 679) 2 Elan driet the dropis of hir dregh teris, (1679) 2 Elan driet the dropis of nit dregit certs, Dest Troy (c 1400) 3320 Cp ON drjūgr, substantial, lasting 5 A dreze dale & a depe, a dym & a thestir, Wars Alex (c 1450) 4804 6 Cp OE (ge)drēog, sober, ON drjūgliga, with an air of importance]

DREEAP, see Drape, sb 1, Dreep, v DREECH, see Dreach, Dree, adj

DREED, DREEGH, see Dread, v2, Dree, adj, Droich

DREEK, see Dree, adj

DREEL, v and sb Sc Cum Wm Also in form drill c Wm & Cum<sup>1</sup> [dril, dril] 1 v To move quickly, Sc Wm & Cum 1 [dril, dril]

Cai 1 Abd As she was souple like an eel, O'er hill and dale with fury she did dreel, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 52, ed 1812, He'll gart come dreelin' by the coach, SHIRREFS Sale Catal (1795) 20

Hence Dreeling, vbl sb a smooth, rapid motion Sc We also speak of the dreeling or drilling of a carriage, that

moves both smoothly and with velocity (JAM )

2 To work quickly, smoothly, esp applied to the

rotation of the spinning-wheel

Sc A' the wives o' Corncarm Drilling up their harn yarn,

CHAMBERS Pop Rhymes (1870) 268 Cai 1 To dreel through a piece
of work is to execute it speedily Abd The lasses are sittin'
at their spinnin-wheels, And weel ilk blythsome kemper dieels,

And he he he word Famure (Hg) (1870) 55 R. [Shelbids the And bows like wand, Farmer's Ha' (1794) st 7, [She] bids the taylor haste and dreel Wi' little din, ib st 15 e Fif I cud hear the Supervisor dreelin' through the kitchin', LATTO Tam Bodkin (1864) x11 Wm & Cum 1 She satdrillin' Her pund leyne gairn, 190

3 To scold, reprove sharply
Cai 1 Buff 1 She dreelt him fac nine t'ten, and fac haiven t'hell Hence Dreelan, sb a great scolding b

4 sb A swift, violent motion, energy, rapidity of move-

Sc (Jam) n Sc And he became a rose kaım'd drake To gie the duck a dreel, Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I 26, ed 1875 Bnff <sup>1</sup> He cairries on's wark wee some dreel

5 A quantity of work speedily done Bnff 1 That's a rehl dreel o wark pitten behan' the day

A short time of stormy weather Bnff<sup>1</sup>

Hence a dreel o' wind, phr a hurricane, blustering,

stormy weather

Abd A dreel o' wind or nip o' frost prospects crost, Skinner Poems (1809) 94 Has aft the farmer's

rospects crost, Skinner Poems (1809) 94

7 A scolding Bnff¹

[1 EFris drillen, 'drehend hin u her bewegen' (Koolman), MDu drillen, 'motitari' (Kilian) 3 EFris drillen, 'qualen, plagen, turbiren']

DREEN, v and adv Yks Chs e An Ken Also written dhreean e Yks, drean Ken¹ [drīn, driən]

1 v To drip, run slowly, dribble e Suf (FH), Ken¹

Hence (1) Dreener, sb a drainer, an oblong wooden vessel in which the curd is salted and broken before being put under the press, (2) Dreening, ppl adj, (3) out,

(4) wet, adj very wet, dripping wet

(1) s Chs¹ (2) Ess He came home dreenin — he was sopped (S P H) (3) Ken (G B) (4) e An.¹ Suf The heavy land is 'dreening wet,' Macmillan's Mag (Sept 1889) 360 Ken¹ He was just dieäning wet when he came in

just dieäning wet when he came in

2 adv Drippingly, pouringly e Yks Watther stated ti cum doon dhreean efther teeah, Nichol-

son Flk Sp (1889) 89
[1 OE drēhman (drēman), to strain Ge drehnigeað (vr drenieš) pone gnætt aweg, Matt xxiii 24]

DREEN, sb Obsol Pem [drīn] A term of endear-

ment, a 'fill-up' word
s Pem 'Ay dreen,' is used by some at the end of every sentence
'Ay, ay, my dreen!' (W M M)

DREEN, DREEP, see Drane, v, Drive, Drape, v<sup>2</sup>
DREEP, v and sb<sup>1</sup> Sc Irel Nhb Dur Cum Yks Lan
Lin Shr e An Sus Hmp Also written dreap N Cy<sup>1</sup>
Nhb<sup>1</sup>n Lin<sup>1</sup>, dreeap n Yks<sup>2</sup>, dreip Sc, drepe n Yks<sup>1</sup>
e An<sup>1</sup> Nif Sus Hmp, and in form dhreeap, dhreep
e Yks<sup>1</sup> [drip, dripp] 1 v To drip, drop slowly, to

trickle, ooze

Cai 1 Abd But ane I kent na took a claught of me, And fuish me Cal And But ane I kent na took a claught of me, And fuish me out, and laid me down to dreep, Ross Helenore (1768) 44, ed 1812

Per Juist see til the dub ye're stan'ın' ın' A dreepit frae yersel!

CLELAND Inchbracken (1883) 106, ed 1887 Fif Ye'll better tak this umbrella an' put it in a basın, for I'm sure it's dreepin', ROBERTSON Provost (1894) 70 Rnf. Owerilk rosy cheek Sorrow's dew's dreepin', NELISON Poems (1877) 57 Ayr His room, dreeping as it was with damp, could not be the most comfortable in the world, Service Dr Dugud (ed. 1887) 59 Lnk Dreep like May dew, Ramsay Poems (ed. 1733) 10 Edb Into the barn they hie, And hang their claes to dreep and dry, Har'st Rig (1801) 79 Dmf Ilka bit fitroad was dreepin' And droukit wi' dew, Reid Poems (1894) 43 NI<sup>1</sup> Ant Ballymena Obs. (1892) NCy. Dmf Ilka bit fitroad was dreepin' And droukit wi' dew, Reid Poems (1894) 43 NI¹ Ant Ballymena Obs (1892) N Cy¹ Nhb To see the ship spang, soom and dreep, Coquetdale Sngs (1852) 117, Nhb¹, Dur¹, Cum¹ (M P) n Yks¹ Gan thee, lass, and hing't oot t'drepe, n Yks² It weeant warzle, it nobbut dreeps [it won't stream, it only drips] e Yks¹ Lan While tears came dreeping down, Waugh Sngs (1866) 85, ed 1871 n Lin¹ Put th' umbrella outside th' door to dreap Th' watter's dreepin' oot o' th' tub side Shr¹, e An¹ Nrf In addition to the English forms 'drip,' 'drop,' we have 'dreep' and 'drope', the former an intensitive of 'drip,' the latter of 'drop,' Gillett Sng Sol (1860) Notes 3 Nrf¹, Suf¹ e Suf 'The moon dreeps,' said of the new moon, as supposed, from its occasional aspect, to indicate rain (F H)

Hence (1) Dreepie, adj dripping, wet, (2) Dreeping (or Dreepend), (a) sb a dripping, drop, also used fig, (b) ppl adj, see Dreepie, (3) Dreeping roast, phr a constant source of income, a 'fat' post, (4) Dreeping wet, adj very wet, thoroughly soaked

(1) Abd. Sic spates o' rain, syne mochy, dreepie weather, Guid-

man Inglismaill (1873) 28. n Yks. Thy wet cleeas is quite dreepy

(IW) (2,a) Car 1 ne Sc Compelled to drink the drumly diccpin's o' the gutters in wet, Grant Keel leton, 79 Rnf Gude kens we had teachers and preachers enou', Wha wi' dreepends and steepends teachers and preachers enou', Wha wi' dreepends and steepends are a' het and fu', Webster Rhymes (1835) 16 Dmf Aye when I see it [heather] in blossom, tae me it Tiks shape like the dreepin' o' blude in the ee, Reid Poims (1894) 98 (b) Sc Grose (1796) MS add (C) Abd When some luckless little ship amang the mud wad sit, How we wad strive to fice t at 11sk o' mony a dieepin' fit, Cadeniead Flights (1853) 190 Ked The dystei, like a diookit rat, Escapit Wi'naething save his hain saik Upon his dieepin' back, Grant Lays (1884) 4 Ruf Wha are they gangs patt'ring by, 'Neath cauld and dreeping rains? Fraser Poet Chines (1853) 191 NII, Nhbl (3) Ruf Stick to the whore—ne'er mind a snull, Noi leave a good roast dreeping, MeGilvray Poems (ed 1862) 264 Ayr A [medical] dietec which I think bids fair to be a diceping roast to lum a' his days, Service Di Duguid (ed 1887) 242 (4) Nhbl, Durl, e Yksl, w Yks (J W), e Anl, Nifl e Suf A dreeping wet day (F II) Sus, Hmp Holloway

2 In pass to be drenched, soaked

2 In pass to be drenched, soaked

Nhb Maw heed is dreeped wi'dew, an' miw locks wi' the drops o' the nect, Forster Newe Sng Sol (1859) v 2 e Yks 1 Ah's fui dhieep'd

3 To cause to drip, to drain (a bottle)

Sc 'To dreep the graybeard,' to drain the stone bottle (JAM)

4 To drop, descend perpendicularly from a high situation to a low one, esp in phr to dreip a wa', to let oneself down from the top of a wall, also, to cause to drop

down from the top of a wall, also, to cause to drop slowly, to droop

Sc Wha'll gang up to heaven wi' me? No the doolfu' that dreeps his head, Chambers Pop Rhymes (1870) 192, (Jam) Rnf Sirs! how your tail and wings are dreeping, Iannahill Poems (1807) 42, ed 1817 Ayr He would spread panic and dismay by dreeping from his hiding place immediately in front of them, Joinston Kilmalle (1891) II 145 Bwk Night, her sable mantle diceping, Brought Luna o'er St Anthon's peeping, Chambers Pop Rhymes (1870) 182 Dmf Never herriet mays dicept sae lane and chill, Reid Poems (1894) 240 ne Yks If ah tunimi'd into t'dyke an' gat oot ageean, ah su'd natthially want to be dhreap'd Hence Dreepy. (1) add drooping, spuitless. (2) sh an

Hence Dreepy, (1) adj drooping, spiritless, (2) sb an

inactive female

(1) Nhb 1 She's but a poor dreepy cicctur (2) Cld (Jam) 5 To walk very slowly, to do anything slowly and without interest Sc (Jam)

6 sb A wet, dripping condition, a drip, dripping from a roast, from the eaves, &c
Sc (Jam Suppl) Ked They danced till in a dreep wi's weat,
Jamie Muse (1844) 103 Nrf You've been into the pit [pond] again—why yow are all of a dreep (WRE)

7 The eaves, the spot where drops fall from the eaves to the ground Sc. Ye mun bide within your ain dieep (Jam Suppl).

8 A fall, slope Nrf1 Suf1 Three inches in a foot is sufficient dreep for pantiles 9 A game at marbles, in which each tries to hit and thereby win an opponent's marbles Per (GW)

10 A term in the game of 'spell and ore'

N Cy1' The spell has a good dreap' when it discharges the ore

steadily and to a proper height

11 Phr on the dreep, applied to the moon, when past the full

The full Nrf Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf (1893) 86 [I In Sc dreep is mostly a dial form of lit E drip, vb, but in some cases it may repr OE drēopian (or Angl drēapian, Ps lxvii 9, VP), to drip, distil 4. The form dreip repr ON dreypa, to drop, dip 11. Themoone mutable, now glad, and now drepyng, Lydgate M P (c 1430) 197 (MATZNER)]

DREEP, sb 2 Cat 1 A humiliating disappointment

DREEPLE, sb and v Sc Also in form dripple (JAM) an [dripl, dripl] 1 sb Asmallquantity of anyliquid Car [dripl, dripl] 1 sb Asmallquantity of any liquid Bnff Hence Dreeplick, or Dreeplickie, a diminutive of

'dreeple,' a very small quantity of any liquid 1b 2 v To fall in drops Sc (JAM), Cai<sup>1</sup>, Bnff<sup>1</sup> DREETLE, sb and v Bnff<sup>1</sup> [drītl] 1 sb 1 sb A small quantity of anything
That siller just comes in in directles till him, an' he'll niver ken

the gueede o't

Hence Dreetlick, or Dreetlickie, sb a very small quantity of any liquid  $\mathbf{z} = v$ . To fall in drops, or in small quantities

DREETLING, ppl adj Bnff<sup>1</sup> [dritlin] Slow, without energy at work Sce Druttle v

He'll miver get's wark deen, gehn he keep that dreetlin' bodie for man

DREFT, see Drive
DREG, sb¹ Sc Amei [dieg] 1 A very small quantity of any liquid, esp of spilits
Sc (JAM) Link, I, think they are tae blime Wha backbite them that tak' a dreg, An' try tae fyle their name, Thomson Musings (1881) 176
2 The refuse of the still from distilleries
Sc Morrow Cools April (1863) Lth Mountains o' diaff an'

Sc Morron Cyclo Agru (1863) Lth Mountains o' draff an' dregg, Smith Merry Bridal (1866) 100 [Brewers and distillers' grains called draff, dreg, malt comins, Stephins Farm Bl (cd 1849) I 272]
Hence Dieggy, adj savouring of 'dreg' or dredgings,

thick, turbid
Lth Soft dieggy fingiance fill d the Midnicht air, Smith Merry
The water's dreggy, Dial Notes (1896)

Lth Soft dieggy Inglance and the Andrews Lange Bridge (1866) 99 [Amer The water's dreggy, Dial Notes (1896) 1 371]
[Cp Sw dragg, refuse, the dregs of liquor]
DREG, sb<sup>2</sup> Sc [dreg] In comp (1) Dreg boat, (a) a boat or great punt carrying a dredging-machine, a boat or punt for carrying away dredgings, (b) a track or canal boat drawn by a horse (JAM Suppl), (2) tow, the rope attached to a dredging-machine S & Ork [(1) Of ilk dreg-boat and hand-lyne bot cummand in with fisch, Burgh Rec Edin (Nov 16, 1471) (JAM Suppl)]
DREG, see Dredgie
DREGGY, ad; Sus Hot, thirsty, tired out, dragging one leg after another.
Sus When he was tired, the drier said he was 'dreggy,' Jefferries Hdgrow (1889) 87, (GAW), (EFS)
DREGIE, DREGISTER, see Dredgie, Druggister DREGS, DREICH, see Drakes, sb pl<sup>2</sup>, Dree, adj, Droich DREID, DREIGH(T, see Dread, v<sup>2</sup>, Dry, Draught, sb DREIK, sb Sc Dirt, excrement Gl Sibb (JAM) [EFris drek, 'dreck, koth' (Koolman), Holstein dial drek, 'koth' (Idootkon)]

drek, 'koth' (Idiotikon)

DREIP, DREIT, DREITTEN, see Dreep, v, Drite,  $v^1$  DREMUR'T, ppl adj Slk (Jam.) Downcast, dejected Cf drummure

[The same word as obs lit E demured, made demure

With demured looke wish them good speede, Uncasing of Machivuls Instr (1613) 11 (N E D) ]

DRENCH, sb and v Yks Glo Sur 1 sb In phr a drench of cold, a catarrh Glo 2 v To make drunk.

Sur (T S C)

3. To drunk drain off

3 To drink, diain off
w Yks Watch me drench that pint (CCR)
DRENCHDUBBLER, sb n Yks² [drenfdublər] A
large earthen bowl or 'pankin' in which linen articles are
steeped before they are washed See Double

DRENG, v Sh I [dren] To recover from sickness, to be convalescent S & Ork 1

DRENGEN, see Drang, Dring, v<sup>1</sup>
DRENGEN, sb Sh I A man, lad S & Ork<sup>1</sup>
[ON drengr, a young man, lad, fellow]

DRENGY, adj n Cy dents ] Thick, muddy [Not known to our correspon-(HALL)

DRENK, see Drink, v
DRENT, sb. Hmp Wil Also in foim drint Hmp
[drent, drint] A stain or mark left on badly-washed linen
Hmp If clothes are left wet, or too long 'in soak' during the wash, they will be covered with brown marks where the water

has dried back, they are then said to have drinted, or to be covered with drint (W M E F), (H C M B)

Hence (1) Drenty, adj (a) see Drinted, (b) having the skin of the palms of the hands, &c, split and cracked, (2)

Drinted, pp of linen having stains and marks of dirt left

on it

(I, a) Hmp (WMEF) (b) s Wil When I went to th' Infirmary at Salisbury, I told the doctor my hands were so drenty,

and he says at once to me, 'You've got the right word for it' (CVG) (2) Hmp 'It looks drenty,' said of badly-washed linen which has the stains and marks of dirt left in it (HCMB)

DRENT, pp Obs Dor Drenched, saturated
Drent, pp Obs Dor Drenched, saturated
Dor Haynes Voc (c 1730) in N & Q (1883) 6th S vii 366
[Me dreynt, drowned (Chaucer), pp of drenchen]
DREPE, DRESCEL, see Drape, v², Dreep, Drexil
DRESH, v Pem [dref] To criticize
s Pem A was dieshed most severe, a wonna want to speak
gain His work was dreshed (W M M)

DRESH, DRESHEL, DRESKAL, see Drash, Drashel,

sb 1. Drexil

DRESS, v and sb Var dial uses in Sc and Eng Also in forms derse in Yks<sup>1</sup>, dhriss e Yks<sup>1</sup>, driss Cum<sup>1</sup> WYks<sup>1</sup>, druss Cum<sup>1</sup> [dres] 1 v In phr (i) to dress at, to diess up, (2) — up, to decorate, adorn, (3) — up like an old yowe, lamb fashion, of an elderly person to dress like a young girl, (4) — up to the handle, to be very smart, very much dressed (3). First Mestres Ording dress at them in that yer for

(1) Frf Mistiess Ogilvy doesna dress at them in that wy for naething, Barrie Thrums (1889) 11 (2) Cor The houses are at Christmas 'dressed up' with evergreens, Flk Lore Jin (1886) IV 115 (3) War <sup>2</sup> (4) w Cor Auld Ann is dressed up to the handle, she has on a black gown and a new cap (M A.C)

nandle, she has on a black gown and a new cap (MA.C)

2 To clean, tidy up, repair, set in order

n Yks¹ ne Yks¹ Gen with up e Yks Marshall Rur Econ

(1788) w Yks 1668 Pd Sprent for dressing leads and spoutts

(co co 4, Acc Bradford Prsh Chwardens, w Yks¹, Der¹

Hence Dressing, vbl sb (1) a trimming, tidying up,

(2) the act of cleaning out a ditch or drain

(1) s Lin I gave them [hedges, trees, &c] a good dressing last year, and that must serve for a while (THR) (2) n Lin I Fir (2) n Lin 1 Fir year, and that must serve for a white (1 H R) (2) H Lin Fircones are ye easiest to be met with uppon digging of new dikes or ye dressing of old ones, Lett A de la Prynne (1701) in Arch XL 228

3 To clean or repair a clock, put it in working order

Cum Sent for oald Lott teh druss t'parler clock, Sargisson Joe Scoap (1881) 148 w Yks 2, nw Der 1

To prepare, make ready for use, as butter for market,

food for eating, &c

food for eating, &c

Cum Some spak o' plu'in', Some drussin butter, some o'
bleechin' lin, Gilpin Pop Poetry (1875) 204, The Ladies well is
good for dressing butter with, Carlisle Jrn (Mar 2, 1888) 6,

Cum¹ n Lin¹ If you've gotten them tonups dressed gie 'em to th'
kye You mun dress them ducks for dinner Shr The adage
arose—'I am of Shropshire, my shins be sharpe, Lay woode to
the fyre and dresse me my harpe,' White Wrekin (1860) xiv Glo
(JSFS) Brks¹ A butcher 'dresses' the carcase of an animal when he removes skin and offal and prepares it for sale w Mid A butcher, or other person, is said to 'dress' a carcase of mutton or beef when he removes the offal, &c (WPM) Som. (FAA),

5 To iron linen, clothes, &c Sc (Jam), Monthly Mag (1810) I 435 Cai<sup>1</sup> Hence Dressing iron, sb an iron, a flat-iron for getting

up linen, &c Sc (Jam), Cai 1

6 Fig To scold, punish, beat, thrash, esp in phr to dress down, up, or over Also used fig In gen slang use Sc I had a strong dreed that the beastle wouldnasit till Monday

sae just dressed his dodrum when I had the chance, Ford Thistledown (1891) 230 Cai 1 Ayr Though the outmost ring he gain'd, Changue soon and snodly dressed him, Ballads and Sngs (1847)
II 115 ne Yks When his faather coms yam he'll varry seen dhriss him up w Yks If tha does that agean Ah'll dress t'knots off'n tha (SKC) s Chs Dres oa r s Not I took hold o' my off'n tha (S K C) s Chs 1 Dres oar s Not I took hold o' my stick, and you may take my word for't I did dress him down (J P K) War 8 Slang Give me wot you've got, an' then I'll dress you down an' go to Jenny, Kipling Badalia Herodsfoot

Hence (1) Dress, sb, (2) Dressing, vbl sb a thrashing, beating, punishment Also used with down (1) ne Yks 1 (2) Cai 1 Elg They'll get a thunderin' dressin', I'll hash them—I'll smash them, Tester Poems (1865) 129 e Lth. My word, yon was a proper dressinhe gied ye! HUNTER J Inwick (1895) 195 Cum Desarvesa guidsoun drissin, Anderson Ballads (1805) Br e Yks Ah'll gi tha a good dhrissin doon, Nicholson Flk-Sp (1889) 25, e Yks 1 Ah'll gǐ thả a good dhrissin, if thoo dis that ageean w Yks Shoo ge'd him sich a dressin till he croid haht murder, Shevuld Ann (1854) 19, Tha's geen ma my dressin' this sittin',

Cudworth Dial Sketches (1884) 116, w Yks <sup>1</sup> Lan The best dressin'-daan he ever had in his life, Ackworth Clog Shop (1896) 231 s Chs <sup>1</sup>, Not (J H B), n Lin <sup>1</sup> s Lin He gev 'im a reight good dressin' at the last ploughin' match (T H R), I will give him a dressing when he comes home (J T B) Nhp <sup>1</sup> If you don't mind what you're about, my lad, you'll get a good dressing War's He gave me a fine dressing down Hnt (TPF) Dev Polly got a dressin' down that night as made her creem to think on for years arter, PHILLPOTTS Bill Vogwell in Black and White (June 27, 1896)

arter, Friller's Dill Vogwelt in Black and White (June 27, 1896)
824 Colloq You gives a chap a sound dressing with that there
article, Jeffersies Gamekeeper (1887) 197
7 Of land to manure, prepare for sowing, to apply soot
and lime to seed-wheat or young grass to prevent smut
Link The healthyan' able pursuin' their toil, Improvin' the village,
and drossin' the soil, Watson Poems (1853) 36

n Yks 1 Get you
heap o' soot an' soil dersed ower the grassin'
Applied to meedows the torm graps to the book and each to the Applied to meadows, this term signifies to break and scatter the dung upon them, to pick off stones, sticks, &c Brks <sup>1</sup> Land is 'top-dressed' with manure, when this is allowed to lie on the surface Bdf Batchelor Anal Eng Lang (1809) 131 w Mid (WPM)

Hence Dressing, (1) vbl sb the act of manuring soil, (2) sb artificial manure

(1) n Lin¹ s Lin We gev the fen closs a reight good dressin' year ago (T H R ) (2) n Lin¹

8 Of horses to clean, curry, rub down

Sc Hegavestrict charges that the saddle should not be removed until he himself came to see him dressed, Scott St Ronan (1824) Ess The horses in ploughing are 'about two in the afternoon taken home, fed, and dressed, as it is here usually called,'

10 To separate corn from chaff, to winnow

Lan The wind was dull that I dressed not the oats but got the chaff out of the most of 'em, WALKDEN Diary (ed 1866) 82 Not 2
Tak a sack of ooats to th' lathe an' dress'em n Lin 1, Nhp 2 Bdf Batchelor Anal Eng Lang (1809) 131
Hence Dresser, sb a winnowing-machine n Lin 1

11 To prepare ore for the market

Cor Tom said he didn't know how to dress tin Tack offered to dress it for the market on shares, Hunt Pop Rom w Eng (1865)

Hence (1) Dresser, sb a person who superintends boys at stamping-mills, or men, boys, and girls in coppermines, (2) Dressing floors, sb pl surface-works where

(1) Cor <sup>3</sup> The man that directs the various manuductions and lotions of ore for sale is called the dresser (2) Cor Cook's kitchen, mine stamps, and dressing floors, Burrow 'Mongst Mines, 15 [Gl

Lab (1894)]

12 To cheat, deceive

sw Lin 1 He waant try, no but to dress people
try to dress people out of their money than not They'd sooner

13 To soil, make dirty

n Yks 1 Der 1 Doubtful if in use

14 sb In comp (1) Dress lodger, (2) maker, a light woman, a prostitute who is lent dresses by the owner of an immoral house

(1) Lon The dress lodger gets as much money from her man as (1) Lon The dress lodger gets as much money from her man as she can succeed in abstracting, and is given a small percentage on what she obtains by her employer, MAYHEW Lond Labour (1851) IV 239, ed 1862 (2) Dev I cude git a dressmaker weniver I likes, NATHAN HOGG Poet Lett (1847) II, ed 1865

DRESSEL, sb Shr 1 w Cy (HALL) [dre sl] A cottage dresser or kitchen sideboard

DRESSEL can Draw!

DRESSEL, see Drexil

DRESSER, sb<sup>1</sup> In gen dial use in Sc Irel and Eng
Also in forms drisser, drusser Cum<sup>1</sup>

1 A long
kitchen sideboard, sometimes fixed to the wall, on which

crockery, &c, is placed
ne Sc On the one side wall hung the bench, on which were
ranged the plates and spoons and bowls, and under it stood the dresser, with its row of caps and small cogs, Gregor Flk Lore (1881) 51 Frf His little box was packed and strapped, and stood terribly conspicuous against the dresser, BARRIE Thrums (1891)xx Rnf Nae soun' delf on the dresser stan's, Young Pictures (1865) 121 Ayr. There's no a dish on the dresser that doesna bear the marks of her honorary surgical skill, Service Dr. Duguid (ed. 1887) 162. Link What is the dresser with its rows of cheery plates? Wright Se. Lift (1897) 55. UIs. Uls. Jin. Aich. (1853-1862) Ant Ballymena Obs. (1892). S. Don. Simmons Gl. (1890). Dur. 1. Cum. Pewder plates. Set on t'drusser in rrow, Richardson Tall. (1876) 2nd \$5.7, Cum. 1, w. Cum. (S.K.C.). w. Yks. (G.H.). In the simple living room wis a dresser, Snowden Talis Wolds (1894) vii., w. Yks. 1, Nhp. 1. Shi. 1. Obsol. A dresser and a tall clock were formerly considered quite indispensable to 'tidy' young people about to begin housekeeping. 'Aye, it begins to look like marr in' went the clock an' dresser's bought, I s'pose the nex' thing ool be the ixin s'. Hat. (T.P.F.), Suf. 1. Cor. No dwelling, however poot, is regarded as complete without the set of framed shelves and drawers which constitute the dresser, Hunt. Pop. Rom. w. Eng. drawers which constitute the dresser, Hunt Pop Rom w Eng (1865) 210, cd 1896, Cor 1 All over the house, like Arron's dresser Down with your dresser, or 'over goes your apple-cart', Cor 2 Comp Dresser head, the rack or shelf on a dresser or kitchen sideboard, the surface or top of a dresser

Dmb She paid down my fee [wages] on the dresser-head at ance, Cross Disruption (1814) v Lnk As muckle delf on the diesser-heid as wid serve a regiment o' sogeis, Wardror J Mathison (1881) 17

[1 Dressoure or bourde wherupon the cooke setteth foith his dishes in older, Hulder (1572) Fr dresson, a cupboald (Cotgr), OFr dreweur (Godlfrox)]

DRESSER, sb<sup>2</sup> Shr<sup>1</sup> [dress(r)] An implement which combines hammer and 'pick', see below

Being a hammer at one end, and very sharp, like a 'pick' at the

other strong non clamps secure it to the handle. It is used for setting props and general heavy work

DRESSHEL, see Diexil

DRESSING, sb Sc Irel Yks Chs Also Dev

[dre sin] 1 Clothes, linen

n Dev I ha hasn't thi sense to stile thy own dressing, Evm Scold

(1746) 1 273

2 Weaving term the preparation of warp for the loom,

Ant A dressin' is the length of the loom, which is all that can be dressed at a time, and a weaver calculates his work by the dressin' He can weave so many dressin's in the day, Ballymena Obs (1892) w Yks Dressing a waip is straightening the ends and repairing any broken threads (J M) Chs I In applying the sow to the warp, which is done the whole length of the loom at once, the length so diessed is called a 'dressing'

3 The flour paste or size used by weavers in dressing

the yarn

Fif The feck o' them hae the smell o' dressin' i' their noses a' the week, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 20 Ant *Ballymena Obs* (1892) [They are also engaged in putting starch or dressing into the warp and woof in a machine for that purpose, Gl Lab (1894)]

Hence Dressing brushes, sb pl the brushes used in applying the 'dressing' or 'sow' (qv) Chs 1
DRESTALL, sb Dev [Not known to our correspon-

odents] A scarecrow (HALL)

DRET, see Drite, v<sup>1</sup>

DRETCH, v Sc Also in form dratch (JAM) [dret],

drat] To go heavily and reluctantly, to dawdle, linger
in Sc, Dmf (JAM)

Hence Dretched, ppl ady loitering, dawdling, dreaming

S & Ork 1

[ME drecchen, to delay, tarry, linger (CHAUCER).]
DRETHAN, sb Cor<sup>1</sup> A spot of sand

Drethen, a sand spot, a sand area Good fishing ground beneath

Drethen, a sand spot, a sand area Good fishing ground beneath the sea (Mousehole fishermen)

[OCor traith (later treath), the sandy beach of the sea (Williams), Wel traeth, 'littus' (Davies)]

DRET(T, see Drite, v¹

DREU, DREUL, see Droo, piep, Drool, v¹

DREUV(E, DREVE, see Druve, Drive

DREVEN, sb Chs Shr [dre vən] A person or thing in a state or condition of dirt, a draggle-tail Chs¹, Chs² What a dreven thou art! Shr¹ Look at that child, whad a dreven 'er is! 'er mus' a bin i' the slurry

DREVY, adv n Cv. [Not known to our correspon-

DREVY, adj n Cy. [Not known to our correspondents] Dirty, muddy (HALL)

DREW, sb<sup>1</sup> Sc 1 The grass-wrack or Total and the child,

Zostera marina See Droo, sb Or I. The narrow thong shaped sea-weed, fucus lorcus (here called drew), is abundant on some rocky shores, Neill Tour (1806)

DRIB

2 The sea-laces, Chorda Filum Sc. (Jam.)

DREW, sb<sup>2</sup> Yks [driu] A drop, a very [driu] A drop, a very small quantity of liquid Yks She

said she was faint and tired, so I gave her a diew The Sile said she was frint and tired, so I gave her a diew and a sandwich, Fletherson Farmer, 40, Foaks mun begin with a diew cre they empty the moog, ib F Goorloodger (1870) 72 [Of the water I micht not taste a diew, Douglas Pal Hon. (1501) ed 1874, I 44]

DREW, adj Oxf Brks Also written droo Brks, and in form dree n Oxf [drū, drī] Inactive, sleepy, drowsy

Also used fig Oxf Flies in cold weather in their sleepy state are droo, also oxi Files in cold weather in their steepy state are droot, also said of any animal, a horse for instance, when slow, sleepy, or sluggish (M A R), 'Drew' is used here [Bladon] of a person looking worried or sad (E D) n Oxf The bees are dree (J I M) Biks Used to express the condition bees are in just before winter, N & Q (1897) 8th S xii 189, (Coll L L B), Gl (1852), Brks 1

Big Used to express the condition bees are in just befole winter, N & Q (1897) 8th S xii 189, (Coll L L B), Gl (1852), Brks 1

DREWL, DREWTH, see Drool, v1, Drouth

DREWZENS, sb pl Obs Dev Also written drusens

Dregs, refuse Cf drouson

Dev (Hall), Grose (1790) MS add (M)

[Drosenes and dregges, drynke for menye beggeres, P Plowman (c) ix 193 OE drōsna, dregs (Ælfric), cp

MDu droesene (Vlrdam), G drusen]

DREXIL, sb Hmp I W Som Dev Cor Also in forms drescel Dev, dreshel I W 2 Dev, dreshel, dreshul Som, dreskal s Dev, dressel Cor 2, dresshel Cor 12

[dre ksil] The threshold of a door Cf dreckstool

Hmp (H E) I W 2 I can't git over the dreshel Som I oodn crass mi dreshul to see another hang-veier (W F R), W & J Gl (1873) Dev Her vall'd right across the drexil, Reports Provinc (1889), It yer drescel hur shude kross, (Hur'l vend herzel kum tu a loss), n Dev Jin (Nov 12, 1885) 2, col 4, Ef I catch thee awver tha drexil ov my door again, I'll be dalled ef I dawnt gie thee what vur than! Hewett Peas Sp (1892) nw Dev (R P C) s Dev (F A A), Fox Kingsbridge (1874) Cor First time a parson his come over my drexil, Barring Gould R Cable (1889) 270, Cor 12

[OE perscold (Deut vi 9)]

[OE perscold (Deut vi 9)]

DREY, DREYGHT, see Draw, v, Dray, sb 2, Draught, sb 1 DRIB, sb and  $v^1$  Sc Irel n Cy Yks Nhp Glo Lon Sus Wil Cor Amer [drib] 1 sb A drop, small quantity of liquid, pl dregs, remains Also used fig. Cf drab, sb 1

Bnff Wha clauts the largen o' ilk bicker, Wharein are dribs o' kail or liquor, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 175 Fif Ill we do deserve to dine And gust our gabs wi' dribs of wine, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 172 Lnk It's not that much I had, but jist The dribs o' twa The It's hot that meet I had, but jist the dines of twa gill stoups, Murdoch Doric Lyre (1873) 53 Edb Whisky gills or dribbs o' wine, Fergusson Poems (1773) 148, ed 1785 Rxb Their dribs o' nappy ale, A Scott Poems (ed 1808) 91 n Cy Border Gl (Coll LLB) n Yks<sup>2</sup>, m Yks<sup>1</sup> Nhp<sup>1</sup> Spoken of small rain, or the droppings from the eaves of a building

2 A very small quantity of anything
Sus 1 e Sus Holloway Cor Mary Anna collects the dribs,
Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl, Cor 12 [Amer We are
sending such regiments and dribs from here and Baltimore as we can spare to Harper's Ferry, Lincoln Lett (1862) in Raymond's Life, 241 (C D ) ]

Hence (1) Dribbit, (2) Dribloch, sb a small quantity of

anything, a trifle, thing of no value
(1) S & Ork 1 (2) Per Sic a wee dribloch as ye've gien me There's a heap o' auld iron an orra driblochs afore the smithy door (G W)

3 Phr Dribs and drabs, (1) little by little, small quantities, driblets, (2) odds and ends

(1) N 1 1 He pays it in dribs and drabs e Yks Nichoison Fll-(1) N 1 He pays it in dribs and drabs e Yks Nichoison Fll-Sp (1889) 93, e Yks 1 Ah gets it sartanly, but nobbut by dhilbs an dhrabs w Yks 5 Ye'd better mak sure on 'em wal ye've t'chonce, it's awal 'at we can du to gehr 'em be dribs an' drabs Gio 1 Lon None of us save money, it goes either in a lump, if we get a lump, or in dribs and drabs, Mayhuw Lond Labour (ed. 1861) III 190 (2) Wil 1 'All in dribs and drabs,' all in tatters 4 v To drip, to draw the last drop of milk from a cow, milk a cow dry.

milk a cow dry.

Bnff<sup>1</sup>, m Yks<sup>1</sup> Nhp <sup>1</sup> Drib it well

Hence (1) Dribban, vbl sb the act of drawing the last

of the milk from a cow  $Bnff^1$ , (2) Dribbings, sb pl the last milk drawn through the fingers in milking a cow Nhp<sup>1</sup>, (3) Drib end, sb the edge or corner of the roof of a house where rain-water collects and drips down m Yks 1 DRIB,  $v^2$  Sc [drib] To beat, to scold, punish Cai, Bnff<sup>1</sup> Cf drab,  $v^2$ , drub, v Hence Dribban, vbl sb a beating, scolding

Cai 1 Bnff 1 The loons got a gueede soon dribban for hairriein the craw's nest

DRIBBLE, v and sb1 Var dial uses in Sc. Irel and 1 v Of water, &c to flow slowly, to Eng [dri bi] 1 v Of water, &c to flow slowly, to trickle, ooze, to leak

Cld (Jam) se Wor<sup>1</sup> To run with a feeble slender stream

Cld (Jam) se Wor 1 To run with a needle siemen Shr 1 The rayn-tub's lost a 'oop, an's dribblin' all the waiter out

Hence Dribbling, ppl adj Of water, &c slow, trickling Per There's a hantle mair fushion in that, nor a' yer dibblin' teapots, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 28, ed 1887 w Som 1 We w Som 1 We speak of a little dribbling lake of water, i e a very small trickling

2 To drizzle, rain slowly
ne Lan<sup>1</sup>, nw Der<sup>1</sup> n Lin<sup>1</sup> It just dribbles wi'raain Shr<sup>1</sup>, Glo<sup>1</sup>
Hence Dribbling, ppl adj Of rain drizzling, falling in small drops

Bev This dribbling rain will break up bam by 19 3 To pour out in drops, to deal out or let drop in small

quantities

Fif Owr-archit by a rainbow bricht, That o'er her dribblet blobs o' licht, Tennant Papistry (1827) 15 Ayr I had dribbled the window sole without observing it When reaching [the spoon] window sole without observing it When reaching [the spoon] far in the tiemulous motion dribbled the floor from the side of the boyne to the window, Hunter Studies (1870) 4 Edb Maist ilk han' that does it [whisky] dribble, Gies it a lick o' some combustible, Liddle Poems (1821) 80 Nhp¹, Wor (JRW) Shr¹ Dunna dribble the barley out athatns—gie me a good feed for the fowl at wunst nw Dev¹ We speak of dribbling corn or seed, that is, allowing grains to fall out of one's hand singly along a straight line

Hence (1) Dribbling, vbl sb the dropping of liquid, (2) Dribblings, sb pl the residue or droppings of any liquid, esp the last drops taken from a cow in milking

(1) Ayr Unless the beast had fa en into the dish, she couldna see how the dribbling could tak' place, Hunter Studies (1870) 5
(2) Lnk Whiles he stained his white vesture Wi' dribblings o' the still, Ropger Poems (1838) 15, ed 1897 Nhp 2, War 2, Shr 1

4 To tipple, drink constantly
Abd Shirrers Poems (1930) 15, ed 1697 Milp-, Wai-, Shi4 To tipple, drink constantly
Abd Shirrers Poems (1790) GI
Hence (1) Dribbler, sb a tippler, (2) Dribbling, (a) vbl
sb, (b) fpl adj tippling, drinking, 'boosing'
(r) Rnf If ever on earth was a hell There's none who more
feel it themsells Than delirious dribblers in drink, Webster Rhymes
(1835) 139 (2, a) Rnf Tir'd wi' dribbling and drinking, tb (b)
Lth Ilk waly-draighn' dribblin' wight, Wha sleeps a' day, and
drinks a' night. BALLANTINE Poems (1856) 68 drinks a' night, Ballantine Poems (1856) 68

5 To move slowly, do anything in a feeble kind of way w Yks (JT) Shr¹ Now Sarah, if yo' bin gwein to milk the cow, milk 'er, an' dunna dribble at 'er
6 To cause to move slowly, esp to roll or shoot a marble

along the ground in small shots

w Yks 2 In the game of marbles a boy is said to dribble his taw towards the ring when, being a long way off, he shoots it a part of the way only, and so endeavours to get to the ring by two or more shots In football a man dribbles the ball towards the goal when he pushes it along by his feet, or by gentle kicks, instead of kicking it a long way, w Yks 3 Nhp 1 A term, used in the game of marbles, for shooting slowly along the ground, in contradistinction to plumping, which is elevating the hand so that the marble does not touch the ground till it reaches the object of its main does not couch the ground this reaches the object of its aim. Dor Barnes Gl (1863) w Som I in playing at marbles, 'to dibble [diub l | up' is to shoot the taw slowly so as to make it stop near some desired point. At skittles, 'a dribbling ball' is one that goes slowly up to the pins. [Amer Dial Notes (1896)] I 378]

7 sb A drop, small quantity of liquid, pl dregs,

remaining drops

Rnf Ye pawky wee red-headed scybil, Wha lo'es like me to drink a drible, Webster Rhymes (1835) 105 Ayr They were waiting on for the dribbles of the bottles, and the leavings in the bowls, Galt Provost (1822) xxii Lnk Ye ne'er think o' flitting,

While cogie or caup can a dribble supply, Rodger Poems (1838) 63, ed 1897 Lth I only took aff a bit dubble, an' brewed anther bumper, Strathesk More Bits (ed 1885) 226 Edb Shun ilk dribble, gill an' soup O' burnin' whisky, Learmont Poems (1791) Úls (MBS)

Hence (I) Dribblick, (2) Dribblickie, sb a very small quantity of any liquid Bnff 1

8 Drizzling rain

Ayr To thole the winter's sleety dribble, Burns To a Mouse

(1785) st 6 Lth Fogs, haurs, hazes, mists, sleets, dribbles,
drizzles, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 301 Suf 1

9 A field-drain made of broken stones, between which

the water trickles

the water trickles
Wil Stone drains are various, the most common here are
wall, and dribble or rubble, Jrn R Agric Soc (1843) IV 325
DRIBBLE, sb² Obs n Cy Yks A servant, drudge,
gen in phr a true dribble, a laborious and diligent servant
n Cy Grose (1790), (K), N Cy², w Yks¹
DRIBBLE, sb³ Obs Yks An iron pin used by
carpenters to drive out wooden pins
w Yks Thoresby Lett (1703), w Yks⁴
DRIBBLE BEARDS, sb pl Sc Also in form dribbly
Long strips of cabbage in broth, see below

Long strips of cabbage in broth, see below

So Is na bannocks and dribbly-beards Guid meat for thee?

Chambers Sngs (1829) I 2, Whole kale or greens boiled in the bioth of fat meat, and lifted out on that side where the fat swims,

bioth of fat meat, and litted out on that side where the fat swims, so that part of it may adhere to them, Grose (1790) MS add (C) DRICHE, DRID, see Dree, adj, Dread, sb 1
DRIDBENCH, sb Obs Shr 1 A wrinkle, a crease, fold Poor Jazey Humphries! 'er's gettin' a nowd ööman, the dridbenches is beginnin' to shew in 'er for'yed It wuz a dridbench i' the child's shirt as wuz 'urtin' 'im made 'im so fretchit

DRIDDER, DRIDER, see Dreddour DRIDDLE, v<sup>1</sup> Sc Nhb Cum [dri dl]

dawdle, linger, be slow in doing anything, to make little progress. Also used fig.

So Gen applied to the doings of old people, of the lame, and Sc Gen applied to the doings of old people, of the lame, and the lazy Gipsies and tinkers are stud to 'driddle about to get work, and to driddle at it when they do get it,' and of lazy loafers it is said, 'they winna work, they ll only driddle' (Jam Suppl) nSc (Jam) sSc Nae use for driddlin owre't, Wilson Tales (1839) V 85 Fif Wine-dubs round and round were driddlin', Tennant Papisthy (1827) 118 Ayr Ye may be sure he didna driddle owre his wark, Service Notandums (1890) 63, A pigmy scraper wi'his fiddle, Wha us'd at trysts and fans to driddle, Burns Jolly Beggars (1789) l 169, Until you on a crummock driddle, ib Ep Major Logan (Oct. 30, 1786) Nhb 1 What are ye driddlin on there at? driddlin on there at?

Hence Driddler, sb an idler, loiterer, lounger Lth Ilk bellows-mendin' tinkler driddler, Ballantine Poems (1856) 68
2 To let fall in small quantities, to let fall through

carelessness, to spill

Per He let the ball driddle through his fingers The milk kept
driddlin' at this hole i' the pitcher a' the way (GW) Fif To
urinate in small quantities (JAM) Lth (ib) Cum A girt lang
copper pipe diddlt soat on them, SARGISSON Joe Scoap (1881) 97
[1 Thou art dridland like ane foule beast, Mont-

COMERIE Flyting (ed 1629) 20 ]

DRIDDLE, v<sup>2</sup> Obsol Wor To wriggle, twist, turn

Wor The cart diddled about (WAS), Not heard since 1846,

and then used only by old people (WB)

DRIDDLES, sb pl Fif (JAM)

ntestines of an animal slaughtered for food

DRIDDLINS, so pl Sc Meal formed into knots by
water, the knotted meal left after baking
Sc (Jam) Abd Sweep up the driddlins an' connach naething

(GW

DRIDGE, v Cum Yks Lan Lin [dridg] To dredge or sprinkle flour Cum ', w Yks ', Lan '(HALL) Cf\_diedge, sb2

Hence Dridging box, sb a box with a perforated lid used for dredging flour on pastry, &c
w Yks Banks Wkfld Wds (1865) n Lin 1

DRIDLE, sb and v Dev [Not known to our corre-condents] 1 sb The instrument with which turners spondents 1 hollow their bowls or wooden cups. Cf drill, sb

2 v To twirl a mop GROSE (1790) MS. add (M)

DRIE, DRIECH, see Dree, v, adj

DRIER, sb Sus The man who treads the hops down into the sack or 'pocket'

down into the sack of 'pocker'

Sus Up comes the cuter to speak with the 'duel —the giant trampling round in the pocket—and to see how the hops 'be getting on,' Jetelries Ildgrow (1889) 79

DRIESHACH, sb in Sc (Jam) Abd (GW) The 'dross' of turf, of which a fire is made, when it glows

upon being stilled, a bright, blazing fire

DRIFF, sb Obsol Coi A small quantity

Cor N & Q (1854) 1st S x 300, Cor 1 Now not commonly used. Cor 2

DRIFF, see Drive
DRIFFLE, sb and v Sc n Cy Written driffe (HALL)
Iriff 1 sb A large quantity of work done with [driff]

Bnff 1 He's gehn through a gueede driffle o' wark the last day

weather, fig a scolding Bnff, Slk (Jam)

With on to drizzle Slk (Jam)

Hence Driffling, sb small rain Used fig 2 A drizzling rain, a short continuance of stormy

Sc Some jealousies did yet icmain, as drifting after a great shower, Baillie Lett (1776) I 84 (Jam)
4 Obs? To drink deeply n Cy (Hall) [Not known

to our correspondents ]

DRIFT, sb and v Var dial uses in Sc and Eng [drift ] 1 sb The act of driving horses, cattle, &c, on an open common or moor, into one place, for the purpose of counting them, or to ascertain their ownership

Lin Streatfelld Lin and Danes (1884) 326 n Lin 1 The Lord is

entitled to make one drift of the Commons between May-day and Midsummer in order to ascertain whose cittle are pasturing thereon. Persons chosen and sworn by each parish may afterthereon Persons chosen and sworn by each parish may atterwards make drifts as often as they think proper, Customs of Epworth (1766) in Stonffigure Hist Acholme, 145 Hrt The damage which a long drift often occasions, Ellis Mod Husb (1750) V in Dev There is a drift of all the ponies and hoises in the forest, Conth Mag (Nov 1887) 514, Formerly the practice was to hold two 'drifts' in the fall of the year, for bullocks and ponies respectively and in each of the four querters into which the forest is tively, and in each of the four quarters into which the forest is divided to collect the cattle or ponies and drive them to some spot appropriated to that particular quarter where they may be claimed by the tenants, Page Explor Drim (1889) 11, Venville tenants pay threepence a year to as many sheep as they choose to send, and subject to the drift (s v Venville), Agne Survey (1783-1813) 49

Hence Drift pound, sb the enclosure in which horses,

cattle, &c., are collected at 'drift' time

Dev At 'drift' time this road, or rather track, is closed at each end, making the pound complete. It must be confessed stranger might pass between the irregular line of its wills times without number ere discovering he was within one of the drift pounds of Daitmoor, Page Explor Drim (1889) v

2 A drove, herd, flock, &c, of sheep, cattle, birds, &c

Also used fig Sc A drift of sheep, Scott Abbot (1820) xvi. Sc A drift of sheep, Scott Abbot (1820) xvi. w Sc You may be sure that the ministers hae a drift o' their ain to drive, Carrick Land of Logan (1835) 59 Ayr Poor hav'rel Will fell aff the drift, Burns Halloween (1785) st 4 Cum One drift of the sheep was marked with a red cross, and the other drift with a black patch, Cainc Shad Crime (1885) 209, Anton Shiel, he loves me not, For I gat twa drifts of his sheep, Gilpin Sngs (1874) 1st S 102 w Yks <sup>1</sup> Lan Duz teaw orse for t'turn eawt another drift o' thees pigs again, Wilson Plebean Pol (1801) 5 Chs Sheaf (1879) I 266, Chs <sup>1</sup>, nw Der <sup>1</sup>, Hmp (H E)

3. A shower of snow, rain, &c. driven by the wind

266, Chs 1, nw Der 1, Hmp (HE)

3. A shower of snow, rain, &c, driven by the wind Abd The poor chapiain was plodding on with Bible and bookboard before him, amid a storm of 'blin'' drift, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 214, Shoo'ers o' drift an' hall scoonin' across the kwintra, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xvii Ked O er the house the drift it flew, Jamie Muse (1844) 3 Per 'Neth stingin' drift oor herts we lift, Haliburton Ochil Idylls (1891) 43 Fif Wha can bide his surly blenter, Blindin' drift an' lattlin' hall, Douglas Poems (1806) 54 Rnf Hall showers rush'd by in blindin' drift, Young Pictures (1865) 12 Ayr It was covered in an encht by the drift, as it were a wreath of snaw, Service Dr Dugud (ed. 1887) 252, Dim dark'ning thro' the flaky show'r Or whirling drift, Burn's Winter Night (1785) st i Lik The heavens pour'd thick drift

an' sna', Watt Poems (1827) to Lth I fear nac the cauld blist, the drift, nor the snaw, MacNeill Poet Wks (1801) 216, ed 1856 Edb To predle back thio' drift and snaw, Whan roads are deep, MacNeill Bygane Times (1811) 54 Dmt Ae night i craw flew in a tift, Wi' a great lade among the drift, Hawkins Poems (1841) st 41 s Dur Aw' was varia near blinded wi snaw an' drift as aw

st 41 s Dur Aw' was varia near blinded wi snaw an' drift as aw com ower tiell (J E D) Cum (M P), w Yks (J W)

Hence (1) Drifter, sb (a) a drift of snow, (b) a sheep that is overlaid in a drift of snow, (2) Drifty, adj abounding with driving snow or drift, also used fig (1, a) nw Der (b) n Cy (Hall) (2) Abd Ac drifty night, 'bout crowdy time, Deep lay the driven sna', Cock Strains (1810) I ro6, I'm was to see your snout sae cauld and drifty, Blatter Parings (1881) 30, cd 1873 Ayr Thro' the lagged root and chinky wall piles the drifty heap, Burns Winter Aight (1785) eff Edb Whan drifty tempests furious blaw, Learmont Poems (1791)
176 Sik The most dismal storm on record is the thirteen drifty days, Hogg Tales (1838) 140, ed 1866

Sand, &c, washed down the hills or roads into pits,

road-scrapings
s Wor (II K) Glo Often made use of with a little lime, for motta: Sometimes spread upon stiff clay land to open the porcs, Grost (1790) MS add (M), Gl (1851), Glo 1

Hence Drift beds, sb pl beds of sand and gravel washed down by a river

w Yks Rounded stones collected from the riverside from the

ploughed land and from drift beds, Y/s Whly Post (Nov 7, 1896)

5 A set of fishing-nets

n Sc A complete drift of nets, which were carried to sea each season by a crew of boatmen, Miller Leg (cd 1853) 260, Not a herring swam so low as the upper baulk of our drift. One of the fishermen exclaimed, 'Four years ago I startled 30 burels of light fish into my drift just by throwing a stone among them,' ib

Schools (ed 1879) 440
Hence (1) Drift fishing, sb fishing by means of a 'duitt' or set of nets, (2) net, sb a net from 18 to 20 fathoms in length and 7 fathoms deep
(1) Cor Drift fishing for the pilchard is of much more ancient

(1) Cor Drift using for the pilenard is of much more ancient date than the sean, as far as Polperro is conceined, Quiller Coucil Hist Polperio (1871) 109 (2) Nhb 1. Drift net fishermen' atches sea salmon fishers — Cor Drift-nets are carried on board a common fishing-boat, with an addition to her usual ciew, Quiller-Couch Hist Polperio (1871) 110

6 A private drive or road, an unenclosed road across

6 A private drive or road, an unenclosed road across a common, used mainly for driving cattle n Lin 1 Obsol Lei (Hall) Nrf (EM), Arch (1879) VIII 169 Suf (CI), (MCR), Rainbird Agric (1819) 291, ed 1849 e Suf A private road between two fences (FH) Ess Enter the Dritt of the s<sup>4</sup> Cows Maish and proceed theirem to the Pack Gite, Surv Gestingthor pe Pish (1804) 41 w Som 1

- Surv Gestingthorpe Pish (1804) 41 w Som 1
  Hence (1) Drift road, (2) way, sb a cattle-path or lane, a right of way for driving cattle
  (1) Cum 1, sw Lin 1 Lin Sireatillio Lin and Danes (1884)
  316 Sur (T S C) (2) N Cy 1, Nhb 1, Nhp 1 e An 1 A cart way along an enclosed slip of land Baft (J W B) Nrf You'll find him somewhere up that drift-way (W R L), 'It sonly a drift-way like,' sed I, Rye Hist Nrf (1885) xv e Suf (F H) Sus 1 Gen a greenway from high ground to low w Som 1 Draef war A drove leading to 'ground' or to outlying fields A path through a wood is often so called Mere track is implied, not a made road
  7 A strip or line from one end of a field to another
- 7 A strip or line from one end of a field to another the space between furrows, a trench cut in the ground resembling a channel dug to convey water to a millwheel

w Mid In 'piece-work' the worker takes a drift down the crop for hoeing, or whatever it may be, and when in search of game, the beaters are said to beat a drift each time they cross a field (WPM) Som Pitch it in drifts of 12 'rudges' (WFR). Coi 2

8 Mining term a passage or tunnel driven into the ground either to explore or reach the coal, &c, or to

permit the emission of water, &c

N Cy 1, Nhb 1 Nhb, Dur Usually a pair of drifts are driven simultaneously for the purpose of ventilation In stone, sometimes for the purpose of exploring, but more frequently rendered necessary by the occurrence of dislocations in the strata, GRIENWELL Coal Ti Gl (1849), Divin the drift fra' the law seam, Bishoprick Gast (1834) 52, To have a water course of drift, Compleat Collier (1708) 6 Dur (JJB), n Yks (CVC) w Yks (Lead minng) A short horizontal level at head of a rise of foot of a sumph (FE) Der To dial drifts, or take a cope, Furness Medicus (1836) 16, They [the jurors] may cause open'd drifts, Manlove Lead Mines (1653) 1 159, Minerals are extracted by the means of shafts and drifts, Marshall Review (1814) IV 94 Cor 2 The level that the men drive underground from one shaft to another, or north and south out of the lode, in which only one man at a time can work, it being but a working big, and about five or six feet high, PRYCE Arch (1790)

Hence Drift hole, sb an underground channel for

conveying water from one drain to another n Lin 1

9 Salt-mining term a miner's length of work, measured out for him Hence Driftsman, sb the foreman having charge of the miners and setting out their work. work Chs

10 Fig Employment, means of livelihood, a 'berth' Wm Ahs e gay good drift He gat intul a good drift an' dud weel (BK)

11 Comp (1) Drift house, (2) way, a covered way leading out of a farmyard, under which a loaded wagon can be driven

(1) s Ch3 1 Drift-aays Shr¹ Dr'ıf t u's (2) Shr 1 The fact of it being covered prevents it from being a 'pitchin (WMEF)

12 A row of felled underwood

Wil Davis Agnic (1813), Wil 1

13 A name applied to var instruments used for driving

holes, &c , see below

n Cy A piece of steel or iron used to back a bolt, or to widen a bolt hole,  $N \uplus Q$  (1852) ist S v 250 w Yks A tapered tool used in bringing iron plates into their proper position to be riveted together You can bring that up with a drift (BK) s Yks A tool used for forming a true hole in iron or steel (CWD) se  $Wor^1$  An iron instrument used by coopers for driving hoops on casks s Wor A hammer with a hole in the end of it, into which the point of the share is fixed, and then it is struck with a stone, &c, to drive it in (H K ) Suf An iron bar used in driving holes, Morron Cyclo Agric (1863) e Suf An iron bar used for punching holes in the ground, when preparing sheep-folds (F H )  $\,$  nw Dev  $^1$  The handle of a turf-paring spade

Hence Drift pin, sb a round iron instrument for driving

pegs, &c, out of holes se Wor<sup>1</sup>
14 A 'lask' or looseness of the bowels Som W & J

Gl (1873), (Hall)

15 v To drive away, dismiss, turn off
s Not When the children in the street get too noisy, I have to
go and drift them, or 'drift them away' (JPK) Lin The young
squire drifted him, Fenn Cure of Souls (1889) 24 n Lin. 1 Drift
them hens oot o' that yew tree If I find oot that ony o' my
laab'rers voates blew I'll drift'em sw Lin 1 The officer drifted the

16 To draw out from, to select, pick out
Chs Numbers of young cattle which have been drifted from the dairy stocks in this country, are slaughtered in London, Marshall Review (1818) II 123

17 To let anything fall or slide gently through the

Sc Before he had taken a dozen turns at the [porridge] pot, she had the spurtel out of his hand, and was drifting the meal between her own white fingers, KEITH Bonne Lady (1897) 87

her own white fingers, Keith Bonne Lady (1897) 87

18 To tunnel, excavate

n Yks 2 'Drifting for jet,' tunnelling for it (s v Dessing)

[1 Drift of the forest, a driving, an exact view of the cattel, Coles (1677)

2 A drift of cattell, pecus, Levins Manip (1570)

3 In snaw, sleit, drift, wind, froist, hailstanis & rane, Sat Poems (1569), ed Cranstoun, I of 14 Cp use of treiben (to drive) in G dials Appenzell dial Triba, 'laxiren,' s' Gras tribt, 'das Gras macht laxiren' (Tobler), MHG tribe, 'diarrhoe, kolik' (Lexer) DRIFT COW, sb Yks (SW) s Lan (WHT) A cownot in calf, and which gives little or no milk, a 'drape' DRIGGER, sb Cor 2 Also written driggoe [drigs] The lowest of the tier of pumps of a water-engine DRIGGLE, sb s Wor 1 [drig1] A small-meshed draw-net used from the river-bank in high water DRIGGLE, v Cor [drig1] To fall in drops, trickle,

DRIGGLE, v Cor [drigl] To fall in drops, trickle,

run out slowly, ooze
Cor Water driggling down, Thomas Randigal Rhymes
(1895) Gl

DRIGGLE DRAGGLE, adv and sb Som Dev [drig1 dræg1] drægl] 1 adv In a slovenly, slatternly manner, applied esp to women's dress w Som', nw Dev'

2 sb A slovenly, untidy woman
w Som 1 Hers a purty old driggle draggle vor to have in your

DRIGGOE, DRIGH, see Drigger, Dree, adj DRIGHT, see Draught, sb 1, Drite, v

DRIGIE, see Dredgie

DRIGS, sb pl Suf [drigz] The tea-leaves at the bottom of a cup of tea, the 'dregs' e Sut (F H)

DRILE, see Drill,  $v^2$ 

DRILGER, sb and ady Cor In form drilgey Cor strilge(r), drilgi] 1 sb A great noise, a complaining [dri lgə(r), dri lgi] speech Cf drilsy Cor Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl, Cor 3, w Cor (WF)

2 adj Of sounds melancholy, sad Cor An old woman spoke of the noise made by water con-

tinually running in an amateur photographer's dark roomas drilgey  $\mathbf{DRILL}$ , sb and  $v^1$  Dev [Not known to our correspondents] [dril] 1 sb The instrument with which turners hollow their bowls or wooden cups Cf dridle

Dev GROSE (1790) MS add (M)

Dev Grose (1790) MS add (M)
2 v To twirl a mop
Dev (HALL), Grose (1790) MS add (M)
DRILL, v² Sh I Wm Also Lin s Cy Ken Sus
Dev Also written drile Wm Dev¹, dryll Sh I [dril]
1 To waste time, to delay, dawdle
Sh I A lock o' folk comin' dryllin' behint a', Sh News (July 31,
1897) Wm Ferguson Northmen (1856) 176 Ken To drill along
(K) Dev¹ I've a be lolling 'pon the gate, and playing 'pon the
Jews harp to drill away the time, 37, I've a gurt many chures to do
vust, and here be I driling away my time, 10 n Dev I don't drill
time in thease gude place, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 7
2 To decoy or flatter a man into anything, to keep in

2 To decoy or flatter a man into anything, to keep in

suspense Gen with in or on

Lin Thence they drilled me on to the Physic-garden, at Chelsea, Lin Thence they drilled me on to the Physic-garden, at Chelsea, where their lectures on the exotic plants were amusing, Duary of R Thoresby (May 28, 1712) II 104, in Lin N & Q (Oct 1891) 249 n Lin 1 Thaay behaaved real badly to Isaac aboot that farm, thaay drilled him on and on, and then let it oher his head to this uther chap s Cy Grose (1790), 'To drill a man in,' to decoy or flatter a man into any thing, Ray (1691) Sus (K), Dev (Hall)

3 To waste away by degrees, to slide away Ken (Hall), Ken 1
[1 We must drill away a little time here, Etheredge She wou'd if she cou'd (1668) II 1 (NED) 2 She has bubbled him out of his youth, she drilled him on to

bubbled him out of his youth, she drilled him on to five and fifty, and she will drop him in his old age, Addison Spect (1711) No 89]

DRILL, see Dreel, v

DRILLATY, adj Sus¹ [drilati] Dilatory

DRILLDROLLS, sb pl Cor [drildrolz] Trailing

plants, the wild convolvulus

Cor Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl

DRILLEN, ppl ady IW2 [drilan] Dripping with wet

[With that, swift watry drops drill from his eye, Heywood Trona (1609) (NARES)]

DRILLER, sb Nhb Yks [drilər] One who minds a drilling-machine, one who drills holes in ironstone or other mineral for blasting purposes

Nhb The Amalgamated Society of Horizontal Drillers, Trades

Union notice n Yks A Cleveland term for those who drill holes in ironstone or other mineral for blasting purposes. It is not merely manual skill which is the chief requisite of a good driller, he must possess much experience in order that he may know exactly where to drill the hole, and the precise direction in which to drill it, in addition to the knowledge of how to drill it quickly and well, Gl Lab (1894)

[drilman] A man who goes DRILLMAN, sb Lin with a drill and superintends the operation of diilling corn n Lin 1 Wanted, at Michaelmas, a married man, with small family, as working foreman He must be a good stacker, thatcher, and drillman, Stamford Merc (Sept 20, 1867)

DRILLOCK, sb Glo¹ [dri lək] A gutter by a roadside DRILLS, sb, pl Wor [drilz] The teats of an animal s Wor (H.K) See Dill, sb a

DRILLY DRALLY, see Dilly dally
DRILSY, sb Cor [drilzi] 1 A monotonous,
continued sound, a low murmuring or hum Cf dirlger
Cor 1 My dear cheeld, do stop your dirlsy A guck oo song is
a regular dirlsy, Cor 2
2 Phr all of a dirlsy, in a confused state
w Cor My 'end is queer, I am all of a drilsy this morning (MAC)
DRILY, adj Sc Of the weather fine, not raining
Gall He bore streckit claith [an umbrella] aboon her face,
Although the day was drily, Nicholson Poet IVI's (1828) 137,
ed 1867

DRÍM, v Dev [drim] To press, crowd together, queeze Also used fig. Cf dring, v 1 2
Dev Hedrim'th iv'rything up to the las' minute, Reports Province DRIM, v

[ME thrummen, to compress (STRATMANN), cp OE frimm, a crowd, and Du drom, a pressing (Hexham), MDu dromen, 'dringen, drukken' (Oudlmans) ]

DRIMBLE, v Doi Som [drimbl] To loiter.

dawdle, to move slowly and without energy or 'go'

dringle, v See Drumble, v 1
Dor Gl (1851), (HALL) Som Here comes the wold man drimbling along, Sweetman Wincanton Gl (1885)

Also in form drummle To

DRIMMEL, v Som Also in form drum suffer pain (Hall)
Hence (1) Drimmeling, (2) Drummly, adj

Of pain

constant, continual Som (1) W & J Gl (1873) Som (1) W & J Gl (1873) (2) A dull, continuing, aching pain would be described as 'diammly' even now by old people, although it is probably not used by the younger generation (W F R)

DRIMUCK, see Drammock

DRINDLE, sb, v and ady Wai e An [drindl]

1. sb A small channel to carry off water, a gutter
e An 1, Nrf 1 Suf Dc yow cut a drindle and lct the water off
the rood (MER), Suf 1, e Suf (FH)

2 A drill for receiving corn, seed, &c Nif¹, Suf.¹
3 υ To trickle, run slowly, also, to make to trickle, to

rinse (a mop)
War \* Drindling a mop was done by rapidly spinning the handle
between the wrists 'Now then, Molly Coddle, go and drindle the mop,' would be the contemptuous reply of an angry housewife to a venturesome male person intertering with advice as to household operations Suf Yar water but ha' got a hole at the bottom, an the water fare all on t drindle awah (MER) wsuf That tap must be blocked, the water onlyfare to come dringling (C G B) 4 To dawdle Suf (Hall), e Suf (F H)

5 ady Slow
Suf<sup>1</sup> He is the drindlest man I ever did business with
Hence Drindly, ady slow Nrf<sup>1</sup>

DRINE, see Drive

DRING,  $v^1$  and  $sb^1$  Wil Dor Som Dev Cor in forms dreng Dev , dringe Dor  $^1$  [ding, dring] Also

In forms dreng Dev, dringe Dor¹ [diin, dring]

1 v To press, squeeze, crowd, to push
Dor¹ Don't ye dringe cone zoo Som Drang, pret. of Diing,
W & J G! (1873), Bit tha zo clooäse about en dring'd a cood n
goo athin, Jennings Dial w Eng (1869) 99 w Som¹ A farmer,
about to enter a railway-carriage in which were several women,
said, 'Yuur¹ uus muus -n g-een yuur, uus muus -n dring aup
dhu lae udeez '\*[Here! we must not go in here, we must not
clowd the ladies] Dev The room wasn't drenged like the time
before, Reports Provuc (1885) 93, Who be yu a dringing ov?
Keep back, willee! Hewett Peas Sp (1892), Määcy wull! Don't
'ee dringy zo, Pulman Skeithis (1842) 92, ed 1871, Dev¹ The
tiny pixy went to dring hiszell into the end of the zettle, 19
n Dev A thousan' happy fancies dring, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867)
st 133 s Dev, e.Cor (Miss D) Cor¹ w Cor N & Q (1854)
1st S x 300
Hence (1) Dringing, (a) vbl sb a crowding, (b) ppl adj

Hence (1) Dringing, (a) vbl sb a crowding, (b) ppl ady sparing, (2) Dringingly, adv sparingly, with hard squeezing

(1, a) Dev, Cor Grose (1790) MS add (C), Monthly Mag (1810) I. 435 (b) Dev Grose (1790) MS add (M) (2) 1b

2 With up to squeeze, crowd together; to crush, also

used fig

Dev One who leaves work to be done at the last moment 'drings up everything, Reports Provinc (1893), That day you was ard dringed up in the chooich, Peard Mother Molly (1889) 89, Whyiver duee lundge about zo vor, duing ov nort, when yu knaw how I be

adringed up wi'woik? Hewert Peas Sp (1892) 99 Cor 1 lo be dringed up is to be much pressed or worried, Cor 2 Soiled, as with dirt at the bottom of adress

with dirt at the bottom of a dress

3 sb A throng, crowd
w Dor Roberts Hist Lynne Regis (1834) w Som I I h'ant a zeed
no such ding o' stock's longful time Dev Now to the rume, to
zee the king, They all maich'd off, a clever dring, Peter Pindar
Royal Visit (1795) III 371, ed 1816 Cor 1, Cor 2 A regular dring
Hence phr all of a dring, all in confusion, all crowded together

Dev I can't abear to see the house all of a dring, Reports Province

(1884) 17

4 A narrow passage or entry Cf drang Wil (CVG), s Wil (GLD), Cor<sup>2</sup>
[1 OE pringan, to press, to throng, clowd]
DRING, v<sup>2</sup> and sb<sup>2</sup> Sc [drin] 1 z

1 v To roll. drive forward

Fif Down intil the course, Wi' hindie girdie hurly-burly, And countenances sour and surly, They drang wi' pith and force,

Tennant Papishy (1827) 151

2 To press tightly, to suffocate by strangulation S & Ork 1 Hence Dringing, sb suffocation by strangu

S & Ork 1 Hence Dringing, sb suffocation by strangulation 16
3 sb Obs A close-fisted man, a miser
Se Evergreen (ed 1761) Gl, Grost (1790) MS add (C)
[2 ON dreng ja, to bind fast, haul taut to a pole]
DRING, v<sup>3</sup>, sb<sup>3</sup> and adj Sc Irel Also e An Also written dringe Sc e An [drig, dring] 1 v To linger, dawdle, lounge Cf dringle, v

knf The poor bodies may rin, They may hing they may dring, Webster Rhymes (1835) 170 N1 Come on, Joan, an' don't be dinging behin' Ant Come on, what are you dringin there for 2 Ballymena Obs (1892)
Hence (1) Dringing, ppl adj, (2) Dringly, adj slow,

Hence (1) Dringing, ppl adj, (2) Dringly, adj slow,

dawdling
(1) n Sc (Jam) (2) Nrf<sup>1</sup>
2 To drizzle with rain

(1) nSc (JAM) (2) Nrf<sup>1</sup>
2 To drizzle with rain Cf dringling
Nrf, Suf (E G P) e Suf In everyday use (F H)
3 To sing in a slow, melancholy manner, esp of a kettle making a noise before boiling
Sc While kettles dringe on ingles dour, Or clashes stay the lazy lass, RAMSAY Tea-Table Misc (1724) I Dedication, st 5 Abd Widringing dull Italian lays, SKINNER Tullochgorum (1809) st 3 Fif Richt gladhis fire hung pat to hear Singin' and dringin', token clear That merry parridge time was near, Tennant Papistry (1827) 112

4 sb A lazy, dilatory person
Ant Grose (1790) MS add (C)

5 The noise of a kettle before it boils Sc (JAM)

6 ady Slow, dilatory
Abd I ll wad her country lads sall no be dring In seeking her, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 102, ed 1812 DRINGE, see Dring, v 18

DRINGET, so Som Dev Cor [dringət, drinət]
A throng, piess, crowd
Som Junnings Obs Dial w Eng (1825), W & J Gl (1873)
w Som 1 Dhai wuz au l tue u dring ut tu fae ur [They were all in 2 crowd at the fair] Dev Theie was such a dringet coodn't zec, Pengelly Verbal Pron (1875) 71, Horae Subsectivae (1777) n Dev Stap! Ott's the dringet ta the door? Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 64

Dev, Cor Monthly Mag (1810) I 434
[Dring, sb 1 3+-et, as in nudget]
DRINGINGLY, adv Obs Dev Also in form dringing

DRINGLY, and Obs Dev Also in form dringing Sparingly, grudgingly
Dev Spoken of a covetous person, or of anything that goes on heavily, and against the grain, Horae Subsectivae (1777) 133
DRINGLE, sb 1 Dev [dring1] A throng, crowd.
See Dring, sb 1 8
s Dev Fox Kingsbridge (1874)
DRINGLE, sb 2 Suf A dingle e Suf (FH)
DRINGLE, v Sc Yks e.An [dringl, dringl] To waste time to be slow, dilatory, to waste in general.

waste time, to be slow, dilatory, to waste in general. Cf drimble, v See Dring, v<sup>s</sup>
Sc (Jam), m Yks 1, e An 1 [Holloway]
Hence (I) Dringling, ppl adj lengthy, protracted, (2)
Dringling complaint, sb low fever, (3) pains, sb pl.
premonitory labour-pains

(1) Nrf. I don't like them 'dringling' affairs (AAG) (2) Ess (MAR) (3) e An 1 Nrf Arch (1879) VIII 169

DRINGLING, ppl ady sw Lin<sup>1</sup> Of rain or snow drizzling See Dring, v<sup>3</sup> 2

DRINK, v and sb. Var dial uses in Sc and Eng I v Gram forms 1 Present Tense (1) Dhrink, (2)

Dreyngk, (3) Drunk, (4) Drynk
(1) Lan Never bin use't to dhrinkin', Brierley Layrock (1864) iii
(2) m Yks <sup>1</sup> Introd 34 (3) w Yks I'll drunk it w ile I'm undressing
(F P T ) (4) Sc Murray Dial (1873) 204

2 Preterite (1) Drak, (2) Drenk, (3) Drenked, (4) Drinked, (5) Dronk, (6) Druck, (7) Drunk (1) Nhb <sup>1</sup> (2) w Yks Wright Gram Wndhli (1892) 132 (3) Brks

How much they your drenked, Hughes Scour White Horse (1859) (4) w Som ELWORTHY Gram (1877) 46 Dev., He niver zaid much about it, more than to axe us why us drink'd more than and index about it, more than to axe us why us drink d more than did us gude, Burnett Stable Boy (1888) xxvii [Amer Dial Notes (1896) I 277] (5) Cum Lang she dronk, an' lood she gruntit, Gilpin Ballads (1874) 3rd S 92 m Yks¹ D'raongk, Introd 34 (6) Nhb¹ He druck half a gallon at a sittin (7) m Yks¹ Druongk,

(6) Note the druck hair a gailon at a sittle (7) in Yks \* Druongk, Introd 34 s Chs † Drungk, 80

3 Pp (1) Dhrunken, (2) Drank, (3) Drinked, (4) Dronken, (5) Drucken, (6) Druckin, (7) Druken, (8) Drukken, (9) Drunk, (10) Drunken See Drucken, Druffen

Druffen

(1) e Yks¹ (2) Ayr They hae ta'en his very heart's blood And drank it, Burns John Barleycorn (1781) st 12 (3) n Wil I've a drinked my wine wi' my milk, Kitte Sng Sol (1860) v 1 Som I have drink'd moi woine wi' moi mulk, Baynes ib w Som Elworthy Gram (1877) 46 [Amer Dial Notes (1896) I 277] (4) m Yks¹ D'raongk u'n, Intiod 34 (5) Sc Neither kens nor cares what toasts are drucken, Scott Bride of Lam (1819) xxiii, Scotly when we're coal and to Druk when we're drucken. cares what toasts are drucken, Scott Bride of Lam (1819) XXIII, Speak when ye're spoken to, Drink when ye're drucken to, Chambers Pop Rhymes (1870) 145 N Cy' He has drucken the maltman's ale, Jacobite Sng Nhb But the water he'd drucken it wadn't run oot, Monthly Chron n Cy Lore (1887) 39, Nhb He s drucken byeth cow an' calf, Prov Cum They'd drucken like fiddlers in common, Gilpin Sigs (1866) 388 (6) Nhb Aw've druckin maw wine wi' maw milk, Robson Sng Sol (1859) v I, When Booz hid eatin' an' druckin his fill, ib Beuk Ruth (1860) in [1860] Nhb They've drucken ale and brandy Allan Coll Trueside. When Booz hid eatin' an' druckin his fill, ib Beuk Ruth (1860) in 7 (7) Nhb They've druken ale and brandy, Allan Coll Tymeside Sings (1891) 8 m Yks¹ Druck u'n, Introd 34 w Yks Wright Gram Windhll (1892) 132 (8) Sc Murray Dial (1873) 204 Sh I Whin A'm drukken mi cup, Sh News (Oct 9, 1897) Wm Thaed teean an selt em an drukk'n t'brass, Spec Dial (1877) pt 1 17 (9) Sc Murray Dial (1873) 204 (10) Sc It is just the idle, feckless bodies getting drunken that gives it a bad name, Steel Rowans (1895) 82 e Yks Ah've drunken it, Wray Nesileton (1876) 303 m Yks¹ D'ruongk u'n, Introd 34 w Yks I'm dhry, I've drunken all my tea up (FPT) s Chs¹ 80

II Dial uses 1 v To cause to drink, to drench n Lin¹ As soon as iver I get hoäm I shall drink all th' lambs Nhp, Shr Northall Flk Phr (1894) [Amer Go drink them oxen, Dial Notes (1896) I 7, 277]

2 With out to drink off, swallow the contents of, to

2 With out to drink off, swallow the contents of, to exhaust

Sc Drink out your glass, Monthly Mag (1800) I 323, A' Saunders's gin, puir man, was drucken out at the burial o' Steenie, Scott Antiquary (1816) xl n Cy (J W)

3 Phr (1) to drink before some one, to anticipate some one in what they were about to say, (2) - some one, to drink the health of some one

(1) Sc 'You will drink before me,' you have said just what I was going to say, which is a token that you'll get the first drink, Kelly Prov (1721) 388 (2) Ayr They filled lippies, and in solemn silence drank their auld frien' for the last time, Galt Lands

4 sb In comp (1) Drink draught, a brewer's dray with the horses that draw it, (2) driver, the driver of a brewer's dray, (3) house, a building where beer or eiter is kept, a small out-house, (4) lean, an entertainment given by the lord of the manor, (5) meat, ale boiled, thickened with oatmeal, and spiced, (6) silver, dripk-money a perquisite vall also used for

drink-money, a perquisite, vail, also used fig (1)n Yks 12, m Yks 1 (2)n Yks 12 (3) w Yks (JJB), se Wor 1, s Wor 1 Gio The room was built over the drink-us (SSB), (AB), Glo 1 (4) Lan From these entertainments being supported by the contributions of the tenants, they were densively called Drink-leans, HARLAND & WILKINSON Flk-Lore (1867) 288 (5) Shr. BOUND Provinc (1876), Shr I he cowman's got a despert bad coud , I'll mak' 'ım a stodger o' drınk-mate fur 'ıs supper, an' gıe 'ım a good swat, Shr  $^2$  (6) Sc Grose (1790) MS add (C), Drınk siller is still the vulgar designation and pronunciation (Jam) cannot get a house in this town wherein to leave drink-silver in my Master's name, save one only, Rutherford Lett (1660) No 122

5 Phr (I) In drink, drunk, (2) no small drink, fig of considerable importance, of no little consequence, (3) out of drink, sober, not intoxicated, (4) sale-drink, liquor handed round free at a sale for the general refreshment, (5) to get the liver drink, to be at death's door, to be nearly dead, (6) to have had some drink, to be the worse for

drink, but not absolutely drunk

drink, but not absolutely drunk
(1) Ayr I canna see the sense o' swearin' ava, either in drink
or oot o' drink, Johnston Glenbuckie (1889) 17 Chs 1 (2) Abd
Helen's nae sma' drink, It's nae to ilka chiel she'll gie her niece,
Shirrefs Poems (1790) 117 Dmb Mrs Renshaw thought herself
'nae sma' drink ' when the Laird himself gave her his arm, Cross
Disruption (1844) iv Edb Thinking themselves, I dare say, no
small drink, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xiv, Our Johnny's nae
sma' drink you'll guess, Fergusson Poems (1773) 167, ed 1785
Sik Davie was nae sma' drink, Hogg Tales (1838) 47, ed 1866
(3) Ayr I canna see the sense o' swearin' ava, either in drink or
oot o' drink, Johnston Glenbuckie (1889) 17 (4) Cum No lower
denth of meanness can be touched than that bottomed by the man depth of meanness can be touched than that bottomed by the man who attends for the sake of this without buying or even bidding (J Ar) (5) S & Ork <sup>1</sup> Dou's gotten dy liver drink (6) Chs <sup>3</sup> (JAr) (5) S & Ork 1 Dou's gotten dy liver drink (6) C 'He had had some drink,' one of our commonest expressions

6 Beer, ale, beer in the process of fermentation w Yks Let's hev a pint o' drink, missis, Banks Wkfld Wds (1865), (JT), E one corner theare wor a tub wi some drink workin in, Deusstre Olm (1865) 14, w Yks <sup>1</sup> Thin drink 'is small beer, w Yks <sup>5</sup> Nobbud hed a pint o' drink for a week Which is t'better sleck,—drink ur watter? Lan Thou con always find friends when thou wants a sope o' drink, Brierley Insuring (1886) 13, On wawtit him o'er into th' Gal keer, ful o new drink wortching, Tim Bobbin View Dial (1746) 35 Midl Marshall Rur Econ (1796) II nw Der 1, War (JRW), War 2 Shr 1 Common 'Whad sort o' drink dun they keep at that public?' 'Well, nuthin' to brag on, it wunna much better than fresh drink the las' time as to brag on, it wunna much better than tresh drink the ias time as I wuz theer', Shr 2 A small jug'le o' drink Glo (AB), Glo 1 It's a drop of very good drink, Glo 2 Wil Slow Gl (1892) Som W & J Gl (1893) w Som 1 Very common Wut av-u draap u dringk ur u draap u suy dur? [Wilt have a drop of ale or a drop of cider?] Cider is never called 'drink' V-ee guut koa ldurz nuuf t oa l dhu dringk? [Have you coolers enough to hold the wort?] 7 Cider

War (J R W ), Glo (A B ), Glo <sup>1</sup> Wil Slow Gl (1892) Som. W & J Gl (1873)

8 A drench, draught of medicine for horses or cattle 8 A drench, draught of medicine for horses or cattle
Chs¹'I'll send her a drink' says the farrier when he comes to
prescribe for a cow n Lin¹ War Leanington Courier (Mar 6,
1897), War², s War¹ Sus¹I gave the old cow a drink last night,
and she's up again and looking eversmuch better this morning
Hence Drink horn, sb the left horn of a cow, by aid of
which a drench is given to horses and cows n Lin¹
9 pl Refreshments between meals Cf drinking
w Yks Scatcherd Hist Morley (1830) Gl, w Yks⁵ Gehring
his dripks

his drinks

DRINK, sb<sup>2</sup> Sc [drink] A lanky, overgrown person Per 'He's gotten a lang drink o' a wife 'Not uncommon (GW) Ayr Stair had grown up into a great lang drink, and would fankled, as Robin Cummell said, if he fell, Service Dr Duguid (ed 1887)

[Norw dial areng, a young lad, a man just grown up (AASEN), ON drengr, a young unmarried man, cp Norw dial drengkall, an unmarried man ]

DRINK A PENNY, sb. Irel atra n Ir (JS), N I 1 1 The bald coot, Fulica

2 The little grebe, Tachybaptes fluviatilis NI 1 Dwn Swainson Birds (1885) 216

DRINKER, sb Sus Som 1 The moth, Lasrocampa potatoria

Som Compton Winscombe Sketches (1882) 140

2 Comp Drinker acre, the land set apart on dividing brook-land (which was depastured in common) for mowing, to provide drink and provisions for the tenants and labourers Sus.12

DRINKING, sb n Cy Yks Lun Der Not Lun Woi Also Ken Som Dev 1 Food taken between regular meals, food taken in the forenoon, either breakfast or

luncheon

nCy Grost (1790) MS add (P) ne Yks A short meal in the middle of an afternoon in haytime or harvest, consisting gen of bread and cheese and beer w Yks So much a day an' drinkins, Leeds Mirc Suppl (Dec 24, 1892), w Yks 13, w Yks 5 Gchring his fornoin drinking Lan 1, e Lan 1 Not 2 The breakfast and tea of a labourer taken while at his work in Lin 1 Beer given to men in harvest, or when corn is being threshed. Wor It isn't the drinking shouts a man but the drinkings between the drinking in the drink haivest, or when corn is being threshed. Wor It isn't the drinks as hurts a man, but the drinkings between the drinks (H K) Ken Grosse (1790), Lewis I Tenet (1736) 51, Ken 2 Dev 'Feyther, don'tee want no drinkings then?' 'Iss ty, my dear, us be keen for 1 drop of try,' O NILL Dimpses (1893) 27 in Dev A zend to yield with 1 drenking, Lim Scold (1746) 1 196 in my Dev 1 In some places called Afternoons or Aiternoons

Hopeo Division scales of a long flat sales actes with

Hence Diinking cake, sb a large flat cake eaten with beer of tea in the harvest-field during the afternoon nw Dev 1

2 The afternoon or evening meal, tea

w Yks He'd allus ta wait o' t'kettle boiln' when he wanted his drinkin, Hartley Clock Alm (1874) 39, w Yks 24, w Yks 5 Am bown hoam to get my drinking nw Der 1

Hence Drinking time, sb the time of the evening meal,

Yks By 'drinking' time all Repton knew that Turners had stopped again, Taylor Miss Miles (1890) xxvii n Yks 1, ne Yks 1 w Yks Abaht noine o'clock I thowt I d turn aht, an' get a good day's wark dun by drinkin' toime, Hallam Wadsley Jach (1866) viii, If you can catch him at drinking time, he may tell you something about his day's labour, Fletcher Wapentale (1895) 238

3 Comp Drinking do, a drinking bout, debauch Lan At th' end of every drinkin'-do He're sure to crack o' deein', Waugh Poems (1876) 86

4 An entertainment given by the master of a school to scholars on quitting the school

Lan Potation penny, paid by the scholars or their friends to the master to enable him to give an entertainment at some season of the year (usually in Lent) to the scholars on quitting school This is in some counties still continued, and is called 'the drinking, WHARTON Hist Manch Gram School (1828) 25, in N & Q (1890) 7th S 1x. 91

5 pl The beer and tobacco provided for farmers after

w Som 1 Such an entertainment is always called 'u dun ur un dring keenz' [a dinner and drinkings]

DRINKY, ady Som Having had too much to drink, but not absolutely drunk

w Som 1 Well, he wadn not to zay drunk, your honour, but a little bit drinky, merry like, he knowed well enough what he was

DRINT, see Drent, sb

DRIP, v and  $sb^1$  Var dial uses in Eng Written dryp Shr<sup>2</sup> [drip] 1 v To drain the last drops from

a cow when milking

Chs To see that the cows are properly dripped, Marshall

Review (1818) II 44, Chs 1 It used to be the custom for someone

(frequently a young person learning to milk) to follow the regular

milkers and drip all the cows Many old fashioned farmers still practice it, but in too many cases the good old custom is given up. The person who dripped the cows did not sit down, but stood and milked with one hand, holding the can in the other, Chs 3 s Chs 1 After the first milking is over, it is the custom to go round the cows a second time to obtain the few drops of milk that have meanwhile been secreted in the udder nw Der 1, War 2, Shr 12,

Hence (I) Dripping bowl, sb a wooden bowl used to 'drip' into, (2) can, sb a small can used in 'dripping' cows, being easier to hold in one hand than an ordinary milk-can, (3) Drippings, sb pl the last milk drawn from

(1) Shr <sup>1</sup> (2) Chs <sup>1</sup> (3) Lan The term usually heard for the second or final milking of a herd of cows is 'the drippings', and the expression would be, 'An yo [or ast u] ta'en [or gotten] th' drippin's '? Manch City News (Jan 25, 1896), Lan <sup>1</sup> Chs <sup>1</sup> Much richer than the first milk The drippings were generally put into the cream mug for churning, and not amongst the general milk for

cheese making They we also considered a potent drink for consumptive people and weakly children, Chs 3 s Chs 1, War 3, Shr 12 Shr, Hif Bound Produce (1876) Oxf 1 MS add

2 sb Anything that falls in drops, in phr as wet as drift,

very wet indeed

w Yks 1 I maad my sark as wit as drip, ii 295 n Lin 1

3 A stalactite

N Cy 1, Nhb 1 w Yks Willian List IVd, (1811)

4 A rut or little open drain in the load Also called Hrf2 Grip

5 A trap to catch rats or mice, see below

I W 2 To set a 'drip' is to take a piece of bould about 6 ins square, and fix a null in two opposite coiners of it, then place this piece of wood (the drip) in the corner of a room A tub or large pan three parts full of water is placed directly under the 'drip' and the bait is put on the corner of the 'drip' furthest from the wall The rat or mouse, in trying to each the but, overbulances the 'drip' and falls into the water beneath DRIP,  $sb^2$  Cum Wim Yks Lan Written dhip e Yks [drip] Snow, used only in phi. as white as drip, as white as driven snow

as write as driven snow

Cum (MP), Hoises is white as drip, Borrowdale Lett in

Lonsdale Mag (Feb 1867) 310, It was cuvert on ower with a

cleanth as white as drip, Sargisson Joe Scoap (1881) 169, Cum 1

Wm If Neddy sed crass wer black, Betty wed three p doon et o' duds ar as white as dripp, Bjec Dial (1877) pt 1 38, Her bits o' duds ar as white as drip, Bowness Studies (1868) 5 e Yks Nicholson Fll-Sp (1889) 22, e Yks 1 MS add (1 H) w Yks  $(J \Gamma)$ , ne Lan 1

Hence Drip white, adj perfectly white, as white as

DRIPMY BIT, sb Dev [dripmi bit] A threepenny

piece or bit

Dev Lükee zee! 'er'th agicd me a drip-my-bit vur düing dice hours' work, a skinflint old twoad! Hewett Peas Sp (1892), Jist gie ole Nan a dripmy bit, Nathan Hogg Poet Lett (1847) 51, cd

1865 nw Dev 1 DRIPPER, sb Dor Som [dripə(r)] A small shal-

box vessel to catch drippings or take slops
w Cy (Hall) Dor Barnes Gl. (1863) w Som (F W W)
DRIPPING, ppl adj Hit Of the weather showery, rainy

Hrt If the weather be dripping, Ellis Mod Husb (1750) III I
DRIPPING BAGS, sb pl Hrf 2 Bags of canvas like
inverted sugar-cones through which cider is passed fresh from the cider-press

DRIPPITY DROPPITY, sb Lin The game of 'drop

the handkerchief'

e Lin Many's the time I ve played drippity droppity with the old vicar and his wife (G G W)

DRIPPLE, sb Hrf Wil [dri pl] A 'thripple,' a mov-

DRIPPLE, sb Hrf Wil [dri pl] A 'thripple,' a mov-

able rail on a cart of wagon

Hrf<sup>2</sup> Wil<sup>1</sup> The dripple is the strip running along the top of the side of the waggon from which over the hind wheels project the waggon hoops, and over the front wheels the raves (s v Waggon)

DRIPPLE, see Dreeple

DRIPPLETY, adj Sur Wet, rainy Sur We've had such a dripplety summer (TSC)

DRIPSHAMS, sb pl Cor [drip[emz] The last drops

Cor Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl

DRIPSHAN, sb Cor [dripsan] Mother's milk, spirits Cor 1 A little drap o' dripshan, Cor 2

DRISEN, see Drizzen

DRISH, sb Irel Also Som Dev [drif] A thrush Wxf1 w Som1 I know's a drishes nest way dree eggs in un Dev Bowring Lang (1866) I 27, Dev. What a buttvul zinger tha drish iz n Dev Thees morn I yeard the gladdies zing, And drishes too, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 53

DRISK, sb Cor Amer [drisk] A drizzly mist

Amer My calash defended me well from the cold drisk, SI WALL

Amer My calash defended me work and more My calash defended me work and more My and Mary (Apr 27, 1717)

Hence Drisky, adj misty, foggy, rainy, wet
Cor A Cornishman is never in such spirits as in drisky weather,
O'Donoghur St Knighton (1864) Gl, The day was 'drisky,' as they say in Cornwall A fine drizzle descended from a sky of even grey, without one rift of blue, and the fern and stunted heibage were saturated with a white dew, Mortimer Tales (1895) 158

**DRITE**, v<sup>1</sup> Obs Sc Nhb Also written dreit S & Ork 1, dright (Hall), dryte Sc I Gram forms 1 Pretente (1) Drate, (2) Dret Sc (Jam) [For examples see II below,] 2 pp (1) Drate, (2) Dreitten, (3) Drett, (1) Kcb (2, 3) S & Ork 1

II To void excrement Sc You dream d that you dret under you, and when you rose It was true An answer to them that say, Guess what I dreamed, Kelly Prov (1721) 375, Grosf (1790) MS add (C) S & Ork 1, Cai 1 Kcb The cock had crawd day, or the ducks had drate Upo' the hallan stane, Davidson Seasons (1789) 7 N Cy 1, Nhb 1

Hence (1) Dret, sb excrement, (2) Drightups, or Diite ups, sb pl a boy's first breeches after leaving off petticoats
(i) Sc Grose (1790) MS add (C) (2) n Cy (Hall), N Cy 1
[To dryte, cacare, Cath Angl ON drita]

DRITE, v 2 and sb Nhb Dur Yks Also written dryte

n Yks<sup>3</sup>, and in form dhrite e Yks<sup>1</sup> [drait] 1 v 1 *v* To

n Yks<sup>3</sup>, and in form dhrite e Yks<sup>1</sup> [drait] 1 v 10 drawl, speak monotonously or indistinctly Cf drate NCy<sup>1</sup>, Nhb<sup>1</sup>, Dur<sup>1</sup>, n Yks<sup>123</sup>, ne Yks<sup>1</sup> e Yks Marshall Rur Econ (1788), e Yks<sup>1</sup> Deeant dhrawl an dhrite seeah pret dhrate, pp dhriten, ib MS add (TH) m Yks<sup>1</sup> Hence (I) Drite poke, sb a drawler, one who speaks indistinctly, or hesitatingly, (2) Drity, adj indistinct, slow

In speaking
(I) n Yks 12, m Yks 1
(2) n Yks He talks varry drity (I W)
ne Yks 1 It's nut drity [said of an old violin]

2 sb A drawl, a slow mode of speaking m Yks 1 DRITH, sb Som A wooden implement used by thatchers to fix the straw on the roof (WFR)

DRITH, DRITHER, see Dree, v, Dreddour

DRIVE, v and sb Var gram forms and dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng [draiv, driv]

Sc Irel and Eng [draiv, drīv]

I v Gram forms 1 Present Tense (1) Drahve, (2)

Draiv, (3) Drave, (4) Drayve, (5) Dreeve, (6) Dreve,
(7) Dreyve, (8) Driv [Forms 3, 4, 5, 6 represent OE

dræfan, to drive] For further examples see II below
(1) n Yks He drahves up ov a neet, Tweddell Clevel Rhymes
(1875) 38 ne Yks¹ 33 m Yks¹ Draav, Introd 34 (2) w Yks
Wright Gram Wndhll (1892) 129 (3) w Som¹ I draves Mr
Birds osses You must drave in some stakes Thicks on y fit to
drave away the birds (4) Dev (5) Wxf¹ (6) Glo¹, Hmp
Dor¹ (7) Sc Murray Dial (1873) 204 Cum¹, Chs¹ s Chs¹
Drahyv, 80 (8) Ken¹ I want ye driv some cattle Sui (T S C)

2 Pretente (1) Draav, (2) Drave, (3) Drayve, (4) Dreav(e, 2 Pretente (1) Draav, (2) Drave, (3) Drayve, (4) Dreav(e, (5) Dreayve, (6) Dreeav(e, (7) Dieft, (8) Drieve, (9) Driff,

(5) Dreayve, (0) Dreeav(e, (7) Dreft, (8) Drieve, (9) Driff, (10) Driv, (11) Drived, (12) Droved, (13) Druv (1) W Yks 1 (2) Bnff Anedravethecawf, the stot, an stirk, Taylor Poems (1787) 68 Fif Down on the yird she drave, Tennant Papisty (1827) 16 Dur', n.Yks 2, ne Yks 1 33 m Yks 1 Dre h'v, Introd 34 e Yks 1 w Yks Dreev, Wright Gram. Wndhll (1892) 129, w Yks 3 (3) Sc Murray Dial (1873) 204 (4) Cum Squeelin heam t'two pigs he dreay, Richardson Talk (1876) 2nd S 44, Cum 1, Cum 8 We drèave to Foster Pennice's, 37 Lan Mony a dirty and slovenly woman dreay a man to denalized. Lan Mony a dirty and slovenly woman dreav a man to drinkin', EAVISDROPPER Vill Life (1869) No 4 (5) Wm. A helm rough and wod Dreayve back the hulet to his haunts, WHITEHEAD Leg (1859) 12 (6) Wm She dreeave Bobby afooar her, seeam es ya drive coves, Spec Dial (1880) pt ii 27, When Natty Clarkson's man Dreeav Natty's nag an gig, ib 37 (7) Ess Many ov the Johnnys thote They dreft a pritty stroke, CLARK J Noakes (1839) st 121, Ess¹ (8) Kcd Kirkton Drieve a chuckie owre the plate, Grant Lays (1884) 73 (9) Ess I driff the waggon to Colchester, Trans Aich Soc II 178 (10) s Not (J P K) sw Lin¹ I driv a many away mysen Nrf He div home, Rye Hist Nrf (1885) xv Suf¹ Yow driv yar pigs finely i' the night [snored] (11) Lan Mony a dirty and slovenly woman dreav a man to drinkin a many away mysen Nrf He div home, Rve Hist Nrf (1885) xv Suf¹ Yow driv yar pigs finely i' the night [snored] (11) Dev Bowring Lang (1866) I 26 (12) w Som Droav(d, Elworthy Gram (1877) 48, w Som¹ I droved home last night long way Mr Lock to Beer (13) NI¹ I dhruv past him Nhb¹ He druv us ower iv his gig e Yks¹ Lan That owd cart as I once druv yo fro' Manchester in, Westall Birch Dene (1889) II 258 Chs¹ s Chs¹ Driv, 80 nw Der¹ Lin The heat druv hout i' my heyes, Tennyson Owd Roa (1889) War That was a fine beast you druv in yesterday, Bob, Geo Eliot S Marner (1861) 38, War² I druv 'im theer myself, War³, Shr¹ Introd 52 Glo¹ 3 pp (1) Dreen, (2) Dreft, (3) Drine, (4) Drove, (5) Droved, (6) Droven, (7) Drovven, (8) Druv, (9) Druven, (10) Dryvven

(10) Dryvven
(1) Sc Snaw in spitters aft was dreen Amang the air, T Scott

Poems (1793) 323, Dri'en [dreen], Murray Dial (1873) 204 (2) Ess Sich numbers pass'd um dreft, Clark J Noakes (1839) st 85 (3) Sc Aft has drine the winter snaw, I hom Jock o' the Know (1878) 53
(4) Sur <sup>1</sup> (5) w Som U droa vd, Elworthy Gram (1877) 48
Dev He ought to have it droved out, Reports Provinc (1883) 84
(6) Nih <sup>1</sup> Mony a day hev as droven the gin gan (1603) 64 (6) NnD<sup>\*</sup> Mony a day nev as droven the gin gan ne Yks<sup>1</sup> 33 e Yks<sup>1</sup> Dhroven m Yks<sup>1</sup> D'rovu'n, D ruov u n, Introd 34 (7) Wm Hoo far hev ye drovven them! (B K) (8) NI<sup>1</sup> I've dhruv that horse these five year Der He sold me a keow and he said she were overdruv, Vernry Stone Edge (1868) 1 n Lin<sup>1</sup> When I'd druv to Spital, I baaited my herse Lei<sup>1</sup> It's her as has druv 'im tew it Nhp<sup>1</sup> War<sup>2</sup>, War<sup>3</sup> (Ers [her has] druv me to it' is a not uncommon excuse Shr I 'ear Medlicott's lost the cow 'e bought at the far, an' I dunna ŏönder at it, 'er milk 'ad bin pounded so lung, an' 'er wuz o'er druv, an' it brought on the milk faiver Glo 1, Brks 1, Ken 1, Sur (TSC), Sur 1 Sus 1 'I wunt be druv' is a favourite maxim with Sussex people [Amer The Stone Pike thet's druv thru Bunker's Hill, Lowell Biglow Papers (1866) 255] (9) Nhb 1, w Yks (JW) e Lan 1 s Chs 1 Diuv n, 80 Shr 1 Introd 52 (10) Sc Mupper Pagl (1889) 69. Murray Dial (1873) 204

II 1 Phr (1) to drive after, to pursue, (2) — away, to carry the sheaves of corn from the field to the farm or stack, (3) -a boat, to propel a boat with a pole or paddle, (4) -a common, to drive all the stock on a common into one place, (5) — an end, (6) — a head, to excavate a level or gallery in a mine, (7) — a hedge, to plant stakes to make a hedge, (8) — a noise, see — work, (9) — the pigs through my game, to interfere, spoil sport, (10) — the pund, to drive impounded cattle and sell them for the fine, (11)-a spreagh, to steal cattle, (12) -work, to make a dis-

turbance or noise

(I) Glo 1 (2) Ess (WWS) (3) Hrf 1 (4) n.Lin 1 Driving all the stock on a common into one place that the parochial or manorial authorities may find out if any of them have infectious disorders, or if any one holder of a common right has turned on more cattle than his 'stint,' or if any 'foreigners' (q v ) have turned stock thereupon 'Some of the inhabitants of Ashby or neighbouring villages had got into the habit of putting stock into the commons who had no common rights, and the process called driving the common was resorted to, Affid of J Fowler in Beauchamp v Wmn (1867) Dor Barnes Gl (1863), Dor When the hayward come wi' all his men To dreve the common, 258 (5) Cor To drive a end, or stope a back, TREGELLAS Tales (1860) 62, Cor 1 (6) Shr 1 (7) Hrt There are too many of these villamous, and commonly petty farmers, who make no conscience of what we call 'driving a hedge', that is, at every making of a foot hedge—they take the opportunity of driving their stakes further into another man's ground than they of driving their stakes further into another man's ground than they ought to do, Ellis Mod Husb (1750)III 1 (8.8 Hmp 'You dreve less noise there,' shouted the jailor, Verney L Lisle (1870) xxv (9) Sc This tramper has come hither to drive the pigs through my game, Scott St Ronan (1824) v (10) Sc Grose (1790) MS add (C) (11) Sc They reckon driving a spreagh (whilk is, in plain Scotch, stealing a herd of nowte) a gallant, manly action, Scott Rob Roy (1817) xxvi (12) Hmp Boys who behave badly and talk in church are said to 'drive work' 'The boys only go to night school to drive work' (H C M B) Dor Don't ye dreve sich work, 1 e do not make such an uproar, Barnes Gl (1863) s v Naïse Som Sweet MAN Wincanton Gl (1885)

2 Comp (1) Drive bundle, see below, (2) knurr, a game in which a 'knurr' is driven by being hit with a stick, (3) way, an old cart-road or cattle-path, impassable for carriages

(1) Ken 2 A drive-bundle, when a horse first carries one, and then returns to fetch another, that is in carrying on double-horse (2) w Yks Leeds Merc Suppl (Dec 24, 1892) (3) Sur 1

3 To attend to a horse or pony when working in a mine Nhb, Dur Nicholson Coal Tr Gl (1888)

Hence **Driver**, *sb* a boy employed in driving the horses on the main roads underground
Nhb, Dur GREENWELL Coal Tr Gl (1849)

4 To put off doing anything until the last minute, to

Cum Some lads court fearfu' hard, yet still Put off and drive and dally, Relph Misc Poems (1743) 118 Wm They've drovven it inta theet (BK) n Yks She drives milking leeat (IW) e Yks They must bee driven noe longer, Best Rui Econ (1641) 109 w Yks Tha'l drive it while its too lat, Halifax Courier (May 8, 1897), w Yks Thou begins to drive it, w Yks Chs Oo ne'er

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gets her dishes weshed till nect, oo's that driving nw Der¹ s Not If I go out to tea, then my pigs gets driven (J P K ) Nhp¹ You always drive off everything to the last Hut (I P F )

5 To hurry, hasten, to be overdone with work, so that one is obliged to huiry unduly

Abd They a' drive to the ingle cheek, Regardless of a flan o' ieck, Farmin's Ha' (1794) st 4 Ayr Down Pleasure's stream, wi's swelling suls I m tauld ye're driving rulely, Burns Dieam (1786) st 10 Dmf He danneit and drave for a while nae doot, Rrid Poems (1894) 79 s Not Neverletyoui work drive you Whatever's driven you so late? (J P K ) Nhp¹'l was very much drive' is a phrase often used in application either to time or money War³ Ken¹'l want ye driv some cattle!' Very sorry, but I'm that driv up I caan't do't!' Sur¹'lf he don't get on no faster than he's a doing up I caan't do't! Sur '' If he don't get on no faster than he's a doing he'll get drove it last' I found an old potter s kiln in which the ne ii get diove it last. I found an old potter's kiln in which the pots well thrown away in confusion and not completely burnt. The man who wis excavating said, 'I expact how it was, that while he was a making of them he got drove.' Dev Ezzul tuk'd up to draye an trapse, Nathan Hogg Poet Lett (1847) and S 42, ed 1866, Dev I warms our vokes wonder what the godger's a come of me. I'll drive home go. o' me I'll dive home, 20
6 Of manure, &c to stimulate growth, to force Wil 1 Thui, that'll drive th' rhubub, I knaws!

7 To propel or throw with force Per Still in use He dreeve a stanc through my window (G W) 8 To throw or pile up into a heap, to pitch with a fork Per Drive up the sheaves or well no be finished the nicht

9 To dig, excavate in a pit

Nhb¹ The pitman drives in as he digs, or hews his way, or gets
the coal Nhb, Dur Nicholson (oal 1r Gl (1888)

10 sb The act of driving horses, cattle, &c, on an open common, into one place, for the purpose of ascertaining their ownership

Oxf The custom is for the owners to claim their own cattle from who have no right to pasture Such cattle belonging to people who have no right to pasture Such cattle are either forfeited or given up to the owners on payment of a fine. Still carried out on Port Meadow, at Oxford (GO)

11. A drove Wxf<sup>1</sup>, Ken (GB)

12 Phr your drive, your hoise, trap, and harness Wxf

13 Force, action, gen in phr full drive.

Cum <sup>1</sup> Our hay knife's square mouth't and hez nea drive wid it

w Yks <sup>4</sup> Nhp <sup>1</sup> He went along, full drive A common expression A common expression for walking or running with great speed

Hence to play drive, to come with full force or impetus Edb A dog that, wakening out of its slumbers with a yell, played drive against my uncle, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) ii

14 A push, shove, a blow

Per He gaed me a drive wi' his fist (GW)

15 Sleet Hence Driving, adj Of weather sleeting or snowing

w Yks It was driving weather, Lucas Stud. Nidderdale (c 1882) *Gl* 

16. A broad path in a wood

Wil The fawns fed away into one of the broad green open paths or drives, Jefferies *Hdgrow* (1889) 304, There comes the low rushing roar of hundreds of hoofs There is a block in the treacherous 'drive,' ib Hodge (1880) I 188

17 A line or band of sand, esp with reference to the direction of the stratum

Hmp Wise New Forest (1883) 286 (s v Shock)

DRIVEN WHEAT, sb Obs. Yks See below

e Yks If it bee not infected with a wheate called driven-wheate,

which wheate hath no awnes, Bist Rur Econ (1641) 99

DRIVING, prp and vbl sb Yks Lan Chs Hrt e An Cor 1 prp In comp (1) Driving bands, the long reins used by a ploughman for guiding his horses, (2) gate, (3) lane, an occupation road; (4) line, a cord used by poachers for driving game (1) e Yks (LW), e Yks<sup>1</sup> (2) e Lan.<sup>1</sup> (3) Chs.<sup>1</sup> (4) Hrt

(H,C,

2 vbl sb Fishing with a drift-net, drift-fishing, long-

shoring for herrings
e An 1 Nrf (A.G.), Nrf 1 Cor The most successful time for driving is in hazy weather with some motion of the waves, Quiller-Couch Hist Polperio (1871) III

Hence (1) Driver, sb, (2) Driving boat, sb a fishing-

boat carrying diff-nets, (3) nets, sb pl diff-nets
(1) Cor Diff nets carried bythe drivers, I Homas Randigal Rhymes
(1895) Gl (2) Coi 2 (3) Cor Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl, Cor 2 Nets drawn after the boats, fastened only at one end, in

the mashes of which fish we caught as they try to pass through DRIVLIN, prp Sh I [dri vlin] Trailing through mire & Ork 1

[Norw dial drivlast, to be entangled, confused (AASEN)]

DRIXEY, see Droxy
DRIZ, sb Lon Slang Also written driss A term

among thieves and gypsics for lace

Lon A bit of diss, Mayin w Lond Labour (1851) I 424, Among street-people the lace is called 'driz,' ib I 387

Hence (1) Driz fencer, sb a lace seller, (2) kemesa, sb

a laced shut

(1) Lon Among street people the lace is called 'diiz,' and the sellers of it 'diiz-fencers,' Maynew Lond Labour (1851) I 387 Slang A person who buys or sells stolen lace, BARRERL Soon then I mounted in swell-street high, And sported my flashest toggery, Mythimble of ridge, and my driz kemesa, Ainswortii Rookwood (1834) bk iii v Slang Barrere
DRIZZEN, v Sc Irel Written drisen Ir To low

as a cow or ox, esp to make a low plaintive sound when wanting food Also used fig of persons

Ags (JAM) Ant A hear the coo drisenin, she's wanting her

tub, Ballymena Obs (1892)

DRIZZLE, v and sb 1 Sc Not Glo (?) Ken Cor Also

1-221 Ink [drizl] 1 v To let fall slowly written drizel Lnk [drizl] 1 v To let fall slowly in small drops, to drip, dribble Fif Down drizzlin frae his feathers damp His sleepy dew-draps

owr their camp, Tennant Papisty (1827) 123 s Not When she basted the meat, the snuff frum 'er nose uster drizzle on to t (JPK)

Hence Drizzling dour, sb a small stream
w Cor Bottrell Trad 3rd S Gl
2 Fig To walk slowly, to float, drift along
Abd Shirriff Poems (1790) Gl Glo I hates to see a poor dumb animal, 1 e a dog, drizzlin after a conveyance [I cannot be certuin that this word was not invented by the speaker] Ken In rather sharp streams, the latter bait [bread and bran] will float, or 'drizzle,' down a very long distance, Fishing Gazette (Sept 7, 1889) 149,

3 To bowl a ball close to the ground Ken (GB), Ken 4 sb The scanty water of a rivulet, which hardly appears to run

Abd SHIRRERS Poems (1790) Gl Lnk Collect the drizel to a pool, RAMSAY Poems (ed 1733) 143

DRIZZLE, sb<sup>2</sup> n Cy A very small salt ling (HALL)

DRO, DROA, see Drow, v<sup>2</sup> DROACE, sb Obs Wm

DROACE, sb A number of people, a crowd Wm Awt oth yearth rin a droace a' witches, Wheeler Dial

(1790) 74 [Norw dial drose, a flock, a number of people (AASLN)]

DROAK, DROASE, DROAT, see Drouk, Drose, Drawt

**DROB**, v and sb Sc [drob] 1 v To prick, as with a needle or sharp instrument

Ags (JAM) Per Diobbin' him wi' pins, an' what no, CI ELAND Inchbracken (1833) 232, ed 1887, He drobet his finger wi' a pin

2 sb A thorn, prickle Per (JAM), (GW)

DROCHLE, v Sc Also written droghle Sc (Jam) [dro x1] To walk with short, uneven steps, to stagger, to dawdle Cf drachle, sb

Buff 1 Per What are ye drochlin there for? (G W

Hence (1) Drochlan, vbl sb the act of walking with

short, uneven steps, staggering, (2) Drochling, ppl adj (a) tottering, staggering; puny, (b) lazy, indolent, (c) wheezing, in phr droghling and coghling (1) Bnff<sup>1</sup> (2, a) Abd Syne a' the drochlin hempy thrang Gat o'er him wi' a fudder, Skinner Poems (1809) 46 (b) Per That lassie's a drochlin crater (GW) Cld (Jam) (c) Sc He's coming down the close wi' that droghling coghling baille body, Scott Waverley (1814) xln, Grost (1790) MS add (C)

DROCHLE, DROCHT, see Droichle, Drouth.

 $Glo^{1}$  The iron piece to which DROCK, sb 1 Obs the horses were hitched on the old long-tailed ploughs

is an upright piece of timber belonging to the he tail The ground wrist of the plow is fastened right side of the tail to this, as also is the earth board, Chambers Cyclop (1788)

[OE proc Dentale, 'aratri pars,' sule-reost uel pioc, MS Harl (c 1000) in Wright's Voc (1884) 219]

DROCK, sb<sup>2</sup> and v Glo Brks Wil Som 1 sb A covered drain under a loadway, a small watercourse, a ditch, also in comp Drock way Cf druff and

droke
Glo 1 Brks Oxf Times (Dec 23, 1893) Wil Before pipes in clay were invented, hollow trees were used as waterpipes in ditches, and served as well for bridges over them—these were the original drocks All ways over watercourses covered with earth or flat stones are called drocks (WCP), The drock there was in a very bad state, the footpath being such that it was almost impossible to get by, *IVil Times* (May 18, 1895) 5, Wil A short drain under a roadway, often made with a hollow tree Som In common to the drock as well strong of with the state of th under a roadway, often made with a hollow tree Som In common use to denote a small stream of water or gully (GS)

2 A broad flat stone laid as a bridge across a ditch,

also applied to the stone-work at the top of a well upon

also applied to the stone-work at the top of a well upon which the windlass stands

Wil (WCP), At their wire, set up in a 'drock,' Jefferies

Gamekeeper (1878) 169, ed 1889, Wil 1

3 v To drain land by means of stone gutters underground Glo Grose (1790) MS add (M)

DROD, sb 1 Cld (JAM) [Not known to our correspondents] A short, thick, clubbish person

He is a drod of a bode.

He is a drod of a bodié

DROD,  $sb^2$  Ayr (Jam) [Not known to our correspondents] A rude candlestick, used in visiting the offices of a farm-house at night-time

DRODDUM, sb Sc n Cy Also written drodum Lnk

[dro dəm ] The breech

[dro dsm] The breech
Sc Swearing this gate by your droddum, Drummond Muckomachy (1846) 35 Frf That's my lum beneath your droddum,
Sands Poems (1833) 95 Fif Gie the Pape a jerk, And in his droddum clap the dirk O' reformation 11cht, Tennant Papistry (1827) 27 Ayr I'd gie you sie a hearty doze o't, Wad dress your droddum, Burns To a Louse, st 5 Gail When they saw him dressing the droddums of the youth of the gang, Crockett Cleg Kelly (1896) xviii. n Cy Grose (1790)
Hence Droddum skelping, adj whipping
Link Still wi' manly front Thro' drodum-skelpin' scaur an' waur
Be aye brizzing yont, Murdoch Doric Lyre (1873) 47
DRODGE, v and sb Sc 1 v To do servile work, to drudge Link (Jam)

DRODGE, v and sb Sc 1 v To do servile w to drudge Lnk (Jam)

2 sb A person constantly behind-hand with work

2 sb A person constantly behind-hand with work Per A 'drudge' is always kept working, a 'drodge' is always working because she cannot get forward with her work, the word

'drodge' implies blame, 'drudge' none (G W )

DRODLICH, sb Sc [Not known to our correspon-

dents] A useless mass

Fif The elf gae a skriech Whan a' the hale kirnan Tae drodlich
was driven, MS Poem (JAM)

DRODS, sb pl Cld (JAM) [Not known to our correspondents] Ill-humour, a pet, fit of sullenness or bad

DRODSOME, adj Shr<sup>1</sup> [dro dsəm ] Dreadful,

alarming

DROF, see Drove, sb1

DROFF, sb n Cy [Not known to our correspondents.] Dregs, refuse (HALL) See Draff

DROG,  $sb^{1}$  and v Sc. Also written drogue Ayr

DROG,  $sb^1$  and v Sc. Also written drogue Ayr [drog] 1 sb A drug

Abd Fat dishe mean, Mains, by aye speakin' o' 'feesikal 'force—is't ony kin' o' drogs? Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xxiv Kcd

Lyin' maistly i' the dead thraw, Past the doctor's drogs an' skeel,

Grant Lays (1884) 38 Rnf A' the doctors' drogs or skill Nae
ease, alake! cou'd len' him, Wilson Poems (1790) 201 (Jam) Ayr

It's a soor drogue, mem, but the ill and the ail need the dose,

Galt Lairds (1826) xxxi Lnk The doctor gi'es me drogs to ease
my auld and crazy banes, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 43 Lth Oor
doctor teuk ill, An' wi' drinkin' his drogs, himsel' sune did
kill, Lumsddn Sheep head (1892) 83 Edd May the meat and the
drink he has taken off us be like drogs to his inside, Moir Mansie

Wauch (1828) viii Slk If outher gude fare or drogs will do it,

Ill hae them playing at the penny-stane wi' Davie Tait, Hogg

The last them playing at the penny-stane Wi Davie Tait, Hogg Tales (1838) 59, ed 1865

Hence (1) Droggie, (2) Droggist, sb a druggist, (3) Droguery, sb medicines, drugs
(1) Abd The usual term Gae owre to the shop an'tell droggie to gie ye an once o' salts (G W) (2) Ayr Near to Robin Craig the droggists shop, Service Dr. Duguid (ed 1887) 13 (3) Ayr Nage o' the droguery nor the require o' doctors for me Gayr Sug o' the droguery nor the roguery o' doctors for me, GALT Str A Wylie (1822) cm

To drug, take drugs

Sc To consult the doctors anent my health, with whom I have been drogging and dressing ever since I came here, Wodrow Ch
Hist (1721) II 113, ed 1828
[Hailsum of smell as ony droggis, Douglas Eneados

droggis, Douglas Eneados

(1513), ed 1874, IV 84 OFr drogue (HATZFELD)]

DROG,  $sb^2$  Sc (JAM) [Not known to our correspondents] A buoy sometimes attached to the end of a harpoon line, when the whale runs it out

DROGGET, sb Sc Irel Also written dhrogget Uls drogat, drogit Sc (Jam Suppl), droggit Edb, drugget N I [droget, dreget] 1 A coarse woollen cloth, a cloth made of a mixture of flax and wool Also used fig and attrib

Sc (Jam Suppl) Edb Haste ye, bring My braw new droggit gown, Auld Handsel Monday (1792) 18 Bwk Huzzies—wha in my younger days wad hae been glad o' hame-made stuff, or drogget, Henderson Pop Rhymes (1856) 83 NI of the offspring of mixed marriages it is sometimes said, 'They're drogget, an' that's the worst of all cloth' Uls Uls Jrn Arch (1853-1862) V 100 2 Phr to speak drugget, to speak with a mixture of provincial and vulgar language and of pure English, to graft a fine accept on a surface one

graft a fine accent on a vulgar one
NI¹ Uls Uls Jrn Arch (1853-1862) V 105
[Fr droguet, a kind of stuft that's half silk, half wool

DROGHEDY, sb Irel A quick tune played for jig dancing, a dance or jig danced to this tune. Also called Droghedy's March

s Ir A well known & quick tune played for jig dancing (PW J) Wxf And was taught to bear his pait in that ielic of the Pyrrhic or Druidic dance, 'Dioghedy's March,' Kennedy Banks Boro (1867) 231

DROGHEY, adj Irel drizzly. N I 1, Ant (S A B) Of weather rainy, misty,

DROGLIN, ppl adj Dur [Not known to our correspondents] Foggy
Dur Gibson Up-Weardale GI (1870)

DROGUE, see Drog, sb 1

DROICH, sb Sc Irel Also written droiche Slk droigh s Don, and in form dreegh, dreich Rxb (Jam) [droix, drix] 1. A dwarf, pigmy, a short, unwieldy person

person

Sc 'Vile droich,' he said, Scott Minstrelsy (1802) IV 342, ed
1848 Cai s Sc Wilson Tales (1839) V 321 Ayr The hindmost Land of Ardeer was certainly a vera wee droich o'a creatur
himsel', Service Dr Duguid (ed 1887) 253 Sik Though noo
and then, to be sure, a dowdy or a droich, Chr. North Noctes
(ed 1856) III 197 Rxb (JAM)

Hence (x) Droichen, sh any small lyang animal some-

Hence (1) Droichan, sb any small living animal, sometimes used as a term of reproach, (2) Droichy, adj

dwarfish

(1) Inv (HEF) (2) Sc Zaccheus was a man of low stature, that is, a little droichy body, *Presby Eloq* (ed 1847) 119 Can.<sup>1</sup>

2 The worst pig in a litter

s Don Being usually very small and hard to keep alive, [it] is often given to one of the children for a pet, and it is rearred in great comfort in a warm bed by the kitchen fire, and fed on milk, Simmons GI (1890)

[1 Doe, droigh, what thou dow, Montgomerie Flyting (ed 1629) 70 Ir and Gael drouch, a dwarf (Macbain), by metathesis of r, fir Sc duerch, adwarf Duerch, I sall ding the, Dunbar Flyting (1505) 395]

DROICHLE, sb Sc Also in form drochle Bnff<sup>1</sup> A stout, dumpy person, also used of an animal small of its kind, also used attrib See Droich

Sc (GW), Bnff<sup>1</sup> Sik Up there starts a dioichle man, Hogg

Queer Bk (1832) 212.

DROIGH, DROIGHT, see Droich, Diaught,  $sb^{1}$ DROIL, sb Obs Lan A drudge, servant Lan Though she do never finger soile More huswife is then

painfull droyle, Husumes pointes in the Farmer MS (c 1600), Chet Soc (1873) XC 140 [(K)]

[That droile is now your brother's wife, Brome New

Acad (1659) 11 (NARES) DROILT, sb, ady and v Sh and Or I Also in form drult (Jam Suppl) [droilt, drult] person S & Ork 1 1. sb A clumsy

2 A heavy burden (SAS) 3 adj Weak, feeble, awkward (JAM Suppl)

Hence Droiltie, Drultie, (1) sb a weak, slovenly person;

(2) ady weak, awkward, slovenly (2b)

4 v To walk or work clumsily S & Ork 1 Hence

Droiltit, ppl ady ungainly (Coll L L B)

DROIT, see Drone, sb 1

DROIT, see Draught, sb 1

DROIT, we dry wy lee [droilti] An appetic form

DROITLY, adv w Yks [droith] An aphetic form of advoitly, cleverly, skilfully w Yks Theer, lad! tha stoppt that horse varry droitly (S K C) DROITS, sb pl. Obs Ken Rights, dues, customary payments

payments
Ken Grose (1790), Lewis I Tenet (1736), Ken 12 [The pilferings of the orchard and garden I confiscated as droits, Marryat Frank Midmay (1829) 1 (Dav) ]
[OFr droits, dues (La Curne)]
DROKE, sb Cor [drok.] A wrinkle, furrow, a passage, groove See Drock, sb²
Cor Λ hoss, aw have got a great droke in his cheens [hind-quarters], Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) 6, Cor 12
DROKE, see Drowk, sb, Drouk
DROLL, sb, v and adj Sc Irel Yks Lin e An Cor [droi, droi] 1 sb A droll person, a person full of humour

Ayr James Gore, the joiner, was as great a droll as ever leeved in Kilwinning, Service Dr Duguid (ed. 1887) 144

Hence Drollashun, sb a droll person

sw Lin 1 Mrs B she is a diollashun

2 A story, tale

NI¹ Cor Their only payment being a song or a droll, Hunt

Pop Rom w Eng (1865) 26, ed 1896, Billy Frost used to go

round to the feasts in the neighbouring parishes, and be well

entertained at the public-houses for the sake of his drolls, ib

(1865) Introd 17, Cor 1 Hence (1) Drolleries, sb pl small collections of writings, &c, (2) Droll teller, sb a story-teller, esp an itinerant

&c , (2) Droll teller, so a seed, newsvendor, story-teller
(1) Suf This sort of petty publications had anciently the name of 'Penny Merriments,' or 'Diollerics' as little religious tracts of the same size were called 'Penny Godlinesses,' Suf Gail (1818)

Perf 12 (2) Cor They were informed of the active life of Pref 12 (2) Cor They were informed of the active life of the world beyond them by the travelling historian only, who, as he also sought [to] amuse the people, was called the 'doll teller,' Hunt Pop Rom w Eng (1865) 26, ed 1896, More than one tale of meetings on the moor between the Owld Gentleman and sore-tempted mortals had Aichel heard the dioll-tellers whisper in the chimley, PEARCE Esther Pentreath (1891) bk 1 11, Cor 2 There were two such in Cor as late as 1829\*

3 Phr to tell the droll, see below

Cor 1 It is the duty of the last man leaving a level part of a mine to explain to the first man of a relief party coming to it the state of the end they have been working, i e what holes for blasting they leave bored, what fired off, what have missed fire—this is called telling the droll

4 A tiresome, long-winded person Cor 1 He's a regular owd droll

5. Drollery, humour, oddity, eccentricity
Fit Nae doubt he had his drolls, And frailties, as hae you, GRAY Poems (1811) 77 Edb He began with some of his drolls, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) ix. [Some turn this saying into a droll, Ray Prov (1678) 36]

6 v To loke

Gall 'Ye'll e'en hae to trust the hoose to me and Quharrie,

said Silver Sarid, still drolling, CROCKETT Raiders (1894) x1, 'Oh!' said the Tutor of Cassillis, diolling, ib Gr.y Man (1896) 186
7 To put off, amuse with excuses, to delay, procrastinate, do anything perfunctorily Gen with on.

ne Yks I He dizn't want it, but ah keeps drollin'him on e Yks I Them lawyer chaps'll dhroll on till they get all brass thersens e An 1 Nrf Miller & Skertchly Fenland (1878) iv, Nrf 1

8 adj Unusual, strange (without any suggestion of the ludicrous), rude, bad, tiresome, unmanageable

comical

[ 180 ]

Sc (JAM), Cai <sup>1</sup> n Lin <sup>1</sup> A lad threw half a brick at his master s head, because he was bidden by nim not to over drive the hoises working a reaping machine A neighbour who was narrating the circumstances said, 'I hoape you'll send him to Lincoln, sir, he's a droll lad an' wants correctin'? The notion that anything funny or laughable had happened was by no means intended to be conveyed by the speaker Nrf He offered to come and help me to get up my l'ay if I wanted a man, and then when I axed him he couldn't come nohow I call that very dioll behaviour, don t you? (WRE) Cor I t was droll to see how high the tide ran

Hence Drollities, sb pl curiosities, curios, strange un-

usual things

Rnf There were drollites of a' dimensions, Warks o' wonnerfu' inventions, Webster Rhymes (1835) 180

[1 Mr Scoggin, the famous droll of the last century, STEELE Tatler (1709) No 9 Fr drole, a merry grig, pleasant wag (Cotgr) 6 To droll, jest or joke, Kersey (1702) Fr droler, to play the wag (Cotgr)

DROLLY, v Wm [dro h] Among schoolboys to play a disgusting plank on a new boy Wm They tried to drolly him, but he wad'nt let them (BK)

Wm They tried to drolly him, but he wad'nt let them (BK) DROMEDARY, sb and v Wor Hrf Glo Oxf Suf Wil Also in form dormedory Hrf 1 [drv mədəri]

1 sb Fig A dull, stupid person, used as a term of contempt like 'donkey'
se Wor 1 s Wor 1 O Jim, you dromedary! to miss that easy catch! Hrf Bound Provinc (1876), Hrf 1 A sleepy stupid person who does not get on with work Glo 1 Oxf 1 You gict diomederly, you! MS add
2. The plant black knapweed Contoured marks and the

2. The plant black knapweed, Centaurea mgra, and the hardhead, C scabiosa Wil 1

3 v To dawdle, be slow in action

Suf Used by an old nurse in scolding the nursemaids She accused them of 'dossicking and dromedarying about instead of minding their work' (H J L R)

DRONE,  $sb^1$  and v Sc Irel n Cy. Also Som Dev Also in forms droine S & Ork<sup>1</sup>, dron Sc Fif, drune Sc (Jam) [dron] 1 sb A low, monotonous sound or hum, fig a dull speaker or preacher S & Ork<sup>1</sup> MS add n Sc There was a big humble bee, and I can hear his homely dione to this day, Gordon Carglen (1891) 243

I can hear his homely dione to this day, Gordon Carglen (1891) 243 Abd Blessings come wi' mony a drone, Frae man and wife, Farmer's Ha' (1774) st. 35, I have mair skeel than your ain regular drones (confound them!) to act as your shepherd, Ruddinan Sc Parish (1828) 134, ed 1889 Per Kirsty was installed in the parlour, and her drone came through the window, Ian Maclaren Brief Bush (1895) 32 see Ye never heard the bumbec's dione, Watson Bards (1859) 197 Ayr We never had sic twa drones, Burns Ordination (1786) st 10, The auld man plodded straight through the Book, a drone or drawl being applied to the reading such as is heard at no other reading, Hunter Studies (1870) 204 Wgt If he happened to lay his hand on a book, he would immediately begin to read it aloud with a drone of a voice, Fraser mediately begin to read it aloud with a drone of a voice, Fraser Wigiown (1877) 232

2 The low, plaintive sound made by cattle, esp when

hungry Also used fig Sc It often denotes the mourning sound emitted by children, when out of humour, after being flogged (Jam )

when out of humour, after being flogged (Jam) S & Ork 1

3 Part of a bagpipe, esp the bass pipe.

Sc When the bags are fou the dron gets up, Ramsay Prov (1737) Abd. The windy piper sounds his drone, Farmer's Ha' (1774) st. 23 Kcd Try gin ye can screw the drone, And gie us John o' Badenyon, Jame Muse (1844) 88 Frf Sedition's pipe shall lead us on, And birr shall play each gallant dron, Santis Poems (1833) 19 Fif. His drone did gruntch sae dou a sound, Iennant Papistry (1827) 55 Rnf Tho' Rotie's pipes were rude and rough The drones were dainty, auld, and teugh, Wenster Rhymes (1835) 27 Link. He gied his drone another thraw, Muir Cld Minstr (1816) 24 Lth I thought ye laid aboot ye vigorously wi' the drones o' the pipes, Lumsden Sheep head (1892) 184 Edd With his drone and chanter, Moir Mansie Waich (1828) 11 Wgt [Hic] had the honour of screwing up his drones and playing 'Highland Laddie' honour of screwing up his drones and playing 'Highland Laddie'

to his Majesty, Fraser Wigtown (1877) 291 Ir They put the drone of his pipe into his mouth, Barrington Shetches (1830)

4 v To drawl, speak, or sing in a low, monotonous way to buzz

Frf This doolfu' ditty he would drone, WATT Poet Sketches (1880) 56 Per On ae side mither sat, Droning auld sonnets, Nicoll Poems (ed 1843) 82 Ayr A bumbee noo and then gaed droning bye, Service Notandums (1890) 63 n Cy (Hall) Dev Duee read vittee, an' not drone your words like that, Hewert Peas

Duee read vittee, an' not drone your words like that, Hewett Peas Sp (1892)

Hence Droning, (i) vbl sb a monotonous, humming sound, (2) ppl ady murmuring, monotonous, 'sing-song' (i) w Som' Mustur —'s droa neen z u nuuf tu zain un eebau dee tu zlee up [Mr —'s droning is enough to send anybody to sleep] (2) Sc To droning psalms in a gray harled kirk, Ketth Indian Uncle (1896) 256 Edb Anxious to hear the droning croon O' Meg below, M'Dowall Poems (1839) 88

5 Of a cow to moan plaintively S & Ork', Ags (Jam) 6 To play the bagpipes

Fif Such a hum of pipe and drone was there As if men pip'd on earth, and devils dron'd in air, Tennant Anster (1812) 54, ed 1871 Hence Droner, sb a player on the bagpipes

Hence Droner, sb a player on the bagpipes Rnf Pipers, and droners, and bummers, Websier Rhymes (1835) 6

[Cp LG dronen, 'langsam, eintonig u knarrend reden' (Schiller-Lubben), see also Dahnert, 89]
DRONE, sb 2 Cor [dron] A large wild bee, see

w Cor What we country folk call 'drones' are large wild bees

with orange-coloured or red tails, and never the large male bees

with orange-coloured or red tails, and never the large male bees of the hive, BOTTRELL Trad 3rd S 158

DRONE, sb 8 Obs? Sc The backside, breech Abd With Lindy's coat syde hanging on her drone, Ross Helenore (1768) 63, ed 1812 Cld (Jam)

Hence Drone brat, sb, see below
Cld In former times females gen wore two aprons, one before, the other behind hanging down the back. The latter was called the 'drone-brat' (Jam)

DRONES, sb pl Chs [drēnz] A steelyard See Trone

Trone
Chs 1 Hay is always weighed upon drones which are furnished with long hooks to hook into the bands with which the trusses are tied, Chs 3 s Chs 1 Dioa nz

DRONG, sb Sh I [dron] A steep rock rising out of the sea S & Ork 1

[Norw dial drange, a small reef of rocks, the point of a rock rising out of the sea (AASEN), ON drange, alonely upstanding rock, in folk-lore these rocks were thought

to be giants turned into stones (Vigfusson)]

DRONG, see Drang
DRONK, v m Yks 1 [dronk] To drench

Dronking, ppl adj dripping, soaking
I got dronking wet
DRONK(EN, see Drink, v.

DRONY adv and a So Cha [4721-1] Hence

Sc Chs [dro'n1] **DRONY**, adj and v1. adı

Slow-moving, sluggish

Luk Heirs an' fond lovers account it nae crime To sing or to say,
'Haste awa', drony time,' Warson Poems (1853) 50 s Chs 1 A
farmer complained that his boys were 'drony' in the morning, when he called them

2 v To doze, slumber
Per If he took tae dronyin' ye micht never get him waukened,
IAN MACLAREN Auld Lang Syne (1895) 126

DROO, sb Sh I The grass-wrack or weed, Zostera sarma See Drew, sb 1

marina See Drew, sb 1
Sh I Hit's [shorn oats] a' maistly blown ower, an' lyin' as weet as da droo, Sh News (Oct 2, 1897)

Orfl [dru] Droll, comical

as da droo, Sh News (Oct 2, 1897)

DROO, adj Oxf¹ [drū] Droll, comical
He's s'droo [he is so comical]
DROO, prep Irel Glo Brks Hmp Wil Som Dev
Cor Written dreu Dev, drough Brks¹ Hmp w Som¹
Dev, drow Glo, dru Dev. (HALL), and in form draugh
Wxf¹ [drū, drū] 1 Through
Wxf¹ Glo 'Er touched nar a won o' narrer zide o' ut, But ud
but a ledne right drow the middle Buckwan Darke's Sojown (1800)

hut a leane right drow the middle, Buckman Darke's Sojourn (1890) xiii, Glo 1 Brks John Morse grinned agin another chap droo' hos collars, Hughes Scour White Horse (1859) v, 'Droo wet' is

invariably used for 'wetthrough' (MJB), Brks 1, Hmp (HCMB) Wil Along we goo droo life's rough path, Slow Rhymes (1889) 24 Som Jennings Dial w Eng (1869) w Som 1 Drue Dev Ha look'th vore at tha winders, shawin eszul droo tha lattice, BAIRD Sng Sol (1860) 11 9, 'E got es easteate drough a brish—a vox's 'Burnett Stable Boy (1888) vii e Dev Ev'ry wan got es seurd 'pon ez thaigh, leuking out dreu th' naight, Pulman Sng Sol (1860) 11 8 Cor An glaz'd in droo tha chappel dooar, T Towser (1873) 166

2 Phr drough and out, throughout
w Som 1 Aay noa d ut au l drue un aewt [I knew it all through from the first]

DROO, see Drew, ady
DROOG,  $v^1$  and sb Cai 1 v To pull forcibly, to tug, drag at 2 sb A rough or violent pull
DROOG,  $v^2$  Cai 1 Also in form droogle To do

dirty, heavy work

The work of female servants on farms is said to be drooglan, i.e.

messing about in wet things

The work of female servants on farms is said to be drooglan, i e messing about in wet things

DROOJY, DROOK, see Droolgey, Drawk, sb, Drouk

DROOL, v¹ Nhp Also Dor Som Dev Coi Amer

Also in form dreul Dor Dev Cor, drewl w Som¹,
druel Dev, drule Dor Dev Cor¹² [drūl, w Cy drūl]

1 To drivel or dribble ās an infant does when teething

Nhp¹, Dor (W C) Som Jennings Obs Dial w Eng (1825),
She do drool so I can't keep her dry at all (F A A) w Som¹

Thick there boy do drewly [drue lee] zo, he do wet drough all his clothes two or dree times a day Dev Babbies always drulel an'
yu can't keep um dry about tha ching [chin] unless yū put um on a gūde thick bib, Hewett Peas Sp (1892), She'd a quillaway on her eye, and was making a pudden w' pindy flour in a cloam dish, and her was druling right into the cloam, N & Q (1866) 3rd S ix 320 Cor¹²

2 Fig To talk foolishly like an idiot or child

Dev Old Pynsant, the mad fool (Beginning, I suppose, to drule),
Peter Pindar Wks (1816) IV 213 Cor There's no cause te be creening or dreuling, J Trenoodle Spec Dial (1846) 17, Cor¹²
[Amer The slave holder kidnaps the weak, his mouth drooling with texts, Th Parker (c 1850) in Dean's Life (1877) 159 (Dav) ]

Hence (1) Drooler, sb a silly person, fool, a driveller,
(2) Drooling, ppl adj silly, drivelling, idiotic

(1) w Som¹ U rig lur oal drue lur [a regular old driveller]
Cor¹ (2) n Dev Jan Hath bin too gurt wi' drooling Nan, Rock
Jim an' Nell (1867) st 120.

3 To waste time
w Dor Roberts Hist Lyme Revis (1834) Dev. Cor Dreuling

3 To waste time

3 To waste time
w Dor Roberts Hist Lyme Regis (1834)
Dev, Cor Dreuling
away my time, Monthly Mag (1810) I 434
DROOL, v² Obs Sc To sound or trill in a sad,
mournful way; to cry out sadly
Rxb (Jam), Ane ca's a thing like elsin-box [a barrel organ]
That drools like corn pipes, A Scort Foems (ed 1808) 83
Hence Drooling, ppl adj emitting a mournful sound
Rxb Thus tune, my boys, your drooling reeds, ib 26
DROOLGEY, adj and sb Cor Also in forms
droojy Cor³, drulgy [druldzi, drudzi] 1 adj
Slow, heavy in movement
Cor Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl.
2 sb A stupid, lazy fellow Cor³
DROONED, ppl adj N I¹ [drund] Drowned, see
below

When the sky is overcast and dark all round, it is said to have

'a drooned appearance

**DROONYIE,** v and sb Cai  $^1$  1 v To moan or omplain in a murmuring way 2 sb A moaning of complain in a murmuring way 2 sb A moaning of cattle, the wail of a shild just before ceasing to cry, a droning song

DROOP, see Droup.

DROOPER, sb w Cy [Not known to our correspondents] A moody fellow (HALL)

DROOPING, ppl adj In comb (1) Drooping tulip, the firtillary or snake's-head, Fritillaria Meleagris, (2)

— willow, (a) the weeping willow, Salix Babylonica, (b) the golden chain, Cytisus Laburnum (Dev 4)

DROOSE, v W Yks 5 [druz] To be drowsy

DROOT, DROOTH, see Drouth

DROOTY, adj Brks<sup>1</sup> [Not known to our correspondents] Downcast-looking, 'droopy'

DROOZE, sb Pem [drūz] Leaven
s Pem We canna brak to dry, we are awt of drooze (W M M)
[Wel does, in sundoes, 'fermentum' (Davirs), lit sour
dough, toes, dough, see Stokes in Fick\* 121]
DROOZENHEAD, sb Cor [drūzened, drūzened]
A stupid, dull person, a blockhead
Cor A graate ould droozenhead, what dedn't knaw nothin, T

DROOZE

Towser (1876) 13, Cor 2

Cor2 [đrū zlin] Stupid, dull, DROOZLIN, adj mournful

mournful

DROP, sb and v Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng In forms dhrap NI¹, drap Sc (Jam) Bnff¹ Stf Nhp² Glo Oxf¹ Brks¹ e An¹ Nrf¹ I W¹² w Som¹ nw Dev¹ [drop, drap, dræp] 1 sb In phi (i) a drop in the eye, (2)—m the head, slightly under the influence of drink, tipsy, (3)—in the house, prov, see below, (4)—of dew, (5)—of a dram, a drop of whisky or drink, (6)—of drink, see—in the head, (7)—of the right on²t, a dram of brandy or other spirituous liquor, (8)—'s blood, related by blood, used with a neg, (9) a Midsummer drop, that portion of fruit which falls at Midsummer, (10) the wee drop, whisky, tippling, (11) drops of Abel's blood, the pendant, unopened flowers of the 1ed fuchsia, (12)—of snow, the wood anemone, Anemone Nemorosa (i) Sc He had rather better than a wee drap in his c'e, Ford

(1) So He had rather better than a wee drap in his c'e, Ford Thistledown (1891) 244 Fif I've seen a chiel cou'd hardly speak, Whan ne'er a drap was in his e'e, Gray Poems (1811) 161 Ayr We are na fou, But just a drappie in our ee, Burns Happy Trio, st 2 This ledown (1891) 244 Fif I've seen a chiel cou'd hardly speak, Whan nc'er a drap was in his e'e, Gray Poems (1811) 161 Ayr We are na fou, But just a drappie in our ee, Burns Happy Trio, st 2 Link It's but seldom I get spruce, Wae [with] a bit drap in my e'e, Ewing Poems (1892) 19 (2) Sc Jock was a gae throughithei chap when he got a drap in his head, Scolch Haggis, 49 Per Mony's the time he [a pony]'s brocht Patey safe hame, an' him wi' a drappie in's heid, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 12, ed 1887 (3) Sc A prov phr used to intimate that there is some person in company who cannot be trusted, and that others must be on their guaid as to all that they say or do (Jam) (4) Ayr When he tak's a diap o' dew To weet the lump, White Jottings (1879) 223 (5) ne Sc Askin him in to a wee drap o' a dram when he wis on the return frae a lang toilsome shootin' match, Grant Keckleton 13 (6) e Yks 1 Brks 1 zartney had had a drap o' drink when I done that ther (7) Dor (WC), (AC) (8) Sc A woman that wasna a drap's bluid to ony o' the twa o' us, Ford Thistledown (1891) 236 Bnff 1 He's nae a drap's bleed till'er Abd Nae and (1891) 236 Bnff 1 He's nae a drap's bleed till'er Abd Nae and Y's drap's bleed to them within reach fan onything gaes wrang, Alexander Ain Flk (1875) 33, ed 1882 (9) s Cy (Hall) (10) Wgt The wife had a neighbour and companion of her own sex, who was also fond of 'the wee drap,' Fraser Wigtown (1877) 384 (11) Dur En drops ev-Abel's-blud as big as young trees, Egglestone Betty Podhm's Visit (1877) 11 (12) e Sus (B & H)

2 A small quantity of liquid, used in comb with a sb without a connecting brep
Sc We'll get a drappie tea, Jokes, 1st 5 (1889) 38, A wean that took his drop milk as fast as he could swallow it, Whitehead Daft

Sc We'll get a drappie tea, Jokes, 1st S (1889) 38, A wean that took his drop milk as fast as he could swallow it, Whitehead Daft Davie (1896) 104, ed 1894 ne.Sc I sat doon to my drap kail brose, Grant Keckleton, 32 Elg I kent the drap creatur' [whisky] wad set him a speakin' anent the affairs neist my heart, Tester Davie (1866) Poems (1865) 133 Abd. I've tried the drap drink, CADENHEAD Flights (1853) 215 Per The powerfu' ca' o' duty garred me lay by the drap parrich, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 9, ed 1887 Gall To seek a drap milk for a wean, Harper Bards (ed 1889) 21.

3 pl Strong drink, intoxicants, esp in phr to be fond of one's drops or to take one's drops, to drink spirits,

w Yks He likes his drops, Leeds Merc Suppl (Dec 24, 1892),
Fowk are varry ready to say 'at shoo wor fond ov her drops,
HARTLEY Tales, 2nd S 23, w Yks 1, nw.Der 1, Nhp 1

4 A sweetmeat, sugar-plum

Abd Sour draps, sugar candy, or rock, fiae his pouch, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 76 Lnk. He'd haud oot his han' for a drap or a ball, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 55

5. pl Small shot or charge
Sc (Jam) Edb I loaded with a wheen draps . and warily priming the pan, went forward with the piece at full cock, Moin Mansie Wauch (1828) xxv

6 pl Fruit fallen before sufficiently ripe to be gathered e An 1, Nrf 1

7 A diminution or reduction of wages
Nhb 1 Thor gan in at the drop Chs 1 He s had a drop.

8 pl Window-blinds

Cor I knew he was dead—the drops were down

9 The arrangement at a coal-staith by which a wagon

is let down to the level of a ship's hatchway

Is let down to the level of a ship's hatchway

Nhb <sup>1</sup> The coal drops on the Tyne formed a picturesque feature
of the river scenery They are still retained for shipping 'tender'
coal—that is, firible coal which will not bear the rougher process
of being shot down a spout into the ship's hold 'At one time wor
ships were all loaded Sac canny and snug by the keels, But now
yor fine drops de the business ' Bar ds of Tyne (1849) Nhb, Dur
The gen principle upon which they [staths] are now constructed,
consists in having a frame upon which the full waggon of coal
rests which is carried down or dropped to the deck of the vessel rests which is carried down of dropped to the deck of the vessel by the weight of the waggon, its motion being retarded by a bilance weight, which is sufficient, after the coals have been dis charged from the waggon, to raise it up again to the level of the railway from which it descended. The staith is called a 'drop,' GREENWELL Coal Tr. Gl. (ed. 1888)

10 pl The fuchsia Nhb 1

11 v Phr (1) to drop across, to beat, lay (a cane, &c) across a person's back, (2) - away, to die off one after

11 v Phr (1) to drop across, to beat, lay (a cane, &c) across a person's back, (2) — away, to die off one after another, (3) — unto, to beat, strike, assault, (4) — m with, to meet with, find, (5) — of, (a) to recall, to remind, think of, (b) see — in with, (6) — off, (a) to cease, desist, (b) to die, hence Droppings off, deaths, (7) — on or upon, (a) to take by surprise, to come upon suddenly, (b) to punish, chastise, beat, (c) to meet accidentally, (d) to upbraid, reproach, censure, (e) to be disappointed, taken unpleasantly by surprise; (f) to fall asleep, (g) to make a bad bargain, be overreached, (8) — out, (a) to fall out, quarrel, (b) to happen, fall out, (9) — up of, see — on (a), (10) — through one's stockings, to wear holes in one's stockings, (11) — with hunger, to die of hunger, (12) — night, to become dark or dusk, (13) — her salt, saltmaking term see below

(1) s Chs 1 I'll drop my stick across yō (2) Sc 'Auld folk are e'en drappin' awa,' dying one after another (Jam) (3) Oxf 1 I'll drap into ee when I gets my belt off, MS add Brks 1 If 'e zcs any moor I'll diap into 'e wi this yei stick I W 1, I W 2 III drap into thee wi' the whip predney (4) Der 2, nw Der 1 (5, a) Not 1 Lei 1 Ah cain't justly drop of his neame War 3 (b) s Wor I drapped 'uv a accident last Thuisday wik, and I 'arn't done any work sence (H K) (6, a) n Yks What's thou threshin' me for 1 Now, drop off (I W) (b) Keb The soo took the fever, the kye diappit aff, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 218 n Yks (I W) n Lin 1 There's a sight o' droppings off noo, m'm Sur 1 When his father and mother dropped off, the money came to be divided (7, a) n Yks Abiliv if fuoks oles did rit of dhe wadont liuk so diopton if yan kom onom sudenli (W II), (I W) nw Der 1 n Lin Clookleshanks hed dropp'd on t'uthel chap an' was gienn' him a taaste o' his esh-plant, Pracock Tales and Rhymes (1886) 95, n Lin 1 I dropt on him with his airms loond her neck i' th' pantry s Lin (T H R) Lei O wur nivver so dropt upon i'my him a taaste o' his esh-plant, Pracock Tates and Raymes (1886) 95, n Lin' I dropt on him with his airms 1000nd her neck 1' th' pantry s Lin (T H R) Lei' Oi wur nivver so dropt upon i' my loife [Aus There were other places in the gullies beyond that that father had dropped upon when he was out shooting, Boldrewood Robbery (1888) I 1] (b) n Yks (I W) s Stf Comin from market he was drapped on by a set o' rough chaps, Pinnock Blk Cy Ann (1895) Der 2 I'll drop on thee, if thou doos that mound market he was drapped on by a set o' rough chaps, Pinnock Blk Cy Ann (1895) Der 2 I'll drop on thee, if thou doos'tna' mound nw.Der.¹ n Lin I'm boond to drop on 'cm afoor I've dun, Pracock Tales and Rhymes (1886) 100, n Lin¹ s Wor¹ To 'drop it' on a person, to 'give it' him Hnt (1 P F) (c) e Yks¹ Ah dhrop't on him as he was tonnin corner o' leean Nhp¹, Hnt (T P F) (d) e Yks¹ Ah let him gan on an say all he had to say, and then Ah dhrop't on him and tell'd him what Ah thowt aboot him? (e) s Not When'e comes for 'is money 'e'll be dropped on, for 'e waint get it (J P K) s Lin We were dropped on when we found them waiting for us He was dropped on, poor little chap, when his It (JPK) s Lin We were dropped on when we found them waiting for us He was dropped on, poor little chap, when his brother couldn t come home for the holidays (THR) (f) w Yks T bain'll soon drop on, Leeds Merc Suppl (Dec 24, 1892) (g) w Yks Then awm dropt on, sed Sammy, Hartley Diti (c 1873) and S 104 s Lin I was diopt on for once in my life (THR) (8, a) Chs 1, Der 2, nw Der 1, Nhp 1, War 23 s. Wor Parents often drops out over their children, and then the children gets folks (HK) Shr 1 If that shoot o' clo'es inna done agen the club, yo' an' me sha'n drop out Hrf 12, Glo 1 (b) s Stf It drapped out as I just be passin', Pinnock Blk Cy Ann (1895) (9) Lei 1 Moy surs! A did drop upof 'im 'eavy! (10) Lan No one ever made an impression on Matty's heart, though Jack danced till he 'dropped through his stockings,' Brierley Marlocks (1867) 12 (11) N11

If I was dhrappin' with hunger I wouldn't ask him for a faiden (12) Hrf <sup>2</sup> It ll drop night soon when a pan is making salt freely (13) Chs <sup>1</sup> The expression is used The crystals form on the surface of the brine and sink to the bottom

12 Comp (1) Drop box, a money-box in which coppers are dropped through a slit in the top, (2) curls, ringlets, (3) dry, water tight, not allowing moisture to drop through, (4) dumplings, dumplings made of flour and water, (5) egg, an egg dropped on the ground, not laid in a nest, (6) eye, a boys' game of marbles, see below, (7) gallows, a foul-mouthed person, (8) handkerchief kiss-in-the-ring, see below, (9) key, a game played by children on New Year's Day, see below, (10) nog, the projection on either side of a cart, upon which it drops or falls when it is tipped, (II) ripe, dead ripe, so

drops or falls when it is tipped, (11) ripe, dead ripe, so ripe as to be ready to drop, also used fig, (12) rod, in phr to go drop-rod, see below, (13) staple, a 'staple' or shaft down which coals are lowered from one seam to another (1) Lakel Pennth Obs (Dec 28, 1897) Wm Put it i thi drop-box, honey (BK) wYks¹ (2) Dev³ Now did e evei ² Why Mrs Jones wearth drop curls now Why'er must be purty nigh sebbenty year old Cor¹ (3) nCy Grose (1790), NCy¹, Nhb¹, Dur¹, Cum¹, nYks (IW), nYks¹² wYks Makkin t'roof drop dry, Banks Wkfld Wds (1865) e Lan¹ n Lin¹ Ther' isn't a bed room i'th' hoose that's drop dry in a beatin' raain (4) Nhp² e An A spoon pudding, each spoonful of batter being dropt into the bed room i' th' hoose that's drop dry in a beatin' raain (4) Nhp 2 e An A spoon pudding, each spoonful of batter being dropt into the hot water, so forming a dumpling (HALL) (5) n Lin 1 (6) Brks Played by two persons One places a marble on the ground, and the other standing upright and holding a marble close to his eye trys to let it fall from that height on to the one upon the ground (WHE) (7) e An 1 (8) w Yks 2 Sometimes called kiss-in-thening s Lin An open air game formerly much in vogue with young people All formed in a circle, with the exception of one who opened the game, this one, if a male, stealthly dropped a pocket handler the february woman standing in the ring to whom handkerchief behind a young woman standing in the ring to whom he wished to give chase She had then to run out, chased by the young man, who, if he caught her, gave her a kiss, and so of the rest in succession (THR) Shr Burne Flk Lore (1883) 512 Ken 1, Sus 1 [In gen use throughout Eng For further details, see Gomme Games (1894) 109-112] (9) w Yks Another game is 'drop key' A key is procured, and any number can play at the game Each player drops a pin or two in his turn through the handle of the key, which is fixed horizontally 5 or 6 inches above handle of the key, which is fixed norizontally 5 or 6 inches above the table. Each player wins only so many pins as his pin or pins may cover at each drop, and so the game goes on any length of time,  $N \Leftrightarrow Q$  (1877) 5th S viii 504 (10) 8 Not (JPK) (II) Sc He was drop-ripe for this change, Wodrow Ch Hist (1721) III 220, ed 1828 Lik Drap ripe the red strawberries hang to the view, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 38 Ir Larry would keep his word though his own corn was drop ripe, Carleton Traits Peas (1843) I 89 (12) Ken 1 To go drop rod,' is an expression used of carrying have or corn to the stack when there are two wagons (1843) I 89 (12) Ken<sup>1</sup> To go drop rod,' is an expression used of carrying hay or corn to the stack, when there are two wagons and only one team of horses, the load is then left at the stack, and the horses taken out of the rods or shafts, and sent to bring the other wagon from the field (13) Nhb<sup>1</sup> Nhb, Dur An interior pit, sunk upwards by which coals from an upper seam, or from the same seam thrown up by a hitch, are lowered in a cage, lifting the cage with an empty tub as it descends, Greenwell Coal Tr Gl (ed 1888)

13 To rain slightly
Bnff', w Yks (J W) w Som 1 Does it rain?—Wuul! du draap ee
u lee dl beet, but tud n noa urt [Well! it drops a little, but it is

Hence (i) Droppy, adj rainy, showery, wet, (2) Dioppyish, adj inclined to be wet or showery
(i) Nhb¹ It's fair yenoo, but still droppy like Cum It's varra droppy weather (EWP) n Yks (IW), n Yks¹'A vast o' rain fa'n lately, Tommy' 'Ay, its bin a desper't droppy tahm sen Mart'nmas', n Yks², ne Yks¹, e Yks¹ w Yks¹We've had a vara droppy time o'lat (2) n Yks¹, n Yks²A droppyish day

14 To give birth to young, to lay an egg
Sc It s a good goose that draps ay, FERGUSON Prov (1641) 21
e Yks Marshall Rur Econ (1796) II 195 Oxf When a cow
shows signs of calving she is said to have dropped, MS add Dev.
A tooth as sound as the day it was 'dropped,' Mem Rev J Russell, 381 Cor 3

Hence (1) Dropped, ppl ady born, (2) Dropping year, phr the year in which ewes drop their young
(1) Chs The 10 first dropped calves at a month old, fetched

from 20s to 25s each, Marshall Review (1818) II 41 (2) S1k She feeds six ewes in a dropping year, Hogg Tales (1838) 284, ed 1866

15 To plant potatoes, to sow seed at intervals
Chs¹ 'Dropping taters' is putting the sets in the rows at intervals

ready for covering with the plough, or putting them into the holes made by the dibble Dropping mangold seed is sowing at intervals in holes nw Dev 1 This operation is always spoken of as 'drapping

Hence (1) Droppe1, sb a woman or child employed to drop seed or grain into the holes made by the 'dibblers', (2) **Dropping**, vbl sb the operation of dropping seed, &c, into holes made by the dibbler, esp in phr to go a-

dropping (i) e An  $^1$ , Nrf  $^1$  Suf The dibbler generally takes the job by the acre and the droppers are always women or children, so that the

acre and the droppers are always women or children, so that the earning of a family is often considerable, Rainbird Agric (1819) 291, ed 1849, Suf¹ (2) Nrf Why isn't your boy at school?—Wall, Sir, to tell yau the treuth, he s a gone a-dropping for Mr Cartei (W R E) Suf Rainbird Agric (1819) 291, ed 1849, Suf¹ 16 To knock down with a blow, to strike nYks¹ e,Yks Behave thi-sen, or Ah'll dhrop tha, Nicholson Flk-Sp (1889) 59, e Yks¹ MS add (T H) wYks I will drop you as sure as ever you were born, Everett S Hick (1837) in s Stf Do' thee interfere, else l'il drap thee one, Pinnock Blk Cy Ann (1803) n Lin¹ It was th' blaw o' th head that dropt him Colloq (1895) n Lin 1 It was th' blaw o' th head that dropt him Colloq If Mrs Boffin hadn't thrown herself betwixt us, and received flush on the temple—which dropped her, Dicklins Mutual Friend (1865)

17 To put down temporarily
Cor 3 I do just knock at Missus' door and drop her tea outside

Hence Drappit egg, sb a fried or poached egg Sc Just a loasted chucky and a drappit egg, Scott Redg (1824) x Edb On nice howtowdies, piping hat, And drapit eggs, ilk filled

18 To reduce wages

WYks (J W) Chs<sup>1</sup>, Chs<sup>2</sup> He's after dropping us a shilling

19 To cease, desist, leave off, gen in phr drop it! In

19 To cease, desist, leave off, gen in phr drop it! In gen colloq use

Ir (ASP), Nhb¹, n Yks (IW), e Yks¹ w Yks May be when aw'm forced to drop it 'At tha'll do a bit for me, HARLEY Ditt (1868) ist S 15, Shoo'd dropped goin' before ahr Tom wor born, Cudworth Dial Sketches (1884) it Lan I will then have done, or 'drop it,' as a Lancashire man would say, Gaskell Lectures Dial (1854) 29 Chs¹ Come drop that now, Chs³ s Stf Drap it, win yer, I'm tired o' the racket (TP) n Lin¹ Noo, then, drop it, oi I'll drop you s Lin (THR), Lei¹ Shr Not till the procession nears the churchyard gate are the bells stopped ('dropped' we call it here), Burne Flk-Loie (1883) 301 Glo Nay, drap that, Gissing 'Vill Hampden (1890) I ix w Mid Now then, drop that, young 'un, I won't put up with none of your sauce (WPM) Slang, Don't let us have any more of your blarney, mother Kneebone So drop it, Besant & Rice Mortiboy (1872) xl

DROPE, sb Obs Yks A crow Grose (1790)

DROPE, v eAn [drop] 1 To run down like wax or tallow from a candle, to drop as viscous liquids like honey do

wax or tallow from a candle, to drop as viscous liquids like honey do
e An¹ Nrf Yar lips, O my missus, they drope as the honeycomb, Gillett Sng Sol (1860) iv 11, Nrf¹
2 To have a downward inclination e An¹
[1 OE dropian, to drop, dropa (ME drope), a drop]
DROPPER, sb Som Cor [drope(r), w Som
dræpe(r)] 1 The fuchsia Also in comp Dropper
tree See Drop, sb 10
Cor³ w Cor Common (G F R), I've a lovely dropper tree in
my ga'ern Common (MAC)
2 An earring
w Cor She always wore long droppers in her ears (MAC)

w Cor She always wore long droppers in her ears (MAC)

3 A tightly-strained wire, in all kinds of spinningmachines of the Jenny or mule class, by means of which
the spinner can wind the spin thread evenly on the
bobbin w Som

DROPPER, see Drapper, sb

DROPPING, ppl adj and sb Sc Yks Chs Der Lin
Shr Wil Dev [dropin] 1 ppl adj. In comb.

Dropping chair see below

Dropping chair, see below.

e Dev How far he was out of his proper mind was shown by his sitting in the sacred chair, the old 'dropping-chair' of the parish,

which had been sent back that morning an easy chair, for the use of the sick and elderly, was provided from the Communion offerings, and lent to those mest in need of it. When not so required, it was kept under cover, and regarded with some reverence, from its origin and use, BLACKMORE Perly-CFOSS (1894) 11

2 Showery, wet Gen in comb Dropping time Sc (AW), Chs<sup>1</sup>, nw Der<sup>1</sup> n Lin<sup>1</sup> That was a dropping time, that was, we'd raain daay in daay oot for a munth The secd-time was dropping, as the fai mers call it, Dickson Agric (1807) II 52
Shr 12 Wii 1 'A dropping summer,' one when there is a shower every two or three days.

3 sb A number of sheldrakes together

Wil Smith Birds (1887) 384

4 pl An early apple
Yks Gross (1790) MS add (P)
DROPPLE, sb<sup>1</sup> and v Nh Nhp [dro pl] 1 sb A

drop of run, &e

Nhp Saw the rings the dropples made, Clare Poems (1821) 132 2 v To rain in large drops as in a storm Nhp<sup>2</sup> [MDu dropel, a drop (Oudemans)] DROPPLE, sb,<sup>2</sup> Pem [Gropl] The threshold The threshold of a door

E For Laws Little Eng (1888) 420, [EF11s druppel, threshold (Koolman), MLG druppel and dorpel (Schiller-Lubben), durpel (Dierenbach, s v

DRORTLE, see Drottle.

DROSE, v Ken Also written droase Ken<sup>1</sup>, droze, drowse (Hall) [droz] Of a candle to gutter, to burn so that the wax runs down the side

Ken The candle diozes, GROSE (1790), (K), Ken 1 ne Ken Still used 'lake that candle out of the draught, see how it is

Still used 'lake that candle out of the draught, see how it is drozing,' I have heard many a time (H M)

Hence (1) Drosed, ppl adj covered with grease, wax,
(2) Drosen, adj made of tallow, (3) Drosings, sb pl the gutterings of a candle, dregs of tallow or wax
(1) (K), Ken 1 The candlestick is all drosed (2) (Hall) (3)

Ken 1 [The drosings of wax or tallow (K)]
[Cp ME drowsyn, 'amurca,' Pict Voc (c 1475) in Wrights Voc (1884) 808 Cogn w OE drēosan, to fall]

DROSH see Drash

DROSH, see Drash

DROSITY, adj and sb Nhp Also written drossity 1 adj Weary, tired, languid from fatigue
Nhp 1 A countryman, tired with a long walk, seated himself in a shop and exclaimed, 'I be so very drosity'

2 30 Singgisnness, laziness
Nhp 'He's gota drossity on him' was said of a lazy, languid fellow
(WDS)

DROSLE, v Ken Of a candle to gutter Also in form drosley Ken<sup>1</sup> (K), Ken<sup>1</sup> See Drose

DROSS, sb and v1 Sc Yks Chs Suf [dros]

1 sb Small coal, coal-dust, the green rock
Rnf To hurle you coals without a stane, An' free o' dross, Picken
Poems (1813) Il 75 Lnk. The coal is emptied out of the 'hutches'
over a large iron screen set at an angle of about forty-five degrees over a large from screen set at an angle of about forty-five degrees into waggons, one waggon being placed at the extreme end of the screen to receive the coal, while another stands underneath to receive the dross, Gordon Pyotshaw (1885) 84 w Yks Gen understood to mean the green rock (PFT) [Gl Lab (1894)] Hence (1) Dross hill, sb places near pits, where dull and almost non-gaseous bits of coal are tipped, (2)-lump, sb the unburnt matter of which dross hills are composed calculed and other unburnable kinds of

composed, calcined and other unburnable kinds of

cinders

(1, 2) w Yks Leeds Merc Suppl (Dec 24, 1892)

2 Salt-making term the refuse or marl left after dissolving rock-salt in water Chs 1

3 v. With out to winnow out as dross

e Yks A pecke of chizell drossed out, Best Rur Econ (1641) 105 Hence (1) Dross corn, (2) -wheat, sb inferior corn or wheat left after dressing

(r) e Suf Common (FH)

DROSS,  $v^2$  n Lin<sup>1</sup> (2) Suf In constant use (H J L R ) [dros] 1 To overreach another in a bargain, among schoolboys to win all a playmate's marbles

- hes dross'd R -- oot o' all his brass.

2 Phr to be drossed up, to be broken, fig to be made a bankrupt

I hat waggon is fairly dross'd up at last . He s fairly dross'd up noo, thany've sell d ivery stick and stoan he hes DROSSEL, see Drazil

DROSSE, see Diazii
DROSSY, adj Ags (JAM) [Not known to our correspondents] Having that grossness of habit which indicates an unwholesome temperament or bad constitution
DROSTAL, sb Wxi A blackbird

The same word as throstle]

DROSTLE, v Dor 1 [dro sl] To thrust, squeeze,

DROSTY, adj War Full of dross
War <sup>3</sup> Applied only to coal The coal is very drosty nw War

DROSY, adj Nrf1 [Not known to our correspon dents | Itchy, scabby, lousy
DROT, see Drat, brawt
DROTCH, sb War A slatternly, untidy woman Cf

dratchel(1

Not heard recently, although my mother used to say of an untidy

servant 'She is but a diotch'

DROTCH, v Cld (Jam) [Not known to our correspondents] To dangle, be in a pendulous state Ct

DROTCHECKS, sb War 2 [dro tjoks] A slattern, a 'drotchell

DROTCHELL, see Dratchel(1
DROTES, sb pl Ayr (JAM) [Not known to our correspondents] A derisive term applied to uppish yeomen or 'cock-lairds'

yeomen or 'cock-lairds'
[Norw dial, drott, also land-drott, a landed proprietor (AASIN), ON drott, the kings body-guard, 'coinitatus', cp OE dryht, troop of retainers]

DROTTLE, v Suf Also in form drortle [drot1, drot1] Used imprecatively for 'damn' Cf drattle, 2 Suf An old Suffolk man used to say of his ferret when it seemed inclined to bite him, 'Drortle his owd hid on him, how ugly he du fare,' e An Dy Times (1892), (MER)

DROU, DROUCH, see Drow, v<sup>8</sup>, Drouk

DROUD, sb<sup>1</sup> Sc 1 A cod-fish

Arr No bigger than the drouds the cadgers bring from Avr. Galt

Ayr No bigger than the drouds the cadgers bring from Ayr, GALT Legatees (1820) 111

2 Fig A heavy, lumpish person, a worthless female Ayr Folk pitted her heavy handful of such a droud, ib Ann

Ayr Folk pitted ner neavy handlar of such a Parish (1821) xln, (JAM) [Not known to our correspondents] A 'herring-haik,' a wattled sort of box, used for catching herrings

DROUGH, adj Obs Glo Thorough

DROUGH, see Drow, v3, Droo, prep

DROUGHEN, see Drucken, ppl adj

DROUGHT, DROUGHTH, see Draught, sb, Drouth DROUK, v and sb Sc Irel Nhb Dur Cum Yks EROUK, v and so Sc Irel Nils Dur Cum Iks e An Also in forms dhuook Ir, droak s Dui, droke Sc (Jam Suppl) Cai'n Yks<sup>2</sup>sm Yks<sup>1</sup>, drooak n Yks<sup>2</sup>, drook Sc. Uls Ant Nhb¹ Cum<sup>8</sup>, drouch Nrf¹ Suf¹ [drūk] 1 v To drench, soak, fig. to cover up, overwhelm Cf drawk, v

Sc Sair droukit was she, puir thing, Scott Antiquary (1816) ix Cat. Arg A heavy swirr of rain was drooking the grass, Munro Cai. Arg A heavy swirr of rain was drooking the grass, Munro Lost Pibroch (1896) 92 Per Wae's me, sir, but ye are drouket Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 103, ed 1887 e Sc He had seen him passing over the Cox'l in all the rain, 'drenched and drooket,' Setoun Sunshine (1895) 240 e Fif Drookit like a drooned mouse, Latto Tam Boakin (1864) v Rnf Whan we're droukit to the skin, Picken Poems (1813) I 92 Ayr It was instantly drookit wi' the saun', Service Dr Duguid (ed 1887) 256 Lnk Rain fell in ae unbroken sheet An' drook t me thro' frae heid to feet, Coghill Poems (1800) 54 Lth. She droukit her downy wing. Smith Poems (1890) 54 Lth She droukit her downy wing, Smith Merry Bridal (1866) 49 Dmf, Ilka bit fitroad was dreepin' And drookit wi' dew, Reid Poems (1894) 43 Ga'l We dowsed them a'. Hector Faa gat his bonny French coat drookit, CROCKETT Readers (1894) xiii Kcb There are twa wee graves in the auld kirkyaird That are drookit wi' mony a tear, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 89 Ir I'm dhrookin' wid the rain, Carleton Traits Peas (1843) 78 N.Cy 1 Nhb 1 He wis oot iv aa that rain an' gat

drooked to the skin Cum 3 An' aye she took the tither sook To drook the stoury tow, 199 n Yks 1 I m doubtful you lime's about wasted It's sair drouk't wiv all this wet

Hence (I) Drouking (or Droukan), (a) vbl sb a drenching, soaking, (b) ppl adj drenching, soaking, (2) Droukit (or Drouked, Drouket), ppl adj drenched, wet

through, (3) Droukitness, sb the state of Denig a. C. (4) Drouky, adj wet, drenching (1, a) Sc There's worse things in the world than a drooking, Keth Bonnie Lady (1897) 174 Sh & Or I (Jam Suppl) Cai Biff I t came on a thunner shoor, an' we got an awfou drooking e Sc An' twa good drookins forby e, Donal', though ye could get that an' no trail faur for it'e day, Setoun R Unquhart (1896) if Fif He held up the babe to the minister to receive a 'droukin' of water. Barrie Licht (1888) 9r, ed 1893 Per To lift the watter writer, Barrie Licht (1888) 91, ed 1893 Per To lift the watter like a sleece An' gie him sic a drookin, Haliburton Horace (1886) 8 Cld (Jam) Raff Kind Providence loup tin the pat, An' faith, he's got a drookin', Neilson Poems (1877) 69 Ayr Pate Brogildy got aff with a few scarts and a drookin in the sump, Service Di

got aff with a few scarts and a drookin in the sump, Service Di Diuguid (ed 1887) 139 (b) Sc Grose (1790) MS add (C) Rnf The droukin' rain may fluid the stack, An 1a' in paiffu's thro' the thack, Picken Poems (1813) II 23 Gail A' droukin' wi' dew, Harper Bards (ed 1889) 162 UIs (MBS) (2) Sc To drooket yerbs an' flowers how sweet the sun, T Scott Poems (1793) 363 Or I (SAS) Eig Thy wee drouk'd feathers stand on end, Thy Or I (SAS) Eig Thy wee drouk'd feathers stand on end, Thy wings hang owre thy feet, Couper Poetry (1804) I 213 Bch They saw how blubber'd and drouhit the peer wary draggels war fan they came in, Forbes Jrn (1742) 17 Abd Ye ve changed the dew to the pelting rain, Till your poor droukit leaves are fa'in, Thom Rhymes (1844) 89 Kcd The dyster, like a drookit rat, Escapit fae Dalsack, Grant Lays (1884) 4 Frf An' soundly sleep beneath the wave—A drouhit German lairdie, Beattie German Lairdie (c 1820) Per Wi' kindred bodies there they'll meet, Wi' drookit gangerels o' the clan, Haliburton Ochil Idylls (1891) 22 Rnf An auld neebor Bane dry himsel' Spread abune me, drouhit wicht, His big umbrell', Young Pictures (1865) 128 Ayr The last Halloween I was waukin' My droukit sark sleeve, as ye ken Burns Tam Glen, st 7 Lnk Wat like a drookit craw, Fraser Whaups Tain Glen, st 7 Link Wat like a drookit craw, Fraser Whaups (1895) xiii Lth Owre the droukit, dreepin yild aye clung a dun cloud murky screen, Lumsden Sheep head (1892) 315 Edb Gin ye hae catcht a droukit skin, To Luckie Middlemist's loup in, Fergusson Poems (1773) 124, ed 1785 Sik They had seen the FERGUSSON Forms [17/3] 124, ed 1765 SIR They had seen the feathers o' them they loved sae weel, wrapt up, a' drookit in death, in men's plaids, Chr. North Noctes (ed 1856) IV 159 NI¹ As wet as a droukit rat Ant Ballymena Obs n Cy Border Gl (Coll LLB) s Dur He was a bonny droaked seet (JED) n Yks² Drooak'd wi' sweeat, n Yks³, Nrf¹, Suf¹ (3) Sc (Jam) (4) Gall A raw drooky air, Crockett Grey Man (1896) xiv

2 To drip with moisture, to drizzle
n Yks 2 It's geen ower drooaking m Yks 1

3 sb A drenching, soaking, a drenched, soaked condition

Call'In a droke o' sweat,' dripping with perspiration wSc The beast's in a droke o' sweat (Jam Suppl) Cld 4 Oatmeal mixed with cold water Call Cld (JAM)

[Cp ON drukna, to be drowned (FRITZNER)] DROUND, DROUNT, see Drown, Drant

DROUND, DROUNT, see Drown, Drant
DROUP, v Sc Yks Shr Hrf Also written droop
Ayr [drup] 1 To droop w Yks¹
Hence (1) Droupan or Droupen, (a) v to droop, fade,
wither, (b) ppl adj drooping, fading, (2) Droup headed,
adj having a drooping head; (3) Droupit, ppl adj
weakly, infirm, (4) Droup rumplet, adj drooping at the
crupper, applied to horses, also used pg
(1, a) Shr Bound Provinc (1896), Shr² They droupen their
yeds (b) Shr¹ Obsol Yore cabbidge plants looken rather droupen,
John (2) w Yks¹ A droup headed cow (3) Frf, Slk (JAM)
(4) Ayr The sma' droop rumpl't hunter catle, Might aiblins waur't
thee for a brattle, Burns To his Auld Mare, st 10 e Lth The
Domine is such a whisking, flexile, drouprumplet, bespavined minie is such a whisking, flexile, drouprumplet, bespavined mortal withal, Mucklebackit Rhymes (1885) 135

2. To drench

ne Yks 1 Ah wer drouped wi wet

Hence Drouping wet, phr dripping-wet, drenched 1b DROUSON, sb Dev [Not known to our other correspondents] A pottage made of bran and the dregs of ale (JH) See Drewzens

Boyling oatemeale with barme or the dregges and hinder ends of your beere barrels makes an excellent pottage VOL II

vse in all the parts of the West Countrie called by the name of drousson pottage, MARKHAM Farewell (1625) 133]

DROUT, see Drouth

**DROUTH,** sb and vVar dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng Also in forms dhrowt e Yks¹, dhruft Lan, drewth s Don, drocht n Sc, droot Nhb¹ Dur¹ Chs¹³, drooth Sc w Ir Nhb¹, drought Sc Cum Yks n Yks¹² ne Yks¹ m Yks¹ Hrf¹ s Pem Suf, droughth Wor, drout Cum Shr² Wil, drowth Sc n Cy Dor Som w Som¹nw Dev¹, drufft Yks, druft Cum Wm w Yks³ Lan e Lan¹, drught e Lan¹, druth Ir [drūp, drūt, droxt, druft, drout, draut, s and w Cy dreup]

A drought, spell of fine, dry weather So They turn their nebs to the south an' clap their wings when they see rain comin' after lang drouth, FORD Thistledown (1891) 71 n Sc A speecial visitation in that times o' sair drocht and perplexity, GORDON Carglen (1891) 233 Cai 1 Frf It has been a drouth this aucht days, and the pumps is locked, Barrie Minister (1891) 111 Per We wha live amang the hills Are a' brunt up wi' drooth, Hali BURTON Ochil Idylls (1891) 92 Ruf Some cry for rain, some cry for drouth, Webster Rhymes (1835) 8 Ayr There hadna been such a drooth in autumn for mony a lang year, Johnston Kilmallie (1891) I 50 Lnk Gizzen d an' dry ilka thrapple an' mouth, Like cracks in the yird in a het simmer drouth, Hamilton Poems (1865) cracks in the yird in a het simmer drouth, Hamilton Poems (1865) 133 Lth The Lord did blow on what did grow, and the drouth spoilt their coin, an wine, &c, Strathesk Blinkbonny (ed. 1891) 66 NI 1 s Don. Simmons Gl (1890) N Cy 1, Nhb 1, Dur 1, Cum, Wm (MP) n Yks 1 Usually, not to say always, with an intensive sense, n Yks 2 w Yks But aw mun get thease clooas dried wol ther's a bit o' druft, Hartley Clock Alm (1872) 34, w Yks 1, e Lan 1, Chs 1, Wor (HK) Shr 2 The quern unna grow as lung as this drouth lasses Brks To rake flower-beds in dry weither is said to 'let the drouth in' (MJB) Suf (CT) Dor Barnes Gl (1863) w Som 1 Wee aan u-ae ud jus draewth uz nuum bur u yuurz [We have not had such a drought for a number of years] nw Dev 1

Hence Drouthy, adj Of weather dry, parching, breezy, windy, fit for drying

Link When a drouthy March comes in, Ye'll fin' them aft eneugh ahin', Warson Poems (1853) 16

Slik The drouthy dear year, Hogg Tales (1838) 342, ed 1866

Nhb¹ Cum A drufty spring ahni', Warson Poems (1853) 16 Slk The drouthy dear year, Hogg Tales (1838) 342, ed 1866 Nhb¹ Cum A drufty spring (MP) Wm'Tis sure to be a drufty summer, Gibson Leg (1877) on Yks¹, n Yks² A harsk drouthy time e Yks¹ Seeason's been si dhrowty that we've hardlins gettin fother eneeas for beas m Yks <sup>1</sup> The day's going to be droughty, I think w Yks Wid sum nais drufti we'd fot fluez (J W), w Yks <sup>3</sup> Lan Like rain to drufty greawnd, Waugh Sngs (1866) 53, ed 1871 Chs <sup>18</sup>

2 Thirst, dryness, also used fig

Sc But ye get the blue bowl, Robin—the blue bowl—that will

So But ye get the blue bowl, Robin—the blue bowl—that will sloken all their drouth, Scott Redg (1824) xiii, Double drinks are good for drouth, Ramsay Prov (1737) Cai<sup>1</sup> Mry A chauther o' maut the drooth didna droon O' that guest, Hay Lintie (1851) 57 Briff He has a dreadfu' drouth, Whilk slawmin' canna put awa, Taylor Poems (1787) 99 Abd What can she be, that s lov'd by sic a youth, And winna lout to quench his lowar' drouth? Shirreff Robert (1802) To Wood A' week in mind to be a drul. To guests sic a youth, And winna lout to quench his lowan' drouth? Shirrefs Poems (1790) 105 Kcd A' weel in mind to hae a drink. To quench their craving drouth, Jamie Muse (1844) 70 Frf [He] opened wide his monstrous mouth To slocken first his scorchin' drouth, Sands Poems (1833) 99 Per We blithly slack our drought, Nicol Poems (1766) 38 Fif It wad a Nazarite provolut To break his vow and tak a bok o't, Until his hail-life's drowth were slockit, Tennant Papistry (1827) 100 Sc In mony a toun I've quenched my drouth, Watson Bards (1859) 121 Rnf While he blythly slacks his drouth Brags o' the feats o' early youth, Picken Poems (1813) I 80 Ayr Tell him o' mine an' Scotland's drouth, Burns Author's Cry (1786) st 4 Link Tae speak the naked truth O' them that's muckle fash'd wi' drooth, Thomson Musings (1881) 119 Lth The 'Red Lion's' fount our drouth maun slake Wi' Genial Jamie's best ane, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 37 e Lth Oor drooth Jamie's best ane, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 37 e Lth Oor drooth an' dool, we droon an' cool, Mucklebackit Rhymes (1885) 158 Edb Small beer, that never seemed able to slocken my drouth, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xviii Peb Ye've heard o' the terrible drouth, Twa birkies whas throats had been dry, Afflick Poet Wks (1836) 107 Dmf May never drink be near his drouth That weets thy cheek wi tears, Rrin Poems (1894) 130 Gail Whyles kept a bottle for a shift, To slocken drouth, LAUDERDALE Poems (1796) Wgt He might have taken his place among the best teachers of dancing in the country had it not been for an unfortunate and oft recurring attack of 'drouth' which troubled him, Fraser Wigtown (1877) 345 Ir A drink of wather, if it's to be had for love or money, вb

or I'll split wid druth, Carleton Traits Peas (1843) I 292 NII, UIS (M B S) s Don Simmons Gl (1890) w It But you'll die 10 drooth yit, I over Lig (1848) I 101 NCy¹ Nhb Wc'll not wyest ower drams and drouth, Wilson Putman's Pay (1843) 51, Nhb¹ Cum Then druft wis fairly past awabidin, Farrall Bitly Wilson (1886) 153, (M P) n Yks¹ w Yks His druft wor awful, Pudsey Olm (1875) 18, w Yks¹ Lan Awd a dhruft on me for a day or two, Cledg Skitches (1895) 125 Nhp² Suf My mouth fair sparched with drought e An Dy Times (1892) Hmp¹ Wil Slow Gl (1892), Brition Beauties (1825) Dor Barnes Gl (1863) Som Jinnines Obs Dial w Eng (1825) w Som¹ I'ant a veel'd no jish drowth's longful time, I'd a gid the wordle vor a cup o' cider no jish drowth's longful time, I'd a gid the wordle vor a cup o' cider

Hence (1) Drouthielie, adv thirstily, (2) Drouthiesum, adj addicted to drinking, (3) Drouthiesumlie, adv in the manner of one addicted to drinking, thirstily, (4) Drouthiesumness, sb the state of being addicted to drinking, (5) Drouthy, (a) adj thirsty, dry, (b) sb a thirsty person, drunkard
(1) Dmf An drouthelie pray my Kimmer an' I, Cromek Nithsdale Sng (1810) 96 (2, 3, 4) Cld (Jam) (5, a) Sc Hae something now and then to synd my mouth wi' after sie drouthy work, Scott Bride of Lam (1819) v Carl Elg I'll persuade a' drouthy folk To ha'c yer stinkin' Greybeard broke, Or labelled 'Poison,' Iester Poems (1865) 80 Bnff Drouthy neighbours sometimes

To ha'c yer stinkin' Greybeaid broke, Or labelled 'Poison,' Inster Poems (1865) 80 Biff Drouthy neighbours sometimes find their level, Goldon Chron Keith (1880) 145 Abd Syn came the reaming bicker ben, To wet out drouthy throats, Cock Strains (1810) I 105 Frf I m drouthy, Nanny, and I would be obliged for a drink of water, Barrie Minister (1891) vii Per He was graund on the doctrine o' specifical independence, and terrible drouthy, Ian Maclaren K Carnegie (1896) 101 w Se He met a set of companions drouthy as himself, Carriek Laird of Logan (1835) 127 e Fif I was lyin aboon the claes in my ain bed at Buttonhole, wi' a fearfu drowthie throat, Laito Tam Bodim Buttonhole, wi' a fearfu drowthie thieat, Laito Tam Bodl in (1864) xii Sig Landlords o' oor grind hotels Wha cater tae oor drouthy swells, Towers Poems (1885) 123 Rnf Aye when we chance to be drouthy, We have batth yill and whisky galore, Webster Rhymes (1895) 121 Ayr When chapman billies leave the street, And drouthy neebors, neebors meet, Burns Tam o' Shanter (1790) I 1-2 Lnk He's maybe gaun, the drouthy loon, I o share a stoup that's fu', Lemon St Mungo (1844) 41 Lth. Drouthie cromes meet to birl Their ora placks at e en, Bruce Poems (1813) II 15 e Lth Bring us a gill apiece, for its drouthy waik crackin about meenisters, HUNTER J Inwich (1895) 23 Edb Here canty, drouthy, Jamie Sleigh, Lics aff the stage at last, McDowall Poems (1839) 93 It's raic to meet a drouthy wight Can stand a gill, AFILECK Poet Wks (1836) 91 Wgt A certain drouthy farmer had one night in Wes (1830) 97 Wgt A certain droutiny larmer had one night in particular taken very heavy potations, Frasher Wigtown (1877)29; Ir Talking's druthy work, Carleton Trails Peas (1843)48, ed 1881 NI¹, UIS (MB-S), N Cy¹ Nab There's drouthy Tommy in the nook, Wilson Pitman's Pay (1843)22, Nhb¹ Cum He mun ha' been duitty (E W P), Cum³ The wello'lite is diibbling diyAn' di outhy, drouthy's kimmer and I, 199 Yks 1 he rustic politicians would gather round Philip, and smoke and diink, and then question and gather round Philip, and smoke and ditak, and then question and discuss till they were drouthy again, Gaskell Sylvaa (1863) xii n Yks¹ Weel, Ah's desper't droothy, Ah's seear 'Seems t'me there's nae slecki't'wattei, n Yks² ne Yks¹ We've had a desprit dhrooty tahm w Yks He wor a drufty sowl as ivvei lived, Hariley Clock Alm (1888) 17 Lan Owd Jack's throttle wur as drufty as a lime brunner's clog, Waugh Chim Corner (1874) 8, ed 1879, A Singleton, ye ken, is a drufty customer, seldom stinting hissel when he-begins a rant, Thornber Penny Stone (1845) 29 Der Oh no, thou drouthy smith, Jewitt Ballads (1867) 69 Lin (JCW), Nhp¹ Hrf Bound Provine (1876), Hrf¹ s Pem Laws Little Eng (1888) 420 Brks Gl (1852), Brks¹, Suf (C1) Ken Feeling rather drouthy (DWL) Hmp¹ s Hmp Can't ye give me a drink o' water? I'm so drouthy, Verney L Lisle (1870) xxv Wil Britton Beauties (1825) w Som¹ Draew thee wadh ur any zum [thirsty weather, I fancy] (b) Lik I've quenched the drouthie's thirsty cry Beneath that roof maist forty years, Hunter Poems (1884) 8 Poems (1884) 8

3 A thirsty person, one addicted to drinking, a drunkard

Abd. Gie drink to drooths, Ogg Wilhe Waly (1873) 69 Frf Lookin' the picture o' a drouth in the horrors, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 179, ed 1889 Fif An awfu' chokin' to a lot o' drooths, Robertson Provost (1894) 110 Link Auld Blacksmith Rab A drooth, but something o' athinker, Murdoch Doric Lyre (1873) 8

4 Dryness, applied to timber and other articles requiring to be seasoned w Som 1 Lot of board warranted two years drowth

5 v In pp dried up, parched, thirsty
Cum, Wm Pastures aw' diuttet (MP) nYks<sup>1</sup>, mYks<sup>1</sup>
wYks My thiouts soie, I'm drufted up (FPT), I was fair
droughted (CCR) Der I'm clean clammed and drouthed, and
I want my dinner, Verney Stone Edge (1868) ii s Wor They
tices be droughthed out (HK)

[1 Forr patt te land wass dii33edd all And scorrcnedd purih be druhhbe, Ormulum (c 1200) 8626 OE drugad, di yness ]

DROVE,  $sb^1$  and  $v^1$  Sc Chs Stf Lin Lei War Shi Glo e An Ken Sus Hmp Wil Dor Som Also in forms drauve Sc Som, drof Ken [diōv] 1 sb An unenclosed load, a road across a common, mainly used for driving cattle, a fen-road, a rough track affolding access to marsh-lands, a road leading to different fields, a roadway, not a constructed road See Drift, sb 6

Peb (HEF) Lin Diains and droves intersect it transversely,
MILLER & SKERTCHLY Fenland (1878): n Lin 1 s Lin A by road in

the Fens, and so the district through which it passes, as Whaplode Drove (J C W), Gen long, straight, and with a ditch or 'drain' on each side 'We wur stalled in the drove The wheels o' the waggin wur up to th' axles i' mud' (T H R) Glo (J S F S), e An Cmb (J C W), Cmb A laised causeway In 1571, at a session of sewers, it was presented that the landholders in Whitemathes called Gross Please four feet in height and ought to make a drove, called Giggs Diove, four feet in height and eight in breadth Nrf (AGF) Ken You can go down the drove as far as the bar (DWL) w Sus, Hmp Holloway Wil Slow GI (1892), Wil Dor'l I did rove Wi' pryen eyes along the drove, 65 Som They have put a gate at the bottom of the old 'drove,' RAYMOND Mishrion's Mistake (1888) 299, Jennings Dial w Eng (1869), Horae Subsectivae (1777) 137 w Som 1 A little vurder on (1869), Horae Subsectivae (1777) 137 w Som 1 A little you'll come to a drove—turns away pon your left and

Hence (1) Drove road, (2) way, sb a cattle-road, an unenclosed road leading from one field to another

unenclosed load leading from one field to another

(1) Ken There's not even a drove road across it (DWL)

Sus 12 Hmp 1 Hmp, Som Cooper Gl (1853) (2) Ken 1

2 A flight of ducks Cf drift, sb 2

Suf Flk Lore Jin (1883) I 124

3 v To drive cattle or sheep

Abd Taking the charge of 'dioving' to the Toon, or elsewhere,

the lot purchased by one of the men, Alexander Am Flk (1875) 125, ed 1882 Fif (Jam)

Hence (1) Drofman, sb a drover, herd-boy, (2) Droviei, sb a drover, (3) Droving, vbl sb cattle-driving, the act of driving cattle or sheep
(1) Ken The hog-heard or neat-herd, who looked after the

hogs and cattle agisting in the woods of the weald of Kent, and kept them within their respective dens or districts (K) (2) Chs. 1 nStf A second cousin of mine, a drovier, Geo Eliot A Bede (1859) xxii Lei<sup>1</sup>, War <sup>2</sup> Shr<sup>1</sup> Who'd a thought on a fine campenn' young fellow like that comin' to be a drovier? (3) w Sc 'Ladies xii' gentlemen, a'm no good at speaking'— 'No, ye're better at droving,' Macdonald Settlement (1869) 30, ed 1877

[1 OE daf, an unenclosed road, Charter (934) in Codex Dipl V 217]

DROVE, sb 2 and v 2 Sc Nhb [drov] 1 sb  $\Lambda$  broad chisel, the broadest iron used by masons in

hewing stones Sc (GW), (JAM)

2. Comp Drove work, the manner of facing buildingstones with a chisel as distinguished from broached work

Nub 1 The face of the stone is first of all squared, 'a duft' is then made round each edge, leaving a rough square panel on the stone Across this panel the mason then 'drives' a scries of houzontal lines with a one-inch chisel, and the surface is thus left with its clear margin and central-lined panel

3 v To how stones for building by means of a broad-pointed instrument, to drive horizontal lines on the face

of the stone with a broad chisel

Sc (Jam), Cai<sup>1</sup> Per The stone on the banker or siege is first ruffed off or cloured down, then the draught is put on, and the stone is broached with the puncheon, after which it is scabbled and tooled or droved (G W )

Hence Droved, ppl ady hewn by a broad-pointed instrument, cut with a broad chisel

Per The corners are to be dressed with droved margin The window-soles, droved, weathered, and splayed (GW)

DROVEL, v War [dro vl] To drivel, diabble Cf dravel (GFN), War.

DROVER, sb Cor [drō və(r)] A fishing boat employed in driving or fishing with drift or float-nets

Cor 1, Cor 2 Usually called driving boat w Cor N & Q

(1854) ist S x 300

[He wolco Ard 3

[He woke And saw his drover drive along the streame, Spenser FQ (1590) III VIII 22]

DROVE SAIL, sb Sh I See below
Sh I To hinder the too rapid motion of the vessel, which would prevent their lines from taking the bottom, each [dogger] has what is called a drove sail, or one which hangs under water, and effectually stops her way, and they can pursue their business at leisure, HIBBERT Desc Sh I (1822) 230, ed 1891

DROVY, adj eAn [Not known to our correspon-

dents ] Itchy, scabby, lousy
eAn¹ A word of supreme contempt, or rather loathing Nrf¹ [Prob the same word as *druvy* (qv), the meanings of 'drovy' being developed fr the general meaning of 'duty']

**DROW**,  $sb^{-1}$  Sc A fit of illness, a swoon, fainting fit, a state of partial insensibility in dying persons, fig a

a state of partial insensibility in dying persons, fig a qualm (of anxiety)

Sc There was a drow of anxiety overwhelmed her about him, WALKER Peden (1727) 63 (JAM), The lady confessed in my hearing that a drow of anxiety had come over her, Scott Midlothian (1818) xviii Ags (JAM) Abd He tyeuk a drow, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xii, He's taen an ill drow (JAM) Fif Down he tummlet in a drow, And owr and owr did wrell and row, Tennant Papistry (1827) 175 s Sc The puir callant has fa'en into a drow, an' I'm feared he is gaun to dee, Wilson Tales (1839) V 95 [Conn w ME drowen (OE drogen), pp of drezen (OE

 $dr\bar{\iota}ogan$ ), to endure, suffer, see Dree, v

DROW,  $sb^2$  and  $v^1$  Sc 1 sb A cold, damp mist,

a cloud, shower, squall

Sc A sort of drow in the air, Scott Rob Roy (1817) xxii, It's nae mair than a Liddesdale drow, Hunter Armiger's Revenge (1897) 1 Cld, Lth, Rxb In the higher parts of Lth it is common to speak of a sea-drow, apparently equivalent to sea-haar (JAM)

Hence Drowie, adj moist, misty Lth, Rxb A drowie day (JAM)

2 v With on to gather in a thick, wet mist

Lth, Rxb It's drowin' on (Jam)

DROW, sb S Sc A melancholy sound

Per Of one in grief crying out, 'O me, O dear me!' some one might sny 'that's a drow, meaning the lament or complaint (G W) e Lth Like that of the dashing of waves heard at a distance

DROW,  $v^2$  and  $sb^4$  Irel Hrf Glo Brks Hmp IW Wil Som Dev Also in forms draugh Wxf<sup>1</sup>, draw n Wil Som nw Dev<sup>1</sup>, dro IW<sup>12</sup> Som, droa Som, drowe Wxf<sup>1</sup> [drou, dro] 1 v To throw, to over-

turn in wrestling

Wxf¹ 'Draugh a coree,' or 'Draugh a theoree' [throw one another] Hrf¹² Glo [He] drow'd hee's watch into the pond, Roger Plowman, 15, Glo¹ Brks 'Twur only when he got a drap Roger Plowman, 15, Glo 1 Brks 'Twur only when he got a drap o' beer a leetle too zoon, as he wur ever drowed at wrastlin', but thy never drowed 'un twice, Hughes Scour White Horse (1859) v, Brks 1, Hmp (HE), Hmp 1, IW1 Wil Jack drowed down his rod, Akerman Spring-tide (1850) 48 Som 'Ee drode down the money, Jennings Dal w Eng (1869), Bleame the hoss vor drawin he, when twere he as coulden ride, Agrikler Rhymes (1872) 2 w Som 1 Joe Hunt [droa ud-fi] threw him a fan back vall dree times gwain Dev Used in speaking of horses or grey-bounds to express their neculiar bound. A farmer, upon seeing vall dree times gwain Dev Used in speaking of norses or greyhounds, to express their peculiar bound A farmer, upon seeing Lord Palmerston's horse canter past the grand stand, said, 'Lord, how her drowth herzel,' Reports Prounc (1889) n.Dev But chawnt drow et out, Erm Scold (1746) l 245, They've diawed a wallage on o' small [They've thrown on a large quantity of small coal], Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 24 e Dev Ez raight small coal], Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 24 e Dev Ez raig han' a-drow'd roun' my waist, Pulman Sng Sol (1860) viii 3 2 To fell timber

w Som 1 B ee gwan n tu droa un ee oak dee yuur? [Are you going to fell any oak this year?]
Hence Drowing, vbl sb the act of felling, the cutting

down of timber

w Som 1 Uur chut Stoo un-v u-teok t ut tu droa een [Richard

Stone has taken it to felling]

3 To spring a snare or trap, without catching the prey w Som 1 They lousy boys 've a bin an' u droa ud all my wantsnaps vor muschy

Dev I'd a got vower traps one time a zot

for one, and he [a badger] went and drow'd every one o' em, but never catched a hair o' un, Reports Provinc (1883) 84

4 Of corn to lay, lodge, also with *in* to carry sheaves together in order to put them in 'hile' (or 'row') at harvest-time

Glo When the kearn's a drowed yer may knaow as the kearn's 'eavy in the yead on't, Buckman Darke's Sojourn (1890) xxii I W 12

5 Comb with prep (1) to drow in, to give or accept a challenge in wrestling or cudgel-playing, see below, (2) — out, (3) — up, (4) — vore, to rake up past offences,

(1) w Som 1 When the ring is formed, some one throws in his at—this is 'to drow in,' and is a challenge to any man present He who accepts then throws in his hat This is 'to drow in agin un' 'Aa'll warn our Will's there long way um, there idn nort he do like better-n tis vor to drow in gin one o' they' (2) w Som <sup>1</sup> Aay yuurd Joa un Jum u droa een aewt tu waun ur tuudh ur, un Joa droa ud aewt aew Jum stoa ld um, un dhoa Baub, ee zad haut feo lz dhai wau z vur tu droa aewt lig dhaat dhae ur [I heard Joe and Jim twitting one another, and Joe thiew out how Jim stole them, and then Bob, he said what fools they were to throw out like that] (3) nw Dev 1 Ees, they malways drawin' up that aginst n (4) n Dev Dest that thenk ees ded tell't to that to ha'et a drode vore agen? Exm Scold (1746) 1 177

6 Phr to drow up the hand, fig to drink too much, to be

addicted to drinking

 $w \ Som^1 \ I$  can t zay how I've a-zeed-n not to zay drunk like's good bit, but I be afeard he do drow up his hand more n he off to Very common

7 sb A throw

Som Jennings Dial w Eng (1869)

Som Jennings Dial w Eng (1869)
8 A felling, cutting down of timber in Wil (E H G)
DROW, v³ and adj Dor Som Dev Cor Also written
drou in Dev, drough Dev [drau] 1 v To dry
w Dor Roberts Hist Lyme Regis (1834) Som It do drowy
terble now, W & J Gl (1873), The hay do'nt drowy at all,
Jennings Obs Dial w Eng (1825) w Som¹ Shaa rp een bee dhu
vuy ur n druw yur zuul [(Look) sharp, (and go) in by the fire,
and dry yourself] Dev Thee must mine to turn the malt That's
droughin in the kiln, Pulman Sketches (1842) 30, Oh, yū tū dear
pilgarlics! Come in 'ouze du an' drow yerzels 1 be aveard yu'll
catch ver death ov cold! Hewert Peas So (1802) 112. Dev! A droughin in the kiln, Pulman Sketches (1842) 30, Oh, yu tu dear pilgarlics! Come in 'ouze du an' drow yerzels. I be aveard yu'll catch yer death ov cold! Hewert Peas Sp (1892) 112, Dev! A countryman, being asked what pilm was, answeied, 'Why, mux, adrow'd to be sure' n Dev Grose (1790) nw Dev!, s Dev (FWC) Dev, Cor Monthly Mag (1810) I 435 Cor Thomas Randgal Rhymes (1895) Gl

2 adj Dry, thirsty
n Dev Im drow, 'tes buldering, Dame, ta-day, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 77

Hence Drowy, adj drying
Dev, Cor Drowy weather, GROSE (1790) MS add (C)
[1. Vnkynde rychesse Droweth vp Do-we [1. Vnkynde rychesse Droweth vp Do-wel, and distruyeth Do-best, P Plowman (c) xv 22 OE drūgian, to dry up ]

DROW, see Droo, prep, Trow
DROWEL, sb Sh I A piece of wood attached to the keel of a boat for protecting the stem and stern S & Ork 1 Fore and aft drowels

**DROWK**, v and adj Nhp Hnt 1° v Of plants to droop from want of water, fade Nhp  $^{12}$ , Hnt (T P F) Cf drucken, v

Hence Drowking, ppl adj drooping, fading, also used

Nhp Drowking lies the meadow sweet, Flopping down beneath one's feet, Clare Poems (1820) 71, Bumble bees I wandered by, Clinging to the drowking flower, ib Village Minst (1821) I 133, Nhp 1

Clinging to the drowking flower, ib Village Minst (1821) I 133, Nhp 1 2 adj Drooping

Nhp And nodding bull-rush down its drowk head hings, Clare Village Minst (1821) I 46

DROWN, v Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng Also in forms (i) Dhreawn, (2) Dhroond, (3) Draan, (4) Draand, (5) Draewn, (6) Draewnd, (7) Dreawn, (8) Dreawnd, (9) Droon, (10) Droond, (11) Dround, (12) Drownd, (13) Drund [drūn(d, w Yks drān(d, Lan drēn(d, dreun(d] See below

(1) Lan Some wanted to dhreawn it, Clegg Warp (1890) 5

(2) e Yks 1 (3) e Lan 1 (4) w Yks Ah'd go to't navvy, or to B b 2

t'dam, An draand meseln to neet, Preston Poems (1864) 7 (5) w Som Also pres and pp, Elworth Gram (1877) 48 (6) 10 (7) e Lan 1 (8) Lan Aw wonted to gi'e th' lad o name as should mak' him thankful fur bein' soved from dreawndin' to the last deays o'his loite, Banks Manch Man (1876) in (9) Se (AW), Dur 1 Wm I'll gang on droon misel, Roptson Add Taalis (1882) 3 o'his loite, Banks Manch Man (1870) in (9) Se (17.7), 22.

I'll gang on droon misel, Ropison Aald Taalis (1882) 3

Cum I'll o' but it's mūdder wid droon tiv a kit, 54 (10) Nhb

Mony wetturs cannet sleak luve, nowther can the speats droon'd

it, Robson Sing Sol (1859) viii 7, Nhb 1 Dur Moorl Sing

Sol (1859) viii 7 n Yks (IW) (11) n Lin She'll be some
sarvint liss 'it's runned here for to dround hersen, Placock

J Marlenfield (1872) I 128 (12) w Yks 5 Sti I fel'reidy to 800

an' drownd myself, Pinnock Blk Cy Ann (1895) Der 1 Not
Are yer going to drownd yeiself? Prior Reine (1895) 85 Not 1,

n Lin 1, Lei 1, se Wor 1 w Som 1 Very com Billy, how come you
to drownd our chick? 'Zucks fill the cup, we'll drown'd all sorrow,'
Collins Mise (1762) 115 (13) w Yks 5

1 To flood, mundate

1 To flood, mundate

w Yks 2 A mine is said to be drowned when it is flooded with water. Not The fens in question were not drowned, and therefore did need no draining (L C M). Lin Much of Kesteven and Holland were drowned. Holland were drowned owing to the neglect of the sea walls, Miller & Skertchly Finland (1878) vi Nhp 2 The Nea annually drowns the meadows near its banks Sui Where everything is either scoiched up with the sun oi drownded with the lain, Jennings Field Paths (1884) 141 Wil 1

Hence (i) Drowned, ppl adj flooded, inundated, (2) Drowned out, adj of a colliery flooded with water, (3) Drowner, sb a sluice-man, one who regulates the water in water-meadows, (4) Drowning bridge, sb a water-meadow sluice-gate, (5) Drowning carriage, sb a large watercourse for 'drowning' a meadow, (6) Drownings,

(1) Lin 'The drownded lands,' as these marshes are called, Y/s Mag (May 1873) 377 n Lin. (2) Nhb 1 Nhb, Dur Nicholson Coal Tr Gl (1888) (3) Hmp (H C M B) Wil As soon as the after-grass is eaten off as bare as can be the manager of the mead provincially the drowner) begins cleaning the main drains, Mar shall Review (1817) V 198, On one occasion a short-holned owl was caught alive in some rushes by the old drowner, Wil Arch Mag XXII 193, Will 1, Dor (C W) (4) Wil Grose (1790), Brition Beauties (1825), Will (5) Will (6) Nhp 2

2 To ordinte, to spoul liquor by putting in too much winter.

Kcd Mair nor that, ye've droon't the dink, The fushion o't is oot, Grant Lays (1884) 20 e Yks 1, w Yks (J W) Oxf 1 Feathat has too much water put to it when first made is said to be 'drownded'

3 To soak clothes n Cy (Hall) 4 Phr (1) to drown minler, to put too much water into the flour, when making bread or puddings, (2)—the miller, (a) to have too much of a good thing, (b) to put too much water into the whisky or tea, (c) see—minler, (d) to become bankrupt, to be out of material for work, (3)—the nuller's eye, see—nunler, (4)—vings and burn veathers, (5)—vings and feathers, an asseveration, an exclamation of surprise and disapprobation, (6)—one's shamrock, to have a drink upon St Patrick's day, see below

(1) e Yks If, in making dough, the good wife should put too much water, shehas 'diroondid minler' [miller], Nicholson File Sp (1889) 5, e Yks  $^1$  (a, a)Sc. O'er muckle water drowned the miller, Sc. Prov,  $N \in Q$  (1859) and S vii 384, The hale folk here have either gane daft, or they hae made a vow to ruin my trade, as they say ower muckle water drowns the miller, Scott Antiquary (1816) xxi, It obviously alludes to the miller having such an overflow of water that he cannot carry on his operations (JAM, sv Millei) (b) So Hout, fie! I have drouned the miller Just rax me the bottle, Maister Charles, till I put in a wee drap mair o' the speerit, Scotch Haggis, 49 N.I. Ant Ballymena Obs (1892) w Som 1 Now you've a drownd the miller (c) Cum (JD), nYks (IW), wYks  $^{25}$  Der N & Q (1859) and S vii 137 (d) Rxb Honest men's been ta'en for rogues Whan bad luck gars droun the miller, A Scorr Poems (ed 1805) 34 (JAM, s v Miller) Cum (EWP) (3) Oxf<sup>1</sup> (4) w Som <sup>1</sup>A common, though cumbrously long ejaculation, 1s, 'Drown wigs-n burn veathers, hang stockins-n shoes!' (5) the Aal nuv ur due ut, draew n muy wigs n vadh urz neef aay due! [III never do it, drown my wigs and feathers if I do!] (6) NII On Patrick's day (March 17th) persons are frequently requested to come and drown their shamrocks. On this day when anyone is observed in liquor, he is said to have been 'drowning

his shamlock' Ant Ballymena Obs (1892)

DROWND, sb 1 Gmg Pem [Not known to our colrespondents] A greyhound

Gmg, Pem N & Q (1852) 1st S vi 152

DROWND, sb<sup>2</sup> Irel Witten dhrownd A glassy

stillness on water, see below

Wmh When there is a dead calm and a glassy stillness on the Westmerth likes the peasantry say there is 'a dhrownd on the

DROWNDED MUTTON, sb n Lin 1 The flesh of sheep which have been drowned

Often coren in the farmer's kitchen or sold to his labourers at a low price

DROWSE, see Drose

DROWSYING, vbl sb Sc Sleeping, feeling drowsy Sc Ane, or it may be twa [diams] in the course of the afternoon, just to keep you frac drowsying and snoozling, Scotch Haggis, 136 DROWTH, see Drouth

DROWTH, see Drouth
DROXY, adj Hif Glo Hmp Wil Cor Also in forms drixey Cor<sup>8</sup>, drucksy Hmp<sup>1</sup> [droksi, diiksi, druksi] Dead, rotten, decayed, esp applied to wood Hrf<sup>1</sup>, Glo<sup>12</sup>, Hmp<sup>1</sup>, nWil (GED), Cor<sup>8</sup> [Druxey, timber in istate of decay, with white spongy veins, Wealt]
[A der of drix, the decayed pait of timber The wasp worketh a comb of the utter drix of pales, or other timber, Butler Fem Mon (ed 1634) 57 (NED)]
DROY, sb<sup>1</sup> Obs Wil A thunderbolt
DROY, sb<sup>2</sup> Obs Nrf<sup>1</sup> [(K)] A scullion, servant, dringe

drudge

[Good droie to serue hog, to helpe wash, and to milke, Tusser Husb (1580) 172 DROZE, v e An 'Nrf To beat very severely Hence

Drozings, sb pl a sound beating, drubbing DROZE, see Drose

DROZEN, ad; Obs n Cy Fond, doating Grose (1790), (K), N Cy<sup>2</sup>
DRU, see Droo, prep
DRUB, sb<sup>1</sup> Yks Also in form drubby w Yks [drub, drubi] Carbonaceous shale, small coal, slate, dross, or rubbish in coal

w Yks Asteead o' being t'best coil in' thi ee an' twenty hundred-weight, they'll be abaht fifteen o black bedders, an' hawf full o' drubs, Yksman (Nov 1878) 374, Geol Surv Virt Sict Sheet 43, (SPU), w Yks 1

DRUB,  $sb^2$  s Chs<sup>1</sup> A lot Cf dub,  $sb^2$ DRUB, v Sc Also War Hmp Dor Som [drub, drub] 1 To beat the ground, to stamp, to trudge
Rnf Get ane [a wile] can drub through dub and mire, BARR Poems (1861) 158

2 To beat, throb

War (JR W) s Hmp She's a rate 'un to nuss My head
did drub finely afore yet came in, Vernet L Lisle (1870) xix
Dor 1 My head da drub Som Jinnines Obs Dial w Eng (1825),
Sweltman Wincanton Gl (1885), W & J Gl (1873)

DRUBBY, see Drub, sb 1, Drubly, adj

DRUBLY, adj Sc Nhb Also in form drubby Nhb 1 Muddy, dark, tui bid
Per That water ye hae gaen me to drink is awfu' drubbly (GW) Fif They cross't St Nich'las' drubbly 11ll, Tennant Papistry (1827) 82 Nhb (ROH), Nhb 1

[Dirk and drublic dayis, Dunbar Poems (c 1510), cd Small, II 233, Drobly or drubly, turbidus, Prompt]

Small, II 233, Drobly or drubly, turbidus, Prompt DRUCK, v and sb Wil Som [drek] 1 v To thrust down, press, fill to overflowing Som Jennings Obs Dial w Eng (1825), W & J Gl (1873), Trans Phil Soi (1858) 153

Hence Drucked, ppl adj filled to overflowing Wil Slow Gl (1892), Wil 1

2 sb A crowd, throng
Wil A druck of people Som He likes his place in the church because there's not such a druck of people thereabouts (W F R)

[MF. brucchen, to thrust (LAZAMON 10483). OE, bruccan. [ME prucchen, to thrust (LAZAMON 19483). OE. pryccan,

to press, cp Du drucken, to press (HEXHAM)]

DRUCK(EN, see Drink, v

DRUCKEN, ppl adj Sc Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks Lan Also written droughen w Yks, druken Ayr, drukken Cum w Yks 18 e Lan 1, dthiucken w Yks [druken, druken] 1 Drunk, drunken See Drink, v Bnff Shoemakers were then a very drucken set, Smiles Natur (1879) xviii Abd An aul' sneeshinie, drucken slype, Alfmander Johniy Gibb (1871) xix Frf So that a neighbour cried 'You drucken scoundrel' after him, Barrie Minister (1891) xvii Frf So that a neighbour drucken scoundrel' after him, Barrie Minister (1891) xvii Frf So that a neighbour drucken scoundrel' after him, Barrie Minister (1891) xvii Frf So that a neighbour drucken scoundrel' after him, Barrie Minister (1891) xvii Frf So that a neighbour drucken scoundrel' after him, Barrie Minister (1891) xvii Frf So that a neighbour drucken scoundrel' after him, Barrie Minister (1891) xvii Frf So that a neighbour drucken scoundrel' after him, Barrie Minister (1891) xvii Frf So that a neighbour drucken scoundrel' after him, Barrie Minister (1891) xvii Frf So that a neighbour drucken scoundrel' after him, Barrie Minister (1891) xvii Frf So that a neighbour drucken scoundrel' after him, Barrie Minister (1891) xvii Frf So that a neighbour drucken scoundrel' after him, Barrie Minister (1891) xvii Frf So that a neighbour drucken scoundrel' after him, Barrie Minister (1891) xvii Frf So that a neighbour drucken scoundrel' after him, Barrie Minister (1891) xvii Frf So that a neighbour drucken scoundrel' after him, Barrie Minister (1891) xvii Frf So that a neighbour drucken scoundrel' after him at a scoundrel' aft Ye'll mak' him a diucken weaver like yersel', Robertson Provost (1894) 97 e Fif We faun the laird an' twa o' his drucken cronies on the green in front o' the hoose, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864)

vii Per The maist ill doin' drucken vagabond e'y parish, CLELAND Inchbracken (1883) 213, ed 1887 Sig Time's wing might conceal In his bonnie, bonnie wee bairn a drucken ne'er-dae-weel, Towers In his bonnie, bonnie wee bairn a drucken ne'er-dae-weel, Towers Poems (1885) 118 Dmb If that drucken limmer waken baith you and me will suffer, Cross Disruption (1844) xvi Rnf I wadna just say that she's drucken, But it's either a burst or a starve, Barr Poems (1861) 110 Ayr Wae worth that brandy, burning trash! Twins monie a poor, doylt, druken hash, O' half his days, Burns Sr Dimk (1786) st 15 Lnk Drucken wives an' duddie weans a' day to ruin rin, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 118 Lth Drucken dumbies skirled an' whoopit, Ballantine Poems (1856) to Edit Whare her we been ye drucken sot? I link (1856) 10 Edb Whare hae ye been, ye drucken sot? Liddle Poems (1821) 167 Bwk As for the 'drucken wives' of Paxton, Foems (1821) 107 Bwk As for the 'drucken wives' of Payton, we candidly confess that we never met with one of them, Henderson Pop Rhymes (1856) 13 Peb There's naething like a drucken meetin That I respect, Affleck Poet Wks (1836) 90 Dmf On hearin' o' ilk drucken mess I had gone through, Quinn Heather (1863) 82 Wgt 'Whaur hae ye been, ye drucken rascal' the riate wife would enquire, Fraser Wigfowm (1877) 324 Nhb For fear that iv some drucken spree, Scotch Donald chance to myek fear that 1v some drucken spree, Scotch Donald chance to myek owr free, Oliver Local Sngs (1824) 7, Mind he wisn't drucken, an he nivver thowt he'd had a drop mair than he owt te'v had, Haldane Geordy's Last (1878) 8 Dur A sad drucken chap Cum A sad drucken tyke (EWP), Durty drukken hoond, Farrall Betty Wilson (1886) 46 Wm Nivver was sic a drucken lout, Close Sainrsi (1833) 155 n Yks 2 w Yks Old Ned'll be droughen in his armchair, Snowden Web of Weaver (1896) 54, Drucken as a wheel (LMS), w Yks They thirsels er drukken an full ov aw mander o' roguery, 11 298, w Yks 8 v Druffen Lan He gets blin' drucken amang his mates, Waugh Tufts of Lan He gets blin' drucken amang his mates, Waugh Tufts of Heather, (ed Milner) I 116 e Lan 1

IIence (I) Druckener, sb a drunkard, (2) Drucken some, adj drunken, addicted to drinking
(I) n Yks<sup>2</sup> (2) Lnk O wae on the day when oor Bessy Cam' into this druckensome toun, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 123, (JAM) 2 Comb (I) Drucken bite, food, dainties eaten to en-

2 Comb (1) Drucken bite, food, dainties eaten to encourage drinking, (2) — groat, a groat, fine paid as a penalty for being drunk, (3) — one, a di unkard (1) Abd Luckie brings the drucken bite hersel?,—Saut beef an breid, Guidman Inglismail! (1873) 43 (2) Edb They hail'd him ben, an' by my saul, He paid his drucken groat For that neist day, Fergusson Poems (1773) 134, ed 1785 (3) w Yks I wet wäst druken on et i ive niu (J W)

[1 Thay lay all deid drukne in the campe, Dalrymple Leshe's Hist Scotl (1596) I 276 ON drukkinn, adj and pp drunken, drunk (Fritzner) |
DRUCKEN, v Hnt (TPF) To droop, become ill

See Drowk

DRUCK PIECES, sb pl Som Pieces of wood let into a wall to support the pipe of a pump, or the pump

itself See Druck, v
Som W & J Gl (1873) w Som 1 Druuk-pee sez
DRUCKSHAR, sb Cor 12 A small, solid wheel DRUCK STOOL, sb Som Dev Cor [drek stel]

The threshold of a door Cf dreckstool, drushel w Som, n Dev He put her out over the druck-stool of the door The child will fall on the druck stool, Reports Provinc (1884) 17 Dev, Cor GROSE (1790) MS add (C)

DRUCKSY, see Droxy

DRUCKSY, see Droxy
DRUDGE, sb¹ and v¹ Irel Ken Sus Hmp Dev
[drudg, dredg] 1 sb A dredge NI¹
2 A large team-rake, a bush-harrow Cf dredge, sb³
Dev Moore Hist Dev (1829) I 353 n Dev Rock Jim an'
Nell (1867) Gl w Dev A large team rake, with wooden teeth,
drawn by oxen or hoises to collect fragments of sward loosened by the plow and harrow, Marshall Run Econ (1796) I 125 [Jefferes Hdgrow (1889) 201]

Hence Drudger, sb a team-rake n Dev Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) Gl 3 v To dredge for oysters N I 1

Hence Drudger, sb a dredger, one who dredges for

oysters

Ken (GB), The oyster drudgers have nothing to do (HM)

4 To harrow with bushes Sus², Hmp¹

[3 Drudging, oyster-fishing, Coles (1677)]

DRUDGE, sb² and v² Sc Irel Chs Shr IW

[drudg, drudg] 1 sb A flour-dredger, a small tin box to hold flour IW¹ See Dredge, sb²

Hence (I) Dru¹ge box, (2) Drudger, (3) Drudging box, sb a flour-hox dredger

sb a flour-box, dredger
(1) Chs<sup>1</sup>2<sup>3</sup>, s Chs<sup>1</sup> (2)

(1) Chs 123, s Chs 1 (2) Shr 12 Dr'uj ur' (3) So a drudging box, Scott Antiquary (1816) v 2 v To shake flour from a dredger N I 1 (3) Sc A candle and

2 v To shake flour from a dredger N1DRUE, adj n Cy [Not known to our correspondents] Dry
n Cy Trans Phil Soc (1858) 153
DRUFF, sb Glo [dref] A covered drain, gen one built of rough masonry, a 'drock'
Glo Incommon user ound Tewkesbury (ERD), (SSB), Glo 1
DRUFFEN Add add Vis Also written druffan

Or the common user ound rewkesbury (ERD), (SSB), Globard TRUFFEN, ppl adj Yks Also written druffan w Yks [drufen] Drunk drunken See Drink, v Yks 'Ye druffen rascal,' said he, BARING GOULD Odditus (1874) I 240, ed 1875 n Yks Shoo fun't druffen tyke at shoo calls ur maister, Why John (Coll LLB) w Yks Yon mans getten diuffen again to daäy (FPT), (GH), There's some on yo like as it yo cuddant think it reight if yo diddant get druffan, Dewsbre Olm (1866) 3, w Yks 3 A druffen man slutters aat on a cheer on to t'floer.

Hence Druffeness, sb drunkenness

w Yks Aw'l inver back up druffeness Hartley Budget (1869) 84
DRUFFT, DRUFT, see Drouth
DRUG, sb¹ and v Sc Not Lin Rut Nhp e An
Brks Hmp IW Wil Dor Som Dev Cor Also in form
druge Dev [drug, drug] 1 sb A rough or violent pull, a tug
Abd And at his hair loot mony unco drugs, Ross Helenore (1768)

2 A vehicle for the conveyance of heavy timber, having

usually four wheels in e An but gen only two elsewhere
Not (WHS), s Not (JPK) sw Lin. Sometimes called a
pair of cutts They haven t no drugs to lead wood with They'll pair of cutts I ney haven t no drugs to lead wood with I ney in never get their drugs and herses in there Rut 1, Nhp 1, e An 1 Nrf GROSE (1790), COZENS HARDY Broad Nrf (1893) 84, Nrf 1 e Nrf MARSHALL Rur Eton (1787) Suf RAINBIRD Agric (1819) 291, ed 1849, How heavy them trees are on that drug (M E R), Suf 1, e Suf (F H)

Hence (1) Drug jack, sb a machine used in moving

timber, (2) way, sb a roadway for 'drugs'
(1) Nrf. Rainbird Agric (1819) 295, ed 1849 (2) Rut 1 No diug-way here [a notice on a bridle road]

Suf A light kind of wagon for corn (CT) Dev I shall zen' my awn break an' A's druge [rhymes with huge], Reports Provinc

Hence Drug butt, sb a three-wheeled cart, shaped like a large wheelbarrow w Som 1

4 A harrow Cf drag, II 8

Som W & J Gl (1873), (WFR)

5 A drag or shoe placed under a wheel to prevent it from turning round from turning round

w Som<sup>1</sup> Plase, zir, wants a new drug vor the wagin, th' old one s a-wear'd out nw Dev <sup>1</sup>, Cor <sup>1</sup>

Hence (1) Drug bat, sb a drag for a wheel, (2) chain, sb the chain by which the wheel of a carriage is held when dragged, (3) shoe, (a) sb a drag, an iron shoe placed under a cart-wheel, (b) v to put a drag on a wheel

(1) Brks¹sv Bat Hmp (JRW), Hmp¹ Dev Reports Provinc (1884) 34 (2) w Som¹ (3, a) IW (JDR), IW¹, w Som (IW), w Som¹ Dev Reports Provinc (1884) (b) Wil¹ 6 An iron-shod piece of timber hung at the back of carfs to prevent them from running back

carts to prevent them from running back

Dor' To gie the hosses breath, drug, 221 w Dor Used to
prevent a wagon, &c, running back when the horses stopped take
breath going up hill (A R W) Som Used at Cheddar of the
stone-carts (W F R)

7 v To draw timber out of the wood Also used fig 7 v To draw timber out of the wood Also used my Wil Drawing [timber] out of the wood under a pair of whicels, Davis Agne (1813), Wil w Som ''To drug' timber is to attach horses actually to the tree and pull it along the ground, often to the great damage of the surface, while 'to draw' timber is to haul it upon some truck or carriage. Any druug n newt Dev To haul it along the ground by main strength without loading it on a carriage So also any article trailing or rubbing is said to 'drug 'Missus, yer shawl's diug-in 'gin the wheel, Reports Provinc (1881)

8 To put the drag upon a wheel, to diag
Will Som W & J Gl (1873) w Som (IW), w Som
The word implies a complete stopping of the wheel either with or without a shoe Bae un ce gwain tu diung, daewn dh-ee ul? [Aic you not going to put the diag on, down the hill?] Dus n zee dhu wil-z u-diung du rad ce? [Dost not see the wheel is diagged

dhu wil-z u-diung d u rad ee? [Dost not see the wheel is diagged already?] nw Dev¹, Cor¹²² [1 Cp Sc drug (vb), to pull forcibly The rukis him rent, the ravynis him druggit Dunbar Poems (c 1510), ed Small, II 141 7 ME drugge, to drag (Chaucer), cp Douglas Eneados, ii 82 to drug and diaw] DRUG, adj and sb² Sc Also Hmp IW Dev [dreg] 1 adj Dragging heavily, used of a dead weight, slow, dull Gail Things are awful drug, Crockett Stickit Mm (1893) 100 Hmp I was that dull and drug the days I didn't get a sight of ye, Gray Heart of Storm (1891) I 37 IW Whatever would gentlevolks do if they'd hadn't a got no politics? I 'lows they'd pretty nigh fiet the skin off then boans, they'd be that dull and drug, the Annesley (1889) III 22, Drug and heavy (JDR), IW¹ Hence (I) Drugeous, adj heavy, huge, (2) Druging, ppl adj heavy, clumsy

the field of heavy, clumsy
(1) Dev w limes (Apr 22, 1886) 2, col 2, Dev 1 (2) Dev I don' think much o' hees new butt—a gurt diugin' thing as ivver I did zee, Reports Provinc (1893)

2 Of ice See below

Sc A curling expression indicating that the ice is not keen, and that the curling stone requires more force in thiowing than usual

This gen happens when there is a slight thaw (AW)

3 Damp, moist, heavy
IW That wheeat is rather drug IW That shower's made the heavy rather drug, you The roads goos deuced drug to-day

4 sb Any heavy and climsy article

They Repairs Program (1802)

Dev Reports Provinc (1893)
DRUG, sb 8 Sur [dreg] A squirrel's nest (TSC)

DRUG, see Drag DRUGGED, ppl adj Sus [dre gd ] Half-dried, said of linen. &c

Sus The Hastings fishermen describe their clothes as 'drugged' when partially dried, I ENDALL Guide to Hastings, 37, Sus 1

[Cp Du droogen, to drie (Helham)] DRUGGET, see Drogget

DRUGGISTER, sb Yks Lin Pem e An Som Cor Also in forms dregister Suf (HALL), drugster n Yks² n Lin² e An² Suf² [dru g(1)stə(r), dru g(1)stə(r)] A

diuggist
n Yks 2, m Yks 1 n Lin When I goas to diuggister's to get
sum'ats fer a bad hand I hev, Peacock Taales (1890) and S 18, sum'ats fer a bad hand I hev, Placock Taales (1890) and S 18, nLm. s Pem Go to th' druggister and git me zix pennart o' 'monial wine (W.M.M.) e An., Suf (C.G.B.), Suf¹ e Suf 'Currentamongtheold(F.H.) w Som¹Uzfaa dhur-z u druug eestur [his father is a druggist] Cor Some ointment which he could git at the druggister's, Tregellas Tales (1868) 31, Cor² [A druggister, drogueur, Sherwood (1672)] DRUGGLEY, adj Wor [Not known to our correspondents] [drugil] Wet, rainy See Drug, adj 3 s Wor A druggley summer (H.K.)
DRUGGY, adj Wor. Hrf Of milk 'draggy,' curdled, see below

see below

s Wor, Hrf When a cow is being dried off, the teats sometimes get wedged, and often one cannot start the milk, the cow's milk then comes out in clots, as if curdled, and they say that it is druggy 'Er mulk be'nt up to much 't be sah druggy like' (HK)

DRUGHT, see Drouth

DRUGS, sb pl Som Dev Also Amer Dregs Also

used fig w Som 1 This is purty stuff you've a-zend me, why 'tis half o' it drugs nw Dev 1 [Amer The old woman has the rheumatiz,

DRUGSTER, DRUIDLE, see Druggister, Druttle
DRUIDS' HAIR, phi Wil 1 Long moss
DRUITLE, DRUIVY, see Druttle, Druvy
DRUKE, sb s Pem A crank (W M M)
DRUKEN, DRUKKEN, see Drink, v, Drucken, ppl adj
DRULE, sb 1 s Sc (Jam) [Not known to our correspondents] A sluggard, a slow, mactive person
DRULE, sb 2 Obs Sc The goal or 'dool' which
gamesters strive to gain first, as at football
Abd Shirris Poems (1790) Gl, (Jam)
DRULE, DRULGY, see Drool, v1, Droolgey
DRULIE, adv. Obsol Sc Of water, &c muddy.

DRULIE, adj. Obsol Sc Of water, &c muddy troubled, thick Also used fig.

Per Hardly ever used now He's a drulie-heidet ass (GW)

Rxb Commonly used, esp by old people 'Drulie water,' when discoloured with clay (Jam )

DRULT, DRULYAN, see Droilt, Druyllin

DRULT, DRULYAN, see Droilt, Druyllin DRUM,  $sb^1$  and v Vai dial uses in Sc and Eng [drum, drem] 1 sb In comp (i) Drum bant, the belt or band of a drum, (2) boy, a drummer-boy, (3) fou, 'chock-full,' as full as a drum, (4) stick, (a) the calix and stalk of the common knapweed, Centaunea mgra, and of C Scabiosa, (b) the finit of the lime-tiee, Tilia europaea, (c)? the chaffinch, Fringilia coilebs (i) Lan Give him a nose ender, an' tighten up thy drum-bant, Briefley Cast upon World (1886) 48 (2) Ayr Quicker than the drum boy's ruff His horse hoofs clatter'd haid and tough, Boswell Poet W's (1811) 102, ed 1871 (3) Lth The things he sent him held a' oor hoose drum-four for better than a fortnicht! Lumsden Sheep head (1802) 204 (4, a) Nhp The calix being very hard, boys

Sheep head (1892) 294 (4, a) Nhp 1 The calix being very hard, boys use it to drum and play with—hence the name (b) War 3 So called by children (c) Chs 1

2 Phr (1) to send through the drum, to beat the drum through the town in order to make public proclamations,

Edb (1) Not only did Donald send through the drum in the course of half an hour, offering a reward of three guiness for the apprehension of the offenders, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xx (2) The reward offered by tuck of drum failed, nobody making application to the guers. tion to the citer, 2b

3 The cylindrical part of var machines and engines,

see below

Sc The name commonly given to that part of a thinshing machine, upon which are fixed the pieces of wood that beat out the grain (JAM) eLth The sheaves were carried between an the grain (JAM) e Lth The sheaves were carried between an indented drum, and a number of rollers of the same description ranged found the drum, Agric Surv 74 (1b) Nhb, Dur A foll upon which winding or hauling engine topes are wound or coiled, Nicholson Coal Ti Gl (1888) w Yks The name of the circular part of a machine which, turned by a strap or belt, keeps the machine in motion (JM), Yo mun moind yer coil typs dusn't eath t drum, Bywater Sheffield Dial (1877) 20, w Yks 1 Chs 1 Salt mining term. A large which on which the flat ropes wind up. The winding is done entirely by steam-engines constructed on the reversing ing is done entirely by steam-engines constructed on the reversing principle, and so dexterous are many of the engineers that a tub can be set down to such a nicety as to cause no concussion whatever eSuf The 'barnworks' in a threshing-machine (FH) 4 v To make the peculiar sound made by snipe in

the breeding season

Lan Snipes are amongst the earliest risers in the morning, and may often be heard drumming before daylight, MITCHELL Birds, 186 [The suipe drumming in its curious somersaults in the air, STEPHENS Farm Bk (ed 1849) II 14]

5 To repeat monotonously, to pore over wealthy
Lnk To sit drum-drummin' at a dask, Thrang hummin' owice
some threid-bare task, Coghill Poems (1890) 54
6 To flog, beat soundly Glo 1, Dev 1, Cor 12
Hence Drumming, vbl sb a sound beating, a flogging
War 3, Shr 1, Glo 1 Cor 1, Cor 2 Gibb'n a good drumming
7 With up to collect together as if summoned by a drum

w Yks We hardly ivver heeard them maddlins 'at drum up to see fowk wed, CUDWORTH Dial Sketches (1884) 6

DRUM, sh 2 Obs? Sc A knoll, ridge Cf drumlin n Sc Applied to little hills, which rise as backs or ridges above the level of the adjacent ground (JAM) Per There are many of these singular ridges of nature, called here Drums, perhaps 10 to 12 of them within a small space of each other, Statist Acc XIX 342 (Jaw) Edb Hills are variously named Fell, Drum, Tor, Printectick Wts (1715) 50, ed 1815

[Gael drum, the ridge of a hill (M & D)]

DRUM, sb Himp Wil Doi Som Dev [drem]

1 Weaving term a 'thrumb', see below

w Som 1 A thrumb is an inch or two of cloth attached to the waste

part of a weaver's warp It is that part where all the threads of a new warp are tied on to the old, and is not suitable to be woven on account of the great number of knots Dev 1696-7 For labour wood and drumes to pitch the covering of the great chuich hatch, 1 6, East Budleigh Chwarden Accs

2 A dishcloth Wil (MAR)

3 A twisted ivy-stem, growing round the bole of another tree, also called Thrum

Hmp Wist New Forest (1883) 282 Dor Barnes Gl (1863)

(s v Thrums)

DRUM, ady n Sc (JAM) [Not known to our spondents] Dull, melancholy [Gael trom, heavy, sad, melancholy (M & D)] n Sc (Jam) [Not known to our corre-

DRUMBA, see Drumble, sb 8 DRUMBELO, sb n Dev [

DRUMBA, see Drumble,  $sb^3$ DRUMBELO,  $sb^3$  n Dev [Not known to our correspondents] A dull, heavy fellow (HALL)
DRUMBER, see Drumble,  $sb^3$ , Drumbow dash
DRUMBLE,  $v^1$  and  $sb^1$  Sc War Shr Glo Nrf
Hmp Dev Cor Also in form drummel Dev, drummil
War 2 Shr 2 [drum(b)l, drem(b)l] 1 v To be
sluggish and slow in movement, to go about a thing
awkwardly, to fumble Cf drimble, vSe You shall know that when old Deb has brought the liquor—
why how she drumbles. Scott Nicel (1822) XXIII. Shr 1 Obsol

why how she drumbles, Scott Nigel (1822) XXIII Shr 1 Obsol

why how she drumbles, Scott Nigel (1822) xxiii Shr¹ Obsol Come, pluck up yore fit, an' dunna göö drumblin' alung as if yo' wun 'afe asleep Cor A person moving lazily or clumsily is said to drumble (WS), Cor¹ Hence (I) Drumbledone, (2) dore, (3) drane or drone, sb a humble or bumble-bee, also used fig of persons, (4) Drumbling, ppl adj stupid, obtuse

(I) Glo Grose (1790) MS add (M) (2) Hmp (J R W), Hmp¹
(3) Hmp Holloway Dev Thews drummeldranes can't sting, they ant agot no spear, they awnly buzzeth around, Hewert Peas Sp (1892), Yu bant agwaine tu church thease marning be 'e²— Sp (1892), Yu bant agwaine tù church theāse marning, be 'e' 2.—No tany-by' tidden wo'th while tù go tù listenee tù sich a old drummeldrane as 'e is, ib 107, Dev 1 You drumble-drone dunder headed-slinpole, 17, Dev 2 Look at that gilt hitchin' drumble-drane n Dev 1'sure'e Jim's no drumbledrane, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 42, GROSE (1790) nw Dev 1 A common simile is—'He droan'th the very zame's a drumbledrane in a flop' (1e fox glove) s Dev, e Cor (Miss D) Cor She were no drumbledrane, J TRENOODLE Spec Dial (1846) 39, Howld thee bal, thee gate drumble drane, DANIEL Bride of Scio (1842) 227, Cor 1 (4) Cor 2 2 To talk of to 'maunder' To talk or mutter in a sleepy, monotonous manner,

Sc Sic fate to souple rogues impart, That drumble at the commonweal, Ramsay Poems (1800) I 376 (Jam) Dev The verb to drumble means to mutter in a sullen, marticulate, confused voice, Mirror (1837) XXIX 192, Dev 1 Cor I reckon a rope's end will double thee up soon, of thee drumbles any longer, Notley Power of the Hand (1888) I xii

3 sb A dull, mactive person, a worn-out person or

horse

War 2 Shr 1 Obsol The poor owd mon's aumust done now, an' 'e wuz al'ays a poor drumble I dunna know w'ich is best, mon or 'orse, fur they bin boath poor drummils

4 Phr to dream arumbles, to be half asleep Nrf (HALL),

Nrf1

[1 Go take up these clothes here, quickly Look, how you drumble! Shaks Merry W III III 156]

DRUMBLE, v² and sb² Sc n Cy Also in form drumle(e Sc N Cy¹, drummel Abd [dru m(b)l, dru m(b)l] 1 v Of water, &c to make muddy,

drem(b)l ] 1 v Ot water, &c to make muddy, fig to disturb, trouble, confuse, stir up
Sc (Jam) Link Little weet they o' the cause that drumles sae my ee, Motherwell O wae be to the Orders (1827). The whisky had your senses drumelt, Watt Poems (1827) 58 NCy¹
Hence (1) Drumbled, (2) Drumbling, fpl adj of water thick, muddy, disturbed, (3) Drumly voiced, adj roughvoiced, speaking hoarsely or deeply, (4) Drummel'd, ppl adj confused, stunefied, muddled adj confused, stupefied, muddled
(1) Sc Grose (1790) MS add (C) n Cy The ale is drumbled,

1b (P) (2) Sc It is good fishing in drumbling waters, RAY Prov (1678) 380 (3) Ayr An aimed and mailed soldier as he had thought the drumly-voiced sentinel to be, Galt Gilhause (1823) 1 (4) Abd The breadth o t sairly fash'd his diummel'd noddle, Guid man Inglismaill (1873) 44

2 sb Mud, &c, raised by disturbing water
Sik The water gred in, With drumble and mudwart impure,
Hogg Poems (ed. 1865) 290
DRIMBIE 248 Charles Charles Charles

DRUMBLE,  $sb^3$  Chs Stf Shr Also in forms drumba Chs<sup>1</sup>, drumber Chs<sup>2</sup>s Chs<sup>1</sup>, drumbow Chs<sup>23</sup>, drumby Shr<sup>1</sup> [dru m(b), dre m(b)] A rough, wooded dip in the ground, a dingle, wooded ravine Cf dimble,

dumble, sb

Chs It looked as deadly an' as dreesome as Bostock's drumbo,
Croston Enoch Crump (1887) 12, Chs 1 A small ravine, generally
overshadowed with trees, and having a little stream or rundle at
the bottom, Chs 28 Stf Ray (1691) MS add (JC) 22 Shr 1

Hence (1) Drumber hole, sb an old pit of hole overgrown with grass and weeds, (2) Drumby hole, sb a rough, wooded dingle

(1) s Chs <sup>1</sup> Drum bur oa l (2) Shr Frittenin' in the Drumby Hole, Burne Flk-Loie (1883) x1, Shr <sup>1</sup> I got to göö to Linea' toneet, an' I dunna know 'ow to pass the drumby-'ole near the Cut bridge, fur they sen theer's fittenin theer

DRUMBOW, see Drumble, sb 3

DRUMBOW DASH, sb Chs Also written drumber Chs<sup>8</sup>, and in forms drunder Chs<sup>8</sup>, dumber Chs<sup>1</sup>, dungow Chs<sup>28</sup> 1 A sudden, heavy fall of rain, fig

dung, filth

Chs 12, Chs 3 When the clouds threaten hail and rain, they say,

There's a deal of pouse or dungo-dash to come down's Chs

Dhem)z dhù tuu rmits úz wùn soa djust aaf tùr dhaat drum bùdaash ŭ wet [Them's the turmits as won sowed just after that drum-

bowdash o' wet] (T D )

2 A smash, breakdown
Chs Sheaf (1878) I 37, Chs 1
DRUMBY, DRUMLE(E, see Drumble, sb 8 and v 2 DRUMLIE, sb Sc In comp (1) Drumlie droits, (2) drutshocks, bramble-berries

(I) Per, Knr (JAM) (2) Per (GW)

DRUMLIN, sb N I  $^1$  A mound or ridge of gravel See Drum, sb  $^2$ 

DRUMLY, adj Sc Nhb Also written drumley n Cy [dru mh, dre mh] Also used as adv 1 Of water, &c thick, muddy, turbid See Di umble,  $v^2$  Sc And wae betide ye, Annan water, This night that ye are a drumly river! Ayroun Ballads (ed 1861) I 228, Good fishing in drumly waters, RAMSAY Prov (1737) Or I (SAS), Cai Eig Drumle flow'd auld Linky's stream, Tester Poems (1865) 122 Briff. Drumly streams might slocken fire, TAYLOR Poems (1787) 88 Ked Silver Dee Or drumly Don Grant Law (1884) 176 98 Kcd Silver Dee, Or drumly Don, GRANT Lays (1884) 136 Ayr Then bouses drumly German water, Burns Twa Dogs (1786) 1 165 Lnk The drumly stream w' dinsome sound is rowin' o'er the linn, Tennant Musings (1872) 94 Lth The angry winds roar lood an' lang, And drumlie looks the feiry, McNeill Preston (c 1805) 117 Dmf My streams are drumly, shunned, an' hated, Quinn Heather (1863) 152 Sik The burn was grown a drumly dub, Hogg Poems (ed 1865) 279, As lang's there is another drap, however drumly, in the bottom of the bottle, dinna despair, Chr North Noctes (ed 1856) III 294 n Cy Grose (1790), N Cy 1 Nhb But let it be late or airly, The water be drumly or sma', Charnley Fisher's Garl (1830) 6, I saw A roaring, rowling, drumlie stream, Proudlock Borderland Muse (1896) 304, Nhb 1

2 Fig Confused, muddled, indistinct, obscure
Ayr Ye speak unco' drumly—hae ye bitten your tongue? GALT Ayr Ye speak unco' drumly—hae ye bitten your tongue' GAAT Entail (1823) xlvii, What the drumlie Dutch were doin', Burns To a Gentleman (1790) 1 6 Lth He was just a wee thocht flurrid, may be, but faigs, I hae seen a drumlier mess than he made this day, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 293 Edb Na, na, he's no just deep, but he's drumly, Ramsay Remm (1872) 89, I was up betimes in the morning, tho' a wee drumly about the head, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xxii Sik There was a glow of seriousness in his drumly looks, Hogg Tales (1838) 170, ed 1866

Hence Drumlinges shows the confusion obscurity.

Hence Drumliness, sb a state of confusion, obscurity Edb His eyes of a hollow drumliness, as if he got no refreshment from the slumbers of the night, Moir Mansie Wauch

3 Dark, clouded, gloomy, sullen Also used fig
Sc Dismal grew his countenance And drumbe grew his ee,
Scott Ministely (1802) III 107, ed 1848 Elg Doure thought in
linsey wonsey dicht, Llink't hie his drumby ee, Couper Porty
(1804) II 80 Abd Why should a solder be drumbe, O? Rudder (1804) II 80 Abd Why should a soldict be diumle, O? Ruddinan Sc Pairsh (1828) 79, ed 1889 Rnf Gusty April showers drove keen Into my half-shut drumbe e'en, Young Pictures (1865) 127, [He] rubs his blinkin', drumly e'en, Picken Poems (1813) I 91 Lnk When it comes winter, sae drumbe an' cauld, Orr Laigh Flichts (1882) 63, The pale sun glints ower the heigh blick houses Wi' a hazy brow, an' a drumbe ee Ballantine Poems (1856) 22 Gall His face did glare like the glow o' the West, When the drumbe cloud has it half o'er cast, Nicholson Ilist Talm (1840) 80 Tales (1843) 80

[1 Acheron, With holl bisme, and hiduus swelth wnrude, Drumlie of mud, and scaldand as it wer wod,

DOUGLAS Eneados (1513), ed 1871, 111 28]

DRUMMEL, DRUMMLE, see Drumble, v<sup>12</sup>, Drimmel DRUMMOCK, see Drammock

DRUMMOOLICH, adj Bnif Melancholy, in low Bnit 1 Melancholy, in low

spirits See Dium, adj
[Gael trom, heavy, sad+muladach, soriowful (M & D)]
DRUMMURE, adj Cai Dmt (JAM) Grave, serious,

sad, demure

sad, demure
DRUMMY, adj Chs Nrf [drum, drem] Misty
Fig muddled, gen in phr dissy and drummy
s Chs 1 Nrf Darlington Fil Sp (1887)
DRUMSHORLIN, adj Lnk (Jam) [Not known to
our correspondents] Sulky, pettish
DRUNCH, v and sb Glo Oxt Also in form drunge
Glo 1 [drenf, dreng] 1 v To diench, saturate with Glo I [drenf, dreng] liquid or moisture

Glo 1 I were regularly drunched down

2 To physic or 'drench' cattle, csp by pouring the liquid down their throats out of a horn, &c Also used fig Gio (SSB) Oxfl A woman will say to her child, 'If thee ootn't take thy medcine I'll drunch tha,' MS add

In phr a drunge of cold, a catarrh

4 A dose of medicine or physic for animals
Glo I 'ont gie thee a drunch, vur of so be I should 'a to kill th',
'twud spile the mate, Buckman Darke's Sojourn (1890) 139

DRUNCH, DRUND, see Drunge, v<sup>1</sup>, Drown

DRUNDER DASH, see Drumbow dash

DRUNDILL, sb n Yks 2 [drundil] A tawdry slut DRUNE, see Drone, sb1

DRUNGE, v1 and sb Brks Hmp Wil Dor Som [dreng, dren] 1 v To push See Dring, v 1 Also in form drunch Hmp

piess, squeeze, crowd, to push See Dring, v<sup>1</sup>
Brks, Hmp Don't dunge so How we was drunged
(WHE) Hmp Wist New Forest (1883) 282, Hmp<sup>1</sup> Wil Stow
Gl (1892), Wil<sup>1</sup> Dor Where the vo'k do drunge So tight's the cheese-wring, Barnes Poems (1863) 20 Som SWEETMAN Wincanton Gl (1885)

canton Gl (1885)
2 sb. A crowd, throng, crush.

Brks, Hmp There would be such a drunge at the station (WHE) Will n.Wil Wull, this here is a drunge (EHG)

DRUNGE, v² Glo 12 [Not known to our correspondents] To embarrass, perplex by numbers

DRUN(G(E, see Drang, Drunch, v

DRUNK, pp and sb Var dial and colloq uses in Sc and Eng [drunk, drenk] 1 pp In phr (1) as drunk as an ass, (2) — as a besom, (3) — as a boiled owl, (4) — as David's sow, (5) — as a fiddler, (6) — as mice, (7) — as muck, (8) — as a Perraner, (9) — as a pig, (10) — as a piper, (11) — as soot, (12) — as a swine, very drunk, intoxicated, (13)

- as a rerraner, (g) — as a pig, (10) — as a piper, (11)
- as soot, (12) — as a swine, very drunk, intoxicated, (13)
- with tiredness, very tired, worn out.

(1) e Suf. (F H) (2, 3) n Lin¹ (4) Stf Monthly Mag (1816) I

494 n Lin² (5) e Suf (F H) (6) n Lin¹ It was gettin' laate, an' hauf on us was as drunk as mice (7) ib (8) Cor St Peiran communicated his discovery [of tin] to St Chiwidden Great was the joy in Cornwall . Mead and metheglin, with other drunks flowed in abundance and . Drunk as a Peiraner' has drinks, flowed in abundance, and drinks, flowed in abundance, and 'Drunk as a Perraner' has certainly passed into a proverb from that day, Hunt Pop Rom w Eng (1865) 274, ed 1896 (9) n Yks What a feul yon fella is to drink till he caht walk—yo' see he's as drunk as a pig (W H) Stf Monthly Mag. (1816) I 494 n Lin¹ (10) Stf Monthly Mag ib (11) n Lin¹ (12) Stf Monthly Mag ib (13) e Lin I've gone 'Drunk as a Perraner' has

into the haivest-field, Sii, when I've been drunk wi tiicdness

(GGW)
2 sb A dunking-bout, a dunken person

slang use

Fit They mak' a better lookin' an' mar sensible kind o' a drunk, an's ac they mik' a grab at a' they get the next time they had the chance Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 177, ed 1889 Lth Wilmith they must do drap Like drunks this nicht, Lumsden Sheephead (1892) 45 Dor Such lovely drunks as I used to have at that house, Hardy Madding Crowd (1874) viii Slang A policeman showed interest in his welfare 'Took for a common drunk,' Kipling Badalia (1890) 9 [Amer He's getting over a drunk, so he wanted his beer, Deland J. Ward (1889) vi, It you could see how my mother looks when I come out of my drunks, Howells

Lady of Aristook (1884) xvn |

Hence Drunks nest, sb an occasion of drunkenness w Som 1 Dhaat I bee u puu dee diuungk s nis [Thit will be in nice excuse for a drinking bout] Said of a guinca given to the

3 The plant darnel, Lohum temulentum
n Cy This name probably refers to the reputed interioring qualities of the plant (B & H)

DRUNKARD, sb Nhb Also Wil Dev 1 In phr

a drunkard's cloak, obs, a tub formerly worn as a punishment for drunkenness, see below

N Cy 1 Nhb John Willis, of Ipswich, upon his oath said that he was in Newcastle 6 months ago, further affirms, that he hath seen men drive up and down the streets, with a great tub, or bairel, opened in the sides, with a hole in one end, to put through their heads, and so cover their shoulders and bodies, down to the small of their legs, and then close the same, called the new fashioned cloak, and so make them march to the view of all beholders, and this is their punishment for drunkards of the like, GARDINER Eng Grievance Discovered in relation to the Coal Trade (1655) 117, ed 1796, In the time of the Commonwealth, it appears that the magistrates of Newcastle upon Tyne punished scolds with the branks, and drunkaids by making them carry a tub, called the diunkaid's cloak, through the streets of that town We shall presume that there is no longer any occasion for the former, but why has the latter been laid aside? Brand Antiq News (1789) II 192 note, Nhb 1 A tub with holes in the sides for the arms to pass through, the head appearing through a hole made in the end, which rested on the shoulders. In former times used in Newcastle for the punishment of drunkards and others, who were led through the streets in this strange guise

2 The marsh-marigold, Caltha palustris

Wil 1 Probably from the way in which they suck up water when placed in a vase The reason assigned by children for the name is that if you look long at them you will be sure to take to drink Dev I reckon they drunkards will look davered till you put them in water, Reports Provinc (1889), The secret of his bunch of margolds 'You know what they are called by the people's said Crymes,—'Drunkards,' Baring Gould Urith (1891) I xiii, Dev 4 s Dev I asked, 'Why do you call them drunkards?' Reply, 'Because they say if you gather them you will become a drunkard 'Of course the true reason is their fondness for drink (B & H)

DRUNKEN, ppl adj. Sc Lin Som Dev Also written drunking w Som 1 [dru njken, dre njken] In comb (1)

Drunken elm, the wych elm, Ulmus montana, (2)—fu', quite drunk, (3)—plant, the darnel, Lolum temulentum, (4)—sailor, the redspur valerian, Centranthus ruber, (5)

slots the cat's valerian Valerian of Grandles (6)

- slots, the cat's valerian, Valeriana officinalis, (6) some, given to drinking, (7) — Willy, see — sailor (1) e Lin (J C W) (2) Bch He's daft, or drunken fu', I'm sure, Forbes Ulysses (1785) 32 (3) Dev (4) Dev 4 A name in use about Plymouth, where the motion of the plant in the wind reminds one of the actions of a sailor when he is unable to control himself (5) Som (6) Dmb Ye're drunkensome, quarrelsome, greedy, revengefu', unreasonable, Cross Disruption (1844) xix (7) w Som Druung keen Wee ulee Very common (7) w Som 1

DRUNKY, adj Nhb Ken Also written drunkey

Nhb Drunk
Nhb The fishermen then gat drunkey, O! Tyneside Sngs
(1863) 63 Ken (GB), (ERO)
DRUNT, sb Sc Irel [drent] Ill-humour, a pet, sulk, esp in phr to take the drunt, to take offence strunt

Rnf Ye needna dod nor tak the drunt, Webster Rhymes (1835) 149 Ayr Her leddyship took the drunts and gaed linkin' aff, Service Notandums (1890) 11, An' Mary, nae doubt, took the drunt, To be compard to Willie, Burns Hallowen (1785) st 9 Lth But drunts aside, Łumsden Sheep head (1892) 51 e Lth But ac lang half-week's constant poo'r We're sure o' ere thy drunt be past, Mucklebackir Rhymes (1885) 92 Ant What's the matter wi' wee Jamey that he's no taking his breakfast?—Oh he taen the drunt Rallyman Ohs (1882) drunt, Ballymena Obs (1892)

DRUNT, see Drant

DRUNTIN, sb Sh I In phr to wish any one at Druntin, to wish one 'at Jericho,' or far away

Shi At that moment he was wishing her at 'Druntin,' being too good a soul to wish her further, Burgess Tang (1898) 33

DRURY, sb Sc Dowry
Sc He has ta'en her by the middle sae sma', Says 'Lady,

where s yer drury?' MAIDMENT Ballads (1868) Bonnie House o' Airly [This Suld be thy drowry, and rich gift dotall, Douglas Eneados (1513), ed 1874, IV 38 ] DRUSCHOCH, sb Sc (Jam) Any fluid food of

a nauseous appearance

Rnf I ugg at sic druschoch Thou has spoil't the broth, stupid thing, thou has made it perfect druschoch Ayr A compound

drink, gen applied to drugs

[Cp Gael draos, filth (M & D)]

DRUSE, sb Nhb Also Cor [drincrystalline matter in a lead-mine Nhb 1 [drius, drus] The

Hence Drusy, ad, having crystalline matter Cor 2 In most veins [lodes] there is a central line or fissure formed by the close apposition and occasional union of two crystal-lized, or, as they may be called, drusy surfaces [Cp G druse, 'Hohlung im Gestein, deren Wände mit

[Cp G druse, 'Hohlung im Gestein, deren Wände mit krystallen bedeckt sind' (PAUL)]

DRUSH, sb and  $v^1$  Sc [dref] 1 sb Dross, refuse, scum, fragments, atoms
Sc He hit her on the shouder That he dang't all to drush like powder, Watson Coll Sngs (1706) I 44 (Jam), They'd think I was a bud Frae senseless drush, Tarras Poems (1804) 38 (b)

Buff The dross of peats (Jam) Abd Applied to men (b)

To crumble crush fall to pieces, to spoil, go

2 v To crumble, crush, fall to pieces, to spoil, go wrong fail Sc (1b Suppl)

DRUSH, v<sup>2</sup> Cum Wm [druf] To rush down, fall

down suddenly, gen with down

Cum¹ Wm Gibson Leg (1877) 92

DRUSHEL, sb Dor Dev Cor Also in forms drus
sell Cor, druxel Dev [dreʃl, dresl, dreksl] The
threshold of a door Cf drashel, sb², dreshel
Dor An' when, at last, at the drushel, mother Do call us, Barnes
Poems (1879) 85 Dev Reports Proune (1889) w Cor A babe
in a house es more use to keep evil sperats out of em than a fivepointed star (pentagram) cut on the drussell, and any number of pointed star (pentagram) cut on the drussell, and any number of hos shoes nailed to the lentran, BOTTRELL Trad 3rd S 14

DRUSS, sb IW12 [dres] A slight slope or de-

scent on the road

DRUSSELL, see Drushel
DRUTE, sb Sc A lazy, slovenly, heartless person
Sc Shame fa' the fallow that did do't, He's naething but a worthless drute, Fisher Poems (Jan Suppl)

DRUTH, see Drouth

DRUTHEEN, sb Irel A small white slug, see below s Ir The young girls go looking after the drutheen, to learn from it the name of their sweethearts, CROKER Leg (1862) 296, A small white slug or naked snail sought by young people on May morning, which if placed on a piece of slate covered with flour or fine dust describes, it is believed, the initials of their sweethearts, ib 302 note

DRUTLE, v Fif (JAM) Of a dog or horse to stop frequently on the way to eject a small quantity of dung

DRUTTLE, v Sc Also written druitle Per, and in form druidle Lnk (Jam) To be slow in motion, to dawdle, waste time, trifle

Sc (Jam) Per Ye're druithn awa yer time (GW) Lnk

Hence Druttin or Druttin, (1) vbl sb idling, dawdling, wasting time, (2) ppl adj slow
(1) Per Nane o' that druitin, hurry up (GW) (2) Sc (JAM)

DRUVE, sb Cum Also written dreuv Cum Amuddy river See Druvy
Cum Grose (1790), Gl (1851)
Hence Dreuv't, adj saturated with water and mud

Cum 1 Commonly applied to slaked lime when very wet

DRUVY, adj Nhb Cum Also in forms dreuvy, drewvy, druivy Cum [dru vi, driu vi] Turbid, not

drewvy, druivy Cum [dru vi, driu vi] Turbid, not clear or transparent, muddy, dirty nCy (K), NCy 12 Nhb A cockney chap showed me the Thames druvy feace, White Nhb (1859) 116, Ayont yon dark and druvy river, Wilson Pitmans Pay (1843) 60, Nhb 1 Cum The roads are varra drewvy after the snow, Caine Shad Crime (1885) 213, Gl (1851), Cum 1 Water is so called when not quite clear, esp from half-melted snow [Drovy, turbidus, Cath Angl (1483), He is lyk to an hors that seketh rather to drinken drovy or trouble water than for to drinken water of the clere welle, Chaucer CT 1815]

CT 1815] DRUXEL, see Drushel

DRUYLLIN, sb Sh I Also written drollion, drollyin,

DRUYLLIN, sb Sh I Also written drollion, drollyin, drulyan Acoal-fish, within a year of attaining its full growth Sh I (Coll L L B), We got thirty sma' pilticks, an' five, or wis hit sax drollions! Sh News (July 17, 1897), We'll speet da twa drollyins, ib (July 2, 1898), (K I), S & Ork I [So called from its cylindrical shape, in Norway dryle means a cudgel, Jakobsen Shell Dial (1897) 22]

DRY, adj, sb and v Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng Also written dhry Ir e Yks I, dreigh Lan [drī, drai] I adj In comb (1) Dry ask, a name given to a lizard or water-newt when found in a dry place, (2) bag'd, empty, (3) bellied Scot, a child's game, (4) cock, a haymaking term a larger kind of hay-cock, (5) crust, a crust of bread without butter, (6)—cuckoo, the white meadow saxifrage, Saxifraga granulata, (7)—darn, costiveness in cattle, (8) dike or dyke, a stone wall or fence built without lime or mortar, (9) diker or dyker, a builder of stone walls without mortar, (10)—drink, a builder of stone walls without mortar, (10)—druk, spirits without water, (11) fats, obs, large wooden vessels, (12) gair flow, the spot where two hills meet and form a kind of bosom, (13) goose, a handful of the smallest or finest kind of meal pressed very close together, dipped in water and then roasted among the ashes of a kiln, haired, fig frigid, cold in manner, not open, (15) hand, a sarcastic person, (16) handed, without weapons, (17) hop, a peculiar appearance of the air, see below, (18) — job, a job done without drink, any work tending to induce thirst, (19) — kesh, the meadow or cow-parsnip, Heracleum Sphondyluum, (20) lander, one who lives on dry land, (21) lip, a teetotaler, (22) — lodgings, sleeping accommodation without board, (23) meat, a diet of hay or corn given to animals, (24) mouth or mouthed, not drinking, (25) nieves, fisticuffs, boxing?, (26) orf, a dry scurf, (27) — pipe, a 'smoke' unaccompanied by any drink, (28) rub, an indirect sarcasm, (29) salter, one who deals in various articles for dyeing, (30) seat, a close-stool, (31) seck, a three-cornered field, (32) sides, (a) a witty, humorous man, (b) a grasping, miserly fellow, (33) — siller, hard cash, ready money, (34) skin, droll, humorous, (35) — spears, mining term pumping-rods, spars which pass down to the top of each set of pumps, (36) stone, built of uncemented stone, without mortar, (37) stool, see seat, (38) waller or wo'er, job, a job done without drink, any work tending to

without mortar, (37) stool, see seat, (38) wall or wogh, a wall built without lime or mortar, (39) waller or wo'er, one who builds walls without mortar, (40) walling, walling without mortar, (41) ward, fig dull, prosy
(1) Nhb Dry-asks an' tyeds she churish'd, Robson Hamlick, Prince o' Denton (1849) pt 11, Nhb 1 (2) Wm An may their keayle pot niver swing Dry-bag'd ower the crain, Whitehead Leg (1859) 44 (3) Cum While others start dry-bellied Scot, And 'hotchery cap' is not forgot (JH) (4) Cum All the hay is spread out, 'seanged,' and then put into dry cocks, which are thiee or four times larger than hobcocks, after standing for four or five days on as to permit of sweating, it is carried to the stack (EWP) (5) four times larger than hobcocks, after standing for four or five days so as to permit of sweating, it is carried to the stack (E W P) (5) Brks <sup>1</sup> (6) Will (7) Abd (Jam) (8) Sc (Jam), The sensible beast picking his way with a wonderful gumption among the ruts and fallen stones of the dry dyke, Keith Bonne Lady (1897) 63 N Cy <sup>1</sup> Much used round fields Nhb <sup>1</sup> (9) e Lth Adam Instant, the dry-dyker, Hunter J Inwick (1895) 117 (10) n Yks <sup>2</sup> (11) Nrf <sup>1</sup> (12) Ayr (Jam) (13) e Sc (ib) (14) Lth Inallusion to cattle whose hair has lost all its sleekness from exposure to the weather (ib) (15) n Lin He was ä real dry-hand, bud his heart was reight enif (M P), n Lin <sup>1</sup>, Nhp <sup>1</sup> (16) Sc Ye mauna gang on dry-handed,

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Scorr Guy M (1815)  $\lim$  (17) Wm There was also that meteorological phenomenon, called the Dry-hop, by the country people, which gives such a soft and dancing appearance to the landscape, Lonsdale Mag (1822) III 255, The undulating motion of the air on a sunny day, Brices Remans (1825) 186 (18) e Yks I It's on a sunny day, drieds remains (1825) 186 (16) exists 185 nobbut a dhry job waakin for ooi paison Ah can tell yn you niver see a dhrop of owt bud what he hes hissen wom 1 Ter'ble dry job, maister! we be jist a chucked way smeech, half a pint would do anybody a sight o' good (19) Cum (B & H) (20) Lth Being neither aquatic nor amphibious, but a dry lander oot-and oot, I umsden Sheep-head (1892) 304 (21) n Yks 2 (22) Ayr He advised him to go to the house of a certain Widow Rippet, that let dry lodgings in the Grassmarket, GALI Gilhaize (1823) iii [Brfwir] (23) w Yks 1, ne Lan 1, Der 2, nw Der 1 w Som 1 Dhik ee mae ur nuv ur doa n due bee druy mai t [That mare neven Dhik ee mae ur nuv ur doa n due bee druy mai t [That mare nevei thrives on hay and coin] (24) Fif Never may we tout again A tass o' claiet or champagne, But sit diy-mou'd wi' drinkin' men, Tennant Papishy (1827) 172 w Yks Aw mak nowt o' sittin heie suppin' an thee sittin' diy math, Harilly Tales, and S 22 (25) Sik Either single stick, or dry-nieves, Hogg Tales (1838) 364, ed 1866 (26) n Yks 2 (27) n Lin 1 I can't abide a dry pipe, it's like salt wi'oot ony beaf to it w Som 1 Mr Jones, what li ee plase to take? I ax your paidon, I never zeed you was smokin a dry pipe (28) Nhp 1 (29) w Yks 1 (30) Sc (Jam) (31) Cor 3 (32, a, b) w Yks 3 (33) Abd Loshtic, man, he li be worth a hantle o' dry siller, Allxander Am Fik (1875) 16, ed 1882 (34) se Wor 1 Ts a dry skin sart of a chap, 't's sure th make yu loft wen u [he] opens 'is mouth (35) Nhb 1 In a forcing set the whole of the spears are dry spears (s v Spears) Nhb, Dur Greenweit Coal Tr Gl (cd 1888) (36) Sc Pulling down the dry stone fences, Scott Waverley (1814) xliv Dmb He placed himself behind a dry stone dyke, Cross Disruption (1844) xv Ayr himself behind a diy stone dyke, Cross Disruption (1844 XV Ayr Rabbits darted in and out of the dry stone dykes, Johnston Rabbits darted in and out of the dry stone dykes, Johnston Kilmallie (1891) I 81. Lth Drystane dykes he affirmed to be a dounricht humbug—at least they were mustly doun 1—an' sie erections sid be aye faced an' coped wi' lime, Lumsden Sheep head (1892) 296 n Yks¹ Most of the enclosures in the vicinity of the moois, and all such as have been taken from the moor in recent times, are bounded by these walls (37) Per Ye are more fit drystools to toom, Than to write Elegies, Smith Poems (1714) 88, et al69 (38) Lakel A fence built wi' cobbles an' neca lime, Penrith Obs (Dec 28, 1897) Cum¹, w Yks¹, ne Lan¹, e Lan¹, n Lin¹ Nhp¹ Common Som Very common for fencing (W F R) w Som¹ (39) Lakel Penrith Obs (Dec 28, 1897) w Yks (J W) w Som¹ (40) n Yks, w Som (1 W), w Som¹ (41) Sh I I tink he's bit a kind iv a dryward sheeld [of a preacher], Burgess Sketches (2nd ed ) 10 (2nd ed ) 10

## Also in form a dry 2 Thirsty

Sc She gangs to the water whan she's dry and slokens her Sc She gangs to the water whan she's dry and slokens her thirst, Scotch Haggis, 50 Abd I hem 'at's dry, Just tak a drink, as they gae by The caulier water bucket, Beattie Parings (1801) 23, ed 1873 Per Maiden, I am very dry, Pray let me hav some water for supply, Nicol Poems (1766) 263 s Sc If I were dry, never to think of tasting the loch water, but to come and get a drink, Wilson Tales (1839) V 338 Dmb He was bath faint and dry, Taylor Poems (1827) 20 Rnf I think folk should drink when they're dry, Barr Poems (1861) 110 Ayr I'm unco dry It's a wonder o' nature that the mair a body drinks he aye grows the drier, Galt Sin A Wyhe (1822) cm Lnk On the road a chiel he met As dry as 1am o' Shanter's crony, Wardror J Mathison (1881) 89 Lth On market nichts when we drew nigh The he met As dry as lam o' Shanter's crony, Wardroof J Mathison (1881) 89 Lth On market nichts when we drew nigh The railway brig, foi focht an' dry, We'd say, 'in Robin s by-and bye, We'll ease oorsels,' Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 142 Edb Milk to drink when I was dry, Crawford Poems (1798) 4 Gail When e'er we meet wi'liquor guid, We'll drink an we be dry, Nicholson Hist Tales (1843) 107 Kcb Noo, Issses, ye baith maun be dry, Come in for a glass an' a biscuit, Irving Fireside Lays (1872) 229 Ir Your neighbour's dhry, Levlr H Lori (1839) vi s Don He called for a quart because he was dry Sing huggargar fan a sowra Come in for a glass an' a biscuit, Irving Fireside Lays (1872) 229 Ir Your neighbour's dhry, Levlr H Lori (1839) vi s Don He called for a quart because he was dry, Sing huggamar fain a sowra hing, Simmons Gl. (1890) Nhb When thou feels diy, gan te the jugs, Robson Bk Ruth (1860) ii 9 Dur 1 Cum, Od rabbit it lads, ye'll be diy, Anderson Ballads (ed 1808) 116, (MP) in Yks Ah's dry, giv me a drink (IW), in Yks 3, e.Yks 1 w Yks Ah bud I'm dry, lad, gi' us a sup o' tea (WMEF), w Yks, 24, Lan (SW), Chs 1, in WDer 1, Lin (WWS), in Lin 1, s Lin (THR) se Wor 1 I be a very little yutter [eater] and am sildum adry Shr 1, Glo (AB) Oxf 1 MS add Brks 1 I be a dry, gie us adrink o' water Hint (TPF) w Mid I wants a drop o' beer, I m a)dry Very common (WPM) Lon And I used to run there when I was dry, Mayhew Lond Labour (ed 1861) III 247

Hmp I be terrible dry (HCMB), Hmp 1 Wil Slow Gl (1892) w Som I I be fit to chuck, I sure 'ee, sir, I be that dry I could'n spat a rispence Dev Aw, duce let me drink Innything 'Il du, viii I be dry, jist a chucked, Heweri Peas Sp (1892) Dev, Cor Monthly Maz (1810) I 435

3 Phr (I) as dry as a chip, as a fish, &c, very thirsty, see below, (2) dry talk talk without drinking an agreement made without drinking and therefore not binding, (3) to be no water dry, not to be thirsty for water, but for spirits. &c

spirits. &c

(1) Ant As dry as a whustle, Ballymena Obs (1892) Cum I's as dry as a turd-bcd—on as a lime burner's clog (MP) nYks A's 'as dry as a fish, a cud al cs be drinking, amost (WH) eYks¹ Ah's as dry as a chip wYks I am as dry as a whetstone (JM) nw Der¹ Awm cz drey ez a kcks n Lin¹ I m as dry as a fish, do gie us a drink o' aale s Lin I'm as diy as a fish (I H R) Shr I Weer'n'ee got the bottle, lids? fur I m as dry as a ragman's 'pientice e Suf Dry as iron (F H) (a) n Sc The other party averred in his defence that nothing had passed but a little dry talk, and that could not be called a bargain, Saxon and Gael (1814) I ii

(JAM) (3) Ant Ballymena Obs (1892)

4 Undiluted, genuine, unadulterated

N Cy 1 Dry spirits Nhb 1 e Yks A glass o' dry biandy, Leeds

Merc Suppl (Oct 8, 1892), e Yks 1 MS add (T H) w Yks 1 He wars his brass wi nout bud dry drams

5 Of meat well-cooked w Som ! Very com Dee luy kut gree n ur druy ! [Do you like it under-done, or well done?]

6 Of a cow having ceased to give milk
Sc (AW), e Yks 1, Chs 1 n Lin 1 It would prove a source of profit
to a farmer to have three or more cows dry at one time. to a farmer to have three or more cows dry at one time, Treatise of Live Stock (1810) 39 Shr 1 Oxf 1 'Er's agwain dry, MS add w Som 1 We always likes to have some just in the flush o' milk,

when the tothers be dry
Hence Dry cow, sb one which is not giving milk

rience Dry cow, so one which is not giving milk
Bck A dry cow, or one stale in milk, might be employed, MarSHALL Review (1814) IV 505
7 Fig Reserved, stiff, cold in manner, without affection
ne Sc The neist time I gaed to Strypeside, Mary was a little
dry, I thocht, Grant Keckleton, 36 Abd He hopes to him I mayna
be sae shy, When ance I find that Geordy's turn d sae dry,
SHIRRETS Poems (1790) 88, And, mind you, billy, tho'ye looked
dry. Ye'll change your fashions, an' gae shain in by Rose Heleman dry, Ye'll change your fashions, an' gae shaip in by, Ross Helenore (1768) 38, ed 1812 Edb Neist time I went back again, She didna seem sae dry, Liddle Poems (1821) 235

Honce (I) Dry farand, adj frigid in manner, not open,

(2) Dry like, adv reservedly, without frankness, (3) Dryness, sb was between friends want of affection, coldness, a coolness

- (1) Rxb (JAy, (2) Ayr I speired for his family in a friendly wye 'Oh, they re-weel enough,' he said geyrn dry-like, Johnston Glenbuck (1889) 272 (3) Sc Which was admired by many country people, that for any dryness was betwit them the call of Murray should have been so unkind, and his lady both, in such sorrowful days, Spalding Hist Sc (1792) I 17 (Jam) Cail Ayr I met several members of my own flock, who passed me by on the other side I suspected that this distance, or, as I may call it, dryness, was not altogether due to the measles in my family, Johnston Glenbuckie (1889) 228 Ant Johnny's no sae aften in Jamey's as he used tae be There's a dryness between them noo, Ballymena Obs (1892)

8 Crafty, subtle ne Lan 1, Wor (JRW) Ken 'A dry blade,' a very cunning fellow (K)

9 Disappointed, cast down n Cy (HALL.) [Not known to our correspondents]

10 Phr to let the dry light into some one, to astonish un

pleasantly

Lei Ah'll let the droy loight in on 'im soom o' these days [I ll astonish him unpleasantly]

War a

11 sb Drought, a spell of dry weather Also called

n Lin Th' dry-time to'n'd th' leaves o' them beech trees quiet dry an' broon (MP) e Nrf. The crop was caught in the dry, Marshall Rur Econ (1787) Dev Reports Provinc (1889) 12 A shed in which miners change their clothes

called Drying house Cor Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl, (MAC), The long, rude shed called the dry—where the miners change their underground gai ments for those they usually wear when at grass, PEARCE Esther Pentreath (1891) bk 1 1

13 A long, low building used for drying china-clay

Cor 2 A long, low building (from 100 to 150 feet long), with a tall chimney at one end and a coal burning furnace at the other. There are flues beneath the tiled floor. On the hot floor the semiliquid china clay is dried and rendered fit for shipment This mode of drying clay has been used for about 20 or 30 years

14 A division in a quarry, or stone where it can be parted, a flaw Abd. (Jam), Nhb<sup>1</sup>
15 v Of cows to cause the flow of milk to cease, to

cease milking by degrees

Dur 1 w Yks 1 It's time to dry the cow, shoe gives lile milk Chs <sup>1</sup> Either by milking at longer and longer intervals, <sup>3</sup> rb ybleeding the cow, or by giving medicinal agents n Lin<sup>1</sup>, Nhp <sup>1</sup> Shr <sup>1</sup> I've done givein to market now, the maister's drenched six o' the cows to dry 'em fur feedin'

Hence (1) Dry house, sb the house or lodge where the cow is milked dry, (2) Drying drink, sb a drench given to a cow to stop the flow of milk

(1) Glo Holloway (2) n Lin 1
16 To clean, wipe

Der 1 To dry shoes, to clean them, and black them nw Der 1

17 With up to melt down the leaf for laid Oxf 1 Av ee dryed up yer lard ? MS add

18 Phr to be dried up, to be unable to obtain further credit for goods or drink supplied without payment

n Lin 1 Oor Jack's clean dried up, thaay weant trust him so much as a gill o' aale

DRY, see Dray, sb 1

DRYER, sb Cor [drai o(r)] A dram or small glass of spirits taken after drinking beer

Cor 2 We had fower pints of beer, and haaf a noggin of rum for a driver.

DRYING CLAAT, sb e Lan 1 A towel, lit drying

Irel Wil DRYLAND, sb In comp (1) Dryland cuckoo, the white meadow saxifrage, Saxifraga granulata, (2) scout, the meadow or cow-parsnip, Heracleum Sphon-

(1) Wil<sup>1</sup> (2) Tyr Heracleum Sphondylum is called 'Dryland Scout' in the neighbourhood of Rock, Science Gossip (1880) 255 DRYP, v Shr [drip] To beat, chastise Shr Bound Provinc (1876), Shr <sup>2</sup> Dryp him well

DRYP, see Drip, v
DRYSOME, adj Sc Insipid, tedious
Sik But O! she's e'en a drysome mate Compar'd wi'bonny Jean O, Horg Mount Bard (1807) 201 (JAM)
DRYSTER, sb Sc 1 One who has charge of

turning and drying the grain in a kiln

ne Sc His only occupation was the mechanical and monotonous one of 'dryster' in the meal mill, Grant Keckleton, 176 Abd Dryster Jock, frae's kiln, Fu' blyth that night, Cock Strains (1810) II 1119

2 One whose business is to dry cloth at a bleach-field Rnf Dryster Jock was sitting cracky, Wilson Poems (1816) 3, Done! quo' Pate, and syne his erls Nailed the dryster's wauked loof, ib 7 (JAM)

[Dryster, dissicator, -trix, Cath Angl (1483)]

DRYSY, adj Wil [draisi] Thirsty n Wil, I wur main drysy (GED)

DRYTE, see Drite, v 12

DRYTH, sb Pem Glo Brks Ken Sur Sus Hmp I W Wil Dor Som Dev Cor Also written drieth Ken Hmp Wil<sup>1</sup>, drith Dor<sup>1</sup> Cor<sup>1</sup>, drythe Sur Sus<sup>1</sup> Hmp I W<sup>12</sup> [draip] 1 Drought, dryness, dry air s Pem This ere dryth have a killed the growth (W M M) Glo<sup>1</sup>

s Pem This ere dryth have a killed the growth (W M M) Glo¹ There's not enough dryth in that shed to keep the tricycle from rusting Brks (M J B), (W H E) Ken In consequence of the dryth (D W L), Ken¹² Sur (TSC), Sur¹ Of trees planted in a loose soil it is said, 'They must be trod up or the dryth will get into them' Sus (M B S), Sus¹ Drythe never yet bred dĕarth, Prov Hmp If you get the surface of the ground like that it wonderfully keeps out the drieth (W H E), Hmp¹, I W¹², Wil. (W H E) n Wil The dryth haven't got down to the taters yet (E H G) Dor¹ The zun had a drove'em vrom mowen wi' het an wi' drith, 7² Som (W F R) w Som¹ Not so common as

'drowth'—used by rather a better class than the latter Dev Every thing is killed along of the dryth Still very common, Reports Provinc (1889), (WL-P) nw Dev 1 There's a fine dryth up now, zir Cor All green things were scorched and blackened by the dryth, Lowry Wieckers (1893) 207, Cor 1 Used by washerwomen when clothes don't dry 'There's no dryth in the air', Cor 2, Cor Nowonderthecorndon tgrow Seethedrythwe vehadlately Hence Drythy, adj dry IW 1

DUB

2 A dry northerly or easterly wind

Dev There'll be dryth, then they [whistles] sing shrill as larks, Baring Gould Idylls (1896) ii

3 Thirst

Ken (GB), Ken I I call cold tea very purty stuff to squench your dryth Sus He was in the habit of squenching his drythe with your dryth Sas rie was in the labit of squenching his drythe with water from any pond, Gent Mag (May 1890) 464 Hmp Squench your dryth, Holloway, Hmp 1 IW 12 Dor 1 hagged some apples, var to quench my drith, 159 w Som 1, nw Dev 1 [1] By reason of the drieth of his bodye, UDALL Erasmus

(1548) Mark X1 20]

DTHONG, sb Glo 12 A painful pulsation

DU, see Do, v

DUABLE, adj Leı War 1 Due. [diu əbl]

payable
War 3 Are the taxes duable? The tithes will not be duable

again before August Frequently used 2 Convenient, suitable, proper

Let 1 The church is not served at duable hours

DUALM, see Dwam

DUB,  $sb^1$  and  $v^1$  Sc Irel Nhb. Cum Wm Yks Lan I Ma [dub, dvb] 1 sb A small pool of rain-water, a puddle, a small pond or pool of water Cf dib,  $sb^4$  Sc Standing dubs gather dirt, Ramsay Prov (1737), 'There's

never a standing frost wi' a fow dub,' ie frost does not continue long, when the surface of the ground is covered with rain water (Jam) Sh I Muiry dubs, an muckle burns, Sh News (May 29, 1897) Eig I found myself possessed of an admirably convenient goose dub, Couper Tourifications (1803) II 137 Bnff Lassies Wade thro' the dubs wi' kiltit coaties, Taylor Poems (1787) 175 Abd He's trampet out the e'e O' mony dub, Farmer's Ha' (1774) st 25 Fif He was plouterin through dubs, Robertson Provost (1894) 63 e Fif The dubs were bund in 1cy fetters, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) xxv Dmb For holes and dubs he did na fear, Taylor Poems (1827) 20 Rnf Get ane can drub through dub and mire, Barr Poems (1861) 158 Ayr O ye wha leave the springs of Calvin For gumlie dubs of your ain delvin, Burns Ded to G Hamilton st 10 Lik Hens on the midding, ducks in dubs are seen, Ramsay Gentle Shep (1725) 39, ed 1783 Edb Nae ducks in dubs for to be seen, Liddle Poenis (1821) 145 Bwk Ane can hardly get a bit dub for a chaunlestane rink, Henderson Pop Rhymes (1856) 83 Peb Ice on ilka dub was seen, Affleck Poet Wks (1836) 121 Sik The burn was grown a drumly dub, Hogg Poems (ed 1865) 279 Dmf At filthy dubs oor thirst tae slake, Quinn Heather (1863) 79 Gall Howks out of every dub with his swine's snout, Crockett Grey Man (1896) 65 Ir That was beside the dub before the door, Carleton Traits Peas (1843) 88, ed 1881 Dwn (CHW) n Cy Border Gl (Coll LLB), (K), N Cy¹ Nhb¹ He floondered amang the dubs Cum. Theer wad be eight or nine ducks dabblin' away in laal dubs o' durty watter, Richardson Talk (1886) ist S For gumlie dubs of your ain delvin, Burns Ded to G Hanulton st 10 away in laal dubs o' durty watter, Richardson Talk (1886) ist S 72, Thy teeth's like a flock o' sheep 'at's ebben shworn, 'et com up fray t wesh dub, Dickinson Sng Sol (1859) is 2, A pond for cattle in the farmyard, or a watering-hole in a field (JAr) Wm To swirt about in t'bits o' dubs, Whitehead Lyvennet (1859) 5 nYks (WH), nYks³, neYks (JCF) wYks Lucas Stud Nidderdale (c. 1882) Gl, Hutton Tour to Caves (1751) wYks¹ Mack a dub a gay dipness, il. 292, wYks²4, Lan¹, nLan¹, ne Lan¹ I Ma Going to a turf pit, he dipped both hands in the dub, and brought some water, Caine Manxman (1895) pt ii v, The dub that was there for the ducks, Brown Yarns (1881) 211, ed 1880 away in laal dubs o' durty watter, Richardson Talk (1886) ist S

Hence (1) Dubby, ady abounding with small pools, wet, rainy, dirty, (2) Dub hole, sb a puddle, (3) skelper, (a) a bog-trotter, one who cares not where he goes, (b) used contemptuously for a rambling fellow, (c) a horse that leaps well, (4) water, muddy water from a pool or puddle in the street

(1) Sc Saft soughin' win's dry the dubby Howe, Murray Home o' Alford in Black and White (Apr 18, 1896) 490 Abd (Jam) (2) w Yks 2 (3, a) Sc (Jam) N Cy 1 Applied to the Borderers Nhb. And like a dub-skelper he trotted, To many strange village

and place, Ritson N Garl (1810) 56, Nhb¹ (b) Sc I'll warrant it's some idle dubskelper frae the Waal, Scott St Ronan (1824) xxviii Edb Applied in a ludicrous way to a young clerk in a banking office, whose principal work is to run about giving intimation when bills are due (Jam) (c) ne Lan¹ (4) Per In caps good ale and brandly gade Just like dub water, Nicol Poems (1766) 100 Edb As it we had been drinking dub-water, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xxiii

Wauch (1828) xxiii

2 Mud, dirt Gen in pl
Sc Hird Coll Sigs (1776) Gl n Sc And oh! for the time I had you again, Pluiging the dubs at the well sae wearie [paddling in the mud at the well side], Buchan Ballads (1828) I 115, ed 1875 Brift Abd Guiring the dubs flec about them like speendrift, Forbes Jin (1742) 16, Skirpit wi' dubs to the veri neck o''s kwite, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xiv Frf Dubs that wad then you or me past knees, Watr Poet Sketches (1880) 97 Per Thou did fall Just like a sow among the dub, Smith Poems (1714) 36, cd 1869 Ayr He was hall through mire and midden dub. 36, ed 1869 Ayr He was harlt through mire and midden dub, GALT Lairds (1826) XI NI<sup>1</sup>

3 A pool of deep water, a deep, still pool in a river NCy1 Nhb1 In Whittle Dene there is a deep pool called the whorldub' Popular tradition has it that bottom cannot be sounded wholl dub. Popular tradition has it that bottom cannot be soluted in it. Lake! Very commonly used as the name of watering-places near faimhouses, Ellwood (1895). Cum. Girt black fish that cum oot oth girt dub, Borrowdale Lett in Lonsdale Mag. (Feb 1867) 310, The beck we heard thundering by to the watering dub, Cornh. Mag. (Oct. 1890) 380. Cum., Wm. (M.P.). Win I'll gang tul I'dippin dub. I' t'beck en droon misel, Rousson Aald Taales. (1882) 3 Yks A small deep pool in the course of a beek, Leeds
Merc Suppl (Dec 20, 1890) w Yks Willan List Wds (1811),
w Yks 2 Used about Doncaster ne Lan 1 I Ma The Divil is
fishin' in the dubs of hell, Brown Doctor (1887) 56 [When the

usual in the dubs of nell, Brown Doctor (1887) 55 [When the waters are low, fish resort to the deep dubs. In such spots comes abundance of food, and the fish are safe, be the drought never so long, Speciator (Oct. 12, 1889).

4. Fig. The sea, ocean.

Cum, Wm. 'Ower t'dub,' means over the deep—sometimes said of persons going to America (M.P.). Wm. It's clean away ower t'watter sumwhar an a strange lang way, I don't knaw hoo far, but awiver it's across t'dub, Taylor Sketches (1882). 7. W.Yks. He's gan our t'dub. An he wor to come. I wad spangwhew him back gaan our t'dub. An he wor to come, I wad spangwhew him back agcean ower t'dub, ii 306 5 v To cover with mud, to bedaub. Bnff 1

Hence Dubbit, ppl adj covered with mud, mud-stained Abd fhe lads wi their nankins a' dubbit an' torn, Anderson

Rhymes (1867) 182

[1 The stretis Full of fluschis, doubbis, myre and clay, Douglas Eneados (1513), ed 1874, III 75 3 Mony dubbis that war bayth deip and wyde, Stewart Cron Scotl (1535) III 264]

DUB, sb<sup>2</sup> s Chs<sup>1</sup> A lot

En wife won field the flux was one sith dub.

Coll (1535) 111 204 1

DUB,  $sb^2 = sChs^1 - A$  lot

Ey wuz won u)th dub [Hey was one o'th' dub]

DUB,  $v^2$  Nhb Cum Wm Yks Lan Chs Der Shr

Imp [dub, deb] 1. To dress or prepare flies for Hmp [dub, deb] fishing w Yks 1

Hence Dubbing, vbl sb the dressing of the body of an artificial fly for fishing, also used of the bait itself
Nhb If an angler shou'd use allways the same bait, or dubbing,

with his hook—he might return with an empty panyer, Joco-Senous

with his hook—he might return with an empty panyer, Joco-Serious Disc (1686) Prif Der 2, nw Der 1

2 To clip of trim a hedge or the branches of a tree Chs Wardens' Acc Holmes Chapel, 1749—Pd dubing and cording trees in the church yd, 3s, in Barlow Hist Collector (1853) I 78, Chis 13, s Chs 1

Hence (1) Dubbings, sb pl shavings, (2) Dubbing shears, sb pl shears used in trimming or clipping a hedge, (3) Dub hedge, sb a fence made of bushes pegged with forked stakes to a bank

with forked stakes to a dank

(1) Lan The awkward, shambling, hobbledehoy, who blushed when a razor was named, and took sly 'dubbings' of his slender beard when he was sure no eyes were upon him, Brierley Marlocks (1867) 12 (2) Chs¹ s Chs¹ Dub in-sheyūrz Shr¹ (3) Hmp (H E)

3 To trim or cut off the comb and wattles of a game-

cock or the éars of a bulldog, &c Also used fig Lakel Penrith Obs (Dec 28, 1897) Cum (JAr), Cum¹ n Wm T'cock was dubb'd an spuir'd (BK) n Yks (WH) w Yks Hlfx Courier (May 8, 1897), (SPU), w Yks¹ Lan When eawer foke dubb'ut owd Charls shoi tur beh th' hyed, Wilson

Plebenan Pol (1796) 29, ed 1801, They used to sell six score to the hundred but now they are dubbed to five score (SW)

[1 Dubbe lyke as ye shall now here me tell, Treatise of Fysshynge (c 1425), ed Satchell, 33 3 To dubbe a cocke, coronare, Levins Manip (1570) Ofr douber, 'orner, équiper' (La Curne)]

DUB, v³ and sb³ Nhp Wor Hrf Glo Ken Sus Wil Som [deb] 1 v To pelt, throw stones, mud, &c s Wor¹ Glo (AB), Baylis Illus Dial (1870), Glo¹ What's thee dubbin at? Wil¹ Just dub that apple down out of the tree, will 'ee? Wil, Som You 'dub down' apples, &c out of a tree (GED)

(GED)

2 To strike cloth with teazles in order to raise the nap
Glo Horae Subsectivae (1777), Gl (1851), Glo 1

To bend or pull down

s Wor Porson Quant Was (1875) 13, (H K), s Wor 1, Hrf 2 Sus I dubb'd down de stuff ya see, Lower Tom Cladpole (1831) st 121

4 To walk heavily, with short steps Nhp 1 How he goes dubbing along! Com 4 Common 5 sb A heavy blow Ken (K)
6 A 'beetle,' a rammer Glo (SSB)

[Cp EFris dubben, to beat, strike (Koolman)] DUB,  $v^4$ , adj and  $sb^4$  Yks Also midl and s counties [dub, deb] 1. v To blunt, take the edge off Also

used fig

War 2 You'll dub the point o' that knife against the bricks n Dev Nor dubb tha rapture o' wan kiss, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867)

Hence Dubbed, ppl ady blunt, obtusely pointed

Nhp¹ A slate or lead pencil is said to be dubbed, when destitute
of a nice point, or when it wants 'pikening' War³ 'Please, Sir,
my pen is dubbed,' was common when we all learned to write with
quill pens se Wor¹, s Wor (H K) Shr¹ A dubbit axe Glo¹
Oxf¹ MS add Hmp¹ Wil Britton Beauties (1825) Wil¹ Dor
BARNES Gl (1863) w Dor Roberts Hist Lyme Regis (1834)
Som W & J Gl (1873), Jennings Dial w Eng (1869) w Som¹
Kaa n drai v dhai naa yulz, dhai bee zu duub ud [Can't drive those
nails, they are so blunt pointed] Jim, the pick's ter'ble dubbēd. nails, they are so blunt pointed] Jim, the pick's ter'ble dubbed, do ee car n in and ha un a-drawed out Dev Zee whot dubbed

do ee car n in and ha un a-drawed out Dev Zee whot dubbed little vingers her'th agot, Hewerr Peas Sp (1892) n Dev Grose (1790) nw Dev 1, Cor 1

2 ad; Blunt, not pointed, squat
Der 1, War (JR W) Sus, Hmp Holloway Som W & J

Gl (1873), Jennings Obs Dial w Eng (1825)
Hence (1) Dubby, (a) ad; blunt, without a point, short, thick, dumpy, (b) sb a short, stout person, (2) Dub point, sb a blunt point, (3) Dub pointed, ad; having a blunt

point
(1, a) Nhp 12, Glo 1, Brks 1, Sur 1 Sus 1 I be dubersome whether she'll ever make a needlewoman, her fingers be so dubby, Sus 2 Dubby fingers, Dubby nose Hmp 1 Som Jennings Obs Dial w Eng (1825), W & J Gl (1873) w Som 1, Dev 1, nw Dev 1 (b) Brks 1 An unusually chubby-fixed boy is generally nick-named 'Dubby' by other boys Sur (TSC) (2, 3) Oxf 1

3 sb A straight-edged, round-pointed, dinner-knife blade w Yks 2

DUBBERD Ab Che 13 Dev 1 Far hd 1 Adams 2

DUBBED, pp Chs 13 ornamented. See Dub, v<sup>2</sup> Chs 18 Der 1 [du bd.] Adorned,

DUBBERHEAD, sb Yks Also in form duberd A blockhead, thickhead, stupid [du bərıəd, du bədiəd] person Also used attrib w Yks (C C R), Duberd head, Yks N & Q (1888) II 114, BANKS Wkfld Wds (1865)

DUBBET, see Dobbet

DUBBING, sb Hmp Wil [debin] In phr a dubbing

of drink, a pint or mug of beer

Hmp<sup>1</sup> Wil Grost (1790), Britton Beauties (1825), Wil<sup>1</sup>

DUBBIN(G, sb. Var dial uses in Sc and Eng
[du bin, du bin] 1 Suet, fat, grease, esp the preparation of fat or grease used by curriers, shoemakers, and

others for softening leather Sc Composed of tailow and oil (JAM) Nhb.<sup>1</sup> The dregs of fish oil Cum. (MP), (JP) w Yks I was seeking a pot of dubbin on her top shelf, Snowden Web of Weaver (1896) 77, Sheffield Indep (1874), w Yks <sup>125</sup> Lan Davies Races (1856) 230, Small tins of dubbin, Ackworth Clog Shop Chron (1896) 31, Lan<sup>1</sup>, nw.Der.<sup>1</sup>, Nhp <sup>1</sup> War (JRW), War.<sup>3</sup> Dubbing sold here 'I saw this notice on a small shop for sale of boots and shoes in a bye street in Birmingham Shr 1 Maister, we'n got no dubbin for the gears, mun I do 'em ööth gööze-ile? Glo Baylis Illus Dial Dor Good grease-invaluable as dubbing for boots, HARDY Trumpet Major (1880) xvi Som Jennings Dial w Eng (1869), W & J Gl (1873) w Som <sup>1</sup> Also the fat used for dressing leather, called 'currier's dubbing'

2 A kind of paste made of flour and water boiled together, used by cotton-weavers to besmear the warp w Yks 1 3 A coat of clay, plastered immediately upon 4 pl Evergreens with which churches and houses are decorated at Christmas Cf dub, v<sup>2</sup> 2

Lin Streatfelld Lin and Danes (1884) 326 n Lin<sup>1</sup>, e Lin

5 A joint of meat See Bed, sb 8.

e An 1 Nrf Arch (1879) VIII 169

DUBBIN PIN, sb Nhp 1 A pin used by lacemakers to fix the pattern parchment on the lace-pillow

to fix the pattern parchment on the lace-pillow DUBBLER, see Doubler
DUBBLER, see Doubler
DUBBRY, adj Wil¹ [dvbi] Oily
DUBERD, see Dubberhead
DUBEROUS, adj Nhb Lei Nhp War Hrf Glo
Brks e An Dev Amer Also in forms duberlous Nrf,
dubilous Nhp¹, dubous Lei¹ [diu bərəs, dd bərəs,
dzubərəs] Doubtful, uncertain, dubious Cf dubersome
NCy¹, Nhb¹, Lei¹, Nhp¹, War³, Hrf¹ Glo They 'gins to git
a bit duberis about the matter Buryun Darbe's Source (1800) a bit duberus about the matter, Buckman Darke's Sojourn (1890) a bit duberus about the matter, BUCKMAN Darke's Sofourn (1890)

IV, Glo¹, Brks (A C ) Nrf I am very duberlous about [or of] it

(W W S), (M C H B) Suf He fared rather duberous about it

(C G B), e.An Dy Times (1892) Dev w Times (Apr 22, 1886)

2, col 2, Dev¹ [Amer Dial Notes (1896) I 390]

DUBERSOME, adj Nhb Cum Yks Lan Lei Nhp

War Glo Brks Nrf Sus Hmp Amer Doubtful, dubious,

Nhb¹ Cum Auht Mattie was dubersome, as she called it, about the whole affair, Linton Silken Thread (1880) 283 w Yks (J W), Lan¹, Lei¹ Nhp¹ It's a very dubersome day War Leanungton Courier (Mar 6, 1897), War ²³, s War¹, Glo¹, Brks (W H Y), Brks¹, Nrf (W W S) Sus I be dubersome uf yur frens ma loike it, Jackson Southward Ho (1894) I 200, Sus¹ I be dubersome whether she'll ever make a needlewoman (s v Dubby) Hmp¹

whether she'll ever make a needlewoman (s v Dubby) Hmp¹ [Amer Dual Notes (1896) I 382]

DUBIOUS, adj Sc Yks Chs Lei Shr Som Dev Written dubous Lei¹ Shr¹ [diu biəs, dū bəs, dzū bəs]

1 Undecided, unceitain, doubtful

Sc (A W), w Yks (J W), Chs¹, Lei¹ Shr¹'Aye, I'ear they bin gwein into business, but I'm rather jubous w'ether it'll answer' An undecided person is said to be' jubous minded' w Som¹ Word of very common use, and expresses a negative, or undesirable expectancy, as—Aay bee jue bees dhaat on a an sur [I do not think that will answer] Dhik-l vaal n brai k zaum bud eez ai d aay bee jue bees [That will fall and break somebody's head, I expect] The word would not be employed to express a wished for expectation word would not be employed to express a wished for expectation

Dev They bullocks'll vind their way in, I be dubious, Reports

Provinc (1882) 12

2 Suspicious, distrustful

Chs 1 I'm very dubious abait ahr Tom It's my belief he's getten

agate wi some young woman, for he's donned his Sunday shute twice this wik Often pronounced 'dubous' in Macclesfield Shr 1 a jubous turn, 'er thinks everybody's robbin' 'er

DUBITOUS, adj Lan Glo Dubious, uncertain Glo¹

Hence Dubitation, sb doubt, uncertainty

Lan There's no dubtation about that, Clegg Sketches (1895)

DUBS, sb pl Yks Not Glo e An Sus Dev Amer

Also written dubbs Dev Also in form dubbings w Yks 5

[dubz, dwbz] 1 A term used in the game of marbles,

in var senses, see below

w Yks 3 When boys shoot at marbles in a ring and knock out more than one, they have to put the rest back unless they cry'dubs', w Yks 5 When marbles are won, after the unfortunate juvenile has been 'scragged'-his pockets or bag entirely emptied, or at any time when he chooses to give up playing, one out of every three won from him is counted back into his hand and given him. If they are won a second time, one out of every six, 'dubs out o' dubs,' and so on, doubling the proportion every time All this can be avoided by special agreement 'Ah'il laak thuh at sets an' noa be avoided by special agreement 'Ah'll laak thuh at sets an' noa dubs' Not When a player at the game of marbles has obtained

his share out of the ring he is said to have his 'dubs' (L C M) Gio When a player strikes two marbles he calls out 'dubs', or when he is by any means entitled to two marbles he calls 'dubs' (CCP) by any means entitled to two marbles he calls 'dubs' (SSB) Suf 1 A player knocking two out of the ring cries 'dubs' to authorize his claim to both Dev No dubbs in this yer game of marbles, w Times (Apr 22, 1886) 2, col 2 [Amer In Missouri 'dubs' means, not doublets, but that the player has blundered, and by crying 'dubs' is entitled to play again, Dial Notes (1896)

220]

Hence (I) Dubbed up, phr a term used in the game of marbles, see below, (2) Dubstand, sb a term used in the game of marbles

(1) w Yks Assuming for example that a lad had been cheating at 'taws' or had claimed a 'dub' on the plea that he had been 'shubbed' while at the same time he had a pocketful of 'stoneys,' condign punishment was called for by all who had 'dubbed up,' and ten-to one the culprit would be 'rannelled,' Cudworth Dial Shitcher (1984) per [6] and had Sketches (1884) 109 (a) e An 1
2 Flat pieces of lead, used by boys to gamble with

e Sus Holloway

8 Money Cf dib, sb 8 4
Ess [He] down'd with the dubs to pay, Clark J Noakes (1839) st 95, Gl (1851), Ess 1 Dev Is Joe Strike agwaine til marry thickee chaynee eyed baggage? I'm baggared ef I wid, than, wi' awl tha dubs 'er'll 'ave, Hewett Peas Sp (1892) 61

DUC AN DURRAS, see Doch an dorris

DUCE, sb Irel Also Dev Juice
e Dev Ai'd gie thee spaic'd waine o' pomegranate-duce, Pulman
Sng Sol (1860) viii 2
Hence Ducey, adj juicy NI<sup>1</sup>

DUCHAL, sb Lnk (Jam) [Not known to our correspondents] An act of gormandizing DUCHAS, sb Sc The dwelling of a person's ancestors, the possession of land in the place of one's birth

Nai Gl Surv (Jam) Per The possession of land whether by inheritance, by wadset, or by lease, if one's ancestors have lived in the same place (Jam)

[Gael duthchas, place of one's birth (M & D)]

DUCK, sb¹ Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng In form deuk Sc, duke Sc (Jam) N I¹, pl, obs, ducken n Lin¹ [duk, dek] 1 In comb (i) Duck batch, land trodden by cattle in wet weather, a mound overgrown with coarse grass, (2) 's bill, a boring instrument used in a stock like a centre-bit, used chiefly by chairmakers, (3) 's bills, (a) the hlac, Syringa vulgaris, (b) the seal-flower, Dielytra spectabilis, (c) a narrow-leaved variety of iris, (d) a species of apple, (4) clump, a place where wild ducks breed in the reedy margins of a pool or river, (5) each a decoy for taking wild ducks. (6) dub a duckwild ducks breed in the reedy margins of a pool or river, (5) coy, a decoy for taking wild ducks, (6) dub, a duckpond, (7) foot, to measure a distance by placing the feet heel to toe one after the other, (8) foot barrow, a barrow with two tires, (9) frost, (a) drizzing rain, a wet night, (b) a slight hoar-frost, (10) -havver, the oatgrass, Bromus molls, (11) hawk, the marsh-harrier, Cricus aeruginosus, (12) hearted, faint-hearted, dispirited, 'chicken-hearted', (13) legged, having short legs, knock-kneed, (14) ('s meat, (a) the lesser duckweed, Lemna minor, (b) hardened mucous in the corners of the eyes after sleeping, (15) mud, a variety of Confervae and other delicate green-spored Algae, (16) -nebs, resembling a duck's bill, (17) 's nest, a kind of grate or fireplace, see below, (18) pond weed, see ('s meat (a), (19) 's rain, (20) shower, a slight passing shower, (21) skinny, having the chilly sensation usually called 'goose-flesh', (22) slide, (23) slur, to slide crouching, with the knees bent, (24) teal, a small wild fowl of the duck tribe, (25) wheat, red wheat, Triticum sativum, the duck tribe, (25) wheat, red wheat, Triticum sativum, (26) wine, cold water

(1) Som Duck batches exist constantly in marshy, ill drained grass lands (WFR), W&J Gl (1873) (s v Batch) (2) w Som 1 (3, a) Dev 4 (b) w Som 1 Dev Reports Provinc (1884) 18 (c) w Som.1 (d) Dev 4 (4) Lei 1, War 3 (5) n.Lin 1 (6) Sc There lay a deuk dub before the door, Chambers Sngs (1829) I 297, I was up to the knees in that necessary receptacle of water, called the duke dub, *Blackw Mag* (Oct 1821) 308 (Jam) (7) War <sup>2</sup> (8) s Wor (H,K) (9, a) e Yks Is it a frost ti-neet?—Hey! a duck-

first! Nicholson I'll Sp (1889) 90 Nhp N & Q (1879) 5th S at 379 War 2, War 3' There was a frost last night, I fancy? 'Oh yes, a duck's frost.' This reply would indicate that the night had been at least most se Wor 1 s Wor 1 It ill be a duck s frost afore themorrow Glo ( $\Lambda$  B), Glo 1,e Suf  $\Gamma$  H) Wil 1 Ironically used at Deverill, as, 'Ther'll be a frost to-night.' 'Ah a duck's-frost,' viz none at all (b) Nhp 1  $\Lambda$  slight frost freezing at night and thawing in the morning. War 2, Shr 1 Wil 1 I hat kind of frost which comes an in the early manning, and is accompanied with some time on the on in the early moining, and is accompanied with some rime on the on in the early mothing, and is accompanied with some time on the grass—a duck's frost, just sufficient to check fox-hunting, Jefffreies Gamuheeper (1878) vii Wii, Som N & Q (1879) 5th S xi 245 (10) Cum<sup>1</sup> (11) s Ir Swainson Birds (1885) 131 (12) Nhp 1 (13) Der 2, nw Der 1, I W 1 (14, a) Sc Lerves, of Agrimony, Couch grass, Duke s meat, St Germain Roval Physician (1689) 59 (Jam) Chs 1, s, Chs 1, Der 2, nw Der 1 Nhp Wai The Duckweeds are called in this neighbourhood (Birmingham) Duckmeat? weeds the center in this neighbourhood is frithing than I bucklear or 'Jenny Green Leeth,' Stance Gossif (1865) 258, War <sup>3</sup> (b) N1<sup>1</sup> (15) Cmb, Nrf, n Ess (16) Ir I lett him the measure of my foot three weeks agone, and gave him a thousand warnings to make them [shoes] duck-nebs, Carleton Traits Peas (1843) I 123 (17) Sus The immense hearths which were once necessary for burning wood are now occupied with 'duck's-nest' grates, so called from the bars forming a soit of nest, Jetteries Hdgrow (1889) 88 (18) sw Cum (19) War 3 You may start—it s only duck's rain (20) Nhp 12 (21) Bdf (JWB) (22) s No' (JPK) (23) Not Look! 'e thinks 'e can 'duck slur!' ib (24) Lakel Pennth Obs (Dec 28, 1897) Wm They shot a duck teal and gat it stuffed (BK) (25) Ken Duck wheat (Bled rouge) 'Ordinary red wheat, [so] called by some Kentish men,' Cotger (26) Wm We'd nowt but duck wine seea what we wadn't be drunk (BK)

2 Phr (1) to turn up the eyes like a duck in thunder, to be greatly astonished or surprised, (2) no more use than a duck quacking against thunder, quite useless, (3) more than a duck to muck, something of importance to do (4) to walk duck fashion, to walk one behind the other, (5) to be mibbled to dead with ducks, see below, (6) as much sense as a sucking duck, (7) like a sucking duck, toolish, silly

(1) NI 1 (2) w Yks An one tell d mother 'at his opinions wor o' noa moor use nor a duck quackin agean thunner, Hartley Tales, (17) Sus The immense hearths which were once necessary for

(1) N I 1 (2) w Yks An one tell d mother 'at his opinions wor o' noa moor use nor a duck quickin agean thunner, HARTLEY Tales, and 5 50 (3) w Yks 1 'There's more ner a duck to muck,' something of importance to do, no trifling business to manage This curious answer is made to an inquisitive person 'What is to' doin?' 'Muckin ducks wi an elsin' (4) Oxf. 1 MS add (5) n Lin 1 The effect of the manners of fidgety people upon those over whom they have power, is not unaptly compared to the nibbling of ducks. A girl said of a woman with whom she had been living for a short time as servent. (I'd nather he publied to dead wi' ducks then live 

Laik s sakin duk (J W)

DUCK, sb<sup>2</sup> In gen dial use in Sc Irel and Eng
Also in forms ducker Suf, duckey Cum<sup>1</sup> Wm Suf,
ducky w Yks<sup>2</sup> [duk, dek]

1 A stone used in var boys' games, also called Duckstone, also the name of

boys' games, also called Duckstone, also the name of var games played therewith; see below

Lth, Rxb The duck is a small stone placed on a larger, and attempted to be hit off by the players at the distance of a few paces, Blackw Mag (Aug 1821) 32 (JAM) Ir Another old Irish game was duck-stone The duck holders could carry in their ducks, Flk-Lore Jrn (1884) II 265 Nhb 1, e Dur 1 Lakel. Penrith Obs (Dec 28, 1897) Cum 1 Wim A game at marbles, played by one being placed on a piece of stick, at which others are thrown to displaced. The stick is the duck of durky also the boy who watches place it The stick is the duck, or ducky, also the boy who watches place it The stick is the duck, of ducky, also the boy who watenes it and 'tigs' the other players who touch their maible, and who then become duck or ducky (BK) n Yks (R H H) w Yks Yks N & Q (1888) II 114, Can ta laik at duckstone? Wykr Cousins (1895) 272, w Yks 2, w Yks 5 Large flat pebbles found amongst gravel, used in the game of 'Duck and Drake' Lan Tha'd look weel playing duckstone in a top hat, Cligg Sketches (1895) 72. e Lan 1, m Lan 1 Chs 1 Each boy provides himself with a paving stone, and a large boulder stone is required upon which one of the paving-stones is placed. After arranging who shall be 'down' first, that boy places his stone upon the boulder and stands near it, and the others, standing eight or ten yards off, bowl their stones at it. They then run to pick up their stones, and the boy who is down tries to tick one of them before he reaches home He can only tick another if his own stone is still upon the boulder. If it has been knocked off, he must replace it before he can tick. It is a rough and somewhat dangerous game, but is popular amongst Cheshire schoolboys. s Chs 1 s Not Each player has a boulder (called a duck), one who is out places his on a brick

or stone to raise it from the ground, the others with theirs aim at or stone to ruse it from the ground, the others with theirs him at it from a fixed distance. Having thrown they strive to recover their boulders and get back home before the out-player can tack them (ie touch them with the hand) (JPK) n'Lini nw Lin A large stone called the 'duck-stone' or 'duck-table' is placed on the ground. One of the boys puts his stone on the 'duck stone' and he is called the Tenter, Gomme Games (1894) 116 Lei' A large stone called the 'duck stone' is placed on the ground, and a straight line, the 'taw' or 'scratch' marked at a distance of some 12 or 15 yards away from it. 5 yards away from it Each player is provided with a large bebble or rounded boulder called for the purposes of the game a duck. The game may be played by any number of players 15 yaids away from it from two upwards There is another game also played with boulders, which is also gen called 'duck,' but more correctly 'single duck,' or 'follow duck'. It is played by two players, and mutates mutandis is similar to the game of follow tiw' at maibles There are also several variations of the original game, the most noteworthy of which is one where a ring marked on the ground and called the 'duck-ring' is substituted for the 'duck-stone' Nhp 1 Played with three stones, surmounted by a fourth, which is nitempted to be struck off, by casting another stone at it from a short distance Sometimes it is played by a number of boys, when each one has a stone which he calls a duck, and places it in his tuin on a larger stone, to be thrown at, he who succeeds in hitting tuin on a laiger stone, to be thrown at, he who succeeds in hitting it off, picks it up and runs to an appointed spot which is termed home, if another boy, having put his own duck on the stone, chases the last boy, and 'ticks' or touches him before he reaches home, he is entitled to take back his own duck, and the next in rotation puts on his War 2 Another game is played by two companions when on a walk Each one chooses a stone, and A casts his ahead B throws at it, endeavouring to split it If he be not successful A then picks up his own duck, and casts it at that of B. his ahead B throws at it, endeavouring to split it If he be not successful, A then picks up his own duck, and casts it at that of B and so on , War S Suf Each player takes a stone, and one stotic much larger is taken about 7 or 8 inches in diameter for the 'duckstone,' or 'duckey' as it is gen called This stone should have a fairly level top so that another stone can rest on it One of the players is chosen for 'old man,' and he places his stone on the 'duckey,' while the others pitch their stones at it (C G B), The stone is called 'ducker' in Suf, Northall Flk Rhymes (1892) 356 w Mid. (W P M) Wil Slow Gl (1892), Will, s Wil (G E D) w Som 'Upon a player striking the duck a general rush and scramble takes place Dev w Times (Apr 22, 1886) 2, col 2 Hence Duck holder, sh the one who throws the 'ducks'

Hence Duck holder, sb the one who throws the 'ducks' in the game of 'duckstone'

Ir One of the duck holders tried to carry in his duck, Flk-Lore Jrn (1884) II 265
2 Phr (1) duck and mallard, (2) — at the table, (3) ducks

and drakes, a boys' game, see below

(1) Som A play of throwing slates or flat stones housentally along the water so as to skim the surface and rise several times before they sink 'Hen pen, Duck an-Mallard, Amen,' Jennings Dial w Eng (1869) (2) N I A boys' game played with round stones, and a table shaped block of stone (3) N Cy 1, Nhb 1, Dui 1 n Yks 2 A winter pastime in which discs of some flat material are made to skim or shy along an red surface. W Yks (17) w Yks 12 n Yks <sup>2</sup> A winter pastime in which discs of some flat material are made to skim or shy along an iced suiface w Yks (J T), w Yks <sup>12</sup> Chs <sup>1</sup> A favourite amusement with boys, who get flat stones and skim them along the surface of water. They try whose stone will recochet the oftenest or 'make the most ducks and diakes' n Lin <sup>1</sup>. The following jingle is repeated—'A duck and diakes' n Lin <sup>1</sup> apenny white cake, And a skew ball' s Lin. (T H R ) Nhp <sup>1</sup> A youthful amusement of casting flat stones or slates upon the surface of a piece of still water, that they may skim along, making circles as they dip and emerge without sinking the flist time the stone rebounds from the water, the boy circles out 'a duck', the second as they dip and emeige without sinking the first time the stone rebounds from the water, the boy cries out 'a duck', the second time 'a duck and a drake', the third, 'a halfpenny cake', and the fourth, 'and a penny to pay the baker' War<sup>3</sup> Shr<sup>2</sup> The duck, with us, is a large stone supporting a smaller one called the drake. The children playing, endeavour to knock off the diake by flinging a stone at it which is called the 'duckstone,' crying at the same time, 'A duck, and a drake, And a penny white cake, And a penny to pay the baker' Brks<sup>1</sup>, Hrt (G H G), w Mid (W P M), Hnt (T P F) Sus., Hmp Holloway Dev<sup>1</sup> A sport which consists in making flat stones shike and rebound from the water's surface, exclaiming at the same time.' Dick, duck, drake!' or 'Dick duck. exclaiming at the same time 'Dick, duck, drake!' or 'Dick, duck,

DUCK, v and sb 3 Var dial. and colloq uses in Sc Irel. and Eng Also in forms daak w.Yks e Lan , dawk Lan, deauk e Lan , deawk Lan , dewk Nhp , dock e Yks, dock Sc (Jam) Or I Nhb Dur Cum , douck Wm Yks Lan Lin , douk Sc (Jam) N Cy n Yks m Yks 1

w Yks <sup>1</sup> n Lan <sup>1</sup>Chs <sup>28</sup> Nhp <sup>1</sup>w Wor <sup>1</sup> se Woi <sup>1</sup>Shr <sup>1</sup>Hrf <sup>2</sup> dowk Sc (Jam) Cum Yks Chs 128 s Chs 1 Stf Der 2 Not n Lin 1 sw Lin 1 Nhp 2 War 2 Bdf, duke Rnf N I 1 [duk, Sc and n Cy dūk, w Yks dāk, Lan dēk, mid] douk, dauk, sCy deuk Nearly all the forms presuppose an OE  $*d\bar{u}can$ ] 1 v To dive or plunge under water, to dip the head in water Also used fig

Sc 'Gar douk gar douk,' the King he cried, 'Gar douk for gold and fee,' Scoit Minstriley (1802) III 187, ed 1848, We began the night first of all, of course, with dooking for apples, White-HEAD Daft Davie (1876) 278, ed 1894 Oi I (SAS) Frf He dooked in the mud, just as if he'd been wud, Wart Poet Sketches (1880) 94 Lnk Upon Erle Richard being a missing the lady (very naturally) advised them to search the Clyde, where they douked, or dived long advised them to search the Crycle, where they douked, or dived long in vain, Black Fails of Clyde (1806) 229, Dookin for apples in mither's wash bine [tub], MeLachlan Thoughts (1884) 61 n Cy Grose (1790) Nhb 1, Cum 1, n Yks 12, e Lan 1, Chs 1, Der 2 Hmp, Som Holloway n Dev Grose (1790) Colloq He duck'd below the clothes—and there he lay, Barham Ingoldsby (ed 1840) The

Hence (1) **Doucker** or **Douker**, sb a name given to var diving birds, esp (a) the tufted duck, Fullgular cristata, (b) the pochard, F fenna, (c) the scaup duck, F marila, (d) the golden-eye, Clangula glaucion, (e) the common scoter, Aedemia migra, (f) the lesser grebe, Podiceps minor, (g) the great northern diver, Colymbus glacialis, (2) Douking, ppl ady diving, (3) Duck under the water, phr, a game, see below

see below

(1, a) Arg Swainson Birds (1885) 159 (b) Rxb ib 160 (c)

Cum The black ducks eventually prove to be Scaups The fishermen hereabout call them 'dowkers' and 'bluebills,' Warson

Nature Wdcraft (1890) vii (d) Rxb Swainson ib 161 (e) Wm,

Lan ib 163 (f) Per ib 216 Dmf (Jam) Chs¹, Chs³ From its

peculiarity of constantly diving and ducking Shr¹ (g) n Yks², pecunanty of constantly diving and ducking Snr (g) n Yks 2, n Lan 1 (2) Slk The bit flittin and doukin white breisted water-pyats, Chr North Noctes (ed 1856) III 207 (3) w Yks Also called duck under the water kit (J W) Lin Gommi Games (1894) 113 s Lin Formerly a very popular game with young people, played in the open air A young man and maden, fronting each other and standing about four feet parts granted a people and played in the open air. A young man and maden, from the each other and standing about four feet apart, grasped a pocket-hand kerchief by the coiners and held it aloft so as to form an archway by their outstretched arms A succession of couples passed under, each taking their stand like the first until all had passed, and so forming a long arched gangway. In the end the first couple became the last, and ran through as the others, forming again as they emerged in the front (THR) Nip 1 Formerly, in the northern part of this county, even married women on May Day played at this game, under the garland which was extended from charges. this game, under the garland which was extended from chimney to chimney across the village street

To stoop, bend the head or upper part of the body suddenly to avoid a blow, &c , to bow, bob down

Sc Inclining the head or body in a hasty and awkward manner Sc Inclining the head or body in a hasty and awkward manner To incline the head, for any purpose, in an unseemly manner, as in drinking, &c (Jam) Fif Some said he doukit down at anes Betwikt the weil pay d causey stanes, Tennant Papishy (1827) 52 Rnf Fu' low she duked, ne'er raise again, For deep, deep was she fawing, Harp (1819) 211 Edb Whiles bobbin up, whiles doukin' doon, M'Dowall Poems (1839) 215 NI¹ n Cy Grose (1790) Nhb¹ Cum She dook't her heed as naterally as a duck dus, Farrall Betty Wilson (1886) 147 n Yks¹² w Yks W'en 'e med at us wi's girt stick, we used to dowk (FPT), (JT), w Yks³ Lan Ned seezed a lile stool and threw it at her, but the dowk in down it missed her. Eavisdreeper Vill Life (1860) she dowkin down it missed her, Eavisdropper Vill Life (1869) 81, Lan¹ I deawk'd deawn an' he misst his aim nLan¹ s Lan. Bamford Dial (1854) Chs¹ Duck thee dain, Chs²³ s Chs¹ Dhem gy'aaf ti skoo laadz wün chuk in stoa nz ut won ünudh ür, won ün üm kum üt mahy yed, ün ahy shüd ü got n it reyt bitwey n dhü ahyz iv ahy aad )nü duwkt in yed daayn prit i kwik [Them gafty schoo'-lads won chuckin' stones at one another, one on 'em come at my yed, an' I should ha' gotten it reight betwein the eyes, if I hadna dowked my yed dain pretty quick] s Stf I managed to dowk just as the blow come, Pinnock Bik Cy Ann Lin Thompson Hist Boston (1856) 704 Nhp¹ War² Dowk your head, or else the branches will catch you w Wor¹ You must daouk yer'ed to get through that little door se Wor¹ Shr¹'E douks'is yed like a gonder gwein under a barn door,' is a current saying Hrf² Oxf¹ MS add Brks¹, e An¹ Dev³ Mawther wuz just gwaine tit gie me a dap in tha'ead but I ducked under table out o' raytch she dowkin down it missed her, EAVESDROPPER Vill Life (1869) table out o' raytch

Hence in phr (1) a douking doorstead, a low doorway under which one must stoop, (2) to play douk, to bob down, disappear

(2) Lnk As the eene licht I near'd, It aye play d

(1) n xks² (2) Link As the eerie ficht 1 near u, it are play u dook, an' disappeared, Murdoch Doric Lyre (1873) 11

3 To bathe, dip
Sc (Jam) Mry When bairns we were a' douk'd thegither To take aff the ill e'e o' the witch, Hay Lintle (1851) 14 Abd Ilk hour, I dookit in her tide, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 90 Per North Carlot Downs when a well living to dool. Hally the rook of the control of the co dip in Devon whaur a wiel Invites to dook, Haliburton Ochul Idylls (1801) 64 Sig We ran aye to douk by thy lown sunny banks, Towers Poems (1885) 145 s Sc Mony a day has she keepit me stannin' at some burnside till she dookit hersel' a' owei, Cun NINGHAM Shetches (1894) XI Ayr A laigh seggan bankin' where we used to dook, Service Dr Duguid (ed. 1887). 8 Link I haven we used to dook, Service Dr Duguud (ed. 1887) 8 Lnk I haven been at the Gledstane pool since you and I were dookin' there, Fraser Whaups (1895) vi Lth Water To cook wi', to douk wi', An' wash the wirkman's skin, Lunsden Sheep-head (1892) 133 Gail Baudrons likes the trout to eat, But downa think to douk her feet, Nicholson Poet Whs (1828) 97, ed 1897 Nhb Amang the foam it dock ditsel, Proudlock Borderland Muse (1896) 125 Dur 1 Lakel We went ta dook i' t'lum, Pennih Obs (Dec 28, 1897) n Yks 13 wYks (R H H), w Yks 1 Donot gang an douk 'em when they sweeat, ii 292 Der 2 Hence (I) Dooking or Douking, vbl sb the act of bathing, dipping, (2) Dooking pool, sb a bathing-place

Hence (I) Dooking or Douking, vvll sb the act of bathing, dipping, (2) Dooking pool, sb a bathing-place
(I) St To gang to the douking in a night like yestreen, Scott Antiquary (1816) xv e St Its no a day for doukin', Dav, Setoun Sunshine (1895) 32 Abd Both for water drinking and dookin, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) v w Sc Wilhe arrived at Largs, where he soon succeeded in taking a bit sma' room for the douking, Carrick Land of Logan (1835) 155 Link He had doukins in the Clyde, Macdonald Poems (1865) 38 Edd Maybe for the benefit of their douking, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xviii Sik The creature is in dookin or fechtin in the dream world, Chr North Noctes (ed 1856) III 27 Kcb He's to the dookin' in the Dee, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 140 Shr Good Friday had its appropriate custom in the douking of the head in St Margaret's Well, Burne Flk Lore (1883) xviii (2) Lth Jamie pointed out the 'dookin' pool at the clook o' the den, Strathesk More Bits (ed 1885) 139 (ed 1885) 139

4 To plunge or immerse in water, to diench with water Se Folk had a jest that St Ronan dookit the deevil in the Waal Scorr St Ronan (1824) xv, I would cry up the men folk, and hae ye dookit in the burn, ib Midlothian (1818) xxv Abd Her lovers be held up to shame An' dookit in the burn, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 185 Per Yon wes the best job we ever did thegither, an' dookin' Saunders, Ian Maclaren Brier Bush (1895) 295 Ayr And had in monie a well been dooked, Burns Jolly Beggars (1785) And had in monie a well been dooked, Burns Jolly Beggars (1785) I 130 Link Gin ye dinna quit your splashing, I may douk ye ower the head, Roder Poems (1838) 134, ed 1897 Edb Hets their claes, and cauld's their banes, They're sadly doukit! Har'st Rig (1801) 27, In the water hole douk him, Firrgusson Poems (1773) 178, ed 1785 Dmf As he approached that feaifu' brook Plump owre the lugs he did thee dook, Quinn Heather (1863) 137 n Cy Bordei Gl (Coll LLB), N Cy 1 Nhb Aw'd dook her in wor engine pown, Wilson Pilman's Pay (1843) II n Yks Thou deserves doucking if thou had thy reet, Meriton Praise Ale (1684) I 686 e Yks Marshall Rim Econ (1788) Lin Streatfelld Lin and Danes (1884) 324 n Lin 1 Oxf 1 MS add Brks 1 Sus, Hmp Holloway Dev I Jist duck em in tha watter, will ee?

Hence (1) Dookie, sb a Baptist, (2) Dooking or Ducking, vbl sb a wetting either with rain or water, a plunge or immersion in water, (3) Ducking pool, sb a pond in which witches, &c, were ducked or immersed, (4) stool, sb a 'cucking-stool' on which scolds, &c, were formerly ducked as a punishment

(1) Per 'They ca'd him a dookle, but a've heard there's mair than ae kind, what wud he be, Jame?' 'Parteeklar Baptist,' than ae kind, what wud he be, Jamie?' 'Parteeklar Baptist,' replied that oracle, IAN MACIAREN Auld Lang Syne (1895) 318
(a) Briff Then followed the 'Doukin,' for the orthodox number of three times ower the head, with occasionally an extra dip to prevent catching breath to yell, Gordon Chron Keith (1880) 70 Frf A' body made the best time they could to get safe to 'terra firma' in order to escape a dookin', WILLOCK Rosetty Ends (1886) 77, ed 1889 Per Folk says ye an' him got a terrible dookin' e'y burn, CLELAND Inchbracken (1883) 140, ed 1887 n Yks This second dookin' cured him, Twiddell (1889) 140, ed 1887 n Yks This second dookin' cured him, Twiddell (1880) 140, ed 1887 n Him State (1875) 14 Nap 1, Brks 1 (3) Rnf And ducking-pools were plenty, While superstrop held the forch Barr Poems (1861) 51 (4) Sc I threatened Brks 1 (3) Rnf And ducking-pools were plenty, While super-stition held the torch, BARR Poems (1861) 51 (4) Sc I threatened

her in sae mony words that I would have her to the ducking stool, Scott Nigel (1822) xiv, They had the douking-stool and the branks for the punishing o' sie de ils as Girzie, Scotch Haggis, 78 N Cy 1,

5 To hang the head, to droop, hang downwards

s Not The plants are dowkin for wint o watter. The sun does mek the cauliflowers dowk (JPK) n Lin¹ sw Lin¹ The leaves dowk down completely. s Lin Iv'rythink dowks its he'd fu wint o' rain. She dowked her he d when I caume up to her, and looked so ashamed (TIIR) Rut Plants soon dowk in dry weither (AS-P). Nhp¹ He douked down his head, he could not look me in the face. The flowers douk in the sun, and perk up their heads in the sun, and perk up their heads in the sun, and perk up their lands. heads in the evening. In building a wall, when one stone over hings another it is said to douk. 'How that stone douks!' Nhp 2 That tree dewks Bdf Batchelor Anal Eng Lang (1809) 131

Hence (1) Dewk horned, adj of a cow having drooping horns, (2) Dowk, sb a miserable, drooping object, (3) Dowk arse, sb a breed of oven whose spines slant much toward the tail, (4) Dowking, ppl adj (a) turned down, hanging down; (b) see Dowky, (5) Dowky, adj

down, hanging down; (b) see Dowky, (5) Dowky, ady sickly-looking, drooping, flagging,

(i) Bdf Batchelor Anal Eng Lang (1809) 131 (2) n Lin 'Yon chrysanthemums looks strainge dowks' Said of flowers drooping from the effects of wet, chily weather (MP) (3) n Lin (4,a) n Lin A dowking hat, Sutton Wds (1881) sw Lin Applied to a cow whose horns hang down (b) s Lin (FHW) (5) s Not Them cabbages is all dowky for want o' wet (JPK) s Lin Yon chick looks a bit dowkie to day (FHW)

6 Fig Of the day to decline, come to an end Ayr The short October day had noo dookit doon to a very wintry-like nicht, Service Di Duguad (ed 1887) 7, When the day has, dookin' gloamed, And nicht comes owre the parks, 1b 107

day has, dookin', gloamed, And nicht comes owre the parks, ib 107 7 To carry a person under the arms in a suspended state Som W & J Gl (1873) Cor<sup>3</sup>
8 To drink m Yks<sup>1</sup>
9 sb The act of plunging into water, a ducking, drenching, the state of being drenched with rain, a deluge Also used fig.

- sc Aqueesh every douk she flate, an' tauld them that she wad gar Jamie rue this, Scotch Haggis, 78, (Jam) Briff For a mends we scarce can look, Altho' we shou'd get Noah's dook, Taylor Poenis (1787) II wSc, Ye'll be nane the waur o' a bit dook in the slengh o' Despond, Macdonald Settlement (1869) 43, ed 1877 Edb Highlanders ne'er mind a douk, For they're nae sawt, Hay'st Rig (1801) 27 Slk This warld has mony ups an' downs, An' douks in chill misfortune's waves, CHR NORTH Noctes (ed 1856) III 337

  10 A bathe. did
- 10 A bathe, dip Sc Went down to the Chain Pier and had a dook, CAMPBELL Deute Jock (1897) 87 Ayr He should tye hae his dook in the mill-dam bath simmer and winter, Service Notandums (1890) 121 Dmf This dook is nocht ava tae me, Sin I can strip, Quinn Heather Dmf 1his dook is nocht ava tae me, Sin 1 can strip, Quinn Heather (1863) 226 Gail It's aboot a man that got a dook an' then he could walk, Crockett Cleg Kelly (1896) xvi NI¹ I can take nine back ducks running Nhb¹ He ye had a dook yit? s Dur Is ta gannin ti hev a dook to-neet? (JED) Cum, Wm 'Whaur er ye gaun?' 'It's ower het to gang far Just to hev a dook!' Said to a riverside walker (MP) n Wm Let's gang an' hev a dook!

11 pl Places or recesses into which one 'dives' for shelter

n Yks 2 'It rains, let's get under t'douks,' let us squat beneath the hedge
12 The quantity of ink taken up by the pen Lnk (Jam)

13 A crease, mark

w Wor 1 Make a daouk 1' the edge to maik w'ahr you've measured the stuff to

IW Doi Dev Nfld Also in forms

DUCK, sb<sup>4</sup> I W Don Dev Nfld Also in forms duckest I W<sup>2</sup>, duckies Nfld, duckish Dor Dev (Hall) [dek] The dusk of the evening, twilight I W. The duck's coming on, Moncrieff Dream (1863) I 33, I W<sup>12</sup> Dor In the duck of the evening, Barnes Gl (1863) Dev (Hall) [Nfld. Between the duckies, twilight (GP)] [A form of dusk, by metathesis of sk becoming duks, and then losing final s, as if the s were the s pluial OE\*dosc (ME dosc), dark-coloured, also OE dohx (dox)] DUCK, sb<sup>5</sup> Yks Slang [duk] 1 A faggot, MYks<sup>1</sup> 2 A bundle of scraps of meat sold to the poor Slang. (Barrère)

Slang. (BARRÈRE)

3 A cake of minced pig's lights See Faggot, sb 5 w Yks Let's have a penny duck (CAF)

DUCK, sb 6 Ant (WHP) A torch or large lamp for

buck, sb Ant (W H P) A toren or large lamp burning in the open air without glass or other cover bucker, sb Obs Yks A dike on a hedge-side Yks Leids Merc Suppl (July 11, 1896), (G R) bucker, see buck, sb 2 bucker, sb Oxf Brks [dwkst] 1 A bill-he

1 A bill-hook Oxf A bill hook with a broad blade hammered thin at the back, used for lopping small branches and cutting down underwood (JE), Oxf<sup>1</sup>, Brks (MJB)

2 Phr to rain hatchets and duckets, to rain heavily, 'pour

cats and dogs

Oxf I It rains 'atchuts an' duckuts (sv Rain),

Oxf<sup>1</sup> It rains 'atchuts an' duckuts (s v Rain).

DUCKEY, sb Nhb Dur Yks [du ki] A drink, gen
used only to or by a child

N Cy<sup>1</sup> Give the bairn a ducky Nhb<sup>1</sup> Dis thoo want a duckey,
hinny<sup>2</sup> Dur<sup>1</sup>, n Yks<sup>2</sup>, e Yks<sup>1</sup>

DUCKEY, adj Sus [Not known to our other correspondents] Soft, rotten

The pears came off all duckey (J L A)

DUCKEY, see Duck, sb<sup>2</sup>

DUCKEY, sch Sh I A young girl a doll (Law)

DUCKIE, sb Sh S & Ork 1 Cf doxy Sh I A young girl, a doll (JAM),

[Dan dukke, a doll, Norw dial dokka (AASEN)]
DUCKING, vbl sb Lin [dukin] The act of catching or shooting wild ducks

n Lin When we was a duckin' in Ferry Flash, Peacock R Shi-

laugh (1870) II 111, n Lin 1
DUCKS, sb pl s Chs 1 In phr to chance the ducks, to

run the risk

Wi)n goa ob nob út ú ven chữr, ún chĩaan s dhủ duks [We'n go hob-nob at a venture, an' chance the ducks]

[Ducks in this phr seems to be the Romany  $d\bar{u}kk$ , whence dūkker, to tell fortunes, dūkkeripen, fortune-telling, see Gl to Leland's English-Gipsy Songs (1875)]

DUCKSEY DOOSEY, sb Dev A term of endear-

ment

n Dev Well, ducksey-dooseys, wher've 'e bin? Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 122

DUCKUTS, sb pl. Hmp A boys' game, see below See Duck, sb 2

Hmp A game played with bricks or half bricks or flat stones by country boys A pile of bricks, called 'the duckuts,' is elected on the middle of a straight line drawn across the piece of ground on which the game is to take place Each of the players has half a brick—his 'tile' or 'duckut' One boy is selected to be 'man' and keep 'the duckuts' The others in turn 'chuck' or 'shie' their half bricks at the duckuts, endeavouring to knock them down If the half brick of any player falls short between the two lines without knocking down the duckuts, the boy who is 'man' can run after the owner of it, and if he succeeds in touching him before the duckuts have been knocked down by any one else, he himself becomes a player, and the boy touched becomes 'man' (W H  $\Sigma$ )

DUCKY, see Duck, sb 2

DUCKY, see Duck, sb²

DUD, sb¹ and v Var dial and colloq uses in Sc Itel Eng and Amer Also written dudd Sc Dwn Nhb¹, and in form dod Cum [dud, ded] 1 sb A rag, piece of cloth, pl, clothes, esp shabby, ragged, or difty clothing Sc Thae duds were a' o' the colour o' moonshine in the water, Scott Midolham (1818) xvi, He has no' a dud to his back, Gross (1790) MS add (C) Or I Thou has no a whole dud Upo' thy legs an' croopan, Paely Total (1880) 1 184, in Ellis Pronunc (1889) V 796 Cai¹ Bnff Ye've been w' yer raggamuffins yer weet duds tell that, Smills Natur (1876) II 24, ed 1879 Abd The tailor winna come, An' mend the bairn's duds, Beattie Paimgs (1801) 28, ed, 1873, The dud'll haud it fine, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xi Kcd Johnny he crap hame agen An' hang his dreepin' duds to dry Aroon' the chaumer fire, Grant Lays (1884) 17 Frf The thing that sae made him a bodie o' note Was a dud that he wore ca'd Jock Wobster's auld coat, Watt Poet Sketches (1880) 17 Per Ye micht just hae dressed up the puir thing in ony auld duds, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 227, ed 1887 s Sc His pouches were aye toom, an' his duds like to bid him guid-day, Wilson Tales (1839) V 53 Rnf We'll cast oor auld duds o' cleedin' awa, Neilson Poems (1877) 18 Link An auld chaff bed, an' twa-three duds—That's the deserts o'sin, Murdoch Doric Lyne (1873) 34 e Lth We'll ding to duds the 'Flying Scotchman,'

MUCKLEBACKIT Rhymes (1885) 122 Edb Ye needna wag your duds o' clouts, Fergusson Poems (1773) 199, ed 1785 Bwk I hate to see thae white-dudds, Henderson Pop Rhymes (1856) 81 Sik I wad rathet be King o' the Beggars wi' a croon o' strae and coort duds, Chr North Noctes (ed 1856) III 198 Dmf Oh, for the bits o' duds we've pawned, Tae wrap aboot oor skins, Quinn Heather (1863) 155 Gail Wi' painted poles and pictured duds, And aprons new come frae the suds, Nicholson Pout Wks (1828) 93, ed 1897 NI¹ Dwn I've n'er a dudd (CHW) n Cy Border Gl (Coll LLB), N Cy¹, Nhb¹ Cum Gl (1851), Cum¹ Bits o' duds Wm Ah pack't up mi few bits o' duds (BK), Her bits o' duds ar' as white as drip, Bowness Studies (1868) 5 w Yks Willan List Wds (1811), w Yks¹, n Lan¹, m Lan¹ War³ You must get those duds washed Som W & J Gl (1873), Jennings Obs Dial w Eng (1825) Slang Doubled him up, like a bag of old duds, T Crib's Memonial (1819) 20 MUCKLEBACKIT Rhymes (1885) 122 Edb Ye needna wag your

Hence (I) Duddies, sb pl rags, (2) Duddiness, sb raggedness, (3) Duddy, adj ragged, shabby, dirty, (4) Duddy fuddiel, sb a ragged fellow, (5) Dudens, sb pl ragged clothes, rags, (6) Dudman, sb a scalecrow, fig a ragged fellow

(1) n Cy Border Gl (Coll LLB) (2) Sc (JAM) (3) Sc Auld duddy wrunkl't wives, Stevenson Catriona (1892) xv Cail Elg duddy wrunkl't wives, Stevenson Catrona (1892) xv Cail Elg Amang a thousand fleas, Ten fernyears caff, and duddy claise, Can ye he down, Couper Tourifications (1803) II 205 Bnff My duddy sark, three twalmonths sin' 'twas new, Taylor Poems (1787) 4 Abd About his shoulders was a duddy cloak, Shirkets Poems (1790) 145 Frf A whimsical bodie, wi' cleedin' fu' duddie, Watt Poet Sketches (1880) 12 Dmb The duddy chaps ware ower sly, Taylor Poems (1827) 12 Rnf O Willie, Willie, my gudeman! Look to your duddie bairns, Barr Poems (1861) 173 Ayr The very duddiest of them spoke such a fine style, Galt Legates (1820) 11, A smytrie o' wee duddie weans, Burns Twa Dogs (1786) 176 Lnk Gie him a platefu' o' broth or a duddy bane to pyke, Frasser Whaups (1895) 171 Lth There's wee Tammie Twenty Wi' Nanny his wise, sae gudgy an' duddy, Ballantine Poems (1856) 42 Nanny his wifie, sae gudgy an' duddy, BALLANTINE Poems (1856) 43 Edb It gars your bairnies aft gang duddy, Learmont Poems (1791)
171 Peb The duddie plaid Pietence, He, laughin', rives in twa,
NICOLL Poems (ed 1843) 102 Slk Him that had the gude knife
an' the duddy breeks, Hoge Tales (1838) 26, ed 1866 Gall The
Sabbath cloak of a truth hides a multitude of old duddy clothes, Sabbath cloar of a truth index a mintude of old dudy clothes, CROCKETT Moss Hags (1895) xxxiii Kcb His weans nae duddy signs did shaw, DAVIDSON Seasons (1789) 65 n Cy Border Gl (Coll L L B ), N Cy 1 Nhb 1 He put on his duddiest clothes Cum (Coll LLB), NCy Nno 110 page Me mudder ment me oald breeks

FARRALL Betty Wilson (1881) 44 w Yks 1 (4) Cum 1 (5) Ir

You've got dacint rags of clothes on you, not the scandelious think good enough to be You've got dacint rags of clothes on you, . not the scandeelious ould scarecrow dudeens that some think good enough to be makin' show of their childer in, Barlow Idylls (1892) 99 (6) N Cy¹ Yks Grose (1790) MS add (C) w Yks WILLAN List Wds (1811) Nhp¹², War³ Glo Horae Subsectivae (1777), Morton Cyclo Agric (1863), Baylis Illus Dial (1870), Glo¹ Common Oxf¹ w Cy Grose (1790) Wil Like a Tommy Dudman [dirty, ragged] (G E D)

2 pl Clothes or apparel in gen
Sc It wad set ye better than wearing thae green duds, Scott Old Mortality (1816) vi Ftf James his duds Reekt out frae boles, and press, and kist, Sands Poems (1833) 70 Fif My duds'll get a guid airin' noo withoot bein' obleeged to only, McLaren Tibbie (1894) 20 Ayr I go as soon as my grannie can get my bit pack o' duds ready, Galt Sir A Wylie (1822) ix Link It strips the bairine o' its duds And robs it o' its bread, Hamilton Poems (1865) 153 Lth In skin ticht duds o' flannel soy They loup, and rin the races, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 37 Edds For his loss auld Scotia mourns, And rives her duds, Crawford Poems (1798) 109 Kcb I'd strip aff his wee duds, an' put him to cuddly, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 70 Nhb¹ Applied gen to working clothes Dur¹ Male wearing apparel e Dur¹ Lakel Pack up thi duds, Pennth Obs (Dec 28, 1897) Cum He's neycer in his war day duds Than others donn'd in aw their best, Anderson Ballads (ed 1808) 86 n Yks 2' Yan's bettermy duds,' one's Sundaysuit, n Yks 3 ne Yks¹ Ah off wi my duds an' jump'd int t'watther e Yks¹ Almost obs m Yks¹ Used of two or more upper garments, or a pair of trousers w Yks¹ What's thou gotten thy better duds on to-day? w Yks² Put your Sunday duds on, w Yks⁵ Lan¹ Be sharp and get thi duds off, an' away to bed n.Lin¹ Nhp¹ Pack up your duds and be off Nrf The smell c' yar duds is liken onto the smell o' Lebanon, Gillett Sng Sol (1860) iv II Sus I'll see as Grig has your duds, O'Reilly Stores (1880) II 245 Hmp¹ w Cy Grose (1790) Wil A axed lave to dry's zelf, and tuk ael's Vol. II 2 pl Clothes or apparel in gen

duds off, Akerman Spring tide (1850) 25 w Som 1 Pèold oa f mee duds off, Akerman Spring tide (1850) 25 w Som Peold oat mee duudz n wai n tu bai d [Pulled off my clothes and went to bed] Dev Pack up your duds, missie, and be ready to start to morrow, Baring Gould J Herring (1884) 53 [Amer Largely used for wearing apparel of any kind (Farmer)]

Hence (I) Duddery, sb (a) a second-hand clothes-shop, (b) a place where woollen or linen cloth is sold, see below, (2) Duddies, sb pl clothes, garments, (3) Duddin, sh a suit of clothes clother.

so a suit of clothes, clothing
(1, a) Nrf (WWS) (b) e Cy In this Duddery there have been sold one hundred thousand pounds worth of woollen manufactures in less than a week's time, Deroe Tour through E Cy (1772) 166, Cassell's Nat Lib ed Cmb Hone Every day Bk (1826) I 1306, A square in the centre of Stirbitch fair, where linen cloth 1 1306, A square in the centre of Stirbitch tair, where inten cloth is sold, is called the Duddery, Grose (1790) scy Holloway (2) Sc 'Twere o'er lang a tale to be speakin' O' a' the braw duddies were bought, Jamilson Pop Ballads (1806) I 295 Elg As lean i' their flesh as they're ragged in duddies, Tester Poems (1865) 107 Frf His wee duddies war thin, an' sae dirty an' torn, Watt Poet Sketches (1880) 16 Fif Baith learnit and unlearnit bodies About them rapplet fast their duddies, Tennant Papistry (1827) About them rapplet fast their duddies, Tennant Papisly (1827) 135 Rnf Some o' them thought on their duddies, And ithers o' them on their crimes, Webster Rhymes (1835) 4 Ayr And coost her duddies to the wark, Burns Tam o' Shanter (1790) 1 149 e Lth They coost their duddies to the—breeks, Mucklebackit Rhymes (1885) 162 Kcb I darn an' mak duddies the day by the length, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 205 Nhb Fling off their black duddies, Tyneside Sngstr (1827) 71, ed 1889 Cum In duddies scant and poor, Gilpin Pop Poetry (1875) 220 (3) Nhb I nacked up all my duddin Gilchebst Sngs (1824) 8 Nhb I I packed up all my duddin, GILCHRIST Sngs (1824) 8, Nhb I My flannel duddin donned, thrice o'er, My birds are kissed, and then I with a whistle shut the door, J Shipsey Lakel Penrith Obs

then I with a whistle shut the door, J Skipsey Lake I commodition [Dec 28, 1897]

3 Phr (1) Daily dud, a dishcloth, (2) Duds o' claes, articles of clothing, garments, (3) to get the dud and sacken gown, fig to do penance
(1) n Sc As it is gen a tattered cloth, it is in constant use (JAM)
(2) Fif What will we do for duds o claes, Whan this are worn awa, man? Douglas Poems (1806) 40 Rnf Our I ays That ne'er did fail To bring us biel, an' duds o' claes, Young Pictures (1865) 132
(3) Beh Our bonny clark, He'll get the dud and sacken gown, That ugly sark, Forbes Dominie (1785) 41

4 pl Workmen's tools, personal possessions of small value n Lin¹ [Amer (Farmer)]

5 pl Shoes w Yks 5

5 pl Shoes w Yks 5 6 A delicate person easily injured by cold or wet, a

soft, spiritless person, a term of contempt
e Lth Ay, he's a saft dud yon, he has nae grup o' the politics ava', Hunter J Inwick (1895) 171 Rxb (Jam) Cum Thoo wad mak two o' coar Mary, an' she's neah dud, Farrall Betty Wilson (1886) 146, Thoo useless dud, thoo (EWP)

(1886) 140, 1100 useress and, .....
7 v To dress, clothe oneself

Lan That dressy piece at ten, as duds so gay, Allows her feyther three of parish pay, Dohrry N Barlow (1884) 54

[1 Birris i grossum vestimentum, a dudde, Trin Coll MS (c 1450) in Wright's Voc (1884) 568]

DUD, sb<sup>2</sup> Lan Hrt [dud, ded] 1 A teat Lan<sup>1</sup> Hoo's a rare elder, an' what duds<sup>1</sup>

2 A knob of fat on the upper part of a calf's tail

Hrt On each side of the upper part of the tail in a fat calf are two knobs or bunches of fat which the butcher commonly calls duds, Ellis Mod Husb (1750) III 1

Dida, a nurses word for a dud or teat, Coles (1679)

DUD, DUDDER, see Do, v, Duther DUDDIE, sb Rxb (JAM) [dr di] A dish turned out of solid wood, having two ears, and gen of an octagonal form on the brim

DUDDLE, sb e An 1 [Not known to our correspondents ] A bird-snare made of hair

DUDDLE,  $v^1$  e An [dvdl] To cuddle, with up to cover up closely and warmly, to wrap up Cf coddle,  $v^1$  e An 1How he do duddle hisself up Nrfl Sufl Of a sow, 'Aa—she fareta stuntem neeeyeow—but she llah down an duddle em present'

DUDDLE,  $v^2$  Yks Lan To boil or roast badly, to cause something to be under-done, soaked or sodden s Lan (SB) Hence Duddled, ppl adj parboiled, overboiled, made lukewarm, of liquor dead Yks Gross (1700) w Yks 1 Cf coddle st (1790) w Yks 1 Cf coddle, v

DUDDLE, v3 Glo 12 [de dl] To stun with noise [Because the riders were no babies, nor their horses any colts, they could [with their rattles] neither duddle any coits, they could [with then Tattles] neither duddle the one nor allray the other, Partln Lyped Scotl (1548), in Arber's Garner, III 129 |

DUDDLE, v<sup>4</sup> Doi To boil, bubble up, simmer w Dor How d' duddle (ARW), (CVG)

DUDDLED, ppl adj Obs? Dev [Not known to our correspondents] Draggle-tailed

n Dev Lym Scotd (1746) 65, ed 1879

DUDDLE(S, sb Dor A small lump or dump, also used her of persons

used fig of persons

Dor I haky-duddle, flour and water, Barnis Gl (1863) w Dor I have heard a short little person called 'a little duddles' (A R W),

DUDDRIE, sb Sc [dv dri] A quarrel, strife
Lnk Up I bang d, my angly wame Wi'perfeck wrath distended,
The write quartely edged awa', An' there the duddrie ended, Mur-

DUDDY, sb Sc [dw d1] A polled or hornless ox or cow Cf doddy, s v Dod(d Sc Caterans came frae distant lands, And took what fell amang their hands, O' sheep and duddies, Ford *Phistledown* (1891) 205

DUDDY, see Do, vDUDEEN, sb Itel Also written dhudheen Ir Wxf, dudheen Ir, dudyen n Ir, and in foims doodeen Ir Ant s Ir, doohdeen Ir A short clay tobacco-pipe

The tobacco smoke ascended from the bowl of his doodeen, Paddiana (ed 1848) I 65, N & Q (1873) 4th S x11 98, The legend of old Donnybrook Fair, describing the conventionally pugnacious Irishman as with 'caubeen' adorned with 'dhudheen' stuck in the bind on his head, 1b (1890) 7th S ventionally pugnacious Irishman as with 'caubeen' adorned with 'dhudheen' stuck in the bind on his head, ib (1890) 7th S ix 255 n Ir (W J K) Ant Ballymena Obs (1892) s Don Simmons Gl (1890) s Ir A dudeen in his mouth, Croker Leg (1862) 87, A doodeen and some bits of twine were all huddled together, Lover Leg (1848) II 344 Wxf Their hands went into their pockets more than once in search of the treacherously consoling dhudheen, Kennedy Banks Boro (1867) 174

DUDERNOLL, see Dunder knoll
DUDGE, sb Wil [dvdg] 1 A handful or bundle
of anything used to fill up a hole, a wad
n Wil Fill up thuc hole wi' a dudge o' summat (E H G) Wil

2 A barrel

Wil Peg the dudge, GROSE (1790), BRITTON Beauties (1825),

DUDGEON, sb Sc A short clay pipe or 'cutty' See

Dudeen Per Let me light my dudgeon at your fire Where did you get

that dudgeon? does it smoke well? (GW)

DUDGY, ady Obs Nhp¹ Of flannel, &c thick close with shrinking, of knitting tightly knitted

The flannel has been washed so often, it is become quite dudgy

DUDMUN, sb Glo Grease for carts of wagons (AB), (SSB) Cf dodment
DUD'N, DUDYEN, DU(E, see Do, v, Dudeen, Do, sb
DUE, sb, ady, adv and v. Sc Irel Yks 1 sb In **1** *sb* In

DUE, sb, daj, adv and v. Sc Irel Yks I sb in comp Due paper, a pay-sheet, a document authorizing payment for work done m Yks¹, w Yks (CCR)

2 adj Owing (money) Cf endue
Sc He Strives to pay what he is due Without repeated ciaving, Ingram Poems (1812) 73 (Jam), I am due you sixpence (AW) Cai¹ James is due John ten pounds Elg I never loot on I was due him a fraction, Ye canna ca' that a dishonourable action, Tester Poems (1865) 108 Wgt He had an old manservant, to whom he was due some wages, Fraser Wigtown (1877) 212

3 adv Duly, quite
NI Due sober, quite sober
4 v ?To owe, to be indebted Abd (JAM.)

A v i To owe, to be indebted ADU COMMON,

DUFE, DUF(F, see Duff, v s, Dove, sb

DUFF, sb i Sc Irel Cum Yks Also Lon Suf Ken Sus

Cor Slang [duf, def] 1 A pudding made of flour

and water, sometimes with suet also. See Dough, sb

Cor Annele duff, Simmons Gl (1890) Lon The articles of

s Don Apple duft, SIMMONS 61 (1890) Lon the arricles of pastry sold in the London streets are meat and fruit pies, boiled meat and kidney puddings, plum 'duff' or pudding, MAXHEW Lond Labour (1851) I 195 Suf Also bread, by sailors, e. An Dy Times (1892) Ken. If a few currants or raisins are put in it is plum duff

Sus 1 Sometimes called hard dick (H M) Cor Duff is a word in common use amongst sailors (MAC), Thomas Randigal Rhymus (1895) Gl Slang A peculiarity about this plum pudding scller was that as fast as he had disposed of one roll of 'duff,' it seemed that by a process of legaldemain he would instantly produce another, *Fit-Bits* (Aug 8, 1891) 277, col 1

2 The soft, spongy part of a loat, new cheese, turnip,

&c Cld (Jan)
Hence (1) Duffy, adj spongy, soft and woolly, (2) Duffyness, sb softness, sponginess, a downy state
(1) Cum They send us their wheat hard as shot, While ours is

but duffy an' dull, Dickinson Lit Rem (1888) 244, Cum 2 Cld (JAM), n Yks (I W)

3 A dark-coloured clay Ken 1

4 Soft, spongy peat, dry, decomposed moss, used as atter. Also in comp Duff mould

litter Also in comp Duff mould

Sh I The wet stratum is covered over with a layer of dufi mould
or dry decomposed moss, Hibbert Desc Sh I (1822) 168, ed 1891, I
ciep i' da byie ta see an' I coodna shul doon fae behint da kye, in
pit a air o duff i' der bissies, Sh News (Aug 28, 1897) Per (Jam)

5 The posteriors, fundament w Yks 2

DUFF,  $sb^2$  and  $v^1$  Sc Nhb Dur Cum Yks [duf,
def] 1 sb Small coal from which, by means of the

apparatus, the nuts have been separated, fine coal, coal-dust

NCy<sup>1</sup> Nhb The viewer's son sat back a bit, Beside a heap o duff, Proudlock Borderland Muse (1896) 100, Nhb<sup>1</sup> Nhb, Dur Duff is scarce, good prices are paid for best qualities, Newe Dy Leader (July 6, 1896), Greenwell Coal Tr Gl (1849) e Dur<sup>1</sup> Hence (1) Duffait, sb dull-burning coal, (2) Duffy, adj (a) powdery, gen applied to coal which crumbles down when struck by the fire-irons, (b) of sugar trashy,

cheap and nasty

(1) Ayr (JAM) (2, a) Fif (JAM), e Dur <sup>1</sup> Cum Dickinson Lit Rem (1888) 244 n Yks <sup>2</sup> 'It's varry duffy,' said of an impalpable powder taken up by pinches, that flies from between the fingers (b) e Dur 1

v To sprinkle over with flour or fine powder, as in

dredging or puffing a burn or sore place

Nhb¹ Duffin' the barn

3 With up to drift like road dust n Yks²

DUFF, v² and sb³ Sc n Cy Yks [duf, def] 1 v

To frighten, daunt n Cy Grosz (1790) w Yks³

2 To give in, fail, to turn coward, be afraid, to change

one's mind, cry off a bargain

nCy (JW) wYks Nah then, chaps, are ye ieddy? t'rahm's

crahded, an wun chap's been assing if ye've duft, Pudsey Olm

(1883) 19, This word has superseded 'caffle,' Leeds Merc Suppl

(Jan 17, 1891), wYks 3 Tha's duff do nt

Hence Duffer, sb one who gives in, a coward, fool w Yks Johnny, that t a duffer, HARILLY Ditt (1873) and S 85, w Yks 3 A comparatively new word in this district, w Yks 5 3 To avoid, dodge

w Yks But sumhah or other he duff'd trade's mark wi' one leg, for it wor stieight, Hallam Wadsley Jack (1866) iii, w Yks 2

4 sb A coward w Yks a e Sc (Jam), w Yks a 5 A sott fellow, simpleton

DUFF, v's and sb4 Sc Yks Also Wor Cor Also written dufe Sc (JAM) [duf, dvf] 1 v. To throw,

w Yks Ta neet we'll duff 'dull care,' Yule Clog, 12 s Wor I'll duff you into that ditch I duffed the ball to him 'E duffed 'is clo'es off (H K )

Hence Duffing ring, sb a kissing-ring, as in the game of 'dropping the handkerchief' w Cor Common (MAC)

2 To dive, plunge, to make a sudden swoop s Wor 'E duffed is clo'es off, an' duffed in' Of Of birds, esp of swifts, it is sometimes said, 'Thahy duffed under the tiles o' the ruff' [roof], or 'Thahy duffed into th' 'ole' (HK)

3 To strike, esp to give a blow with a softish substance See Doof(f

Cld, Lth, Rxb (Jam) Cor You're gone for ever in a wink, Duffeddesmallike, and flat, Tregellas Tales (1860) 14, ed 1865, Cor 2

Hence (1) Duffing bout, sb a thumping or beating, (2) down, sb a brushing or cleansing with a soft substance.

(1) SC (JAM) (2) s Wor. Give the oven a good duffing-down

4 sb A blow, esp a blow given with a soft substance,

also the sound emitted by such a blow

Cid (Jam) s Wor. E gen 'im a duff o' th' yud (H K) Cor

A blow on a cow's udder with a calf's nose, Thomas Ranaigal

Rhymes (1895) G!, She gove Blondin a duff in the belly, Higham Dial (1866) 16 w Cor And gove Molly sich a duff in the ribs, Cormshman (Feb 1887)

DUFF, v<sup>4</sup> and adv Hrf Glo 1 v Of bees, wasps, &c to fly stupidly or heavily, as in cold weather Glo (SSB)

Hence Duffy, ady heavy, stupid Glo<sup>1</sup>,

2 adv Flop, used of a heavy fall or sudden blow

Hrf<sup>1</sup> To fall duff, Hrf<sup>2</sup> The ball struck him duff on the mouth

Glo<sup>1</sup> He fell down duff He went duff into the water

3 Of the movement of a saw slowly, heavily
Glo He [the saw] goes more duff than mine (SSB)
DUFF, sb<sup>5</sup> w Yks<sup>2</sup> [Not known to our correspondents] A hard small pear with a rough brown rind
DUFF, see Dough, Dowf(f, Duffle
DUFFAN, sb Cor<sup>12</sup> [de fen] A man who praises

himself, a self-righteous hypocrite

DUFFART, DUFFEL, see Dowfart, Duff, sb<sup>2</sup>, Duffle DUFFER, sb<sup>1</sup> Sus Hmp I W [dv fə(r)] A pedlar, gen a hawker of women's clothes only Sus 12 Sus, Hmp Holloway Hmp 1 I W 2 A pedlar who cells tea, cloth, or ready-made clothes, on trust, and calls on his customers about once a fortnight

customers about once a fortnight

DUFFER, sb²e An Across-bredpigeon (EGP), eAn¹

DUFFIE, adj OrI Also written duffy [dɛfi]

Blunt, blunt-pointed, round-headed

Or I Very familiar (JG), (JAM Suppl)

DUFFIELD, DUFFIL, see Dufffe

DUFFIFIE, v Abd (JAM) To lay a bottle on its side for some time, after its contents have been poured out, that it may be completely drained

DUFFIN, DUFFIT, see Dutfin, Divot

DUFFLE, sb Dur Yks Suf Cor Also written duffel n Yks duffil Dur, and in forms duff Cor³ duffield

n Yks , duffil Dur , and in forms duff Cor s, duffield w Yks [du fi, dv fi] 1 The mullein dock or white mullein, Verbascum Thapsus

Suf From the softness of its leaves, like the textile material so

called (B & H)

2 A patch of dried grass frequently found on pasture-land in late season Cor<sup>8</sup>

3 Comp Duffle grass, (1) the grass, Holcus lanatus, (2) H mollis

If mollis

(1) Dur The grasses chiefly cultivated are rye and duffil grass, Reports Agric (1793-1813) 33 n Yks (B & H) w Yks Reports Agric (1793-1813) 48 (2) n Yks (B & H)

DUFF'S LUCK, phr Sc A proverb expressive of some special good fortune

pro Sr Duff is the family name of the Earl of Fife The family

ne Sc Duff is the family name of the Earl of Fife The family has gone on for several generations adding, from a beginning not at all large, land to land, so that the estates now bulk largely in the shires of Banff, Aberdeen, and Moray Hence probably has arisen the proverb 'Duff's luck,' Grigor File-Lore (1881) 117

DUFFY, sb¹ Sc Yks [du fi, dv fi] A simpleton Sc I had but ae bairn an' she set her heart on a feckless duffie o' a Frenchman, Saxon and Gael (1814) II 35 (Jam) e Yks¹

DUFFY, sb² Cor¹² [dv fi] A blunt, outspoken person, a happy-go-lucky fellow

DUFFY, adj e Dur¹ [du fi] Ticklish, hard, awkward DUFFY, see Doughy

DUG, sb¹ Cor [dvg] 1 A push, thrust, 'dig' Cor¹²

2 Phr dug-m-the-back, a game of 'tig' or 'touch,' the players standing in a ring at all large, land to land, so that the estates now bulk largely in the

Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl

DUG, sb<sup>2</sup> w Som<sup>1</sup> [dwg] An iron pin, a dowel for fastening the bottom end of a durn or door-frame to a stone or brick floor

DUG, sb<sup>8</sup> Glo [dvg] A duck
My dog is good to catch a hen, A dug or goose is vood for men,
Dixon Sngs Eng Peas (1846) 201, ed 1857, (JDR)

DUG, v<sup>1</sup> Irel Som Dev [dvg] To make dirty,
myddy Cf dag gl<sup>1</sup>0

nuddy Cf dag,  $v^19$ Dev Now düce lükee zee there! Yu've a-dugged yer tail purty muddy

fine, I can tellee, HEWFTT Peas Sp (1892)

Hence (I) Dugged, ppl adj, gen with up draggletailed, bedraggled, muddied, (2) Dugged arse or yrse, sb a draggletail, (3) assed, (4) tailed, adj draggletailed, (5) Duggins, sb pl rags (I) w Som¹ Dev Lukee, zee tū er gown Why, e's adugged up tū her knees, Hewett Peas Sp (1892) 135, Dev¹ n Dev Wi'tha dugged clathers, Exm Scold (1746) l 135, Grose (1790) (2) w Som¹ Dugged [dagged] ass n Dev Erm Scold (1746) Gl, ed 1879 (3) w Som¹ sv Ass (4) Dev Yū beāstly dugged-tailed little varmint Zee whot a muck yū be in¹ Hewett Peas Sp (1892) n Dev Exm Scold (1746) Gl, ed 1879 (5) Ant The waen's needin' claes, he's a' in duggins, Ballymena Obs (1892) DUG, v² e An¹ [dæg] Of a cow to have the udder fill out when near calving Cf ewer

She begins to dug DUG, v B Dev

She begins to dug
DUG,  $v^3$  Dev [Not known to our correspondents]
To stoop, bow, to 'duck' (Hall)
DUG,  $v^4$  n Cy [Not known to our correspondents]
To dress, prepare (Hall)
DUG,  $v^5$  Dev [dæg] With up to gird, tuck up
Dug up your gown, w Times (Apr 22, 1886) 2, col 2, Dev 1
DUG, DUGGEN, see Dog, sb, Dig, vDUGGLE,  $sb^1$  Cor 3 [dægl] A quantity
DUGGLE,  $sb^2$  Cor 2 [dægl] A tinner'sfeast (s v Troil)
DUGGLE,  $v^1$  Cor [dægl] To totter in walking, to
walk about, like a very young child, with difficulty See

walk about, like a very young child, with difficulty See Doggle
Cor 12 w Cor N & Q (1854) 1st S x 300
DUGGLE, v 2 Glo e An Dev [dvg1] To rain heavily e An 1
Hence (1) Duggled, ppl ady wet, draggled, (2) Duggle tailed, ady draggle-tailed, wet, dirty
(1) Glo 1 (2) Dev T' goa an' git yer braw spic an' span black mornin' smock gerrid an' duggletealed an' mucked i' thicka falshion! MADOX BROWN Dwale Bluth (1876) bk 11 v

DUGGLE, v 3 e An [dvg1] To cuddle, caress, to lie closely, snugly e An 1, Nrf (E M), Nrf 1

DUGGYTRATTY, ad Dev [Not known to our correspondents] Dog-trotting, short-legged n.Dev I doant lick Sal, Nor pimping duggytratty Mal, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 39

DUGHT, see Dow, v 1

DUGHT, see Dow,  $v^1$ DUGON, sb Obs? Sc A term of contempt for a poor, weak fellow

Sik A man that loot himsel' be threshed by Tommy Potts, a great supple dugon, wi' a back nae stiffer than a willy-wand, Hogg Wint Tales (1820) I 292 (Jam)

[Damysellis That dogonis haldis in dainte, Dunbar

Tua Marut Wem (1508) 458 Fr dial (Dijon) dogum, 'mal gracieux, hargneux, mauvais caractere' (Cunisset-CARNOT) ]
DUIL, DUIR, see Dole, sb<sup>2</sup>, Door

DUKE, sb¹ Ess Sur A children's game, see below Ess Flk-Lore Rec (1880) III 170 Sur The children all take hands, except one, who is the 'duke,' and who advances towards the children, while they commence singing, 'Here comes the duke a riding hansermer, rattermer, tiezer' The 'duke' replies, 'My intention is to marry,' &c, &c He finally takes the child he has selected as his bride away with him, and this goes on until all the children have been brought over to his side A very common game among small children at Sunday school treats, &c (MRY)

DUKE,  $sb^2$  and v Yks e An Dev [diuk, duk] 1 sb A simpleton, fool

Dev Her mother must be a regular old duke, Reports Provinc

Hence Duke's headed fool, phr a stupid fellow e An. 1 Nrf Cozens Hardy Broad Nrf (1893) 85

2 v To dupe, make a fool of m Yks 1, e Suf (F H)

DUKE, sb 3 Cor 3 A tea-kettle

DUKE, see Duck,  $sb^1$  and v

DUKE MA LORDIE, sb Sc A nobleman

Lth He whirl'd the lassie roun' an' roun' Like ony duke ma lordie, Smith Merry Bridal (1866) 20

DUKERY PACKERY, sb Sc Irel Written pockery s Don. Tuckery

Per There's nae dukery-packery aboot Burnbrae, Ian Maclaren Auld Lang Syne (1895) 26 s Don Simmons Gl (1890)

Som The time of the Duke of DUKIN TIME, sb Monmouth's rebellion

onmouth's redefinon
w Som Athenaeum (Feb. 26, 1898)
DULBAD, DULBAT, see Dulbert
DULBERHEAD, sb Yks [du lbəriəd] A block-DULBERHEAD, sb Yks [dhead, stupid person See Dulbert

head, stupid person See Dulbeit

w Yks Doesn trigriwm me, yo dulberheead (S K C), Scatchfrd

Hist Morley (1874) 169

DULBERT, sb Se Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks Lan

Lin Also written dulbad e Yks¹, dulbard N Cy¹ Nhb¹

n Yks¹ w Yks¹, dulbart Se (Jam) Nhb¹e Yks¹, dulbat

e Yks¹, dullbirt N Cy¹, and in foims dolbert Se (Jam),

dowbart Se [dul, de Ibəit, bət, bəd] A stupid, dull

person, a blockhead, dullaid, dunce

Se (Jam), Grost (1790) MS add (C) Gall Though as givent

a dulbert is there is, Crocklit Box-Myrlle (1895) 227 N Cy¹

Nhb A leat that dulbrits cudn't de, Wilson Pilman's Pav (1843)

57, Nhb¹, Dur¹ Cum If he's nobbet idulbert, our oald I om says

we'll hev him meadd a priest on, Dickinson Cambo (1875) 192

Wm Yan at t'biggest dulberts varia nai ye ivver siw (B K)

n Yks¹, e Yks¹, in Yks¹, w Yks¹ Lan I hornber Hist Blackpool

(1837) 107 ne Lan¹, n Lin¹, sw Lin¹

[Very flockpates, dullberds, Rober son Phas (1693)

[Very flockpates, dullbeids, Robertson Pluas (1693)

DULCE, see Dulse, sb

DULDERDUM, adj Ayr (Jam) [Not known to our correspondents] Confused, in a state of stupor, silenced

by argument **DULDIE**, sb

DULDIE, sb Sc (JAM) In form united and large piece of anything n Sc Ags 'A giert duldie,' a great piece of bread, meat, &c DULE, sb Cor Also written dool Cor [dul] Comfort, consolation See Dole, sb 2 Give her dule, Hunr Pop Rom w Eng (1865) II 245, Cor 12 [The same word as Fi deual, sorrow, OFr deual, dol (LA CURNL), cp OFr doleance, 'compliment de doleance' (ib)] DULE, see Devil, Dole, sb 2 DULENCE, int Dinf (JAM) Alas, woe is me [Fr doleance, a wailing, waymenting (Cotgr)] DULESKIN, see Devilskin DULESS, adj Sc Also written dulis [dules] Fachle indolent, incapable, inert See Dowless

DULESKIN, see Devilskin
DULESS, adj Sc Also written dulis [dules]
Feeble, indolent, incapable, inert See Dowless
Sh I Whaur ill vaige is du been a' day, du ptur, simple, duless,
saft-hended snuol, dat du is, Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 41,
I want nac tanks, doo duless brat, Sh News (Mar 12, 1898), In
everyday use (K I)
DULGET, sh Sc A small bundle or lump
Abd My Saik's gaither ditsel' into a dulget on my back She's
nac big, she's jist a dulget o' claes (G W)
DULK. sh Sh I [Not known to our correspondents]

DULK, sb Sh I [Not known to our correspondents] worsted nightcap S & Ork 1 A worsted nightcap

DULKIN, sb Glo Also in form delkin Glo 12 [de l, A dell or dingle, with water at the bottom,

Glo (H.TE), Gl (1851), GROSE (1790) MS add (M), Glo 12 DULL, sb Irel A horse-hair noose or snare for

DULL, sb Irel A horse-hair noose or snare for catching trout

Ant (WHP), Still in use Also applied to a noose on a rope or cord, the phr' put a dull on the rope' is freq heard (WJK) [Ir dul, a snare (Foley), cp Wel dol, a noose]

DULL, adj and v In gen dial use in Sc and Eng Written dooil Lei [dul, dvl] 1 adj Deaf, hard of hearing, esp in phr dull of hearing

Sc A poor Trojan was so dull that he could not hear a word, Scoticsms (1787) 118 Cai Eig I'm dull kin', ye ken—Nae wonner, I'm noo in my four score an' twa, Tester Poems (1865).

141, Gar the dull gowk hear For he's dead-deaf they say, the 194. Per He's turn'd terrible dull o' the hearing, Sandy Scott (1897) 27 Ruf Our Collie is bath dull and douf, Webster Rhymes (1835) 178. Luk She's rather dull o' hearin', Fraser Whaups (1895) 1 e Lth. I'm gey dull o' hearin, Hunter J Inwick (1895) 251 Edb. Fu' dull, indeed, maun be the pate That can in peace lie still To sleep that morn, MeDowall Poems (1839) 41 N Cy¹, Nhb.¹, Dur¹, w Yks¹, Der.², nw Der¹, Not¹, n.Lin¹ Lei¹'Rayther dooil,' generally means as deaf as a post Nhp², War Som Gent Mag (1793) 1083, Grose (1790) MS add (P) Cor Monthly Mag (1810) I 435, Cor¹He's very dull of hearing to day, Cor²

2 Foolish, silly s Pem Very common, Laws Little Eng (1888) 420
3 Slow, wanting in force

Lan The wind was dull that I diessed not the oats, WALKDEN

Lan The wind was diff that I decided not only (cd 1866) 82

4 v To make blunt, take the edge off

Ken I As for fish skins—'tis a teir'ble thing to dull your knife

5 Phr to dull down, fig to pass out of mind, be for-

Buff I Used only of a piece of news, or a 'fama'. The feelish laddies deen in uncould gartit trick, bit, gehn he dee weel noo, it il seen dull doon aboot im

6 To soothe, lull
e Suf I dulled the child off to sleep (F H)

DULL, see Dowl, v 1 DULLACK, sb Sh I Water leaked into a boat

S & Ork 1

DULLAH, DULLBIRT, see Dullor, Dulbert

DULLEN, v Nrf [dw lən] l'o make dull or dim

The smoke an' the steam h'v kinder dullened it [a bit of looking-

The smoke an' the steam ha' kinder dullened it [a bit of looking-glass], Patterson Man and Nat (1895) 50
[His glossy locks were now dullened and mixed with grey, Huni Sir R Esher (ed 1850) 464 (N E D)]
DULLESH, see Dulse, sb
DULLING, ppl adj n Yks² [du lin] Lowering, thi catening, as when the sky dai kens for rain
DULLION, sb Sc [dw lien] 1 A broad thick cake or loaf of oat- or barley-meal, baked either in the oven or on the hearth (GW) Cf derrin. 2 A large

cake or loaf of oat- or barley-meal, baked either in the oven or on the hearth (GW) Cf derrin. 2 A large piece Fif (Jam)

DULLIS, see Dulse, sb

DULLIVE, sb Lin [Not known to our correspondents] A remnant (Hall)

DULLOR, sb and v e An Also written dullah Suf, dullar Ess¹, duller Cmb Nrf¹ Suf [delə(r)]

1 sb A dull, moaning sound, a loud, continuous noise, a row, 'shindy' See Dolour
e An¹, e An² An old woman, rither deaf, would go to hear Parson H, for she could understand him, he made 'sich a duller (WRE), Stop that duller (WII) Suf Used of loudmonotonous oratory, Raven Hist Suf (1895) 265; e Suf (FH) Ess Oh' there is sich a dullar here! Clark J Noales (1839) st 153, Ess¹
2 v To make a loud, moaning sound, to cry out in pain

2 v To make a loud, moaning sound, to cry out in pain Cmb Keeps on duller (WMB) Nrf<sup>1</sup> Suf She ha and dullered all night, e An Dy Times (1892), Used often of a person with pneumonia 'She seem to dullah more to-day' (HJLR) e Suf He dullered with pain the whole night (FH)

DULLSOME, see Dulsome

DULLUN, sb Pem [de len] A fool s Pem Laws Little Eng (1888) 420

DULLYAC, sb Sh I Also written do [de ljek] A small tub, fig a dumpy woman L L B), S & Ork 1 Also written dulyack

DULLYEART, ad/ Cld (Jam) [Not known to our correspondents] Of a dirty, dull colour

DULSE, sb Sc Irel Nhb Lan Written dulce Rnf
Ant NCy¹, and in forms dilce NCy¹ Nhb¹, dillisk
NI¹, dilse Abd Frf, dullesh Ir, dullis NI¹ [dels, duls, dils] A species of edible sea-weed, Rhodymena palmata

palmata
Sc Scrapt haddocks, wilks, dulse, and tangle, Ramsay Tea-Table
Misc (1724) I 87, ed 1871 S & Ork Mry There's dulse in'
daberlicks for bairns, Hay Lintie (1851) 53 Abd A gweed han'fu
o' caller dilse, Allyander Johnny Gibb (1871) v Frf Beyond
the scart, on a bunch o' dilse, Sand Poems (1833) 74, Dulse is
roasted by twisting it round the tongs fired to a red heat, and
the house was soon heavy with the smell of burning sea-weed,
Barrie Thruins (1889) iv Rnf Wha'll a' my bonnie shore dulce'
Fraser Chimes (1853) 62 NI 1 Eaten, or rather chewed, after
having been dried for a few days in the sun Ant A kind of
sea-weed which people buy at fairs or markets for eating or
sucking, Ballymena Obs (1892) NCy 1, Nhb 1 Lan Nancy used
to gather dulse, Waugh Crang Dhu, 29
Hence (1) Dulse man, (2) Wife, a seller of dulse or

Hence (1) Dulse man, (2) wife, a seller of dulse or

edible sea-weed

(1) Frf. Now and again the dulseman wheeled his slimy boxes to

the top of the brae, Barrie Thrums (1889) iv (2) Bnff Sweety wives, and buckie dulse-wives, Gordon Chron Keth (1880) 74 [Ir and Gael duleasg, cp Wel dylusg, what is drifted on the shore (MacBain)]

DULSE, v and adj Sc [Not known to our corre-

on the shore (MACBAIN)

DULSE, v and adj Sc [Not known to our correspondents] [dvls] 1 v To make dim

Dmf N & Q (1871) 4th S viii 143

2 adj Dull, heavy n Sc (JAM)

DULSHET, sb Abd (JAM) [Not known to our correspondents] A small bundle See Dulget

DULSOME, adj Lin Nhp Written dullsome Nhp 1

[dul, dvlssm] Dull of colour, dull, not cheerful, heavy-hearted heavy-hearted

n Lin 1 It's dulsum weather for August He looks dulsum noo he's

n Ln 1 It's dulsum weather for August He looks dulsum noo he's cum'd hoam Nhp 1 Used either of persons or of things

DULT, sb Sc Also in form dults [delt] A dolt, stupid person, a dunce

Sc (Jam), Cai 1 Per To the dult please, Sir, direct, To Kinnaird straight, Nicol Poems (1766) 102 Rnf The schulemates at their play, Ca'd me 'dultie doun the brae,' Young Pictures (1865) 150 Lnk The scholar at the foot of the class, 'dults' he was called, Fraser Whaups (1895) in Edb As nobody could suppose that anonly bairn, born to me in lawful wedlock, could be a dult. More Mause Wanch born to me in lawful wedlock, could be a dult, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xxvi

Hence **Dultish**, adj stupid, doltish Rnf Yet, Sandy, tho' dultish, had that meikle sense To be greedy

gear, Webster Rhymes (1835) 56

[Same word as ME dult, blunt (Anc Riwle (c 1225) 292)]
DULWILLY, sb e An The ringed plover, Aegialitis hiaticula

e An (Hall) [Montagu Birds (1866) 253, Swainson Birds (1885) 182 ]

DUM, see Dome, sb1

DUMACK'D, pp Yks Put to confusion, foiled, beaten DUMACK'D, pp YRS Put to confusion, foiled, beaten w Yks A youth, caught in the act of orchard breaking by the owner, said, 'Nay, Mr John, dooant be nasty wi' me an' Ah'il coom dahn, Ah'm dumack'd, an' Ah've shitten mi britches' (BK)

DUMB, adj Var dial uses in Sc and Eng Also in form doom, dume Dev [du m, dem, Dev dum]

1 In comp (i) Dumb ague, a species of ague not accompanied by the usual challeng fits. (a) called a speciel.

panied by the usual shaking fits, (2) cake, a special cake prepared on St Mark's, or sometimes on St Agnes' Eve, by unmarried women who would see their future husbands, (3) dolly, a Twelfth-night game, see below, (4) drift, mining term a drift by which the return air is carried into the upcast shaft without passing over the furnace, (5) nettle, the white dead-nettle, Lamium album, (6) peal, a peal rung in memory of a deceased bell-runger (7) sauce impudence resentment (8) aloum, (0) peal, a peal rung in memory of a deceased bell-ringer, (7) sauce, impudence, resentment, (8) saucy, sulky, (9) screen, a mining term a screen through which the small coals will not pass, (10) show, an exhibition, sight, show of any description, (11) well, a well sunk below the surface of the ground to carry off surface-water in the absence of drains or sewers, (12)

wife, a fortune-teller, wise woman

(r) Wil<sup>1</sup> 'Tis what 'ee do caal the dumb agey (2) n Cy At night they are to make together then 'dumb cake,' so called from the rigid silence which attends its manufacture, Monthly Pht (Feb 1862) 136, N Cy 1 Nhb After fasting in silence a day, each girl 1300, Ney' NED AIGE TASING IN SILENCE a day, each girl takes an egg, extracts yoke, fills with salt, and eats shell and all, walks backwards involving in rhyme St Agnes, future husband will appear in a dream, Henderson Flk Lore (1879) ii Yks Andrews Yks in Olden Times (1890) 136 Nhp 2 On St Mark's eve it is still a custom about us for young madens to make the limb cake. Net Cakes made in silence maders will be a word. dumb cake Nrf Cakes made in silence, makers walk backwards dumb cake Nrf Cakes made in silence, makers walk backwards to their beds, lay garters and stockings cross-wise, shoes 'going and coming,' then sitting on bed, eat cake All in silence Future husband will appear in a dream, Henderson Flk-Lore (1879) ii, Nrf Garl (1872) i [St Mark's Eve, I am told, was a busy time with them, and they even ventured upon the solemn and fearful preparation of the dumb cake. This must be done fasting, and in silence. The ingredients are handed down in traditional form —'An eggshell full of salt, an eggshell full of malt, and an eggshell full of barley meal.' When the cake is ready, it is put upon a pan over the fire, and the future husband will appear, turn the cake, and retire, but if a word is spoken, or a fast is broken, turn the cake, and retire, but if a word is spoken, or a fast is broken, during this awful ceremony, there is no knowing what horrible consequences would ensue! Irving Bracebridge Hall, Love Charms,

It should be made by four persons, and each must supply sand, flour, bran sait, and brickdust, each a thimbleful, the parings of their own nails, and some hair from the back of the head, cut mixed to a stiff paste on a sheet of writing paper, which must be gilt-edged, transferred to a clean sheet of paper, and marked with a cross by the four persons, each of whom must take no more than her own share, each must mark her own initials in one of the four quarters, and also the initials of the man she hopes will be her husband Not a word must be spoken during the whole process, which should begin at eleven o'clock

Each takes a corner and carries the cake to the front of the fire, where they must have a pan to receive it. At intervals take it in turn to turn their own initials to the fire, until each take it in turn to
corner is done
For the last quarter of an hour before midnight
no one must move,
stake it in turn to
turn their own initials to the fire, until each
for the last quarter of an hour before midnight
as the clock strikes twelve, if she is to marry the man whose initials are on the cake, he will suddenly appear and speak to her, N & Q (1890) 7th S in 67] (3) Hrt A source of amusement was dressing a boy up as what we called 'dumb dolly,' to represent an Egyptian mummy, his legs being swaddled with counterpanes and blankets and being placed on the floor was questioned by the boys as to what , which he the floor was questioned by the boys as to what , which he signified by lifting his immunse leg, Wickham Recollections of Hrt School (1841) xv (4) Nhb 1 Nhb, Dur Nicholson Coal Tr Gl (1888) (5) s Wor (H K ), s Wor 1, Glo 1, Hrt Ess Monthly Pkt (1862) 435 Wil 1 (6) Nhp 1 With one side of the clapper of the bells buffed or muffled with a piece of felt or leather, pi oducing alternately a cheerful and melancholy intonation War 3 The muffles are made from the last felt hat worn by the deceased ringer muffies are made from the last felf hat worn by the deceased ringer (7) w Yks Shoo showed her dumb sauce i' sendin' that frock back 'at Ah d gi'en her (S K C) (8) Hrf<sup>2</sup> (9) Nhb<sup>1</sup> Nhb, Dur Nicholson Coal Tr Gl (1888) (10) Dev Doomshaw, or Dümeshaw Well, I tellee I wuz up til Lunnon last week, jist in time til zee tha Lord Mayor go out in his carridge, and a brave ol' dumeshaw 'twuz sure nuff, Hiweit Peas Sp (1892), Whot s gapping at? I bant a doomshaw made vuragapsnest! 16 81 (11) War<sup>3</sup> (12) Lakel Anidea formerly prevailed in Cum that dumb people had the power of foretelling the future. Hence any old dumb woman in a pausil An idea formerly prevailed in Cum that dumb people had the power of foretelling the future. Hence, any old dumb woman in a parish became a soit of wise woman, and as such was consulted in the case of stolen property, or future events, or telling fortunes such wise women were not always dumb. Gen however, they were dumb, and marked their predictions with initial letters upon a board with chalk, Ellwood (1895). Cum. The Dumb weyfe was telling their fortunes. Wi' chalk, on a pair o' auld bellows Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) 17, (EWP), Cum. 2. Phr. Dumb folk heirs nae land, said when anything is to be or has been obtained by speaking. Cum. (EWP). 3. Of windows built up, but painted on the outside to look like windows.

look like windows

Frf It was also remarkable for several 'dumb' windows, with the most artful blinds painted on them, Barrie Tonimy (1896) xiv DUMBA, sb Sh I [dumba] The refuse, fine dust of corn after it has been dried (WAG), S & Ork 1

[Norw dial dumba, the fine dust of corn after threshing (AASEN) ]

DUMBARTON YOUTH, phr ScA person of at

least more than thirty-six years of age

Sc Perhaps borrowed from the circumstance of the castle of Dumbarton being generally inhabited by invalided soldiers (Jam) Ayr She had been allowed to reach the discreet years of a Dumbarton youth in unsolicited maidenhood, GALT Entail (1823) VI

DUMBER, see Drumbow dash

DUMBFOUNDER, v Sc Yks Nhp War Brks Sus Hmp Dev Also written dum founder Sc m Yks 1, and in forms dumfooner, dumfouner, dumfuner Sc, vounder Brks 1 [Sc dəmfū n(d)ər, s Cy dəmfeu ndə(r)] To confuse, stupefy, stun, denoting either the effect of a fall or blow, or the result of a powerful argument Gen ın pp

Sc She was so dumbioundert with the strange sights and sounds. WHITEHEAD Daft Dame (1876) 208, ed 1894 Sh I I wis a kind o' dumfoondered ta see sae mony tings o' lambs livin' eftir a', Sh News (May 29, 1897) Or I To such perfection did he arrive at length in controversial divinity, that he fairly dumfoundered the dominie, Verdere (1832) 18 Briff When I was first asked dominie, Veider Steeling 1993 Fig. 17 June 11 was instanced this question, I was completely dumfoundered, Smiles Natur (1876) 150, ed 1893 Elg I've sat and I've ponder d Till I'm fairly dumfounder'd wi' ae thing an' a' thing, Tester Poems (1865) 5 Abd Gave me sic a skelp on the gash, that almost dumfoundered me, Ruddiman Sc Parish (1828) 35, ed 1889 Frf I crossed the

fields to dumfounder Waster Lunny, BAKRIF Minister (1891) vi Per Im just fairly dumfoundered to see the brazen eifiontery o' ye, man | CLELAND Inchbraclen (1883) 221, ed 1887 cam' something ower his cianium which completely dazed and dumfoundert my auld frien', McLarln Tibbie (1894) 59 Sig Amared, and dumbfoundered, I fell on his breast, Towers Poems Amzed, and dumboundered, I fell on his breast, 10wErs Poems (1885) 151 Raf [They] Maist dumfunert the feelings o droll Will Dunbar, Webster Rhymes (1835) 143 Ayr 1 Jaloose that he was man than a little dumtoun'eit, Strivet Dr. Duguid (ed. 1887) 89 Lak I ne'er was see muchle dumfouner'd, I houson Musings (1881) 232 e Lth There was some o' them fair dumbfoon'eit whan they heard the jow o' oor bell, Hunter J. Inwel (1895) 14 Edb Nanse was a thought dumfoundered, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) 37 Sik Sir, I'm dumbfoundered and haena a word to throw to a dowg, Chr. North North (ed. 1856) III 61 m Yks 1, w Yks 5 War 3 When I told him that he had been seen he was completely War 3 When I told him that he had been seen he was completely dumb foundered a Dev She stayed where she was completely as the truth it came upon her, Chantle Witch (1896) x

Hence (1) Dumbfoundered, ppl adj stupefied, amazed, perplexed, (2) Dumbfounderedly, adv amazedly, in perplexity, (3) Dumbfoundering, ppl adj amazing, confusing, (4) Dumbfounderment, sb confusion, bewilderment

(1) ne Sc Puir Bella sat like a person clean dumfoonert, GRANT "(1) ne Sc Puir Bella sat like a person clean dumfoonert, Grant Keekleton, 141 Lik The bride, dumfounert, kentna whaur to look, Nicholson Idylls (1870) in Lth A tap the cairt loads wives an' weans Crouch'd, cerie an' dumfoun'ert, Lumsdin Sheep head (1892) 71 n Yks 2, Nhp 1, Brks 1 Sus, Hmp Holloway (2) Lth He dumfounderedly stated me all over, Lumsdin Sheep head (1892) 220 (3) Mry Ne et a sang I hae to sing, Which is a most dumfoundrin' thing, Hay Linte (1851) 25 Ayr Its just as weel ye should ken what to expect beforehand—for a proposal is a most dumfoonering thing, Johnston Kilmalle (1801) I 122 (4) Lth Mrs Barrie looked into het free with a smile of intense delight, to the dumbfoundement of poor Bell, Strathers, Blink-

(4) Lth Mrs Barrie looked into her free with a smile of intense delight, to the dumbfounderment of poor Bell, Strathesk Blinkbonny (ed 1891) 165

DUMBIE, DUMBY, see Dummy, sb 1

DUMBIT, ppl adj Sh I [dembit] Applied to anything which has lost its sheen S & Ork 1

[For dumbed, pp, cp dumb, adj used of colour, lacking brightness, dull, dim Her stern was painted of a dumb white, or dun colour, De Foe Capt Singleton (1720) xviii (N.F.D.) xviii (N E D)]

DUMBLE, sb. n Cy Chs Der Not Lei War Shr Also written doomble War [dumbl, dumbl] A wooded valley, a belt of trees along the bed of a small stream, a ravine through which a watercourse runs, sometimes

a rayine through which a watercourse runs, sometimes in pl form See Dimble

n Cy Grost (1790) MS add (P) Chs Hartshorne Sal

Antiq (1841) Der 2, Not (J H B), Not 18 s Not Let's go to the
dumbles an' gether some primroses (J P K) Lei 1 War B ham

Whly Post (June 10, 1893), War 123

2 Comp (1) Dumble hole, (2) pit, a hollow, a pit usually

overgrown with trees and bushes
(1) War That doomble hole is full o' thorns and briars (JB),
War Shr N & Q (1893) 8th S iv 132, Shr I Thee'st better
mind them dumble-'oles, it's a comical road, Shr 2 A pit of water
partially choked up with mud and vegetable life. Its application
invariably is confined to a piece of stagnant water, in a wood of
dell (2) War 3

DUMBLE, • e An [Not known to our correspondents] [dembl] To muffle, wrap up Nrf1, Suf (HALL)

DUMBLE, see Dumbledore, Dummel(1

DUMBLEDORE, sb Glo. Brks Ken Sur Sus Hmp Wil Dor Som Dev Cor Also written doombledore Wil, dumbledar Wil, dumbledor Dev, and in forms dumble Wil, dumbledary Som w Som, dumbledory Som Cor, [dwmbldoe(r)] 1 The humble- or

Som Cor 12 [dwmbldoə(r)] 1 The humble- or bumble-bee; a drone
Glo 1'Like a dumbledore in a pitcher' is said of a person whose voice is indistinct Brks 1, Ken, 1, Sur (T S C), Sur 1, Sus 1 Hmp.
(H E), His [a prosy preacher s] voice is like a dumbledore in a warming-pan, Blackley Word Gossip (1869) 166, Hmp 1 s Hmp David prosecuted his researches into the natural history of the dumble-dore, Verney L Lisle (1870) xii I W 2 w Cy Grose (1790)
Wil Um likes a good vat bait, too, 'specially adumbledore, Akerman Spring-tide (1850) 56, (K M G), N & Q (1881) 6th S iv 106, Wil Dor (C W), She no longer spoke of 'dumbledores' but of 'humble bees,' Hardy Mayorof Casterbridge (ed 1895) 154, Dor. 1 Som, Frome

dumbledores, Beckington bees, Road wopses, Prov. N & O (1876) Sth S vi 277 w Som I Duum Idae uree A large kind of wild bee, but not the very large humble bee, which is called bum'le Dev GROSE (1790) MS add Cor Monthly Mag (1810) I 435, Cor 2

The cockchafer, blackbeetle

2 The cockchafer, black beetle

I W Ye gurt zote vool, casn't zee tes a dumbledore, Moncrieff Dream (1863) 50, (G B R B) Cor I'm knacked in rags, and I'm blind as a dumbledory, Treefillas Tales (1860) 9, Grose (1790) MS add (P), Cor Sometimes called Spanish dumbledory No more heart than a dumbledory w Cor (A L M)

3 Fig. A stupid fellow, blockhead
Glo (J S F S), Horae Subsectivae (1777) 139 n Wil (G E D)
Som (M A R), Jennings Obs Dial w Eng (1825), W & J Gl. (1873) w Som Get 'long, ya guit dumbledary
4 The bee-orchis, Ophrys apifera Sur (B & H)
DUMBLEDRANE, sb Cor Also written dumble drain, and in foim dumbledrone Cor [dembldron, dren] A drone, a cockchafer
Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl, Cor 2
DUMB MULL, see Dummel(1)
DUMBOY EATING, phr Yks A custom observed at Gawthrop Feast, see below
w Yks It is a custom at Gawthrop Feast to hev a gam at what

w Yks It is a custom at Gawthrop Feast to hev a gam at what they call dumboy cum They set a table fan it taan gate, an puts a loaf at top on it weel thickend wi tracle an onnybody snatches at it like a dog wi ther hands teed behind em, Dewsbre Olm

DUMBUR, sb Pem [de mbə(r)] A rumble s Pem Did yea hear that dumbur last night? (W M M) DUM DOLLY, sb Cor 12 [de m doli] A misshapen

DUME, see Dumb DUMFOONER, DUMFOUNDER, DUMFOUNER, see Dumbfounder

DUMFOUTTER, v Sc 1 To bewilder, 'dumbfounder' Cail Abd I dumfouttered him fairly when I said his side had lost the game. The horse was dumfouttered wi' the thunder and lightning (G W ) Ags (JAM )

2 To tease, make game of, irritate, annoy
Per I tauld him his daughter had eloped, jist to dumfoutter him DUMFUNER, DUMLE, see Dumfounder, Dummel(1

DUMMAS, sb Sh I Adull, taciturn person S & Oik 1 DUMMEL(L, sb and ad) Cum Wm Yks Lan Rut Lei Nhp War Wor Shr Hrf Glo Oxf Brks Hmp Wil Doi Also written domel Glo Wil<sup>1</sup>, dommel Cum Glo, doomle Wil, dumble Hmp<sup>1</sup> Wil<sup>1</sup>, dumb mull Glo, dumle w Yks, dummil(1 Nhp<sup>2</sup> War<sup>2</sup> se Wor<sup>1</sup> Shr<sup>2</sup> Wil<sup>1</sup>, dummle Lakel Glo<sup>2</sup> Biks<sup>1</sup> [du ml, de ml] 1 sb A dolt, blockhead, sluggard, a slow animal, a useless, awkward thing
Rut <sup>1</sup>, Lei <sup>1</sup>, War <sup>23</sup> Wor They also call any poor, slow, stupid

and ugly animal a dummel, Allies Antiq Flk Lore (1840) 224, ed 1852 s Wor Porson Quant IVds (1875) 13, s Wor se Wor A stupid or mischievous child is often called a 'young dummil' Shr 2 A slow, stupid, worn-out jaded horse Hrf 2 Glo Allus do yer dooty, an never be sich a dommel as to take to guzzling, Leg Peas (1877) 64, Gl (1851), Horae Subsectivae (1777) 139 2 adj Of persons stupid, dull, spiritless Of animals

slow to move, torpid

Nhp <sup>2</sup> Glo U've got more and more dummle every day, Gissing Vill Hampden (1890) II iii, Grose (1790), Glo <sup>1</sup> Common As dummel as a donkey As dummel as a bittle, Glo <sup>2</sup> Oxf 'Shes deaf and dummel,' said of an oldish dog (A G B), Oxf <sup>1</sup> A donkey is said to be dummel from ill usage Brks (Coll L L B), And us thinks as hisn's a dummel zowl As dwont care for zich property as those Hydroge (Factor) as the Hydroge ( spwoorts as theze, Hughes Scour White Horse (1859) 71, Brks 1, Hmp 1 Wil Britton Beauties (1825), Also of bees in winter time (K M G), Severe weather makes all wild animals 'dummel,' makes an wind animals 'Mil' Dor Many's the time thee'd be that weary an' dummel I've a-knowed 'ee go straight off to bed an' never touch a bite o' zupper, HARD Vill Street (1895) 150

Hence (1) Dummel head, sb (a) a blockhead, a clumsy,

awkward fellow, (b) the female verenda, (2) Dummelheaded, ady stupid, foolish

(1, a) Lakel Thoo gurt dummule heed thoo, Penrith Obs (Dec 28, 1897) Cum. Wm T'dummel-heead paid his two pund fifteen,

Spec Dial (1880) pt 11 34 w Yks Mind what tha'rt dewin, tha gurt dumle heead, tha'll breck o't'pots e't'hoil (BK) Lan 'Its gart dumne heead, that is breek of poise et noil (B K) Lan 'It's a fair sham,' she said, 'a girt dummel-heead it hes a feass for owte,' Pikerah Forness Fik (1870) 32, Lan¹, n Lan¹, ne Lan¹ Hing In constant use (H E) (b) Cum Gl (1851) (2) Wil (G E D)

3 Of corn or hay damp, not well made

Oxf¹ This hay wunt pitch, 'its very dummul Brks¹

11 A dumel of the day I was Mount (1997) LC

[1 A dumel, stupidus, Levins Manip (1570) LG dummel, 'ein Zustand der Betaubung, der Schlaftrunkenheit, des Taumelns, Wirrseins' (Berghaus) ]

DUMMERHEAD, sb Sus Hmp A blockhead See Dummel head, s v Dummel(1

Sus In fairly constant use still (E E S ) Sus, Hmp Holloway DUMMET, sb Cor<sup>3</sup> [dw mət] A meal of the nature of 'high tea,' consisting of meat, &c, the beverage being

usually tea

DUMMET, DUMMUT, DUMMIC, see Dimmet, Dunnock DUMMOCK, sb 1 Yks Lan Stf War [du mək] 1 Oatcake Stf 1 2 pl Clay marbles of inferior quality, 'pots' War 2 3 The fundament w Yks 2 4 A small heap of soil or dirt Lan 1

written dummuck Nrf<sup>1</sup>, and in form dommock Wor [dum, dem, domək] 1 sb A blow or stroke War<sup>2</sup> Dummocks, legitimate blows given in certain games e An (Hall), Nrf<sup>1</sup>

2 v To knock about, bruise s Wor Thahy ducks on't get sah dommocked about, if a sends 'em in thur feathers (H K)

3 Phr to go a-dummocking, see below War <sup>3</sup> To go a dummocking is to divide into two parties, one on each side of a hedge, to drive any birds or small animal (such as a stoat) back into the hedge as escape is attempted, until the object

stoat) back into the hedge as escape is attempted, until the object pursued has been killed with a stone or stick

DUMMOCK, sb and ad Not War Wor [dum, demək] 1 sb A fool, blockhead War s, se Wor 2 ad Deaf Not (J H B)

DUMMY, sb Sc Ircl Nhb Dur Lakel Yks Chs Not Oxf Biks Mid Suf Ess Also written dumbie, dumby Sc [dumi, demi] 1 A dumb person, one who is speechless, a deaf mute who is speechless, a deaf mute
Sc Dummie canna lie, Ferguson Prov (1641) 10 Cail ne Sc

(J Ar), Wonderful were the stories current, how this friend never returned, for the dummy always blew him away and shook his head with a look of sorrow when his return was spoken of, how this one died, for when consulted by anxious friends about recovery the dummy shewed signs of sorrow, scraped a little hole in the earth, or in the ashes on the health, put a straw or a chip of wood or some such thing into it, and covered it up, Gregor o' a puir dummie, Macdonald Sir Gibbie, xxv Frf By that time Hendry Robb, the 'dummy,' had sold his last barrowful of 'rozetty' (resiny) roots 'for firewood,' Barrie Licht (1888) iv

w Sc Such persons were supposed to possess great gifts of fore-sight and frequently visited at different houses and villages in order sight and requestly stated at universal partial NAPIER File-Lore (1879) 72 Ayr Standing at the bar like a dumbie, and looking round her like Ayr Standing at the bar like a dumbie, and looking round her like a demented creature, Galt Provost (1822) ix. Lth Drucken dumbies skirled an' whoopit, Ballantine Poems (1856) to Link To be a dummie ten years running, Ramsay Poems (ed 1733) 172 Ir Dummies having lost two senses, have the other more acutely developed, Flk-Lore Rec (1881) IV 115 Nhb¹, Dur¹ Lakel Pennth Obs (Dec 28, 1897) w Yks (JW), w Yks¹ 2 Comp (1) Dummy nettle, the white dead-nettle, Lamum album, (2) stag, a game of 'touch', see below (1) Oxf (B & H), Brks¹ (2) s Not One player with clasped hands pursues the rest until he touches one Those two join bands and attempt to catch a third, the latter when caught takes

hands pursues the rest until he touches one. Those two join hands and attempt to catch a third, the latter when caught takes hands with the other two, and so on until all are caught. If the players not yet caught can break the chain of their pursuers, they chase them home with knotted handkerchiefs, caps, &c. Each time on starting from the goal they chant, 'Dummy stag, in a bag, one, two, three. The first man that I catch will stag, in a bag, one, two, three have to go with me'(JPK)

3 Phr  $\it tp your dummy$ , hold your tongue Suf (R E L )

4 A landing-stage erected or moored on the river-side to facilitate landing Mid, Ess Grose (1790) MS add (S)

5 Hatting term a wooden or iron implement used to press down the curls of hat brims Chs<sup>1</sup>
6 A mining term a nickname for a tram, a colliery

carriage, also in comp Dummy tram

Nhb Aw neist took Dummy by the lug, Wilson Pitman's Pay (1843) 30, Nhb 1 A dummy tram was one moved by two boys, or

(1843) 30, Nhb¹ A dummy tram was one moved by two boys, or by a man and a boy

DUMMY, sb² War [demi] A candle

War², War³'The people living in the houses by me don't want gas—they can do with a lamp or a half-penny dummy, as they always have' Very common

DUMP, sb¹ Sc Yks Chs Nhp Glo Hnt e An Ken

Wil Dev Cor Also Colloq [dump, demp] 1 A

marble, a small leaden counter, pl a game of marbles, any game in which marbles, counters, and such-like are used

S & Ork¹ A term used by boys playing at ball Frf She was playing at dumps in the street, Barrie Minister (1893) iv Rxb

A game at marbles or taw, played with holes scooped in the ground

A game at marbles or taw, played with holes scooped in the ground (Jam) s Chs¹ A small round piece of clay, hardened and whitened, for use in the game of marbles Nhp¹ A game at marbles, played by placing them in a horizontal line, instead of a ring

The last marbles that a boy stakes are termed dumps, he would say, 'I've put in my dumps,' ie all the marbles he had left Hnt (TPF) e An' A clumsy medal of lead cast in moist sand ne Ken Leaden counters for boys to play pitch and toss sand ne Ken Leaden counters for boys to play pitch and toss with (HM) [They were shyed at with dumps from a small distance agreed upon by the paities, generally regulated by the size or the weight of the dump, and the value of the cock, Brand Pop Antiq (ed 1848) I 82, Our tops are spun with coils of care, Our dumps are no delight, Hoop Poems (ed 1865) 92]

Hence to be dumped up, phr to lose the last of one's marbles, to lose the 'dumps' Nhp'

2 A small worthless coin, esp in phr not to care a dump, not to care in the least. fig cash, money

not to care in the least, fig cash, money
Nhp 1 Half pence beat up at the edges Hnt (TPF) They don't care a dump what the day is, PARR Adam and Eve (1880) II 271 Slang Now she doesn't care a dump For ancient pot or pan, Hood Poems (ed. 1862-3) I'm not a Single Man

3 A dumpling
m Yks 1 Pudding and beef's the staff of life, but a dump for a

long day Glo 1

4 A kind of coarse sweetmeat
Wil A treacle dump e Dev The big Tom Waldron supplied
the little Phil Penniloe with dumps and penny-puddings, Black-MORE Perlycross (1894) 1

5 A short, fat person

Nrf A little dump, Cozens HARDY Broad Nrf (1893) 84 Hence Dumpling, sb a little fat child or person w Yks 1

6 A pollard tree
Wil Ash dump, willow-dump
DUMP, sb2 Sc Yks [demp, dump] 1. A deep

hole or pool of water

n Yks 1 e Yks Marshall Rur Econ (1788) [Feigned at least to be bottomless, Grose (1790)]

Hence Dumpy, ady having deep holes of water

n Yks Tbeck's varry dumpy (I W)

A block where rubbish taken out of a quarry, coal-

2 A place where rubbish, taken out of a quarry, coal-

pit, &c, is shot or thrown down Cf dump, v<sup>1</sup>
Gail Most of these spouts of stones fell on great tails that spread down the mountain steep, like rubble from a quari utoom (or dump, as they call it in the sea coal district), CROCKETT Raiders (1894) xxvi,

[1 Norw dial dump, a deep hole (AASEN), cp Bavar dial dumpf, a deep place in flowing or standing water, an

abyss (Schmeller)]

DUMP, sb 3 e Lan 1 [dump] A game in which the players feign dumbness

DUMP,  $v^1$  and  $sb^4$  Sc Irel Nhb Cum Yks Not Lin War, Nrf Ken Dev Amer NZ Slang [dump, dump] 1 v To set down heavily, throw down with violence Gen with down

Cail Frf As a result he was dumpit doon twa miles an' a half frae Crowdiehowe about eleven o'clock at nicht, Willock Roseity Ends (1886) 125, ed 1889 Gail The gunners were dumping round shot on the boards, and the grape and cannister were coming up from below, Crockett Raiders (1894)  $\times$  Ir A block is sometimes just dumped down on the roof, Barlow Idyll. (1892) 7 w Yks (JW) Not Dump it down on the table (WHS) War<sup>3</sup> He

left the coal just as he dumped it down  $\,$  Ken Where shall I dump my basket  $^2$  (D W L )  $\,$  Dev Monthly Mag (1810) I 435 , Dev  $^3$ [Amer And so you I now that immortal diot is actually going to dumpthose macket elover board May Additing Elbow Room, Nil NZ Two of three men were engaged in pointing the stakes and dumping and malleting them into the ground, HAY Brighter Britain, I 191]

Hence (r) Dumper, sb (a) an outdoor game, (b) a 'driver' or 'rammer' used in paving roads with stones, (2) Dumping, sb a method of catching eels, (3) Dumping

place, sb a place where subbish may be deposited (r, a) Nith The winter games were 'Warney,' Dumper,' Moont the Cuddy'—local games difficult to describe, Dixon Whitingham Vale (1895) 269 (b) Ayr He brocht doon his beetle o' a nieve on the Vale (1895) 269 (b) Ayr He brocht doon his beetle o' a nieve on the build wi' i daud like Sauny McAtec's cause'y dumper, Service Notandums (1890) 12 (2) Lin A net is placed across a dyke, then the writer is beaten, so that the cels are driven into the net, Streamfield Lin and Danes (1884) 326 (3) Cai 1

2 To thump, beat, kick, knock Of a cow to butt Ags (Jan) Fif A term used at taw, to denote the punishment sometimes inflicted on the loser. He closes his fist and the winner gives him so many strokes on the knuckles with the mubles, the Aver Cotting my landles dumpit at the taw Service Dispand

gives him so many strokes on the knuckles with the mubles, the Ayr Getting my knuckles dumpit at the taw, Service Di Duguid (cd 1887) 185. Lth He dumpit the butcher, who can for his hick, Ballantine Poems (1856) 55. Nhb But the mustorman thumpit us, he does an' he dumpt us, Robson Evangeline (1870) 346. Cum Theer a cow dumpt her down, and she's kilt, Dickinson Cumbr (1876) 259, Cum 1

Hence Dumpy, adj Of cows given to attacking people, and of butting Cum 1

fond of butting

3 At Winchester School to extinguish a candle Slang Shapwell Wylc Slang (1859–1864), (A  $\Lambda$  H)

4 To walk heavily, stump

Cai 1, Fif (JAM) Nrf Kit had been working about vigorously,
dumping about with her short, heavy steps, Gibbon Beyond Compare (1888) I xii Dev 1 Just then zombody dump'd to door, and
in stump'd the old kicking Winkingham, 14

in stump'd the old kicking Winkingham, 14.

5 sh A blow, a stroke on the knuckles sometimes given to the loser in the game of taw

Fif (Jam) Edb Pate next unto the gun did jump, Thinkin' the mark to gi'e a dump, Forres Poems (1812) for

6 A game, see below

Yks In vogue about half a century ago, but now believed to be nearly obs The lads place their fists endways, the one on the other till they form a high pile of hands Then a boy, who has one hand fice, knocks the piled fists off one by one, saying to every boy 'What's there, Dump?' He continues this piocess till he comes to the last fist, [after a fixed dialogue has been recited] every one endeavours to refrain from speaking in spite of mutual nudges and grimaces, and he who first allows a spite of mutual nudges and grimaces, and he who first allows a word to escape is punished by the others in the various methods adopted by schoolboys. In some places—the children pile their fists in the manner described above—then one and sometimes all of them sing 'I've built my house, I've built my wall, I don't care where my chimneys fall!' The merriment consists in the bustle and confusion occasioned by the rapid withdrawal of the hands, Gomme Games (1894) 117
[1 And dump be deuls (vr deueles) bider in, Cursor M

(c 1300) 22643 ]
DUMP, v<sup>2</sup> and adj Hmp Wil Som
Wil I've dumped my scythe against a stone 1. v. To blunt

Hence Dumpt, ppl ady blunted, blunt Hmp2

2 adj Blunt Som Prhaps th' hook Es dump No, no, es like a dart, Pulman Sketches (1842) 17

DUMPED, ppl adj Irel [Not known to our correspondents] Disappointed and taken by surprise
Ant Ballymena Obs (1892)
DUMPEST, adj Sc Also in form dumpees'd Stupid,

dull, heavy, without animation

ShI Foo lang is doo gaun ta sit stoorin' i' da flüir laek ane dumpest? Sh News (July 17, 1897), We'll shurely no geng aboot da flüir i' da nervies laek a dumpest fule fir want o' a smok, fir a while noo, th (July 12, 1897), Like a dumpees'd füle, Burgess Sketches (2nd ed ) 28

DUMPH, sb and adj Sc 1 sb A dull, stupid person, a 'sumph' Per (GW)

2 adj Dull, insipid [Not known to our correspondents]
Bch He surely is a heartless sumph That lolls about the ingle dumph On sic a day as this, Tarras Poems (1804) 14 (Jam)

DUMPHEAD, sb Dev [demped] 1 The miller's-thumb or 'bull-head,' Cottus gobio

Have got any fish Bill?—No! Noit but tu or dree dumpheads,
HEWPIR Peas Sp (1892)

2 A fool, blockhead, stupid person
Us can't zay much vui she, 'er's a bit ov a dumphead, 'er is, ib
DUMPISH, v Obs Sc To depress, make despondent Frf How happy the laddie that love ne'er beguiles, Ne'er dumpish'd with frowns, or the sly maiden wiles, Morison Points (1790) 187

DUMPLE, sb Sc Nhp [drmpl] 1 Adumpling Nhp 1

2 A quantity, bundle, a lump

Per Hohrs a dumple on his back [a hunchback] (G W) Sik

And some brought dumples o'woo, Hocg Tales (1838) 318, ed 1866

DUMPLE, v e Lan [dumpl] To crumple, crush by folding up

[He was a little man, dumpled up together, Scott Diary (Jan

[He was a little man, dumpled up together, Scott Diary (Jan 17, 1827) in Lockharl's Lift (ed 1845) 654]

DUMPLING, sb Yks Lan Not Lin Hrt e An Dor [dumplin, dwmplin] 1 In comp (1) Dumpling dust, flour, (2) eater, a Norfolk or Suffolk man, (3) -head, a blockhead, fool, stupid person

(1) w Yks Sum wor heads withalt meaths or else thead a been

a deal a dumplin dust wanted, Tom Treddlehoyle Bannsla Ann (1874) 40 e Lan', n Lin' Hrt 'What have you there, my boy? 'Some dumplin dust from the Mill' (HG) Nrf Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf (1893) 84 e Suf (FH) (2) e An 2 Spoken of in contempt (3) Lan The doekins un dumplinyeds uv society, Staton Loommary (c 1861) 75

2 A small, heavy mass Dor. Barnes Gl (1863) 3 A particular kind of bait used in barbel fishing

s Not I always found chandlers' greaves a more killing bait than the worm, and in baiting I deposited the stuff in the shape of a ball in the river, intermixed with muddy earth, or better still, portions of scalded barley meal This ball on the Trent is known among bailed anglers as the dumpling, Not Guardian (Aug 19, 1895) 7 4 An ill-grown lamb

e Yks [Lambs] that fall to grasse over soone proove short runtish sheepe and are of the shepheardes callede dumplinges, Best Rur Econ (1641) 5.

DUMPS, sb. Dor Som Dev Also written dumpse [dwm(p)s] Twilight, dusk See Dimps w Dor Roberts Hist Lyme Regis (1834) Som Dumps of the yavening, W & J Gl (1873), Under a growing moon, just at the dumps o' night, Raymond Sam and Sabina (1894) 151 w Som I Twiz jis lau ng een dhu duums luyk [it wasjust along in the twilight] Dev Monthly Mag (1810) I 435

Hence (1) Dumpsky (01 Dumsky), (2) Dumpsy, adj dark, dusky, gloomy; also used advb (1) Som Very common (WFR) (2) Som I can't see my prayer-book, Su, in the Church, now it gets so dumpsy (1b), Shart dumpsy days an' longful nights, Pulman Sletches (1842) 57 w Som <sup>1</sup> Not used for early dawn Jis ee ns twuz git een duum see luyk [just as it was getting towards night] Ter'ble dumpsy, I zim, can't hardly zee nw Dev <sup>1</sup> s v Dimps

DUMPS, sb pl Rxb (JAM) Mournful, melancholy

tunes

DUMPTY, adj. Cum 1 Nhp,1 se Wor 1 de mti] Short and thick, also used subst a thick, short, stumpy person or thing

DUMPUT, sb Wil A dung-pot
DUMPY, ady. In gen dial and colloq use in Sc and [du mpi, de mpi] 1 Short and thick, squat, awkward, also used subst a short, thick-set person

Sc. She was a short, fat dumpy woman, quite a bundle of a body, as one may say, Blackw Mag (Sept 1819) 709 (Jam) Link In makin' ane humpy, anither ane dumpy, Limon St Mungo (1844) 62 Lith Dumpy Jock Dalyell, Smith Merry Bridal (1866) 3 Gall Lth Dumpy Jock Dalyell, SMTH Merry Bridal (1866) 3 Gall He pulledout two dumpy little red-covered Bibles, CROCKETT Raiders (1894) xlv Cum, 1s v Dumpty, w.Yks 1, Not 1, Lei 1, Nhp 1, Brks 1 Wil Slow Gl (1892), BRITTON Beauthes (1825) n Wil A dumpy wench (E H G) Dor 1 When the had the dumpy heap unboun', 'E vell to pieces, 128 Som Monthly Mag (1814) II 126 Colloq She was a dumpy woman, tho' Her family was high, Hood Poems (ed 1862-3) J Trot

Hence Dumpyness, sh shortness, the state of heavy

Hence Dumpiness, sb shortness, the state of being

thick and short Sc (JAM)

2 Blunt pointed, having a rounded end, also used as adv

Brks¹ w Som¹ Dhik stae uk oan goo, ee-z tu duum pee
taap ud [That stake will not go, it is too blunt topped]

3 Of cloth coarse, thick Cld (Jam) Hence Dumpi
ness, sb Of cloth coarseness, thickness (ib)

DUMPY, adj² Nhb Yks e An Dev Amer [dumpi,
de mpi] Sullen, discontented, low-spirited

NCy¹, Nhb¹ w Yks⁵ 'Shoo'l come rarnd nobbud lehr her aloan'
'Nan shoo, shub's dumpy, be restur', a An¹ Pev¹ [Amer

'Noan shoo, shuh's dumpy be naatur' e An 1, Dev 1 [Amer Heavy, stupid, as of a chicken with some disease, Dial Notes (1896)

DUMPY WULLY, sb Cum A pet lainb
BURN Border Ballads (1874) Gl, A dumpy wully, meddl'd wi',
Hes shown the lady fight, sb Poems (1885) 281
DUMSCUM, sb Sc (JAM) [Not known to our corre-

spondents ] A children's game, similar to Hopscotch or Beds, q v DUMSIFIED, adj

Suf Stupid, stupefied, 'dumb-

founded' Suf (CT) Suf (CT) e Suf Rarely used, and only by the old (EGP) DUM TAM, phr n Sc (JAM) A bunch of clothes on a beggar's back under his coat

This seems to be a cant phrase denoting that although this is carried as beggars carry their children, it is a mute

DUN, sb Obs? Sc n Cy Cum Yks A hill, an

eminence, a hill-fort.
Arg Duns are very numerous in all parishes in the Highlands They are a row of large stones put together, gen in a circular form on the top of conspicuous hills, not far from, and always in sight of, one another They are supposed to have been used for kindling fires on, for the purpose of warning the country, and summoning the people to assemble for the common defence, on the sudden appearance of an enemy, Statist Acc XIV 256 (JAM) Kcb There are four or five motes in different parts of the parish, one of which (the Dun of Boreland) is very remarkable, ib XV 40

(ib) N Cy <sup>1</sup> Cum Linton Lake Cy (1864) 315 n Yks He sees no difficulty in assuming the former existence of a hill fortor dun upon the height, Atkinson Whitby (1894) 85

DUN, v Sc Yks [dvn, dun] To din, stun with noise, to make a great noise, to thump, beat

Sh I It juist resoonds oot troo do open o' my puir head, do sam' as ane wis dunnin' apo' a empty saut watter kig! Sh News (May 15, 1897) Edb Duns my ears Wi' what was thought could maist defame The Volunteers, Crawford Poems (1798) 22 Yks Yks Wkly Post (1883)

[Norw dial duna, to thunder, give a hollow sound

(AASEN)]

Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng 1 Of a yellowish-brown colour, brown, DUN, adj 1 [dun, den] 1 Of a yell tanned, of a greyish colour

Dmf Impudent midges got under her claise And bit her dun haffits, Shinnnan Tales (1831) 154 Nhb¹ A dun horse, a dun mare Cum March wind and May sun maks cleas white and lasses dun, Prov (MP) Suf. (MER)

lasses dun, Prov (MP) Suf. (MER)

2 Comb. (1) Dun bird, (a) the female pochard, Fuligula ferina, (b) the scaup, Fuligula marila, (2) cow, a freestone bed in Swanage quarries, (3) crow, the hooded crow, Corvus cornix, (4) diver, the young and female goosander, Mergus merganser, (5)—earth, a stratum of earth, so named from its colour, (6)—horse, in phr to ride the dun horse, to dun a creditor, (7)—John, var species of the grass Agrostis, (8) pickle, (9) piddle, the marsh-harrier or moor-buzzard, Circus aeruginosus, (10) row grains, the second parting of the ironstone, (11) row grains, the second parting of the ironstone,

row grains, the second parting of the ironstone, (II) stone, a variety of rock, (12) stone land, a kind of soil (1, a) Dmf, Ir, Ess [So called] from its colour, Swainson Birds (1885) 160 Nrf Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf (1893) 46 (b) Ess The contrivance for taking dun birds was new to me, Marshall Review (1811) III 526, From the dusky brown of its head, neck, breast and rump, Swainson ib 159 (2) Dor (CW) (3) w Yks [So called] from the colour of the back and under parts, Swainson ib 85 Oxf Aplin Birds (1889) 214 Suf e An Dy Times (1892) Ken 1 (4) [The females and young males are of a dull greyish brown, hence they are called dun divers, Swainson it 163, The females and young birds of the Goosander and Merganser The females and young birds of the Goosander and Merganser are popularly called Dun-divers, Johns Burds (1862) 527 ] (5) Shr <sup>1</sup> (6) w Yks <sup>1</sup> (7) Chs <sup>1</sup> Probably so called from the colour which, when plentiful, it gives to the fields A labouring man once

told me, however, that he supposed the name was given to it because it indicated that the land was 'done' or run out, i e im poverished s Chs 1 A species of fine grass, very difficult to cut (8) Wil Obs, Swainson ib 131, It is said in Wiltshire that the marsh harriers or dun pickles alight in great numbers on the downs before rain, ib Weather Flk Lore (1873) 242 (9) Dor Barnes GI, N & Q (1877) 5th S viii 45 (10) Stf 1 (11) Hrf Towards the east the soil is loose and shallow, covering stone of small value, provincially termed the dun stone, Marshall Review (1818) II 30 (12) Dev Good land might be deemed the best definition of dunstone, 1b V 560

DUN, adj<sup>2</sup> Cum Shr [dun, den] 1 Dumb Cf dunny, adj<sup>2</sup>

Cum And Jen was deef, and dun, and daft, Anderson Ballads

(ed 1808) 64
2 Comp Dun nettle, the red dead-nettle, Lamnum purpureum Shr1

DUN, DUNAGAN, DUNAKIN, see Do, v, Dunnekin DUNBAR WEDDER, phr Tev (JAM) A salte

DUNCAN DYEL, see Donk, sb 2

DUNCE HOLE, sb Shr1 [dwns ol] A kind of storeroom or small granary within a larger one, into which grain can be put in bulk after it is threshed

Yo'd'n better get the dunce 'ole chierd out, we sha'n want it w'en we throshen to morrow

DUNCH, v and  $sb^1$  Sc Irel Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks War Wor Shr Hrf Glo e An Also written dunsch Fif, dunsh Sc (Jam) Cai Ant N Cy Nrf Suf , and in form dunge Per [dunf, dunf] 1 v To nudge, push, jog with the elbow, &c, to knock against, push, jostle, to bump, strike on

Sc What gies her titles to dunch gentlemans about? Scort Mid-lathan (1818) xy. The concered monyshed his mother in law with

Sc What gies her titles to dunch gentlemans about? Scort Midlothian (1818) xxi, The cooper admonished his mother-in law with
his elbow 'Ye needna be dunshin that gate, John,' ib Bride
of Lam (1819) xxvi, The boat dunched on the rock (Jam Suppl)
Cai Per A' hed tae dunge Jeems wi'ma elbow, Ian Maclaren
Bomne Bise Bush (1894) 208 Fif Bellies, the heicher they were
and fatter, Were dunsched in and grus'd the flatter, Tennant Papistry
(1827) 86 Ayr I dunshed ane or twa beside me wi' my fit, and
tellt them o' the ploy, Service Notandums (1890) 29 Link He
upstantly dunched me wi' his elbow, Roy Greenskit (ed. 1885) 25 n Ir 'She dunshed me wi' his elbow, Roy Generalship (ed 1895) 25 n Ir 'She dunshed against me' Very common (MB-S) N Cy <sup>1</sup> Nhb Somebody dunched his airm, HALDANE Geordy's Last (1878) 9, He'll dunch agyen foaks that he passes, Tyneside Sngs (1890) 414, Nhb¹, e Dur¹ Cum She dunch'd and punch'd, cried 'fuil let be,' Anderson Ballads (ed 1808) 12, Cum¹ n Yks² To crush with the heel War³ 'Please, Sn, he dunched me'—an excuse for a blot in a copy-book se Wor¹ Hrf,² The pole goes dunching agen it

Hence Dunching, vbl sb the act of pushing or knocking

Dmf, Gall. (JAM ) Keb Theunco brute much dunching dired [the strange beast suffered much knocking about], Davidson Scasons

(1789) 49
2 To push against or butt with the head
Cld, Dmf (JAM) N 1 That cow will dunch you Ant Ballymena Obs (1892), Patterson Dial 23 Dwn (C H W) Lakel
Penrih Obs (Dec 28, 1897) Wm Tauld billy goat hes dunshed
me 'at guts (B K)
Hence (I) Duncher, sb a hornless or 'moiled' cow
which has a habit of knocking people down with its head,
(2) Dunchang ball adv butting, pushing with the head

(2) Dunching, ppl adj butting, pushing with the head
(1) Ant Ballymena Obs (1892) (2) Cid, Dmf A dunshin bill
(JAM) Ant 'A dunching stirk'—a steer or young bull that
begins to but before he has got horns, GROSE (1790) MS add (C)

3 To knock, thrash, beat War 2 I have dunched him well

Hence (I) Dunch, adv with full force, (2) Dunched, ppl adj knocked, bruised, (3) Dunching, vbl sb a beating, thrashing
(1) Hrf 2 He hit him dunch on the ribs (2) Shr 1 Look, 'ow that

drawer's dunched, that wunna done by no far manes (3) War 2 4 sb. A nudge, push, poke with the elbow, &c,

a shove, push, thrust, a crash, bump, shock
So A bit dunch with the foot will made [make] them come down, Ford Thistledown (1891) 175, It [the ship] struck the reef with such a dunch as threw us all flat on the deck, Stevenson Kidnapped (1886) xiii Cai 1 s Sc I gave her brother a sly dunch with my arm, Wilson Tales (1836) II 324 Ayr (JM), [He] suddenly gied my arm a dunsh, Service Dr Dugind (ed 1887) 31 Link I took the first opportunity o' gien John a bit dunsh in the side wi' my clbow, Rox Generalship (ed 1895) 10 e Lth I gied An'ra a dunsh wi' my clbow, Hunter J Inwiel (1895) 26 Sik You stoiter igainst your fellow-creatures or rin yoursel' wi' a dunsh again' the wa', Chr North Nochs (ed 1856) III 328 Gail Gin I hadni gi'en ye that dunch, ye micht hae preachen nane at Cauldshaws this nicht, Crockft Stakt Min (1893) 71 Nhb Ane gat a dunch o' the wame, Richardson Borderer's Table bl (1846) VII 405 Cum Ben gev Libby a dunch wid his elbo', FARRALL Betty IVIlson (1886) 91 War 2 s Wor 'L gen mah a smortish dunch o' the yud (H K ) Glo 1, Nrf 1, Suf 1

dunch o' the yud (HK) Glo¹, Nrf¹, Suf¹

[1] Pat tai be dunchen and plasten be for ward, Hom
(c 1175) ed Morris, I 283 3 Dunchyn, tundo, Prompt
Cp Sw dial dunka, to push, stilke (RIIIZ)

DUNCH, sb² Sc Written dunsch Bnff¹ [denʃ] A
bundle oi truss of lags, straw, &c, fig one who is
short and thick Sc (Jam), Bnff¹ See Dunschach, 2

Ilence Dunchy, ady short, squat, thick Sc (Jam)

DUNCH, sb³ ne Wor [Not known to our other
correspondents] A kind of drink, punch (JWP)

DUNCH, adj Yks Chs Also Lei Hrf Glo Brks
Ken Sus Hmp I W Wil Dor Som Dev Also in form
dunce Yks, dunse Wil¹ [dunʃ, denʃ] 1 Deaf,
hard of hearing

Chs¹2³, Hrf¹ Glo Ur mustn't be dunch when the man be atalking, Gissing Vill Hampden (1890) III 1, (HTE). (AB).

L Lisle (1870) viii I W. He's as dunch as a doour poost, I W 2
The wold man's got quite dunch lately w Cy Grose (1790)
Wil Ah! Molly, ye puitends to be as dunch as a bittle, Akerman
Tales (1853) 81, Britton Beauthes (1825), Wil 1 Now rarely so
used n Wil Still so used occasionally (W C P) Dor He's quite
dunch, Barnes Gl (1863) Som Sneaks is quick, but an adder's
so dunch as a beitl (W F R), My owld'ooman's dunch and pailatic,
Agrikler Rhymes (1872) 22, Very common (W P W), W & J
Gl (1873), Jennings Obs Dial w Eng (1825). In Dev I be dunch
to all 'e zay, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 91

Hence (1) Dunch dunny. (2) Dunchy, add deaf

Hence (1) Dunch dunny, (2) Dunchy, adj deaf (1) Glo <sup>1</sup>Common (2) Wil. <sup>1</sup> Frequently used in s Wil instead of 'dunch'

2 Stupid, slow of comprehension, dull, heavy

Gio William Stretch be a trifle dunch in some of his faculties, Gissing Both of this Parish (1889) I 324, Punch pulls the string an' Ketches him An makes un veel so dunch, Leg Peas (1877) 24 an Ketches him An makes un veet so dunch, Leg Feas (1877) 24.

Sus They were too dunch looke ter ge un he's rite name, Jackson Southward Ho (1894) I 288, Sus 12 Hmp I'd rather die a old maid than put up with such a dunch chap, Gray Heart of Storm (1891) I 35 6, Holloway, Hmp 1 IW He was dunch as a plock, Moncrieff Dream (1863) 17 Will Now the common use 'The wapses gets dunch' in late autum Alabourer who can't be made to understand orders is 'dunch'

Hence (1) Dunch, v to get mopish or dull, to get stiff with long sitting, (2) Dunch dunny, adj, (3) headed, adj dull, heavy, stupid, (4) nettle, the red and white stingless nettles, Lamium purpureum and album.

(1) Ken. (A E C) (2) Gio 1 (3) Som SWEETMAN IVincanton Gl (1885) (4) Hmp (J R W) Wil Slow Gl (1892), Wil 1 Dor w Gazette (Feb 15, 1889) 7, col 1

3 Obs Blind Som I was amozt blind and dunch in mine eyez, Halliwell Zummezet Preces (1843) 4

Hence Dunch passage, sb a blind passage, 'cul de sac'
Brks Grose (1790), Gl (1852), Brks 1

4 Of bread, &c heavy, stodgy, doughy
Wil 1 n Wil Priding herself that [the batch of bread] is never
'dunch' or heavy, Jefferies Wild Life (1879) vii

Hence (1) Dunch, sb (a) a stodgy pudding made of flour, currants, and water, (b) the dough from which 'parkin' is made, (2) Dunch dumpling, (3) pudding, a plain pudding made only of flour and water
(1, a) Lei I, Brks (A C) (b) Yks Leeds Merc Suppl (Nov 15, 1884) 8, A paste made of oatmeal and treacle, with or without caraway seeds and other spices (HALL) (2) Glo Usually eaten

with salt, Northall Gl (1896), Glo 1, Hmp 1 Wil Brition Beauties (1825), Wil 12 (3) Dor Barnes Gl (1863)

[2 He was deafe and moste dunch, Hellowes Fam Ep Wil Brition

DUNCICAL, adj n Lin 1 [du nsikl] Dunce-like

[Indocule, dull, blockish, dunsical, Cotgr]
DUNCKLE, DUNCLE, see Dunkle
DUNCUS, sb Lin Written dunkus Lin 1 A kind of weed

Lin (HALL), Lin 1 [We have not met with the name elsewhere,

nd cannot identify the plant (B & H)]

DUN DAISY, sb Som The ox-eye or field-daisy,

Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum See Dunder daisy, s v Dunder, sb Friend Gl (1882)

DUNDEE, sb Bnft Also in form dundeerie

great noise or tumult, either of people quarrelling or in fun **DUNDER**,  $sb^1$  and  $v^1$  Obs Irel Som Dev Cor 1 sb Thunder
Wxf<sup>1</sup>, w Cy (Hall) Som The dunder clo gally [affright] the

beans [beans shoot up fast after thunderstorms], RAY Prov (ed 1813) 44 Dev White Cyman's Conductor (1701) 127

Hence (1) Dunderbolt, so a celt or fossil belemnite, (2) Dunder-daisy, so the white ox-eye or field-daisy, Chrysanthenium Leucanthenium

(1) w Cor For the 'reumatis' boiled dunderbolt is the sovereign remedy I knew an old woman who used to boil a celt (vulgarly a 'dunderbolt' or thunderbolt) for some hours, and then dispense her water to the diseased, Polymere Trad (1826) II 607 (DAV), Flk-Lore Jrn (1883) VI 191 (2) Som W & J Gl (1873)

2 v To thunder

Dev Vor wen those guns Do dunder and spett vire a, Stroud

Dev Vor we'those guns Do dunder and spett vire a, Stroud Sng (c 1640) st 5
DUNDER, sb 2 Sh I The devil S & Ork 1
DUNDER, v 2 and sb 3 Sc Irel Nhb Also in forms dundher N I 1, dunner Sc (JAM) Cai 1 Ant Nhb [dv nder, dv ner, du n(d)er] 1 v To rumble, give out a loud thundering noise, to knock or strike with a loud noise, to partially paralyze with a blow
Sc It gard the divots stour aff the house riggins and every caber dunner, Edb Mag (June 1820) 533 (JAM) S & Ork 1, Cai 1 Lnk Noo winter dunners down the lum, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 43 Rxb And thunners dunnered o'er ye, Riddell Poet Wks (1871) I 131 N I 1 Ant. Ballymena Obs (1892) Nhb (M H D)
Hence Dundering, (I) ppl adj making a rumbling noise like thunder, rumbling, reverberating, (2) sb a loud thundering or rumbling noise
(I) Sc [They] wad aften in a jifhe to auld Nick Sen'ane anther

(1) Sc [They] wad aften in a jifhe to auld Nick Sen' ane anither dunnerin' saul an' hool, T Scott Poems (1793) 365, A 'dunnerin brae' is one which gives a peculiar sound as if it were hollow, when a conveyance drives on it (AW) Elg The buzzing fly hangs on the chace, Oure a' the dund'ring glen, Couper Poetry (1804) I 112 Fif Till erthlins wi' a dunderin' rattle Tummlet the tow'rs o' Troy, Tennant Papistry (1827) 4 (2) Rnf Big trains are birlin' TENNANT Papistry (1827) 4 (2) Rnf Rig trains are brilly, Tennant Papistry (1827) 4 (2) Rnf Rig trains are brilly, Wi' deavesome dunnerin' and dirlin', Young Pictures (1865) 169 2 sb A loud rumbling noise like thunder, a reverbe-

2 sb A loud rumbling noise like thunder, a reverberating sound, a violent, noisy blow

S. & Ork 1, Cai. 1 Cid 'The dunner of a cannon,' the noise of a cannon heaid at a distance (Jam) Link Wild winter's win' howls lood an' lang Wi' mony a deafnin' dunner O' fearsome din, I homson Musings (1881) 47 Dmf Wi' mony a dunner, Auld guns were brattling aff like thunner, Mayne Siller Gun (1808) 45 Gail A dunner, That lickit the plates at Whiteha', Lauderdale Poems (1796) 74 Keb Although his Maggy on his mind Did sometimes gie a dunner, Davidson Seasons (1789) 18 NI 1 A dundher came to my door Ant Gie the door a dunner, Ballymena Obs (1892) [1 Norw dial dundra, to make a rumbling sound, for dunra, see duna (Aasen), see Dun, v]

DUNDER CLUGS, sb Sh I A facetious name for a Dutchman, so called from the wooden shoes worn by him Hit's a peety 'at dunder-clugs dusna come dis wy aftner, Clark

Dutchman, so called from the wooden shoes worn by him Hit's a peety'at dunder-clugs dusna come dis wy aftner, Clark Gleams (1898) 49

DUNDERCLUNK, sb Bnff¹ A big, stupid person DUNDERHEAD, sb In gen dial and colloq use in Sc and Eng Also in forms donderyed s Chs¹, dundher heead e Yks¹, dunner- Fif A fool, blockhead, simpleton, adull, stupid person Also used attrib Cf dunder knoll Sc While dunderhead sages Who hope for good wages Direct us the way, Ramsay Tea-Table Misc (1724) II 107, ed. 1871

Sh I Naething iver haes da affeck apo' dunderheads da laek o' him, Sh News (May 8, 1897) s Sc. The best formed head may be but a dunderhead a' its days, Wilson Tales (1839) V 379 Rnf Go, sir, sit doun, ye silly, dounricht dunderhead, Young Pictures (1865) 150 Nhb¹ What's the dunderheed myed on't? s Dur Thou greet dunderheed (J E D) Cum¹, n.Yks¹, e Yks¹, m Yks¹ w Yks Dal thy flag, it runs atween thee and thy wits, thou dunderhead, Jabes Oliphant (1870) bk i ii, Can¹t thou speak, thou great dunderhead? Yksnan (1881) Summer No ii, w Yks¹² Lan Davies Races (1856) 230, Lan¹ s Chs¹ Dhaa nuwd don düryed [Tha nowd donderyed] s Stf He's a dunderhead The man's a fool, pure and simple, Murray John Vale (1890) xxxi in Lin¹, Hrt (H G) Suf¹ Probably in Suf it would be 'dundahid' or 'dundahidid' Hmp Why cain't the wold dunderhead up and say, 'Will ye hae me, Sarow'' and ha' done wi't! Gray Heart of Storm (1891) I 192, (H C M B) w Som¹ Dev Bowring Lang (1866) I 36, Also Dunderpoll, Grose (1790) MS add (M)

Hence Dunderheaded, ady stupid, dull, heavy
Fif Just what I thocht, that dunner headed grocer's forgot to gie me the sugar, McLaren Tibbe (1894) 54 s Chs¹, Not (J H B), Suf¹ Dor My man is a poor dunder headed feller, Hardy Trumpet-Major (1880) ii Dev¹You drumble-dione dunder headed-slinpole, 17 Cor You dunderheaded old antic,—lave that to the musicianers, 'Q' Three Ships (1890) i [At that day a great deal of this sort of chaff was current so that the most dunderheaded boy had plenty on the tip of his tongue, Hughes T Brown Oaf (1861) xi]

[Recover, dunder-head. Massinger Proture (1600) II 1 ShI Naething iver haes da affeck apo' dunderheads da laek o' him, Sh News (May 8, 1897) sSc The best formed head may

[Recover, dunder-head, Massinger Picture (1629) II 1,

ed Cunningham, 292]
DUNDER KNOLL, sb DUNDER KNOLL, sb n Cy Dur Yks Also written knowl n Yks³, noll n Yks¹, nowl m Yks¹, dundher knowl e Yks¹, and in forms dudernoll m Yks¹, dunder noddle Dur¹ [du ndər noul] A blockhead, a stupid, silly person Cf dunderhead

n Cy Grose (1790) Dur 1, n Yks 128 e Yks Marshall Rur Econ (1788), e Yks 1, m Yks 1 DUNDER NODDLE, see Dunder knoll

DUNDERPATE, sb DUNDERPATE, sb Cum Lan Som A silly person, a blockhead, fool Also used attrib

Cum Once more I must sing to learn folks what a lot Of dunder-pate Bobbies old Cockermouth's got, Denwood Cockermouth Bobbies Lan But oh, thou gull, thou dunderpate, Roby Trad (1872) II 298

DUNDICK, sb Der [dundik] A slaty substance

found in coal, which will not cinerate

Jackson Wd bk (1879) s v Bass

DUNDIEFECKEN, sb Ayr (Jam) A stunning blow Cf dandiefechan

DUNDUCKITY, adj. N I 1 Of an undecided, dull colour

Dunduckity mud colour, the colour of a mouse's diddy **DUNDUCKYTIMUR**, sb Nrf¹, Suf (HALL.) A dull, ındescribable colour

DUNDY, adj Yks Lin e An In form dunty n Lin <sup>1</sup> [dundi, dundi, dunti] 1. Of a dull colour, duncoloured, gen in comb Dundy grey

w Yks The cloaze o' thowtless dab weshin wimmin are allas good ta tell be t'dundy grey colour on em, Tom Treddlehoyle Baunsla Aum (1861) 5, w Yks <sup>2</sup> Used about Doncaster n Lin <sup>1</sup>,

2 Comp Dundy cow, the lady-bird, Coccinella septempunctata ne Yks¹

DUNE, see Do, v, Doon, adv

DUNELM OF CRAB, phr Obs N Cy¹ A dish of

gouty complexion

It takes its name from an ancient city in the north of England, where 'good eating' and 'good living' are clerically considered as synonymous terms

DUNG, sb 1 Var dial uses in Sc and Eng [dun, den] I In comb (1) Dung barging, clearing barges of London refuse, (2) belly, a coward, craven, (3) -butt, (4) cart, a heavy, two-wheeled cart, used for carrying dung, (5) cart raves, a framework fitted on to a cart to accommodate an extra load, (6) crone, a bent dung-hook, (7) crooks, part of the gear of a pack-horse used when carrying manure, see Crook,  $sb^18$ , (8) drag or drug, an instrument used for drawing manure from a cart or from a dung-hill on to the field, (9) evil, a dung-fork, (10) farmer, a jakes-

cleaner, (11) flee, a fly which feeds on animal excrecleaner, (11) flee, a fly which feeds on animal excrement, (12) gate a passage or drain for filthy water, (13) heap, a dung-hill, (14) hill, see belly, (15) hill (dung gul) bred, low bred or born, (16) maxel or maxtole, see heap, (17) meer, a pit where weeds, leaves, &c, are left to rot, (18) mixen or mexon, see heap, (19) pick, (20) pike, see -evil, (21) pot, (a) see cart, (b) a tub in which manure, &c, was carried, see below, (22) pown, the walled enclosure of a dung-hill, (23) putt, see cart, (24) stead, see heap, (25) teazer, the Arctic skua gull, Shua longicaudus

(1) Ken The men have sone dung bargin' (D.W.L.) (2) w Som 1

(1) Ken The men have gone dung bargin' (D W L) (2) w Som 1 Much the same as dung-hill, but rather more conveying awkwardness of size Guurt duung-buul ee' wai u chee ul ud drai v-m [Great coward! why a child would drive him] (3) w Som.¹ A heavy cart on two bload wheels, made to tip, used chiefly for heavy cart on two broad wheels, made to the lip, used chiefly for carrying manure, and hence very commonly called a duung-buut (4) w Mid (W P M), Ken (D W L) (5) Sus 1 (6) Suf Light tumbrel and dung crone, for easing Sir wag Suf Garl (1818) 347 (7) w Som 1 (8) Oxf 1 MS add w Mid It has a wooden handle fitting into an iron socket, with two iron teeth branching out on either side, and turned downwards at the ends(W P M) (9)Shr 12 (10) n Cy (HALL) (11) Sc (A W) w Yks Backbiters, like dungflees, is fond o'scabs an'ulcers, Preston Tales (1882) 363 (12) e Cy (HALL) (13) nw Dev 1 (14) w Som 1 Well, I never didn think Joe Stonewid be jish dung hill's that is (15)Oxf 1 (16) Ken (D W L), (G B) (17) Yks (G R), Leeds Merc Suppl (July II, 1896) (18) War (J R W), I W Som W & J Gl (1873) (19) w Som 1 (20) Lan (HALL), Lan 1 (21, a) I W 12, Wil 1 (b) w Som 1 A kind of tub having a hinged bottom, one of which is slung on each side of a pack horse, for carrying earth, stones, or other heavy material Dev Dung-pots were in use in past times for the side of a pack norse, for carrying earth, stones, or other heavy material Dev Dung-pots were in use in past times for the removal of manure to the fallows, Rowe Drime in Notes and Gleanings (Feb 15, 1890) 32 nw Dev 1 Cor Monthly Mag (1810) I 435 (22) I W (J D R), I W 1(23) Glo 1 Som Sweetman Wincanton Gl (1885) (24) Edb Peat laid under as a bottom to the dungstead, and then mixed with it, Pennicula Whs (1715) 73, ed 1815 (25) Nhb 1

2 Mud, dirt in general, the soil, earth
Cor¹ Sweating like dung, Cor² Cor³ I was forced to pick
the best of the chrysanthemums
The rain beat them down so,
they was all lying 'pon the dung
Dung upon a man's overcoat
or boots, and even upon the table cloth in a cottage

Hance (r) Dung cart sh a dust or rubbish-cart. (2)

or boots, and even upon the table cloth in a cottage

Hence (1) Dung cart, sb a dust or rubbish-cart, (2)

Dunged, pp manured, dirtied, messed, (3) Dung men,
sb pl dust-men, (4) pit, an ash or rubbish-heap, (5)

Dungy, adj dirty, muddy
(1) w Cor Common (MAC) (2) Cor 2 (3) w Cor Common
(MAC) (4) Cor 3 Always so called (5) Cor 1 What dungy shoes

DUNG, sb 2 Lon An operative who works for an employer who does not give full or 'society' weres.

employer who does not give full or 'society' wages

Lon Operatives are moreover divisible, according to those by
whom they are employed, into—'Flints' and 'Dungs', 'Whites'
and 'Blacks,' according as they work for employers who pay or
do not pay 'society prices,' Maynew Lond Labour (1851) IV 15, ed 1862

DUNGAL, adj n Cy [Not known to our correspondents] Extremely noisy (HALL)

DUNGE, see Dunch, v

DUNGEON, sb Sc Nhb Yks [de ndgən, du ndgən]
1 In phr a dungeon of or for, a great hand at, lt a mine

or receptacle for anything

or receptacle for anything

Sc Before Dr Johnson came to breakfast, Lady Lochbuy said,
'he was a dungeon of wit,' a very common phrase in Scotland to
express a profoundness of intellect, Boswell Jrn (1785) 48 (Jam)
n Yks T publican's a dungeon for wattering yal [ale] (I W),
n Yks 1' She is a dungeon at breaking,' of a careless, crockerybreaking girl, n Yks 2' A dungeon o' wit,' a deep-knowing one
'A dungeon at eating,' profound in that capacity

Hence Dynason obtained to be breaked processoring some

Hence Dungeonable, adj shrewd, possessing some

depth of thought

n Cy Grose (1790), Balley (1721), N Cy 1, N Cy 2 'A dungeonablebody,'a shrewd person or a devilish fellow Nhb 1, n Yks. 12 2 A scolding woman

n.Cy So of a scolding furious woman, 'shee is a dungeon, a meer dungeon' (K), (HALL)

DUNGERING, sb Obs Sc A dungeon
Sc And cast her in his dungering, Avroun Ballads (ed. 1861) 187

DUNGIL, sb War [dwndgil] A dungeon War 2 There was the dungil down and gone—What, no rogues in Brummagem <sup>2</sup> Old Sug

DUNGL, sb and v Sh I 1 sb Alump, clod S & Ork <sup>1</sup>

DUNGL, so and v Sit I I so Alump, clod S e 2 v To pelt ib

[Cp Noiw dial dunge, a lump, a heap (Aasen)]

DUNGOW, see Drumbow dash

DUNGY, ady Hmp Wil Dor [dwngi]

downcast, dull, cowardly

Hmp The hoise was quite dungy, Holloway Wil

Dor Barnis Gl (1863) [dringi] Tired,

Wil (HALL)

DUNIWASSAL, sb

Sc Also written donnawassel, duinhé wassel, duin wassal, duniwessle, dunniewassel 1 A nobleman, a cadet of a noble house among the

Highland clans, a gentleman of secondary rank
So Who claimed the rank of a Dunniewassel, or claims of superior rank, Scott Leg Mont (1818) 21, His claim to be treated as a Dunnie-wassel, or soit of gentleman, ib Waverley (1814) xvi, The king and his donnawassels Came to see the Scots gentry, and all his vassals, Planeculk Tinklarian (ed. 1810) 10, Mac had been Borrisdale's ain dunniwassel, Vedder Poems (1842) 81, He was born a duin-wassal, or gentleman, she a vassal or commoner of an inferior tribe, Garnet Tour (1800) I 200 (Jam) Gall Nac gutterbluid he, but a brave dumwassal, HARPER Bards (ed 1889) 43
2 The lower class of farmers

Ayr Used een in a contemptuous way (Jam)

DUNK, ady and sb 1 Not Lin Rut e An
form dunky Not n Lin 1 sw Lin 1 [dunk, denk]

1 adj Short and thick, applied to a pig of that shape
Not For pork the Chinese dunky or swing-tailed sort, Marshall
Revu.v (1814) IV 182, I want to go to Hickathrift's to see his
dunky pigs, Fenn Dick o' the Fins (1888) viii sw.Lin 1 Many would call yon pig dunky

Would call yon pig dunky

Hence (1) Dunk horn, sb the short, blunt horn of an animal; (2) horned, ady, fig pitiful, mean, sneaking, shabby, (3) sheep, sb an inferior breed of sheep
(1) e An 1, Nrf 1 (2) e An 1 One of the numberless and merciless jests on cuckoldom, applied to the poor cornuto, with an insinuation that he would be glad, if possible, that his horns should escape observation and ridicule Nrf 1 (3) Rut They are a kind of dunk sheep, Marshall Review (1814) IV 279

2 sb A breed of short, thick-set pigs
Lin Miller & Skertchin Feriland (1878) in a Lin 1 sw Lin 1 Many would call yon pig dunky, but I don't reckon it's a real dunk DUNK, sb 2 Rxb (Jam) A mouldy dampness See Donk

DUNK, see Donk

DUNKANS, sb pl Irel Drawers worn by children s Don Simmons Gl (1890).

DUNKLE, sb and v Sc Written dunckle Dmb, duncle Rnf [dv nkl] 1 sb A dint, hollow, or depression caused by a blow, fall, &c, a dimple Also used fig.

So He fell in with her on her return from her great adventure with the Duke of York at London,—which, but for open-hearted innocency, would have left both doors and dunkles in her characnnocency, would have left both doors and dunkles in her character, Steamboat (1822) 159 (Jam) wSc, Cld (Jam) Rnf Tho'twall years tauld I've kenn'd your case—An' time leaves mony duncles, Picken Poems (1813) I 149 Ayr It [his hat] had got some dunkles wi' his fa'in', Hunter Studies (1870) 296

2 v To make a hollow or depression in anything. Also used fig Gen in pp
Rnf Some odd freak in nature had dunkl'd his skull, Clark Rhymes (1842) 22 Ayr We think his harnpan's [skull] surely dunkled, Galt Sir A Wyhe (1822) x, The gude forgie me if I wasna tempted to dunkle the side o' truth, ib Lairds (1826) xiv
Hence Dunkled, ppl ady dinted, damaged.
Dmb The trouble o' flittin' a cartfu' o' roosty, dunckled clamjamphrey every time ye move betwikt this and Embro, Cross Disruption (1844) xxxvii Ayr His auld beaver hat, ance shining

ruption (1844) XXXVII Ayr His auld beaver hat, ance shining and soon' as the back o' a craw, but noo dunkled, broon, and as rough as a badger's back, Service Notandums (1890) 19

DUNKLEHEAD, sb Lin. A stupid, silly person e Lin More than won chep is a strange dunkleheed, Lin N & Q II 32

DUNKY, see Dunk, adj DUNN, sb Sh I Fine dust of meal S & Ork 1 DUNNAGE, sb Yks. Lon Dev Slang [dun,

de nidz ] 1 Odds and ends of things, baggage,

clothes, &c n Yks 2' Ship's dunnage,' bits of timber from repairs, &c, for fine wood Lon If they can meet with the 'Burerk' (mistress), or the young ladies, they 'put it on them for dunnage' (beg a stock of general clothing), flattering their victims first and frightening them afterwards, Mayhew Lond Labour (1851) I 244 Slang Not only was the chest more than half empty, but the articles it did contain were of the coarsest materials 'What is to be done with all this dunnage? Cooper Sea Lions (1849) v (FARMER)

2 A tool-basket and other impedimenta carried in a parcel on the back by navvies or workmen when setting

out to their work Dev 3

[1 The same word as dunnage, a tech term for the light material, as brushwood, mats, and the like, stowed among the cargo of a vessel to keep it from injury ]

DUNNAKEW, see Dunnekin

DUNNE, sb Irel The knot, a kind of sand

The knot, a kind of sandpiper, Tringa canutus

NI<sup>1</sup> Ant The sober tints of its feathers in winter have caused

it to be called dunne, Swainson Birds (1885) 195

DUNNECK, DUNNIC(K, see Dunnock DUNNEKIN, sb Cum Yks Not Lin War Suf Som Dev Cant Also written dunakin Lin¹Dev, dunnecan Cum¹, and in forms danuakew Cant, donnican Cum¹, donnick w Som¹, donnykin War², dunagan Lin¹Dev, dunnakew Cant [du n-, de n-jkin] A privy, an open cesspool

Cum<sup>1</sup>, w Yks<sup>2</sup>, Not<sup>1</sup>, Lin<sup>1</sup>, War<sup>2</sup>, e Suf (F H), w Som<sup>1</sup> Dev w Times (Apr 22, 1886) 2, col 2 Cant Life B M Carew

DUNNER, DUNNET, see Dunder, v 2, Dunny, adj 2, Do, v DUNNIE, sb Nhb A mischievous sprite or goblin
This sprite is called the Dunnie, he appears to be of the
Brownie type, and is located at Haselrigg, Henderson Fl/ Lore

DUNNIES, sb. pl Hmp 1 The water-docken, Petasites

vulgaris

DUNNOCK, sb and adj Yks Lan Chs War Wor Nrf I W Dor Som Dev Also written dunneck w Yks 3, dunnic Som, dunnick I W 2 Dor, and in forms dinnick

dunnic Som, dunnick I W<sup>2</sup> Dor, and in forms dinnick Dev, dummic Som [dun, densk] 1 sb I he hedge-sparrow, Accentor modularis Also call Dicky dun nock (q v), s v Dicky, sb<sup>1</sup>

w Yks Swainson Birds (1885) 29, (EG), Haieton has been cast out like an unfledged dunnock, Bronte Wuthering Heights (1847) iv, Wegtails, dunnocks, yolly youldrings, an' bull spinks, Yksman (1881) 315, So called from its dun colour, Llcas Stud Nidderdale (c 1882) 169, w Yks <sup>245</sup> Lan Whilsthewas as dark as a dunnock, she was of an excessively fain complexion, Bamford Walks (1844) 39, Swainson ib 29, Lan Lan, Chs (FRC) Chs. Science Gossip (1865) 36, Chs <sup>12</sup>, Chs <sup>3</sup> From its dark and dusky appearance s Chs <sup>1</sup> Also called bluedunnock, from the colour of its eggs War <sup>3</sup> w Wor Ferrow's Jin (Mar 3, 1888) Nrf Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf (1893) 51 I W<sup>2</sup> Dor (C.V.G.), N. & Q. (1873), Swainson ib 29 [The hedge sparrow or dunnock is one of the most harmless of British birds, Sat Review (1889) LXVII 65.]

2 The wryneck, Jynx torquilla

2 The wryneck, Jynx torquilla

Dev [So called] from its brown plumage, Swainson ib 104,
A small bird said to follow and feed the cuckoo, N & Q (1850) 1st S 11 512

3 A sweetheart

w Yks<sup>2</sup> Used only of a woman

4 adj Of a dun colour e Lan<sup>1</sup>

[1 Verdon, a dunneck, hedge

hedge-sparrow (Cotor)]

[I Verdon, a dunneck, hedge-sparrow (COTGR)]
DUNNOT, see Donnot
DUNNUK, sb Shr 12 A dung-hook or fork
DUNNY, sb N I 1 The skate, Raia batis
DUNNY, adj 1 Nhb Yks [du'ni] Dull, drab-coloured,
smoke-beclouded, dingy, dark.
Nhb Tyneside seem'd clad wiv bonny ha's, An' furnaces sae

dunny, Marshall Sngs. (1819) 4, Nhb¹
Hence Dunny, sb a cream-coloured horse
w Yks What! drive to Tosside wi' that dunny! (FPT)
DUNNY, ady² n Cy Chs. Nhp Wor Hrf Glo Oxf
Brks Bck. Hrt. Lon Hmp Also in form dunner Bck

[du ni, dv ni] 1 Deaf, hard of hearing, dull, stupid, slow of apprehension Cf dunch, ady

n Cy Grose (1790) MS add (P) Chs¹ Not in common use
Nhp¹ Not of frequent occurrence w Wor¹ s Wor Noane bean't
so dunny as thahy as o'n't 'earken, Vig Mon in Berrow's Jrn

(1896) xvii, Porson Quant Wds (1875) 13, s Wor¹ Hrf Ray

(1691) MS add (JC) 96, (HCM), (JB), Hrf¹² Glo Gl

(1851) Oxf (K), Oxf¹ MS add Brks Gl (1852), (Coll

LLB), Brks¹ Bck A friend, observing to a woman how active
her boy was, [she] answered, 'Ah, sir, it beant no use bringing up
lads too dunner,' N & Q (1859) 2nd S viii 483 Lon-What the

devil, are you dunny? Won't you give me no answer? Gross Olio

(1796) 105 Hmp Holloway [The dunniest heard it—poor old

Mr F Doubted for once if he was ever deaf, Hoop Poims (ed

1862-3) A Blow Up] 1862-3) A Blow Up ]

2 Comb (1) Dunny leaf or leaf weed, the coltsfoot, Tussilago Farfara, (2) nettle, (a) var species of deadnettle, esp Lamum album and Galeobdolon, (b) the black

horehound, Ballota nigra

(1) Hrt Ellis Mod Husb (1750) III 1 (2, a) Brks 1 Bck
Various species of Lamium, especially L album, are known as
Dead, Blind, Deaf, and Dumb (or in Bucks, Dunny) Nettle, Science Gossip (1849) 30 s Bck (b) s Bck
DUNSCH, DUNSE, see Dunch, v, sb<sup>2</sup>, adj

DUNSE HOOK, sb Oxf A brushing-hook with long handle, used for lopping hedges (JE)

DUNSEPOLL, sb Dev A thick-skulled fellow Horae Subsectivae (1777) 139, (Hall)

DUNSHACU eh Brif 1 1 A strong house and black

DUNSHACH, sb Bnff 1 1 A strong, heavy, soft blow.

2 A big, untidy bundle of anything, chiefly rags
Ge' me doon that dunschah o' cloots oot o' the hehd o' the press

bunstanborough Diamond, sb Nhb The crystals occasionally found near Dunstanborough Castle

crystals occasionally found near Dunstanborough Castle on the coast Also used fig

Nhb¹ Applied proverbially to the younger branches of females belonging to that locality, Denham Fik-Lore (1858) 44

DUNT, sb¹ and v¹ Sc Irel Nhb Yks Nhp Glo Also Suf [dunt, dent] 1 sb A blow, stroke, knock, thump, esp a blow causing a dull, heavy sound, a wound caused by a blow Also used fig Cf dint

Sc If she comes to dunts I have twa hands to paik her with, Scott Nigel (1822) xxxvii nSc There shall be dunts ere we twa twine, Buchan Ballads (1828) I. III, ed 1875 Cai¹ Beh Your heavy neives Guid muckle dunts can deal, Forbes Ulysses (1785) 36 Frf. The ship had got a sair wrench, an' the smoke, getting vent at the nooks an' crannies opened by the the smoke, getting vent at the nooks an' crannies opened by the dunt, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 186, ed 1889 Per Auld use-and-wont Did give her knee a hearty dunt, Nicol Poems (1766) 157 Fif Aye droon your salmon before ye land it for the dunt on the heid spyles the quality of the fish, Grant Six Hundred, vii Ayr It was a merciful thing his head was so strong as to withstand the dunt that stunned him, Galt Six A Wylie (1822) (111, I'll tak dunts frae naebody, Burns Naebody, st 3 Link It's a dunt on the big nose ye oucht to get, Gordon Pyotshaw (1885) 21 Lth Auld streets and closes, wynds and houses, Wi's acrilegious dunts an' bruises, Are fa'ing fast, Ballantine Poems (1856) 8 Edb A good round sum wi'interest on t For mony a vear, was sic a dunt. That in a blink this scoundrel brack, Macne Lille and the side of the side the smoke, getting vent at the nooks an' cranmes opened by the year, was sic a dunt, That in a blink this scoundrel brack, MACNEILL Bygane Times (1811) 39, [The clock struck ten] Every chap went through my breast like the dunt of a forehammer, More Mause Wauch (1828) x Rxb Put up wi mony a dunt, A Scott Mansie Wauch (1828) x Rxb Put up wi'mony a dunt, A Scott Poems (ed 1808) 13 Gall. Birsie's dunts are, so to speak, gratuitous, Crockett Sunbonnet (1895) vii NI¹ Ant A sudden shock given by the elbow or some other joint, Ballymena Obs (1892), Patterson Dial 23 nCy Border Gl (Coll L L B), NCy¹ Nhb The gudeman bauchlin' Gets a sair dunt that sends him sprachlin', Strang Earth Fiend (1892) 13 Glo A tidy yammer with a peckid ind to un as makes some djoused okkurd dyunts—in stwuns, Cheltenham Exam (Feb 12, 1896) 8, col 5 Suf¹A stroke or blow—especially on the back of a rabbit's neck to kill it e Suf (FH) (F H)

2 The sound caused by the fall of a hard body; a

heavy fall, a knock
Sc (Jam) Elg Baith o' ye notice it be carefully done, An' no
lat me doon wi' a dunt to the grun, Tesier Poems (1865) 134

Fif Hoo cud she play sic a dunt on her ain drawin'-room flair? MELDRUM Margredul (1894) 103 s Sc I'm unco sair wi' the dunt o' the saddle, Cunningham Sketches (1894) vii Edb I went a dunt on the causey that made the gun go off, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xxv

3 A thump, beat, throb, palpitation of the heart

Abd For fear she cowr'd like maukin in the seat, And dunt for dunt her heart began to beat, Ross Helenore (1768) 67, ed 1812 dunt her heart began to beat, Ross Helenore (1768) 67, ed 1812 e Fif A cauld shiver cam' ower me, an' my heart ga'ed dunt upon dunt, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) vii Link Losh! what a dunt my bosom gied, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 34 Ayr Never shall I forget the dunt that the first tap of the drum gied to my heart, GALT Ann Parish (1821) xxxvi Keb Ilk rowt the twa gave thwart the burn Cam' o'er her heart a dunt, Davidson Seasons (1789) 52
4 Phr at a dunt, suddenly, unexpectedly Sig (Jam)
5 A gibe, an insult, a slanderous falsehood Ayr (10) 6 v To beat, strike, knock, thump, to fall or strike the ground with a dull, heavy sound Also used fig
Sc It dunting on the stanes, Stevenson Weir (1896) v Or I
Nae sic divot had dunted at their door, Scott Pnate (1816) xxiv

Se it dunting on the stanes, Stevenson *Weir* (1896) v Or I Nae sic duvot had dunted at their door, Scott Pnale (1816) xxiv Cai <sup>1</sup> Abd I ll get you pitten faur ye'll get time to dunt yer heels at leasure, Alexander Am Flk (1875) 4, ed 1882, (W M) Frf They duntit wi' their paws the ground, Beattie Ariha (c 1820) 50, ed 1882 Per Upon the Duke of Athol's hunting, Where men with swords the deer were dunting, Smith Poems (1714) 60, ed 1869 w Sc Up streets and down streets, dunting and jingling we handled the med Conservation of the streets dunting and jingling we 1869 w Sc Up streets and down streets, dunting and jinging we brattled like mad, Carrick Land of Logan (1835) 276 Sig He wore a Scottish bonnet on his head That dunted on his shouther, Towers Poems (1885) 64 Rnf Caff beds rowed up in sheets like ba's Gaun aye dunt duntin' 'gainst the wa's, Young Pictures (1865) 166 Ayr They got awfu' fou, and cam duntin' wi' the coffin against the corner o' a hoose, Service Notandums (1890) 116 Lth Better creepin' cannie, as fa'in' wi' a bang, Duntin' a your weebrow, BALLANTINE Poems (1856) 63 Edb The door dunting yourweebrow, Ballantine Poems (1856) 63 Edb The door dunting to again, it being soople in the hinges, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xxv Dmf While dunt, dunt, dunting, Crispin pursues, trips up his heels, Mayne Siller Gun (1808) 71 s Don To butt with the head, as a cow or goat, Simmons Gl (1890) Nhb 1 To strike or give a blow on the backside This was a favourite custom among schoolboys, who held up the victim by legs and arms and struck the nether part of the person against a stone

Hence (1) Dunt about, sb a piece of wood driven about the short of the person against a stone

at 'shinty' or similar games, also used fig, (2) Dunting, vbl sb a continuous beating, causing a hollow sound

(1) So Anything that is constantly used and knocked about as of little value, as an old piece of dress used for coarse or dirty work. Sometimes applied to a servant who is roughly treated, and work Sometimes applied to a servant who is roughly treated, and dunted about from one piece of work to another (JAM) Rxb (tb) Nhb 1 Aye, poor thing, she's a fair dunt-aboot (2) Sc Such as that produced by a wooden instrument or by a stroke on wood (JAM), The clacking of their culverins and pistols, the dunting of mells and hammers, Melvill Mem (1683) 197 (tb)
7 Phr (1) to play dunt, to come with a thump, (2) dune and duntit on, completely finished or done for (1) Rnf My muse, cange staumering about like a staumeral

(1) Rnf My muse gangs staumering about like a staumeral gowk Till her head it plays dunt on some critical rock, Webster Rhymes (1835) 163 (2) Sc Applied to a person greatly worn out by fatigue The same idea is often expressed, in reply perhaps to the question, 'Is such a person dead?' 'Dead! aye, he's dead and

8 With out to drive out with repeated strokes, to

thrash out or settle a question or disputed point

Sc To go over the grounds of dissatisfaction that one has with another, and make an end of it (Jam) Abd Johnny's principle of action as regarded differences between himself and others, was always to 'dunt it oot' as he went along, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) x111, We sud dunt out the boddom o't ere lang, Ross Helenore (1768) 115, ed 1812 Ayr Fearing the wrathful ram might dunt out the bowels, or the brains of the young cavalier, Galt Gilhaize (1823) II 220 (JAM)

9 Of the heart . to throb, beat, palpitate.
Sc My heart a' dunts when I recal Thy greatness i' the days o' aul', T Scort Poems (1793) 350 Cai 1 Abd My quakin' heart was duntin' sair, Cock Strains (1810) I 115 Kcd Mair an' mair my heart did dunt, Grant Lays (1884) 86 Frf His heart duntit, for he thocht the placehauntit, Wart Poet Skeiches (1880) 95 Fif Their Lays (1884) 86 Friesde (1880) 95 Fif Their Lays (1886) 95 Fif Their Lays (1886) 95 Figure 1880) 95 Figure 1880 Petrostant for duntin' and free heatin' Transant Patrista. hearts Werestapt frae duntin' and frae beatin', Tennant Papistry (1827) 102 e Fif Wi'oor hearts duntin'sair against oor ribs, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) 111 Rnf A loud and a bonny strain Made something dunt within her breast, Webster Rhymes (1835) 38

Ayr And while my heart wi' life blood dunted, I'd bear't in mind, Burns To Mr Mitchill (1795) st 2 Lnk My heart will ne'er gi'e o'er to dunt, Ramsay Genth Shep (1725) 106, ed 1783 Lth His proud heart it dunted, And strack 'gainst his side as if bursting in twa, Macneill Poet IVIs (1801) 218 ed 1856 Edb Wi' thoughts like thae your heart may sairly dunt, Firgusson Poems (1773) 180, ed 1785 Dmf Although yer hearts afore ne'er dunted, Wi' fear ye'll shake, Quinn Heather (1863) 59 Gall His proud heart duntit back wi' grief, Nicholson Poet Wks (1828) 65, ed 1897 w Yks My heart dunted woefully, Snowden IVeb of Weaver (1896) 71 Hence Dunting, ppl adv beating, thoobing, delicating

Hence Dunting, ppl adj beating, thiobbing, palpitating Frf Wi' duntin heart and ruefu' free, Beating Anha' (c. 1820)

41, ed 1822

10 Phr to play dunt Of the heart to beat, throb,

thump, palpitate

Sc His heart play'd dunt wi' mony a dowie thought, Ghaist, 3 (Jam), The minister's heart played dunt an' stood stock still, Stlvinson Merry Men (1887) 148 Sig Guess ye how my heart played dunt, When first I heard aboot her marriage, Towers Points (1885) 178 Rnf My heart plays dunt ere I'm aware, Harp (1819) 163
11 To mark or indent by striking, to compact, shake

together by striking on the ground

So Ye've duntit the lid o' the tin can (Jam Suppl), To dunt a

sack of grain (ib) Nhp 1 (s v Dent) [1 Nor as cowartis to eschew the first dunt, Douglas

Eneados (1513), ed 1874, IV 3 DUNT, sb<sup>2</sup> Sc Nhb [dunt, dent] 1. A lump, a large piece of anything
Or I She dealt largely in dunts o' kebbuck, teats o' woo', Vedden Sketches (1832) 30 Rnf A dunt o' scowthert cheese Stuck on a piong, Picken Poems (1813) I 66 Ayr (Jam) Lth Thou dauds him up, a moving flight Wi' dunts o' glaur, Ballantine Poems (1866) 68

him up, a moving flight Wi' dunts o' glaur, BALLANTINE Poems (1856) 68

2 Bad coal, mineral charcoal, any imperfection in the quality of a seam of coal NCy¹, Nhb¹

DUNT, v² and adj Yks Lan Lin e An Ken Dor Dev [dunt, dent] 1 v To confuse, stupefy or deafen with noise, to benumb, paralyze with cold, &c e An¹, Cmb (WWS) Suf 'How you dunt me!' says a mother to her noisy child, Cullum Hist Hawsted (1813) Ess The noise Oh! it was duntin' quoite, Clark J Noakes (1839) st 85, This ere child's crying regler dunts me to death (JF), I'm dunted with cold The boots are too short, they dunt my toes (H H M), Gl (1851), Ess¹

Hence (I) Dunted. ptl ads stupefed

Hence (I) Dunted, ppl ady stupefied, confused, dazed, benumbed with cold, (2) Dunty, ady (a) see Dunted, (b) of wood in an advanced stage of decay

(I) e Suf (F H), Ess (H H M), Ken 1 (2, a) Suf e An Dy Times (1892) (b) e Suf Implies more than 'doated' (F H)

2 To make blunt; to dull the edge of a knife or tool n Yks 1 Dor Barnes Gl (1863)

Hence (I) Dunted, ppl ady blunted, dull-edged, (2)

Dunty, ady stunted, dwarfed, stumpy

(I) n Yks 1; n Yks 2' A sword-end dunted' A pointless sword, as an emblem, is carried in our civic processions Dev 3 Tools are said to be dunted when the keenness of their edges is worn off (2) n.Yks 1, n.Yks 2' Dunty-hoorn'd kie,' short-horned cattle w Yks 1, ne Lan 1, n Lin 1, Ken 1

3 ady Stupid, dull, dizzy, stupefied, deaf

e An 1 A dizzy calf with water in the head is said to be dunt Cmb Sheep 'dying dunt (as the shepherds term it), that is dizzy,' Reports

e An¹ A dizzy calf with water in the head is said to be dunt Cmb Sheep 'dying dunt (as the shepherds term it), that is dizzy,' Reports Agric (1793-1813) 33 Nrf A dunt sheep, one that mopes about, from a disorder in his head, Grose (1790), Nrf¹ A dull boy is said to be 'kiender dunt hidded' Suf 'I have such a pain in my head and ears that I am almost dunt.' Spoken also of a sheep, that goes moping from a disorder in the head, Cullum Hist Hawsted (1813), (CT) Ess Monthly Mag (1815) I 125

DUNT, see Do, v

DUNTER, sb Sc Nhb 1 The eider-duck, Somateria mollissima Gen in comp. Dunter duck or goose.

Sh.I Swainson Birds (1885) 162 S & Ork¹ Or I They have plenty both of land and sea fowls, as eagles, hawks, ember goose, clark-goose, dunter-goose, Brand Desc Or I (1721) 21 (Jam)

2 The porpoise, Porcus marinus

Tev Apparently a cant term (Jam). N Cy¹, Nhb¹

Tev Apparently a cant term (JAM). N Cy 1, Nhb 1

DUNTY, sb Sc [dwnti] A sweetheart, 'doxy' Sc Herd Coll Sngs (1776) Gl Per Lust drove thee right far To see thy concubins and dunties, Smith Poems (1714) 12,

ed 1869 Lnk Ramsay Poems (ed 1733) Gl Edb Jamie's healthy, hale an' livin', Lookin' out for dunty clever, Liddle Poems (1821) 39

DUNTY, see Dundy
DUNYEL, v Lnk (JAM) To jolt, with the idea of its being accompanied with a hollow sound Cf dindle, v

DUNZE, see Doon, adv DUOY, sb Sh & Or

DUNZE, see Doon, adv

DUOY, sb Sh & Or I In form dule oye (Jam Suppl) 1 A great grandchild S & Ork 2 A great-great grandchild Oi I (Jam Suppl)

DUP, y War Wor Hrf Glo Wil [dep] 1 To open Wor, Glo Grose (1790) MS add (M) Glo Dup the door (WHC), Dup the yate, Horae Subsectivae (1777) 129, Glo 12

Wil (K), Wil Obs

2 To shut, fasten
War Wise Shakespere (1861) 152 Hrf<sup>1</sup>, Wii<sup>1</sup>
[1 Then up he rose, and donned his clothes, And dupped the chamber-door, SHAKS Hamlet, IV V 53 Contr fr do up ]

DUP, v<sup>2</sup> Sus Som [dep] 1 To walk quickly

Cf dap, 1
Sus Heard very occas now 'He do dup along main sharp, surely' (EES), Sus You was dupping along so, I knew you

2 To dip, dive, duck, used of the wind swooping down a chimney Som (WFR) Cf dap, 4

DUPLY, sb and v Obs Sc 1 sb Legal term a

second reply, a defender's rejoinder to a pursuer's reply, also in a controversy, the rejoinder that comes forth in order after the original assertion

Sc The justices repel the defence, duply, and quadruply proponed So the justices repet the detence, duply, and quadruply proposed for the pannels [prisoners], Wodrow Ch. Hist (1721) II. 47, ed 1828, Answers, replies, duplies, triplies, quadruplies followed thick upon each other, Scorr Abbot (1820) 1. Per July, Glenshee, the fourteenth day, I got the reply and gave duply, 1710. Sir, Smith Poems (1714) 94, ed 1869. Edb. A. lawyer, studying his hornings, duplies, and fugie warrants, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xxiv.

To make a rejoinder Sc My lord advocate replies Mr William Maxwell, for pannels, duplies, Wodrow Ch Hist (1721) II 42, ed 1828 Mr William Maxwell, for the

DUR, sb Der A yearling sheep Cf heeder, ree dur,

sheeder

People speak of a 'he dur' or of a 'ree dur' when they mean a male yearling sheep, the female being called a 'she dur' I was corrected when I spoke to a man of a 'sheder' as though it were one word He said, 'You mean a she dui,' emphasizing the last syllable People call young sheep 'durs,' ADDY Shiffield Gl (1891)

DUR, see Door

DURABLE, adj Dur 1 Capable of continuing long, applied to one who is in the habit of sitting long and late for the purpose of conversation

DURANCE, sb Obs Nhb A stout, durable cloth

or other material

An upper body of durance, a new apron of durance, Will Wilham Grey (Oct 11, 1585) in Welford's Hist News (1887) III

32, Nhb<sup>1</sup>
[Is not a buff jerkin a most sweet robe of durance? Shaks I Hen IV, I ii 49 OFr durance, 'durée' (La Curne)

DURCRATCH, sb Chs 18 The side of a cart See Cratch, sb 17

DURDACK, sb Sh I A lump S & Ork 1

DURDAM, DEN, DOM, DRUM, DUM, see Dirdum DURE, v Wor Hrf Glo. To endure, last, to wear

well for a long time wwor! I buy'd this 'ere weskit off a groom as were a goin' to leave — house, 'Ee've dured me a many years 'Ee do dure, sure-he s Wor (HK), s Wor 1 Hrf Duncumb Hist Hrf (1804), Hrf 2 Glo It do dure well (AB), Glo 1

Hrf<sup>2</sup> Glo It do dure well (AB), Glo<sup>1</sup>
[Yet hath he no rote in him selfe, but dureth for a season, Cranmer (1539) Matt xiii 21]
DURE, DURG, see Door, Dour, Darg, sb
DURGAN, sb<sup>1</sup> Irel Wm Glo Ken Amer Also
written durgen Amer [də rgən, dō gən] 1 A short,
undersized person or animal, a dwarf Cf durgey
NI<sup>1</sup> Wm Ferguson Northmen (1856) 176 Glo<sup>1</sup> A name for
an undersized horse in a large team, Glo<sup>2</sup> A stocky, undersized

horse in all large teams [He is a durgan A meer durgan (K) Amer Old horse worn out by use, Dial Notes (1896) I 330]

Hence Durganly, adj short, of low stature

[A durganly fellow (K)]

2 A kind of pig N I Cf dunk

3 Comp Durgan wheat, a bearded wheat, Triticum sativum Ken (K), Ken [A]

[A durgen, nanus, punulio, Coles (1679) Prob a der

[A durgen, nanus, punulo, Coles (1679) Prob a der of OE dweerg, dwarf]

DURGAN, sb<sup>2</sup> NI<sup>1</sup> [də rgən] Oatmeal fried in dripping and sometimes flavoured with leeks, &c

Dwn I his dish is called in Ant 'mealy-crushy'

DURGEY, sb and adj Sc War Wor Shr Hrf Cor

Also written dergy Hrf<sup>1</sup>, dirgy ne Wor, dourgy Cor<sup>2</sup>
[dā gi, Wor also dā dgi, Sc də rgi] 1 sb A short, thick-set person, a dwarf Cf durgan, sb<sup>1</sup>

War<sup>2</sup> Wor Allies Antiq Flk-Lore (1840) 438, ed 1852 Hrf
(JB), Cor<sup>12</sup>

2. A small turf hedge Cor<sup>2</sup>

2 A small turf hedge Cor 2

2 A small turf hedge Cor<sup>2</sup>
3 adj Short, thick-set, undergrown, small
Lth (JAM) ne Wor He doesn't lose any of his height, and he needn't, for he's a dirgy little fellow (JWP) Shr A durgey little man, Northall Flk Phr (1894) Shr 1, Hrf 1
DURGIN, sb Sc Ken Som Also written durgeon Ken, durgon Sc [dāgən, Sc dərgən] A big, ill tempered person, a stupid fellow
Bnff 1, Ken (WFS) Som W & J Gl (1873)
DURGON, see Durgin
DURGON, see Durgin

DURING, ppl adj NI I In phr (1) Durin' ash, (2) - oak, for ever

DURK, sb and adj Sc [dərk] 1 sb A short, thick-set person, anything short, thick, and strong Bnff A durk o' a stick A durk o' a carrit He's a stout durk

Hence Durkin, sb a short, thick-set person, anything

short, strong, and thick
Bnff A durkin o'a knife A durkin o'a club
2 adj Thick-set, strongly made Rxb (JAM)

DURK, v Sc To spoil, ruin
Sc (JAM) Abd I've durket mysel He's durket that job
Not uncommon (G W)

DURK, see Dark, adj, Dirk

DURKE, v Obs Nhb 1 To laugh

DURKEN, v Cai 1 With on to become disheartened, discouraged

DURMANT, see Dormant

DURNA, sb n Cy Yks Not Nhp Hmp Wil Dor Som Dev Cor Also in forms darn Dev<sup>1</sup>, dean w Yks<sup>3</sup>, dearn w Yks , dearne w Dor , dern Not Som Dev<sup>12</sup> s Dev Cor<sup>1</sup>, doorn Wil<sup>1</sup> n Dev , dorn Wil n Dev , durne Cor<sup>1</sup> [dərn, dən, dən] A door-post, gate-post, the wooden framework of a door, esp the sides , the jamb

the wooden framework of a door, esp the sides, the jamb of a window Gen in pl

n Cy Grose (1790) w Yks Watson Hist Hlfx (1775) 537, (GH), w Yks A 'yate dean' [stone gate-post], w Yks A Not (WHS), Unum par de dyrnes (a pair of door posts), Not Rec (1408), ed Stevenson, II 58 Nhp I have only the authority of the poet Clare for the use of this word Hmp Rare (HCMB) wil Slow Gl (1892), (K), wil At Warminster apphed only to the sides of a door frame Dor (CVG) w Dor Roberts Hist Lyme Regis (1834) Dor I Som (MAR), (FAA), Jennings Obs Dial w Eng (1825) w Som I The frame of a door in situ, called 'u pae ur u duurnz,' while being made or when detached from the building 'I want to bide home a Monday, vor to fix the durns, eens the masons mid go on—an' I've a-got two pair o' durns more vor to make' Dev Ragging an' scanting rowze th' darn, Madox Brown Dwale Bluth (1876) bk 11, 'E'th ahāt is 'ead agin tha durn ov tha door, Hewett Peas Sp (1892), Dev I'Out a murch'd muttering, and slam'd the door arter en as thof a wid a tore down the darns, 5, Dev 2 The stable derns want painting, Dev n Dev Grose (1790), Lick the doorns of a door, Erm Scold (1746) 1 274 nw Dev I's Dev Fox Kingsbridge (1874) Cor I were squabb'd 'gen the duines, J Trenoodle Spec Dial (1846) 20, Cor I'2 w Cor Common (G F R)

Hence (I) Durn blade, sb a jamb or door-post detached from the fallow (a) head sh the cross-piece at the top

Hence (1) Durn blade, sb a jamb or door-post detached from its fellow, (2) head, sb the cross-piece at the top

of a door-frame

(1) w Som 1 Called [u duurn], simply, when fixed in the wall opening The term would be applied to a piece of timber sawn to the proper size for the purpose 'This here'll do vor a durn-blade—he idn long enough, I don't think, vor to make two' nw Dev 1

(2) w Som 1 Praps can get a durn-head out o' un nw Dev 1

[Batiente de pueita, the doornes of a doore, Percival Sp Dict (1591) Prob of Norse origin, cp MSw. dyrni, a door-post, see Rietz, 106]

DURN, see Dern, adj<sup>2</sup>
DURNAL, v Ayr (Jam) [Not known to our correspondents] Used to denote the motion of the cheek when a flabby person runs or walks fast

DURNED, adv Nrf Very, exceedingly Cf darned I m durned glad on it, that I am, Haggard Col Quaritch (1888)

DUROY, sb Obs Dev A kind of coarse woollen fabric Disappeared with the disappearance of the woollen trade, Bowring Lang (1866) I pt v 15, Those [manufactures] formerly carried on at N and S Molton, consisted chiefly of duroys, serges, and other light cloths, Vancouver Agric Dev (1813) 385 [Fr duroi, 'étoffe de laine, rase et seche, dans le genre de la tamise, mais moins large et plus serree,' Gl to Encyclopedie Methodique (1790) II]

DURGE see Dury sb2 n

DUR(R, see Dirr, sb 2, v

DURRACKS, sb s Pem A thicket, a place overgrown with furze, bramble, and thorns, with a brook running through (W M M)

DURREH, see Dare,  $v^1$ 

DURRIED, ppl adj Glo Also in form derried Confused, bewildered Cf derruck
Not common I am so derried over that business (HSH), Glo 1

DURSE, v Yks [dəs] make ready See Derse 1 To dress, prepare,

w Yks To duise the house or horses, Thoresby Lett (1703),

w Yks <sup>4</sup>
2 Phr to durse the mg, to spread the mole-hills and dung over fields 1b

DURSE, DURSENT, see Durze, Dare, v1

DURSH, sb Dev [do]] The thrush
Th' dursh 'pon th' elem high, Pulman Sketches (1842) 21, ed
1853, Th' blackbird, dursh, an' lark up vlyin', 1b 27, ed 1871

DURSIE, adj Ayr (JAM) Obdurate, relentless, hardhearted

DURST, see Dare, v1

DURTMENT, sb Cum A bauble, useless article,

fig a useless, good-for-nothing person
Their feathers, their durtment and leace, Anderson Ballads
(ed 1808) 17, 'They are lazy, idle folk, regular durtment' More
freq used of persons than things (JA.), Still used to signify

refuse of any kind (JP)

DURZE, v n Cy Yks Written dorze N Cy 2 n Yks 1,
durse n Cy e Yks , and in form duz n Yks 2 e Yks

[dēz, duz, doz] Of corn to fall from the ear through over-ripeness, either from the shaking of the wind or of the reapers Cf doz

n Cy To durse out, spoken of corn, that is so dry, that it easily n cy 10 durse out, spoken of corn, that is so dry, that it easily drops out of the ear upon being the least handled, and sometimes even by the blowing of the wind, Horae Subsectivae (1777) 140 n Yks 1, n Yks 2 T'coorns beginning to duz e Yks Marshall Rur Econ (1788), If [the mowers] shoulde goe with the winde, the oates would slipe and durze extreamely with the cradles, Brst Rur Econ (1641) 50

winde, the oates would slipe and durze extreamely with the cradles, BEST Rur Econ (1641) 50

Hence Durzed, ppl adj scattered, fallen, applied to corn shaken from the ear, sometimes with out

n Cy Grose (1790), N Cy 2 e Yks Fey up dursed corne, BEST Rur Econ (1641) 52 [(K)]

DUSH, v and sb Obs Sc Nhb 1 v To move with yelent upwalse or with yelent to fall with a third

DUSH, v and sb Obs Sc Nhb 1 v To move with violent impulse or with velocity, to fall with a thud  $N \text{ Cy}^1$  ['To dush down,' to fall down, to squat down (K)] 2 To push violently, to thrust, strike Sc And round and round about Dushit him coist and bak, Jamieson Pop Ballads (1806) I 346, (Jam) Ayr I glowr'd as eerie's I'd been dusht In some wild glen, Burns Vision, st 8  $N \text{ Cy}^1$  Nhb Obs 3 sb A blow, stroke Sc And dushes, swithe. wi' heave.

heat, Jamieson Pop Ballads (1806) I 245 Fif Lichtin' on the robber bird, Wi' peck and struk, and dusche and dird, Tennant Papisty (1827) 62, Heav neattles with dunnerin' dush, ib 144 [1 Such a dasande drede dusched to his heit, Cleanness

[1 Such a dasande drede dusched to his heit, Cleanness (c 1360) 1538, in Allit P 81 Swab dial duschen, 'in einander, zusammenfahien' (Schmid) 2 Aust dial duschen, 'ausschlagen' (Hoffer) 3 [Thai] with axis sie duschis gaft, Barbour Bince (1375) XIII 147]

DUSHILL, sb and v Ayı (Jam) [Not known to our correspondents] 1 sb An untidy, slovenly worker 2 v To disgust, app from the display of slovenliness DUSH'N'T, see Do. v

2 v To disgust, app from the display of sloveniness DUSH'N'T, see Do, v DUSK, sb and v Sc Yks Lei Glo Also in form dosk n Yks 2 w Yks 1 [dusk, dosk, dvsk] I. sb In comb (1) Dusk hour, (2) — o' dark, (3) — o' t'evening, late evening, twilight, the faint light just before night, (4)

time, evening

(1) Let Ah shouldn' like to mate his oogly mug upo' dusk hour
in a dan'k leane

(2) w Yks 3

(3) w Yks 1 I gat hame just at
dosk o' t'evenin

(4, Glo 1

2 v To dim, shadow, darken, to grow dim, cloud over
Lth Let love dispel your brow for aye, And dinna let your brow

Lth Let love dispel your brow for aye, And dinna let your brow

Lth Let love dispel your brow for aye, And dinna let your brow

(C.C. P.)

Hence (1) Dusk'd, ppl adj overcast, dimmed, depreciated, (2) Dusking, vbl sb the act of clouding over for the night, diminishing in point of lustre n Yks 2

DUSKISS, sb Irel [dwskis] The dusk, evening,

twilight

NII Uls Ulster Jin Aich (1853-1862) VI 41
[About duskish we know there is a house on fire,
Sewall Diary (Oct 25, 1696), ed 1878, I 436 (NED)]
DUSONS, sb pl Sus [Not known to our other
correspondents] A particular kind of apple (GAW) See Densan

DUSSENT, see Dare, v1

DUSSET, sb w Cy [Not known to our correspondents] A blow, stroke (Hall) Cf dush, 3

DUSSIE, adj Obs Sc Docile, obedient
Ayr Rather sit down, as a dussie body, at God's feet, so shall
thy head be settled, and thy confusion shall go, Dickson Sel
Writings (1660) I 55, ed 1845
DUSSIFF, sb Obs Yks Baize, a thick material
WYks Tol yards green dussift for curtain Product Beneficial

w Yks 10½ yards green dussiff [for curtains], Bradford Par

Accts (1745)

DUSSY, see Dizzy
DUSSY, see Dizzy
DUST, sb and v Var dial and colloq uses in Sc and Eng Also in forms dist Abd, douse Dev, dousee Cor<sup>12</sup>, doust Shr<sup>1</sup> Glo<sup>1</sup> Sus Dev n Dev Cor<sup>12</sup>, dowst se Wor<sup>1</sup> Glo Wil<sup>1</sup> Dor Som w Som<sup>1</sup> Dev<sup>3</sup> nw Dev<sup>1</sup>
Coi [dust, dest, deus(t, w Yks dāst] 1 sb In comp (1) Dust hole, a chamber in which is collected the dust thrown off in the process of shaking material, &c , (2) -web, a spider's web, (3) worm, a term of reproach, a

mean despicable person
(i) w Yks (J M) (2) n Lin You ll be wantin' them dust-webs sweeping doon, I expect (M P) (3) n Yks 2
2 Chaff, the husk of grain, esp of oats, the refuse blown out of grain by the process of winnowing, also

used attrib

Sc Some of the dust and sheeling seeds, but not much of the sheeling seeds, is left at the mill, Abstract, Proof, Mill of Inveramsay, A (1814) 2 (Jam), The particles that fly from the flax when itsidressed (Jam) Abd As gweed hens as ever swally't black dist, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) All Ayr Robin's wife Bell got a bag of dust from Miller Kennet, Service Dr Duguid (ed 1887) 62 w Yks 1, Wil 1, Dor (C W) w Som¹ Distinguished respectively as waith daewst [wheaten chaff], wut in daewst [oaten chaff], barley dowst, &c The husk of the oat is still used in some farm-houses, to make beds for servants. Dev Yū can't use barley-dowst vur bedties, 'cuz tha iles wid urn intū 'e, Hewett vies barley-dowst vur bedties, 'cuz tha iles wid urn intū 'e, Hewett Peas Sp (1892) 50, Dev¹ I've a good doust bed-tye, 47 in Dev Yer's Jim an Nell! (all auver doust), Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 40 nw Dev¹ s Dev Fox Kingsbridge (1874) s Dev, e Cor (Miss D) Cor May be 'twas a dowst waun like ours, Tregellas Tales (1860) 184, ed 1865, Used in baking bread on the hearth, w Times (Apr 22, 1886) 2, col 2, Cor¹2 w Cor N & Q (1854) 1st S x 300 Ist S x 300

Hence (1) Dust bed, sb a 'bedtick' mattress stuffed with chaff, (2) coob, sb the chaff cupboard in a stable, (3) house, sb a chaff-house, (4) to go to dowst, phr to

go to bed

(1) Dor (C W) Dev By small tenant-farmers, and the peasantry generally, dowst beds were not long ago more commonly used than feather-beds, Hrwttr Peas Sp (1892) (2) Wil 1 (3) Som Ellis Pronunc (1889) V 155 (4) Wil 1 Heard at Huish occasionally, but not traced elsewhere

3 Small coal, blacksmith's slack Sc (AW), n Lin 1 A slight mould or growth on hay, stacked before it is

sufficiently dry

Mid All such hay as is put into the stack without being skin dry,

Mid Alf such hay as is put into the stack without being skin dry, universally becomes coated with a stinking mould, oi, as the Middlesex farmers call it, dust, Middlesex farmers ago, Of hay slightly mouldy Mid Hay put into barns is apt to be dusty on the side next the boards, Middlesex farmers (1798) 242 w Mid, It would have been a good rick of hay if it hadn't been a bit dusty a-top (W P M)

5 A small quantity

e An I A dust of coal (or tea, or seed) e Suf (FH) Ess I had not a dust left (M  $\Lambda$  R)

6 Money, esp in phr down with the dust

Abd He must deny them trust, But we'll give bargains for the dust, Abd He must deny them trust, But we'll give bai gains for fledust, SHIRRETS Sale Catal (1795) 7 Rnf Still does Taylor hold the money? Has he charge of all the dust? M'GILVRAY Poems (ed 1862) 166 Ayr If this sells, as sell it must, I soon shall touch, again, your dust, Boswell Poet Whs (1811) 106, ed 1871 NCy! Cum 'I'll lig six to four!' 'Done! come, down wi' the dust,' Anderson Ballads (1805) 96, They hed niver hard soverans coat dust afooar, Sarcisson Joe Scoap (1881) 28, Cum 1, n Lin 1, s Lin (T H R), War 3 Brks 1 Down wi' yer dust if 'e wants to buy un Sam Linning of the Dual was Fug (1881) 28, Page 1914, 1815 Som Jennings Obs Dial w Eng (1825) Dev w Times (Apr 22, 1886) 2 Slang. Talking of heavy wet puts me in mind of coming down with the dust, Smedery H Coverdale (1856) 302

down with the dust, SMFDLFY H Coverdale (1856) 302

7 A disturbance, tumult, uproar, a quairel, fight, esp in phr to kick up a dust. In gen colloq use. Sc I dinna ken, sir—there's been no election dusts lately, Scott. Guy M (1815) xxxvi, I'll no permit you to kick up a dust in my shop, Scotch Haggis, 94. Cai¹ Link To kick up. The awfu'est dust that deil or man Has kicket up since world began, Deil's Hallowe'en (1856) II Peb Then began a skirry wirry,—Sic a dust ye never saw, Affleck Poet Wks. (1836) 127. NCy¹ Cum Parlish dusts they hed, Stage Misc Poems (ed. 1807) 16, Cum¹n Yks They kicked up a dust about nowt (IW). e.Yks Thomp son Hist Welton (1869) 170, Nicholson Flh Sp. (1889) 26, e.Yks¹ MS add (TH) m Yks¹ w Yks Aw shouldn't be capp'd if ther wor a dust here in a while, Hartley Budget (1867) 25, w Yks¹ w.Yks⁵ A bonny dust atween 'em. He's as sure to kick up a dust if he goas, as sure as owt in Lin¹ He kick d up a dust all aboot noht is Lin Hedn't we a dust on last might! We would in a dust ovver it (THR) Nipi¹, Shr² Brks¹ Dwo ant'emaayke zuch a dust about ut. Ken, Sus Holloway. [Aus The next dust we got into was one of the worst things we ever were mixed up in, Boldrewood Robbery (1888) III x ]

8 A bout, contest
Lan [Theft b-

could be proved by a 'dust' at Lan [That] he was younger either running, Jumping, or wrestling, Brierley Layrock (1864) xii

9 A blow, thump. Cf douse, sh 15
se Wor 1 Glo Baylis Illus Dial (1870) Cor 12

Hence Duster, sb a heavy blow Shr 1 It fell sich a douster Cor 1, Cor 2 A regler douster

10 v To beat, strike, thrash, esp in phr. to dust one's

coat or jacket In gen colloq use
Dmb When he met us he maist provokit me at the first word to Dmb When he met us he maist plovokit me at the first word to dust his coat till him, he curl't his brows at me, Cross Disruption (1844) xxiv Wgt [He] boldly challenged the big Baille to come out, if he was a man, and he would dust his jacket for him in a couple of minutes, Fraser Wigtown (1877) 292 Cum¹ e Yks Nicholson Flk Sp (1889) 26, Leeds Merc Suppl (Mar 15, 1884) 8 m Yks¹ Dust him his hide w.Yks A'll dust thi jacket for thi when ah cop hold o' thi, wait an' see (H L) Lan I'll dust your jacket for you (H A B) Nhp¹, War³ Shr¹ Doust 'is jacket for 'im, Surrey, Shr² Hrf Bound Provinc (1876) Glo Baylis Illus Dial (1870) s Oxf 'Dust'is jacket! I should think so!' said Mrs Nutt, Rosemary Chilteris (1895) 32 Brks¹ w Mid I'll dust you jacket for you, when I ketches you (W P M) Som I'll dust the jacket o' un, Raymond Love and Quet Life (1894) 167 w Som¹ Aa I dus dhu jaa'kut u dhee! shuur mee? [I'll dust the jacket of thee, Aa I dus dhu jaa kut u dhee! shuur mee? [I'll dust the jacket of thee,

dost hear me ?] Dev 3 I'll dowst thy jacket vor thee Slang Old Shylock was making a racket, And threatening how well he'd dust every man's jacket, Barham Ingoldsby (ed. 1864) Merchant of Venice [Amer Carruth Kansas Univ. Quan. (1892) I.]

Hence Dusting, vbl sb a thrashing, beating

Nhb Aa'll gr' ye sic a dustin as'll gar ye scart where it's not yucky s Lin I'll gie ye a dustin afoor I've done wi' you (T H R ) War I'll give you a dusting if you are not quiet Glo Brks Sur I'Twas the same for as they found in the mornin' part, and they give him a pretty good dustin' then Dor (T C P), Cor 12

11 To pelt, throw stones at, to fling with violence Dor Bannes Gl (1863) Dev, Cor Grosse (1790) MS add (C) Cor To doust'am weth stones, J Trenoodle Spec Dial (1846) 32, Cor 12 w Cor N & Q (1854) 1st S x 300

12 To cheat

n Lin 1 He dusted him wi' that badly coo 13 To raise a turnult Fif (JAM)

14 To trudge, plod on
Sus Not heard for many years (EES), We dousted on, dey
after dey, Lower Jan Cladpole (ed 1872) st 53
[9 A dust [blow], colaphus, Coles (1679), Collee, a dust,
thump, or blow in the neck, Coter Perh in this sense a distinct word fr dust (pulvis) ]

DUST, DUSTNO, see Dare, v 1, Do, v

DU STONE, sb Shr 1 Written dhu stone Basalt of a black or very dark colour quairied at Titterstone Clee Basalt of

DUSTY, adj Sc Nhb Wm Yks Chs Lin Nhp I W Wil Som Dev Slang Also in forms disty Sc, dowsty Dev nw Dev 1 [du sti, dv sti] 1 In comp (1) Dusty husband, (a) the woolly mouse-ear chickweed, Cerastium tomentosum, (b) the white alysson, Arabis alpina, (2) melder or meiller, the last quantity of meal made from the crop of any one year, fig the last days of one's life, (3) miller, (a) the common Auricula, Primula Auricula, (b) see husband (a), (c) var kinds of insects, see below, (d) a kind of rude farce performed at the harvest supper, (4) milner, see miller (a), (5) poll, a head covered with flour, see below

(1, a) Chs <sup>1</sup> Frequently used for the edgings of flower beds (b) Chs <sup>1</sup> From the masses of white flowers, Chs <sup>3</sup> (2) Sc (Jam) Bch Chs<sup>1</sup> From the masses of white flowers, Chs<sup>3</sup> (2) Sc (Jam) Bch I began to think be this time that my disty-meiller was near made, Forright (1742) 4 Abd Shirrefs Poems (1790) Gl (3, a) Cai Ayr Sweetmary, tanzy, the dusty miller, mint, dausies, and roses, Hunter Studies (1870) 155 Lth So denominated from the leaves being covered with a whitish dust (Jam) Nhb<sup>1</sup>, Wm (BK), n Yks (b) Lin (B&H) (c) Nhb<sup>1</sup> A humble bee that leaves on the hand, when taken hold of, a light dust WYks<sup>2</sup> A large brown beetle Wil Any large white or light-coloured moth (GED) (d) Nhp<sup>2</sup> (4) Lin From its white powdery appearance (B&H) (5) Dev Miller, O miller, O dowsty poll! How minny zacks hast thee a-stawl? Hewett Peas Sp (1892) nw Dev<sup>1</sup> In the children's rhyme, 'Millerdy, millerdy, dowsty poll, How many pecks hev you a stole?' I have never heard the word with this meaning except in this rhyme? Mean. worthless, as though soiled or stained

2 Fig Mean, worthless, as though soiled or stained

with dust, gen in slang phr not (none) so dusty

mYks¹ That's none so dusty, now wYks That's none so
dusty! (C C R) I W (J D R) Som [Of the singing of a hymn] he
whispered that it wasn's o very dusty, RAYMOND Love and Quiet Life (1894) 57 Slang Three red clocks, two pusses dusty! Punch (BARRÈRE) I ain't done so

DUT, sb n Sc (JAM) A stupid fellow 'Auld dut' is a phr applied to one enfeebled by age, esp if the mental faculties be impaired

DUTCH, adj, sb and v Var dial uses in Sc Irel and ang 1 adj In comb (1) Dutch arbel, the white poplar or abele-tree, *Populus alba*, (2)—barn, a barn, consisting of a roof erected upon pillars, (3)—cheese, the fruit of the dwarf-mallow, *Malva rotundifoha*, (4)—concert, a discordant noise, a confused babel of sounds. concert, a discordant hoise, a confused basel of soldings, (5)—cousins, great friends, (6)—doll, a jointed wooden doll, (7)—elder, the gout-weed or ground-ash, Aegopodium Podagraria, (8)—flax, the gold-of-pleasure or oil-seed plant, Camelina sativa, (9)—Morgan, the white ox-eye daisy, Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum, (10)—nightingale, a frog, (11)—oven, a tin hastener, in which food is roasted in front of the fire, (12)—plaise,

the fish, Pleuronectes Platessa, (13) - plough, an ordinary

plough, (14) — pound, a weight of 28 oz
(1) Hrt The low country-men sometimes call it Dutch arbel,
ELLIS Mod Husb (1750) VII 1 (2) n Yks The most economical
structure, a Dutch barn (a roof upon pillars), is rarely to be met with out of the yard of a gentleman, Tuke Agric (1800) 177 Der 2
Hrt Hay is usually brought into a bay formed in the manner of a Dutch barn, Marshall Review (1818) II 343 (3) Chs 1 (4) w Yks 5 The laughing and crying of children mingled is so called w Yks <sup>5</sup> The laughing and crying of children mingled is so called n Dev Plovers added their screams also to that Dutch concert, Kir GSLEY Westward Ho! (1855) 116, ed 1889 (5) Sus <sup>1</sup> Only used along the coast 'Yes, he and I were reg'lar Dutch cousins, I feels quite lost without him' (6) Ir (ASP) (7) Wil <sup>1</sup> (8) Nhp (9) IW (10) e An <sup>1</sup>, e An <sup>2</sup> From its melodious note in the spring Nrf Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf (1893) 47 (11) w Yks (JW), w Som <sup>1</sup> (12) e Sc Plaise This is one of the most common of our flat fish When small they are called Fleuks, when large Dutch plaise, NeILL Fishes (1810) II (JAM) (13) n Yks The plough generally used throughout the North Riding is called the Dutch plough (but why so named does not appear). called the Dutch plough (but why so named does not appear), Tuke Agric (1800) 83 (14) Abd Butter was bought by the Dutch pound of twenty eight ounces, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 213

2 Unintelligible, difficult to comprehend, also used advb w Yks <sup>3</sup> The native was foiled in his attempt to understand the gentleman who spoke Dutch, w Yks <sup>5</sup> Nāa barn, thah tawaks Dutch, ah can't understand thuh Wah it māad a body feel as gaumless as a fleg, fur it wur Dutch to muh n Lin What he said

was all Dutch to me Brks 1

3 Fine, affected in language w Yks As dutch as a dog in a doublet, Leeds Merc Suppl (Jan 17, 1891) s Chs 1 s Lin Mi! wasn'nt she dutch, and didn't she try to be mi'lady (THR) Shr 1

4 Phr (1) A's Dutch as a mastiff, said of one who assumes an air of innocence after having done some mischief, (a) to talk as Dutch as Daumport's (Davenport's) bitch, see to talk Dutch (a), (3) to talk Dutch, (a) to speak in a more refined tongue than the ordinary dialect, (b) to

speak angrily
(1) w Yks 3 (2) s Chs 1 Oo wuz uz ruf uz gau rs wen oo went (1) w Yks (2) s Chs 1 Oo wûz ûz ruf ûz gau rs wen oo went Liv ûrpool, ûn soa bin dhû oo ûl dub on ûm, un naay 60)z drest up lahyk û lee di, ûn tau ks uz Duch ûz Dai mpurts bich [Hoo was as rough as gorse when hoo went Liverpool, an' so bin the hooal dub (lot) on 'em, an' nai hoo's drest up like a leedy, an' talks as Dutch as Daimport's bitch] (3, a) w Yks (b) Chs 1 If tha does that again, I'll talk Dutch to the

5 sb Tobacco
Sh I Dey drew in der shairs ta da fire, an' lighted der pipes o'
Dutch, J H Da last Foy (1896) 4, I shot da pockie wi da Dutch
i' William's haand, Sh News (Aug 28, 1897)

6 The white clover, Trifolium repens
Dor (B & H) w Som 1 I do like to zee the Dutch come up—
showth there's some proof in the ground
7 v To talk mincingly, affectedly, without provincial

w Yks See her screwin' up her maath an' dutchin', HARTLEY Puddun' (1876) 133

DUTCHMAN, sb Glo Ken Dev Also Colon In comb

DUTCHMAN, sb Glo Ken Dev Also Colon In comb
(1) Dutchman's breeches, the seal-flower or 'locks and keys,' Dielytra spectabilis, (2) 's corner, the front of the fire, (3) 's pipe or pipes, the broad-leaved birthwort or pipe-vine, Aristolochia Sipho
(1) Dev (2) Ken (HM) (3) Glo The Aristolochia Sipho is a better known climber with large heart shaped leaves and curious flowers, Dutchman's pipes, Ellacombe Garden (1895) xvii [Colon Clematis, Dutchman's pipe, vines, and climbers are most luxuriant, Roper Track and Trail (1891) xxviii]

DUTCHY, sb s Not A toy marble, made of white earthenware with a checked pattern upon it (JPK)
No doubt the name comes from the times when nearly all our coarse earthenware came from Holland

DUTE, v n Sc (JAM) Also in form dutt [Not

DUTE, v n Sc (JAM) Also in form dutt [Not known to our correspondents] To dose, slumber, be in a sleepy state, gen in phr to dutt and sleep DUTFIN, sb e An Also written dutfen, dutphen Suf, and in form duffin Nrf [dwtfin, fen] The

bridle in cart-harness

e An Morton Cyclo Agric (1863), e An 1, e An 2 A Suf word, in Nrf called simply a bridle Nrf Fetch a dutfin and show the animal off, Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf (1893) 3, Nrf 1 Suf In

the articles of bildles, stirrups, cart whip, and other whips, dut phens, collais, Strickland Old Friends (1864) 16, (E G P), (C T), Rainbird Agric (1819) 291, ed 1849, Suf<sup>1</sup> e Suf A bridle with blinkers (F II)

[The first element prob repi OF1 dut (dout), a halter, MLat ductus, 'capistrum quo equus ducitur' (Ducange), the second element possibly repr Fr frem,

a bridle

DUTHE, adj Sc (JAM) [Not known to our correspondents] Substantial, efficient, nourishing, lasting Gl Surv Nairn

spondents | Substantial, efficient, nourishing, lasting Gl Surv Naurn

DUTHER, v and sb Sc Lin Nhp Wor Hrf Glo Brks e An IImp Wil Dor Som Dev Also in forms dudder Sc S & Ork 1 Nhp 2 Glo Brks 1 e An 12 Nif 1 Suf Wil 1 Dor Som n Dev , dutter Wil 1 [dv 80(r), dv dor, dv do(t)] 1 v To confound with noise, dcafen, contuse, bewilder, also intr to make a loud, disagreeable noise Cf dother, v 14

Nhp 2, e Suf (F H), Hmp 1 Wil Slow Gl (1892), Britton Beautics (1825), Wil 1 Dor Barnes Gl (1863) Som Jennings Obs Dial w Eng (1825), W & J Gl (1873) n Dev I'll dudder en wi noise, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 118

Hence (1) Dutherdy, adj, (2) Duthered, ppl adj confused, stupefied, bothered, (3) Duthering, sb a noise, confusion, a confused feeling in the head, (4) Duthery, adj muddled, dim, indistinct

(1) Wor He seems so dutherdy in the mornings and I think it's his lessons The examination is coming on (AS-P) (2)

Hrf Ray (1691) MS add (JC) Glo 1 Duthered up Common Brks 1 Wil N & Q (1881)616 S iv 106 (3) Hrf 2, Glo 1 (4) Glo 1

2 To deaden, soothe (pain)

Wil 1 It sort o' dudders the pain n Wil 'When I do rub these here oils in they do kind o'dudder the pain 'The commonest use now is that of 'deadcning' pain (E H G)

3 To shiver, shake, shudder, to tremble with cold or fear Cf dather, dither, v 1

S & Ork 1 As a sail in the wind Lin Streatfell Lin and

fear Cf dather, dither,  $v^1$ S & Ork <sup>1</sup> As a sail in the wind Lin Streatfelld Lin and Danes (1884) 324 in Lin <sup>1</sup>, e An <sup>12</sup> Nrf They stood duddering at the gate (W H), Why, lor, bor, we tree kinder duddered, COZENS-HARDY Broad Nrf (1893) 16, Nif <sup>1</sup> Suf RAVEN Hist Suf (1895) 265 e Suf (F H)

Hence (I) Dudder grass. sh the maiden-hair grass.

265 e Suf (FH)

Hence (I) Dudder grass, sb the maiden-hair grass,

Adiantum Capillus-Veneris, (2) Duddering, ppl adj of the
wind rough, boisterous, (3) Duddry, adj disorderly,
rough, shaken into disorder

- rough, snaken into disorder

  (1) Nrf To have a bunch of the grass called maiden-hair, or, as it is termed in Nrf, 'dudder-grass,' brought into the house, is suite to bring ill luck,  $N \in Q$  (1871) 4th S viii 58 (2) Sc Send us not a ranting, tanting, tearing win', but a thuddering, duddering, drying ane, ib (1868) 4th S i 163, A duddering wind is a wind that ravels the corn is well as 'thuds' and dries it (G W) (3) Abd A duddry head, a duddry laddie (G W)
- 4 sb Phr all in a dudder, in a maze, confused, bewildered

wildered
Gio Grose (1790) MS add (M) Will
5 A loud, disagreeable noise e Suf (FH)
6 A shudder, shiver, fit of trembling
Gio Grose (1790) MS add (M) Nrf It hull me into a regular dudder (R H H), I put the child into a cold bath every morning, and the rogue fare to like it, he go in without a dudder (W R E)
DUTIFY, v Sus To impose as a duty, appoint
A job as He hath dutified for me to do, BLACKMORE Spring-haven (1886) xxxx Still in use but gradually dying out (E E S)

haven (1886) xxix, Still in use, but gradually dying out (E E S )

DUTTER, see Duther

DUTY, sb Irel Nrf Suf Cor 1 An expression of

respect due to a superior

Suf My duty, and thank your mistress kindly (MER) [She's retty well, And sends her duty to you, Halliwell Nursery Rhymes (1842) 316, ed 1886]

2 Comp. Duty-hens, fowls of which a tenant has to give a certain number to his landlord each year NI.1

3 Attendance at the confessional

Ir This is done to give those who live within the district in which the station is held an opportunity of coming to their duty, as frequenting the ordinance of confession is emphatically called, Carleton Traits Peas (1843) I 148 w Ir Go to your duty reg'lar, Lover Leg (1848) I 43 Wxf. And say my prayers, and go to my duty, Kennedx Evenings Duffrey (1869) 347

4 Occupation, calling
Nrf What's his duty? Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf (1893) 27

e Suf He has no duty at present (FH)

The estimated work done by a minesteam-engine Cor 2 Hence Duty paper, sb a paper on which the amount

of 'duty' is registered and issued ib DUV, see Dive, v, Do, v
DUXY, adj Sc Lazy, slow See Doxie
Frf Ye duxy brute, Beattie Ainha' (c 1820) 29, cd 1882, Ye

duxy lubber, 1b 49 DUZ, see Durze

DUZZ, see Duzze
DUZZ, v Cor [dvz] To buzz
THOMAS Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl
DUZZ, DUZZIE, DUZZY, see Dizzi.
DUZZIL, see Dozzle, sb

DUZZIL, see Dozzie, sb
DWAAL, DWAAM, see Dwail, v, Dwam.
DWABLE, adj, sb and v Sc Irel Also written
dwabil Abd, dwaible Sc Kcd, and in forms dwebble
Abd, dweble Sc (JAM), dweeble Abd Frf Fif, dwible
Ant, dwybal Bnff, dwyble Bnff NI [dwēbl,
dwebl, dwībl] 1 adj Flexible, yielding, loose,
shaky, weak, infirm, feeble See Dwaffil
Sc Whilk maks me richt dweble, Donald Poems (1867) 264,
The limbs are said to be dwable when the knees bend under one.

The limbs are said to be dwable when the knees bend under one, or the legs have not strength to support the body (Jam) Buff It gar her guts sae dwybal grow, Taylor Poems (1787) 131 Abd He had grown as dwebble an' fushionless as a wallant leat, AIEXANDER Johnny Gibb (1871) xlvii, As water weak, and dweeble like a bent, Ross Helenore (1768) 24, ed 1812, But wi a yark Gib made his queet As dwabil as a flail, Skinner Poems (1809) 44 Kcd Legs aneath 'im turned as dwaible As an autumn salmon's tail, GRANT Lays (1884) III Frf His dweeble shanks kept him oot o' ill pianks, Warr Poet Sketches (1880) 94 Fif In this county, 'dwable' strictly signifies destitute of nervous strength (Jam) Fif In this county, e Fif But noo I am douce, dowie, dweeble an' skaii, LATTO Tani

Bodkin (1864) xx1 Hence Dwaibly or Dwibly, adj feeble, shaky, tottering,

ınfirm

Sc She was a dwaibly body from the first, STEVENSON Weir (1896) 1 N I 1 Ant She's a poor dwibly thing. Ballymena Ohs (1892) Ant She's a poor dwibly thing, Ballymena Obs (1892

2 sb A weak, overgrown person or child, anything long and flexible, with the notion of weakness

Bhff¹ Cid, Lth He's just a dwable o' a bairn Still used (JAM)

3 v To walk with weak, faltering steps, to totter, 3 v To walk feebly

Bnff<sup>1</sup>, N I <sup>1</sup> Ant A'm hardly able tae dwible on my feet, Bally-mena Obs (1892)

DWADDLE, v

Sc Chs Written dwadle Kcb To

waste time, to dawdle, linger, lounge

Keb The lordin' dwadles by his leddy's bo'er, Armstrone

Ingleside (1890) 153 s Chs Look shaa rp ügyen, ün du'nu
dwaad l yür tahym üwee [Look sharp again, an' dunna dwaddle yur time aweel

DWAFFIL ady Fif (JAM) Weak, pliable, opposed to what is stiff or firm Cf dwable

As dwaffil as a clout

DWAIBLE, DWAIN, see Dwable, Dwine, v1

DWAIRS, sb pl Sus 1 [dweəz] Strong cross-bars in the floor of a wagon

The one in the centie is called the fore dwair, the one at the back, the hind dwair They are also called the cuts

DWALDER, v Cor [dwolder] To speak tediously and confusedly See Dwall

N WALDER, v Col [uwo Ids(1)] To speak tenously and confusedly See Dwall

N & Q (1854) 1st S x 300, Cor 12

DWALE, sb Sc Yks Also Dev. Also written dwal(e Dev [dwel] 1 sb The deadly nightshade, Atropa Belladonna Also in comb Dwale bluth or flower

Frf A wolf's-bane, or a deadly dwale, Or drowsy, dreamy mandragora, Warr Poet Sketches (1880) 152 Dev She's Leddy Helen Thurlstone, th' Waters Meet wetch, we' th' dwal flewrs till her hair! Madox-Brown Dwale Bluth (1876) bk iv 11, The tendrils of the 'dwale bluth,' as she would have called it, fell within the

2 The woody nightshade, Solanum Dulcamara
Yks Harte Husbandry (1770) p in (B & H)
[1 Belle-dame, a kind of dwale or sleeping nightshade, Cotgr., The frere with hus fisik this folke hath enchaunted And doth men drynke dwale, P Plowman (c) xxiii 379]

**DWALL**, v and sb I Ma Glo Som Dev Cor Also writtendwaal Glo 12, dwale I Ma Dev Cor, dwaulew Cy [dwol, dwel]  $1 \cdot v$  To coherently or deliriously 1 • v To wander in mind, to talk in-

I Ma Then her senses dwaled away and the carriage drove on, CAINE Manxman (1895) pt IV XIV Glo 12 w Cy Dwalleeor Dwanlee [stc], GROSE (1790) Suppl w Som 1 Here, Jiml let's taketh'old fuller home and put n to bed, tidnno good to let'n bide here and dwally all night Dev A woman said of her sick child 'He was dwalling all night,' Reports Provinc (1877) 130, 'Erismortal bad, I'm aveard 'er ant adued nort but dwalee awl drüthanight, Hewett Peas Sp (1892), Dev 1, Dev Spayke up kissent, I dawn't knaw whot yüzeth when yu dwalee like that there! n Dev Lock! dest dwallee or tell dol! Exm Scold (1746) l 137 Cor The ould wemmen be dwaling and druling, J Trenoodle Spec Dial (1846) 31, Cor 1, Cor 2 It is often said of a sick person that he has been 'dwaling all night'

Hence Dwaling, (1) ppl adj delirious, wandering in mind, (2) vbl sb a delirious muttering, or incoherent

talkıng

(1) Dev A dwalin drumble drone i' th' rewts, An apple dreane aboo, Madox-Brown Divide Bluth (1876) bk iv ii (a) Dev If Margery had been an expert in 'outlander talk,' or 'dwaling,' as she otherwise termed it, she would have recognized a language which differed considerably from her usual speech, ib bk I i

2 Fig To waver about, flicker, move to and fro
Dev Her shadow dwaling up an' down th' wearl aliint her—like
a desolate ould witch's as it was! Madox Brown Yeth hounds (1876) 251

3 sb Phr (1) to have a fit of the dwalls, to be delirious, to be not quite right in the head, (2) to tell dwale, to talk

or mutter incoherently

(1) Dev 'Mymuthersaysshe's avit o' th' dwalls on she,' exclaimed one shrilly, Madox Brown Dwale Bluth (1876) bk iv ii (2) Dev 1 [1 Cp EFris dwalen, 'irre gehen, umher irren' (Kool-

DWAL(L, sb and v Sh I Nfld In form dwoll Nfld)1 sb A light slumber or doze, a state between sleep-

ing and waking
ShI (Coll LLB), Ae night last ook I happn'd ta faa upun a dwall, atween da stangs oot frae mi yackle an' I dreamt, Sh News (May 15, 1897) S & Ork 1 [Nfid I got no sleep last night, I had only a dwoll, Trans Amer Flk-Lore Soc (1894)]

2 v To slumber S & Ork 1

[1 Norw dial dvale, trance, torpor (AASEN)]

DWALLOW, v and adj Cum Wm Written dwalla Cum<sup>1</sup> [dwa lə, dwo lə] yellow with decay Cum<sup>1</sup> 1 v To wither, to turn

Hence Dwallowed, ppl adj withered, faded, dried Cum Sweet is this kiss as smell of dwallow'd hay, Relph Misc Poems (1743) 16, If it sud rain on St Swithin's day We're feckly sarrat wi' dwallow'd hay, Prov (EWP), Gl (1851)

2 adj Of a sickly, Jaindiced appearance, also used figure Lakel A chap said he'd a nasty dwallow tiast in his mooth, siam as if he'd bin eaten rotten eggs, Pennth Obs (Dec 28, 1897) Wm

as if he'd bin eaten rotten eggs, Pennth Obs (Dec 28, 1897) Wm He leuks dwallow at t'feeace (B K )

DWAM, sb and v Sc Irel Nhb Dur Cum Yks Lan
Also Glo Dev Cor Also written dwaam Ayr Fdb
n Cy, dwalm Sc (Jam) Edb N Cy¹ Nhb¹ n Yks¹,
dwame Per, dwarm Ant N Cy¹ e Dur¹, dwaum Sc
(Jam) N I¹ N Cy¹, dwawm Slk Cor, and in forms
daum m Yks¹, dualm Sc (Jam) [dwām, dwam] 1 sb
A swoon, faint, sudden feeling of faintness, a sudden fit of
ullness &c. Also used for

illness, &c Also used fig
So He was but in a kind of dwam, Scott Antiquary (1816) viii, Sc He was but in a kind of dwam, Scott Antiquary (1816) viii, The wife took a dwam and lay down to die, Ramsay Tea-Table Misc (1724) II 134, ed 1871, When a child is setzed with some undefinable ailment it is common to say, 'It's just some dwaum' (Jam) Or I (SAS) Bch He look'd sae haave as gin a dwam Had just o'ercast his heart, Forbus Ajax (ed 1785)8 Abd Common (GW), At last the dwaum geed frae her bit by bit, Ross Helevore (1768) 25, ed 1812 Kcd Wi'face as fyte as ony cloot, Nae dead, but in a dwaum, GRANT Lays (1884) 31 Frf Shou'd some sick dwam turn o'er thy heart, Morison Poems (1790) 96 Per While in a grouffing easy dwame He slept to rest, Nicol Poems (1766) 100 Fif A man fell down intill a dwam, He lay an hour ere back he cam! Tennant Papistry (1827) 157 Dmb She said it was just a passing dwam she had taken, Cross Disruption (1844) xxiv Lik Brosy was in a poetic dwaum, Fraser Whaups (1895) viii Lth She sank on the

swaird, In a leefu'an'sleepy-like dwam, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) sward, in a leeful an sleepy-like dwam, Lunsden Sheep-head (1892) 146 e Lth Me gang to the kirk? No likely! The verra thocht o't brings a dwam ower me, Hunter J. Innuck (1895) 69 Edb Or ony inward dwaam should seize us, Fergusson Poems (1773) 145, ed 1785, As if the heart of the world had been seized with a sudden dwalm, Moir Manse Wauch (1828) xv Sik It's only a bit dwam, it will soon gang aff, Hoge Tales (1838) 211, ed 1866, Afore she yielded to the dwawm o' that sleep, Chr North Norths (ed 1856) II 9 Dmf In a deep dwaum 'tween sense and sleep I spiel your highs again, Reid Poems (1894) 85 Gall Suddenly there came upon me a dwam and a turning in my head Crock IT Moss-Hage. upon me a dwam and a turning in my head, Crockett Moss-Hags (1895) xxxviii NI¹ Ant Ballymena Obs (1892) s Don Simmons Gl (1890) n Cy Border Gl (Coll L L B), N Cy¹ Nnb¹ He tyukakindo dwam, like Cum¹², n Yks¹² m Yks¹ Lan Yo're sure and certain she's dead—not in a dwam or faint? Gaskei L North and South, xxviii s Dev Abit of a dwam, Fox Kingsbidge (1874) Cor More than one woman among them lapsed heavily into a dwawm, Pearce Esther Pentreath (1891) bk II iv

Hence (1) Dwaminess, sb a faintness, swooning, (2) Dwamish, (3) Dwamy, adj faint, inclined to swoon,

languid, sickly

(1) Gall She has been troubled with a kind o' dwaminess in her inside for near three weeks, Crockett Stickit Min (1893) 249 (2) ShI I began ta fin' a dwaamish kind o' wy aboot my ain head, Stewart Fneside Tales (1892) 263 NI 1, Ant (SAB), n Yks 12 m Yks 1 It was noaght very bad, but it was a daumish feel, like (3) s Don Simmons Gl (1891) Nib 1 Bet torned dwamy, like to fall, Robson Betty Beesley e Dur 1

2 Phr (1) a dram of drink, a drunken stuper, (2) a dwam of thought, a reverse, dream, (3) to take the dwams, to swoon,

feel faint

(1) Ayr She was in a dwaam of drink, Service Dr Duguid (ed 1887) 115 Slk Chr North Noctes (ed 1856) Gl (2) Ayr The auld man scartin his beld pow and lost in a dwaum o thocht, Service Notandums (1890) 18 (3) Edb 'Twad gart ane laugh tho' ta'en the dwams, Liddle Poems (1821) 53

3 v To faint away, swoon, to fall ill Also used fig Sc When the breath o' the wun' has dwamed away, Thom Jock o' the Knowe (1878) 4 Per He begood to dwam in the end of the year, and soughed awa' in the spring, IAN MACLAREN Brier Bush (1895)31 s Sc Hekindo'dwamed, Cunningham Sketches (1894) viii Ayr I think I dwaumed wi' fright in Davie's arms, Service Dr

Ayr I think I dwaumed wi' fricht in Davie's arms, Service Dr Duguid (ed 1887) 232 Lith He dwaum'd away (Jam) Edb We lifted the poor lad, who had now dwalmed away, upon our wrfe's handbarrow, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xvi Gall I dwamed away, Crockett Grey Man (1896) 318 n Ir (MB-S) Nhb¹ Dwalm off, to doze off to sleep, to go off into a faint Cum¹, m Yks¹, Gio¹² Hence (1) Dwaming, (a) ppl. adj swooning, fainting, (b) vbl sb, fig the fading or disappearance of light, (2) Dwaming fit, sb a fainting-fit, swoon (1, a) Dmf Ilk sicht and soun Turn'd unco tae my dwaumin' brain, Rein Poems (1804) 60 (b) Abd Ae evening, just about dwauming

(1790) 144 (2) Fif As he in dwalmin'-fit lay there, Tennant Papistry (1827) 162

[1 Sic deidlie dwawmes Ane hundrithe tymes hes

my hairt ourrpast, Dunbar *Poems* (c 1510), ed Small, II 245 Cp MHG twalm, betaubung, ohnmacht (Lexer) DWANG, v and sb Sc [dwan] 1 v To oppress with too much labour, to harass, worry to vanquish,

with too much labour, to harass, worry to vanquish, overcome, to toil, labour n Sc Dwang'd with wark (Jam) Abd Think nae, billy, ye're to dwang Fowk wi' a sham, Farmer's Ha' (1794) st 31, Shirreffs Poems (1790) Gl Frf Hence frae me, nae mair wi you l'll dwang, I'se in anither warl' be e'er lang, Morison Poems (1790) 176 Per An old schoolmaster on a hot summer's afternoon twenty-five years ago used to ask his pupils, 'What are ye dwanging owre yer slates [or books] for?' or, 'Do ye think ye'll ever mak' scholars? Na, na, ye dwang an slunge owre muckle, I wat' (GW)

Hence Dwanged, ppl adj bowed down, decrepid Bch The lyart lad wi years sair dwang'd, Forbes Ajax (1742) 8

Abd Shirreffs Poems (1790) Gl

2 To draw or bear a burden unequally n Sc One horse in a plough, or one ox under the yoke, is said

n Sc One horse in a plough, or one ox under the yoke, is said to dwang another (JAM)

3 sb Toil, labour, that which is oppressive or tiresome,

a rough shake or throw
Sc My days were aye a dwang, Donai D Poems (1867) 245 n Sc,
Abd (Jam.), At length when dancing turn'd a dwang, Beattle

Parings (1801) 14 Frf Wi gleesome speed last week I span a tike, 10 mak it out my wheel got mony dwang, Morison Poems (1790) 157 Per (GW)

4 A large non lever or turn-key, used for screwing nuts

for bolts

Abd, Rab (Jam), Per (G W)

5 Phi to turn the dwang, a trial of strength among men,

Rxb The person who attempts to turn the dwang holds it by the smillend, and endeavours to a use the heavy end from the ground, and to turn it round perpendicularly (JAM)

6 A stout club or bar of wood used by carters for tightening ropes Cld (JAM)

7 pl Transverse pieces of wood between the joists,

used to strengthen a floor and prevent swinging Sc (Jam), Cai<sup>1</sup> [Price to include for dwangs and wall plates at 3, 9d, Stiphlas Fam Bl (ed 1849) II 535]
[3 Cp EFris dwang, 'Zwang, Gewalt, Druck' (Kool-

DWARF, sb Cum Chs Hrf Ken Hmp IW Dev 1 In comb (1) Dwarf elder, (a) the ground-elder, Sambucus Ebulus, (b) the ground-ash, Aegopodum Podagravia, (2) 's money, ancient coins
(1, a) Cum, Dev 4 (b) Hmp 1 Common throughout Hmp I W
(2) Hrf 2 Ken 1 So called in some places on the coast
2 A deformed person, not necessarily a diminutive one

Chs 1 Occasionally applied
DWARG, adj Sh I Large, great S & Ork 1
DWARM, see Dwam

DWARSBAUK, sb Sh I A cross-beam, a supporting

plank to the roof of a house, &c

II. [1 byre] needs new wid ti

Or couples, dwarsbanks, an'
ovey is 1 gren, Sh News (Aug 14, 1897), Dr watter mills is no
run aboot

an' da maist o' dem ye can see da höns o' da couples, nn'da dwarshauks oot trow da pones, ib (Mar 12, 1898)

DWAUB, sb Sc In form dwybe Rnf A feeble

DWAUB, sb Sc person Cf dwable

Ags Gen applied to one who has not strength in proportion to size 'She's well grown, but she's a mere dwaub' (Jam) Rnf Picken Poems (1788) Gl (Jam)

 $\mathbf{DWAULE}, \mathbf{DWAUM}, \mathbf{DWAWM}, \mathbf{see} \ \mathbf{Dwall}, \ v \ , \mathbf{Dwam}$ 

DWEBBLE, DWEEBLE, see Dwable

DWEEDLE, v Not [dwid1] Io wheedle, cajole s Not She wouldn't tell at first, but A soon dweedled it out on 'er He pretended to be so friendly, and that's how he dweedled yer (JPK, DWEEZLE, v Nhp¹ [dwīzl] To dwindle or waste

DWIBLE, see Dwable

DWILE,  $sb^{-1}$  e An Also in forms dowly, dwil(e)y Sut  $^{1}$ , dwiling e Sut, dwoile Nrf e Suf [dwail, dwoil]

Sur', dwiling e Sur', dwolle Nri' e Sur' [uwah, dwoll]
A coarse house-flannel, any coarse lubbing rag, a mop
e An' Cmb' Wring out the dwile and swill lound the pul
Nrf He put his [the hawker's] brumes an' pails, and dwiles
an' sitera, in a box built behind like, Patterson Man and Nat
(1895) 141, I must get some dwolle (D W L), Though I hev
used no end o' dwiles, I never could git my kitchen nor yit the
dairy to luke like this, Spilling Molly Miggs (1873) ii, Have you
spilt the ink' 2-yen and fetch a dwile (P P T), Nri' 2 Suf Suffolk
housemads use' dwile' to swah wet floors. e. An Dr. Times (1892) housemaids use 'dwile' to swab wet floors, e An Dy Times (1892), (CLF), Suf', e Suf. (FH)
[Du dweyl, a clout to wash the floor, stok-dweyl, a mop,

dweylen, to wash with a mop (Sewel), dweylen, to wash floores of houses (Hexham), cp G zwehle, towel]

DWILE,  $sb^2$  e An <sup>1</sup> A refuse lock of wool
DWILE, v Nhp <sup>1</sup> To dribble as a child when teething
See Droot,  $v^1$ DWIL(E)Y, DWILING, see Dwile,  $sb^1$ DWIMISH, v Sh I. To taper, diminish in size

towards the top ShI Heich and dwimishin' awa ta a sma trointie at da tap like a

flossiecape, STEWART Fireside Tales (1892) 89

DWINDERED, ppl adj Shr [dwindəd] Wasted in appearance DWINDLE, sb1

nw.Dev 1 The field-fare, Turdus pilaris Cf windle 'Rumped up like a dwindle' signifies 'shrugged with the cold'

DWINDLE, v and  $sb^2$  Sc n Cy Cum Wm Yks Lan Chs Lin Hrt Ken Dev Also in forms dwinnal Lakel, dwinnel Cum n Yks n Lan n Lin, dwinnil Sc (Jam) Bnff [dwindl, dwin1] 1 v Topine away, waste by degrees, consume away Also used  $\hat{n}g$  of time

Cf dwine, v

Buff1 The aits a' dwinnilt awa afore they ripent dwined and dwindled, and mouned, GALT Entail (1823) lvii, I'm dwindled down to mere existence, Burns Ep H Panler Lakel  $E_{LI}$  woon (1895), Pemth Obs (Dec 28, 1897)  $Cum^1$  Wm He dwinnalt awae to nowt, an then deet, Spec Dial (1877) pt 1 23 W Yks (J W), n Lan  $^1$  Chs  $^1$  It is considered very unlucky to bid money for anything which is not on sale Someone put a piece upon a woman's pig at Little Budwoith 'After that,' she said, 'it began to dwindle, and would never do no good' s Chs! Gen used of time Ah)v noo pee shuns wi foa ks stop in út dhu pub lik un dwin dlin tahy m uwee [Ah've noo patience wi folks stoppin' at the public an' dwindlin' time awee] n Lin 1

Hence (1) Dwindled, ppl adj, fig degenerated, (2) Dwindle straw, sb any weak or puny creature, (3) Dwindly, adj pining or wasting away by degrees
(1) Elg The dwindl'd sons of ancient fame, Peep forth right poor and sma', Couper Poetry (1804) I 79 (2) s Chs 1 Le 17 sich u lit l dwindl strau, ahy du)nŭ noa aay wi)sn ree ŭ im [He is sich a little dwindle-straw, I dunna know har we s'n icar him]
(3) n Yks 2 'She s in a dwinnely way,' in a declining condition 2 With out to deprive or prevent from obtaining possession of anything by means of cozenage Gen in pb

possession of anything by means of cozenage Gen in pp

Rnf Dwinnilt out of a thing (JAM

Hence Dwindler, sb a swindler n Cy (HALL)

3 sb A poor, sickly child Ken (K), Ken'l Ah' he's a ten'ble poor little dwindle, I doant think he wun't never come to much

4 A disease of hops

Hrt fhe mould or dwindle, Ellis Mod Husb (1750) IV 1

DWINE, v<sup>1</sup> Sc Irel Nhb Cum Wm Yks Lin Wor

Shr Hrt e An Sus Also written dwyne Sc (Jam)

S & Ork<sup>1</sup>, and in form dwain e An<sup>1</sup> Nrf<sup>1</sup> Suf [dwain] 1 To waste away, languish, pine, decline in health from

sickness, sorrow, &c, to dwindle

So She always dwined and looked shilpet in the hot weather,
Keith Lisbeth (1894) xxiv S & Ork 1 MS add Cai 1 ne So If
the child became cross and began to dwine, fears immediately arose the child became cross and began to dwine, lears immediately arose that it might be a fully changeling, Gricor FII-Loie (1881) 8 Abd 'Iwad gricve me sair to see thee dwine An' droop by me, STILL Cottar's Sunday (1845) 89 Ked His health began to dwine, Grant Lays (1884) 53 Frf Ihey dwyned awy', sweet Nell an' Tam, When autumn bared the beechen tiee, Watt Poet Stetches (1880) 63 Ayr Pool bodie, but he's dwining, and he's no ill either, Galt Lands (1826) 1 Link Kindly he d laugh when sae he saw me dwine, Ransay Poems (1721) 177, Ever since that mountil time her form has dwined away Stewart Time Filters. mouinful time her form has dwined away, Stewart Twa Elders (1886) 136 Lth Our laird has baith honours and wealth, Yet see how he's dwining wi' care, Macnelle Poet Wks (1801) 193, ed 1856 Edb The poor wretch who is dwining in the jaundice, Moir 1856 Edb The poor wretch who is dwining in the jaundice, Moth Mansie Wanch (1828) Conclus Sik I fear some will dwine and die, Chr North Noctes (ed 1856) III 80 Dmf See yer dochters sickly dwinin', Factory victims late and sune, Quinn Ileather (1863) 240 Keb I dwine, I die, and he seemeth not to rue on me, Ruthi reford Lett (1860) No 116 N I 1 Ant Ballymena Obs (1892) Dwin Patterson Dial 23 n Cy She dowed na mair, she dwined away, and did na mair good, Denham Tracts (ed 1895) II 69, N Cy 12 Nib 1 Cattle dwining away under the power of witchcraft, Wilson News Rallymay (1888) Dur. (K) Lakel Fillwood (1805) Com Nhb' Cattle dwining away under the power of witchcraft, WILSON Newe Railway (1838) Dur (K) Lakel Ellwood (1895) Cum Thy fullsh allment maks ta' dwine away, Gilpin Pop Poetry (1875) 205, Cum <sup>8</sup> He dwined through t'winter dark an' dree, I't spring was tean away, 51 Wm He dwined away to nothing (BK) n Yks <sup>1</sup>, n Yks <sup>2</sup> 'He dwined tiv an atomy,' he pined to a skeleton ne Yks <sup>1</sup>, m.Yks <sup>1</sup> w Yks Hishorses an beas dwined away an deed, neabody knew how, Grainge Pedlar (1866) 24, w Yks <sup>1</sup>, w Yks <sup>5</sup> Dwined away wal ther wur nowt left on him n Lin <sup>1</sup> Poor lass, she's dwinn' away all to nobt. sw Lin <sup>1</sup> She just seems to dwine she's dwinin' awaay all to noht. sw Lin' She just seems to dwine away Shr', Hrt (HG)

Hence (1) Dwain, (2) Dwainy or Dwaina, adj, see Dwiny, (3) Dwined, ppl adj of corn shrivelled, (4) Dwining, (a) ppl adj sickly, wasting away, pining, declining in health, (b) sb a wasting illness, a decline, consumption; (5) Dwining like, adj, see Dwining (a), (6) Dwiny, adj puny, sickly, ill-thriven, feeble; small, (7)

Dwiny voiced, adj weak-voiced, speaking only in feeble

(I) e An. 1, Nrf 1, e Suf (FH) (2) e An 1 Nrf Don't put them (I) e An.<sup>4</sup>, Nri<sup>4</sup>, e Swi (F H) (2) e An.<sup>4</sup> Nri Don't put them plants so near the glass, du, they'll draw up and get dwainy (W R E), (P H E) e Suf Used of plants (F H) (3) e Yks MARSHALL Rur Econ (1796) II (4, a) Sc Being up early and doun late wi'his dwining daughter, Scott Bride of Lam (1819) xxxiv Abd Is that the bairn't's been sae lang in a dwynin' wye? ALIXANDER AIR FIRE (1875) 197, ed 1882 Ayr Mrs Balwhidder's health, which from the spring had been in a dwining way, Galt Ann Parish (1821) iv Edb In the search of health for a dwining laddie, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xv Sik A servant in the family—that was rather dwinin, Chr North Noctes (1856) IV 26 n Cy Border Gl (Coll LLB) Nhb Wreaked her fury on milk, butter churns, and dwining babies, Richardson Borderer's Table butter churns, and dwining babies, Richardson Bordere's Table bk (1846) VII 374 Wm A nanny pet lamb maks a dwining you, Gibson Leg (1877) 50 (b) Sc Agreatchangehadcomeoverher and many folk thought that Gavin J was to lose his only daughter in a dwining, Whittehead Daft Daire (1876) (Jam) Bch Sheet him styth that he might na dee o' dwinin, Forbes Ajax (1742) 16 w Sc I had taken what was called a dwining, which baffled all ordinary experience, and therefore, it was surmised that I had got 'a blink of an ill e'e,' Napier Fik-Loie (1879) 36 Bwk We put this water amongst this meal Forlanc dwining and ill heal got 'a blink of an ill e'e,' Napier Flk-Loie (1879) 36 Bwk We put this water amongst this meal For lang dwining and ill heal, Henderson Pop Rhymes (1856) 61 NCy¹ Nhb¹ She's tuk a dwinin, poor thing (5) Sc Aye sae pale and dwinin'-like, Roy Hoiseman's Wd (1895) xxxix (6) Cai¹, NCy¹ Nhb There was dwiney little Peg, not se nimmel i' the leg, Midford Coll Sngs (1818) 54, (WG), Nhb¹, nYks¹² e Yks¹ A dwiny bit A dwiny chap, MS add (TH) mYks¹ s Wor¹ I don't say but what'e might be a very nice gen'leman, but I niver seed sich a dwiny pair o' legs. Suf Mothers lament over a dwiny child. 44 Dy pair o' legs Suf Mothers lament over a dwiny child, e An Dy Times (1892), (CGB) Sus She was but a dwiny pale-faced thing, O'REILLY Stones (1880) I 249 (7) n Yks 12

2 Fig To fade away, disappear, dwindle, decay, to con-

sume

Elg E'en Nature bed rid dwines, Couper Tourifications (1803) I 164, What though the rose dwines on its stalk, the Poetry (1804) I 165 Bch But name Ulysses to it anes, The worth quite dwines away, Forbes Ajax (1742) 4 Ayr When cant and fashion dwine ootricht, And a' their kin, White Jottings (1879) 198 Lth The ootricht, And a' their kin, White Jottings (1879) 198 Lth The day dwines awa', and the night comes on, Ballantine Poems (1856) 24, Heavily dwined the last nicht o' the year, Smith Merry Bridal (1866) 113 Edb Tho' lairds tak toothfu's o any warming sap, This dwines noi tenant's gear, nor cows their crap, Fergusson Poems (1773) 182, ed 1785 Rxb I wad grow hause and dwine into a squeak, Allan Poems (1871) Rustic Bard Duff Ere life shall dwine To its last scene, Mayne Siller Gun (1808) 30, The hinmaist whaup has quat his eerie skirl, Din dwines athort the muir, Reid Poems (1804) 20, Nhh The guld year dwines fu' fast avan Prach its last scene, Mayne Siller Gun (1808) 30, The hinmaist what what has quat his eeme skirl, Din dwines athort the muir, Reid Poems (1894) 29 Nhb The auld year dwines fu' fast awa, Proudlock Borderland Muse (1896) 296 n Yks It a soort o' dwinied away, Atkinson Moorl Parish (1891) 54, n Yks wyks Mah seoul dwined when a spak, Littledale Sig Sol (1859) v 6

Hence (1) Dwine, sb the waning or decline of the moon, (2) Dwining, (a) ppl adj fading, drooping, declining, (b) vbl sb a fading, dwindling

(1) Sc But I hae a darg i' the dwine o' the moon To do, Blackw Mag (June 1820) 280 (Jam) (2,a) Per With every daily dwinning hope, Haliburton Ochil Idylls (1891) 88 Edb Dwynin Nature droops her wings, Wi' visage grave, Fergusson Poems (1773) 116.

ing hope, Haliburton Ochil Idylls (1891) 88 Edb Dwynin Nature droops her wings, Wi' visage grave, Fergusson Poems (1773) 116, ed 1785 Nhb Nae dwining welcome bring ye, Nae pithless music sing ye, Proudlock Borderland Muse (1896) 264, May musics sel' watch thy repose, An' cheer the at life's dwining tide, 1b 308 (b) Edb Ding awa' the vexing thought O' hourly dwyning into reacht. Fergusson Poems (1773) 138, ed 1785 Kcb Longing, and the bide nought, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 138, ed 1785 Kcb Longing, and dwining, and greening of sick desires would cause it to bide out the siege, Rutherford *Lett* (1660) No 85

3 To cause to waste away or dwindle Also used

imprecatively

ShI Hit [clipping] be dwin'd! Sh News (Aug 7, 1897)
S & Ork 1 Dwyne thee! Gall I will dwine your flesh on your bones, CROCKETT Raiders (1894) xlii

[1 Sche dwined awaie bobe dayes & nistes, Wm. Pl (c 1350) 578 OE dwinan, to waste away 3 His deidly drouth, Quhilk pynis him, and dwynis him To deid, Mont-

GOMERIE Cherrie (1597) 753]

DWINE, v² s Cy (Hall) I W¹ To pull even

DWINGE, v Lei e An Also in form dwingel Lei,
dwingle Nrf¹ [dwindg] To shrivel up, shrink, dwindle

Lei¹ A feace loike a Bess-Pule apple, all dwinged o' wan soide

e An 1 Apples are dwinged by over-keeping Nrf A shrivelled apple is said to be dwinged all up (WRE), (WWS), Nrf. 1 Hence Dwingeling, adj shrivelled, dwindling Lei 1

[Cp MLG dwengen, to press, squeeze (Schiller-LUBBEN), G swangen ]

DWINGLE, v Sc To loiter, tarry, linger

Rxb Ahin' the live oft did I dwingle To patch the weel wi' eident pingle, A Scott Poems (1805) 106 (Jam)

DWINGLE, see Dwinge

DWINNAL, DWINNEL, DWINNIL, see Dwindle, v DWITHE, v Wxf<sup>1</sup> To look on, behold DWIZY, adj Nhp<sup>2</sup> [dwizi] Sleepy DWIZZEN, v Yks Nhp Bdf Hnt [dwizən] [dwizən] To shrink, dry up, to have a parched appearance, as withered fruit or the skin of old people in Yks 1

withered fruit or the skin of old people m Yks¹
Hence (I) Dwizzened, pp wrinkled, wizened, withered like an over-kept apple, &c, (2) Dwizzen faced, adj thin-faced, having a wizened face
(I) n Yks¹², Nhp¹², Hnt (T P F) n Bdf. BATCHELOR Anal Eng Lang (1809) 131 (2) n Yks¹² m Yks¹ A skinny-looking person is dwizzen- or wizzen faced
DWOILE, DWOLL, see Dwile, sb¹, Dwal(1 DWYBAL, DWYBLE, DWYBE, see Dwable, Dwaub DWYES, sb pl I W [dwaiz] Eddies
From the dwyes of the withy-bed when they dived, Moncrieff Dieam (1869) 1 47, I W¹²

Dream (1863) l 47, I W 12

DWYNE, see Dwine, v1

D'YA, DYAL, see Do, v, Dial DYB, v<sup>1</sup> Sh I To indulge in, partake of Da oonwholesom' aetables 'at folk dyb intil, Sh News (Jan 29,

DYB,  $v^2$  Sh I To work patiently S & Ork 1 DYB, see Dib,  $sb^4$ 

DYBALL, sb Nrf [Not known to our other corre-condents] Difficulty (AGF)

spondents] Difficulty (AGF)

DYCHE, DYDDER, see Ditch, sb¹, Dither, v¹

DYD, sb Sh I A meal, repast

A'm seen fower hungiy boys 'at widna 'a' left a bane o' ane
o' dem twa unpackit [unpicked] for wan dyd, Sh Neus (Oct 9,

Nhb Shr Also written die Nhb 1 In comp DYE. sh (1) Dye earth, a pale-coloured species of clay, cf die earth, (2) sand, ochraceous sand produced by pulverizing a soft sandstone, used for scouring floors

ing a soit sandstone, used for scouring moors

(1) Shr Marshall Review (1818) II 244

(2) Nhb Well sell
Black pepper, dye sand, an'sma' yell, Midford Coll Sngs

(1818) 16, Nhb 1 Its bright colour makes it a favourite article for washing over stone floors or steps

DYED I' THE WOO', phr. Knr (Jam) A proverbial phr significant naturally clever

phr signifying naturally clever DYEL, see Deal, sb 12

DYER'S NEAF, phr Yks A small, dark cloud

betokening rain n Yks That little dark cloud like a man's hand which Elijah saw is still a recognised forerunner of wet weather. When Michael spoke of it as the 'dyer's neaf' he was using the language of the district, Linskill Haven Hill (1886) xvii, 'A dyer's neaf an' a weather gaul Shippards warn 'at rain'll fall'. This saying is still heard in Wensleydale, Swaledale, &c, but it is not common (RB)

DYESTER, see Dyster,  $sb^1$ DYET, DYKE, see Diet,  $sb^{12}$ , Dike, sb

DYKEY, sb Sc A game of marbles, see below
Per Each boy puts a marble into the 'caup' and stands back,
say 8 or roft, at 'the butts' He throws, and if he hit any out
they become his property He loses his marble if he 'plunks'
it (if it remain in the hole) (G W)

DYKIE, DYL'D, see D.cky, sb1, Doiled

DYLING, sb Lin A small excavation for drainage purposes, a mark used by navvies, a cutting Lin Thompson Hist Boston (1856) 704, Lin 1, e Lin (G G W)

DYLT, see Doiled

DYM SASSENACH, phr Chs A Welsh phr meaning 'I don't understand English,' used proverbially, see

Chs 1 If a man is slow to take a hint, we say, 'It's Dym Sassenach with him? It seems to be equivalent to the proverb' None so deaf as those who won't hear' [Wel dym Sassenach, (I have) no English, 1 e I don't speak or understand English]
\_ DYMONITE, sb n Yks (IW) n Lin¹ [daimənait]

Dynamite

DYMOX, sb e An Also in form dimmock Nrf A champion, a sturdy combatant, pugilist

e An <sup>1</sup> Nrf Treescore dimmocks are about it, o' the waliant o' Isia'l, Gillett Sing Sol (1860) iii 7, Nrf <sup>1</sup> From Dymoke, the name of the hereditary champion of the sovereign

DYNDERS, see Dinders

DYNE, v Lan Used imprecatively Cf dwine, v 1 8

n Lan Dyne thi', what's two or three snaps ta our lives, Morris

Sugge o' Brou'ton (1867) 5 s Lan (SW)

DYNLE, DYNNA, see Dindle, v, Do, v
DYOR, sb N I 1 A drop, a small quantity of any liquid
A wee dyor is the same as 'a wee sup,' 'a wee drop'
[Ir deor, a drop (O'RLILLY), OIr der, a tear (MACBAIN,

DYORRIE, adj Irel Dwarfed, small, also used as sb N I There's a dyorne pig in every litter. Ant If a young pig in a litter is smaller than the rest it is called a wee dyorry, Ballymena Obs (1892)

[Prob a der of dyor (above)]

DYRDUM, DYRLL, see Dirdum, Dirl DYSE, v Sc Used imprecatively for 'damn'

Per Dyse yer skin! Dyse ye for a muckle ill-gaitet tawpie!
(GW) Link Dyse you! (Jam)
DYSEL, DYSHEIGHTEN, see Disle, Disheighten

DYSON, sb Hrf<sup>1</sup> [Not known to our correspondents] The flax on a distaff

[The same word as disen, to put flax on a distaff, see

Dize

DYST, sb Sc Also written dyste S & Ork<sup>1</sup>, and in form doist Abd (Jam) A dull, heavy stroke, the dull sound produced by the falling of a heavy body S & Ork<sup>1</sup>, Abd (Jam)

DYSTAR, DYSTE, see Doister, Dyst

DYSTER, sb<sup>1</sup> Sc Cum Yks Also written dyester
Sc n Yks<sup>2</sup> [daistər] A dyer
Sc That dyester's pole is good enough for the homicide, Scott Millothian (1818) yu. Scotterms (1787) 13 Cai<sup>1</sup> Ked The

Midlothian (1818) vii, Scoticisms (1787) 13 Cai<sup>1</sup> Kcd The dyster lost his shop an' a' his claith, His bowies, pots, an' lit [dye], Grant Lays (1884) 4 Ayr Dyster Care, wi' his darkest lilt, keeps dippin awa', Ballads and Sngs (1847) II II Cum<sup>1</sup> n Yks <sup>2</sup> A cloth dyer 'A dyester's swatch'

[ Dis diestere with oute blame Of his childe hadde game, Childhood of Jesus (c 1350) 1158 (MATZNER) Dye, vb +

WISLER, sb<sup>2</sup> Ken 1 The pole of an ox-plough Ken<sup>1</sup> ne Ken Obsol (H M)
2 The pole attack

2 The pole attaching a horse to a 'jigger' (qv)

ne.Ken The 'jigger' consists merely of two wheels, a small frame
and a pole called a 'dyster' for fastening the horse to it (H M)

DYTCH, see Ditch, sb 1

DYTE, v and sb Sc. 1 v. To walk with a sharp,

short step, gen applied to persons of short stature
Hence (1) Dytan, vbl sb the act of walking with a sharp, short step, (2) Dytin', ppl adj having a habit of walking with a sharp, short step Bnff 1

2 To walk crazily, as one stupefied
Bch Nae mair whare Winter's ev'nin's come, We'll hear the gleesome bagpipes hum, Now ilk ane dytes wi' fient a mum, Tarras Poems (1804) 11, 12 (Jam)

Hence (I) Dytit, ppl ady stupid Bch (Jam), (2) Dytter, v to move in a tottering way, to walk stupidly Bniff 3 sb A short, quick step Bniff 4 A person of small stature *ib* **DYTHE**, *sb* Cor <sup>s</sup> The subsoil

Whin the mores [roots] git entu the dythe they well du **DYTHING**, sb Lin A small diam cut for drainage purposes

DYUGGINS, sb pl Irel Rags, tatters, shreds
NI Uls My breeches in dyuggins an totthers, Ulster Jin
Arch (1853-1862) VI 42 Ant Tear him into dyuggins in no time, Humr Dial (1878) 23

DYVOUR, sb and v Sc Also written diver, divor, yver, dyvor 1 sb A debtor, bankrupt

dyver, dyvor

Sc He hes cryed himself diver, RAY Prov (1678) 376, Thief, Sc Hc hes cryed himself diver, Ray Prov (1678) 376, Thief, beggai, and dyvour were the saftest terms, Scott Redg (1824) Lett xi s Sc No man could have acted the dyvour better than he, Wilson Talis (1839) V 354 Rnf Toiling like a slave to sloken you, ye dyvor, Wilson Poems (1816) Watty and Meg Ayr He was obligated to take the benefit of the divors bill, Galt Provost (1822) vi, An' rot the dyvors i' the jails! Burns Address Beelzebith, 1 40 Lnk What can we say But what we're dyvours that can ne'er repay, Ramsay Gentle Shep (1725) 35, ed 1783 Lth He'll thoosands turn to peasant lands, Wha noo are dyvour bodies, Lumsden Sheep hiad (1892) 160 e Lth A mincle could save us not! The dyvor's coort we bud gae throo! Muckiprakkii save us not! The dyvor's coort we bud gae throo! Muckipackii Rhymes (1885) 92 Sik Like ane that's just gaun to turn dy vour, taking on a' the debt he can, Hogg Tales (1838) 12, ed 1866 Kcb I am as deeply drowned in his debt as any dyvour can be, RUTHERFORD Lett (1660) No 76

2 A ne'er-do-well, a troublesome, restless person,

a rascal Also used attrib

Dmb A papist preist or a bishop, or sum wild dyvor of that kind, Cross Disruption (1844) XIII Rnf He could paint Craigielee and his divors, A'dancin' through ither blin' fu', BARR Poems (1861) and his divors, A'danun' through ther blin' tu', BARR Poems (1801)
119 Ayr Thedyvour spappin'twainto the mooth o'mfor every ane
that goes into the dish, Service Notandums (1890) 14, He was,
to say the God's truth of him, a divor body, with no manner of
conduct, saving a very earnest endeavour to fill himself fou as often
as he could get the means, Galt Provost (1822) xxxii Link That
auld dyvour—Nickie-ben, Murdoch Doric Lyre (1873) 75
3 v To impoverish, make bankrupt
Per They cannot have sufficient beasts to plow This dyvers
both your honour's land, and them. Nicol Poems (1766) 74

both your honour's land, and them, NICOL Poems (1766) 74

[1 Dyvour quha being involved and drowned in debts, and not able to pay or satisfie the same, for eschewing of prison and uther paines makis cession and assigna-tion of all his gudes and geare in favours of his creditours, Skene Expos (ed 1641) 49 Prov deveire, a debtor (Mistral), Romanic \*debētor, Lat dībitor, see Thomas Philologie Français (1897) 25]

DYVOUS, see Divus

DYZE MAN'S DAY, phr in forms dyzemas Nhp<sup>1</sup>, dize Obsn Cy Nhp

DYZE MAN'S DAY, phr Oos II Cy Nhp Also in forms dyzemas Nhp 1, dizimus Nhp Holy Innocents' Day, Dec 28, also called Dizimus Sunday in Cy Grose (1790) MS add (P) Nhp ib (M), Nhp 1 A festival of great antiquity, though the observance of it, and the name, are A sexagenarian on the southern side of the county informed me that within his remembrance this day was kept as sacred as the Sabbath, and it was considered particularly unlucky to commence any undertaking, or even to wash, on the same day of the week, throughout the year on which the anniversary of this day last fell, and it was commonly said, 'What is begun on Dyzemas Day will never be finished'

## E

In the modern dialects there is no longer any distinction between OE e (Germanic e) and OE e

(arising from 1 umlaut)

I Apart from the influence of neighbouring sounds, the normal development of OE e, e in closed syllables is —

1 e (a mid front wide vowel like the e in standard Eng men) in Or I, Arg, Cai (also æ), mn Lowland Sc (also æ), Kcb (also æ), s Lowland Sc, Nhb (see 2), Cum (see 2), Wm, Yks (see 2), se Lan, nw Der, Glo (see 2), Brks, Bck (also æ), Hrt (see 2), Cmb, IW, w Dor

2 æ (a low front narrow vowel in quality like the ā in Swedish lara, see Ellis E E Pr V 80°, 711) in Sh I, em, wm, and sm Lowland Sc, s Nhb, Dur, parts of Cum, w Yks (Doncaster, Huddersfield, Keighley), Lan (see 1), I Ma, Chs, Flt, Dnb, Stf, Der (see 1), Not, Lin, Rut, Lei, Nhp, War, Wor, Shr, Hrf (also æ), parts of Glo, Oxf, Bdf, parts of Hrt, Hnt, Nrf, Suf, Ess, Ken, Sur, Sus, Will e Dor, Som, Dey, Cor

Sus, Wil, e Dor, Som, Dev, Cor
II The normal development of OE e, e in originally

open syllables is

open synaples is —

1 Long \(\bar{i}\) in Kcd (also \(\beta\)), Frf, Arg, em, wm, sm, and s Lowland Sc, Nhb (also \(\beta\)), Dur, Cum (also \(\bar{e}\)), w and s Chs (also \(\bar{e}\)), Stf (see 2, 4), Not, Lei (also \(\bar{e}\), i=), War, \(\beta\) Hrf, Hnt (also 19), nw Nrf, n and e Ken, e Sus (also ē), e Dor (also 19), Cor

e Dor (also 19), Cor

2 Long close ē in w Yks (Doncastei), I Ma, Flt, Dnb, nw Stf, Der (see 7), Rut (also ī and ei), Nhp (also ī and ei, see 5), Wor, Shr, Glo (also ē) Oxf, Brks, Bck (also ī and ee), Bdf (also ī, 10), Cmb, Nrf, w Suf, Sus, Sur, Wil (also eo), w Dor, Som, Dev, Coi

3 Long open ē in Sh I, Or I, Cai, mn Lowland Sc

4 ei in nw and w Yks, s Stf

5 æi in I an (see 7), e Der, m Nhp

6 eo in e Yks (also io), e Suf

6 ea m e Yks (also ia), e Suf 7 ia m Nhb (also i), Cum (also i), Wm, n, ne, m Yks, ne and se Lan, nw Der, Lin, Hrt

8 uə (also æə) in Hmp

III The normal development of OE ē (1 umlaut of ō)

1 Long in Sc and most of the dialects of Eng 2 Long close ē in n Wor (also ī), e Sus, sw Dev 3 ei in Nhp 4 eî in n and nw Yks 5 æi in s Chs, nw, em and e Stf, Der, Lei, ne Shr 6 eə in e Suf 7 æə in Hmp

8 13 in s Lin, s Bck, Wil

IV The normal development of OE \$\vec{\varpis}\$ (Germanic \$\vec{\varpis}\$)

1 Long \(\bar{\text{1}}\) in Sc and most of the dialects of Eng 2 Long close \(\bar{\text{e}}\) in nw Stf, n Wor, ne Shr, e Dor, w Som, n and sw Dev 3 en in Len, Nhp 4 en in n and nw Yks 5 and schools characteristic Stf, Der 6 en in e Suf 7 und (also \(\text{win}\)) in Hmp 8 in m Yks (also \(\bar{\text{i}}\)), ne Lan, n Lin, s Lin (also \(\bar{\text{i}}\)), Oxf, e Som

V The normal development of OE \(\bar{\text{win}}\) (1-umlaut of \(\bar{\text{a}}\))

1 Long 7 in Sc, Nhb, Dur, Cum, wm Stf, Der (also æi), Rut, n Hrf, e Lon, n and e Ken.
2 Long close ē in I Ma, nw Stf, w and s War, Wor, Shr, Glo, Oxf, s Bck, ne Nrf, Ess, I W, e Som (also is), w Som, Dev, Cor
3 ei in Lei, Nhp (see 8), n Bck
4 eî in n and nw Yks
5 æi in s Chs (also æis, is) 6

eə in e Suf (also ī). 7 æə in Hmp 8 iə in ne, m and w Yks, Lan, Lin, m Nhp, Bdf, Wil (also eə), e Dor (also i), e Som (also e)

VI The normal development of OE eo is -

1 Long ī in Sc and nearly all the dialects of Eng 2 Long close ē in sw Dev 3 ei in Lei, Nhp 4 eî in n and nw Yks 5 æi in s Chs (also ī), nw and e Stf, w Der, ne Shr 6 æə in Hmp

VII The normal development of OE ēa is —

1 Long i in Sc, Nhb, Dur, Cum, nw (also e), wm Stf, I Long 1 in Sc, Nhb, Dur, Cum, nw (also e), wm Stf, nw and s Der, Lei (also ē), ne Nhp, e War, s Wor (also ē), n Shr (also 10), ne Shr (also ē), Ess, n Ken, e Dor, e Som (also ē), Cor 2 Long close ē in I Ma, s War (also 10), n Wor, Glo, m Cmb, ne and s Nrf, n and sw Dev 3 ei in Nhp (see 6) 4. £10 in s Chs 5 eo in e Suf, Hmp 6 10 in Yks, Lan, s Chs (see 4), Flt, Dnb, s Stf, e Der, Not, Lin, Rut, m and sw Nhp, m Shr, n Hrf, Oxf, Bck, Bdf, Hrt, Sur, Sus, Wil, w Som Note The quantity of the first element of the diph-

Note The quantity of the first element of the diphthongs in II-VII varies between medium long and long

The stress is always on the first element

EA, sb Sc n Cy Cum Wm Yks Lan Chs Not Lin Nhp Hrf eAn Also Som Also in forms a, aa, ay Sc (Jam) S & Ork, eaa Lakel n Lan¹, eau n Yks² Not² n Lin¹ sw Lin¹, eay Nhp², ee Chs³ Lin Cmb¹, ey Sc (Jam) S & Ork¹ Wm, eye Chs³ Hrf², ie Sc (Jam), oe S & Ork¹, yeo eSom [ī, 13, a1] 1 A river or the channel of a river, a watercourse, also explied to water gan.

applied to water gen

n Cy Grose (1790) Lakel 'Hows t'eaa?' 1e How is the n Cy Grose (1790) Lakel 'Hows t'eaa?' 1e How is the water running? Ellwood (1895) Cum Linton Lake Cy (1864) 315 Wm¹ w Yks A river along the sands on the sea shore, Hutton Tom to Caves (1781) Lan¹ n Lan¹ 'How's t'eaa?' how is the channel, is it good crossing? ne Lan¹ Not² Propei name of a certain drain 'Th' aud ear' [the old eau] Lin The Fen men still speak of Bourn Ee, Risegate Ee, Popham's Ee, &c, Miller & Skertchly Fenland (1878) 1, Used to indicate the feeders of some of the great drainage channels and rivers in the Fens, e.g. Gosberton and Risegate Eau, Lin N & Q II 149, Thompson Hist Boston (1886) 705 n Lin Sutton Wds (1881), n Lin¹ sw Lin¹ When the Withern Eau was ditched Nhp² An¹ Found with some variety of form, in the rever names of e An 1 Found, with some variety of form, in the preper names of places in all parts of East Anglia, but in its own proper form, perhaps only in the fen country, at the south-eastern angle of the county of Norfolk, and the adjoining part of the Isle of Ely Popham's Ea, and St John's Ea, are water-courses cut for the drainage of different parts of the Bedford level into the Ouse above Lynn Cmb There was a certain sewer called South Ee, but anciently Old Ee, whereby the water ought to passe unto Dowesdale, Dugdale Imbanking (1662) 329, Cmb 1 Nrf That a dam be made in Dunstall dike, so that the waters may run into Bush fen Ea, Dugpale 16 295 Som (Hall) e Som Main drain of a level, W & J Gl (1873)

2 Comp Ea or Eau course, a water-channel n Yks 2

3 A well-watered piece of land, a meadow or piece of ground near a river partly surrounded with water, an island

Sc A term used in the formation of the names of many places, signifying an island (Jam) S & Ork 1 Wm Kurby Stephen Monthly Messenger (Apr 1891) Yks Yks Wkly Post (Nov 17, 1883) 7 Chs 1, Chs 3 At Chester, we find the 'Roodee' and the 'Earl's Eye.' Hrf 1, Hrf 2 An old saying, 'Blessed is the

eye That's between Severn and Wye' This seems to refe not to the human eye, but rather to the well watered country between Seven and Wye

[1 OE  $\bar{\imath}a$ , a river, cp ON  $\bar{a}$  The spelling cau in the fen-country is due to assoc w F1  $\iota au$ , water 3 Ay, eye, a watery place, Coles (1677) ON  $\epsilon y$ , an island, Notw dial  $\phi y$  (Aasln), OE  $\bar{\imath}eg$  ( $\bar{\imath}g$ ), Meic  $\bar{\epsilon}g$  (Swelf OET 608)]

OET 608)]

EA, EACE, sec Aye,  $adv^2$ , Easse

EACH, sb Sc IIcl Nhb Also in forms eads Nhb<sup>1</sup>,
eatche Sc, edge NI<sup>1</sup> Nhb<sup>1</sup>, eetch Cai<sup>1</sup>, eitch ShI

[itf, idz, edz] An adze
Sc Let me hie i whimple at him wi' mine eatche—thit's i',
Scott Bide of Lam (1819) xiv ShI Ac nicht he wis grain
hame fiae his wark wi' his fit eitch apon his shouder, Stew vii
Frieside Tales (1892) 251 Cai<sup>1</sup> NI<sup>1</sup> Foot edge, 'niootidze Nhb<sup>1</sup>

[OE adesa, an adze, Merc eadesa (V P Ixxiii 6)]

EACH adv. Var. diel forms in Fing. [itt Ett outfol

EACH, ady Var dial forms in Eng [ītʃ, ētʃ, oitʃ]
(1) Aich, (2) Etch, (3) Eych, (4) Eyche, (5) Oich, (6)
Oitch, (7) Oych, (8) Oytch, (9) Yeach
(1) e Lan (2) Ess Four tits, at less they mounted wor—To

(1) e Lan 1 (2) Ess l'our tits, at l's, they mounted wor—To beat etch rider meant, Clark J Noales (1839) st 109, Ess 1 (3) Lan Obut being o bit gloppent eych nerw un then, Ormei od Fellev fro' Rachde (1864) Pief 7 (4) e Dev l'yche man wasta paay ver th' freute wi' a theusan zeelver bits, Pulman Sig Sol (1860) viii 11 (5) e Lan 1 (6) Lan An' oitch begins to nod its yed, Harland Lyrics (1866) 144, They partin', an' go'n oitch ther own wry, Britistif Red Wind (1868) 10 (7) Lan Oych moin to get ready forth's choo', Sigs and Poems (1867) 28 (8) Lan Peg udleyd oyth thing redd for m. Scholes Time Gammattle (1867) 12 Lan 1 (6) thing reddi for m, Scholes Tim Gamwattle (1857) 13, Lan (9) Glo Bout two men to yeach varm 'twill be soon, and the country will be sad lonesome, Buckman Dailes Sojourn (1890) x

Hence Eachon or Ichon, pron each one e An I In speaking of two individuals we commonly say eachon e An' in speaking of two individuals we commonly say eachon [cach one] 'I gave eachon of them half a crown' 'Ichon on'em' Sus Holloway, Sus¹ Ichon 'cm, Sus² EACLE, EADLY, see Hickwall, Eardly EADS, EAG, see Each, sb, Egg, v EAGER, adj and v n Cy Chs. 1 adj Angry, furnish n Cy (HAX)

EAGER, adj and v n Cy Chs. 1 adj Angry, furious n Cy (Hall)
2 v With on to incite, hark on s Chs<sup>1</sup>
[2 The nedy povertee of his houshold mighte rather

egren him to don felonyes, Chaucer Boethius, bk. iv vi]

EAGER, see Aigre EAGERLESS, adj w Som 1 [ē gəlis] Headstrong,

eager, excited
You did'n ought to zit yerzel up zo, take it quieter like, and not
be s'eagerless [ai gurlees] A groom said of a horse, 'So zoon's ever he do zee th' hounds, he's that eagerless, can't do nort way un

[Eager+-less, the suff prob due to assoc w resiless]

EAGLE, sb 1 War [igl] An icicle See Aigle

I was puzzled by my old washerwoman calling my attention to the 'eagles on the spout'. The word cagle is here in

to the 'eagles on the spout' The word eagle is here in common use as applied. to the pendant stalactific teeth of frozen water, N & Q (1837) 7th S in 166

EAGLE, sb<sup>2</sup> Nrf [Not known to our other correspondents] A small bag, a reticule (M J I C.)

EAGLES, sb pl Chs Dev [I glz] The berries of the hawthorn Crataegus Oxyacantha See Bird, sb. 5 (3)

the hawthorn Crataegus Oxyacantha See Bird, sb. 5 (3) Cf eggle berry

Chs. (B & H) Dev w Times (Apr 22, 1886) 2, col 2

EAGRE, sb Yks Not Lin e An Also in forms aeger, ager n Lin 1, aiger ne Yks 1, aigre e Yks 1 sw Lin 1, eager Not Lin e An 1, eger n Lin 1, egor e Yks (K), eygre, hygre n Lin 1 [ī gə(r), ē gə(r)] A tidal wave or 'bore'inariver, esp in the rivers Trent, Ouse, and Severn ne Yks 1 e Yks Marshall Rur Econ (1796), Any sudden inundation of the sea is called an Egor at Howden (K), e Yks 1 Not They'll get caught by the Aigur, if they don't look out when they cross (L C M), (J H B.), To this day, on our river Trent, as I learn, the Nottingham bargemen, when the river is in a certain flooded state, . . . call it Eager, they cry out, 'Have a care, there is the Eager coming 1' Carlylle Heroes (1841) 30 Lin The state of the river, the state of the tide, and the consequent impetus of the eager, Marshall Review (1811) III 112, Sic etham nobis appellatur violentus ille aestus Trentae fluvi, Skinner (1671), Until at last it, rushed up the tortuous channels to Boston as a bore at last it. rushed up the tortuous channel to Boston as a bore or hygre, Miller & Skertchly Fenland (1878) vii, This usually

means the high tidal wave of the Trent and Ouse A gul at East means the high tidal wave of the Trent and Ouse. A gill at East Stockwith, tells me, however, that there she frequently heard the ordinary tide called 'ager' as well as 'tide'. The large tidal wave was the 'war ager (MP) n Lin He would get on a pink and go up wi th' Ager apiece, Peacock R. Skirlaugh (1870) II 87, n Lin¹, sw Lin¹, e An¹

[An eagic lode in triumph o'er the tide, Dryden These days (1892) will

Threnodia (1685) IV]

EAIRTS, sb pl Hmp¹ 1 Stubble 2 That which is refused at meals

[Cp Bremen dial ort, 'was das Vieh vom Futter übrig gelassen hat, ort-sho, 'das Stroh welches das Vieh ubrig lasset' (Wtb), Nth Fils orte, 'beyin Essen etwas ubiig lassen, was man nicht mag, von Menschen u vom Viehe' (Ouizen), MDu orte, remains of a meal (Teuthomsta)

EAKE, see Eke, sb 1

EALAND, sb Yks [iland] An island
Yks Yks Whly Post (1883) 7 w Yks Still in daily use (J W),
w Yks <sup>1</sup>A nice birk at grew atop o' th' Ealand, il 290
EALD, v Not Nhp Shr Wilten eild Shr <sup>2</sup> [ild]
To yield, bear fruit, produce
Not (LCM) Nhp <sup>2</sup> Apples cald well this year Shr <sup>2</sup> The

wheat dunna eild well

EALD, EALDREN, see Eld, Eldern, adj

EALE, sb Nhb [il] Low, flat, marshy ground by the side of a river, a 'haugh'

N Cy 1 Nhb A considerable tract of haugh-land, which had once been a series of eals, or islets, and was hable to be flooded, BATES Thomas Bates (1897) 18, Nhb 1 'Eales' is the name of a hamlet on the Tyne, at Knarsdale, and of a portion of the haugh at Corbridge There is a place called Wyden Eels in Haltwhistle Wide eels and Bridge eels are places on the East Allen On North Tyne there are the Eels, near Wark, Bellingham Eels, and Eels in the parish of Grey stead, and Eels-bridge on the Derwent, Hodgson Wild (1972) and Table 1975. (1827) pt 11, I 86, note

[Eale, synonymous w 'haugh' (OE healh), repr OE, heale, dat of the same healh, a nook, corner, see NED

(svv hale and haugh) ] EALE, see Ail, v 3

EALIÉ, int Sc An exclamation of woe Rxb And I must bid this earth farewell, Ealie, ealie, oh farewell, OLIVER Last Fairy [OE ēa, lā, alas ']

EALING, sb n Cy Yks Lan In form eyling n Yks 1 A shed set against another building, a 'lean-to' n Cy (Hall) w Yks Scatcherd Hist Morley (1874) Gl

n Cy (Hall) w Yks Scatcherd Hist Morley (1874) Gl, w Yks 1, w Yks 5 Anything reclining, or at an angle, as the 'Ealing,' or roof, of an house Lan 1

2 Obs The bay of a barn
n Yks Claudius Best, who was suspected to be murdered and

n Yks Claudius Best, who was suspected to be murdered and builed in an eyling of a barn, or some outhouse in Broughton, Quarter Sess Rec (Jun 166!) in N R Rec So. VI 51

EAM, sb Obs or obsol Sc Nhb Wm Yks Lan Shr Also written eeam n Yks², eem Sc, eme Sc NCy¹Nhb¹w Yks¹Shi., emm Sc, and in form neam w Yks¹, neem n Yks² An uncle by the mother's side, a familiar friend or neighbour, a 'gossip'
Sc And Rob, my eme, hecht me a sock, Chambers Sngs (1829)
II 352, Many aunts, many emms, many kinsfolk, few friends, Kelly Prop (1721) 351. Didna his eme die and gang to his place

Il 352, Many aunts, many emms, many kinsfolk, few friends, Kelly Prov (1721) 251, Didna his eme die and gang to his place wi'the name of the Bluidy Mackenyie? Scott Midlothian (1818) xii n Cy Grose (1790), (K), N Cy<sup>12</sup> Nhb (J H), Nhb I Still (1824) used Wm Only used in the expression Eam and aunt, Sedwick Mem Cowgill Chapel (1868) 108 n Yks 12 ne Yks 10bs m Yks 1 Not much heard w Yks Thorrsey Lett (1703), w Yks 14 Lan Hearne Gl P Langtoft (ed 1810), Blount (1681) Shr 2 All but extinct forestes shuld wed Frmonia. the maydon, his owne

[Orestes shuld wed Ermonia, the maydon, his owne myld cosyn, His Emes doghter, Dest Troy (c 1400) 13101 OE ēam, an uncle, cp G ohem]

Inyla Cosyn, Fits Emes dognter, Dest Troy (c. 1400)
13101 OE ēam, an uncle, cp G oheim ]
EAM, see Am, adj, Eem, v
EAN, v Sc Nhb Yks Lan Chs Der Nhp War Wor
Shr Hrf Rdn Glo Hrt s Cy Som Dev Also in forms yan
Dev, yawnnw Dev¹, yean Sc n Yks²n Lan¹Chs¹Shr¹
Glo, yenny w Som¹, yeon Dev, yun se Wor¹ [īn,
19n, Jīn, Jin] Of ewes to lamb, bring forth young Also
used fig. used fig

Sik One of the ewes yeaned on a wild hill, Hoce Tales (1838) 403, ed 1866 . Nhb March yeans the lammie, And buds the thorn, Chambers Riymes (1870) 367 n Yks 2, n Lan 1, Chs 1, Der 2, nw Der 1, Nhp 2, War 3 Wor Extra [payment] for ewe eaning, Evesham Jrn (Aug 13, 1896) Advt se Wor 1, s Wor (H K), s Wor 1 Shr 1 We'n got four an' twenty lombs ööth ten yeows, an' theer's eighteen to ean yet Hrf 2 Rdn Morgan Wds (1881) Glo 1 Hrt When the ewe has lately eaned, Ellis Mod Husb (1750) IV 1 s Cy Ray (1691) Som She stamps like an ewe upon yeaning, Ray Prov (1678) 344 w Som 1 Used mostly in t and p part [ai nud, u ai nud] I know her've a ean'ed some place, but I can't zee no lamb Thick yoe ont eany z dree or vower days Her'll yenny vore mornin Dev Reports Provinc (1881) 20 nw Dev 1

Hence (1) Eaning or Yeaning tide, (2) time, sb the

lambing season

(1) Nhp <sup>2</sup> (2) n Yks <sup>2</sup>, Hrf <sup>2</sup> Dev I couldn't get for to go till yearing time were over, O'NEILI Idyls (1892) 25, They could nurse the sheep in 'yeoning time,' Baring Gould Idylls (1896) 108 nw Dev <sup>1</sup>

[So many days my ewes have been with young, So many weeks ere the poor fools will ean, Shaks 3 Hen VI, 11 v 36 OE ēanian to yean]

EAND, EANY, EAPNS, see And, sb, Eeny, Yaspen

EAR, sb¹ Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng Also in form year w Som¹ nw Dev¹, yer e Lan¹ [ī, 19(r), 15(r)] 1 pl In phr (1) not to hear one's ears, not to be

Jo(r)] 1 pl In phr (1) not to hear one's ears, not to be able to hear oneself speak, (2) to warm the ears, (a) to get more than enough to drink, (b) to strike or box the ears (1) NI¹ There was such a tar'ble noise A couldn't hear ma ears Ant Be quate, weans, A canny hear my ears for you, Ballymena Obs (1892) (2, a) n Lin¹ I'll uphohd it thaay've getten their ears warmed rarely (b) w Yks (J W) n Lin¹ I'll warm thy ears for th', if ta duzn't cum oot o' that muck

2. Counh (1) Far aches the fold name.

th, if ta duzn't cum oot o' that muck

2 Comb (I) Ear aches, the field-poppy, Papaver Rhoeas,
(2) bob, an earring, (3) bosoms or bussums, (a) the
tonsils or glands of the throat, (b) the orifices behind the
gills of a conger, (4) breed, (5) brig, the cross-bar or
projecting beam at each end of a cart on which the body
of the cart rests, (6) burs, a swelling behind the ears,
(7) bussas or busses, see bosoms (a), (8) buz, a soft
formation between the ears of fowls, (9) buzz or buzzer,
the spinning or brown cockchafer, (10) droppers, earrings, (11) drops, (a) see droppers, (b) the flowers of
the garden fuchsia, (12) finger, the little finger, (13)
hole, the ear, (14) keckers, see bosoms (a), (15) lap,
the lobe of the ear, (16) leather pin, an iron pin formerly
used instead of a hook, on each end of the shaft of a cart,
for fastening the chain by which the horse draws, (17) for fastening the chain by which the horse draws, (17) mark, (a) a hole or notch made in the ear of any animal by which to distinguish it, (b) to mark an animal by making a hole or notch in the ear, (18) punch, see mark (b), (19) ring flower, the common fuchsia, (20) rings, the golden chain, Cytisus Laburnum, (21) soie, easily offended

rings, the golden chain, Cyusus Ladurnum, (21) sole, easily offended

(1) Der, Not The popular name for field poppies, as well as cultivated ones, in this district is 'ear-aches' It is said that if they are gathered and put to the ear a violent attack of ear ache will be the result, N & Q (1878) 5th S ix 488 (2) s Wil (GED) Som Tha shade By thy light, quiverin', earbobs miade, Agrikler Rhymes (1872) 72 (3 a) Cor 1, Cor 2 When swollen, it is said, 'My ear-bosoms are down' (b) Cor 2 (4) m Yks 1, w Yks 12, Not 2, n Lin 1 (5) Cum T'ear brig was soo a rotten at t'corner staps steead oa aly, Sargisson Joe Scoap (1881) 217, Cum 1 (6) Som W & J Gl (1873) w Som, Yuur buurz (7) Cor 12 (8) nw Dev 1 (9) Cor 2 (10) n War There's nothing awanting to frighten the crows now I'vegot my eardroppers in, Glo Eliot S Marner (1861) 146 (11, a) w Som 1 Her d'a got on gurt ear-drops, same's a half moon like, so big's a crown piece Dev (R P C) (b) Sus (B & H) w Som 1, Dev 4, nw Dev 1 (12) [(K), Brewir (1870)] (13) w Yks Ah'll claht thee thi ear-hoils if I git hod on thuh, Leeds Merc Suppl (Jan 8, 1893), An happen they'll warm thi ear hoil for thee, Bickerdike Beacon Alm (1873), w Yks 2 Lan 'Hit him o'er chops this toime wi thi fist, whispert Bowzer in his yerhole, Wood Hum Sketches, 21 Not 2 s Not The snowball hit him in the ear-hole (J P K) War 3 Quite common 35 or 40 years ago 'He hit me in the ear-hole' Wor Said he would hit him in the ear hole, Evesham Irn (July 16, 1898) VOL II

(14) Som W & J Gl (1873) w Som 1 The ear-keckers o' un be a zwelled out so big's two hen eggs (15) n Yks <sup>2</sup> (16) Fif (Jam) (17, a) w Yks <sup>2</sup>, w Som <sup>1</sup> (b) w Som <sup>1</sup> I always ear marks my wethers way a snotch outside th' off ear, and the ewes outside the near ear (18) Cum We sometimes take a little piece out of the middle of the ear and we say it has been ear punched, *Helvellynt*, in *Cornh Mag* (Oct 1890) 387 (19) Lin<sup>1</sup> (20) Ch. 1 (21) s Not A told 'im whot a thought on 'im, and 'e went away lookin' very ear-sore (J P K) Der 2 nw Der 1 Spoken of any one who takes offence at trifles, as a farmer who is annoyed at small trespasses from his neighbour's sheep, &c

3 The handle of a cup, jug, pitcher, &c nCy, Yks, Der Grose (1790) MS add (P) sw Lin She kep' moving the mugs and looking if their ears were clean 'A two eared kit,' a wooden vessel with two handles, used in milking Nrf The ear of the cup is broken, Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf (1893) 72

4 pl The staples or upright wooden handles into which the 'bail' or handle of a bucket, &c, is fixed s Not (J P K) Nhp¹(s v Bale) Sus¹
[3 Oreillon, the handle or ear of a porrenger, CotgR] EAR, sb² Yks Shr Also Som Dev In comp (I) Ear apron, (2) bag, an apron turned up at about half its length and stitched at the sides, thus forming a pocket, into which the short ears of corn are put as gathered by the cleaner (a) heat a child's punafore made in the same the gleaner, (3) brat, a child's pinafore made in the same way and used for the same purpose as the 'ear-apron', (4) picking, gleaning, (5) pitching, a method of preparing wheat for threshing, see below
(1) Shr¹ Ee h'r' ap ui'n
(2) tb
(3) tb
(4) s Dev (G, ED)
(5) Som Wheat is seldom threshed with the straw, but the ears

are cut off, and the straw bound in sheaves tied very tight Ear pitching is the provincial term for this management, and the sheaves thus prepared are called reed sheaves, Marshall Review (1818)

Hence Earing time, sb harvest time w Yks (GR), Leeds Merc Suppl (July 11, 1896) [Earing-time, harvest, Bailey (1721)]

EAR, sb<sup>3</sup> Sc Nhb Dur Cum Suf [īr, 19(r)] Adney See Near

kidney

Lth, Dmf (JAM) N Cy 1 The ear of veal Nhb 1, Dur 1, Cum 1, Suf 1 Hence Ear fat, sb the fat surrounding the kidneys Cum 1 EAR, sb 4 Som A place where hatches prevent the influx of the tide

Known, but not in common use now (WPW), (HALL)

EAR, v Sc n Cy Yks Lei Hrf Ken Wil Som Also in form are N Cy2, ayre e Yks [īr, 19(r)] To

Also in form are N Cy², ayre e Yks [ir, iə(r)] To till or plough land

Per They need not sow, nor could they ear, If I should absent be, Nicol Poems (1753) 79 ed 1766 N Cy² Yks In Yks the verb to earland [sic] is still a living expression, N & 2 Q (1851) 1st S in 252 n Yks² e Yks [The Closes] have been ayred from St Andrewe-day, Best Riv Econ (1641)82 m Yks², Hrf (W W S), Ken¹² Wil (K), Kennett Par Antiq (1695) Som Those ridges of hill seem as if 'eared with a sull,' Yonge Cunning Woman (1800) Los (1890) 105

Hence (I) Earable, ady arable, suitable for ploughing, (2) Earing, sb a day's ploughing, the time of ploughing (I) Yks A Yorkshireman, who hasmoie Saxontha Eatin in him, will not write 'arable land' but 'earable land,' N & Q (1851) ist S in 252 Leil (2) Kenl Wil Kennett Par Antiq (1695) [The king will set them to ear his ground, and to reap his harvest, BIBLE I Sam vin 12 OE erran, toplough]

EAR, EARB, EARD, see Ere, adv 1, Year, Herb, Earth, sb1

EARDLY, adv and adj n Cy Lin Also written eadly e Lin, and in forms eadily Lin, heedly Lin, yeardly N Cy<sup>2</sup> [10 dil] 1 adv Very, exceedingly n Cy Grose (1790), N Cy<sup>2</sup> Yeardly much, yeardly great Lin Gen coupled with big, large, 'heedly big,' Streatfelld Lin and Danes (1884) 337 e Lin Not ower eardly big (G G W)

2 Powerfully, forcibly

In 1 He preaches eadily

3 adj Unusually large, unwieldy

n Lin 1 A gret eardly tonup

[OE heardlice sorely, excessively, cp ON hardliga
(also hardla, harda), very, exceedingly (Fritzner)

EAREY, sb I Ma [eri] A hill-pasture, moor He won t be home till late, he's gone to see after the sheep on the earey (S M)

Gael anidh, a place where cattle are, a hill pasture

(MACBAIN)]

EARFE, see Aigh, adj EAR-GRASS, sb Som EAR-GRASS, sb Som [jē grās] The annual or brennial grasses sown upon arable land, grass after mowing
Som W & J Gl (1873) w Som 1 Yuur graa s
EARIDGE, see Arrish

W & Obs Hrt Of corn

EARING, vbl sb Obs Hrt Of corn the act of

forming ears or shooting

The shoot or cating of young wheat, Ellis Mod Husb (1750) III 1

EARL, v Sc To bind to a bargain by payment of money, &c Also used fig Scc Arle, v

Ruf The heavenly vow I got, I hit cauled hermy own, Fannahill Poems (1807) My Mary Luk What in ceunconsciously were earled In some drink den, Wardroof J Malhison (1881) 80

EARL DUCK, sb Sc The 1ed-breasted merganser,

Mergus serrator e Lth Swainson Buds (1885) 164 [Johns Buds (1862)]

EARLY, adj and adv Var dial forms and uses in Irel and Eng [ērli, eə li, ā li, jē li]

I Dial forms (1) Airly, (2) Arly, (3) Ayerly, (4)

Earely, (5) Heearly, (6) Yarely, (7) Yaily, (8) Yearly

(1) Ir lt ye came urher, Paddana (ed 1848 1 67 Dub (A S-P) w Ir It was him that ownded the churches in the airly days, Lour Leg (1848) I 3 N Cy 1 Nhb Glistering in the airly sun, Charnley Fisher's Garl (1825) 7 Dur 1 Cum Let us get up airlie tui the veyneyaids, Rayson Sng Sol (1859) vii 12 Dev Let es git up airly ta tha vinyird, Baird ib (1860) (2) Nhb 1 Airly bord, sor? Newspaper street cry n Yks Arly to bed, an arry te rahse, Twedden to Greek Rhymes (1875) 63 n Lan 1, Brks 1, Ess 1 (3) w Som 1 How be off vor ayerly taties? [Ac urlee] birds catch the wooms (4) w Yks 1 (5) n Yks Frae heearly youth, to hoary age, Tweddell Clevel Rhymes (1875) 53 (6) Glo Grose (1790) MS add (M) (7) Chs 1, Chs 3 It's the yarly bird as gollaps th' wurm s Chs 1, Der 2, nw Der 1, se Wor 1 Shr 1 They bin mighty yarly folks, them newcomers at Arscott Glo I wurked away yarly an' leet, Roger Plowman, 27 Som Jennings Dial w Eng (1869) (8) IW 1 w Som 1 You be come to yearly, I baint in order vor y, not eet

II Dial uses adj Incomb (1) Early hearts, mature, early cabbages, (2) — marlet, a species of apple-tree, (3) w Ir It was him that ownded the churches in the airly days, Lovek

cabbages, (2) — marlet, a species of apple-tree, (3)—
note, used when speaking of a cow expected to calve soon
(1) Dwn Knux Hist Dwn (1875) (2) Hrf Nature has endowed
some apple trees, such as the redstreak, foxwhelp, early mailet,
with the power of maturing their fruits earlier in the season than
others, Marshall Review (1818) II 289 (3) Chs 3

EARLYINGS, sb pl n Yks 2 Early produce

EARM, see Yırm

EARN, v<sup>1</sup> n Cy Yks Also written ern [inn] To glean n Cy (Hall.), m Yks <sup>1</sup> [Kennett Par Antiq (1695)] Hence Earns, sb pl ears of corn scattered on the ground w Yks Leeds Merc Suppl (July 11, 1896), (GR) [KENNETI Par Antiq (1695)]

[Cp MHG arnen, to reap (LEXER)]

EARN, and Sc Nhb Dur Yks Lan Der Not Lin Nhp Also in forms eirn Der, irn n Cy Lan. 1, yearn Sc (Jam) Nhb¹ n Yks¹² m Yks¹ Nhp¹, yen n Yks¹², yeren Nhb¹ Yks, yern Sc Dur¹ e Yks¹ m Yks¹, yirn Sc (Jam) Sh I, yurn Dmf (Jam) [Irn, iən, jiin, jiən] To coagulate, curdle, to cause milk to coagulate with rennet in making cheese

So It sall be my faut if a better was ever yearned in Lowden, Sc It sall be my faut if a better was ever yearned in Lowden, Scott Midlothian (1818) xxxix, Hang it up—for three weeks to gether, in which time it will be earned by the bladder, Maxwell Sel Trans (1743) 275 (Jam), Morton Cyclo Agric (1863) ShI (Coll L L B) s Sc If I tried to 'earn the milk it was either owre fiet or owre cauld when I pat it in the earning, Wilson Tales (1839) V 58 Link, Peb (A C) in Cy Grose (1790), (K), N Cyll Nhol Send me a cheese, but it must not be hard yearned in Yks 12, ne Yks 1, m Yks 1, w Yks 12, n Lin 1

Hence (I Ferrylag or Vegerning sh (a) reprint used in

Hence (1) Earning or Yearning, sb (a) rennet used in cheese-making, (b) cheese-making, (c) the stomach of a calf, used fig of persons, (2) Earning bag, (3) cloot, sb a calf's stomach or 'keslup' enclosed in a cloth and used in cheese-making, (4) grass, sb the common butter-wort,  $Pinguicula\ vulgaris$ , (5) Earnings,  $sb\ pl$ , see Earning (a), (6) Earning skin, sb the stomach of a calf

Earning (a), (6) Earning skin, sb the stomach of a calf used as rennet in cheese-making, (7) tub, sb the tub in which the milk is placed for cuidling, (8) Yirned, ppl adj cuidled, coagulated, (9) Yurn, sb, see Earning (a) (1, a) Sc Mrs MicClarty then took down a bottle of runnet, or yearning, as she called it, Cottagers of Glenburne (c 1820) 202 (Jam) Sh I (Coll LLB), Inv (II EF) e Fif Guid, fresh whey it was too, juist aff this mornin's 'earnin', Latro Tam Bodrin (1864) viii n Cy Grosc (1790), N Cy I, Nhb I, Dur I n Yks Lend me a little earning, For we mun mack some cheese, Miriton Praise Ale (1684) 1 627, n Yks I2, ne Yks I, m Yks I e Yks Marshall Run a note earning, For we find first some cheese, in first Praise Ale

(1684) 1 627, n Yks 12, ne Yks 1, m Yks 1 e Yks Marshall Rur

Econ (1788) w Yks 1, Not 1 Der Morton Cyclo Agric (1863),

Der 1 Ae'rni,n, uu'rni,n n Lin 1 sw Lin 1 Laining 1 why, that's

what they mak' crud or cheese wi' Nhp 1 (b) w Yks 2 Lan 1 A

farmer when he has begun to make curd for cheese is said to have (c) Abd I thouht aw wud rive my yirnin lauchin at begun Hinin' (c) Abd I thocht aw wud rive my yiriin lauchin at 'im, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xxiii (2) Sc (Jam), Nhb <sup>1</sup> (3) Nhb <sup>1</sup> (4) Lnk (Jam) N Cy <sup>1</sup>A plant used in North I ynedale for the purpose of curdling milk is called 'yerning glass' Nhb <sup>1</sup> (5) e Yks Yerens, oate mcell and onions, Best Rin Econ (1641) 172 w Yks <sup>24</sup> (6) ne Yks <sup>1</sup>, m Yks <sup>1</sup>, w Yks <sup>2</sup> n Lin <sup>1</sup>A call head and a pieceof earning skin, Fanuly 1cc Bh (1778) [The fourth stomach is the maw, which is what the butchers sell for yearning-skins, so much used among faimers, Knowison Cattle Doctor (1834) 134] (7) Lan <sup>1</sup> (8) Sc Great dishes of yirned milk, Cobban Andaman (1805) xxxiii (6) Dmb (Jam) begun unin'

(1895) xxxii (9) Dmb (JAM)
[To earn, to run as new cheese does, Bailey (1721)
The same word as ME ernen, to cause to run, OE arnan, the equiv of rennan, caus of rinnan, to run, cp OE rynning, 'coagulum' (ÆLFRIC) Earning, runnet wherewith they convert milk into cheese, Worlings Dict Rust

EARN, v<sup>8</sup>? Obs Dev To give earnest
Dev Monthly Mag (1810) I 435, Grose (1790) MS add (C)
n Dev Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) Gl

EARN, see Erne EARN BLEATER, sb Sc Also written eain bliter (Jam), ern bleater Swainson, yern bliter Bch

The common snipe, Gallinago coelestis Cf bleater,

I The common snipe, Gallmago coelests Cf bleater, and bog bleater, s v Bog,  $sb^{-1}1(3)$  nSc (Jam) Bch The nest morning they had me up afore the sky, an' I believe afore the levick or yein bliter began to sing, Foldes Jrn (1742) 9 Abd Shirkers Poems (1790) Gl, The earnbleater, orthe murfowl's craw, Was like to melther heart awa, Ross Helenore (1768) 6a, ed 1812 [Swainson Birds (1885) 192] 2 The curlew, Numenius arquata Abd (GW) EARNDER, see Undern

EARNDER, see Undern
EARNEST, sb In gen dial use in Eng Also in forms arenest I W¹, arness Shi¹, arnest Nhb¹n I an¹
Biks¹ I W¹, yarnest se Wor¹ Shr¹ Biks¹ w Som¹, yarnst s Chs¹, yearnst I W¹, yernest Nhp² [ā nis(t, ā nis(t, jā nis(t) Money given to fasten a baigain, esp money given to a newly-hired servant Also in EARNDER, see Undern

comp Earnest money

Nhb w Yks 1721—Paid of earnest, being 2 bargaines, is 6d

Bradford Prsh Acets n Lan Chs The custom in hiring farm servants was, and no doubt still is in many places, for the servant to call at the farm where he or she wanted a place, a few weeks before Christmas, and gen at night, and it the bargain was struck the farmer gave the man or woman a shilling, and this was understood to fasten the servant for a year If anything occurred to break the engagement the shilling was sent back, and if accepted there was an end to the engagement. When cattle-dealers buy a beast which they agree to take away at some future time they beast which they agree to take away at some future time they always leave a deposit, gen a sovereign, as a security for the completion of the transaction, in order to fasten the farmer to his share of the bargain, indeed they always at the same time make use of the expression, 'Well now, I'll fasten you's Chs¹Eeūr'z is shil in yaarnst [Here's a shillin' yarnst] Lin Hollowan n Lin¹ Rut¹ A hansel or customary payment of first fluits or 'footing' Nhp¹ A shilling is the customary sum given to ser vants, and if the master or mistress repent of the engagement, the servent is told to drink the earnest implying that the bargain is servant is told to drink the earnest, implying that the bargain is void, and the money may be retained, Nhp 2, War 3, se Wor 1 Shr 1 Obsol 'I thought yo' wun 'ired at the Bonk' 'Aye, so I wuz, but I send my yarnest back' Oxf 1 Brks 1 The 'arnest' or 'arnest money' is a shilling given on hiring a servant, it completes

the contract Hnt (TPF), Suf¹ IW¹ I bote a pig un, and ghid un a crown in yearnest Wil Britton Beauties (1825) n Wil I tuk a shillin 'earnest money' (EHG) w Som¹ You'll buy un then, will-y' Well then, I must 'ave a suvreign in yarnest [yaar nees] else l'ont stand word

Hence Earnested, pp having received money to bind

the bargain

War 8 At Statute Fairs, when servants are hired for the coming service year, the hiring is not completed until they have been

EARNSTFUL, ady Lan Also in forms yearnsful, yearnstful Lan 1 [10 nstful, 110 nsful] Earnest, with great longing or yearning Also used advb Lan An how yearnsful he lookt as he lee, RAMSBOTTOM CV

Wds (1866) 40, Lan 1 Oytch body lookt wi' sich yearnstfo een as iv thi lipp'nt o' summut leetin' eawt o' th' cleawds, Scholes Jaunt

(1857) 42 s Lan (SB)

(1657) 42 SLan (SB)

Hence Earnstfully, adv earnestly, wistfully, yearningly
Lan Bodle begun o' lookin' very yearnstfully at th' file hole,
WAUGH Sketches (1855) 28, Lan 1 s Lan Working with hand and
foot as yernstfully as if he were weaving by the mile, Bamford Walks (1844) 152

[Thar-for he ansuerd ernystfully, BARBOUR Bruce (1375)

VIII 144]

EARNY COULIGS, sb pl Or I Tumuli (JAM), S & Ork 1

EAROCK, sb Sc Irel Also in forms eerock Rnf, eirack, erack, erock Sc (Jam), errack Sc (Jam) Frf, errock N I 1, yearock n Sc (Jam) [īrek, erek]

1 A bird a year old, used attrib
Sh I A erek [ærek] goose Jakobsen Norsk in Shett (1897) 107

2 A hen of the first year, one that has only just begun

to lay, a pullet
Sc 'An earock s egg,' one of a small size (JAM), 'What? hae
you ony eggs to sell?' 'No ane I wat our tappet erock laid
but twa,' Donald and Flora, &4 (1b) Frf He has a clunker on
his crown, Like half an errack s egg, Piper of Peebles (1794) 18
Raff Three fat eerocks tastened by the legs, Wilson Poems (1816) Laurel Disputed Ayr Byde till the eggs were clockit, and (1816) Laurei Disputed Ayr Byde till the eggs were clockit, and the 'earocks of some sonsy and sappy size, Service Dr Duguid (ed 1887) 133 Sik What'n a bonny, broon, basted, buttery, lley, and dreepin breast o' a roasted earock! Chr North Nocles (ed 1856) II 111 NI<sup>1</sup> Ant Ballymena Obs (1892)

[Cp Norw dial aaring (æring), a yearling (AASEN)

For the dim suff 3k see JAKOBSEN (l c)]

EARSH, see Arrish

EART, adv Obs Dev At one time. Dev Eart one, eart another, Moore Hist Dev (1829) I 353, Horae Subsectiae (1777) 145 n Dev Eart wan, I zem, an' eart te tither, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 111, Tha wut rolly eart upon wone and eart upon another, Exm Scold (1746) 1 225, Monthly Mag (1810) I 435 EARTH,  $sb^{-1}$  and v Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng

EARTH, sb and v Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng I Dial forms (1) Aath, (2) Arth, (3) Ath, (4) Eard, (5) Eath, (6) Eird, (7) Eord, (8) Eorth, (9) Erd, (10) Erth, (11) Eth, (12) Hard, (13) Yar, (14) Yarth, (15) Yath, (16) Yeard, (17) Yearth, (18) Yeath, (19) Yerd, (20) Yerth, (21) Yeth, (22) Yird, (23) Yirth, (24) Yurth, (25) Yuth (1) Som Jennings Dial w Eng (1869) (2) Nhb n Lin Who on arth would ha' expected to see you here? Peacock R Skirlaugh (1870) II 104 (3) Yks Deep 1' cawd ath, Spec Dial 15 e Yks Nicholson File-Sp (1889) 47, e Yks He's genniest [most repining] awd chap upo' ath w Som Droa u leed aeth oa vurt. [Throw a little soil upon it] Noa soal pun aeth keod n due ut [No soul upon earth could do it] nw Dev (4) Sc Whan shook the eard, and all about A goustie murmui spread, Jamieson Pop Ballads (1806) I 241 Ayr The guid wichts [faires] cam the eard, and all about A goustie murmui spread, Jamieson Pop Ballads (1806) I 241 Ayr The guid wichts [faires] cam oot o' Cleeves Cove, 'to ride in middle eard,' Service Notandums (1800) 99 Wxf¹, nCy, Dur (K), nYks², nLin¹ (5) nLin¹, Hmp¹, IW¹² Wil Britton Beauties (1825) (6) Sc Let the eird bear the dyke, Henderson Prov (1832) 130, ed 1881, Grose (1700) MS add (C) (7, 8) Wxf¹ (9) Sc Fleming Scriptine (1726) Gall Frost binds up the e'rd like flint, Lauderdale Poems (1796) 45 Nhb¹, Yks (K) (10) Wxf¹ (11) e Yks l² the heavens above, and i' the e'th beneath, Linskill Exchange Soul (1888) vi nw Der¹, Nhp², Dor¹ w Dor Roberts Hist Lyme Regis (1834) Som Jennings Obs Dial w Eng (1825) w Som¹ (12) n Yks² (13) w Yks¹ (14) w Yks¹, Chs¹²³, Lei¹, Brks¹ Som Jennings Obs Dial w Eng (1825) (15) e Yks He tell'd

ma there was fooaks at tuther sahd o' yath, Nicholson Flk-Sp (1889) 94, e Yks¹ (16) Ayr She has stamped on the grassless yeard, Boswell Poet Wks (1803) 120, ed 1871 Nhb¹ (17) Abd yeard, Boswell Foet Wes (1803) 120, ed 1871 Nhb 17) And It was na its usual way to go roun the yearth, Ruddiman Sc Pansh (1828) 120 ed 1889 Per I'veta'en a firmer grip i' yearth, HALIBURTON Ochil Idylls (1891) 89 Link There's nane on yearth that lo'es a man sae well, Black Falls of Clyde (1806) 134 Lth A' the blasts o' yearth an' heaven, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 40 Nhb The floore's cums oot o' the yearth, Robson Newc Sig Sol (1859) 11 12 Cum The floures appear on the yearth Rayson ib (1859) 11 12 Cum The floures appear on the yearth RAYSON 16 Wm An fairly ower-ran the yearth Wi'o his men, WHITEHEAD Leg (1859) 41 Yks Hawf yearth, wi'oot a sign ov a tree, FETHERSTON T Goorkrodger (1870) 121 w Yks 18, Lan 1, e Lan 1, Stf 1, n Lin 1, Nhp 1 (18) Hmp 1 I W 1 Noobody upon the feyace of the yeath, 52, I W 2 W11 BRITTON Beauties (1825) (19) Sc He that counts a' costs will never put plough 1' the yerd, FERGUSON Prov (1641) 14 Or I (SAS) Bch W1 glowrin een and scoulan brows He lookit on the yeard Forens Illusers (1887) and Ald To brows He lookit on the yerd, Forens Ulysses (1785) 13 And To tice them oot o the yerd, laddie, The worms, for my daily food, Macdonald Sir Gibbie, XXX Ayr Spadefuls of yerd cast upon them, Galt Legatees (1820) vi Nhb Lum Gl 1851) n Yks 2 (20) Fif Ow'r the great waist o' mither Yerth, Tennant Papistry (1827) 9 Nhb As if yeben and yerth was coming together, Richardson Borderers Table-bk (1846) VI 89 Dur', Cum', Wm (BK), w Yks 2, n Lan', Chs' Shr' Whad bin ee cartin' yeith fui, Dick—is dirt sca'ce at yore place? e An' (21) Yks Ah fills oop tay hole wi' yeth, Macquoid Don's Bangh (1877) xx An fils oop tay file wi' yeth, MacQuois Don's Bangn (1871) xx n Yks They lift our thowts away fra tyeth, Tweddell Clevel Rhymes (1875) 28, n Yks¹, n Yks² 'Sadden'd yeth' compact soil ne Yks¹, m Yks¹, Chs¹ (22) Bnff Down aneath the yird, Taylor Poems (1787) 7 Abd I il be laid aneath the yird, Cadenhead Bon-accord (1853) 187 Kcd Feed wi' yird faur soil was sandy, Grant Lays (1884) 68 Frf Rais'd bath yird and stane upright, Beattle Arnha, c 1820) 54, ed 1882 e Frf I cudhaelain doon an' kissed the very yird, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) vi Rnf Now, to the yird I s'en commend ve Picykin Poems (1810) 124 Ayr. an' kissed the very yird, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) vi Rnf Now, to the yird I c'en commend ye, Picken Poems (1813) I 34 Ayr Straught or crooked, yird or nane, They roai an' cry a' throu'ther, Burns Halloween (1785) st 5 Lnk Ciacks in the yird in a hot simmer drouth, Hamilton Poems (1865) 133 Lth Him wha cauld in yird does lie, Bruce Poems (1813) II 107 Edb On the naked yird, Fergusson Poems (1773) 107, ed 1785 Bik I like the bare sleek yird, Henderson Pop Rhymes (1856) 83 Peb Hes lying cauld in the yird (AC) Sik A black thing new risen out o' the solid yird, Hogg Tales (1838) 23, ed 1866 Kcb This heid will be aneath the yird, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 50 in Cy Border Gl (Coll LLB) Nhb They twist and thraw frae wast to east, A' filed wi' yird, Strang Earth Fiend (1892) 13, Nhb 1 w Yks 'T flowers appear upov't yird, Littledale Craw Sing Sol (1859) in 12 (23) Abd I have seen them bite the ground and the cauld (23) Abd I have seen them bite the ground and the cauld 11 12 (23) Abd I have seen them bite the ground and the cauld yirth too, Ruddinan Sc Pansh (1828) 59, ed 1889 Rnf Numerous NignawsfromNewZealand, The cleantitherside o'theyirth, Webster Rhymes (1835) 195 Lnk What power on yirth can them enslave? Thomson Musings (1881) 16 Edb A day o' joy, sae free frae wae, Is seldom seen on yirth, McDowall Poems (1839) 42 Dmf This vice, doon-trodden yirth, Quinn Heather (1863) 79 Gall Twa waefu' outcasts on the yirth, Nicholson Poet Whs (1814) 72, ed 1897 Lan 1, Hmp 1 Wil Britton Beauties (1825) (24) Cum Sweearan fit teh oppen t'yurth, Sargisson Joe Scoap (1881) 11, Cum 1, Cum 3 A man isn't würth hevin if he hesn't a bit o' t'scace o' t'yūrth, 32 (25) se Wor 1 (25) se Wor 1

II Dial uses 1 sb In comb (1) Earth back, a mound, (2) bare, unpaved, (3) bark, the roots of the plant Tormentilla officinalis, (4) bobs, tufts of heather, (5) bun, earth-bound, (6) bun, an intermittent landspring, (7) cave, a natural cave, (8) clowed, having mud stuck about the feet, (9) dike, an earth-bank thrown mug stuck about the feet, (9) dike, an earth-bank thrown up as a boundary or defence, (10) din, thunder, thunder in the earth, an earthquake, (11) dole, a portion of ground for a grave, (12) drift, snow or hall driven violently by the wind from off the earth, (13) eldin, fuel of peat or earth, (14) fast, (a) deep-rooted in the earth, (b) a stone or boulder enclosed in a bed of earth, (15) fast stone, see fast (b), (16) foist, mouldiness and decay from contact with the ground, the smell proceeding from from contact with the ground, the smell proceeding from it, (17) ful, greedy as the earth, (18) gall, the centaury, Erythraea Centaurum, (19) grub, an earthworm, (20) houe, an earth-mound, (21) houses, habitations formed under ground, (22) hunger, fig the keen desire for food sometimes manifested by people before death,

voracity for land, (23) hungry, voraciously hungry, (24) laigh, as low as earth, (25) mawk, see grub, (26) meal, earth-mould, churchyard dust, (27) nobbles, large lumps of clay, (28) pots, holes and hollows in the upper surface of the chalk, (29) quake, a social gathering, (30) quakes, the dodder-grass, Brica media, (31) ridge, a narrow strip of ground round the sides of a field, (32) smoke, the common fumitory, Funaria officinalis, (33) srew, the common shiew mouse. (34) stopper. a man srew, the common shrew mouse, (34) stopper, a man whose duty it is to stop the holes or likely 'earths' of whose duty it is to stop the holes of likely 'earths' of a fox early in the morning before the hunt begins, (35) stopping, stopping up foxes' holes before the hunt begins, (36) sweat, a state of great anxiety in which one sweats a great deal, (37) swine, a fearsome beast supposed to haunt churchyards and feed upon the colores, (38) titling, the meadow pipit, Anthus pratenses, (38) titling, the meadow pipit, Anthus pratenses,

(39) worm, fig a miser, a covetous, grasping person
(1) s Pem Go on top of the earthback, an yea'l be able to see
am (W M M) (2) n Yks 2 A yethbare rooad (3) S & Ork 1
Used as a substitute for bank in tunning leather (4) Lan Folk See is a substitute for bar in timing leading (4) Lan 1 on the state of the state o Fretty gen through n counties (JAM) Built (17) n Yks 2 h rich man at last, like a poor man, nobbut gets his yeth-dooal (12) Abd, Rnf (JAM) (13) Bwk, Slk (tb) (14, a) n Yks 2 lt isn't yethfast eneeaf,' the found itions are not deep enough (b) Nhb 1 Wm Niver mind that—that's a yerth fast (BK) w Yks These boulders, or 'earthfasts,' have been cut up for building stone, Cupworni Biadford (1876) 29, (SPU) n Lan 1 (15) Sc An earth fast stone, or an insulated stone, inclosed in a bed of earth, is supposed to possess picular properties. It is frequently applied to spianis and biuses, and used to dissipate swellings, but its blow is reckoned uncommonly severe. Scott Musitelsy (1802) H to spiains and bluises, and used to dissipate swellings, but its blow is reckoned uncommonly severe, Scott Muistrelsy (1802) II 404 note (Jam) n Sc In the midst of Clyde's water There stands a yird fast stone, Buchan Ballads (ed 1875) II 31 n Yks², w Yks¹ (16) n Yks² (17) Cum¹ (18) w Cy (B & H) (19, 20) n Yks² (21) Abd At the same place are what the country people call eard houses These are below ground The sides of these subterraneous mansions are faced up with dry stones, to the height of about 5ft, they are between 3 and 4 it wide and covered above with large stones laid across, Statist Auc XIII 182 (Jam) (22) Sc If he has such an eard hunger we'll stuff his stomach above with large stones laid across, Statist Air XIII 182 (JAM) (22) Sc If he has such an eard hunger we 'ill stuff his stomach with English land, Scort Nigel (1822) ix, Viewed as a presage that the yerd, or grave, is calling for them as its prey (JAM) (23) Sc (JAM) (24) n Cy Border Gl (Coll LLB) (25) n Yks (26) Bch Ye wou'd hae thought that the yerd meel had been upo' then face, I orbets Jin (1742) 17 Abd Shirrers Poems (1790) Gl (27) n Yks (28) Nrf The chalk is worn away into pipes and hollows—called 'enth pois' in Noifolk, and sometimes 'sand-galls' Woodway in Gool I wand Wal (1826) (20) (17) These multigalls, Woodwai do Gool Ling and Wal (1876, 409 (29) [These multitudinous meetings were known by the names of assemblies, routs, drums, tempests, hurricanes, and earthquakes, Horne Olla Podiida (1820) I 66 | (30) Nhp<sup>2</sup> (31) w Dev Earth indges are formed in the field, either with mold hacked from the borders of it, or with the soil of the area raised with the plow, Marshall Rui Econ (1796) 158 Cor A few feet of earth 1 ound a field, which is ploughed up close to the hedges, and (sometimes after having produced a crop of potatoes) is carried out into the field for manure, and there my ed with Carrier out into the field for instance, and there my ed with Carrier, sand, &c., Monthly Mag (1810) I 435, Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl (32) n Cy (B & H) w Yks (W M E F) (33) Nhb 1 (34) w Som 1 (35) Brks. 1 (36) n Yks 2 (37) ne Sc A mysterious dreaded sort of animal, called the yird swine, was believed to live in graveyards burrowing among the dead bodies and devouring them, GREGOR Flk-Lore (1881) 130 (38) e Lth Swainson Birds (1885) 45 n Yks 12 e Yks What wisdom and philosophy there is in styling one who spends his whole life in hoarding riches, a yath worrum, Nicholson Flk Sp (1889) 5, e Yks  $^1$ , in Yks  $^1$ 

2 Phr. yird and stane, the symbols of formal investiture in ownership of land. Used fig

Ayr The labours and ministration of John Knox were testimonies that he had verily received the yird and stane of an heritage on high, Galt Gilhaize (1823) xii [The symbols for land are earth and stone, Erskine Instit bk ii tit 3 (Jam s v Happer).]

3 v To bury, to put into the ground, interused fig

Sc Nabody ever kenn'd whare his uncle the prior earded him.

Scott Intiquary (1816) XXIV, For which, gude saul, she sainted was, And yirdit in that place, Ballads and Poems (1885) 51 Bnft was, And yirdit in that place, Ballads and Poems (1885) 51 Bnft He rests in the old churchyaid, where he himself assisted to yird so many 'rude forefuthers,' Gordon Chron' Keith (1880) 72, Bnff' 1 Yird the pleuch Beh The gou'd which he himself Had yerded in his tent, Forbes Ajai (1742) 7 Abd The neighbours collectit to yird him, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 38 Frf Wha Has buskit him, fan dead sae biae? I saw him yerdit, I can swear, Piper of Peebles (1794) 17 e Fif There they he yirdit on the banks o' the Bannock till this very 'ooi, Latro Fam Bodlin (1864) XXX Rnf Lauchlan did dee, and was welcomely yirdet, Wrister Rhymes (1835) 79 Rxb 'Fairly yirdit,' dead and builed (Jam), By Arron's beard, I'll shoot an' yird them, Ruickber Wayside Cottages (1807) 112 Sik What's come o' my hair now! Is she sautt, or yerdit! Hoog Tales (1838) 70, ed 1866 Cum (JWO), n Yks 2 e Yks 1 We yath'd awd woman yestherday e Yks 1 We yath'd awd woman yestherday

Hence (1) Yerd or Yird, ppl ady buried, (2) Yilding,

sb burial, interment.

(1) Ayr They may hook a yerd taid on the brac Galt Sir A

Wylie (1822) xxxiv, When we came to the spot it was just a yird
toad, ib Ann Parish (1821) x (2) e Sc What s the use o' the
Foond [the Funeral Society Fund] if ye're to cheat Tammas o' the
yirdin'? Seioun Sinishine (1895) 32

4 To cover with earth, to turn up the ground in ridges to cover or protect the roots of plants, potatoes, &c

Sc Potatoes put into a pit under ground, that they may not be injused by fiost, are said to be erdit, or yirdit (Jam) Link To kint up dollers in a clout And then to eard them round about, Ramsay Poeins (ed 1733) 100 Nhb 1 Wm Ye mun yerth up tatics (BK) n Yks A man with a double boarded plough, drawn by one or two horses, earths up the drills, Tukin Agric (1800) 147 note n Lin 1 You mun set all han's on to earth th' taaties tomoria' War Leamington Courrer (Mar 6, 1896), War 2, War 3 The ground must be earthed up for the turnips s War Ken 1 I ve earthed up my potatoes Sur 1 Its time they taters were earthed up in Wil 1 Them taters wants yeathin' up (F H G) 5 To turn up the ground as a mole does Sus 12 6 To knock with violence to the ground Bnff (Jam), Bnff 1 [3 Cum hame, and hing on our gallowis of Aire, To erd the vinder it I sall purchas grace, Dunbar Flyting (1505) 372] Sc Potatoes put into a pit under ground, that they may not be

(1505) 372]

EARTH, sb 2 Sc Also Suf Sus Hmp Som

1 Of land one ploughing

Ked Next year it is sown with barley, or Chester bear, after three earths or furrows, Statist Acc XI 109 (JAM) Suf MORTON Cyclo Agnic (1863), Rainbird Agnic (1893) 291, ed 1849. We give our fields sometimes another earth e An Dy Times (1892), Suf <sup>1</sup>, e Suf (F H), Hmp <sup>1</sup> w Som <sup>1</sup> Wee nuv ui doin gee wait bud wau n acth [We never give wheat but one eaith, ic we sow after once ploughing] You can break 'em up and put 'em to corn all to one earth [Io one, two, three, enths, to plough the ground once, twice, or three, to sow after one, two, or three ploughings, Lisli Husbandry (1757)]

2 A furrow, a ploughed field or stubble land e Suf

(F H ), Sus 1

[1 Such land as ye breake vp for barlie to sowe, Two

[1 Such land as ye bleake vp in barne to sowe, Iwo earthes at the least er ye sowe it bestowe, Tusser Husb (1580) 84 OE yrh (ierb), ploughing [

EARTHFUL, adj Oxf Ken In form yethful Oxf 1
In phr (i) earthful thing, earthly thing, (2) what in the earthful world? what on earth? what in the world?

(1) Oxf1 Uuy scts yuur in muuy dis ubilz ugluv in frum wun daiz and though cut, un dhee asnt dun u yeth fi thing dhis yuur bles id dai [I sets yer in my dis abilles aglovin' from one day's ind til another, an' thee asn't done a yethful thing this yer blessed day]

(a) e Ken 'What in the earthful world do you mean?' A common expression of surprise (M T)

Fif, and in form yirdins Abd Fif the ground towards the Written erthlins Earthwards, along

the ground, towards the earth or ground n Sc (Jam) Abd Sometimes the ba' a yirdins ran, Sometimes in air was fleeing, Skinner Poems (1809) 43 Fif Wi' a dardum and a dirdum Yirdins he daddit him and birr'd him, Tennant Papistry 1827) 148, Erthlins wi' a dunderin' rattle Tummlet the tow'rs of

Troy, 1b 4

[Earth+-lings For suff cp arseling(s]

EARTHLY, adj Yks Hrf In form yathly e Yks 1

1. In phr earthly world, the world, earth

e Yks 1 He minds nowt i yathly wold, bud scrapin munney tegither, MS add (TH)

2 Pale or lifeless as earth

Hrf 2 Dear, dear, how earthly the old man do look

3 Rough, austere w Yks 1

[2 A precious ring Doth shine upon the dead man's earthly cheeks, Shaks *Titus A* ii iii 229]

EARTHNUT, sb In gen dial use in Sc Irel and

EARTH NUT, sb In gen dial use in Sc Irel and Eng In forms arnot Sc (Jam) Cld, arnut Sc (Jam) Ir N Cy¹ Nhb¹ Wm¹ w Yks, arrnut N I¹, aunut n Yks², awnut N Cy¹, ear'nit Ayr, ernit sw Sc, er nut Rxb Dmf, yannut e Yks¹, yar nut N Cy¹ w Yks¹ n Lin¹, yennet e Yks¹, yennut n Yks², yer nut n Yks¹² e Yks m Yks¹ Chs¹²², yeth nut Chs¹, yowe yonut Wm 1 The pig-nut, Bumum flexuosum Sc. The poor had not been reduced to the pecessity of lypng on

Sc The poor had not been reduced to the necessity of living on arnots, myles, or the like, Maxwell Sel Trans (1743) 226 (Jam) sw Sc Garden Wk (1896) No cxiv 112 Cld Kennldy Flora (1878) sw Sc Garden Wk (1896) No cxiv II2 Cld Kennidy Flora (1878) 72 Ayr Fugieng the schule to herry nests or gather ear ints or rasps in the Craw-wood, Service Di Duguid (ed. 1887) 43 Rxs of Ar-nut,' or 'er nut,' is a corruption of 'earth nut,' Science Gossip (1876) 39 Dmf N & Q (1872) 4th S ix 534 NI¹ Ant, Dwn, Don (B & H) n Cy Grose (1790), N Cy¹ Nhb¹ The edible root of Bunum flexnosum Wm Len' us thi jacki legs ta howk some yowe-yonuts up wi (B K), Wm¹, n Yks¹² e Yks Marshall Rur Econ (1788), e Yks¹, m Yks¹ w Yks The roots are gathered and eaten by children, Hlfx Wds, w Yks¹, Chs¹²³ n Lin He'd hed two sides wi' his feyther aboot which was reight waay o' grubbin' up yar nuts, Peacock Tales (1890) and S 59, n Lin¹ w Som¹ Aeth-nut.

2 pl The tubers of the meadow-parsley, Oenanthe pumbinelloides

pimpinelloides

Hmp Children eat the tubercles under this name (B & H), Hmp 1 [1 Apios is called in Englishe an ernute or an earth nute, Turner Names of Herbes (1548) 14 hnutu, earth-nut]

EARWIG, sb Var dial forms in Irel and Eng

I (1) Alliwig, (2) Arrawig, (3) Arrawiggle, (4) Arrywiggle, (5) Arrywinkle, (6) Arywiggle, (7) Earwig, (8) Earwag, (9) Earwiggle, (10) Earwike, (11) Earwig, (12) Earywig, (13) Errewig, (14) Erriwig, (15) Erriwiggle,

(12) Earywig, (13) Errewig, (14) Erriwig, (15) Erriwiggle, (16) Harrywig, (17) Yarwig, (18) Yerriwig, (19) Yerwig

(1) e An <sup>2</sup> (2) Rut <sup>1</sup>, Lei <sup>1</sup>, Nip <sup>12</sup> Shr <sup>1</sup> I conna bar them nasty arrawigs. (3) Nhp <sup>1</sup>, e An <sup>1</sup>, Suf (F H), Suf <sup>1</sup> (4) Cmb <sup>1</sup>, Suf (G E D) (5) Suf (F H) (6) Suf Science Gossip (1882) 215 (7) w Som <sup>1</sup> Yuur vrig (8) War <sup>2</sup> (9) Nrf It [a bird] throwed up a couple of earwiggles in the cage, Patterson Man and Nat (1895) 92 (10) Som (Hall) (11) Som Jennings Obs Dial w Eng (1825) (12) Ni <sup>1</sup> w Mid Drat it <sup>1</sup> I've got a earywig in my ear (W P M) (13) Oxf <sup>1</sup> (14) Chs <sup>1</sup>, War <sup>2</sup>, se Wor <sup>1</sup>, Brks <sup>1</sup> (15) n Yks <sup>2</sup>, e An <sup>1</sup> Cmb <sup>1</sup> There's a great eiriwiggle arunning up your arm Nrf Often used in rural parts (J H), Known, but not prevalent (H C H) (16) Nhp <sup>1</sup>, Cmb (J D R) (17) Brks <sup>1</sup> (18) Shr <sup>1</sup> Mother, does a yerriwig bite or sting? '' (Ne'er-a one, dunna yo' see as it's gotten pinsons fur a tail <sup>2</sup>—so it pinches 'Shr, Hrf Provinc (1876) Brks <sup>1</sup> Wil Britton Beauties (1825) (19) e Lan <sup>1</sup> e Lan 1

II Dial use In phr to stare like a throttled earwig, a common simile s Chs 1

EASE, sb and  $v^1$  Sc Yks Chs Not Lin e An Som [ $\bar{i}z$ ,  $i \ni z$ , w Som  $\bar{e}z$ .] 1 sb In phr (1) to be at ease, to wait patiently, (2) to give one an ease up, to assist, give a helping hand
(r) s Not Yo mun be at ease for a bit longer, whilst ah find

means to pay yer (JPK) (2) Gail Masse cast an eye up at the roof of the well-house 'Give me an ease up' she said quietly, Crockett Moss-Hags (1895) xxviii

2 v reft. To relieve the bowels, to evacuate n Lin<sup>1</sup>, w Som<sup>1</sup> Hence (1) Easings, sb pl the dropped dung of animals on the pasture n Yks<sup>2</sup>, w Yks<sup>1</sup>, (2) Easement, sb evacuation n Lin 1

3 To cease operations, to slacken, abate

Lnk At length quo' he, an' eased his speed, Coghill Poems (1890) 12 n Yks 2 T'rain's boun to ease a bit

4 To lower gently from an elevation e An 2 Ease it down

5 With up to make room

s Chs 1 Kum, ee z up upu dhaat bensh [Come, ease up upo that

[2 If thou wilt ease thyself, Bible Deut xxiii 13, Esyn, stercoriso, Prompt, To do one's easement, alvum levare, Coles (1679)]

EASE, v<sup>2</sup> Yks Also written eaze n Yks<sup>2</sup> [1z, 1zz]

EASE,  $v^2$  Yks Also written eaze n Yks 2 [ $\overline{i}z$ ,  $\overline{i}z$ ] To bemire, splash with mud Gen used in pass Cf ease, v 1 2

n Yks <sup>1</sup>, n Yks <sup>2</sup> You hae gotten sair eased (ed 1855) e Yks Marshall Rin Econ (1796) m Yks <sup>1</sup> EASEFUL, adj Yks e Cy Easy, unoppressive,

comfortable

n Yks 2 'His tether's a varry easeful yan,' his ties or obligations are very light e Cy (HALL

[Asser, to be lazie, easeful, Cotor] **EASEMENT**, sb Sc Irel Yks Lan Chs Not Lin Shr Som Cor In form yeasment Lan [īz,ēzmənt, ment] Ease, relief of all kinds, esp relief of or alleviation from

pain, a remedy which relieves pain

Sc (AW), Ant (WHP) nYks¹, nYks²Can ye ge me onny
soorto' easement for t'teeath wark² e Yks¹ MS add (TH) mYks¹
There's a drop of easement in that bottle yet—let me have it Lan Un awd konstitushun ut ud stond o deyl o' kumfortable yeasment, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857)8 Chs <sup>1</sup> s Not 'Eweighed the apples for me, an' I thanked 'im for that easement (J P K) n.Lin <sup>1</sup> I've taa'en poonds wo'th o' doctors' stuff, but can't git noa easement taa en poonds wo in o' doctors stuir, but can't git noa easement sw Lin' I Id tak' anything whereby I could get some easement Shr' I its a great [aizmunt] to my mind as the Maister s got that corn lugged at last w Som' Nif you could vind me a job vor the 'osses now and again, zir, 'twid be a easement o' the rent like Cor. Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl, Cor' w Cor I m in great pain, turn whichever way I will I can get no easement (MAC)

[An easement, evoneratio, levamen, Colis (1679)]

EASEN, see Easm(g EASE POLE, sb Chs 13 Also in form aize pow Chs 1 An eaves-pole or triangular piece of wood placed above the wall-plate of a building to raise the first course of slates to the proper angle EASER, see Ezar

EASILIER, adv Oxf Comp degree of easily
Still in use (MAR), (HALL)
EASILINGS, adv m Yks 1 Easily

[Easy+-lings, for suff cp earthlins]

EASILY, adv Yks e An Slowly Also fig of speech distinctly, softly w Yks Sheffield Indep (1874), w Yks 1 My daam mends easily,

w Yks Sheffield Indep (1874), w Yks 1 My daam mends easily, w Yks 4 e An 2 A mother cautions her child, when learning to walk, 'Go easily' e Suf Why don't you talk easily' (F H) [Blow hit so That through the world hir fame go Al esely, and not to faste, Chaucer Hous F 1675]

EASIN(G, sb In gen dial use in Sc Irel and n and midl to Wor Shr Also written aishin Sh I, aisin Sh I Shr 1 War 2, aizin N I 1 Chs 1, azin Irel Chs 1, easen Nhb Wm w Yks 5 War 123, eazen s Don, eazin Chs 1, eeasin e Yks, eesin Cum, eezin s Chs 1, eisin Sc (Jam), eizin Cai 1, ezin Cum 1, and in forms eiz Cai 1, eize e Yks, yeasing m Yks 1, yesin Lan, yezzin Lan 1 e Lan 1 [Izin, 10 zin] 1 The eaves of a house or other building, or of the thatched roof of a rick, stack, &c. 2556 in \$b\$ form or of the thatched roof of a rick, stack, &c, gen in pl form Cf eavings

Sh I I cannaloup affo' da aishinso' da barn, Sh News (Aug 27, 1898), Lay her munder da aisin', 1b (Aug 21, 1897), Robbie climms up ipo da aishins, an' crawls alang till he wins ipo da rüf o da hoose, CLARK Gleams (1898) 56 Cai 1 Frf Rax me here your twal-foot trap, And let me frae the easin drap, Sands Poems (1833) 96 e Fif I scrammled up a trap that was leanin' against the easin' and mounted up to the riggin', Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) x N I¹ Ant Ballymena Obs (1892) Dwn Hume Dial (1878) 44 s Don Simmons Gl (1890) n Cy Grose (1790), (K), N Cy¹, Nhb (M H D), Nhb¹, Dur¹, s Dur (J E D) Lakel Ellwood (1895) Cum Willy gat a car reap roond it, just below t'eesin', Farrall Betty Wilson (1886) 134, You wad tak in watter varra fast about t'easin, Dickinson Cumbr (1876) 267, Cum¹ Wm When the easens diop it's a sign of thaw (B K) n Yks¹2³, ne Yks¹ e Yks Marshall Rur Econ (1788), Lyinge out of a stack to the eize, Best Rur Econ (1641) 59, e Yks¹, m Yks¹ w Yks Hutton Tour to Caves (1781), w Yks¹²5 Lan His long white hair dripping like an 'easing,' Brierley Irkdale (1868) 248, Lan¹ Hearken heaw th' rain's trap, And let me frae the easin drap, Sands Poems (1833) 96 e Fif

dhrippin' off th' easins [or yezzins] ne Lan <sup>1</sup>, Chs <sup>123</sup>, s Chs <sup>1</sup> Midl Marshall Rin Econ (1796) II Der <sup>12</sup>, nw Der <sup>1</sup>, n Lin <sup>1</sup>, Lei <sup>1</sup> Wai B ham Whly Post (June 10, 1893), War <sup>123</sup> Shr <sup>1</sup> 'Them Jacksquailers bin buildin' undci the usin agen, I see' The sing and pl forms of this word are used indiscriminately for 'eaves Comb (1) Easing birds, sparrows and other birds which build then nests under the eaves of a house, (2) butt, the water-butt filled with the drainings from the eaves, (3) drop, (a) that part of the roof of a house which juts over the wall, and carries off the drops, (b) water dropping from the caves of a house after rain, gen in pl, (4) gang, (5) sheaf, the beginning of the root of a nick or stack, where the sheaf is made to project beyond the wall of the rick, so as to throw the rain off, instead of its trickling down the side, (6) -sparrow, the common house-sparrow, Parus domesticus, (7) spout, a spout from the eaves of a house, (8) swallow, the martin, Chelidon urbica, (9) trough, a gully or trough to carry off the rain at the eaves, (10) wa's, the eaves on the inside of a house, (11) water, water which has drained off the eaves and been collected, rain-water

(r) n Yks <sup>2</sup> (2) Sh I I cam back wi' a bit o' clift 'at I fan stickin (1) n Yks <sup>2</sup> (2) Sh I I cam back wi' a bit o' clift 'nt I fan stickin abune da aisen butt, Sh News (July 13, 1897) (3, a) Se (Jam) (b) Cai <sup>1</sup>, Nhb <sup>1</sup>, s Dur (J E D), w Yks <sup>235</sup> (4) Cid (Jam) (5) Chs <sup>13</sup> s Chs <sup>1</sup> Ee zin shof Also called 'kithin' (6) Lan <sup>1</sup> It's nowt but an easin'-sparrow ne Lan <sup>1</sup>, War <sup>3</sup>, Wor (J R W) Shr Swainson Birds (1885) 60, Shr <sup>12</sup> (7) w.Yks (J R), (J T) (8) w Yks Swainson Birds (1885) 56 (9) w Yks (J T) Lan. On t'yezin throff iw seed Th' owd swillows dhrop, Clegg Sketches (1895) 479 (10) Cai <sup>1</sup> In the old small country houses which were rarely cumsiled [couled] or heam-filled, the clewa's served for rarely cumsiled [coiled] or beam-filled, the ciz-wa's served for stowing away small articles not much in use (11) Sh I Shü wis

watter, Sh News (Sept 24, 1898) w Yks (J I)

The roof of a house

Chs 1 m and s Ar Johnny's thrown his cap on Foster's azin

Tha'll faw off th' azin if tha dusner mind, mon, Manch City News

(Mar 5, 1881)

4 That part of a stack where it begins to taper towards

the top

Sc (JAM) Abd. A 'rick' was in process of building It was well on toward the 'easin' when Saunders who was a top of it desired the 'forker' to slacken his hand, ALEXANDER Rur Life (1877) xv 5 pl The drops of water which fall from the 'easing' or eaves of a house or stack

w Yks Yks Wkly Post (Apr 18, 1896) e Lan 1, War 2 Shr 1 'Mother, 'ere's our Tum standin' under the aisins o' purpose to get 'Oud yore clack, I amma, for theer's none spottin'

wet' 'Oud yore clack, I amma, for theer's none spottin''
[1 Severonde, the eave, eaving, or easing of a house, Cotor , An esynge, tectum, Cath Angl (1483), Easing for

older everynge (Prompt), der of evese, eaves (ib)]

EASINGS, sb pl w Yks 2 Sparks or smuts from a chimney. Cf aize

EASLE, sb Sc Nhb Cum Also Ess Also in forms

aizle, eizel Sc (Jam.), essel Elg; ezle, isel, isil Sc (Jam.), isle n.Cy (K), izel Sik Cum<sup>1</sup>, izle Sik Nhb<sup>1</sup> [īzl, izl, aizl] A hot cinder, a live coal or ember See Izles

Sc The phr 'brunt to an eizel,' is used as to any body that

leaves a residuum possessing some degree of solidity (JAM), MACKAY Elg. Amang the essels crouse ye heat, Your taes sae lang and sma', Couper Poetry (1804) I 242 eFif The auld sorra banged up the remains o' the rock, wi' the aizles o' the lint still stickin' till't, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) iii Ayr Ye wad observe them burn to a white aizle lovingly together, GALI Lairds (1826) XXXII, She notic't na an aizle brunt Her braw new worset apron, Burns Halloween (1785) st 13, Fra the hill we saw the licht in the windo like a bricht far-awa aisle (Jam Suppl) Edb They were reduced to a heap of grey aizles, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) Each of the heart of the size the hot embers, or, as it were, burning coals of straw only, RAY (1691) Pref, A distinction is, however, sometimes made between the burning relics of straw and wood, as 'easles of straw,' and 'embers of wood' (W.WS), (K), Gi (1851), Ess 1

[Isylof fyre, favilla, Prompt OE ysle, 'favilla' (ÆLTRIC),

cp ON ush, a glowing cinder (FRITNER)]

EASSE, sb Glo Ken Hmp I W Wil Dor Som Also written eace I W<sup>12</sup>, eass Wil<sup>1</sup> Dor, eeas I W<sup>1</sup>, ees Hmp<sup>1</sup>, ess(e Ken (Hall) Ken Dor, and in forms isse Hmp<sup>1</sup>, yeace Hmp, yeass Som, yees Wil<sup>1</sup>, yes Som Hmp, yess(e Glo w Cy Dor Som [īs, jīs, jes] A large earthworm

laige earthworm

Gio (JSFS) Ken N & Q (1852) ist S v 251, Ken 1 Hmp

(HCMB), Hmp 1 IW A feast on the long earth bred eaces,

Moncrippe Dream (1863) 1 48, IW 12 w Cy Particularly those

called dew-worms, Grose (1790) Wil 1 Dor w Gazette (Feb

15, 1889) 7, col 1, Haynes Voc (c 1730) in N & Q (1883) 6th

S vii 366 Som Jennings Obs Dial w Lng (1825), (FAA),

(WFR) e Som W & J Gl (1873)

[Lumbrici, little easses or earthwormes (Florio, ed 1598) The same word as ME ees, bait Ees, fyschys mete on a hoke or bought for fisshes, Prompt OE as, food, meat, cp Du aes, a baite for a fish (HEXHAM)]

EASSEL, adv and adj Sc. Also written easel s Sc (JAM), eassil Rxb (JAM), eissel Slk, and in forms eassilt Lth (JAM), eastilt Sc (ib), eastle Rxb (ib) [isl] 1 adv Eastwards, towards the east Also used sbst Sc Ye should have hadden eassel to Kippletingan, Scort Guy

M (1815) 1 sSc, Lth (JAM) Rxb 'Lastle to know,' to the east of the knoll (tb) SIk The an was gane to the eissel, Hoog Broune of Bodsbech (ed 1865) vn Hence Eassel ward, adv towards the east, in an

easterly direction

Sc Now weize yoursel' a wee eassilward, Scott Antiq (1816) vii

2 adj Easterly Sik He cam yout to stop the ewes aff the hog-fence, the wind being eissel, Hogg Brownie of Bodsbeck (1818) I 12 (JAM ) Rxb (JAM )

EASSILT, EASSIN, see Eassel, Eisin
EAST, adj Sc Irel. Also Cor [īst, Ir ēst] 1 In
comb (1) East by(e, see lins, (2) — eye, a squint, cast in
the eye, (3) land, eastein, belonging to the east, (4)

lin, easterly, east, (5) lins, eastward, in an easterly direction, (6) — Neuk, Fifeshire
(1) Frf Ae ootlyin' cottage that was built in a hollow eastby abittie, Willock Rosetty Ends (ed 1889) 71 Fif He'll land ye eastbye before an hour, Robertson Provost (1894) 113 (2) Cor 3 A a bittie, Willock Rosetty Ends (ed 1889) 71 Fif He'll land ye east-bye before an hour, Robertson Provost (1894) 113 (2) Cor 3 A person with a squint is said to have an east eye or to be east-eyed' (3) Sc Which made some of the east land soldiers half mutiny, Baillie Lett (1775) I 176 (Jam) Fif Dan Phoebus in his eastland bow'r, Tennant Papisty (1827) 41 Rnf Till eastlan' breezes hither bring The cuckoo, Young Pictures (1865) 29, The Sin, frae yont an eastlan' hight, Was up the ether slidin', Picken Poems (1813) II 87 Lnk Frae westlan' Clyde or eastlan' Forth, Coghill Poems (1890) 29 (4) Sc He glances owr the eastlin braes, T Scott Poems (1793) 363 Eig Unbar yon eastlin gate, Couper Poetry (1804) I 37 Ayr How do you this blae eastlin wind? Burns Lett to J Tennant, 1 3 Lnk I his shields the other frae the eastlin blast, Ramsay Poems (1800) II 84 (Jam) Lth The eastlin' wind blaws cauld, Smith Merry Biddel (1866) 71, The eastlin' wind blew cauld an keen, Lumsden Sheep head (1892) 84 eastlin' wind blew cauld an keen, Lumsden Sheep head (1892) 84 eastin wind blew cauld an keen, LUMSDEN Sheep head (1892) 84 (5) Abd To the gate she got, Ay hadding eastlins, as the ground did fa', Ross Helenore (1768) 62, ed 1812 Fif The rabble eastlins Ran down the South street whirrin', TENNANT Papistry (1827) 110 Lnk I'se try your win' a bittock eastlin's, Murdoch Doile Lyie (1873) 23 (6) s Sc Every outlyer and rinner about in the East Neuk has been this day at the head quarters of Pielacy, Wilson Takes (1890) V 1802

the East Neuk has been this day at the head quarters of Pielacy, Wilson Tales (1839) V 322

2 Used in describing the direction or situation of places, things, &c , see below Also used sbst and advb

Sc I was wunnerin' if ye wadna gang east to Auchtermairnie wi'me, Swan Gates of Eden (1895) v e Sc My next-door neighbour after calling will leave, saying, 'I maun be steppin' east, it's gettin' late' A husband in bed gave his wife a dig in the ribs bidding her lee east an' gie him mair room A ploughman went to a tailor and asked him to shift this coat button 'a wee east' This usage pievails all along the Forth basin (G W) Frf The Earl's son gaed east the toon lauchin' like onything, Barrie Thrums (1889) v w.Crk There are some peculiar expressions, such as the use of the words 'east' and 'west' If a person wants you to stop a horse he will say 'Will you get to the east (or west, as the case may be) the words 'east' and 'west' It a person wants you to stop a horse he will say 'Will you get to the east (or west, as the case may be) of the horse?' instead of asking you to go before him, or if they are asking for directions as to where they are to go, it is not for the place they ask, but 'Am I to go west?' or 'Am I to go east?'

but they never mention the north or south, Flk Lore Rec (1881) IV 118

EAST, sb 1 Oba? s Cy w Cy Som A kiln for drying

hops See Oast s Cy Ray (1691) w LIDGE Dict Rust (1681) w Cy Grose (1790) Som (PR) [Wor

[Du eest, oast, malt-kiln, est (Kilian), see Schuermans Flem Dict (1870) s v Ast]

EAST, sb<sup>2</sup> Lin Brks e An Amer [ist] 1 Dial

form of yeast
n Lin 1, Brks 1, Suf 1, Ess 1 [Amer Kansas Univ Quar (1892) I]

form of yeast

n Lin 1, Brks 1, Suf 1, Ess 1 [Amer Kansas Umw Quar (1892) I]

2 Comp East dumplings, plain dumplings of boiled dough, cut open and eaten with sugar and butter Brks 1

EASTER, sb 1 Var dial uses in Eng Also in form aister Lan 1 Nhp 2, aisther Lan 1, haster Wil [1sta(r), 10 sta(r), ēsta(r)] In comp (1) Easter ale, an extra allowance of ale given to the labourers at Easter, and other great festivals of the Church, (2) ball, a pudding or dumpling made for Easter Sunday, (3) bell, the great starwort, Stellaria Holostea, (4) book, a book containing an account of 'Easter dues', (5) cake, a cake made and offered to friends at Easter-time, (6) dues, Church rates, paid at Easter, (7) flower, (a) see bell, (b) the wood anemone, Anemone Nemorosa, (8) giant, the bistort, Polygonum Bistorta, see also Easter magiants, (9) ledger, (10) ledges, see giant, (11) lily, (12) rose, the Lent lily, Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus, (13) shells, periwinkles, (14) tide, Easter-time

(1) Nhp 2 (2) Lan 1 Well, mother, it's Aister Sunday 'morn, yo'n mak us some Aisther-bo's aw reckon (3) Dev From its time of flowering and the shape of the half-expanded blossoms (B & H), Dev 4 (4) w Yks 2 (5) Sis Cake somewhat like Iwelfth cake, or plainer It is made in the parishes of Slinford and Rudgwick, near Horsham Itis said to be lucky to eatit (S P H) (6) w Yks (J T) War 3 They were collected by the Parish Clerk on the Monday and Tuesday in Easter Week 'Easter dues 4d, for a man and his wife, and 4d for each single person above the age of 16, and 2d from each housekeeper, Terrier of St Manthi's Ch, Birmingham (1848) in Bunce Old St Manthi's (1875) (7, a) e Sus (b) Dor The Wood Anemone, at Whitchurch, [15] Easter flower, Sarum Dioc Gazette (Jan 1891) 14, col 2, (G E D) (8) sw Cum (9) Wm Science Gossip (1876) 116 (10) Cum 1 Wm [This] was the usual herb for what were called herb puddings, Lonsdale Mag (1822) III 326, Briggs Remains (1825) 236 w Yks Lees Flora (1888) 796 (11) w Som 1 A sturlule e Dev 4 Only heard in one the usual herb for what were called herb puddings, Lonsdale Mag (1822) III 326, BRIGGS Remains (1825) 236 w Yks Lees Flora (1888) 796 (11) w Som \(^1\) At stur lul ee \(^1\) Dev \(^4\) Only heard in one locality, Topsham (12) w Som \(^1\) (13) n Yks \(^1\), n Yks \(^2\) Perwinkles, Easter shells, or the edible sea snail abounding on the Whitby rocks (14) Wil Slow Gl (1892)

EASTER, \(^adj\) and \(^sb^2\) Sc Also Dev In form aester Sh I \(^1\) Lady Eastern, towards the east Per Easter shades now usher in the night, Nicol Poems (1753) 180, ed \(^1\)766 nw Dev \(^1\) Always Fields are frequently distributed as Fester and Wester e.g. Faster Good voi nort and

180, ed 1766 nw Dev 1 Always Fields are frequently dis tinguished as Easter and Wester, eg Easter Good voi nort and Wester Good-voi nort

Wester Good-voi nort
Hence (I) Easterlings, sb pl inhabitants of the east of
England, (2) Aester side, sb the eastern side
(I) Dev One west country man can fight two easterlings,
Kingsley Westward Ho (1855) 4 (2) Sh I Shūs apo' wir aesterside, Sh News (Sept 10, 1898)
2 sb The east wind

Lth In the full sweep of the freezing easter, LUMSDEN Sheep-

head (1892) 269

[1 The dawning brake, and all the Easter parts were full of light, Harington Ariosto, OF (1591) XXIII VI Prob compar of east]

EASTER, see Astre
EASTERLING, sb Lon The male wigeon, Mareca

penelope
Latham says that the young males were sold in London under the name of 'Easterlings,' and the females under that of 'Lady fowl,' Swainson Birds (1885) 155 [Easterling, a name given to the inmature male Smew, Mergus albellus, ib 165 Cp Montacu, 83]
EASTER MAGIANTS, sb pl Nhb Cum Wm Yks Also in forms magions Nhb¹, man giants Cum Wm; may giants Cum¹, ment gions Wm, mer gients Cum, month gions Nhb¹, more giants w Yks, mun jiands Cum¹, eastern giant sw Cum. The bistort, Polygonum Bistoria

Nhb 1 Cum Seein' a nice bed ov Easter mer gients, Ah pull t who have the han-ful, FARRALL Betty Wilson (1886) 110, The Bistort is called by the strange name of Easter man grants Science Gossip (1865) 36, Hurchinson Hist Cum (1794) I App 41 Cum, sw Cum with Ther's some Easter man grants bi noo (BK), A mess made of the tender leaves of Alpine bistort, Viniparum Polymonia and orgats mixed with mess made of the tender leaves of Alpine bistort, Vinharum Polygonum, called here Easter ment-gions, and groats mixed with a small portion of young nettles, all boiled together in a linen bag with the meat, was accounted a delicacy to eat with veal in the spring, Hodoson Beauties of Eng (c 1812) in (B & H), Eaten when boiled with chives, groats, &c. as an accompaniment to veal and bacon (J H) w Yks Lees Flora (1888) 391

EASTERN SUNDAY, sb e An 1 Easter Sunday

[Eesterne, Pascha, Prompt]

EASTICK, sb Sh I Cold, showery weather S & Ork 1 [Eastick repr \*īstek, īs t-ek, comp of ON īss, ice + -ek, dim suff in Shetl dial, see Jakobsen Norsk in Shetl (1897) 105

EASTIE WASTIE, sb Ags (JAM) An unstable person, one on whom there can be no reliance

[Der of east and west, prop of one undecided as to the direction of his path ]

EASTILT, EASTLE, see Eassel

EASTILT, EASTLE, see Eassel
EASY, adj and adv Var dial uses in Sc Irel Eng
and Amer Also in forms aisy Irel, aizy e Lan 1, asy
Irel, eeasy m Yks, yezzey Lan, yezzy e Lan 1 Oxf 1
MS add [i zi, 10 zi, ē zi, je zi] I adj and adv In
comp (i) Easy melched, of a cow yielding milk easily, (2)
milker, a cow that yields her milk easily, (3) osie, or
ozie, easy-going Also used as sb
(i) Chs 1, s Chs 1 Shr 1 Obsol I like to milk Daisy, 'er's so
aisy melched, an' gi'es aumust a cantle o' milk, Shr 2 (2) Oxf 1
MS add (3) Sc She's one of the easy osie kind that you can run
into any shape you like, Keith Indian Uncle (1896) 161, He was
what is known in Scotland as an easy-osie bodie, a kind of 'we'veave been-providit-for-and sae-will-we yet' sort of man, Wright Sc

aye been-providit-for-and sae-will-we yet' sort of man, WRIGHT Sc aye been-providit-for-and sae-will-we yet' sort of man, WRIGHT Sc Life (1897) 64 Cat¹ Mostly used of fat, indolent women Dmb A dizen or twa o' saft kind o' easy-osey men, Cross Disruption (1844) xxxvii Rnf Twa easy ozies, Who never look, e en through their specks, beyond their noses, McGilvray Poims (ed 1862) 287 Ayr He was just one o' the easy-ozie kind o' men that would do onything for the sake of peace, Johnston Glenbuckie (1889) 175, Oot o nae easy ossey saft stock had he sprung, Aitken Lays (1883) 58

Luys (1003) 58

2 adj Phr be easy, be calm, don't hurry, take things easily, fig don't exaggerate, 'draw it mild'

Ir Oh, be aisy, why, how could they do that? Lover Leg (1848)

Il 298, Arrah, Catty, now, can t you be asy? Lever C O'Malley (1841) xcix Qco Arrah, be asy, my lady! Barrington Sketches (1830) I ii

3 Free from pain or stiffness, supple

Sc I'm stepping on in years, and not so easy in the joints as once on a day, Keith Bonne Lady (1897) 69 Per Ducking me in burns till I haven't a dry stitch on my back, or an easy bone in my body, Cleiand Inchbracken (1883) 88, ed 1887

4 Slow, easy-going, indolent in Yks He is varry eeasy about it [very backward] They are eeasy about it (I W) e Lan 1 Hence Easyful, ady placid, indolent, easy-going,

complacent

w Yks Ah nivver saw a chap Sa easyful an fat, Preston Poems (1864) 8, Sitch a easiful body shoo is, shoo's t'easifullest woman I ivver saw, Leeds Merc Suppl (Jan 8, 1893), He's t'easif'I'st chap ah ivver seed (ÆB), w Yks 1 Shr 2 Mr Smith is very easiful under his troubles

5 Feeble-minded, idiotic, silly

Oxf 1 Thă bist a yezzy poor crater, wi' unly jest sense enough to kyar theeself about, MS add Cor 12 [Amer Easily hood winked or defeated 'You are easy,' Dial Notes (1896) I 416]
6 Moderate, not costly or extravagant, without much display Also used advb
Sc. Now, mak your price easy They're bein folk, but they live quite easy (Jam Suppl) n Yks We hev a varry canny farm, at a easy rint, Tweddell Clevel Rhymes (1875) 66 w Yks 1 Fat it at an easy end

gat it at an easy end
7 adv Easily
Sc. Your motive is easy kent, Robb Poenis 194 Abd Common (GW) Gal That story is asy twold, Barrington Sketches (1830)

III ivii w Yks Eisy learned, sooin forgotten, Prov in Birghouse News (Aug 10, 1889) Lan He'll swallow th' but as yezrey house News (Aug 10, 1889) Lan He'll swallow th' but as yezzey as he con sup a pint o de, Wood Him Stetches, 9, Con yo spare me so yezzy, then? Circe Sketches (1895) 8, Thou'rt yezzy led oft, Waugit Hermit Cobbler, in Chs. Tak it uzy, mon Oxf. MS add Hinp! Gen used He'll easy walk that far That can easy be mended

8 Gently, softly Cf easily
Ir 'Whisht, whisht, spake asy,' implored the gul, 'till I tell
ye,' Lucas Romantic Lover in Chapman's Mag (Oct 1895), Can t
ye sit down asy where ye are? Paddiana (ed 1848) I 4 [Amer
Ialk easy, walk easy, Dial Notes (1896) I 18]
EASY BEEF, phr Yks Cattle not perfectly fat, thin,
lean beef

lean beef

w Yks Leeds Merc Suppl (Jan 15, 1893), w Yks <sup>1</sup>
EAT, v Var gram forms and dial uses in Sc Iiel and EAT, v Var gram forms and dial uses in Sc II el and Eng [it,1st, et, e1, est, jīt, jet] I Gram forms 1 Piesent Tense (i) Aet, (2) Ait, (3) Ate, (4) Ayt, (5) Ayth, (6) Eeat, (7) Eet, (8) Eht, (9) Eight, (10) Eit, (11) Et, (12) Eyt, (13) Hayt, (14) Height, (15) Heit, (16) Heyet, (17) Heyt, (18) Hit, (19) It, (20) Ite, (21) Itt, (22) Yeat, (23) Yet, (24) Yit, (25) Yut

(I) Sh I Doo cutted aft da legs o' da hardest anes an' gae wis ta act, Sh News (July 17 1897) (2) Glo (ED) w Som Thick bwoy wid ait us out o' ouse and 'ome, let n have it Dev Let ma bwoy wid ait us out o' ouse and 'ome, let n have it Dev Let ma beluvid kom inta es gearden, an ait es plesint viewts, Baird Sng Sol (1860) iv 16 (3) nw Abd John'ill be like to ate himsel that he hasna won in, Goodwife (1867) is 50 Lan't Canto ate this bread? Dev Dev grace 'Some's got mate that they can't ate, Some cude ate, but they've no mate, We've got mate, and stummicks t'ate, So let's be thankful for't' (WWS) (4) Lan Aytin a bit o' dumplin, Brii rley Lay oel (1864) iv Dev I ant ad nuthin ta ayt ta day, zui, Burnlit Stable Boy (1888) in (5) Wxt (6) Cum (7) Nhb Eet o' the breed, Robson Bl Ruth (1860) ii 14 s Chs Eet, 80 (8) ne Sc There wiz nather door norwindow l'latmeinto eht, Gregor Flk Lore (1881) 79 (9) Wxf Lan Summat t'eight, Clego David's Loom (1894) ii n Lan Let me belov'd come inta hiz gaiden, an eight hiz pleasant fruit, Phizackerley Sng Sol (1860) iv 16 (10) Loom (1894) in Lan Let me belov'd come into hiz gathen, an eight hiz pleasant fruit, Phizackerley Sig Sol (1860) iv 16 (10) Se Murran Dial (1873) 204 w Yks Wricht Gram Wndhll (1892) 36, Sum thinks at fowk at eits like Sal, Is far moar flayed nur huit, Priston Poems (1864) 19, w Yks 4 Der'l Aey t (11) Oxt'l'Et yer bread and smell yer cheese' Said when the piece of bread is very large and the cheese very small, MS add Brks'l A' wunt et nothin' (12) w Yks My missis woi a bit of a screw, an' wunt et notnin' (12) w Yks My missis woi a bit of a screw, an' cud hardly thoil me enuff to eyt, Cudworth Dial Sketches (1884) 15 e Lan', m Lan' (13) n Dev Doo hayt if'e be ibble, Rock Jiman Nell (1867) st 15 (14) w Yks Findin stuff ta height for all them chaps, Rogers Nan Bunt (1839) 19 Lan Th' owd chap's horse that geet fat wi' heightin i' th' neet time, Waugh Sneck-Bant, 11 (15) w Yks Whorgary we to get support to heat thinks to? Power we have the start of the start w Yks Where are we to get summat to heit, thinks ta? BYWATER Shuffield Dial (1839) III (16) Lan Aw wish tha had to heyetbones, too, the greight glutton, Wood Hum Sletches, 16 (17) Yks A man mud as weel heyt the divil as the broth at he's boiled in, Holroy D Prov an' Speyks Lan They made him heyt his neet cap, Waugii Snowed up, iii, Yo met nevvui o had naut to heyte ov o day, Ormiron Felley fro Rachde (1864) 1 (18) w Yks It's a job to git summat ta hit, Lucas Stud Nidderdale (c 1882) Gl Lan Moll Eves was to steeal a red herrin' which she was ta hit, EAVESDROPPER Vill Life (1869) 9 (19) Wm Left t'kye naarly a hecal dae wioot a bite a owttait, Spec Dial (1885) bt in 6 e Yks 1 (20) Der Ite, mon, ite! Howite Life (1838) 1 150 (21) w Yks I've plenty to itt, an' to drink, Twisleton Poenis (1867) Sng of Old Maid, w Yks 1 (22) Lan Oi'venowtfort'yeat, Gaskell M Barton (1848) iv sw Lin Bring the brambles hoëm, but don't yeat a many (23) Glo A man as cancook ersown vittles and yet'emtoo, Buckman Darke's Sojourn (1890) xvii, Glo 1, Brke 1 Wil Our grammer used to zay yettin' too much was wus than drenkin' too much, Akerman Spring tide (1850) 58 (24) m Yks 1 Yiht, Intod 34 w Yks Lucas Stud Nidderdale (c 1882) 202 (25) se Wor 1'Er cauntyut nuthin', un we knaows uf 'er caunt yut'er fittle, there must be summut wrong 2 Pret. (1) Ait, (2) At, (3) Ayth, (4) Eated, (5) Eaten, (6) steeal a red herrin' which she was ta hit, EAVESDROPPER Vill 2 Pret. (1) A1t, (2) At, (3) Ayth, (4) Eated, (5) Eaten, (6)

Eet, (7) Et, (8) Ete, (9) Etted, (10) Uit, (11) Yatt, (12) Yet, (13) Yetted, (14) Yit

(1) Se Murray Dial (1873) 204 w Som Elworthy Gram (1877) 46 (2) Wxt I chat mee dhree meales [I ate my three meals] (3) 16 (4) Sik He houghed the calf and eated the cow, Hoog Poems (24) 865 166 (27) War 2 Letter through (5) 2 Letter through (5) 2 Letter through (5) 2 Letter through (6) 2 Letter throu (3)16 (4) Sha He Houghed the can and each checow, Hower forms (ed 1865) 160 (5) War <sup>2</sup> I eaten th'opple (6) Lan <sup>1</sup> Aw eet [oret] whatthaegan mi e Lan <sup>1</sup> (7) Lan <sup>1</sup> s Chs <sup>1</sup>80 War <sup>2</sup> I et th' cake Shr <sup>1</sup> Introd 52 (8) Chs <sup>1</sup> Shr <sup>1</sup> The bayly ete it fur 'is supper las' night (9) Brks <sup>1</sup> (10) Sh I Doo cutted aff da legs o' da

an' uit dem dysel, Sh News (July 17, 1897) (11) Wm They yattthei meat, in drank ther drink, Whffler Dial (1790) iii, ed 1821 (12) m Yks 1 Ye ht, Yet, Introd 34 (13) Brks 1 111, ed 1821 (14) m Yks 1 Yıt

3 pp (1) Aeten, (2) Aten, (3) Eetn, (4) Eiten, (5) Et, (6) Ete, (7) Etten, (8) Etn, (9) Eyte, (10) Hetten, (11) Itten, (12) Yeat, (13) Yet(t, (14) Yetted, (15) Yetten, (16) Yitten, (17) Yut, (18) U ait
(1) ShI A'm no sayin' but a'm aeten hoes mony atime, Sh Ne vs

(1) Sh 1 Am no stylin but i in acten noes mony a time, Sh 16 co. (July 17, 1897) (2) Sus I don tlook at what he hath aten, Blackmori Springhaven (1886) vi (3) Lan 1 (4) Sc Murray Dial (1873) 204 (5) War 2 (6) Shr 1 Introd 52 (7) w Yks I'd etten ivery morsel up att'owd? assputaht, Cudworth Dial Shetches (1884) 15, w Yks 28 up'att'owdfiasputaht, Cudworth Dial Stetches (1884) 15, w Yks <sup>28</sup> Lan Awve etten my honeycom wi' my honey, Siaton Sig Sol (1859) v I, Lan He's etten o' the lot e Lan Chs 1 (8) w Yks Wright Gam Windhill (1892) 33 s Chs Ft n 80 (9) e Dev Aive eyte my honeycwome wi' my honey, Pulman Sig Sol (1860) v I (10) w Yks Thah's hetten all that tommy, Bywattr Sheffield Dial (1877) 224 Lan Aw no noshun o bein hetten wi bulljoans un jack ships, Ormerod Felley fro Rachde (1864) ii (11) Wm l've iti'n my hüneycooam' wi' my hüney, Richardson Sng Sol (1860) v i e Yks 1 w Yks Ye've itten an' ye've liquored, Jabez Oliphant (1870) bh i v, w Yks 1 Shoe snutitten hauf't'book o'mykneeaf sin Mondry cum a sennight, ii 291 (12) n Wil I've a yeat my honey cwo imb wi'my honey, Kite Sng Sol (1860) v r Som I have yeat mothoney-quomwi'mothoney, Bainesib (13) I W Howbeumtoburyhe, if so be as he's yet by a elephant? Gray Annesley (1889) I iii n Dor (SSB) (14) Brks 1 I ent a-yetted nothun' zence isterdaay marnin' (15) m Yks 1 Yet u'n, Introd 34 (16) th Yil un (17 Glo The liuns unt a yut me up, Roger Plowman, 59 (18) w Som 1 Uur aa-nu-ait noa uit zunz uur ait dhai dhae ur tae udeez [She has not eaten anything since she ate those potatoes]

II Dial uses 1 In phr (1) to eat out, (a) to corrode, eat away with rust, (b) of land to absorb, swallow up, (c) fig to supplant by underhand means, (d) coal-mining term used when a level coal-drift is turned to the 'dip,' in order to take advantage of a 'rise hitch', (2) -up, to be severely afflicted with a disease, (3) -the calf in the cow's belly, to forestall, to obtain money in anticipation of earnings, (4)—oneself, to be very much vexed or annoyed, (5)—pornage, to live, dwell, reside, (6) eaten and spued, used contemptuously of an unhealthy, dyspeptic person

used contemptuously of an unhealthy, dyspeptic person (1, a) w Som 1 I've a vound one o' the knives a drow'd out way the rummage, and now he s all a ate out way rist (b) ib Tei'ble field o' ground 'bout attin out o' diessin—'tis a go in no time (c) w Yks Leeds Merc Suppl (1an 15,1893), w Yks 1 (d) Nhb 1 Nhb, Dur Greenwell Coal Tr Gl (1849) (2) Sus 1 I was quite entirely eat up with the iheumatics (s v Byste) (3) w Som 1 I never don't like vor to draw no money avore I've a sai'd it, I zim 'tis attin the calve in the cow's belly nw Dev 1 (4) nw Abd John'ill be like to ate himsel, that he hasna won in, Goodwif (1867) st 50 (5) Lan He should want Jammie to goo a livin wi' him when he'd done atin porritch here, Britrilly Mailocks (1867) 30 (6) Sc True, Johnnie, 'evelost Moft but what needs 'e tae look sae etten an' spued ower't? Twredden Moff (1896) 213 Ayr The Reverend Mr Godsneuffs, akin'o' caten and spuedleukin body, Service Notandums (1890) 26

2 Comp Eat meat, one who is idle and lives on others

2 Comp Eat meat, one who is idle and lives on others Abd Having previously had one or two of her sons at hame during the winter season 'Mere ate-meats till Can'lesmas I'm seer fowk hae's little need o' that,' Alexander Am Flk (1882) 212

3 inir To taste when eaten s Not Them apples eats a sight better nor they look (JPK) w Mid Good meat is sure to eat well if it is hung long enough 'Eat while Good theat is street of early masticated 'The mutton eats very short and nice' (WPM) [Amer. Of wood chuck 'It eats like bar' (bear), Dial Notes (1896) I 371]

Hence Eat, sb taste, the act of eating or tasting in Sc It is said a thing is 'gude to the eat,' when it is grateful to

the taste (JAM) 4 To drink

w.Yks 2 People speak of water for 'aitin' instead of for drinking Hence Eating water, sb water fit for drinking, drinking water
w Yks <sup>3</sup> Chs <sup>1</sup>. Chs <sup>3</sup> In contradistinction to carry water, some

of which is only fit for swilling purposes s Chs 1 Ee tin wait to EATAGE, sb Obsol n Cy Dur Yks In form eatish N Cy 1 Grass available for grazing, the aftermath or growth of hay after it is cut, the right of pasturage upon grass after it is mown

N Cy 1 Dur There is no grass that will bring so heavy a crop of hay [as clover and rye grass], and that after an early spring eatage, and likewise an excellent foggage after the hay, Young Annals Agric (1784–1815) e Yks Letten the hey without the eatage, Best Rur Econ (1641) 129
EATEN CORN, phr Call Growing corn partially

eaten by trespassing domestic animals
In former times, when there was little or no fencing, such damage

to corn crops was very common

EATH, adj and adv Obs or obsol Sc Irel Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks In forms aeth S & Oık¹, aith Edb, eefe Wxf¹, eeith Cum, eeth Abd Nhb¹ Cum Wm, eith Sc (Jam) N Cy¹ Cum, eth Sc (Jam) S & Oık² 1 adj Easy

Easy

Sc It is eith crying yool on another man's stool, Ramsay Prov
(1737), Dryest wood will eithest low, Ramsay Tea Table Misc
(1724) I 24, ed 1871 Abd, Per Obs (GW) Wxf¹ n Cy Grose
(1790), Border Gl (Coll LLB), N Cy¹, N Cy² It is eath to do
Nhb¹ Cum E'en yet it's eith to treace A guilty conscience in my
blushen feace, Relph Misc Poems (1743) 6, Gl (1851) Cum, Wm
Nicolson (1667) Trans R Lit Soc (1868) IX n.Yks Whore'th
hedge is law, it's eath gitting o re there, Meriton Praise Ale
(1684) 1 494, n Yks², m Yks¹

Hence (I) Eathful, ady comfortable, (2) Eath kent,
ady easily known, (3) Eathlins, (4) Eathly, adv easily,
readily, (5) Eathy, ady easy
(1) n.Yks² (2) S & Ork¹ Applied to animals that have some
distinguishing mark either in colour or in shape (3) n Yks² I
might eathlins hae tummel'd (4) Sc Can do is eithly born about,
Ramsay Prov (1737), It howks sae eithly, Scott Antiquary (1816)
xxiii Abd That wi which he wad sae eithly part, Shirrefs Poems
(1790) 74 Frf A signal eithly understood, Beattie Anha' (c 1820)

(1790) 74 Frf Asignal eithly understood, Beattie Anha' (c 1820) 16, ed 1882, Such sights, would gar him jump, And eethly claw 16, ed 1882, Such sights, would gar him jump, And eethiy claw yon birkie's rump, Morison *Poems* (1790) 106 Per They As eithly believe them, since Jamie's away, Nicol *Poems* (1753) 25, ed 1766 Rnf Eithly may we see, The like has happen'd baith to you an' me, Picken *Poems* (1813) I 21 Ayr Wai's horrific rage Might eithly fill a bardling's page, Thom *Amusements* (1812) 19 Luk Ye have not a heart And downie eithly wil your curzle part Rames Contle Shep. (1925) 21 ed 1782. Edb. Thinking ont RAMSAY Gentle Shep (1725) 21, ed 1783 Edb Thinking on t [wine] When aithly she can find the theme Of aqua font, Fercurson Poems (1773) 144, ed 1785 SIk The rein deer can eithly run, Hogg Poems (ed 1865) 14 Rxb Wi'stocks or stanes they'll eithly crack, A Scott Poems (ed 1808) 55 Dmf Eithly tentit e'en and morn, Reid Poems (1894) 147 (5) Dur (K) 2 adv Easily, readily

Sc An unlucky man's cart is eith tumbled, RAMSAY Prov (1737) Abd I find she's mettle to the teeth, And is nae like to be put aff sae eeth, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 115, ed 1812, I eith cud see, it ga'e him meikle pain, SHIRRIFS *Poems* (1790) 88 Rnf He made it ay his constant care, As eith he coud, To see I prosper'd in my lair, Picken Poems (1813) II 38 Link Sic troubles eith were born, Ramsay Poems (ed 1733) 88 Edb Eith can the plough stilts gar a chiel Be unco vogie, Fergusson Poems (1773) 151, ed 1785 gar a chiel Be unco vogie, FERGUSSON Foems (1773) 151, ed 1785
Gall What in point o' sense is lackin, He ll eith supply, Nicholson
Poet Wks (1814) 94, ed 1897
[1 Parfay pat ys bot epe to rede, Cursor M (c 1300)
597 OE ēape, easily, cp īepe, easy]
EATH, see Earth, sb¹
EATHEET, sb Wxf¹ Also written eatheit Evening
EATHER, EATISH, see Edder, Eatage

EAU, EAVE, EEAVEN, see Ea, sb, Eve, v, Even, adj EAVE, sb Rxb (JAM) [Not known to our correspondents] The nave of a cart or carriage wheel EAVE BOARDS, sb pl e An Boards put upon dung-

carts to make them carry more

e.An¹ Nrf Still common (MCHB) Suf (EGP)

[Eave for Eaves (q v) is here used for the edge of a cart]

EAVELONG, adj Cum Yks e An Elliptical, oval,
oblong, oblique, sidelong See Avelong

Cum Linton Lake Cy (1864) 302 w Yks Leeds Merc Suppl

(Apr 4, 1891) e An¹ Along the edges, skirts, or eaves of inclosed

(Apr 4, 1891) e An l Along the edges, skirts, or eaves of inclosed grounds, particularly when they deviate from straight lines. Hence, 'eave-long work' is mowing or reaping those irregular parts in which the corn or grass cannot be laid in exact parallel lines.

EAVER, sb l Glo Dor Som Dev Cor Also in forms aiver Cor , aver w Som l, ayver Dev Cor, eever Glol Dev, ever Dor l Dev n Dev Cor l23, every Glol Dor hayver Dev w Dev Cor l24, hayvor n Dev, vol. II

heaver Dev Cor<sup>2</sup>, hether, hever, hievre Dev, iver Dev <sup>4</sup>Cor  $[\bar{\imath} \, v \circ (r), \bar{e} \, v \circ (r)]$  1 The darnel or rye-grass,

Lolium perenne Also in comp Eaver grass

Glo 1, Dor (C W), Dor 1 Som Reports Agric (1793-1813)

157. w Som 1 Usually called Devon-eaver I don't care vor none o' these here new farshin'd things, I always zeeds out way nort but clover and eaver Dev Ray grass, or hievre, would also flourish very soon after the second or third crop of cole-seed, Moorke Hist Dev (1829) I 337, Wanted, up to 600 bushels Devon eaver, Morning News, Plymouth, in Reports Provinc (1885) 93, Young Annals Agric (1784-1815) XXVIII 636, Dev 3 Faimers sow it year or two Dev 4 nw Dev 1 This name is also given to a weed which grows with wheat, makes the flour dark, and is supposed to make people who eat it sleepy' In the green stage it is grains, something like rye w Dev Marshall Rur Econ (1796) Cor Reports Agric (1793–1813) 33, Cor 1 Eaver, so called in Paul parish, is the darnel principally found in red wheat, Cor 2, Cor 3 thill wed [2066] Still used [1896]

The seeds of any of the lighter grasses

w Som 1 A man in a barn who was sifting clover-seed, said to me, 'A gon' A man in a parh who was sitting clover-seed, said to me, 'Aay du puut ut drue dhu ruy veen zee v, vur tu tak aewt au l dh-ai vui [I put it through the riving sieve to take out all the light grass seeds] Dev Used for all grass seeds other than clover, Reports Provinc (1881) 11

Hence Hayvor seed, sb grass seed

n Dev An' girts, a guidestrap, hayvor-seed, Rock Jim an' Nell

(1867) st 74

[The etym form appears to be best preserved in every, borr fr OF evraie (mod evraie), darnel, see Hatzfeld (s v)] EAVER, sb<sup>2</sup> Obsol n Cy Cum Yks Lan Chs Also written eever N Cy Cum w Yks <sup>1</sup> ne Lan <sup>1</sup>Chs <sup>128</sup>, and in forms ether Lan <sup>1</sup>, hæver Lan A quarter or corner of

In this ether Lan , Harver Lan A quarter of corner of the heavens, the direction from which the wind blows NCy¹ Cum Grose (1790), The rainy eever, Linton Lake Cy (1864) 302, Gl (1851) w Yks¹ The wind's in a coud eever Lan Thornber Hist Blackpool (1837) 107, Lan¹, ne Lan¹ e Lan 'A lucky hæver' is a fortunate or desirable direction. It is still in common use among some of the farmers in e Lan and was much more freq used 30 or 40 years ago 'What hæver is the wind in this morning?' 'I don't expect much rain, the wind is in a good hæver,' Harland & Wilkinson Flk-Lore (1867) 149 Chs Ray (1691), Bailey (1721), Chs 12, Chs The wind is in a

EAVES, sb pl e An 1 The edges or skirts of enclosed

grounds

EAVE(S, sb Yks Not Wor Wil Written eve Not [iv(z]] In comp (1) Eave(s sparrow, the house-sparrow, Passer domesticus, (2) swallow, the martin, Chelidon urbica

(1) s Not It's the eve sparrer as does the mischief (JPK) (2) w Yks Swainson Birds (1885) 56 w Wor Berrow's Jin (Mar 3, 1888) Wil The white barred eave swallows came down the arid road, and rose again into the air as easily as a man dives into the water, Jefferies Hdgrow (1889) 50

EAVINGS, sb pl Not Lin [iv, ip vinz] The eaves of a house or other building Cf easin(g
Not (JHB) n Lin Th' swallas twitterin' under th' eavin's,
PEACOCK Tales (1890) 2nd S 29, n Lin<sup>1</sup>
[Sequently the payer corner of a house Corner 1]

[Severonde, the eave, eaving of a house Coter ]

EAW, EAWL, see Ewe, Owl
EAWT, pron Chs¹ Anything See Aught,
If we wanten eawt and conna pay, we done bight
EAWT, EAXE, EAY, see Out, Ax, sb¹, Ea, sb
EAZE, v m Yks¹ [iz] To wheeze See Aught, pron

EAZE, FAZEN, EAZIN, see Ease,  $v^2$ , Easin(g
EBB, sb and v Sc Also Yks [eb] 1 sb In comp
(1) Ebb bait, shell-fish used as bait by fishermen, (2)
mother, the last of the ebb-tide, (3) sleeper, the dunlin,
Tringa alpina, (4) stone, (7) a stone or rock exposed at ebb-tide

(1, 2) S & Ork 1 (3) Sh I [So called] from these birds resting themselves in the shallows-ebbs, or from their posting themselves on the sand exposed by the ebbing tide, Swainson Birds (1885) 194 S & Ork 1 (4) Sh I He wis pickin [limpets] at da side o' a muckle ebb-stane, Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 32

2 Phr to go to the ebb, to gather shell-fish at low water.

3 The foreshore, the part between high and low water Sh I Ac summer moinin', whin he wis i' da ebb, Stewart Freside Tales (1892) 32 Cai 1

4 v To gather fish-bait
e Yks Solcimed because of its being done whilst the tide is ebbing EBB, ad, Sc Nhb Lan Chs Stf Der Shr [eb]

1 Shallow, not deep, used both of liquids and of vessels containing liquids. Also used fig.

Rxb The good postle's whiskey cask Would flow but little ebber,

Ruickbie Waysid. Cottager (1807) 169 Keb We so natrow, so pinched, so ebb, Rutherford Lett (1660) No 226 Lan There is still a Lan prov 'Cross the stream where it is ebbest,' Trench is still a Lan prov 'Cross the stream where it is eddest, TRENCH Gl (ed 1859) in Jackson Wdbk (1879) e Lan' Applied to vessels, not their contents Chs' Shallow water is ebb s Chs Dheez ches fits bin a jel too cb fur and mak & cheez [These ches fits bin a jel too cbb for thr make o'cheese] (TD) Shr' Will this dish do to make the fitchock pie m'' 'No, it's too cbb, we sha'n be 'avin' the jessup runnin all under the bread i' the oven' 'Llong (T) Ebb rounded and for shallow fuvelous (a)

Hence (1) Ebb minded, adj, fig shallow, fivolous, (2)

Ebbness, sb, fig shallowness
(1) Lnk Ihese muckle ebb minded callants' would seize the book, Frasi R Whaups (1895) iii (2) Keb Their ebbness would never take up his depth, Rutherford Lett (1660) No 137 (Jam)

2 Near the surface, not deep in the ground

Sc A wailock's grave shouldna be an inch more ebb, Scott Bride of Lam (1819) xx1, Cause plow it in August with a narrow cbb fur, Maxwell Sel Trans (1743) 102 (Jam) e Lth Ye see noo it s no sic ebb pleuchin as ye coonted, Hunter J Inwick (1895) noo it s no sic ebb pleuchin as ye coonted, Hunter J Inwick (1895)
120 Nhb 1 An expression referring both to the depth of shafts
and strata 'The coal lies very ebb,' MILLER Geol Otterburn Lan
Lbb of soil, thin of soil, Grose (1790) MS add (C) Chs 1 A
drain cut not very deep is said to be ebb Stf Applied to marl
when it lies near the suiface (K) nw Der 1 Shr 1 1794 Nov
I am convinced that it is too ebb plow'd, Balliff's Diary, Oswistry, in Byegones (1877) 342

Hence Ebb shallow, ady near the surface Der 2, nw Der 1

[1 This apostle drew from too full a spring to be [1 This apostle drew from too full a spring to be ebb of matter, Leighton (1693) I Peter v 8, A meane forowe, not to depe note to be ebb, Fitzherbert Husb (1534)

39 2 Cumin hath a qualitie to grow with the root very eb, Holland Pliny (1601) II 29 ]
EBBAT, EBBEM, see Aye but, Even, adj.
EBBEN, v Wm [e ben] To intend, propose See

Avenless n Wm 'I ebbened ta co' an' see ye at hecam.' Used now mostly

by the older generation (B K)

[ON efna, to prepare for a thing, make arrangements, cp Sw amne, to mould, shape (Widegren), Norw dial

enina, to prepare, contrive (AASEN) ]
EBBEN, EBBET, see Even, adj, Evet
EBBLE, sb e An [ebl] The aspen-tree, Populus

tremula Cf abbey

e An I It is a variation, scarcely amounting to corruption, of 'abele,' the name given by Evelyn and all our botanists to the white poplar, another species of the same genus Suf Science Gossip (1883) 113
[Awbel or ebelle tre, Prompt Du abeel, white poplar]

ECALL, see Hickwall ECCLE GRASS, sb. Or I The butterwort, Pinguicula

vulgarıs P vule

vulgar aror common butterwort, in Orkney is known by the

P vulgar a, or common butterwort, in Orkney is known by the name of ecclegrass, Neill Tour (1721) 191 (JAM) S. & Ork 1 ECCLES, sb pl Nhp [eklz] In phr building eccles in the air, building eastles in the air Wright, Nhp 1 ECCLES TREE, sb e An Also in form ecclester e Suf An axle or axle-tree e An 1, Suf (CT), e Suf (FH) ECH, int Sc [ex] In phr (1) ech nor och, the smallest word or sound, cf eechie nor ochie, (2) ech, ay l an exclamation of wistfulness or longing

(1) Abd. Nae ech nor och ken I what nowt are feshin', Guidman Inglismail (1873) 29 (2) Frf Ech, ay! Whar was I?—ou ay, weel. Sands Poems (1832) 106

Inglismail (1873) 29 (2) Frf weel, SANDS Poems (1833) 106 ECHE, see Eke, sb.<sup>1</sup>

ECHE HOOK, sb Nhp. A hook attached to the 'forbuck' of a cart or wagon, through which the rope passes in binding on a load

ECHIE, see Eechie
ECHT, pp Sc Possessed of. See Aught, pp
Abd Fa's echt the beast? (Jam)

ECK, int and sb Lan Chs Also in form heck s Chs 1, hek Lan [ek] 1 mt An exclamation of surprise, a warning cry used by street boys or the appearance of a policeman

Lan The boy stood on the burning deck Eating roast potatoes by the peck, While another stood and kept Eck, Eck (A C),

Gen as regards police (TRC) s Chs 1

2 sb In phi what the heck, what the deuce Cf ecky, sb<sup>2</sup>
Lan Theau bloomin foo, says Ben, what the hek art trying on?
CLARKE Sketches (1892) 31 s Chs<sup>1</sup> Wot dhu ek u yu up too?
[What the heck are yo up to?]

ECKABUDS, see Equipage

ECK BERRY, ECKER, see Hag berry, Hacker.
ECKLE, v n Cy Dur Yks Written eccle Dur<sup>1</sup>
[ekl] To aim, intend, design Cf ettle, v<sup>1</sup>
n Cy Grose (1790), Balley (1721), (PR), N Cy <sup>2</sup> Dur<sup>1</sup>
Very rarely used Yks (K) w Yks Yks Wkly Post (Mar 27, 1897), w Yks <sup>5</sup> He eckles o' going ah reckon What's tuh eckling after now like?

ECKLE, see Hickwall
ECKLE FECKLE, adj Ayr (JAM) [Not known to our correspondents] 1 Cheerful, merry, gay 2 Applied to one who possesses a sound and penetrating judgement

ECKTH, ECLE, see Height, Ickle
ECKY, sb<sup>1</sup> War<sup>2</sup> Also in form acky [e ki, a ki]
A boys' game, see below
A flat, smooth stone, called the 'ecky-stone,' or 'duck,' is placed on the foot of a player, and he kicks it as far as he can He and his companions run and hide, whilst the guardian of the stone goes to fetch it and place it in a small shallow hole made for the purpose He then seeks the hidden players Should he see one, he calls 'I ecky -,' mentioning the boy's name, and rushes to place his foot on the stone for, should the one discovered reach the place before him, and kick away the stone, he must begin over again Any player may steal to the stone, and kick it away during the absence of the guardian, and so release any players previously taken

ECKY, sb<sup>2</sup> Lan Also written ecki, ekky, and in form hecky [eki] A mild oath or rather meaningless

expression, used esp in phr the ecky, go to ecky, &c
Lan Hooa the ecky con act whole yoar gooin on o that road?
Staton Loominary (c 1861) 92, Whoy them's nooan kats, ar they?
ekky uz loike, they're nowt but o' bunch o' owd rags [referring to some mummies], Ferguson Preston Eggsibshun (1865) vi, Well, aw'll go to ecky, he cried, as he stood scrattin his yed, 16 88, Will he ecki us loke? Scholes Tim Gamwattle (1857) 39 e Lan Where the hecky could he go to? Almond Watercresses, 21 ECKY, adj Nhb [Not known to our correspondents]

Sorry

NCy 1 Aw wad be ecky Nhb 1

EDDAS see Edd

NCy¹ Aw wad be ecky Nhb¹
EDDARD, EDDAS, see Edder, Eddish
EDDER, sb and v In gen dial use in Sc and Eng
Also written eder Chs¹28 Sus², and in forms eather
NCy² Glo Ess sCy, eddard Oxf (K), eddow Hrt;
ether Bnff Abd (Jam) w Yks¹ Nhp¹² War¹²3 se Wor¹
s Wor¹Shr¹ Hrf² Glo¹ Brks¹ Mid e An¹ Suf¹ Ess¹ Ken
Sus¹² Hmp¹ I W¹² Wil¹, heather Hrf² Glo², hether
w Wor.¹ Shr Hrf Glo¹ Som, yeather NCy.¹² Nhb¹
Cum Wm w Yks⁴, yedder Nhb¹ Cum¹n Yks¹²n• Yks¹
m Yks¹ w Yks ne Lan¹ Chs², yedther Wm, yether Sc
(Jam) Dur¹ Cum¹n Yks²e Yks¹m Yks¹w Yks¹, yither
Cum¹ [edə(r, eðə(r, jedə(r, jeðə(r) 1 sb. A long,
phant stick or rod made of hazel, osier, &c, used as a
binder for the top of a newly-made hedge or fence binder for the top of a newly-made hedge or fence Also used attrib Gen in pl

used attrib Gen in pl
n Cy Grossi (1790), N Cy 12, Nhb (K), Nhb 1, Dur 1 Cum They
whack wi' their yedders, Dickinson Cumbr (1876) 242, (E W P),
Cum 1 Cum, Wm Nicolson (1677) Trans R Lit Soc (1868) IX
Wm Sheed teean a girt yedther, wi her, an dreeav Bobby afooar
her, Spec Dial (1880) pt ii 27 n Yks 12 ne Yks 1 Nowther a
stake nor a yedder, 1 e 'neither one thing nor another,' is used
of a person of whom nothing can be made, and who succeeds in
no kind of work e Yks The stake-and edder hedge prevails in
this district. Marshall Rur Econ (1766) I 106. When cutting thorns no kind of work e Yks Ine stake-and edder hedge prevails in this district, Marshall Rur Econ (1796)I 196, When cutting thorns, a hedger will say 'If that weean't mak a steeak, it'll mak a yether,' Nicholson Fik-Sp (1889) 30, (Miss A) m Yks¹ w Yks Hutton Tour to Caves (1781), (R H H), w Yks¹, ne Lan¹, Nhp² Glo Horae Subsectivae (1777) 145, Glo¹² Oxf Those binders which are wattled on the top of stakes to bind and strengthen the hedge

(K) Brks 1 Bdf Batchelor Anal Eng Lang (1809) 131 Hrt A good workman will twist his eddows against the plashes, Ellis Mod Husb (1750) I c2 Mid A very thin stake and edder hedge is formed, Marshall Review (1817) V 127 w Mid I likes blackthorn best for inaking ethers of Common (WPM) Suf 1 Nrf, Ess Grose (1790) Ess Then takes his eathers, as they are here styled (for I believe it is merely a provincial term signifying the longer boughs in his cut down wood, or obtained elsewhere, as it may happen, in size about as large as a man s finger), Young Agric (1813) I 181, Gl (1851), Ess 1 Ken Stakes and ethers are cut out before the faggots are made, Marshall Review (1814) V 430 Sus 12 Hmp Holloway, Hmp 1 IW 1, I W 2 The wold man's aater'n wi'a ether Wil Britton Beauties (1825), Wil 3 An eldern stake and blackthorn ether Will make a hedge to last for ever, Wilts saying

Hence Ether winders, sb pl long, pliant rods or wands, used as binders to strengthen a newly-made hedge or

fence Nhp 1

2 A hedge Chs 123, Nhp 2, Sus 1 bricks or stones, put in a wall with the heads or ends outwards Chs 1

4 v To strengthen a newly-made hedge or fence by inter-

twining long, pliant rods or sticks between upright stakes

N Cy 12, Nhb 1 Cum 'Can te styak an' yedder?' Sometimes

asked by old masters of servants offering themselves (M P)

n Yks 12 m Yks 1 To yether and dyke is to hedge and ditch Sometimes w Yks 1 Bdf Intertwisted among the stakes sufficiently to maintain their position without eddering the top, Batchellor Agric (1813) 274 Hrt The next work is to eddow the hedge, Ellis Mod Husb (1750) I 92 w Mid Blackthorn's best for etherin with Common (WPM) e An¹ Suf Rainbird Agric (1819)

291, ed 1849, Suf¹ Mind you ether it right strong s Cy Ray (1691) Hmp The hedge which he has been ethering, Wise New Forest (1883) 193, Hmp¹ Hence (1) Edderer, sb, fig a very tall, thin man, (2) Eddering, (a) vbl sb the act of making a hedge with 'ethers' and stakes, (b) ppl adj long and slender, pliant, supple, lithe, powerful, (3) Edderings, sb pl long, pliant rods of hazel, &c, used to bind and strengthen a newlymade hedge

made hedge

(1) Wm (BK) (2, a) N Cy<sup>2</sup>, m Yks<sup>1</sup>, Suf (K), e Suf (FH) s Cy RAY (1691) (b) Cum Bit yen there was some yetherin dogs At owr the leave laid the capsteane, STAGG Misc Poems (1805) 132 At owr the leave lad the capsteane, STAGG Miss Poems (1805) 132 Wm Girt yedtheran hagwerms fower er five yerds lang, Spec Dial (1805) 14 (3) Chs (K), Chs 128, Nhp 1 War (J R W), B'ham Whly Post (June 10, 1893), War 128 w Wor Some trous and hetherings to fill the gaps, S Brauchamp Grantley Grange (1874) I 172, w Wor 1, se Wor 1 s Wor (H K), s Wor 1 Also used for bean sticks, and for making crates Shr 1 Shr, Hrf Bound Provinc (1876) Hrf 12, Glo 1 Bdf Batchelon Anal Eng Lang (1809) 131 Som An old fashioned word, but still well understood (W F R)

5 To interweave with twigs, as in basket-making, to bind firmly Rxb (JAM), n Yks 2
Hence (1) Edder ware, sb (?) wicker-work, (2) Yether,

sb the mark left by tight binding as with a small cord,

(3) Yethered, pp tied as faggots with twigs or twig-bands (1) Chs¹ One medder Edder-ware, 4s Chorn Edder-ware, 5s, Acct in Township Books of Pownall Fee (1767) Medder may possibly mean a measure, and it so 'one medder Edder ware' would be a bushel measure made of basket work, but at the same time it is difficult to understand how a churn (if 'chorn' means 'churn') could be made of the same material (2) s Sc (Jam) (3) n Yks 2

6 To twist ropes round a stack, or fence it with ropes

Abd (Jam)

Hence Etherin, sb a short straw rope, a cross-rope of the roof of a thatched house or stack of corn Gen in pl

Nat Eitheren, the straw rope which catches, or loups round the vertical ropes, in the thatch of a house or corn stack, forming the meshes of the netting, Surv Gl (JAM) Bnff Morton Cyclo Agric

(1863) Abd (JAM)

7 To flog with a long rod or 'edder', to lash with a whip Sik Some o' them that fought the deil hand to fist and dang him at the last—yethered him and yerked him till he couldna mou' another curse, Hogo Brownie of Bodsbeck (1818) II 130 (Jam), Weel done, little hawkie! Yether him up, pink him weel, to Perils of Man (1822) III 417 (tb) Dur! Wm & Cum! Some there war 'at clash't their keytes Till they were fairly yether'd, 143 Yks Ile yether your sides (K) e Yks Nicholson Flk-Sp (1889) 30, e Yks! w Yks Thorresby Lett (1703), w Yks 4

Hence (1) Yether, sb a discolouration of the skin caused by a blow, (2) Yethering, vbl sb a beating, thrashing,

flogging
(1) e Yks Nicholson Flk-Sp (1889) 30, e Yks 1 (2) Sik I like nae yethering ahint backs, Hogg Penis of Man (1822) I 247 (Jam) n Yks 2 A good yethering

[1 Edder and stake, strong hedge to make, Tusser Husb (1580) 73 OE eodor (eder), enclosure, fence, hedge, cp ON jadarr, edge, border, MHG eter, 'geflochtener zaun' (Lexer)]

EDDER, see Adder, Either, Elder EDDER COP, sb Yks Lan Also in forms eddicop, eddicrop, eddycrop, hedikrop Lan [e da kop] A spider

See Attercop

Yks (HALL) Lan The Lan 'eddicop,' more commonly 'eddicop,' Gaskell Lectures Dial (1854)30, Cover'twi'dustan'eddycrop neests, Clegg Sketches (1895)36, Edder cop! An some'at fro' th' back o' th' clock co'de out, Waugh Heather (ed Milner) II 285, T'jaw-bwon uv o hedikrop, Sam Sondnokkur, pt iv 16

EDDERIN, see Eitherens

EDDERO, num adj Obs Yks. Three, used in sheep-

w Yks Lucas Stud Nidderdale (c. 1882) 11

Hence (1) Eddero dix, num adj thirteen, (2) o bumfitt, num adj eighteen ib

EDDGREW, EDDGROUTH, see Edgrow
EDDICK, sb Chs¹ [e'dik.] The bur or burdock,
Arctum Lappa Cf errick
[The same word as ME edokke, 'hlum aquaticum'

(Sin Barth 28), OE ēa-docca (ÆLFRIC), lit water-dock]

EDDICOP, EDDICROP, see Edder cop

EDDICOP, EDDICROP, see Edder cop
EDDIGE, EDDIS, EDDITCH, see Eddish.
EDDISH, sb and v In gen dial use in Irel and Eng
Also written edish Der 2 Dor, and in forms addish Yks,
eddas Irel, eddige Der (HALL), eddis Irel, edditch
Lan¹ e Lan¹ Chs¹s, etch Ess¹ Som, ettidge n Lin¹,
hedditch Lan [edi] 1 sb The aftermath or second
crop of grass, clover, &c See also Arrish
Ant, Dwn (C H W) n Cy (P R), GROSE (1790) Yks (G R)

nw Yks Youhave plenty of good addish in your meadows (WAS) w Yks Piper Dial (1824) 19, Sheffield Indep (1874), w Yks <sup>24</sup>
Lan T'heawsether hedditch, Britraley Daisy Nook (1859) 52, Lan <sup>1</sup>
This rain 'ull fotch th' eddish up e Lan <sup>1</sup> Chs Sheaf (1878) I 87,
Chs <sup>1</sup> Theword by itself is confined to the second growth of meadow Chs 1 he word by itself is confined to the second growth of meadow grass, and is not applicable to clover. The aftergrass of clover is gen spoken of as the 'second crop,' but if pastured it is sometimes distinguished as 'clover eddish', Chs <sup>8</sup>, s Chs <sup>1</sup>, Stf <sup>1</sup> Der The hay had just been carried, and the bright green of the 'eddish' was fair to look on, Virnney Stone Edge (1868) xxv, Der <sup>12</sup>, nw Der <sup>1</sup> Not (S A K), I shall turn the cows into the eddish next week, if I live (L C M), Not <sup>1</sup>, Lin (W W S) n Lin <sup>1</sup> Twenty one acres of eddish to be stocked with beast and sheep, until the 13th day of November next. Gaussburgh News (July 6, 1867) sw Lin <sup>1</sup> Rut. November next, Gaussburgh News (July 6, 1867) sw Lin 1 Rut. The eddish will be ready at a time when the other artificial grasses The eddish will be ready at a time when the other artificial grasses are going off, Marshall Review (1814) IV 275, Rut 1 Lei. N & Q (1853) ISS VIII 103, Lei 1, Nhp 1, War 3 Shr 1 The young beas han broke into the clover eddish—run for yore life, we sha'n ave 'em swelled as big as 'ogshits [hogsheads], Shr 2 Not unfreq used advb In speaking of the springing after grass 'It looks pretty eddish like' Glo', Hint (T P F), e An 1 Cmb N & Q (1853) ISS VIII 103, (W M B) Nrf (A G F), e Suf (F H), I W (C J V) Dor Horae Subsectivae (1777) 145 Dev Grosse (1790) MS add (M) [Roughness or after math in meadows (K)]

Hence (I) Eddish cheese, sh cheese made of the milk

Hence (1) Eddish cheese, sb cheese made of the milk of cows fed on 'eddish', (2) hay, sb hay made of the

after-grass or 'eddish'

(i) Chs 18 Lei N & Q (1853) 1st S viii 103, Lei 1 Nhp 1 Much esteemed for its peculiar richness Many villages are celebrated for it, in the northern part of this county Cmb N & Q (1853) 1st S vin 103 I W (C J V) (2) Chs 1

2 The stubble of corn or wheat, the after-crop sown on

the stubble Also used attrib

N Cy 2 Chs The off-going tenant is entitled to two-thirds of the fallow wheat, and generally by agreement to half the eddish, or brush wheat which may be growing at the time of his quitting, Marsifall Review (1818) II 127 Gmg Collins Gower Dial in Trans Phil Soc (1848-50) IV 222 Gmg, Pem N & Q (1852) 1st S, vi 152 Pem Jago Gl, (1882) 102 Glo 1 Ess The bean etche well cleaned

in the autumn, and sown again with wheat a small portion of these in the autumn, and sown again with wheat a small portion of these etches are occasionally sown with tares, Reposts Agric (1793-1813) 50. Every frimer perhaps in the [Rooding] district has what is called etch (that is, after) crops, Young Agric (1813) I 6. Eddish-crop is a grain crop after grain, Morton Cyclo Agric (1863), Ess The culture of oats is much the same as barley. The custom of making this grain an after, or, as it is called here, an etch crop, is universally reprobated, and rarely practised, Wright Esser, I 2. Som Etch grain was the oats or beans sown after ploughing the stubble of the whost Herbyrs Williams Chron (1880) I 181. stubble of the wheat, Hervey Wedmore Chron (1889) I 181

3 Grass land after the hay-crop has been taken off, a stubble-field after corn, flax, beans, &c, have been grown

Nhp I in 1762, I find an advt in our local paper, of Suntforn eddish to be sold, and to be eaten on the eddishes' Lin Holloway n Lin Sutton Wds (1881) Hrt Ellis Mod Husb (1750) V 1 Nif, Ess Ground whereon wheat or other corn has grown the preceding year, Grose (1790) Ess Trans Arch Soc (1863) II 184, The wheat and barley etches which are not filled with clover, being previously dunged in the winter, are sown early in the spring with beans Marshall Review (1811) III 481 Hmp Holloway w Som 1 Not applied to grass after hay, but after any crop which has been allowed to mature its seed, the land until again ploughed is an eddish

4 A crop taken out of due course Gen in comb

Eddish crop

Glo 1 Suf Rainbird Agric (1819) 291, ed 1849, Suf 1, e Suf

(FH) e & w Cy A crop taken out of due course is called an

'eddish' crop, or a stolen crop, Morron Cyclo Agric (1863)

Lance Ftching wh sh

5 v To sow an after-crop Hence Etching, vbl sb Ess Crops and fallow is better than etching, Young Agnic

(1813) I 210

[1 Eddish, eadish, etch, ersh, the latter pasture or grass that comes after mowing or reaping, Worldge Dict Rust (1681) OE edisc, pasture (Earlt Charters, 488) For the element ed- cp MDu ed- (et-) in etgras (edgras), the aftermath (Virdam), Du etgroen, the latter hay (IIexham), Holstein dial ettgrode, 'Nachgras' (Idothkon)]

EDDLE, EDDOW, EDDUN, see Addle,  $v^1$ , Edder, Be, v EDDY, sb Chs <sup>128</sup> [e d1] An idiot Also called Neddy

EDER, see Edder

EDGAR, sb Or I The half-roasted, half-ground grain of which 'buistin' (qv) is made (JAM), S & Ork LEDGE, sb and v Var dial uses in Sc and Eng. Also

written ege Sc (JAM), and in form etch Sus [edg]

1 sb In comb (1) Edge ends, weaving term special threads of yarn prepared for the edges or sides of the warps, (2) growed or -grown, of barley, corn, &c grown and ripened irregularly, (3) hook, weaving term a hook used to keep the 'edge-ends,' or lists, square with

the 'sley' to prevent filetion, (4) leams, edge-tools
(1) w Yks (FR) (2) w Mid Corn is said to be 'edge-grown'
when a young stemsprings from the root a little before harvest-time This happens freq when the corn is beaten down by bad weather while it is yet unripe (WPM) Hump (HE), (HCMB), Hmp <sup>1</sup> Wil Barleyis edge-growed or in two sharestwi ripe Barley coming

while it is yet unripe (W F M) Himp (H E), (H C M B), Himp I Wil Barley is edge-growed or in two sharestwind the Barley coming unequally, Davis Agric (1813), Will The result of a want of rain after it is first sown (3) w Yks (J M) (4) n Cy Grose (1790) Wm Razors is varia awk'ard edge leeums fer barns ta lake wi (B K) w Yks Hutton Tour to Caves (1781)

2 Phr (1) the edge of dark, twilight, dusk, nightfall, also used fig, (2)—of daylight, (a) morning twilight, (b) see—of dark, (3)—of evening or evening's edge, (4)—of gloaming, (5)—of night, see—of dark, (6)—of a time, from time to time, occasionally, (7) on the edge, tipsy (1) Cum It's just t'edge o' dark wilt thoo fetch the cannels? Caine Shad Crime (1885) 47, Cum¹ w Yks It wor just at t'edge o' dark when he coom to see muh, Leeds Merc Suppl (Jan 15, 1893), Bats go to ther wark At t'edge o' dark (S K C), w Yks¹2 Lan Th' edge o' dark fellahs were as reet as bobbins, Cleg Sketches (1895) 49, Lan¹ e Lan.¹ Applied also to persons of swarthy complexion Chs¹, Stf¹ (2, a) Cum Heleft me this morning at t'edge o' t'daylight, Caine Shad Crime (1885) 179 (b) Lan (S W) (3) Ayr This hour on e'enin's edge I take, Burns Ep J Laprank (Apr 21, 1785) st I Cum T'main fun duddent begin till t'edge o' t'bibnin', Dickinson Cumbr (1875) 6, T'tudder neet—or rader, ah sud say, towarst t'edge eh t'ibbnin mebby, Sargisson Joe Scoap (1881) 5, Cum¹ [Amer Dial Notes (1896) I 231] (4) Abd I' the edge o'

the gloamin', some hunners wad meet An' pass aff the time till the godanin, some indiners was need. An passan the line tin the evening grew duk, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 9 (5) Lnk I cam' in at the edge o' nicht, My droukit duds tae dry, Thomson Musings (1881) 58 s Chs 1 Wor E'll be 'ere, at th' edge o' night, Berrow's Jin (Mar 9, 1895) 4, col 3 se Wor 1 s Wor I'he doctor 'ad sin 'im at the edge of night, and said as 'e didn't think 'e'd last out not to-day (H K ), s Wor 1, Shr 1, Glo (A B ), Glo 1 (6) Sh I He wid slip oot a wird at da edge o' a time 'at wis hailey to be lead of the color of the c tabeluekid for i' da mooth o' a Scotchman, CLARK Gleams (1898) 90

(7) e Suf (F H)

3 The ridge or summit of a hill or range of hills, a

steep hill or hillside

s Sc The highest part of a tract of elevated moorland, gen lying between two stierms Used both by itself and in composition (Jam) Edb Hills are variously named, according to their mignitude, as Toi, Watch, Edge, Know, Pennecuik Wis (1715) 50, ed 1815 Bwk The range of hills called Buncle Edge, Henderson Pop Rhymes The range of hills called Buncle Edge, Henderson Pop Rhymes (1856) 2 N Cy 1, Nhb 1 w Yks Phillips Rivers (1853), w Yks 1, Chs 18, Stf 1 Der They came to the 'edge' itself, Ward David Grieve (1892) I v, Der 1 Not applied at or near Whittington, Der 2, nw Der 1, Shr 12 Ess Trans Arch Soc (1863) II 184, (W W S) 4 Appetite, hunger, gen in phr good or bad edge on Wm Ah've a poor edge on fer mi dinner this het weather (B K) e Yks 1 Leeak hoo he digs inti pie, he's getten a good edge on E Reg. Principle disposition

5 Fig Principle, disposition Cor A good edge, Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl

6 Conceit, self-importance, swagger, 'side'
w Yks If a chap wants tabe successful he mun have sum edge ov hissen, Hartley Clock Alm (1894) 5, Tha's getten some edge o' thisen coss tha's made a bit of a almanack, ib (1869) Pref , He's a fearful deeal o' edge ov hissen (ÆB), He's getten some edge ov his sen (JT), w Yks²' He's too much edge about him' This word is common not only in Sheffield, but also in Der

7 v In pln to edge one's teeth, to set one's teeth on edge nWm Give up that skrotchin, thoo fair edges mi teeth i mi heed (BK) nYks It edges my teeth (IW) wYks A saand 'at edged ivvery tooth i' my heead, HARTLEY Tales, ist S 25

'at edged invery tooith i'my heead, Hartley Tales, ist S 25 8 To move a little on one side, to make room, to encroach or advance by degrees Also used fig.

Abd The dioothy cronies will be edgin' hame, Ogg Willie Waly (1873) 17 Ink The wifie quately edged awa, Murdoch Doid Lyre (1873) 52 Dmf Thy face, O Loid, edge roun' tae me, Quinn Heather (1863) 63 n Yks As he edged off she edged teea (IW) w Yks 'Edge you, brethren,' make room, give way, Thorsby Lett (1703), Tha's justed ged throo, Hartley Ditt (c 1873) 56, w Yks 14 Cans 1 Canna thee edge a bit 1 Chs 23, Not (L C M), Not 1 Lei 1 'Don't you edge'—by sliding—'into the middle of the pond' Nhp 2 Oxf 'Edge' is an exclamation commonly in the mouths of boys who are up to any kind of mischief, and who wish to give warning to their companions in order that they may make good their escape, not only from policemen, but also from the hands of others. When a only from policemen, but also from the hands of others When a policeman appears in sight it is usually 'Edge, Bobby!' Often used with 'up' (GO) Hant (TPF) w Som! When two boys are sitting together and one pushes the other to make him move a little, this would be called aej een of un [edging of him] Dev Edge up along, pleyze, Pulman Sketches (1842) 94, cd 1871 Cor Monthly Mag (1810) I 435 Slang Some persons called out 'Edge' (slang for running away), and Wallace made off, Standard (Dec 6, 1890) 2, col 6

[1 (4) An edgelome cultur I running Management of the collection of the culture of the

Standard (Dec 6, 1890) 2, col 6
[1 (4) An edgelome, culter, Levins Manip (1570) 2
(3) La pipée du soir, the edge of the evening, when the weather freshes or grows cool, Cotgr.]

EDGE, v² n Cy Lin Dor Also in form adje n.Lin 1
1 Obs To harrow

n Cy (Hall), N Cy² Dor Haynes Voc (c 1730) in N & Q
(1883) 6th S vii 366 [Worlings Diet Rust (1681)]
2 To 'pick in' the ruts of a road, and hence to roughen any smooth surface

any smooth surface

n Lin 1 Middle o' th' road was as slaape as a lookin'-glass till th' hosses adjed it up wi' the'r shoes
[1 To edge [harrow], occo, Coles (1679) OE ecgan, to harrow ]

EDGE, see Each, sb, Egg, v.
EDGET, sb Sur Sus. Also in form idget A horse-hoe, see below See Nidget
Sur 1 An implement used in the cultivation of hops It is drawn

by one horse, and passes between the rows to clean the ground Sus 1

EDGING, sb. Dev [e dzin] A name given to var plants suitable for borders or edgings, esp (1) London

pride, Saxifraga umbrosa, (2) Sweet Allison, Alyssum

maritimum, (3) the sea-pink, Armeria maritima
EDGLING, adv. War [Not known to our correspondents] Standing on one edge (Hall)

[A dye that stands edgling, so as its doubtful what chance it will yield, Coter (s v Az)]

EDGROW, sb Lan Chs Shr Also in forms edd grew, eddgrouth Chs (K), edgrew Chs¹ s Chs¹ Shr¹, edgro, etgro Lan¹ ne Lan¹ [edgrou, grū] The aftermethy except of coter of the bayearen. math or second crop of grass after the hay-crop

Lan 1 So mitch for t'gress and soa mitch for t'etgro ne Lan 1 Chs Sheaf (1878) I 87, (K), Chs 1 The word 'Edgrew' is still in use at Mow Cop s Chs 1 Edgroo The most common word in use Eddish is rare, and considered as refined 'Them key keep'n raungin' o'er the hedge after my bit o edgrew' (s v Raunge) Shr GROSE (1790), Shr 1

[Edgrow, regermen, Prompt Cf OE edgrowung, a re-

growing]

EDGY, adj and v Sc Yks Not Lei Nhp War Suf Written edgey Nhp¹, edgie Sc (Jam) [edgi]

1 adj Eager, anxious, desirous, 'keen'
e Yks¹, Not¹ s Not She didn tseem very edgy about coming A didn't feel very edgy when a furst sat down to ma dinner (J P K) Lei'le's very edgy to go there Nhp 'He did not seem very edgey to go, Nhp 2, War 3

2 Quick-tempered, easily provoked, 'peppery'
Abd Ye needna be sae edgie wi' me, I meant nae ill Fat
mak's ye so edgie the day? (G W) Cld Still used (JAM)
3 Tipsy e Suf (F H) 4 v To be quick or alert
in doing anything Rxb (JAM)

EDISH, see Eddish
EDLEY MEDLEY, adv s Chs 1 Confusedly
A man told another, 'Yo'n mixed [ed li med li] two different

EDWARD, sb Obs n Cy Also in form yedward A dragon-fly GROSE (1790) Suppl

EE, see Ea, sb, Eh, Eye, sb 1, He, The, Ye

EEA(H, EEAM, see Aye,  $adv^2$ , Aim, ady EEAN, sb Abd (Jam) [Not known to our correspondents] A one-year-old horse or mare.

EEAS, EEAZE, EECH, see Easse, Hoose, Eke, sb 1 EEBREK CRAP, phr n Sc (Jam) The third crop

EECHIE, sb Sc Also written echie Per, eeghie Ags (Jam), ichie Abd In phr eechie nor ochie, not a sound, neither one thing nor another, nothing See Ech, int (1)

Abd Ichie nor ochie now ye winna hear, Ross Helenore (1768)

56, ed 1812 Ags I can hear neither eeghie nor oghie (Jam) Frf Neither eechie nor ochie had a single creatur to speak aboot, WILLOCK Rosetty Ends (1886) 4, ed 1889 Per (G W) EECHWALL, EECLE, see Hickwall, Ickle

EEFE, EEGHIE, see Eath, Eechie EE GRASS, sb Lan Also Glo Hmp Wil Dor Som Also in forms ay Glo<sup>1</sup>, ea Wil<sup>1</sup>, eye Glo, hay Lan wCy (HALL), hee Hmp <sup>1</sup> [ī,ēgrās]

Aftermath or after-grass

Lan Thee moind oth stuk breyken thru yon gap intuth hay gerse, Scholes Tim Gamwattle (1857) 19 Glo Old grass, that has been long upon the ground without being eaten by the cattle, or grass long upon the ground without being eaten by the cattle, or grass of long standing, Horae Subsective (1777) 146 Hmp¹ Wil Davis Agnc (1813), Wil¹ Lammas grass as well as after-math Dor When the mowen is over, An' ee-grass do whiten wi' clover, Bannes Poems (1869-70) 3rd S 44, Gl (1851), Dor¹ When white clover wer a sprung Among the eegrass, 131 Som Sweetman Wincanton Gl (1885)

2 Old pasture land which has not been eaten down for a long time Glo Gl (1851), Glo¹

[Eddish or eegrass, the latter pasture, Worlinge Diet Rust (1681)]

Dict Rust (1681) ]

EEK, mt Wor Also written eke [Ik] A call to ducks ne Wor (JWP), se Wor Hence Eke eke, sb a child's name for duck ne.Wor (JWP)

EEK, see Eke, sb¹, Yeeke

EEKFOW, adj Sc (JAM) [Not known to our correspondents] 1 Blythe, having an affable demeanour Ayr 2 Equal, just Ags

EEKLE, see Hickwall, Ickle EEKSIE PEEKSIE, adj Sc Equal, on an equality, with nothing to choose between

Ags Applied to things compared to each other, when viewed as perfectly alike (JAM) e Fif I saw my faither an' his brithren o' the eldership, rakin' at their e'eholes, showin' very clearly that we were a' eeksie peeksie for aince, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) x

EEL, sb Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng [il, el, el, lel] I Dial forms (i) Ail, (2) Ell, (3) Eyle, (4)

el, jel j I Hell, (5) Yel

(1) Dev Tu chaps urn'd in za limp as alls, Nathan Hogg Poet Lett (1847) 5, ed 1865 (2) Abd The laddies catch't bandies an' ells i' the burn, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 2 Hup (JRW) (3) Cor 1 (4) n Lin 1 (5) Som Jennings Obs Dial w Eng (1825) e Som W & J Gl (1873)

II Dial uses 1 In comb (I) Eel babber, an eel-catcher, see Bob,  $v^{6}$ , (2) backit, applied to a horse of a light colour, that has a black line along its back, (3) beds, the water crowfoot, Ranunculus aquatilis, bobbing, catching eels with worms tied on to worsted, see Bob,  $v^6$ , (5) driving, eel-spearing, (6) drowner, fig used neg of any one who is not clever or acute, (7) gad, a spear for catching eels, (8) hutch, a fixed iron trap for catching eels or other fish, (9) ketch, a punt or boat in which one goes eel-catching, (10) leap, an eel-trap made of wicker-work, (11) oil, oil from eels, used as a cure for deafness, (12) pick, (a) to catch eels with a as a cure for deatness, (12) pick, (a) to catch eets with a spear, (b) the instrument used in catching or spearing eels, (13) pot, see leap, (14) pout, (a) the burbot, Lota vulgaris, (b) the viviparous blenny, Zoarcus vunparus, (15) scrade, (16) set, an eel-trap, (17) shear, a three-pronged spear for catching eels, (18) shearing, catching eels with a spear, (19) skin garters, garters made of eel-skin and worn as a remedy for cramp, (20) strains, (21) spear, see skins, used as bandages for sprains, (21) spear, see shear, (22) stang, see gad, (23) stank, an eel-pond, (24) sticher, see shear, (25) tows, lines laid in-shore for eels, to be used as fishing-bait, (26) trunk, a box with holes in it, in which eels are kept alive until wanted

for the table, (27) -ware, the plant Ranunculus fluitans
(1) Nrf Pass we eel babbers on their way to some favourite babbing ground for the night's fishing, Patterson Man and Nat (1895) 67 (2) Sc (JAM) (3) Rxb Science Gossib (1876) 39 Nhb Dragging eels from amongst the cel-beds, Dixon Whitingham Vale (1895) 269, Nhb I have raked out many an eel with a garden rake from off the surface of the Aln, at Whittingham, at spots where there were dense beds of water crowfoot, hence the name 'eelthere were dense beds of water crowloot, hence the name 'eelbeds' (4) Lan Don't you remember the time we went eel-bobbing? Francis Daughter of Soil (1895) 59 (5) Nhp<sup>2</sup> (6) Rxb Atweel, he's nae eel-drowrer mair than me (Jam) (7) n.Lin<sup>1</sup> (8) w Som<sup>1</sup> Ee ul uuch, yael -uuch (9) Nrf Josh fastened his eel's head to a hook over the primitive fire place of his eel ketch, Fishing Gazette (Nov 22, 1890) 270 (10) n.Lin Tackin' up eel-leaps, Peacock J Markenfuld (1872) I 114, n.Lin<sup>1</sup> (11) N I<sup>1</sup> (12, a) Nrf A little eel pickin' when the wather's open, Patterson Man and Nat (1895) 22 (b) Nrf We go a' pickin' for sich eels as have buried theerselves in the mud. Here's a eel pick, 1b 51 (13) w Som <sup>1</sup> (14, a) N Cy <sup>1</sup>, Nhp <sup>2</sup>[SATCHELL (1879)] (b) Sc Thisspecies sometimes gets the name of Eelpout and-Guffer Neill Fishes (1810) 8 (Jam) [SATCHELL (1879)] (15) Wil <sup>1</sup> A trap used to catch eels, placed near a weir The water is turned into the scrade when high, and the fish washed up teshedsage through which the when high, and the fish washed up to shedsage through which the water finds an outlet, the fish, how then, aug retained on the platform by a piece of sloping iron (.Abd It ). Nrf The eelsets are suffin like a big trawl net, with the straight the river, into it the scrigglers swim, and down Ain Flate end they wriggle, Patterson Man and Nat (1895) 51, eerieson that the net was his own, and was found on his eelset, gavieerless with crnative but to fine him, Dale Noah s Ark (1890) vi (17, 1 1856) III Ken 1 Sus 1 An iron instrument with three or four points of Poems to the end of a long role by means of which its thrust into a comto the end of a long pole, by means of which it is thrust into 1-tardto the end of a long pole, by means of which it is turust into 1-ARDponds and ditches for the purpose of catching eels e Sus House,
way (18) Ken, e Sus Holloway Sus 1 You gave over eel-shearing for this year (s v E'en-a most) (19) n Yks.<sup>2</sup> (20) N I 1
Supposed to possess a curative property, they are bound round the
burt wet and shimy, just as they are taken off the eels (21) w Sus,
Hmp Holloway Som Jennings Obs Dial w Eng (1825)
w Som 1 An instrument having many barbed blades set closely

together in a row and attached to a handle (22) Lin Streatfeild together in a row and attached to a handle (22) Lin Streatfell Lm and Danes (1884) 337 n Lin<sup>1</sup> (23) Cum Hutchinson Hist Cum (1794) I App 43 (24) Wil<sup>1</sup> Fishing one out from under the water between the spikes of his eel-sticher, as it was diving under the water (25) S & Ork<sup>1</sup> (26) n Lin<sup>1</sup> Nrf What's them holey boves outside for ?—Them's eel-tiunks, Patterson Man and Nat (1807) 50 (23) Nip<sup>1</sup>

Nat (1895) 50 (27) Nhb 1

2 Phi a nine eyed eel, a lamprey, Petromyzon fluvialilis
Sc The popular name nine eyed eel arises from the spiracles

being taken for eyes, NEILL Fishes (1810) 30 (JAM )

[1 (2) Eel backt [horses], such as have black lists along their backs, Balley (1721)]

EELA, sb Sh I Also written iela (JAM), and in form ella 1 A fishing-place or ground for small fish near the shore, the afternoon fishing for young coal-fish, with boats Ir ye no geen ta da ella yet? Man, da men trae da Sooth Week

If ye no geen ta da cili yet? Man, da men frac da Sooth Week is lyin' apo' da ba' drawin' her noo at wi' cam alang da banks, Sh News (July 30, 1898), It was at the eela one night in the early spring that Baitle refer ied to the subject, Clark Gleams (1898) 29, Up as da Laverock rave da dim, first at da eela for bait, STEWART Fireside Tales (1892) 13, (Coll LLB), (Jam), S & Ork 1

2 Comp Eela stone, the stone anchor of a boat S & Ork 1

[2 Norw dial ile, a stone-anchor (AASEN), ON ili, a stone sunk to the bottom of a lake, and fastened to a boat with a rope to prevent it from drifting (FRITZNER) For Shetl form in -a, see JAKOBSEN Norsk in Shetl (1897) 101]

EELANS, EELD, see Eeldins, Yield EELAT, sb Bnff The fish myxine or glutinous hag, Myxine glutinosa

EELATOR, sb Nhb Also in forms celea, celeite, cely cely ator, -ite Nhb Also in forms celea, celeite, by children

NCy¹ Nhb All that he fund, an' as deed as a nail, was a small 'celea' wiv a queer brocken tail, Allan Tyneside Sngs (ed 1891) 482, Nhb¹ A boy who puts off his clothes, but fears to bathe, is contemptuously called an eely-cely-ite 'Eely-cely ator, cast your

contemptuously called an eely-eely-ite 'Lely-eely ator, cast your tail in a knot And I'll thraw ye into the waitor,' Rhyme

EELDINS, sb pl Sc Irel Also written eildins Sc
(JAM), and in forms eelans N I 1, eelins Ant, eillins, yealins, yealins Sc (JAM) [īldinz, īlinz] Equals in

see Eld, sb
Sc (Jam) Ayr Oye, my dear-remember'd ancient yealins, Burns
Brigs of Ayr (1787) 1 150 Link For you, a species by your sell,
Near celdins with the sun your god, Ramsay Poems (ed 1733) 289 NI We'ieeelans Ant Two persons born in the same year would be said to be eclins, Ballymena Obs (1892)

EELIE, adj Sc [II] In comb (1) Eelie dolly, an old fashioned iron oil-lamp, see Dolly, sb<sup>2</sup>, (2) lamp, an

oil-lamp, (3) pig, an oil-jar (1) ne Sc Thislamp was formed of two parts called 'shalls' Both parts were alike in shape and somewhat rescribled certain species of bivalve shells—and had a long spout. The parts fitted into each other, the one being a little smaller than the other. The underparthad a handle fixed perpendicularly to the side opposite the spout, which was for affixing it to the walk. On the inner side of this perpendicular handle was a knob with notches on which was hung the smaller shall, which contained the oil and the wick. The notches in the knob were for regulating the supply of the all Gargos Fib. the smaller 'shall,' which contained the oil and the wick The not ches in the knob were for regulating the supply of the oil, Gregor Fib-Love (1881) 54, 55 (2) Kcd She fill t the celle lamp wi'oil, Grant Lays (1884) 19 (3) Cai'l Kcd The celle pigs an' woo Were ruint, smasht, or sweelt awa', Grant ib 8

EELIE, EEL THIME, see Ail, v, Evil thing, s v. Evil, sb' Fof ev EEM, sb' Ylv of nig' The eve or night before a saint's day, &c Schime, or wYks It'lt's just thas e'em, Senior Smithy Rhymes (1882) 36, wYks 2Daad Crimenspeak of Christmas eem, Halloweem, not 'even' or 'erk when himportance is attached to the 'eem' than to the day that s go to t'w Yks 3

ficats go to thw Yks s

Th' edge v and  $sb^2$  Obs or obsol Cum Lan Chs (1895) eam Chs 123 1 v To spare time, to have

PlSure, to find an opportunity

Cum Grose (1790)

Lan I Aw've tried mony a time but aw could never eem to do it

If aw wur thee aw'd eem to do that or elze aw'd see what it sticks on e Lan<sup>1</sup> Chs I cannot eem, Ray(1691), Chs Obs, Chs<sup>3</sup>
2 sb Leisure

Cum Linton Lake Cy (1864)302, Brockett Gl (1846), Gl (1851)

[1 To eem, non occupan, Coles (1679) Norw dial emna, to find an opportunity (Aasen), ON efna, to make arrangements For the form cp ME em-, repr of older even- ]

EEM, see Aim, adj EEMIN, sb Yks EEMIN, sb Yks [īmin] Evening See Eem, sb 1 w Yks Wonawtumeemin afther Sal Ad heda feaful baht, PRESTON Poems(1864) 21, Shootunesupi't'eeminsatop o'myknee, Saunter er's Satchel (1877) 44, I't'eemin a man com into t'cabin, Yksinan (1878) 59, col 1, Murk a' th' eemin, Thoresby Lett (1703)

EEMOCK, see Emmet

EEMOST, adj Sc Also in forms eemest Abd Kcd, umist n Sc (Jam), yimost Mry (Jam) [ī məst] Upper-

n Sc In common use (Jam) Cai 1, Mry (Jam) ne Sc Three feeteemst, cauld an deed, Twafeetnethmest, flesh an bleed, Gregor Flk-Loie (1881) 79 Abd Sawney's latt'n Muirton get the eemost grip wi' 'im, Alexander Am Flk (1882) 151, Oer fell he, maist like to greet, Just at the eemest ga'll, Skinner Poems (1809) 44
Ked Gin there be safety i' the hoose [from a flood] It's i' the eemest

| Aca Gin there be salety I the hoose [from a flood] It's I' the eemest laft, Grant Lays (1884) 21 [OE jmest, highest, cp Goth auhmists, see Sievers OE Gram § 222]
| E'EN, sb Sc Irel Yks Lan Lin [in] Even,

E'EN, sb Sc Irel Yks Lan Lin [in] Even, evening, the eve or vigil of any feast or saint's day Sc. Drunken at e'en, and dry in the morning Ramsay Prov (1737), Whare hae ye been sae late at e'en? Scott Midlothian (1818) x Ant Grost (1790) MS add (C) n Yks? To moorn at een, n Yks? ne Yks? Scidom used except in Kess'mass L'en, S Mark's E'en, &c e Yks Easter een, Whissen een, Marshall Riu Econ (1796), e Yks? m Yks? Good-e'en? This foim is restricted in use to salutation in parting w Yks. Lan Grose restricted in use to salutation in parting (1790) MS add (C) n Lin 1

Hence E'enshanks, sb pl an evening meal Sc Tentomynocket I maun hac, Ten to mye'enshanks, Chambers Pop Rhymes (1870) 131
E'EN, adv Sc Yks Stf Glo Brks Ken Sus Hmp Som Dev Amer [in] Even, even so, in such a manner

as, just so, nevertheless
Se So he e'en took a wager rather than be shamed, Scorr Leg Mont (1818) iv Rnf Though The fare at times is gey an scant, E'en dab awa', Young Pactures (1865) 173 Gail He'll e'en be minister o'Earlswood withoot it, then, Crockett Stukit Min (1893) 109 n Yks 2 w Yks As they brew een so let them bake, Prov in Brighouse News (July 20, 1889) Stf We'll e'en do that (E F)

Hence (1) Een a'most, adv almost, nearly, (2) Een to,

rience (I) Een a'most, adv almost, nearly, (2) Een to, E'ensto, or Into, adv excepting, almost, all but

(I) Brks Gl (1852), Brks I een a'mwoast ketched a young rabbut, but aslipped into a hawle Ken I'Gen used with some emphasis, Ken 2 Sus I'Tise'en a'most time you gave over eelshearing for this year, Sus I'I ha'e e'en a'most done wimming [winnowing] Hmp I [Amer Eenamost enuf brass, Lowell Biglow Papers (1848) 43]

(2) Glo I Som There were ten e'ensto one or two, W & J Gl

(1873) w Som I Dhur wuz dree skoa ur ee n tu dree ui vawu ur [There were three score, wanting only three or four! Hon I come [There were three score, wanting only three or four] Hon I come, all the vokes was ago, een to 'bout of half a dizen nw Dev 1

EEN, see Eye, sb 1, Oven

EENABIE, adj Sh I Small, diminutive for one's age

EENACH, sb Bnff [inax] The natural greasiness

EEND, adj Rxb (JAM) Even, straight

EENDER, see Undern EENE, sb Chs 1 The long part of a spade-handle [Hean, the hilt of any weapon, in Howell (HALL)]

EENIE, sb Sc [īni] Dimin of een, pl of eye (q v)
Abd Her blue eenies's as like yer ain as they can be, Mary,
ALEXANDER Am Flk (1882) 59 Lnk Bricht lauchin' eenie, sparks
o'love, M'Lachlan Thoughts (1884) 41. Lth Yer eenie saftly close
at last, Smith Merry Bridal (1866) 51

EENIL, see Eyndill EENKIN, sb Dmf (Jam) Kindred in all its extent [We sal make a specialle prayer for all kyn saules, Lay Folks Mass Book (c 1450) 72] all oure euen-

EENLINS, sb pl Per (JAM) Equals in age Cf eeldins EENS, adv and cony Sc Also Dor Som Also in form ain(e)s Dor Som, anes w Som [inz, ēnz] 1 adv Even as, in such a manner as, just as.

Sc (Jam ) w Dor Roberts Hist Lyme Regis (1824) Som W & J Gl (1870) w Som 1 Ee ns mud zai [as one may say], is one of the commonest endings of any kind of sentence

2 How, in what manner

w Som Aa I tuul ee ee ns tai z, might mean either 'I'll tell you how 'tis,' or 'even as it is,' or more rarely, 'I'll tell you what 'tis,' Elworthy Gram (1877) 66, w Som 1 Aa l shoa ee ee ns kn due ut [I'll show you how (one) can do it]

3 Why, wherefore
w Som Aal tuul ee ee ns aay due d ut, means, according to intonation, 'I'll tell you how I did it,' or 'I'll tell you why I did it,' Elworthy 1b, w Som 1 Nobody never ont know eens her do'd

w Som Yue kaan zai ee nsuur oa n ab-m aa dr au l [You cannot say but that she will have him after all], ELWORTHY ib, w Som  $^1$  Maister didn think no otherways ee ns he was all ready vor to go to work

5 conj That, so that

w Som 1 You told meee ns you wadn gwain else I should a-went too Iwantvortofixthedurns, eensthe masons midgo on (s v Durns)

EENT, adv Sc [int] A contraction of even it, used to give additional emphasis

Sc Common Used in affirmation If it be said 'That's no what I bade you do,' the answer is 'It's eent' (JAM) Fif I will eent so, justassune as I throw on my duds, ROBERTSON Provost (1894)31, I was thinkin, as I was eent so, that he micht be about that, ib 32 w Fif Used to emphasize a declaration or a promise (A W)

EENY, adj Nhb Yks Written eany Nhb 1 [Ini] Cellular, having small hollows or eyes Nhb 1 'Eany and light,' a term applied to bread when the interior

has a glazed appearance and is full of holes nYks<sup>2</sup> 'An eeny cheese' Small hollows, or 'eyes,' are found inside that product

[Een (eyes) +-y, ad]l suff]

EER, v and sb Sh I Also written eir [īr] 1 v To squeak as a pig, to scream, shriek, bawl out See Beerin William yokid da gaut [hog] ower da trünnie wi' sic a gip 'at

the en'd fil [till] Sibbie clappid her haands ower her lugs an' filed in, Sh News (Aug 20, 1898), (Coll LLB), (JAM), S & Ork 1

2 sb A piercing scream, as that uttered under the influence of terror S & Ork 1

EER, see Year

EER, see Year
EEREST, sb Sh I In phr for the eerest, for the meantime S & Ork I

EERIE, adj Sc Irel Nhb Also Oxf Nrf Dev Also in forms airy s Irel, eiry Sc (Jam) Edb Sik, erie Edb, errie Lnk, ery Sc (Jam) Sik, yeery Rxb (Jam) [īri]

1 Apprehensive, frightened, in dread of spirits
Sc When I sleep I dream, When I wauk I'm eerie, Chambers Sngs (1829) I 113 Cail Kcd Fat tarry then maks you sae eery?
Bunness Thrummy Cap (c 1796) I 147 Fif Lang he rade, baith tir'd an' eery, Douglas Poems (1806) 101 Rnf An' sae, Friend Hodge, as I'm right eerie, Let's hear ye sing, my 'Apron Dearie,' Picken Poems (1813) I 121 Ayr Something That pat me in an eerie swither, Burns Dr Hornbook (1785) st 6, I got a gliff o' Hodge, as I'm right eerie, Let's hear ye sing, my 'Apron Dearie,' Picken Poems (1813) I 121 Ayr Something That pat me in an eerie swither, Burns Dr Hornbook (1785) st 6, I got a gliff o' something white before me, 'That put me in an eerie swither,' Service Notandums (1890) 19 Link He's peeous and he's guid, but it's a shame To be sae eerie, Black Falls of Clyde (1806) 134, A story is told, 'twill make you feel errie, Stewart Twa Elders (1886) 150 Edb I was terribly frighted and eerie, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) x, How erie I hae been hame comin' If fled day-light, LIDDLE Poems (1821) 200 Sik It was weak and silly for ony true Christian to be erry for the Brownie, Hogg Tales (1838) 45, ed 1866 Reb John sten'd the burnie by himsel Wi' eerie brow, Davidson Seasons (1789) 68 2 Dismal, sad, melancholy, gloomy, dull, mournful

Also used advb

Sc Our young an' bonnie bairns ha'e gane, An' left our hame fu' eerie, Nicoll Poems (ed 1843) 223, Usedinagen sense, assuggesting the idea of sadness or melancholy, affecting the mind from the influence of something which, though not preternatural, is yet out of the ordinary course, and tends to excite the feelings or to awake painful the ordinary course, and tends to excite the teelings or to awake painful recollections (Jam), It is an eery thing to me, to seemy poor bairns submitting that way to pleasure a stranger in a' her nonsense, Cottagers of Glenburne, 260 (16) Abd While boldly, not coldly, I try each honest plan, And cheery, not eery, Ay do the best I can, Shirrefs Poems (1790) 363 Fif The sky sough'd wi' an eerie bum, Tennant Papistry (1827) 144 Rnf December wins, in eerie moans, His[the year's] end seemed to bewail, Young Pictures (1865)

9, What gars ye greet, my bonnie lass? What maks ye look sae eeric? BARR Poems (1861) 39 Ayr One by one they took their celle way into the unknown and inscrutable eternities, Service Dr Dugiud (ed 1887) 8 Lnk Peaseweeps' wae an' eerie cry, Wide ccho'd thro' the vacant sky, Murdoch Donc Lyne (1873) 25 Lth Few hearts can send them [beggars] away Unserved frae their doors on siccan an eerie day, Ballantine Poems (1856) 23, A-tap the cart loads, wives and weans Crouch'd eerie an' dumfoun'ert, Lumsden Sheep head (1892) 71 Edb They glour erry at a friend's disgrace, Fergusson Poems (1773) 180, ed 1785 Dmf The laverock haps fu'eerie Thatused tae hall therosy dawn, Quinn Heather (1863) 208

Hence (1) Eeriely, adv dismally, drearily, in a fore-boding way, (2) Eeriesome, adj dismal, dull, sad,

melancholy

(1) Rnf How eerily, how drearily, how wearily to pine, When (1) Rni How eerliy, how drearily, how wearily to pine, When my love's in a foreign land, Harp (1819) 280, Kirkton Burn, thro' rocky channel, Burden't nicht sae eerlie, Neilson Poems (1877) 38 Ayr The nicht as I hear the wind crying eericly in the plantin', Service Notandums (1890) 48, The wind was soughing eeriely through the plantin', 1b Dr Dugund (ed 1887) 130 Kcb The win's souchin' eerily, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 158 (2) Frf Tae weave jute in darkness is eerisome toil, Johnston Factory Girl (1869) 127 Dmf Looking, puir sauls, on your eeriesome lot, I HOM Jock o' Knowe (1878) 46

3 Weird, uncanny, haunted by spirits Also used advb Elg Eerie wins at midnicht blaw Amang the stanes, Tester Poems (1865) 155 Abd Lanely greetin' by the ingle At the eerie midnight hour, Still Cottar's Sunday (1845) 41 Frf It was an eerie marriage that, Petey, Barrie Tommy (1896) 74, An ancient cerie marriage that, Fetey, Barrie 10mmy (1896) 74, An ancient dame kythed eerie through the twilight beam, Beattie Arnha' (c 1820) 20, ed 1882 Per 'Mang seggs sae eerie soughin', HALL BURTON Horace (1886) 75 Frf Eerie the sughin' o' the wind, Robertson Provost (1894) 143 Rnf Nothing else is heard in the darkened room till the eerie turn o' the nicht, Gilmour Pan Fik (1873) 33 Lnk. Awed by the lull o' endless death, The eerie fiends scarce daured to breathe, Deil's Hallowe'en (1886) 32, She had an arred dear First Whenter (1886) 1840. The wine's consideration of the series whenter (1886) 25 and the series whenter (1886) 26 and the series whenter (1886) 27 and the series whenter (1886) 27 and the series whenter (1886) 28 and the series whenter (1886) 28 and the series whenter (1886) 29 and the series whenter (1886) 20 and the series whenter (1886) eerie dream, Fraser Whaups (1895) xii Bwk The win' sighs wi' an eerie sough, Calder Poems (1897) 70. The spectre forms o' care and want, Our earthly homes that eerie haunt, Henderson o' care and want, Our earthly homes that eerie haunt, Henderson Pop Rhymes (1856) 172 Peb Eerie night drew on apace, Affleck Poet Whs (1836) 40 Sik You even hear the Grey Mare's Tail—Whuskin through the wild, wi' an eerie sugh, Chr North Noctes (ed 1856) III 175 Rxb And eerie is travel when light is away, Riddell Poet Whs (ed 1871) I 97 Dmf The hinmaist whaup has quat his eerie skirl, Reid Poems (1894) 29 Gail In the mirk eerie midnicht, Crockett Moss Hags (1895) xxiii Wgt. It was an eerie nicht, Fraser Wigtown (1877) 209 Ir The peasants gather round their hearths on eerie winter evenings, Barlow Idylls (1892)243 s Ir Theplace had always before the name of being very airy, Croker Leg (1862) 253 n Cy Border Gl (Coll L L B) Nhb To make the scene mair awesome still, An' gar ane feel an eerie make the scene mair awesome still, An' gar ane feel an eerie chill, Proudlock Borderland Muse (1896) 91 s Oxf An eerie figure in her light cotton dress, her grey hair blowing about in the puffs of air, Rosemary Chilterns (1895) 222 Nrf 'What an eiry horse!' said an old lady, of a tall handsome animal at which she was somewhat scared Common (AG) Dev As one eerie thought led to another, I recalled the maid who lost her identity, O Neill Idyls (1892) 22

Hence (1) Eerieful, adj weird, uncanny, foreboding evil, portentous, (2) Eerieness, so fear excited by the fear of

portentous, (2) Lerieness, so lear excited by the lear of an apparition, (3) Eeriesome, adj ghostly, weird, awe-inspiring, (4) Eeriesomeness, so, see Eerieness (1) Frf There, whar Will-o' the-Wispshedshis eeriefu'lowe, Warr Poet Sketches (1880) 74 (2) Sc Debar then, afar then, All eiriness or fear, Ayroun Ballads (ed 1861) II 387 Abd It was with a ceitain feeling of hesitancy, and even of eeriness, that Saunders Mal colmson slowly lifted the latch, ALEXANDER Am Flk (1882) 42 (2) Fef The ride winter wind would be become some wind. (3) Frf The rude winter wind wails through the eeriesome wuds, WATT Poet Sketches (1880) 116 Slk Yon chill and cheerless winter sky, Troth but 'tis eerisome to see, CHR NORTH Noctes (ed 1856) III 335, Andsang on the wynde with ane eirysome croon, Hogg Poems (ed 1865) 287 Mhb The night grows eerysome to see, RICHARD-son Borderer's Table-bk (1846) VIII 165 (4) Sc The eeriesome-ness of the sleeping world, had no terrors for her as she stepped out, Keith Bonnie Lady (1897) 60

[1 And to his cave hym sped wyth ery spreyt, Douglas Eneados (1513), ed 1874, III. 166, Toseph pat was pan ful en For pe child, he cald mari, Cursor M (c 1300) 12433

OE earh (gen. earges), timid, cowardly ]

EERIF, EEROCK, see Hairif, Earock

EERVAR, sb Irel Mun Simmons Gl (1890) The last pig of a litter

EES, EESE, EESIN, see Easse, Use, Yes, Easin(g EESK, v Or I Also in form weesk [īsk] To EESK, v Or squeak (SAS)

EET, int s Not (JPK) Wars [it] A call to a

horse to turn to the right

EET, EETCH, EETH, see Eat, Ett, Yett, Eke, sb 1, Eath

EETION, sb Buff A living creature

Very commonly applied to persons of small stature EETNOCH, sb Sc A moss-grown, precipitous rock Ayr Echo't among the auld grey eetnocks [leg eetnochs], Blackw Mag (Apr 1821) 352 (Jam)

EETTIE, sb Sc [īt1] In phr eethe othe for a tothe,

&c, a boys' game, see below

Abd Play at Burry,' Or 'Eetite othe for a tottle, where shall this boy go?' Cadenhead Bon accord (1853) 189, One of two boys might be called the prosecutor, and the other the doomster The prosecutor brought other boys, one by one, to the doomster, who, to prevent spite or partiality, was not allowed to see the boy brought to him The prosecutor, while he twirled his finger about the boy's palm, repeated the words, 'Eette ottle for a tottle, where shall this boy go? Shall he go east? or shall he go west? Or shall he go up to the crows' nest?' The doomster then sent the boys, one after another, to such and such a door or corner When all were disposed of, a signal was given, and whosoever reached the goal first won the game (WC)

EEVENOO, adj Obs or obsol Rab (Jam) [Not

EEVER, adj Cai<sup>1</sup> Of places upper, higher EEVER, see Eaver, sb<sup>12</sup>
EEVERAGE, sb s Chs<sup>1</sup> [ī vəridz] Carting and other work of the kind done by a tenant for his landlord without payment

The Cheshire farmer still speaks of doing eeverage for his landlord [Arage, vtherwaies Average signifies service quhilk the tennent aucht to his master be horse or carrage of horse, Skene Expos (ed 1641) 9 Ofr average, un droit payé pour l'exemption des corvées de charrettes' (LA Curne); der of aver, a beast of burden, see Aver sb]

EEZIN, see Easin(g
EFA, sb Nhb A small, diminutive person
He s nowt but an efa Still used, but seldom (ROH), Nhb 1 EFFEIR, sb Obs Sc Appearance, bearing, 'pomp and circumstance'

Arrayed in effeir of war, Scott Waverley (1814) lxx, This rising will prove little better than perduellion, ib in effeir of war Midlothian (1818) xii, This was no knight, but the Maid herself, bodin in effeit of war, Lang Monk of Fife (1896) 143

[That persault be his spekyng, And his effer, he wes the kyng, Barbour Bruce (1375) vii 126 OFr afere, deportment, appearance (Vie S Alex 31), cp Norm dial afaire (affaire, afere), 'mine, air, conduite, condition' (Moisy)

EFFEIR, v. Obs Sc. To pertain to, to fall by right, to be proper or fit See Affeiring Sc In sic state and grandeur at the ball as effeired to their station in society, Sc Haggis (18mo ed) 150, Ten jackmen at his back bodin in all that effeirs to war, Scott Monastery (1820) xxxiii Sh I There is an ancient law in Shetland, that none have more swine than effeiring to their landlabouring, HIBBERT Desc Sh I (1822) 177, ed 1891 Fif He gaif command That his hail companie should stand, And honour, as it did effeir, Tennant Papistry (1827) 80 Sig The people animated, as effeirs, partly by the Word, and violence of the course, took arms, Bruce Sermons (c 1631) 49, ed 1843 Ayr I hold the spiritual charge of the parish, with the manse, glebel and s, and other temporalities effeiring theieto, Johnston Glenbuckie (1889) 179

[Our prædecessours . appoyntet sik magistratis effeiring to the lawis to teiche thame, Dalrymple Leslie's Hist Scott (1596) I 125 AFr afferir, to belong, pertain (La Curne)]

EFFIE, sb Wor [e fi ] The marsh-tit, Parus palustris w Wor Berrow's Jrn (Mar 3, 1888) EFFIGY, sb Hrt Suf. Cor Also in form effij Suf 1 [e fidz1] A likeness, image, picture, counterpart

Hrt She wur the verry effigy of her mother (HG) Suf (CT), Sufi He is the very effij of his father Cor s

EFFRAYIT, pp Sc Frightened Cf afraid

Fit The fient a body that had feet, That didna skirr into the

The near 4 body that had leet, that didna skirr into the street, Effiay't, and out o' breath, Tennant Papistry (1827) 49
[Than effrayit war suddanly, Barbour Bruce (1375) vii
610 Fr effrayer, to affright (Cotgr.)]
EFT, EFTER, see Haft, After
EFTEST, ady War Wor [effist] Soonest, quickest,

most convenient

War 8 We must take the door back to the shop to alter it—it will

be the eftest way w Wor 1 [Yea, marry, that's the eftest way, Shaks Much Ado, IV

EFTSITH, adv n Yks<sup>2</sup> [eftsip] Often [ME effsith, and it is the start of the left of the le . sent be

EGADLINS, see Egodlin(s
EGAL, adj Obs Sc Equal
Rnf In shape and size that were most egal, Meston Poems (1767) 116 (JAM )

EGAST, EGE, EGER, see Agast, Edge,  $v^1$ , Eagre EGG,  $sb^1$  Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng [eg]

1 In comb (1) Egg bag, a meaningless argument, (2) In comb (1) Egg bag, a meaningless argument, (2) battle, see below, (3) bed, the ovarium of a fowl, also used fig, (4) bound, preparing to sit and lay eggs, (5) cap, see hat, (6) cheese, a cheese made with eggs and curd, see below, (7) clock, a cockchafer, (8) cratch, a frame made with holes in it for holding eggs, (9) cups, red cup-moss, Lecanora tartarea, (10) doup, a woman's cap, with an egg-shaped or oval back, see Dowp, (11) doupit, shaped like the end of an egg, (12) eater, the cuckoo, Cuculus canorus, (13) feast, the Saturday before Shiove Tuesday, (14) gull, the herring-gull, Larus argentatus, (15) hat, a boys' game, see below, (16) hog, (17) hot, a hot drink made of beer, eggs, sugar, nutmeg, &c, also called Eggy hot, (18) laters, persons who used to go about among neighbouring villages to buy up the eggs to send off on market days, (19) peg bushes, the plant Prunus spinosa, (20) plant, (a) the plant, Solanum Melongena, (b) the snowberry, Symphoricarpus racemosus, (21) wife trot, an easy jog-trot, such a pace as that with which farmers' trot, an easy jog-trot, such a pace as that with which farmers' wives carry their eggs to market, (22) Eggs eggs, the fruit of the hawthorn

(1) w Yks Leeds Merc Suppl (Jan 22, 1893) (2) Cor At St Columb, on Shrove Tuesday, each child in a dame's school was expected to bring an egg, and at twelve o clock the children had an egg-battle, Flk-Lore fm (1886) IV 131, Children struck the eggs together over a plate held by mistress, the contents of which became together over a plate held by mistress, the contents of which became her perquisite for her pancakes, Antiquary (Mai 1884) (3) Sc (Jam) Ayr I'll no say what's in the egg bed o' my brain, GALT Lands (1826) vi (4) Suf [A pair of Turtle doves] At last one of them began to show signs of cradle making, and I was told that she was manifestly egg bound, Blackw Mag (Nov 1889) 620 (5) w Yks A game played by throwing small stones into a cap placed at the foot of a wall (A.C.) (6) n.Cy Farmers in the northern parts of England make egg cheeses, which are famous for toasting. After the curd is thoroughly prepared, they make this choose by putting five curd is thoroughly prepared, they make this cheese by putting five yolks of eggs to every pound of curd, mixing the whole properly, and putting it into the cheese press as usual, Young Annals Agric (1784-1815)XXXVIII 504 (7)n Yks 2 Sometimes called egg clocks, as being oviform and hard-cased (s v Cock-clocks) Lan 1 Prov Killa egg-clock an' it'll rain to-morn ne Lan 1 (8)w Yks Banks Wifid Wds (1865) (9) Hmp (W M E F) (10) Abd She seems to clutch At Firhill's clean, new-pipet mutch It's no an egg doup like her ain, Cadenherad Bon accord (1853) 170, Your lunkled venerable face, Your egg-doup mutch undecked wi' lace, Andlesson Rhymes (1867) 57 (11) Abd Wi' a blue-spotted wrapper, an egg-doupit mutch, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 13 (12) Som (W H Y) (13) Oxf. In the Oxford Almanacks, the Saturday preceding this day [Shrove Tuesday] is called the Egg-feast, Brand Pop Antiq (ed. 1813) I, 56; For neither the Papists, nor those of the Eastern Church, eat eggs during Lent, but at Easter they begin to eat them And hence the Egg-feast formerly at Oxford, when the scholars took leave of that kind of food, on the Saturday after [sic] Ashcurd is thoroughly prepared, they make this cheese by putting five took leave of that kind of food, on the Saturday after [sic] Ash-Wednesday, 10 146 (14) [It is a sad pilferer of its neighbours'

goods, and is sometimes called the 'Egg Gull' from its habit of devouring the eggs of other sea birds, SMITH Birds (1887) 535 ] Mid (ABC) w Mid. The players place their caps in a row throws a stone into another's cap The owner picks it up and throws the cap at the other, and if he hits him a stone is put in the When one boy has five stones in his cap 'he is cap of the latter cap of the latter When one boy has nivestones in his cap he is a filer,' and pays a forfeit—passes between a double line of his companions, who 'sock at him with their caps!' (WPM) (16) Ant Adrink with beaten-up eggs boiled in (WHP) (17)War <sup>23</sup>, w Wor<sup>1</sup>, Gio<sup>1</sup>, Brks<sup>1</sup>, Oxf<sup>1</sup>, Dev<sup>3</sup> Cor At the plentiful supper always provided on that night, egg hot or eggy hot, was the prin-

cipal drink, made with eggs, hot beer, sugar, and rum, and poured from one jug into another until covered with froth, Flk-Lore Jin (1886) IV 116, The mug of eggy hot passed from hand to hand as steadily as usual, 'Q' Three Ships (1890) vii, Cor 128 (18) Cum (MP) (19) Glo 1 (20, a) w Som 1 (b) Chs 13 (21) w Yks 1 (22) Will 1

2 Phr (1) egg and bnd, from youth to maturity, from first to last, (2) a bad egg, an unfortunate venture of speculation, (3) to break an egg, curling term to play one stone so as to touch another very gently, (4) to peel eggs with any one, not to stand on ceremony, (5) to be off your eggs, to make a mistake, be on the wrong tack, (6) to be off eggs, on potatoes, to wander abruptly from one to be off eggs, on potatoes, to wanter abruptly from one subject to another, (7) eggs and bacon, (a) the yellow toadflax, Linaria vulgaris, (b) the bird's-foot trefoil, Lotus corniculatus, (c) the daffodil, Narcissus incomparabilis and bicolor, (8) — and butter, (a) see — and bacon (a), (b) the buttercup, Ranunculus acris and bulbosus, (c) daffodils of var kinds, (9) — and collops, (a) see — and bacon, (b) fried eggs and bacon or ham

(1) May Balluck to be rowll egg and bird! Barrington Sketches

(1) Myo Bad luck to her sowl, egg and bird! Barrington Sketches (1830) III xvi (2) War 8 ne Wor A girl, whose supposed lover (1830) III AVI (2) WAR'S ne Wor A girl, whose supposed lover had fallen off in his attentions, summed up the matter by remarking 'Well, that's a bad egg! (J W P) (3) Ayr A well delivered stone from a smart driver 'broke an egg' on the enemy's front, Johnston Kilmalhe (1831) II 109, The ice is gleg, Aim for the guard, and break an egg, Boswell Poet Whs (ed 1871) 196 (4) Mon Such a one is not a person that you would peel eggs with [stand on ceremony with], N & Q (1871) 4th S viii 396 (5) Sc Ye're aff yours eggs and on cauld chucke stanes (JAM) Sh I Na, boy, doo's aff o' dy eggs for wance. Sh News (Sent 18, 1807) Fif doo's aff o' dy eggs for wance, Sh News (Sept 18, 1897) Fif 'Woman, your education's been sairly neglected' 'Ye're aff your eggs there, guidman, for C Mitchell gied me as guid a schulein' eggs there, guidman, for C Mitchell gied me as guid a schulein' as his abeelities wad allow, M'LAREN Tibbie (1894) 62 Dmb Ye're aff yer eggs there, mistress, for except Jean Bioun, I wadna gi'e a smoke o' tobacco for a' the women betwint this and Jerusalem, a smoke o' tobacco for a' the women betwixt this and Jerusalem, Cross Disruption (1844) xi Rnf Ye re aff yer eggs there, mistress, Neilson Poems (1877) 52 (6) Cail (7, a) w Yks (W M E F), 8 Not (J P K), Rut, Giol, Nrf Will The resemblance of the yellow toad flax flower to a puppy-dog's mouth is not very striking, neither does 'Eggs and Bacon' very happily describe its yellow and orange blossoms, Sarum Gazette (Jan 1890) 6, col 1, Will, w Soml, Dev 4, nw Dev 1 (b) Rut 1 A common name Nhp 1, Sus (c) War 3, Shr 1 (8, a) n Wil Eggs and butter, a curious name for a flower, will of course be there, Jefferies Wild Life (1879) 49 w Soml, Dev 4 (b) Chs 13 (c) w Soml, Dev 4, Cor 3 (9, a) n Cy, w Yks 1, Lan 1 (b) w Yks 1

EGG, sb 2 w Yks (W H V) [eg] A flag, fixed on edge, on which a workman prepares the slates ready for

edge, on which a workman prepares the slates ready for

the slater Cf edge, sb 3

[ME egge, edge, rim (Paston Lett I 468)]

EGG, v and adj In gen dial. and colloq use in Sc Irel and Eng Also in forms agg War 2 Shr 1, aye se Wor 1, eag Sc Chs 1 Shr 1 Hrf, edge e Lan 1 s Chs 1 Lei 1 War 3 Glo 1 w Som 1 Cor 2, eke Abd, heg(g Dur 1 Wm, heyh e Lan 1, igg S & Ork 1, yeg e Yks 1 [eg, edg] 1 v To incite, instigate, urge, encourage, esp

to incite to mischief or wrongdoing Gen with on or up ShI (Coll LLB), Try a' 'at dey can ta igg da taen up again' da tidder, Sh News (May 28, 1898) S & Ork! Abd Aul' Dykeside, 'er fader, aiven ekeit 'er up till't, Alexander Am Flk (1882) 179 Frf She's egging my laddie on to fecht, Barrie Munister (1891) iv Dimb Wha was to ken that the Deil had eggit on Dr Snapperdudgeon again? Cross Disruption (1844) xxviii Ayr I'll be there next Lord's day and egg my neighbours to be likewise, Galt Ann Parish (1821) 1 Lnk It'll keep her frae egging up her father to put ye away for impidence, FRASER Whaups (1895) viii, Now when nae sep'rate interest eags to strife, RAMSAY

Poems (ed 1733) 134 Lth Sleely egg up Agnes to veesit a' her acquaintances, Lumsden Sheep head (1892) 264 Edb I used aye egg him on to tell me what he had come through, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) 1 Ant He egged up the boys to fight, Ballymena Obs (1892) s Don Simmons Gl (1890) N Cy 1 Nib And egg wor men of news Their cause to stigmatize, Tyneside Sngstr (1889) 101 Dur 1 Cum Thoo's a bonny fella teh be a policeman, Sez ah, eggan [fwok] on teh feight, Sargisson Joe Scoap (1881) 74, Cum¹ Wm The screaming curlews i'the air Appear d to heg beay th houndan hare, Whitehead Leg (1859) 37 n Yks 12, e Yks¹ m Yks¹ He was egged to it w Yks 24, w Yks 5 He'll egg him on till he'll be duing him an injury Lan¹ He eggs him on to o' sorts o' mischief e Lan¹, Chs¹3 s Chs¹ Dhem Naantwey ch men kum un faach t up sich üky er 11)th mey tin dhün noo bdiküd gy'et in üwuurd, bürah noa oourit woz egd üm on [Them Nantweich men come ai' fatcht up sich a kerry i th' meitin' than (till) noob'dy could get in a word, bur ah know hooar (who) it was egged 'em on] s Stf They'd never ha fought if yo hadner egged 'em on, Pinnock Blk Cy Ann (1895) Der 2, nw Der 1 Not His wife was allust egging him on to it (L C M), (W H S), Not 1, Lei 1, Nhp 1 War B'ham Whly Post (June 10, 1893), War 123 se Wor 1 Ayed him on Shr 1 W'y 'ow can I blame the lad w'en yo' bin al'ays eäggin 'im on 'E didna want to fight, on'y they agged 'im on Hrf Bound Prounc (1876) Oxf 1, Brks 1, Hnt (T P F), Shs 1, I W 1 w Som 1 Ee ècd n u due d ut, neef uur ad-n u aej n au n [He would not have done it, if she had not urged him on] Cor 2 Hence (I) Edgement, sb incitement, urging, persuasion, sich ŭ ky er 11)th mey tin dhun noo bdi kud gy'et in u wuurd, burah

Hence (1) Edgement, sb incitement, urging, persuasion, (2) Eg battle, sb a person who urges on others to quarrel and fight, (3) Egging, vbl sb (a) see Edgement, (b) ppl adj urging, persuading, inciting, (4) Eggings, sb pl temptations, inducements, (5) Eggs, sb pl bumps on the hinder parts given with the knee

(1) w Som 1 Ee d bee soa bur nuuf, uun ee dhur z au vees zaum

ae] munt ur nuudh ur [He would be sober enough, only there is aej munt ur nuudh ur [He would be sober enough, only there is always some temptation or other] (2) Cum He was a rare eg battle, bit he teukk gud caie to keep at ootside his sell, Dickinson Cumbr (1875) 7 (3, a) n Yks² e Yks¹ Thoo taks a deeal o' eggin to get tha started m Yks¹, n Lan¹, Not (L C M) [Ill egging makes ill begging, Rav Piou (1678) 131] (b) n Yks² 'Egging brass, the money leward offered for anything lost, to induce restoration (4) ib (5) s Not (J P K)

2 To tease, irritate, to importune, find fault continually, to 'near'

to 'nag'

nYks Sha's awlus yeggin at ma (IW) eYks Daun't yeg! (EF), eYks <sup>1</sup> War <sup>2</sup> Er aggs that poor mon till I wonder 'e don't do for 'er Agg! agg! I don't get any peace o' my life for yer clack Glo Baylis Illus Dial (1870) n Dev Tamzen and thee be olweys wother egging or veaking, Exm Scold, (1746) l 307

3 adj Keen, eager, used with on

s Chs 1Ey1)nü ver 1eg on aat it [He inna very egg on at it] Glo 1

[1 ME eggen, to incite (CHAUCER) (1) ME eggement,
incitement (ib), ON eggja]

EGGALOURIE, sb Or I A dish of eggs and milk
boiled together (SAS), S & Ork 1

EGGED ALE, phr Chs A drink made of ale mixed with eggs, &c See Egg hot Chs 1 Drunk at Easter in the neighbourhood of Wilmslow s Chs 1

A concoction made by beating eggs up in ale, and boiling the mixture

EGGER, EGGES, see Aıgar

EGGIN, adv s Chs 1 'Back again', a word used to orses See Again, adv 3

Kum eg in [Come eggin], as used by a ploughman, means 'Turn back again to the left,' at the end of a furrow

EGGING, vbl sb Nrf Birds'-nesting, esp applied to EGGLE, v Bnff [e gl] To incite, instigate, stir up, esp to incite to evil, &c See Egg, v

EGGLE BERRY, sb nw Dev Also in form aggle

The fruit of the hawthorn, Crataegus Oxyacantha Eglet

EGGLER, sb Sc n Cy Oxf Written egglar Sc (JAM) A hawker who collects eggs through the country for sale, a poulterer See Egg-laters, Egg, sb 1 (18)

s Sc The numbers and ages, as taken in 1791, are—Pendicleis, 10-Egglers, 2, Statist Acc XIV 589 (Jam) NCy 1, Oxf. 1

EGGTAGGLE, sb Ayr (Jam) The act of wasting time in bad company, immodest conduct. See Taigle

EGHIN AND OWIN, phr Sc 'Humming and hawing' s Sc [Elocution is] the way the gentry speak, eghin an' owin, an sichin an sabbin an' mikin yer voice gang up an doun, like daft Jock playin on the fife, WII SON Tales (1836) III 28

EGISTMENT, see Agistment
EGLANTINE, sb ne Yks The honeysuckle, Lonicera
Pendymenum (B & H)
[Milton prob uses this word for the honeysuckle The twisted eglantine, L'Allegro (1632) 48 But it is prop

EGLET, sb Dev Cor Also written egglet Dev Cor, and in forms aglet Cor, eaglet, heglet, heglut Dev [e glit] The fruit of the hawthorn, Crataegus Ovyacantha Dev Tham heer cs theck es hegluts, mothur, Daniel Bride of Scio (1842) 189, It will be a hard winter, there are so many englets in the hedges (M H R ), (F W C ), (W L -P), Dev 4, Cor 1

Hence Eglet blossom, sb the flower of the hawthorn,

Crataegus Osyacantha Dey 4

EGODLIN'S, int Yks Lan Der In form egadlins

Lan 1 A mild oath or expletive

w Yks 1 Lan Egadlins! but they'n getten a ruck o' hinsects, w Yks Lan Lgadins! but they'n getten a ruck o hinsects, Chapman Widder Bagshaw (c 1860) 7, Egodins, e sheawtud ogen, Scholes Tim Gamwattle (1857) 23, Egadin, aw think yoar after summat uts noane good, Staton Loommany (c 1861) 34, Lan Lgadins! wi mun bi sharp eawt o' this pleck or they'n nw Der 1

EGODSNAM, mt Lan A form of oath, a contraction

of 'in God's name'

Heru's tate Godsnum? Collier Whs (1750) 36, Lan 1
EGOW, mt Yks [I gou] An exclamation or mild oath
w Yks Egow' it ud be a fine marlake to wakken him up, SnowDIN Wib of Weaver (1896) 54, Egow' aw Il find him some horns,

EGREMONT, int m Yks 1 An exclamation or mild

oath

I lie egrement! He's going the egrement yonder EGYPT HERRING, sb. Sc. The saury pike, Scom-

beresox Saurus Also called Egyptian herring (qv)
e Sc Almost every autumn it enters the Frith of Foith in considerable shoals Here it is named Gowdnook or Gowdanook and sometimes Egypt heiring, Neill Fishes (1810) 17 (Jam s v

EGYPTIAN, sb and adj Sc Chs Also I W Wil

1 sb A gypsy, vagabond
Buff He found the resolution of trying to give a check to the lawless proceedings of the 'Egyptians' by bringing their leaders to justice, Gordon Chron Keith (1880) 37 Frf The mistress main have saved some siller that spring through the Egyptians keeping awa, Barrie Thrums (1889) 11 Ayr Sturdy gangrels, Egyptians, and their lower persons, Service Dr. Duguid (ed 1887) 259 Edb Commanding to banishment such sorners as were known by the name of Egyptians orgypsies, Pennicuik Wks (1715) 182, ed 1815

2 The water avens, Geum rivale n Wil (GED)
3 ady In comb (1) Egyptian frog, a toad, (2)—herring, the saury pike, Scomberesox Saurus, (3)—rose, the -rose, the scabious, Scabiosa arvensis and atropur purea, (4) - thorn, the evergreen thorn, Crataegus Pyracantha
(i) IW. (Hall) (a) e Sc (Jam) [Satchell (1879)] (3)
IW. (4) Chs.<sup>1</sup>

[A company of Egyptians, or as they are vulgarly called, gipsies, Fielding Tom Jones (1749) xii Fr Egyptien, a gipsie (Howell) EH, mt Sc Nhb Dur Wm Yks Lan Der Shr Also in form ee Nhb 1 [ē, ī] An expression of delight, wonderment, surprise, &c Often used in comb with some other

word, see below
Sc. With a shrill exclamation of 'Eh, sirs!' uttered with an accent between modesty and coquetry, Scorr Waverley (1814) Abd Eh ay, here's twa korters, ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb (1871) viii Nhb 1 e Dur 1 Eh! aa din-aa, 'Indeed, I don't know' The commonest of expressions, 'Eh!' [ae] is a true n Cy exclamation, commonest of expressions. Entracts a fitted by exchanges, capable of var meanings, according to intonation and context Wm<sup>1</sup> e Yks<sup>1</sup>Eh mon, or mun An exclamation preluding startling or pleasing news 'Eh mon' maisther's gin ma a shillin to spend at fair' w Yks <sup>8</sup> Very common When used to express delight or surprise it is pronounced ee! If a flight of rockets went up, the general exclamation would be 'Ee ee ee!' Lan E-law, Ah! Lord, Monthly Mag (1815) I 127, Eh, iv that blanket could

talk, Ailse, it could oather make folk laugh or cry! Waugh Owd talk, Alise, it could oather make look laugh of cry! WAUGH Owa
Blanhet (1867) in, Lan¹, e Lan¹ s Lan Eh, good Katty (S B)
nw Der¹ Shr¹ Eh, gonies!

EHINT, prep Cum [əint] Behind See Ahind
A stomach fit to eat thorse chint t saddle, Borrondale Lett in

Lonsdale Mag (Feb 1867) 312

EI, see Aye, adv<sup>2</sup>
EID, sb Sh I A tongue of land S & Oik <sup>1</sup>
[Norw dial eid, a tongue of land, promontory (AASEN),

ON cid]

EIDENT, adj Sc Nhb Cum Yks Also written eydent Sc Cum 1, ident Edb, and in form aiden n Yks [aident]

1 Diligent, industrious, busy, hardworking Alsoused advb So The curate is playing at dice wi' Coinet Grahame Bo endent and civil to them bath, Scott Old Mortality (1816) iii Elg Ye're ahin wi' the wark, a lang wauy behind, Haud the endenter at it, Trster Poems (1865) 134 Buff Grego & Notes to Dunbar, 266 Bch I hae been sae eident writing journals, Fornes Irn (1742) 13 Abd We was steppin' on as eident's we cud, ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb (1871) xvin Frf The bee commenced her eident tour, BEATTIE Arnha' (C 1820) I, ed 1882 Fif Ilk bodie as eydent as mid-summer bee, GRAY Poims (1811) 159 e Tif Ae Sabbath nicht we were a' eydent at oor lessons as usual, Latto Tam Bod/m (1864) 111 Sig His eydent faither, lately gane, Had left him gear and lan', Towers *Poems* (1885) 171 Rnf For foi tune thrave aneath our hands, Sae eydent aye were we, Tannahll Poems (1807) our hands, sae eydent aye were we, Tannahill Poems (1807) 200, ed 1817 Ayr Mindtheir labours wi'an eydent hand, Burns Cotter's Sat Night (1785) st 6, Yours has been an eydent and industrious life, Galt Entail (1823) xlii Link Eydent baith be night and day, Ramsay Poems (1721) 23 Lth A stuidy eident, canty wight, Bruce Poems (1813) II 164 e Lth I ve been an eident wumman a my days, Hunter J Inwick (1895) 56 Edb Ident, and snack, the chief gat on, Macnell Bygane Times (1811) 30, As an eident scholar he had his reward, Moir Manue Wauch (1808) yayun Brik I've enough to dee mytima Ar'help the gudent (1828) xxviii Bwk I've enough to dae my turn An' help the eydent puir, Calder Poems (1897) 245 Dmf Search wi eident care frace pebbled strand tae strand, Reid Poems (1894) 5 Gall He's a carefu'man, an insomethingsbattheidentandforehanded, Crockett Stickit Min (1893) 129 Kcb The eident lass Draws free the teazing comb, Davidson Seasons (1789) 173 n Cy Border Gl (Coll L L B) Nhb Wi' eydent e'e aboon the craigs, Coquetdale Sings (1852) 96, Nhb l, Cum l

Hence (1) Eidence, sb industry, diligence, (2) Eidently,

adv diligently, industriously, attentively
(i) Bwk A' temptations stoutly spurnin', Keep the wheel o' eydence turnin', Calder Poems (1897) 218 (2) Ked Eidently for wivesan' lasses Mantie-mackers shaped an' shewed sewed], Grant Lays (1884) 69 Ayr It ll take us a' to be eidently on the watch tower to protect the doctrines o' the Kirk, Johnston Glenbuch is (1889) 27 Lnk A heid wha eidently will tent and feed ye, Rodgir 1838) 120, ed 1897 Gall Gin ye get a guid minister listen eidently to the word preached, Chockett Raidres (1894) In Keb Tam was gey eidently smoothin' his pow, Armstrong Ingliside (1890) 217 Nhb The trouts they lap sa cydently,

Inglisidi (1890) 217 NI Coquetdale Sigs (1852) 88

2 Used as an opprobleous intensive thorough, arrant, 'regular', also used advb

n Yks He's a aiden rogue He's a aiden lang tahmin comin' back

He's a aiden leer (A L M), (I W)

3 Of rain, snow, &c steady, continuous, unccasing
Ked The eidentiain kept pelting on, Grant Lays (1884) 1. Edb
Now it turns an eident blast, An even down pour! Ha'rst Rig (1794) 27, ed 1801

[Cp obs Sc ythand (diligent, continuous) found in Barbour and Dunbar, see GREGOR Notes to Dunbar, 266 Throuche thair ydan, still, and continual preichengs, DALRYMPLE Leslie's Hist Scott (1596) I 233 eager, zealous (FRITZNER) ]
EIE(N, EIGH, see Eye, sb 1, Aye, adv 2 ON ıdının,

EIGH, EIGH, see Eye, so, Aye, aavEIGHMER, EIGHT, see Ann, ady, Eat
EIGHT, ady and so Sc Nhb Lan Nhp Ess Written
aught Rnf 1 ady In comb (1) Eight some, having
eight dancers in a reel, (2) square, having eight sides
(1) Abd They caper through the eightsome figure with
louder 'hooch hoochs!' than before, Alexander Am Flk (1882)

246 Bwk When eight-some reels, an' heel an' toe, Made time flee fast awa', CALDER Poems (1897) 122 (2) e Lan 1

2 Phr (1) Thursday, & was eight days, a week ago on Thursday, &c. also used of the future. (2) eight hours

bell, a bell rung every eight hours, (3) — o'clock bell, the curfew bell, (4) — pence drink, a name given to a strong or 'nappy' ale

or 'nappy' ale (1) Sc (AW) Ayr Didn't your reverence marry me on Thurs day was eight days? Hunter Studies (1870) 151 (2) Nhp In the adjoining village of Geddington, what is there known as 'the eight hours' bell' has for centuries been rung at four in the morning, at noon, and at eight in the evening The four o clock bell was to call up 'the horse keepers an' cowmen,' N & Q (1890) 7th S 1x 313 (3) Lan The curfew bell is still rung in most of the older towns and many of the villages of Lan It is now merely called 'the eight o'clock bell,' Harland & Wilkinson Flk Lore (1867) 44 (4) Rnf O'aughtpence drink! thou sail o' grain Thou mals 44 (4) Rnf O' aughtpence drink! thou saul o' grain, Thou maks the Bardie blyth an' fain, Picken Poems (1813) II 24

3 adj and sb Eighth

Nhb How monny bayrnes hes thee muther now, Andra 1—Aw dar say this is the seevent or eight, Bewick Tyneside Tales (1850) (4) Rnf O' aughtpence drink! thou saul o' grain, Thou maks

4 sb pl Ploughing term eight furiows, see below Ess In most of the western part of the county, wet land is laid on the two-bout ridge, or four-furiow work, a scattering of these is to be seen everywhere, but on the strong land in the maritime district, eights, as they call them, striches of eight furrows, are general, Young Agric (1813) I 199

EIGHTEENER, sb Lin An eighteen-gallon cask n Lin There he finds capt'n and our Steven wi' two eighteeners
Peacock R Skirlaugh (1870) 117, n Lin 1

EIGHTEEN PENCE 4/4, s Che 1 Concept, show of

EIGHTEEN PENCE, p/1 s Chs 1 Conceit, show of importance

A consequential person is said to have a deal of eighteen pence about him

EIGHTINDOLE, see Haughendole

EIGHTINDOLE, see Haughendole

EIGH WYE, adv Nhb An expression used to denote
indifference or regret, 'well, well,' 'yes, yes'

NCy' A careless way of assent Nhb' Eigh wye' it canna be
helped Eigh wye' tyek yor aan way wi'd

EIK, sb Sc Nhb Written eeke, eke Nhb' [īk]
The natural grease or perspiration that oozes through the
skin of sheep, the lument used for greasing sheep, the skin of sheep, the liniment used for greasing sheep, the diessing or oil in woollen cloth Cf eenach

n Sc (Jam) Rxb Often called sheep-eik (ib) Gail (WG)

Nhb (Jam), Nhb 1 The eeke's no' oot

[The eik and filthines of the samene [wooll] is a great prejudice to the workers thairof, Parl Proc (Sept 8, 1641) in Acts Charles I (ed 1814) V 392 (Jam) LG ekk, eek, 'die schleimige Absonderung in den Augenwinkeln' (Berghaus), MLG eck (ek, ak), 'Eiter, sanies' (Schiller-

EIKEND, sb Cld (JAM) [Not known to our corre-condents] The short chain which attaches the 'theets' spondents ]

or traces to the swingle-trees in a plough EIK, EILD, EILDING, see Eke, sb 1, Eld, Yeld, Elding EILDRON, adj Sc Unearthly, ghostly, weird, uncanny See Eldritch

Sik The Brownie wi' its eildron form and gray beaid, Hogg Tales (1838) 54, ed 1866

EIMER, see Aim, adj

EIN, v > 1 To breathe, whisper, to devise, imagine (JAM Suppl) See And, v.

(Jam Suppl) See And, v.

2 To make a tryst with, appoint a meeting-place with Gall He eined wi' the denty wee lass to meet him at the Myre stane black-yetts, Crockett Raiders (1894) xlvi, 'We'll ein to meet at the White Yett after the kye-milkin',' is what Galloway sweet hearts might say and have said (S R C)

EINATTER, sb Cum [Not known to our correspondents] A serpent (HALL), Gl (1851)

EIND, EINDOWN, see And, v, Even down

EINYAREE, sb Sh I Grass-sickness or diarrhea among sheep S & Ork 1

EIR, sb Ags (Jam) [Not known to our correspondents].

EIR, sb Ags (JAM) [Not known to our correspondents] Fear, dread

EIR, EIRACK, EIRD, see Eer, Earock, Earth, sb EIREN, sb pl Obs Ken Eggs

EIRN, see Earn, v<sup>2</sup>

EIRY, sb and adj Glo 1 sb A sapling tree (HSH) 2 adj Used of a tall, clean-grown timber sapling Glo 12

EIRY, see Eerie

EISIN, v Sc Also written eassin (JAM), east Twd Of a cow to desire the male, fig to desire strongly Sc A cow is said to be eassenin (JAM)

Hence (1) Eassint, pp having taken the bull, (2) East ning wort, sb the name of a plant, see below, (3) Eisning,

ning wort, so the name of a plant, see below, (3) Eisning, vbl sb, fig a strong desire or longing of any kind, (4) Eissnan, sb the copulation of a cow and a bull (1) Fif, Lth, Twd (Jam) (2) Twd In the parish of Calder, the country people call this plant [Morsus diaboli flore albo] Eastning wort, which they affirm makes cowes come to bulling, when they get of it amongst their meat, Pennecula Twd (1715) 15 (Jam) (3) Edb Ye'll weet mony a drouthy mou', That's lang a eisning gane for you, Withouten fill, O' dribles frae the gude brown cow, Fergus (1772) 147, ed. 1785. (4) Buff<sup>1</sup> GUSSON Poems (1773) 147, ed 1785 (4) Bnff 1

EISIN, EISSEL, see Easin(g, Eassel EISTACK, sb Obs Sc Also written eestick Abd

(Jam) A dainty
Abd (Jam) Edb Ah! willawins for Scotland now, Whan she maun stap ilk birky's mow Wi' eistacks, grown as 'tware in pet Inforeign land, or green house het, Fergusson Poems (1773) 187, ed 1785

EIT, EITH, see Eat, Eath

EIT, EITH, see Eat, Eath

EITHER, ady, pron and cony Var dial forms and uses in Sc and Eng [ē ðə(r), ai ðə(r), ī ðə(r), ō ðə(r)]

I Dial forms (i) Aather, (2) Ader, (3) Aether, (4) Aider, (5) Aither, (6) Ather, (7) Auther, (8) Awther, (9) Ayder, (10) Ayther, (11) Edder, (12) Eidder, (13) Ether, (14) Idder, (15) Ider, (16) Oather, (17) Outher, (18) Owder, (18) Outher, (20) Ither (19) Owther, (20) Uther

(1) w Yks Tha can tak aather on 'em, Leeds Merc Suppl (June 15, 1889) 8, col 5, w Yks 5 Ah tell'd him he wur āather a roague ur a foil (2) Wm Ader he ll kill me, er I'll kill him, Robison Aald a foil (2) Wm Ader he ll kill me, er l'll kill him, Robison Aald Taales (1882) 6 (3) ne Yks¹ (4) Sc Grose (1790) MS add (C) Cum Ov aider side, Borroudale Lett in Lonsdale Mag (Feb 1867) 312 (5)Dur¹, Cum, n Lan¹, e Lan¹, War² w Som¹ Quite distinct from 'either,' in the phr 'either one' Atther you was there, or you wad n (6) w Yks¹ (7) w Yks Niver speaking a word auther to chick or child, Jabez Oliphant (1870) bk i v, w Yks³, ne Lan¹ (8) w Yks T'warkhaase poar, At awthur wurks or lakes, Preston Poems (1864) 11 (9) Cum³ T shore of ayder side, 40 Wm Ef you want ayder ov oos, you jest call oot, Ward R Elsmere (1888) bk i x w Yks¹ (10) w Yks¹ Lan Most on 'em is ayther knocknee'd or bow-legged, Westall Buch Dene (1889) Il 58 w Som¹ (11) Sh I Dey winna tak' edder paece or rest, Sh News (July 16, 1898) S & Ork¹ Fdder the tane or the tidder Abd It's nae lang till Gushets gi'e ye edder alms or answer, Alexander Johnny lang till Gushets gi'e ye edder alms or answer, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xlv (12) Sh I Tinkin little eidder aboot da sheep or Black Eric, Stewart Fires de Tales (1892) 121 (13) Cai <sup>1</sup> I Ma They re not angels azackly, nor divils ether, Brown Yains (1881) They re not angels azackly, nor divils ether, Brown Yains (1881) 117, ed 1889 nw Der 1 (14) Sh I Niver ax for idder pay or tanks, STEWART Fireside Tales (1892) 6 (15) Cum 1 (16) Yks Thou'rt not called much of a man oather, GASKELL Sylvia (1863) I v w Yks 1, Lan 1, e Lan 1 Chs 1 Oather on em'll do (17) Dur 1, w Yks 1 (18) Cum 8 I niver owder seed nor heard, 4 Wm Owder on ye'll dea (BK) (19) Abd Owther sing or say, SHIRREFS Poems (1790) 100 Rnf At kirk or market owther, PICKEN Poems (1813) I 97 N Cy 1 Nhb In debt Or want for owther claes or scran, WILSON Pithands Pay (182) 14 Cum Tou's owther full or fout. And Presson Ballads Pay (1843) 14 Cum Tou's owther full or font, ANDERSON Ballads (1805) 2 n Yks 2 At owther end o't'day ne Yks 1 Lan It s owther our Isaac or me, HAMERTON Wender holme (1869) aliv Chs 2, Der 2, nw Der 1 (20) Lan He's allus at uther him or me, Burnett Lowrie's (1877) iv Suf (HJLR)

II Dial uses 1 adj and pron Each of the two Cum A quart in ayder hand, Dickinson Lamplingh (1856) 4; Linton Lake Cy (1864) 295 Wm He tuk oot a cupple a glassis, en weed ader on us a gay strang dose, Kendal C News (Sept 22, en weed ader on us a gay strang dose, *kendal C News* (Sept 22, 1888) ne Yks <sup>1</sup> He gav aethei on us yan w Yks A pickald onion it socket a awtheree, Tom Treddlehoyle Bannsla Ann (1857) 16, I d rayther keep awther on ye a week nor a fortnit, Cudworth Dial Sketches (1884) 21, w Yks <sup>1</sup>, e Lan <sup>1</sup>
2 Phr (1) Either of both, either of the two e An <sup>1</sup>, (2) — syne mak, not a pair, of different kinds Cum <sup>1</sup>
3 cong ln comb (1) Eithermore, (2) Eithei ways,

either, in any case, however

(1) Dev Eithermore, these yer are the facts o' the case, Ellis Pionunc (1889) V 163, Eithermore zend mun over to 'Meriky in one ov Billin's estimber ships, Pasmore Stories (1892) 5 (2) w Som 1 Aitherways you must go to once, or else tidn no good vor to go't all

Litherways you can zend the wagin home when you've a doned o' un, or else vou can let'n bide gin I do zend vor'n

4 After a negative, used as an expletive

Hnt We have had a most of wet, yet the roads are not washed clean either (TPF)

5 Either - either, either - or

Sc By no means would we admit them either judges in his cause, either auditors of the same, Knox Appell 432 (JAM ) occas used (JAM )

These forms repr two distinct primitive types, whereof No 1 appears in OE \(\alpha\) gliwader (contr\) \(\alpha\)gder), ME \(ay\)ber (cither), and No 2 in OE \(\alpha\)hwader, \(\alpha\)wer, \(\alpha\)der, \(\alpha\)der, \(\alpha\)der, \(\alpha\)der, \(\alpha\)der (other) The owther forms became obs in lit \(E\) in 16th c \(\begin{array}{c} \)

EITHERENS, cony Sc Also written aitherns e Fif, etherans Rnf, etherins (Jam), and in form edderin S & Ork 1 Either, rather
Sh I We win fishin' her i' da saaren at five shillin's a cran—nae

Government baskets dan edderin', Sh News (Aug 13, 1898) S & Ork 1 e Fif My mither besocht Mr Gowlanthump no to say ocht about the business to my faither nor to let on to Dauvit Souter aitherns, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) xiii Dmb As for the cockit hat, I'm no verra suie about it eitherens, Cross Disruption (1844) Rnf He needs or wants to be sacred, etherans, GILMOUR Paisley Weavers (1876) 119 Bwk. (JAM)

EIZE, see Easin(g.

EKE, sb<sup>1</sup>, v and adv Sc Irel Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks Der Lin Nhp War Wor Shr Bdf Hnt Ess Ken Som Also written eake Som, eeck Bnff<sup>1</sup>, eek Sc Cai<sup>1</sup>w Yks<sup>4</sup>se Wor<sup>1</sup>, eeke Shr<sup>2</sup>, eik Sc, and in forms ac n Yks<sup>2</sup>, eche Der Nhp<sup>1</sup> Ken<sup>1</sup>, eech nw Der<sup>1</sup>, eetch Ken (K), eken Cum, etch Nhp<sup>1</sup> Ken (K) [īk, ītʃ] 1 sb An addition, increase of any kind, esp an addition to a building, an additional half-glass of

Sc I maun speak to Lord Evandale to gie us a bit eik, or outshot o'somesort to the onstead, Scott Old Moriality (1816)xxxv1 ne Scott Old Moriality (1816)xxv1 ne Scott Old Moriality (1816)xxxv1 ne Scott Old Moriality (1816 Lays (1884) 73 Frf Weel, weel, jist tak' an eik, it'll no hurt ye, INGLIS Am Flk (1895) 11 Per My heart fu' sair needs that blyth eck To mend my dool, Nicol Poems (1753) 19, ed. 1766. Ayr It's no possible to let in a gushet or gore and to make an eik, GALT Entail (1823) xv, By an eik to his test, he left to Peter Searle the Ental (1823) xv, By an eik to his test, he left to Peter Searle the soom of five shillings, Service Notandums (1890) 13 Link Ye'd think their tongues had got an eek,—O half an inch, Watt Poems (1827) 109 e Lth There's naneo' us taks ower muckle—juist a gless, an' whiles an eke, Hunter J Inwich (1895) 58 Sik It standeth in a land overflowing with milk and honey, and winteth but an eke, Isaid, Chr North Noctes (ed. 1856) IV 146 Nhb 1 Cum Anothei eken to your fifty, As tho' by stap an' stap twad hit ye Clean owr the deyke, Stage Misc Poems (ed. 1807) 47 n Yks 2 'They had all maks o' shifts and ekes,' all kinds of excuses and contrivances w Yks To lengthen a staff by adding a portion, is to put an 'eke' on (CCR) Ken. An additional piece to a bell rope

Hence (1) Eke or Ek name, sb a nickname, (2) Ekes

Hence (I) Eke or Ek name, sb a nickname, (2) Ekes and ens, phr odds and ends, fragments
(I) Or I (JG) ne Der Addy Gl (1891) (2) N I Lkes an' ens rise to something if you just put them together Between ekes an' ens I've managed this

2 An additional ring of plaited straw, &c, placed either on the top or underneath a bee-hive, to give more room

for the honey

Sc Concerning the removal of this larger eek, you shall be advised, when I come to speak in general of the removing eeks, Maxwell Bee Master (1747) 52 (Jam) nw Abd The bees hang at the skepmoo Till Lammas, fan they gat an eke, Goodwife (1867) st 29 N Cy 1, Nhb 1, Dur 1 Cum (JAr), It was sometimes necessary to take off an eke, when it was known to be empty 'We mun put an eke on That have a full man the compared (MP). That hive's full, an' ther's awt'ling-bluim to come yet' (MP) Wm.
We must put an eke on that hive (BK) wYks Yks N & Q
(1888) II 115, Banks Wkfld Wds (1865) Nhp. Bdf Halfa hive
added on to another hive, by way of enlargement, is called 'the eke'
Rare (JWB.) Hnt (TPF)

3 v To enlarge, add to, increase, augment, to supplement

ment, make up a deficiency.

Sc Bitterly did his mother complain when forced to patch and eke [clothes], Whitthean Daft Davie (1876) 113, ed 1894, Now, lads, eke up, and let's drink a guid wife tae the land, Tweeddale lads, eke up, and let's drink a guid wife tae the laid, Tweeddall Moff(1896)37 Cai¹ Baff 'Twouldeik but little to my fame, Taylor Poems (1787) 173 Abd I saw my Bess wad ne er approve that but eeks my pain, Shirrers Poems (1790) 108, Fame of late's begun to eke it, Wi the luck o' Bonnie Bell, Still Cottar's Sunday (1845) 58 Frf The truth's a thing, despite o rank, That sudna be curtailed nor eekit, Watt Poet Si etches (1880) 31 Ayr These former sins are aggravated by eiking to other four sins, Dickson Writings (1660) 78, ed 1845 Edb Black be the day that e er to Writings (1660) 78, ed 1845 Edb Black be the day that e er to England's ground Scotland was eikitby the Union's bond, Fergusson Poems (1713) 195, ed 1785 Dmf Nae matter the cloot that eeks Is black or blue, Mayne Siller Gun (1808) 11 Gall To dream o' glebes and stipen's eekit, Nicholson Poet Wks (1814) 90, ed 1897 n Cy Border Gl (Coll LLB) Dur'l Cum They o' eek't a share for ould Cummerlan', Gilpin Ballads (1874) 31d S 200, To add to a beehive a few rounds to afford space at the bottom for ney A petiticoat could be eked out in the same way, under The v is not used in any other instances locally (MP), more honey There is a teyme to big and eke, STAGG Misc Poems (ed. 1807) 26, Cum<sup>1</sup> n Yks We'll eeak out wi bacon (I W), n Yks <sup>2</sup> 'What do you think of eking it out with?' of adding to it w Yks Thoresby Lett (1703), w Yks <sup>4</sup> Der Cans't eche it out wi' owt? (SOA) nw Der <sup>1</sup> We mun eech-out wi' a bit o' that tother calico Nhp Then ekes his speed and faces it again, Clark Poenis (1827) 91, Nhp 1 My gown's too short, I must eche it a bit, Nhp 2 sw Lin 1 I mun eke her petticoat I've eked her little shimmy twice Shr 2 Bdf Common (J W B). Ken (K), Ken 1 [All ekes (or helps) as the Geni-wren said, when she pist in the sea, Ray Prov (1678) 131]

Hence (1) Eiking, vbl sb, (2) Eikrie, sb a lengthening,

increase, addition to, support, prolongation

(1) Frf The doctor e'en deemed his bit life worth the eckin', WATT Poet Stetches (1880) 34 Sig Without eiking, without pairing, without alteration of the meaning or sense of the word, BRUCE Sermons (c 1631) 111 (2) Ayr He took up the meal-pock for cikrie of life, GALT Lairds (1826) IV

4 To parcel out, to divide or use sparingly and with

To parter our, to divide of use sparingly and with care Gen with our

NCy¹ Nhp¹ There's only a small piece of cake, but I'll try and eke it out, to give you all a taste War³, se Wor¹ Ess Monthly Mag (1814) I 498, When makin' these nice cakes, folks shud Much more eke out their spice, Clark J Noakes (1839) st 152,

5 adv Also, in addition to, besides

Sc Jeanie had a voice low and sweetly toned, and eke besought Sc Jeanie had a voice low and sweetly toned, and eke besought her Leddyship to have pity on a poor misguided creature, Scott Midlothian (1818) xxxvi Mry Preached at Stoffield and eke Lossicmouth, Hay Lintie (1851) 23 Elg Ye bonny boys, and eke your dames, Couper Poetry (1804) I 79 Enff You eke keep up your doleful strain When bright Auroia gilds the skies, Taylor Poems (1787) 29 Abd I ha'e lent it aft afore, To Beattie, Ross, and eke some more, Shirrers Poems (1790) Mix Frf Their hobby this, and eke their only care, SMART Rhymes (1844) 2 Fer I'll compliment you wil a pure of doves Abd elk a pure I gat hobby this, and eke their only care, SMART Rhymes (1834) 2 Per I'll compliment you wi' a pair o' doves And eik a pipe I gat frae Pan langsyne, Nicol Poems (1753) 178, ed 1766 Sig And eke upon the frichtsome tryst, She hiddlins held yestreen, Towers Poems (1885) 57 s Sc Bringe the cruke, an' eke the links, Doon frae the rannel trie, Watson Bards (1859) 109 Rnf Two millers' thumbs, and eke an otter, Webster Rhymes (1835) 181 Ayr And eke the lines ye wrote to Buins, Thom Amisements (1812) 25 Lnk To fill our hand, And eke our hearts, with joy, Watson Poems (1853) 37 Lth And eke her ilka sunny brae Wi' flowers o'erspread, Macneill Poet Whs (1801) xiii Cum And eke the shift before the hearth, Gilpin Ballads (1874) Brougham Castle n Yks 2 Som Jennings Dial weng (1869)

[1] An eke, additamentum, Levins Manip (1570) OE

[I An eke, additamentum, Levins Manip (1570) OE eaca, increase, addition 3 I etche, I increase a thynge, Palsgr (1530), Al this bet to eche, Chaucer Tr & Cr 1887 OE ecan (ecan), to increase The eke forms are partly due to the sb, and are partly dual (northern) forms, court to ME exhal

equiv to ME eche]

EKE, sb<sup>2</sup> n Cy [Not known to our correspondents] A male salmon

n Cy It [a salmon] was a male fish, or what is known in the north of England among fishermen as an 'eke,' Pall Mall Gaz (Aug 22, 1887)

EKE, EKKLE, see Egg, v, Eik, Yeeke, Hickwall. ELAN, ELBOCK, see Eldern, sb, Elbow

ELBOW, sb and v Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng Also in forms elbock, elbuck Sc (Jam) 1 sbIn comp (1) Elbow chair, an arm-chair, (2) crooking, tippling, constant drinking, (3) grease, snuff, brown

(1) Elg Like my granny's elbow chair, Couper Poetry (1804) II 223 Fif Johnny gae'm his elbow chair, Douglas Poems (1806) 102, Heigh at ae end in elbuck chair He sat, Tennant Papistry (1827) 24 Dmb There's the elbow chair, lay by yer kent, laxlor Poems (1827) 49 Lnk A weel redd up housie, a snug elbow chair, Roder Poems (1838) 92, ed 1897 Lth An auld tidie wife Sits at the cot-door in an auld elbow-chair, Ballantine Poems (1856) 13 (2) Cor There's too much elbow crookin' bout that story for me, Parr Adam and Eve (1880) III 156, Cor 2 (3)

2 Phr (1) elbow and collar wrestling, a mode of wrestling, (2) to have a crooked elbow, to be a drunkard, (3) to have one's land out at elbows, to have one's estate mortgaged (4) to break an elbow at the church door, said of a woman who becomes lazy and indolent after marriage, (5) more

power to your elbow ' an exclamation of encouragement, good luck to you!

(1) Brks I wur a good hand at elbow and collar wrastling myself, Hughes Scour White Horse (1859) v (2) Glo¹ He always had a crooked elbow (3) w Yks¹ Common He's gitten his land out at elbows (4) Sc She brake her elbuck at the kirk door, Ramsay Prov (1776) 61 Chs¹, Chs³ 'She has broken her elbow at the church door,' said of a woman who, as a daughter, was a hard worker and did not spare her elbow grease, but who, after marriage, became law and undelant. became lazy and indolent (5) w Ir More power to your honour s elbow, Lover Leg (1848) I 138 s Ir More power to your elbow, Maurice, and a fair wind in the bellows, Croker Leg (1862) 216

3 pl The shoulder points of cattle

Glo Marshall Rur Econ (1789) I, Grose (1790), Gl (1851), Glo 1

4 Applied to var things, resembling an elbow in shape,

w Yks 2 A bend in a stream Lin It requires a considerable area of netting at the elbow [the bend in a decoy pipe], Miller & Skertchly Fenland (1878) xii n Lin 1 An angular turn in a bar The conical hollow in the bottom of a wine bottle commonly believed that these hollows are formed by the glassblowers putting their elbows into the bottom of the bottle while the glass is soft

5 v To raise oneself on the elbows from a recumbent

position

Ayr A gleam o' cunning shot across the deein' man's face, and he kind o' elbowed himsel' up in bed, Service Notandums (1890) 117 ELBOWIT GRASS, phr Lnk (Jam) The foxtail grass, Alopecurus pratensis

[So called from its stems, which bend at the joints (B & H )]

ELBUCK, ELCONE, see Elbow, IIk

ELD, sb, adj and v Se. Nhb Yks Lan Nhp Also
n forms eald N Cy <sup>12</sup> Nhb <sup>1</sup>, eild Sc n Yks <sup>2</sup>, yeeld Abd

[eld, Ild] 1 sb Age, period of life.

Sc For his eild and my eild can never agree, Ramsay Tea-Table

Misc (1724) I 60, ed 1871 Abd Wad speer her name and after
that her eild, Ross Helenore (1768) 33, ed 1812, As the billy had
the start of yeeld To Nory he was ay a tenty beeld, ib 11 Filt
But when's the wean though twice yereild That's half assmeddinmfi' the start of yeeld 10 Nory he was ay a tenty beeld, 10 II Frf But whar's the wean, though twice yereld, That's half assmeddumfu' as you? Wart Poet Sketches (1880) 62 e Fif The birth, eild, upbringin', vices an' virtues o' her youthfu' progeny, Latro Tam Bodkin (1864) xxIII Edb Whene'er they reach the eild o' nine, Learmont Poems (1791) 64 n Cy Grose (1790), N Cy¹, N Cy² He is tall of his eald Nhb¹ Obs n Yks²

2 Old age, antiquity
Sc Decrepit eld, and babes alike, Are to the carnage given,
VEDDER Poems (1842) 38. Eig Your youth, your eild, Your love,
your care, COUPER Poetry (1804) II 37 Abd Eld proves us feckless carls still, Anderson Rhymas (1867) 190 Per Like some
patriarch of eld, Haliburton Ochil Idylls (1891) 140 Fif. Ye were
far advanced in eild, Douglas Poems (1806) 73 Dmb Cranreugh hours o' eild come on, Taylor Poems (1827) 25. Rnf We yield To nae down-diaught but perfect eild, Picken Poems (1813) I 68 Ayr Wi' crazy eild I m sair forfairn, Burns Brigs of Ayr (1787) I 109 Lnk I that underneath batth eild and poortith bow, Ramsay Gentle Shep (1725) 49, ed 1783 Lth To cheer his gouty eld with love's sweet meed, Lumspfn Sheep-head (1892) 123 Edb Wi'eild our idle fancies a' return, Fergusson Poems (1773) 163, ed 1785, A picture of hoary and venerable eld, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828)1 Kcb Upon her mother eild and poortith had Usurp'd their rudest sway, Davidson Seasons (1789) 98, In eild I sing to toddinbains, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 136 n Cy Border Gl (Coll LLB.) n Yks 2

Hence (1) Eild encumbered, adj burdened or overcome with age, (2) Eilds, sb pl elderly persons, (3) Eld grown,

with age, (2) Enters by Ferral Pressons, (3) Entergrowth, adj grown old, (4) like, adj beginning to look old (1) Fif Auld Saunders Clerk, a man o' echty, Though eild-encumber't now and wechty, Tennant Papistry (1827) 49 (2) Ayr Wedded eilds, to rest inclin'd, Thom Amusements (1812) 43 (3) Nab Come ye wi' eld grown wrinkled brow, Proudlock Boi ders and Mana (1928) and (1) a Nata (1928).

Nhb Come ye wi' eld grown wrinkled brow, Proudlock Boraerland Muse (1896) 307 (4) n Yks 2

3 adj Old, aged, advanced in years Also used advb
Edb Eld soon, an' beld soon, They'll sing anither sang, McDowall
Poems (1839) 222 Gall Every blaw (blossom) Does stan', until
the year grows eild, Lauderdale Poems (1796) 45 Nhb¹ Obs
Lan If they wod wait till she was a few years elder, Lonsdale Mag
(Feb 1867) 298 e Lan Commonly used [around Hurstwood] for
'age,' as 'he is gettin eld now an dotes, Wilkinson Spenser (1867)
4 v To grow old
Sc Ave to eild, but never to wit, Henderson Prov (1832) 1,

Sc Aye to eild, but never to wit, Henderson Prov (1832) 1, ed 1881, To eild by night and day, Ayroun Ballads (ed 1861) II 307 Nhp 2 Gaffer Snelson is som eldin

Hence Eildit or Elded, ppl adj advanced in years, aged Sc (JAM), An the eildit puir are thiggin', Murray Sping in Black and White (Apr 18, 1896) 490 n.Yks 2

[1 Ich was of swuche elde, Ancren R (c 1225) 318 OE eld, yld (teldo), age 2 Sir ysaac þat dughti man, Vnfere and eld a-pon him ran, Cursor M (c 1300) 3556 3 Elde, vetustus, inveteratus, Prompt 4 Thow hast eeldid, and art of loong age, Wyclif Josh XIII I]

ELDEN, see Eldin(g

ELDER, sb and v Sc Irel n Cy Yks Lan Chs Der Not Lin Lei War Wor Shr Hrf Rdn Glo w Cy In forms edder Abd (Jam), hildern Lin [eldər, eldə(r)] The udder of a cow, horse, or other domesticanimal

Abd (JAM) Ir A cow, with her poor elder so full that it was trailing on the ground, Kennedy Fueside Stories (1870) 34, Morton Cyclo. Agric (1863) NI<sup>1</sup> Ant Ballymena Obs (1892) n Cy Grose (1790), N Cy<sup>2</sup> w Yks Hutton Tour to Caves (1781), w Yks <sup>14</sup> Lan <sup>1</sup> When there it milkin', Nancy, the mun' big entite wi hur, hur elder's a bit sore ne Lan<sup>1</sup>, e Lan<sup>1</sup>, m Lan<sup>1</sup>, Chs (E F), Chs<sup>13</sup> s Chs Billy Billy Belder, sucked the cow's elder, (EF), Chs<sup>13</sup> s Chs Billy Billy Belder, sucked the cow's elder, Children's rime, Globe (Apr 21, 1890), s Chs¹, Der¹, nw Der¹, Not (JHB), Not <sup>2</sup> Lin Elder, pro udder, vox inagro Linc oppido frequens, Skinner (1671), Morton Cyclo Agric (1863), (K) n Lin¹ Poor senseless cauves bunches the'r muthers' elders sw Lin¹Her elder is as hard as hard Lei¹, War³, Wor (JRW), s Wor (HK), s Wor¹ Shr¹ The mar' ninted alung töert wham at a pretty rate, 'er wuz glad to see the cowt, for 'er elder wuz as 'ard as a stwun, Shr², Hrf¹, Rdn.¹, Glo¹ w Cy Morton Cyclo Agric (1869)

2 The breast of a woman

Abd. Used by the lowest classes (JAM ).

v To have the udder increasing sWor (HK) [An elder [udder], uber, Coles (1679) Du elder, a teate, a mamme, or a dugge (HEXHAM), so MDu (OUDEMANS)] ELDER, see Helder

ELDERLY MAN, phr. Obs. Cum (HALL) Wm (K) A chief, principal man

ELDERMER, adj Wm Also in form eldermerly Aged, growing old
What he's tied ta be gitten an eldermer body frae t'time yan's

That's nin a bad darrack fer an eldermerly chap like

my fadder (BK)

ELDERN, sb In gen dial use in Eng Also in forms elan s Wor, ellarn Shr, ellen w Yks³, ellern War³ w Wor¹s Wor Shr¹ Hrf¹² Glo¹ Dor, ellun se Wor¹, elren n Cy, hellin w Yks [eldēn, elēn] The eldertree, Sambucus nigra Also in comp Eldern tree Also tree, Sambucus nigra used attrib See Eller

nCy (B & H) wYks Banks Wefld Wds (1865), wYks 3 Not Folks say it's not lucky to burn eldern My missis wouldn't like the eldern brought into the house, thank you (LCM) Lei Ah'n picked a few eldern-berries Nhp The village dames, as they get ripe and fine, Gather the branches for their eldern wine, CLARE Shep Cal (1827) 85, Nhp 12, War 34, w Wor 1, se Wor 1, s Wor (H K), s Wor 1, Shr 1, Hrf 12, Glo 1 Oxf 1 MS add

Brks 1 n Bck Have some eldern wine (AC) e An 1, Ken 1 Sus 1 An eldern stake and blackthorn other Will make a hedge to last for ever (s v Ether) Hmp <sup>1</sup> Wil Brition Beautis (1825) n Wil I see a robbot but now under thuc eldern stowl (E H G)

Dor (C W) Som W & J Gl (1873) w Som <sup>1</sup> I zim eldern

nettin neels be always the best like w Som 1 I zim eldein

heng hym hye on an ellerne, P Plowman

(c) II 64 OE ellarn (ellen), 'sambucus' (Corpus) ]

ELDERN, adj Sc Nhb Also III forms ealdren N Cy¹
Nhb¹, elderen Lth, elderin Abd, eldien Per N Cy¹,
eldrin Sc (Jam) [eldərn, eldrin] Eldeily, advanced

Sc His excellency is a thought eldern, Scott Rob Roy (1817) Sc. His excellency is a thought cldcin, Scott Rob Roy (1817) xxiv, She was an eldern womin, Whitehead Daft Davie (1876) 199, ed 1894 in Sc. Out it speaks an eldern knight, Buchan Ballads (1828) In, ed 1875. Abd Theancan eldern man, the neist a lad, Ross Hilmore (1768) 73, ed 1812. Per The eldien men sat down then lane, Nicol Poems (1753) 48, ed 1766. Raf I've heard my cldrin mither say, Haip (1819) 163. Lith The elder'in fo'k sae sweetly smil'd To see then barrins, an' oc's now, Spring through the dance. Britch Poems (1812) II 68. Eth. He's an eldin man the dance, Bruce Poems (1813) II 68 e Lth He's an eldin man noo, an' gettin gey doitit, Hunter J Inwid (1895) 45 Sik She met an eldrin dame, Hoge Poems (ed 1865) 330 N Cy 1 Nhb 1 Obs [ME eldern (Ormulum)]

ELDER ROB, sb. Der 2 nw Der 1 n Lin 1 [eldərob]

A preserve made of elder-berries

ELDERS, sb pl Sc Lan. 1 Ancestors, parents

ELDERS, sb pl Lan 1, ne Lan 1

2 Phr elders' hours, respectable, seemly hours, such as would be kept by the 'elders of the church'

Rnf I rately interpose between the [servant] lasses and their jocs, Sae lang's wi' decent chiels they're seen, An' keep to elders' hours at e'en, Young Pictures (1865) 149

ELDERTROT, see Eltrot ELD FATHER, sb Obs Nhb Dur Yks grandfather, an ancestor. Dur (K), n Yks 23

2 A father-in-law

Nhb In the parish church of St Nicholas as neare my eld father Charles Slingsbye as possible may be, Will (1634) in Acts Durham High Commiss Court (1857) 17 note, Nhb 1 [1 Eftir his gude eld-fadir [he] was Callit robert, BARBOUR Brice (1375) XIII 694 2 Elfady1, socer, Prompt, Moyses was sett to kepe All his eildfader scepe, Curser M. (c. 1200) 5700. Cursor M (c 1300) 5730 ]

ELDIN, sb Nhb Cum [eldin] 1 The common butter-bur, Petasites vulgaris

Nhb Called in Northumberland an eldin, in Cambridgeshire a

butterbur, Turner Herbal (1562) II 83, Nhb1 Cum 1 In n and e Cum this term is applied to the butter-bur, which is used for lighting fires

2 Comp Eldin or Ell docken, (1) the common butter-bur, Pelasites vulgaris, (2) (1) the water-dock, Rumex aquaticus

(1) N Cy 1, Nhb (J H), Nhb 1 (2) Rxb Found by the sides of rivers, often cut, dried, and used as eldin or fuel by the lower

classes (JAM ).

ELDIN(G, sb Sc. Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks Lan Lin Also written eilding Sc (Jam.) Lan<sup>1</sup>, elden NCy<sup>2</sup> w Yks Lin, and in form ellion Nai (Jam.) [eldin]

w Yks Lin, and in form ellion Nai (Jam) [eldin]

1 Firing or fuel of any kind, esp peat, turfs, sticks, brushwood, &c Freq in comb Fire elding.

Se Good elding for our winter fire, Ramsay Tea-Table Misc (1724) I 175, ed 1871, Ye'll be wanting elding now, or something to pit ower the winter? Scott Gity M (1815) xlv, Morton Cyclo Agric (1863), Gunpowder is hasty eldin, Henderson Prov (1832) 112, ed 1881 Nai Gl Surv (Jam) Edb Our eldin's driven, an' our hai'st is owi, Fergusson Poems (1773) 110, ed 1785 Wgt The daylight is spent by many of the women and children in gathering elding, as they call it, that is, sticks, furze, or broom for fuel, Statist Acc IV 147 (Jam) in Cy Grose (1790), Border Gl (Coll Lil B), N Cy 12, Nhb 1, Dur, 1 Lakel Fire elding, as applied to chats and peats, is the most general name for fuel in Lakel Cum For eldin, peats they hed, Richardson Talk (1876) 57; Dry thissels mak capital eldin for fire, Dickinson Cumbr 77: Dry thissels mak capital eldin for fire, Dickinson Cumbr (1876) 245 Cum, Wm 'Fire-eldin' included peat, turf, ling, whins, wood,—all vegetable products for kindling a fire, or heating an oven (MP) Wm This seckis elding to keep us frastarving, Hurron Bian New Wark (1785) 1 344, Dessin dry eldin ontet fire, Spec

Dual (1877) pt 1 29 n Yks Iv yoh donna poot eldin on a feer, it Il gooa oot o' itsel, Fetherston Smuggins Fam 50, n Yks 1, n Yks 2 If they try to burn him for a fool, they will nobbut weeast their cldin, n Yks 3 ne Yks 1 Noo, Bobby, gan an' late some eldin e Yks Known by a few old people, Leeds Mere Suppl (Dec 20, 1890), e Yks 1, m Yks 1 w Yks Hutton Tout to Caves (1781), This is to give notice, that John Smith will yett t'ewin [heat the oven], te-nect, te morn, an' te morn at neet, an' then nne mair w'ile Tuesday week, because there's nne mair cldin, Ripon Bellman's Civ. w Yks 1 in Craven it always means fuel which is Bellman's Cry, w Yks 1 In Craven it always means fuel, which is procured from the moors, hence it is known by the name of mooreldin, w Yks <sup>5</sup> A Jamful o' eldin fräat gäath, *Introd* 13 Lan Up blazed the inflammable eilding with a crackling sound, WAUGH Sletches (1855) 154, Lan <sup>1</sup>, n Lan <sup>1</sup>, ne Lan <sup>1</sup> Lin Vox in agro Line praesertim Insula Axholm usitata pro quovis ignis Alimento, SKINNER (1671) n Lin Fire-wood thany calls it noo, bud i' my yung daays it was alus eldin (MP), n Lin 1 'It isn't fit for naaither hedge staake nor eldin,' said of something quite worthless

2 Brushwood used in making fences

N Cy 1 Yks The term has been extended from the brushwood used for firing to that for mending fences, Yks Wkly Post (Nov

[1 Eyldynge or fowayle, focale, Prompt, Ysaac je elding broght, Cursor M (c 1300) 3164 Noiw dial

elding, fuel (AASEN)]

ELDRAKE, ELDREN, see Heel rake, Eldern, adj ELDRICH(T, ELDRICK, see Eldritch.

ELDRIN, see Eldern, adj

ELDRITCH, adj Sc Nhb Dur Wm Also in forms alrisch, alry Sc (Jam) Slk, eldrich Rxb, eldricht Ayr Gall, eldrick Wm, eldrish Slg, ellerisch N Cy 1 Nhb 1, elric(h Sc (Jam) Dur, elricht Gall, elrisch Fif, elricht Sc Frf Lnk, waldritch Elg, yellerish, yellish Nhb 1 [eldritf, elritf] 1 Unearthly, ghostly, weird, uncanny, dradful ghostly, frightful Also weed, which

dreadful, ghastly, frightful Also used advb

Sc The fallow set up an elritch screech, Scott Nigel (1822) xxx.

It's mony a fearfu' sicht I've seen, And mony an elrich hour, JAMIESON Pop Ballads (1866) I 235 Etg Nae friend sought out thy devious path, Nane heard thy waldritch sang, Couper Poetry (1804) I 172 Abd Some elrich fearfu' thing I saw, Cock Strains (1810) I 115 Ked Oot it cried wi' eldritch scream, Grant Lays (1884) 103 Frf Wi' an elritch tone aft sneer'd To fright poor foak, Morison Poems (1790) 37 Per An eldritch scene that licht display'd! Haliburton Ochil Idylls (1891) 64 Fif A truce to elrisch fiicht! Tennant Papistry (1827) 100 Sig Loud 10se the elrisch flicht! Tennant Papistry (1827) 100 Sig Loud 10se the eagle's eldrish screech, Towers Poems (1885) 55 s Sc This silence is gousty and elric, Wilson Tales (1839) V 323 Rnf Stichlin', whistles thro' their nose, The eldritch snore, Pickin Poems (1813) II 37 Ayr The creature grain'd an elditch laugh, Burns Di Honbook (1785) st 24, The very welkin dirld Wi' elditcht din, White Jottings (1879) 205 Link Wi'an elritch laugh they vanish'd quite, Ramsay Gentle Shep (1725) 106, ed 1783 Edb They mock at Satan's elric paws, Learmont Poems (1791) 60 Bwk Elrich elfs and brownies, Henderson Pop Rhymes (1856) 70 Peb Through the roof the demon flew—Wi' eldritch skirl departed, Arrleck Poet Wks (1836) 36 Sik They set up eldritch screams in frolic, Hogg Tales (1838) 388, ed 1866 Rxb Johnny heav'd an eldrich grane, Ruickbir Wayside Cottager Rxb Johnny heav'd an eldrich grane, Kuickbie w aysiae Couager (1807) 197 Dmf He'll raises ic an eldrich dione, Cromer Remains (1810) 152 Gall The crying of an elicht wind about the house-tops, Crockett Raiders (1894) xiv, The tod screamt eldrich frae the cleugh, Nicholson Poet Wks (1814) 66, ed 1897 Kcb Was heard an eldrich cry, Davidson Seasons (1789) 121 Wgt He gave a succession of the most eldrich yells, Fraser Wigtown (1877) 350 NCy l An ellerish cry Nhb l, Dur (K) Wm She creuned oot an eldrick laugh, Whitehead Leg (1859) 38
2 Surly severe in temper and manners Of weather

2 Surly, severe in temper and manners

chill, keen Sc (JAM)

8 Of a sore or wound painful, fretted.

Ags Ane alry sair (JAM)

[1 Scho wanderit, and 3eid by to ane elriche well, Dunbar Poems (c 1510), ed Small, II 52 Prob a der of elf (q v)

ELDRÓOT, ELDROP, see Eltrot

ELECTION, sb Wol e An A chance, likelihood, prospect, esp in phi in election s Wor My John is very bad, and there is no elections of his getting better, Porson Quaint Wds (1875) 22, Is there any elec-

tion of his coming down? (H K ) e An 1 Nrf We are in election to have a bad harvest this year, GROSE (1790) Suf Thi in election to be very dear, Cullum Hist Hawsted (1813) Suf Things are

[This was orig a term used in astrology, meaning the choice on astrological grounds for undertaking any particular business, hence the dial mg prospect, chance See Skeat's note to CHAUCER C T B 312 What is astrology but vain elections, predictions? Burton Anat Mel (1621) ed 1896, I 421]

ELE'ER, adv Cor Also in form ale'er Just now, lately

Horae Subsectivae (1777) 71

ELEET, sb Ess Also written elite [ilīt] The point at which four roads meet See Relect

The term elite or elect is in Ess constantly employed by the peasantry to denote the point at which four roads meet, and the word is pronounced 'four-to-leat,' that is to say a traveller who arrives at such a place will find roads to lead to four different localities, E Anglian (Apr 1863)

[OE gelæt, a meeting of roads (Matt xx11 9)]

ELEKAR, see Alegar
ELELEU, int n Yks² A joyous exclamation when unexpectedly meeting a companion

ELEMEN, see Elmen

ELEMENT, sb Sc Irel Wm Yks Also Wil Doi Som Dev Cor Written alliment s Wm [e liment, ment] 1 The sky, atmosphere, firmament, heavens

mont] 1 The sky, atmosphere, firmament, heavens Sometimes in pl form
Sc (Jam) Wm The earth trembles, th' element opens, Hutton Bran New Wark (1785) 193, A reglar rumpus there was held In't elements abeune, Whitehead Leg (1859) 12 s Wm Th'streamers shot quite to th' middle of th' alliment, Hutton Dial Storth and Arnside (1760) 1. 60 w Yks There's a bit o' scug [mist] coming ower t'element (J N L), Ah could na more do it ner ah could fly into t'element, Prov in Brighouse News (Aug 10, 1889), (C C R), w Yks 1 It is a very common expression here, 't'element looks feaful heavisome', w Yks 3 wii Slow Gl (1892) Dor The element is all full o' snow (C W B), The element looked nice and blue this morning, N & Q (1866) 3rd S x 245 Som W & J Gl (1873) w Som 1 Dhu vuy urzum tu lait aupaul dh-uul cemunt [the fire appeared to light up the whole sky] A man describing a thunderstorm said, 'Ih' element was all to a flicker' We do not use the word in the pl Dev There's a sight ov snaw in tha elements, Hewett Plas. Sp (1892) 55 Cor 1 The lightning went all across the elements, Cor 2

2 Fig An appropriate sphere of operation or sur-

2 Fig An appropriate sphere of operation or sur-

roundings

Don ' That's the element' Intended to indicate that what is going on is above the common, specially when describing good music, Flk-Lore frn (1886) IV 362 Wmh He has a great element for shooting (A S-P) Wxf If he happened to have reached the quarrelsome stage of his element, Kennedy Banks Boro (1867) 262

[1] I took them for a faery vision, Of some gay creatures

[1 I took them for a faery vision, Of some gay creatures of the element, Milton Comus (1634) 299]

ELENGE, adj Sc n Cy Also Ken Sur Sus Also written ellench Ken (Hall), ellinge Ken 12 Sur Sus 2, ellinge Sus 1, helange Sus, and in form alang N Cy 1 [e lindz]

1 Weary, tedious, irksome N Cy 1

2 Solitary, lonely, dreary, weird, uncanhy

Ken Grose (1790), A thunderstorm at night is so ellinge, much ellingerthan in the daytime (W F S), Lewis I Tenet (1736), Ken 12 ne Ken 'I couldn't live there, it is so ellinge' Said commonly, and frequently with a shudder Very common (H M) Sur 1 It sa nice pleasant cottage in summer, but in winter it's cold and ellinge Sus His barn stood in a very clenge lonesome place, a goodish bit from de house. Lower S Downs (1854) 161. (M B - S). ellinge Sus His barn stood in a very clenge lonesome place, a goodish bit from de house, Lower S Downs (1854) 161, (MB-S), (WHY), Portions of the village would be at night exceedingly helange, as the Sussex people call a weird or dismal outlook, Tenpolli Guide to Hastings, 74, RAY (1691) Sus¹ Tisa terrible ellynge lonesome old house, Sus² e Sus Holloway

3 Obs Foreign

Edb Her sons gane ither whares for bread To elenge parts,

Edb Her sons gane ither whares for bread To elenge parts, Learmont Poenis (1791) 213
[1 OE ālenge, tedious, tiresome, lit. 'very long' 2 Povert is . A greet amender eek of sapience although it seme elenge, Chaucer C T d 1199 3 Elenge, strange, foreign, Coles (1677).]

ELET, sb Obs Wil Fuel Cf ollit
[Dai fette wode and elet, Sir Beues (c 1350) 3264]

ELEVEN, adj Sc War Som In phr (1) eleven hours, )—o'clock or o'clocks, a slight meal or refreshment taken by labourers, &c, in the forenoon Cf elevener, elevens
(I) Sc (JAM) (2) War 8 w Som 1 Come on, Soce! Let's ha
our [lab m uklau ks], vore we begins another load

ELEVENER, sb Sc Also Sus Dev Cor Nfld Also in form levener Cor 3 A luncheon or light refreshment taken by labourers, &c, about II o'clock in the morning Cf elevens

s Sc I'll be a' the better of an elevener, Wilson Tales (1836) II
274 Sus¹ e Sus Holloway Dev We'll stay and have a
'levener here, Old chorus (A L M) Cor S [Nfid (G P)]
ELEVENS, sb Wor Glo Suf Ken Dor Also in
form elevenses Suf Ken¹ A luncheon or slight refresh-

ment taken by labourers, &c, in the forenoon elevener

elevener

s Wor <sup>1</sup>, Glo <sup>1</sup> Suf Rainbird Agric (1819) 296, ed 1849,

(C T) e Suf (F H) Ken <sup>1</sup>, Dor (W C)

ELF, sb Sc Irel Nhb Yks In form awf n Yks <sup>2</sup>

[elf] 1 In comb (1) Elfarrow, (2) bolt, see shot (a),

(3) bore, a hole in a piece of wood, out of which a knot has been dropped or been driven, (4) cups, small stones perforated by friction at a waterfall, (5) hill, a fairy knoll, (6) mill, a ticking sound in timber, viewed as a warring of death, the death-watch, a sound like that of warning of death, the death-watch, a sound like that of a mill, heard when listening at a hole in the ground, a mill, heard when listening at a hole in the ground, (7) shoot, to bewitch, enchant, (8) shot, (a) an arrowhead of flint, (b) shot or cast at by fairies, (c) a disease in persons or cattle, supposed to be caused by the evil agency of elves or fairies, (9) shotten, see shot (b), (10) stone, see shot (a), (11) stoned, see shot (b), (12) switches, elf-locks, tangled masses of hair (1)ShI [When]the Trowsof the hills would regale themselves with good beef or mutton, they repair to the Shetlander's scat holds or town mails, and employ elf arrows to bring down their victims. When the Trows are so successful as to shoot one of the best fatlings that is to be met with, they delude the eves of its

the best fatlings that is to be met with, they delude the eyes of its owner with the substitution of some vile substance possessing the same form as that of the animal which they have taken away, and with the semblance of its sudden death, as if it were produced either by natural or by violent means. It is on this account that the bodies of animals which have perished by accident are con demned as unlawful food, Hibbert Desc Sh I (1822) 191, ed 1891, demned as unlawful food, Hibbert Desc Sh I (1822) 191, ed 1891, If they [fairies] wanted a cow they went invisibly to work, and aimed an elf arrow as near 'Crumme's' heart as possible, Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 66 Dmf Ye main plow't a' wi' a braid elf-arrow, Cromer Remains (1810) 117 Nhb¹ w Yks Leeds Merc Suppl (July 11, 1896) (2) n Yks² w Yks So you do seek elf bolts to hurt us, Bronte Wulhering Heights (1847) xii (3) Sc If you were to look through an elf bore in wood you may see the elf bull—butting with the strongest bull in the herd, N Antiq (1814) 404 (Jam) (4) Dmf Elf-cups were placed under stable doors for the like purpose [as a safeguard against witchcraft], Cromer Remains (1810) 290 (5) Abd Set watchers on your tapmast hight—Nigg's auld elf-hill, or Girdle licht, Cadenhead Bon accord (1853) 144 (6) Sc Also called the chackie-mill (Jam) Cai¹At a few places, on listening at a hole in the ground a sound Car 1 At a few places, on listening at a hole in the ground a sound is heard which imagination thinks that of the clapper of a mill I have often listened to the most celebrated of the elf-mills, and the sound is that of running water (7) Lnk He coud shake the ripe vittleand elfshoot the kye, Watson Poems (1853) 32, You'll elfe shoot our ky, an' smoor' mang drift our sheep, Black Falls of Cly de (1806) 120 (8, a) Sc. Elf-shots, i e the stone airow heads of the old are supposed to be weapons shot by fairies at cattle, to which are attributed any disorders they have, Pennant Tour (1769) 115 (Jam) ShI When a beast was wounded with elf shot, the saining or blessing witch would find out the hole, inscrutable to common eyes, in which the arrow entered, and would wash the place with forespoken water, Hibbert Desc Sh I (1822) 272, ed 1891 ne Sc One sovereign guard against their power in every form was a stone arrow—a fairy darf or elf shot, GRIGOR File Lore (1881) 59 Abd A never-failing charm Of adders' stone from Appin's height, And elf shot from the hill, Anderson Rhymes (1867)97 Ayr Pappin' elf shots at their heids wi' ill words and curses forbye, Service Notandums (1890) 101 N Cy<sup>1</sup>, Nhb<sup>1</sup>, n Yks<sup>2</sup> (b) Sc Cattle which are suddenly seized with the cramp, or some similar disorders, are said to be elf shot, and the approved cure is to chafe the parts affected with a blue bonnet which . often restores the circulation, Scott Minstrelsy (1802) II

225, Brand Pop Antiq (ed 1813) II 338 Cail Dmb Hawkie and Brakie met a sudden death, Ignorant bodies said they ware and brake met a sudden de'ul, ignorant bodies said they ware elf shot, Taylor Poems (1827) 57 Rnf He gied a spling, and doun he fell, And cried, 'Lord, pity me and mine! Oh, Lizzie! I'm elf shot,' Bakr Poems (1861) 50 Lnk Nine braw nowt were smoot'd, Three elf shot were, Ramsay Poems (ed 1733) 119 Note When elf shot the cow falls down suddenly dead, no part of the skin is pierced, but often a little triangular flat stone is found near the beast, as they report, which is call'd the elf's arrow Edb May I be elf-shot, gif I had come'd here, Learmont Poems (1791) 334 Ir If a man had a sick cow, she was elf shot, Carleion Thads Peas (1843) I 383 Nhb Whithur elf-shotor no', nit yin could tell, Richardson Borderer's Table bk (1846) VII 136 (c) Sc That the sickness of William Blyck was an elfshot, Thad Sc IVitches, 398 (JAM), Pop supposed to be produced by the stroke of an elf-shot, Denham Fracts (ed 1896) II 113 (9) n Yks <sup>2</sup> Cattle suddenly excited, were formerly supposed to be shot at with these implements by the faires, and to cure an 'awfshotten' animal, it must be touched with one of the arrows, and the water administered in which an arrow has been dipped (10) Bwk Arrow points of flint, which in arrow has been dipped (10) Bwk Arrow points of finit, commonly called elf or fairy stones, are to be seen here, Statist Acc I 73 (JAM) s.Ir You took and put the elf stone under her udder, Croker Leg (1862) 300 (11) s.Ir The cows were elf stoned, ib 299 (12) Slk Hei hairs were hanging in elf switches, Hoge Tales (1838) 379, ed 1866

2 Fig. A term of contempt or opproblem.

2 Fig. A term of contempt or oppiodium
So The silly elf's lost his grund lang syne, Ford Thisledown
(1891)73 Rnf Theill judging, unforgiving elf, Blames, in another,
what he does himself, Picken Poenis (1813) I 41 Edb Poor
senseless elfs, Macrelle Bygane Times (1811) 20
[1 (8,c) OE ylfa gestot, the name of a disease, see Leechdoms (c. 1000) III 54]
ELFER STONE, sb Cai 1 A chipped flint, supposed
to have certain magical properties

to have certain magical properties

ELGINS, sb pl Lth (Jam) The water-dock, Rumex
aquaticus See Eldin

ELICOMPANE, sb Yks Lan Chs Also Cor Also in form allicampane w Yks <sup>2</sup>Lan Chs. <sup>1</sup> I Elecampane, the plant Horse-heal, Inula Helenium
w Yks 2 Chs. Considered a remedy for toothache

2. A sweetmeat, hardbake Lan (JL), Cor 13

ELICOMPANIE, sb Cor Also written ele Cor<sup>2</sup>, and in forms ailycompaly Cor<sup>8</sup>, allecampagne Swainson. The blue titmouse, Parus caeruleus

Swainson Birds (1885) 34, Rodd Birds (1880) 314, Cor<sup>1</sup> There is a vulgar tradition that the elicompanie is a bird by day and a toad by night, Cor<sup>2</sup>, Cor<sup>3</sup> Uncommon

ELIDE, v Sc Obs To annul, quash, rebut

Whilk uncertainty is sufficient to elide the conclusions of the

While uncertainty is sufficient to elide the conclusions of the libel, Scott Midothian (1818) in ELIGNY, sb Pem The common guillemot, Lomviationle Pem (WWS.) s Pem Laws Little Eng (1888) 420, Swainson Birds (1885) 217, Science Gossip (1874) 142

ELISHA'S TEARS, phr Dor The flowering nutmeg, Leyeesteria formosa (B&H)

ELK, sb Irel n Cy. e An. [elk] The wild swan,

Cygnus musicus

NII, N Cy 2 Nrf In hard winters elks, a kind of wild swan, are seen in no small number, Browne Nrf Birds (1664) in Wks (ed 1893) III 313 [In severe winters, flocks of Hoopers, Whistling Swans, or Elks, as they are variously called, come farther south, Johns Birds (1862) 487, Swainson Birds (1885) 152]

[Swanne some take thus to be the elke or wild swanne.

[Swanne, some take thys to be the elke or wild swanne,

HULOET (1552) ]

ELL, ELLA, see Eel, Eela ELLAN, sb. Cai<sup>1</sup> A very small island in a river

ELLARN, see Eldern, sb

ELLECK, sb Cor Also in forms illeck Cor<sup>2</sup>, illck or.<sup>1</sup> [elək] The red gurnard, Trigla cuculus Also called Denneck (q v)

Cor 1 The red gurnard, called soldiers at St Levan, Cor 2 [SAT CHELL (1879)]

ELLEED, adv. Lin (Hall) Lin<sup>1</sup> [Not known to our correspondents] [e līd] All together

ELLEMS, sb pl Nhb<sup>1</sup> [e ləmz.] The bars of a gate

See Selm

ELLEN, see Eldern, sb.

ELLENA GHOU, sb Irel The elder-tree, Sambucus

nıgra Wxf<sup>1</sup> A kraanebeiry bushe an a ellena glou, 106

ELLER, sb n Cy Wm Yks Chs Der Lin Nrf Ken Sus Also witten ellar Ken Sus 12, iller Lin, and in forms hellar Lin, hilder Nrf [elər, elə(r)] 1 The

forms hellar Lin, hilder Nrf [e lər, e lə(r)] 1 The elder-tree, Sambucus nıgıa Also used altı ib See Ellet n Cy Grost (1790) Suppl Wm Eller wood is nine better Ner esp or yack for under watter, Gibson Leg (1877) 50 n Yks 2, m Yks 1, w Yks 2 Chs 12, Chs 3 It is supposed to be unlucky to use the elder for kindling or lighting a fire Der 12, nw Der 1 Lin The Elder-tree or Iller, as it is usually called Afriend living near Slea ford offered an old man who was flashing his hedge a log of iller to take home for kindling, but it had been at once refused on the ground that some mischief would happen to him Shortly after we chanced to visit a house to enquire after a sick baby, and weie told that it was quite well again 'You see, Sir, one of the rockers of the cradle were made of iller, and in course the old woman did not like that, and she would not let the wean alone till we took it off,' Inke that, and she would not let the weah alone till we took it oil;

Lin N & Q I 56, Skinner (1671) in Lin Buried anean th' eller
busks at no'th side o' chechyard, Peacock Tales (1890) and S
48, n Lin 1 lewsed to hev a ellei that giew white berries at th'
Moois, bud it's dead noo Nrf Cozens Hardy Broad Nrf (1893)
33, Grost (1790) e Nif Marshall Rur Econ (1787) Ken,
e Sus Holloway Sus 12

2 Comp (1) Eller-gun, a popgun, (2) pile, an arrow-

point made of elder

(r) s Chs 1 So called because usually made of eller

(2) n Lin 1

ELLER, adj Yks Sour, bitter
w Yks Used in Cononley when I was a lad 'This ale is quite
eller' (MF)

ELLER, ELLERISCH, see Aller, sb 1, Eldritch

ELLERN, see Eldern, sb

ELLERS, sb pl Wm 1 [elaiz] Tops made of the

wood of the alder-tree, Alnus glutinosa See Aller, sb 1

ELLET, sb Sus 12 Written ellot (B & H) [e lit, e lət] The elder-tree, Sambucus mgra

ELLFIT, sb Obsol Shr 1 The crested foam on ale

when fermenting in open vessels

I think we sha'n be lucky in 'avin' plenty o' barm this timetheer's a beautiful ellfit

ELLIESON, ELLISHIN, see Elsin,

ELLIKER, see Alegar ELLINGE, ELLION, see Elenge, Eldin(g

ELLOCK RAKE, sb Shr A small take used for

breaking up ant-hills  $N \ \& Q \ (1851)$  ist S iv 192, Shr <sup>12</sup> A small rake having four broad teeth in the head, sometimes called a 'oont rake'

ELLOOK, mt Brks 1 Look here!

ELL RAKE, see Heel rake

ELL SHINDERS, sb Nhb The plant ragwort, Senecio Jacobaea Also called Stinking Alisander. See

forms elvant, elvint Fif

1 A measure a read

1 A measure read measure, a yard measure. Also used fig as a measure, standard.

Sc I took the ellwand an' the pack, An' loamed the kintia side, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 90 Cai <sup>1</sup> Per I see na hoo yer ain ellwand can be an inch shorter nor ither folks, an' ye no ken o't, CLELAND Inchbracken (1883) 173, ed 1887 Frf She frae a skelf an elvant drew, Morison *Poems* (1790) 109, One arm stretched out before him stiaight as an elvint, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 175 out before him straight as an eivint, DARKIE 10mmy (1090) 175
e Fif Whaur perfection is the ellwand it's nae mervel gin ordinary mortals come scrimply up to the standard, LATTO Tam Bodhm (1864) ix Rnf Ane spurtill braid, and ane elwand, Harp (1819) 100 Ayr He had been a year or twa in England, some said indeed with the ellwann' and the pack, SERVICE Dr Duguid (ed 1887) 124, Let me see a book that you would mak your ellwand, and I'll maybe can then make a guess at the estimate of the cost, GALT Sir A Wylie (1822) xxviii Edb Why soud tirrans, sic as we, Send our scrimp ell-wand owr the sea, To measure laws, LEARMONT Poems (1791) 47 Gall Such burghers of Ayr as had a soul beyond the ell-wand, CROCKETT Grey Man (1896) 166 Keb God's ell-wand, whereby he measureth joy or sorrow to the sons of men, Ruhherford Lett (1660) No 233 nYks 2 Incorrectly used for the yard-measure m Yks 1

2 The constellation, called Orion's belt, gen in phr the

King's or Lady's ellwand

n Sc Our Lady's elwand (Jam) Cail Cld, Rxb The King's elwand (Jam) Slk The King's Elwand—now termed the Belt of Orion, Hogg Tales (1838) 344, ed 1866, The se'en starns had gaen oure the lum, an' the tail o' the king's elwand was pointin'

to the Muchrah cross, 1b 23
[1 ME elenwand (Not Rec (1403) II 24) 2 The Charll wane, The elwand, Douglas Eneados (1513), ed

1874, III 147 ] ELLY, sb

ELLY, sb n Cy Wm Lan [eli] A goal or boundary
in the game of football Also in comp Elly mouth
n Cy (Hall) Wm When the ball or 'orr' is driven over the elly
without touching it, from a distance agreed by the players, the game is complete When the ball falls within this prescribed distance from the elly it is said to be in the elly-mouth (J H ), That s our elly (B K ) Lan  $^1$  [We have got two ellies to your one (K ) ]

ELLYNGE, see Elinge

ELLYNGE, see Elinge
ELM, sb n Cy [Not known to our correspondents]
An ell in length
ELM CAP, sb e Suf (F H) Fungus on the bared
roots and boles of trees, esp the elm Cf cap, sb 9
ELMEN, adj Nhp Hrf Glo Suf Hmp Wil Dor
Som Dev Cor Also in forms almen Nhp 2, elemen
Dor w Som 1, elmin Hmp Wil Cor, elming Dev
le man 1, Pertaining to or made of the elm-tree

Dot' W Som', elmin Hmp' Wil Cor, elming Dev [e lmən] Pertaining to or made of the elm-tree Nhp², Hrf¹ Glo¹ An elmen tree Suf They each on 'em flourished out a good tough elmen swacker from under their cloaks, Strickland Old Friends (1864) 245 Hmp¹ w Cy Morton Cyclo Agric (1863) Wil Elmin bowl, Britton Beauties (1825), Them elmin trees yander, Akerman Spring tide (1850) 12, (K M G), Wil² 2, Wil L by an give th' arder five a lamin courfe (F H G). Them elmintrees yander, Akerman Spining tide (1850) 12, (K M G), Wil 2 n.Wil I bin an give th' arder fur a elmin cawfin (E H G). Dor Gl (1851), Dor 1 n Dor An elmen board (S S B) Som Jennings Obs Dial w Eng (1825), W & J Gl (1873), A number of people seated on 'a spray of a gurt elemen tree' (W F R) w Som 1 Uul umeen plan sheen [elm flooring] Dev N & Q (1869) 4th S in 159 Cor Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl ELMOTHER, sb Obs Nhb Cum Also written ellmother N Cy 1 Cum A stepmother Cf eld father n Cy Grose (1790), N Cy 1, Nhb 1 Cum Ray (1691), Bailey (1721), (K) n Yks 12 [An el-mother. none ca. Coles (1670)]

[An el-mother, nover ca, Coles (1679)]
ELM WYCH, sb Nhb 1 The wych-elm, Ulmus montana

ELPHAMY, sb n Cy The plant bryony (HALL), (B & H

ELRIC(H, ELRISCH, ELREN, see Eldritch, Eldern, sb ELSE, adv Sc Irel Nhb Yks Not Lei War Wor Glo Som [els] 1 Otherwise Abd I wad pit the best o' the kye an' the nowt intil the parlour I'm thinkin we'll lowse them a' else, Macdonald Sir Gibbe,

I'm thinkin we'll lowse them a' else, Macdonald Sir Gibbie, xxxiii Edb I tell'd you else, on black an' white, Crawford Poems (1798) 13 w Yks (J W), Not 1 s Not Be a good gell, yer'll be whipped else (J P K) Lei 1 A's leame o' thray legs, an' bloind o' wan oy, an' a bit tooched i' the wind, a's a foine oss else War s wor Pity he's so random—a niceish boy, else Used when no qualification is implied 'A tidy wench, else,' Porson Quant Wds (1875) 9 Glo Baylis Illus Dial (1870) w Som 1 Thee stap along s'hear, I'll help thee else!

Hence (I) Elsehow or Elsehows add any how else

Hence (1) Elsehow, or Elsehows, adv anyhow else, (2) ways, adv otherwise, (3) whither, adv elsewhere (1) Lei Ah cam't dew it noohow elsehow [We do not like 'elsehow' for otherwise, Standard (Sept 18, 1889) 2, col 2] (2) Lei War <sup>8</sup> (3) n Cy (Hall)

Let 1, War 3 (3) n Cy (HALL)

2 At another time, or at other times, before, already
Sc (JAM) Sh I He's dûne enough o' dat else, as ye ken ta
your cost, Sh News (July 31, 1897), Da tatties canna be boild
else, ib (Jan 15, 1898) Ayr Dod! John, are ye there 'is mornin'
else? Service Dr Duguad (ed 1887) 199 n Cy Grose (1790),
N Cy 1, N Cy 2 I have done that else Nhh 1' Hoo quick ye've
been! He' ye been there else?' Also used for 'in the meantime' 'There noo, that'll dee, else' But frequently as we use
'eh?' when an interrogative is meant 'Wait ye war there, else?'
st Nhelorically='If it's not believed'

\*\*Rhelorically='If it's not believed'

3. Rhetorically='If it's not believed'

w Som 1 I'll warnt thick's too big, try un else [1 e if you don't

4 Phr me and me else, me and others like me Uls Also you and you else Not common (MBS)

[1 Beter ist laten hem vt-pharen, Al sal egipte elles for-faren, Gen & Ex (c 1250) 3072 2 Contrar hys kene dartis ellis stand haue we, Douglas Eneados (1513),

Rene dartis ellis stand haue we, Douglas Eneados (1513), ed 1874, IV 3I 3 The fire is dead with grief, See else youiself, Shaks K John, IV I 108]

ELSH, adj Dev [el] New, fresh Fig raw uncouth Dev 'An elsh maid,' an uncouth girl, Moore Hist Dev (1829)

I 353, Monthly Mag (1810) I 435 n Dev An elsh vourpost wi' vittings prapper, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 69

ELSIN, sb Sc Irel Nhb Dur Cum W Mys Lan
Lin Also written elsen Dur'l Cum w Yks 8, elsyn Sc (IAM) and in forms elsen S & Okta elsen Elstra Edb. (Jam), and in forms alison S & Ork¹, alshin Edb, alson Abd, eilshant S & Ork¹, ellshin Edb, alson Abd, eilshant S & Ork¹, ellsen Bnff¹, ellishin Sh I, elshin Sc (Jam) Nhb¹, elskin Nhb¹, elson Sc (Jam) N Cy¹ Nhb¹ Cum n Yks² w Yks¹ Lan¹ e Lan¹, helsin w Yks [elsin, elsen] 1 A shoemaker's awl

Also used fig

Sc D'ye think I was born to sit here brogging an elshin through bend-leather? Scott Midlothian (1818) v, The height o' nonsense is supping sour milk wi'an elsyn, Henderson Prov (1832) 22, ed 1881 supping sour milk wi'an elsyn, Henderson Pov (1832) 22, ed 1881 Sh I He sat an' coffed an' lookit ellishins at Arty, Burgess Sketches (and ed) 79 S & Ork 1, Brif 1 Abd They sutors alson nimbly streek To mend their shoon, Keith Fanmer's Ha' (1774) st 4 Link Nor hinds wi' elson and hemp lingle Sit soleing shoon out 0 er the ingle, Ramsay Poems (1800) II 203 (Jam) Edb Wi'a muckle alshin lang He brodit Maggie's hurdies, Fergusson Poems (1773) 169, ed 1785 Ayr He had his elsin and linyel for sewing of leather, Dickson Writings (1660) I 196, ed 1845, (JM) Sik. As it had been bored wi'red-het elsins, Hogg Tales (1838) 306, ed 1866 Gail Gleg wi' the kinife as a souter wi' his elshin, Crockett Raides (1894) vii NI¹ Ant Ballymena Obs (1892) n Cy Border Gl (Coll L L B), N Cy¹, Nhb¹, Dur¹ Cum He oot wih his elson, his wax an his threed, Sargisson Joe Scoap (1881) 219, Grose (1790), Gl (1851) Wm (K) n Yks¹, n Yks²As sharp as anelsin, n Yks³ ne Yks¹ Sometimes corrupted to 'nelsin' e Yks Marshall Run Econ (1788) m Yks¹ w Yks T'waikmen ov all soarts threw daan ther hammers, saws, needles, helsins, shuvals, an' maddocks, Econ (1788) m Yks 1 w Yks 1 walkmen ov all soarts threw dann ther hammers, saws, needles, helsins, shuvals, an' maddocks, Tom Treddlehoyle Bairisla Ann (1855) 8, You are throng grinding elsins, I see, Bywater Sheffield Dial (1839) 63, w Yks 1 Elsons, hammers, picks, an wedges, 11 323, w Yks 23, Lan 1, ne Lan 1, e Lan 1 Lin Awl, etiamnum Lincolniensibus an Elsin, Skinner (1671) n Lin 1

2 Comp (1) Elsin box, a box for holding awls, (2) heft, an old name of a jargonelle pear (1) Rxb Aneca's a thing like elsin box That drools like corn pipes, A Scorr Power (ed. 1808) 89, (6) Sc. From its resemblance to

neft, an old name of a jargonelle pear

(I) Rxb Aneca's a thing like elsin box That drools like cornpipes,
A Scott Poems (ed 1808) 83. (2) Sc From its resemblance to
the 'haft' of an awl (Jam)
3 pl The plant, Scandix Pecten-Veneris Also called
Devil's darning needle (q v) Nhb¹
[1 Elson for cordwayners, alesne, Palsgr (1530), Elsyn,
sibila, Prompt Cp MDu elsene, an awl (Verdom)]
ELSK, v Sh I [elsk] To love S & Ork¹
[Norw dial elska, to love (Aasen), so ON]
ELSKIN, ELSON, see Elsin
ELT, sb¹ Wor Dor Som Dev [elt] A young pig
or spayed sow Also in comp Elt pig See Yelt
s Wor Porson Quant Wds (1875) 13, (H K) Dor Barnes
Gl (1863) Som Yorkshire elts (five), in farrow, for sale, w Gazette
(1895), W & J Gl (1873) Dev¹ n Dev Grose (1790)
ELT, sb² Sur¹ [elt] A handle
He struck me on the side of the head with a mattock elt
ELT, v Sc n Cy Yks Lan Lin Nhp [eit] 1 To
knead dough, to stir the dough previously kneaded to a
proper consistency for baking
Sh I (Coll LLB) S & Ork.¹ MS add Or I (SAS), Cai¹
n Cy (K), Grose (1790), N Cy² w Yks Thoresey Lett (1703),
w Yks¹When oat cakes are baked, it is a common practice to knead
the dough the preceding evening, which ferments during the night
In the morning, previous to baking, if the mixture be too thin more w Yks 'When oat cakes are baked, it is a common practice to knead the dough the preceding evening, which ferments during the night in the morning, previous to baking, if the mixture be too thin more meal is added, but if too stiff, milk and water or butter-milk are applied to reduce it. This is to elt the dough, or, as it is frequently called, 'elting' Both in kneading and elting the person performing it never fails, on the completion of the work, to make a closs with whe miger on the surface of the dough, doubtless as a charm to prevent the witches from approaching the knead-tub, w Yks <sup>4</sup> Lan Davies Races (1856) 274, Lan <sup>1</sup>, e Lan <sup>1</sup>, ne Lan <sup>1</sup> Nhp <sup>1</sup> Nearly obs Hence Elt, sb dough, also in phr (1) a carrie elt, a thick, ill-baked oatcake, (2) a muckle elt, fig a stout, clumsy woman Cai <sup>1</sup> the finger on the surface of the dough, doubtless as a charm to pre-

2 To injure anything by constant or rough handling S & Ork 1 Injuring the nap of cloth, or disordering the fur of a cut or other small unimal by handling it roughly

3 To become soft or moist, as earth when damp Nhp<sup>2</sup>

Hence (1) Elted up, phr bedaubed, covered with dirt, (2) Elting, ppl adj of soil moist, damp, (3) Elting moulds, sb pl soft i idges of new-ploughed land
(1) Lin He selted up with dirt, I Hompson Hist Boston (1856) 705

Lin I If you trap us across the muy tamper you'll be elted up (2) Ntp Winter 1 ound the ploughmen, on the elting soil, Will thread a minute's sunshine, Clark Poems (1827) 27 (3) Ntp O er eltingmoulds of fallow grounds, ib Vill Minst (1821) 74, Ntp 12

4 To slave or foil at working in the ground Also used

fig to meddle with, interfere

Sh I It'll no du for wis dat has ta fecht i' da face o' da sea, an' elt i' da dut o' da eart for a meal bunnock or a tate skin, Sai wart Friesdle Ialis (1892) 17, Sac boy, I hena time ta fash, Besides, I dunna elt in clash, Sh News (Oct 16, 1897)

Hence Filed 46 benued covered with dirt from work-

Hence Elted, pp bennied, covered with dirt from work-

ing in the earth or dirt

Sh I I wis a' elted i' da gutters, as we rowed aff o' da brig stanes,

SIT I WIS a cited 1 day gitters, as we rowed at 6 da ong states, SITWART Fueside Tales (1892) 263
[1 % e men % og holden % e tigeles tale, And elten and eilden, Gen & Ex (c 1250) 2892 ON elta, to knead, to tan, to mix lime (Vigrusson) 2 Norw dial elta, to handle roughly (AASEN)]

ET THERE are Holder

ELTHER, see Helder
ELTROT, sb Hmp Wil Dor Som Also in forms
altrot Wil Dor, eldertrot s Wil, eldroot Wil Dor,
eldrop Dor, heltrot Hmp 1, hilltrot Hmp Wil 1, hiltrot
Hmp 1 [eltrot] 1 The cow-parsnip, Heracleum Sphondylium

wylium

Hmp¹ Wil Slow Gl (1892), Wil¹Altrot at Zeals s Wil Hiltrot is the common name in s Wil, but is not used in this part of s Wil (Wootton Bassett) (E H G), Altrot, in common use at Deveill, Elder-trot at Durington (G E D) Dor (ib), (C W)

Som Swreiman Winconton Gl (1883)

2 The water-parsnip, Sum angustifolium Dor (GED) 3 The wild or cow-parsley, Anthriscus sylvestris. Also used attrib

Wil KENNARD Diogenes (1893) xv, Wil 1 Dor I used to make trumpets of citrot stems, HARDY Trumpet Major (1880) 1x, The stalk and umbel of the wild parsley, BARNES Gl (1863), Dor <sup>1</sup>Wi' eltrot flow'r An' robinhoods a drot. eltrot flow'r An' robinhoods a drest, 121

4 The water-hemlock, Oenanthe Crocata
Wil 'Hill Trot' [18] given in two lists as

Wil 'Hill Trot' [15] given in two lists as the local name for Oenanthe crocata, Sarum Dioc Gazette (Jan 1890) 5, col 2, Wil 1 5 The wild carrot, Daucus Carola

Hmp Wist New Forest (1883) 283, Hmp<sup>1</sup>
6 The stalk of the wild barley w Cy (Hall)
ELVAN, sb Dev Coi [elvən] Blue porphyiy,
veins and beds of the porphyitic felsite
Dev The veins and beds of the porphyitic substance provincially termed elvan, Moorf Hist Dev (1829) I 219 Dev, Cor A term used in Cornwall and Devon for a crystalline rock, generally of a whitey-brown colour, formed of quartz and orthoclase It occurs in whitey-brown colour, formed of quartz and orthoclase It occurs in veins or dykes which proceed from the granite, and is often nearly identical with it in mineral composition, Woodward Geol Eng and Wales (1876) 379 Cor 1 Applied sometimes locally and ignorantly to coarse sandy beds of killas, Cor 2 ELVANT, ELVINT, see Ellwand ELVEN, 5b War Wor Ken Sus Written elvin Ken 12 [elven, elvin] The elm, Ulmus campestris War 3, se Wor 1 Ken 1 Still used, though rarely, Ken 2 Sus 1 There's a man walks under them gurt elvin trees o' nights (s v

There's a man walks under them gurt elvin trees o' nights (s v

ELVER, sb Wm Der Pem Glo Wil Som forms eelver, yelver Som [elvə(r)] A young eel, pl.

the fry of eels

Wm, Ferguson Northmen (1856) 209. Der 2, nw Der 1 s Pem Laws Little Eng (1888) 420 Glo It is not legal to sell elvers now (AB), Baylis Illus Dial (1870), Glo. These come up the Severn in great shoals with the flood tide, and are in season in March and April Fried with fat bacon and flour, they are a favourite dish in Gloucester, Glo 2, Wil. (G E.D) Som Elvers, a kind of grigs or small eels, that at certain times of the year swim on the top of the water about Bristol, and are skimmed up in small nets, afterwards bak'd in cakes, fry'd and served up at table, BAILEY (1755), Whaur

elvers too in spring time plad, Jennings Dial w Eng (1869) 132, W & J Gl (1873), (W F R ), Grose (1790) w Som  $^1$  They are about three inches long, and the size of a fine straw [It had been long known that large eels pass from rivers into the sea at certain sersons, and that diminutive young ecls, called in this country clucis, ascend the avers in chormous numbers, Dy Chron (Dec 8, 1896)

[Repr an older eel fare (a brood of young eels), see

BAILLY (1755) ]

ELVER, v Rut [elvə(r)] To grow soft

Her beg elver'd, and her milk-pokes came down [of a sick cow]

ELVISH, adj e An [elvi] Irritable, spiteful, mis-

e An 1 Suf The bees are elvish to day, Cullum Hist Hawsted

e An Sur The bees at Cristians (1813), Suf<sup>1</sup>, e Suf (F H)

[Elvish, froward, Coles (1677)]

ELY, v Sc Written eely Rxb [711] To disappear the sufficient of pear, vanish, to disappear one by one as a company does

that disperses imperceptibly
Sik Theburnes had elyitaway, Hogg Queer Bk (1832) Grousome Carle, It elyed away o'er the brow and I saw nae mair o't, 1b Tales (1838) 53, ed 1866 SIk, Rxb Always suggesting the idea of gradual disappearance (JAM) Rxb Winter cellet frae our land As spring peeped o'er the mountains, Riddell Poet 117s (ed 1871)

EM, pron In gen dial use in Sc Iiel and Eng Also written aam Wxf<sup>1</sup>, um m Yks<sup>1</sup>Lei<sup>1</sup>Brks<sup>1</sup> [əm]

Also written aam Wxf¹, um m Yks¹ Lei¹ Brks¹ [əm]

1 Unemphatic foim them

Wxf¹ Wm [They] waent ga naar t'feeld ageean, an nowt can meeak em, Spec Dial (1885) pt iii 10 n Yks What's cumm'd on em² Castillo Poems (1878) 25 e Yks¹ m Yks¹ Unemphatic, by rule, but in some slight use otherwise 'Whether it's um or them, there's no counting, Intiod 25 w Yks (D L), Shoo'll lewk queei at me if I tell her I'm one on 'em, Cudworth Dial Sketches (1884) 2, 9m, m, Wright Gram Wndhill (1892) 116 n Lan Soa he head em it'toppinmow, Lonsdale Mag (Jan 1867) 270 s Chs¹ Thai knows nowt abowt 'em, 65 Der (JB), Der², nw Der¹ Lei¹'Did'em?' 'Noo¹ um didn't,' 26 War², Shr¹ Gio Lysons Vulgar Tongue (1868) 47 Brks¹ Um, 6 Ess¹ Sur They are none of 'em five years old, JEnnings Field Paths (1884) 212, Sur¹ Dor Barnes Gl (1863) w Som¹ The literary 'them' is unknown in this dialect I 'ont zill em vor the money, but I'd let 'ee take the pick o'm in my prize but I'd let 'ee take the pick o'm in my prize

Hence (1) Aamzil or Amezil, (2) Emsels, pron them-

(1) Wxf1 Aamzil cow no stoane, 84 (2) Cai 1

2 In interrogative sentences they Som Did 'em zee 'en ! Monthly Mag (1814) II 127 w Som 1 Zon dhai v u knech Jum tu laa s, aa n um? [So they have caught Jim at last, have not cm?] Can em gct'n a do'd gin tomaria?
[OE him, hcom]
EM BARN, v Ken Also in form in barn To

Also in form in barn

store in a barn, to garner They em-bain as much as they can of their corn, Young Annals

Agnc (1784-1815)
EMBER, sb Sc Irel Also in forms ammer, emmer SWAINSON, imber Sc Ii , immer Oi I (Jam) S & Ork 1 [e m(b)er] The great northern diver, Colymbus glacialis

Also in comp Ember diver, goose

Or.I The immer, which is the ember, or immer goose of this country, Barry Or I (1805)304(Jam), The Imber-goose, unskill'dto fly, Must be content to glide along, Scott Pirate (1822) xxi, Swainson Birds (1885) 213 S & Ork 1 Abd, e Lth Swainson ib Sik The imbers from broad Ale-more lake, Hogg Poems (ed. 1865)

154 Ir. Swainson the [Norw dial imbie (ymmer, hymber, hymmer), the northern diver (AASEN); ON himbrin (FRITZNER)]
EMBRANGLEMENT, sh Lei. Nhp 1 Embroilment,

EME, see Aim, ad1

EMER, she Aim, day
EMER, she Obs Lin One who rescues another
from any danger or difficulty (HALL), Lin¹
[The angell The which was emer of Tundale, Tundale's Vision (c 1450) 224 (N E D)]

EMERANT, she Obs. Sc The emerald, also used attrib
Sik The stillness that lay on the emerant lea, Hogg Poems (ed
1865) 33, Thoucanstsweep the emerant deep, the Queer Bk (1832) 102
[O precius Mergreit .. Moir gudely eik na is the

emerant greyne, Dunbar *Poems* (c 1510), ed Small, II 275, Ruby, topas, perle and emerant, Douglas *Pal Hon* (1501), ed 1874, I r]

EMERTEEN, sb Sc In form enanteen Abd (Jam)
An ant, 'emmet'
ne Sc The ant was called Emerteen, and when on being dis

turbed it was seen carrying off its eggs it was supposed to be its horse, and the following words were repeated 'Emerteen, Emerteen, laden yir horse, Yir father and yir mither is ded in Kinloss,' Gregor Flk Lore (1881) 147 Bnff<sup>1</sup>, Abd (JAM)

EMERY, sb Obs Irel A bed of iron ore

An irregular bed of iron ore called emery by the inhabitants,

MILLS Stiata (1789) in Trans Phil Soc LXXX 97

EMESKINS, see Emess EMESS, int Obs Wm Also in form emeskins

By the mass See Maskin

Wm Emess its enough naw a days to pay ivvery man [h]is awn,

Hutton Bran New Wark (1785) 1 123 s Wm Whick emeskins
it baad us killing, ib Dial Storth and Aniside (1760) 1 40

EMM, EMMACK, EMMER, see Eam, Emmet, Ember EMMER, sb Or I Also in form amer In comp Amer or Emmer tree, a beam of wood or bar of iron built in the chimney, or set over the fire, to which is attached a chain for suspending pots, &c (Jaw Suppl)
[Cp Da emmer, 'amphora,' LG emmer (ammer), a water-

vessel (Berghaus), Bremen dial ammer, 'ein Eimer'

EMMET, sb In gen dial use in Sc Irel and Eng Also written ammut Ken¹Sus¹, emmot Nhp², emmut Brks¹Sur¹ I W¹, and in forms eemock Rnf Lth, eemuch Lnk, emmack Edb, emmak Pem, emmock Lth Rxb (Jam), emock Rnf, emothee Wxf¹, immie n Cy m Yks¹, yammet w Som¹ Dev [e mət, e mək, ī mək.] 1 The ant

in mek.] 1 The ant

Frf Up frae an emmet to a whale, Beattie Ainha (c. 1820)
39, ed. 1882 Frf, e Per (WAC) Rnf Rebels in ilk land are thick, As eemocks in a clod, Webster Rhymus (1835) 67, The odds from emocks up to whales, McGilvray Poems (ed. 1862) 174 Lnk A 'bouttrees, an'ferns, an' mosses, Eemocks eft-stools, birds an bees, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 33, The mossy banks where the wild bee has its byke, and the eemuck its populous den, Watson Poems (1853) xi Edb He taught auld Tam to hale the dules, And eident (1853) x1 Edb He taught auld Tam to hale the dules, And eident to row right the bowls, Like ony emmack, Fergusson Poems (1773) 189, ed 1785 Wxf¹ Broughet ee stell, ing a emothee knaghane [broke the handle in a pismire hill], 88 n Cy Border Gl (Coll LLB) m Yks¹, w Yks (JT) s Pem Emmaks are busy'l things, they be neveridle (W M M) Glo (J S F S), Glo¹, Brks¹, Ken¹², Sur¹, Sus (F E), Sus¹, Hmp (J R W), Hmp¹, I W¹ Wil (K M G), Slow Gl (1892), Wil¹ 'Ant' is never used Dor Oh¹ emmets, oh! ooh, ooh, Barnes Poems (1869–1870) 3rd S 134 Som Wi nubbudy a lukin' on, but emmets, vrogs, and fishus, Agrikler Rhymes (1872) 69 w Som¹ The yammets be making work sure 'nough way th' abricocks, de year, they be wis-n wapsies, hon they takes to it Dev Canee tell me' ow til git urds ov yammets? They be awl awver tha place, Hewett Peas Sp (1892), The 'ant' has driven the 'emmet' out of the field, Bowring Lang (1866) I 17, Dev¹, s Dev (F W C) s Dev, e Cor (Miss D) Cor I seed mun 'pon the road, a minute back, like emmets runnin, 'Q' Three Ships (1890), Cor 3 [Never was there such a place for 'ammuts' nests, Standard (Aug 23, 1887) 3]

1887) 3 ] 2 Comp

2 Comp (1) Emmet batch, (2) but(t, (3) cast, (4) heap, (5) hill, (6) hump, an ant-hill, (7) hunter, the wryneck, Jynx torquilla

(1) Som (W F R), Jennings Obs Dial w Eng (1825), W & J Gl (1873) (2) Dor (N B), (C W), Dor 1 used to hop The emmet buts, vrom top to top, 257 Som The common green woodpecker is often seen on the ground searching among the 'emmetbutts,' Compron Winscombe Sketches (1882) 120 m Som (C V G) (3) Ken (H M), Ken 1 Sus Ketched he's fut in a hddle pet ull ov bavins will an ammut caste. Jackson Southward Ho (1804) I ov bavins wud an ammut caste, Jackson Southward Ho (1894) I ov bavins with an animit easte, Jackson Southeart 110 (1994) 1433, It was now but a field covered with amout castees, Jennings Field Paths (1884) 37, Sus¹ Peck up them animut-castes (sv Amendment) (4) Wil¹, w Som¹ (5) Brks¹, Sur (G L G), Sur¹ (6) Glo¹, Brks¹, Hmp¹ (7) [Swainson Birds (1885) 103, The bird is engaged at an ant-heap extracting those insects and their larvae which form its favourite food. Hence another of its names, 'emmet hunter,' Smith Birds (1887) 257]
3 Fig A lively person Nhp<sup>2</sup>

[Emottis, the blak rowt That ithandly laubouris and byssy be, Douglas Eneados (1513), ed 1874, IV 191 æmette, an ant ]

EMMIS, adj ScAlso in form immis [e mis, i mis]

1 Of the weather changeable, dark, gloomy
Bnff (Jam) Abd A dark cloudy mght used to be called an
immis nicht (G W) Ags (Jam) Rnf, Ayr Used as signifying

chill and having every appearance of rain Pronounced 'yeemmes' by very old people (tb)

2 Of land or seed variable in its productive results

Ags Applied to seed that is difficult of culture, or is frequently unproductive Ground which often fails to give a good crop is called immis land (ib)

3 Insecurely placed, unsteady, rickety

Ags That steen stands very eemis (1b)

Ags That steen stands very eemis (b)

[Norw dial ymns (pl ymnse, ymse, emse), changeable, various (Aasen), ON ymnse, various, alternate, cp Sw ymsa, to change, to alternate (Widdensen)]

EMMLE DEUG, sb Sc Also written emmeldyug Butcher's offal, scrap or carcase paring Fig a loose, flying piece of anything, a rag or tatter flying from a dress

Sc (Jam Suppl), I wonner what ye made o' the twa grumphies, snoukin' for a sappy emmeldyng [sic] about the hailgals o' ye, St Patrick (1819) II 243 (Jam) Gall (Jam)

EMMOCK, see Emmet
EMMUT, sb Dev Cor [e mət] Stroke, full force, used of the wind

Dev (HALL) Cor Right in the emmut of et, Monthly Mag (1810) I 435, Cor 12
[Repr lit E even-might, the adj even being used in the sense of directly in front, as in Shaks In plain shock

and even play of battle, Hen V, IV VIII 114]
EMONY, sb Lin Som Dev Also in form enemy
[e məni, e nəmi] The anemone, Anemone coronaria or

Nemorosa

Lin Fo' they fun 'um theer a-laad of 'is faace Down i the would 'enemies, Tennyson N Farmer, Old Style (1864) st 9 w Som 1 We can put in they emony roots in there We be mid-

dlin off vor racklisses, but tis a poor lot o' enemies Dev 4
EMP, EMPASSY ON, see Empt, Ampersand
EMPEROR, sb Nhp 1 The large bone at the end of a sirloin of beef which unites with the rump

EMPLOY, sb Sc In form imploy Sh I Employment

Sh I Da want o' idder imploy drave wir young men ta da sea, Sh News (Nov 5, 1898) Rxb The Kirk cannot afford a plack For sic employ, Ruickbie Wayside Cottager (1807) 133, To see the thoughtless sons of men's employ, 10 164 Dmf He was oppress'd with grief and want-By Indolence got no employ, Hawkins Poems (1841) V 15

[Peter put these bulls upon several employs, Swift Tale Tub (1704) iv, ed 1747, 70 Fr employ, 'imployment'

(Cotgr)]

EMPS PIECE, sb Obsol Lin The best, choicest

piece of food, a tit-bit

Vox usitatissima, significat autem portionem cibi eximiam et non vulgarem, Skinner (1671), Lin 1 lf thou'rt a good lad I ll cut thee the emps piece at andrew

EMPT, v Stf Nhp War Wor Hrf Glo Oxf Brks Sur Sus Hmp I W Wil Dor Som Dev Cor Also in form emp w Wor¹ Glo¹w Som¹ Dev³ nw Dev¹ [empt, emp] To empty, pour out Cf ent, v¹
Stf As quick as thought they empt' the well, Hone Every-day Bb (1826) Il 995 Nhp¹ Freq used with the prefix on, or un, when employed agriculturally, as 'on empt that load of hay' War² w Wor¹ The people about Tenbury always speak of 'the plaayce when employed agriculturally, as 'on empt that load of hay' War' w Wor' The people about Tenbury always speak of 'the plaayee w'ahr Severn emps into Teme' se Wor', s Wor (H K), s Wor', Hrf' 2, Gio (A B), Gio' Oxf N & Q (1880) 6th S 1 204 · Brks 1b (1871) 4th S viii 441, Biks' Sur Yes, you'dbetteremptit, N & Q (1878) 5th S x 222 Sus, Hmp Holloway Hmp (H E), I told her to empt the slops (T L O D), Hmp' I W (J D R), I W' Wil Slow Gl (1892), Britton Beauties (1825) n Wil (E H G) Dor I ll empt my pocket o' this last too, Hardy Greenwood Tree (1872) I 32, Dor' Som (W F R), Empt the bucket (F A A), Jennings Obs Dial w Eng (1825), W & J Gl (1873) w Som' Plaizr, aay kaa n ai mp dhik saes turn bee meezuul [Please, sir, I cannot empty that cistern by myself] You must'n emp nort

down thick there zink Dev 8 Willee plaise tu go out in back ouze and emp all the duty watter yu can vind in the tubs and buckets nw Dev 1 Cor Dosmery Pool and the moores no streams I empt, nor any fill, Huni Pop Rom w Eng (1865) 142, ed 1896 no sticams It Hence (1) Empt, adj empty, (2) Emptin cloam, phi

drinking to excess

(1) Glo 1 (2) w Som 1 Wuul, Jan! hauts dhu marti? Bun in inteen thoun ugee un, any spoanz! [Well, John! what is the mitter? (You have) been emptying cloum crockery is the cup) again, I suppose!] Work! the work he likth best is emptin o' cloum, and he ll work to that way anybody nw Dev!

[Then-by shal he nat winne, But empte his purs, Chauerr CT G 741]

EMPTY, adj and sb Itel Chs Oxf Also in form empy Irel [emti, empi] 1 adj In comp (1) Empty grass, the reed-like canary-grass, Phalaris arundinacea, (2) rods, the dried stems of the common reed, Arundo Phraemites

(r) Tip, Lim (B & H) (2) Ant Used when cut into lengths of 2! or 3 me hes for quills to wind linen yain upon for weavers, Grose

(1790) MS add (C)

2 Of a cow not in calf Oxf1 MS add

3 sh Weaving term the bobbin on which the 'pin' is wound Chs 1

EMPUS AND, see Ampersand

EMPY, adj Nhb [empi] Empty Divent gan away cmpy, Roison B/ Ruth (1860) in 17, Nhb 1 He put his hand it his pocket, it was empy, Goody's Last (1878) 16, An empy cant

e An w Cy A suffix added to all sbs to EN, suff

denote the material of which anything is made

Biks 16 e An. 2 A birchen broom Wil 1 Hunen, made of horn,
stwonen, of stone, 'a ditten floor,'a floor made of earth, beatenhard
'There's some volk as thinks to go droo life in glassen slippers'
'Almost is universal too is the transformation of the substitutive In the tinnen cups their diaps o' cider, 123 w Som The termination n, en, or een, is very common with us, and is almost invariably added to a noun to denote the material of which the article described is made, and it may be used with any constructive substance whatever, as a klaa theen koa üt, pae üpurn kaa p, Elworthy Gram (1877) 18, w Som 1 Employed in the dialect with the name of every material capable of use Ustee uleen pwany nt [a steel

of every material capable of use Ustee uleen pwayy nt [a steel point] U èo leen au s klau th, te neen pan, wood een brae usuz EN, pron Lei Hrf Pein Glo Biks Hrt Sur Sus Hmp I W Wil Doi Som Dev Coi Also in forms hin Hmp I, hyn Wil I, în Pein, in Brks I, in Lei Hrf Glo Brks Sur Sus IImp I W Wil W Som Dev Coi [an, Pein in ] Unemphatic for m him, her, it See He Lei Avery gen substitute for him Whoy doon tye stick up to un then? Introd 26 Hrf Obsol, Ellis Promine (1889) V 73, Hrf Pein Lllis, 33 Glo Ellis Promine (1889) V 73, Hrf Pein Lllis, 33 Glo Ellis Promine (1869) I in, Lisons Vulgar Longue (1868) 27, Glo Brks He've a been and feel d un all over, Hughes T Brown Oyf (1861) xviii, Ellis, 94, Brks I gin in wernn' Hrt Ellis, 201. s Cy This m' for hine,' the tile accusative of 'he,' is very widely spread in the south, and is also used where 'it' is said in received speech, on account of the gen use used where 'it' is said in received speech, on account of the gen use used where 'it' is said in received speech, on account of the gen use of 'he' applied to manimate objects, Ellis, 43 Sur That wor a marriage ring, and I sold 'un a week after I had 'un, Bickliy Sur Hills (1890) II i Sus Do 'ee take great care wi' 'un for she'll hatch soon, Egerton Flks and Ways (1884) 21 Hmp I put un in my pocket Pool zowl on hin I can't aupen hin, maester I W I Lat un alooan Wil Ellis, 45, I put un in my pocket Gie th' prong to un, Britton Beauties (1825), Wil I seed un a doing on't Pool zowl on hyp! (s v Pronouns) in Wil A meade the pillais on un o' zilver, Kith Sng Sol (1860) in 10 Dor Let en kiss me wi' the kisses ov his mouth, Barnts ib (1859) 12, (AC), Dor'l w Dor I told en so, Roberts Hist Lyme Regis (1834) Som A zid'n, W & J Gl (1873), I have put off mol quoat, how zhall Dor' w Dor I told en so, Roberts Hist Lyme Regis (1834) Som A zid'n, W & J Gl (1873), I have put off moi quoat, how zhall I put un on? Baynes Sng Sol (1860) v 3, A zid en, Jennings Obs Dial w Eng (1825), Did'em zee'en? [didthey seehim?] Monthly Mag (1814) II 127 w Som Our objective 'him' is always 'un,' 'n,' unless it is emphatic, when it is 'ee,' Elworthy Gram (1873) 36, w Som When the construction relates to an animal or any definite object except a person it is feminine as well. Thus in speaking of a cow, it would be said, 'I gid in the drench, but he did in like in'. The same sentence applied to a woman would be, 'I gid

'er the dose, but 'er did n like n' Tell ee hot I should do way en why I'd tike'n nif I was you, and gee en a darn'd good hidin Thick zow 'll variow purty quick, mind and gee un plenty o mate Dev When old fayther died we couldn't carry un to Tavistock to buy un and so mother put un in the old box, and salted un in, Bray Desc Tamar and Tavy (1836) I 32, I think he'd stand inf was vor to put up a bit of a battery agin un, Reports Procine (1881) 19, Yu must vamp eight stitches in the cave ov yer stocking of yu want'th tu make'n a gude shape, Hewett Peas Sp (1892) 141 yd whith the little is a glade sin pc, III well'r Plas Sp (1892) 147

Scold (1746) 1 213 Cor Wheiever I could esten un, Inscritas

Fales (1808) Tremuan, Cor 1 I don't think much of 'n, Introd' 12

e Cor Ellis, 168 w Cor ib 172 [If the prison had nut had his petticuoats on, I should have lent un o stick, Fielding T Jones (1749) bk v 11]

[1749] bk v n ]
[OL hine, acc of he, he]
EN, conj Cum Wm Not Also in form end Not
[en, end] Than See An, conj 2
[en, il serittan mair en I es't Wm Maaie sarvants en yan, Cum I Is gittan mair en I es't Win Maaie sarvants en yan, Robison Aald Taales (1882) 47 Not I'd soon hev this end th' other (JHB)

[Cp Norw dial en (end), than (AASEN), Dan end ON en (enn), for older an, than, formed by dropping the orig

F, cp OE donne, than I

ENACT, v Obs Sc Used reflex to pledge oneself
Luk They oblige him to enact himself to deput the kingdom,

and never to return without license, Wodrow Ch Ilist (1720) II 195, ed 1828

ENAH, see Enow, adv 2

ENANTEEN, ENAUNTER, ENCENSE, see Emerteen, Anaunters, Incense

END,  $sb^1$  and  $v^1$  Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng Witten eend Lan nw Der<sup>1</sup> Ken<sup>1</sup>, and in foints een Ken, ent Wil<sup>1</sup> [end, Ind] 1 sb In phr (1) the first end, the beginning, (2) a good end, a good use, (3) the last end, the conclusion, finish, (4) at end or at the end on it, at last, after all, (5) at an idle end, (6) -a louse end, in a state of thoughtless, uncontrolled dissipation, (7) by the end, at the commencement, (8) from end to one, through and through, fi om one end to the other, (9) in another end, see below, (10) on the better end, in fairly good health, (11) end for end, the reverse end, also used as v, (12) an end's errand, with an especial object or intention, on purpose, (13) end on, straight forward, right ahead, with speed, in a great hurry, (14) — tweea, both ends, throughout, (15) all ends and sides, in excess, too great abundance, also used fig, (16) bout end or side, without limit, in abundance, (17) to eat against the end, see below, (18) to make neither end nor side of, to make nothing of, to fail to understand, (19) to lose all end of, to lose all trace of, (20) to make end and even, to be extravagant, (21) to set an end in, to commence a piece of sewing, (22) not to care which end goes first, to be utterly reckless or extravagant

goes first, to be utterly reckless or extravagant

(r) n Yks (I W) (2) Sh I See 'at doo maks a guid end o t, an'
spends it no' in forlly, Bukerss Sletches (and ed) 33 (3) n Yks

(I W) (4) n Yks Fairly tired out, at end (I W) w Yks Lucas

Stud Nidderdale (c 1882) 249 (5,6) w Yks 1 (7) Sik Dinna flee
ye hae a guid cause by the end, Hogo Tales (1838) 7, ed 1866

(8) N I 1 I've cleaned the hedge from end to one The story sknown
from end to one through the whole place Uls Uls Jin Arch
(1853-62) VII 176 (9) nw Der 1 A phr denoting that something
has occurred or is done which is not agreeable 'Tha's brok'n that
pot in another eend' (10) w Yks T'wife's on t'better end just
nah (S K C) (11) s Stf The paison said 'reverse the corpse,' but
till I sa'd 'end for end the coffin' they dai guess what he meant,
Pinnock Blk Cy Ann (1895) w Mid Turn the beam end for end,
praps it'l fit that way (W P M) (12) w Sc I went up an end's erran
till his hoose, Macdonald Settlement (1877) 84 Ayr Send to the
neighbouring town an end's errandon purpose for them, Galt Ann
Parish (1821)vi, When I got the copies, I directed one to every individual subscriber, and sent the town drummer an end's errandwith dividual subscriber, and sent the town drummer an end's errand with e Yks 1 He was gannin alaang end-on, helther skelther
went at it end on, as though he meant to finishaforehebegun (14) n Yks <sup>2</sup> Rusted frae ends tweea (15) w Yks He s drinking all ends and sides (SKC); Stuff dme all ends and sides, Hallam Wadsley Jack (1866) xviii n Lin What he likes is to hev foaks waaitin' on him all ends an' sides, bud he weant get it (16) w Yks They've un

pidence baht end or side (J T )  $\,$  (17) e Suf 'He is eating against his end ' This is said of one who eats voraciously when in the his end' This is said of one who eats voraciously when in the article of death (F H.) (18) ne Yks¹ They meead nowther end nor sahd on't e Yks¹ MS add (T H) e Lan¹ Leil She [a mare] was a blundering goer altogether, I couldn't make ends nor sides of her (19) n Lin We seem to ha' lost all end o' Ben (M P) (20) n Yks (I W), w Yks¹ (21) n Lin¹ 'Set my end in,' is a common request of little guls of their mothers (22) n Yks (I W) w Yks He doesn't care which end goes first (J T), w Yks¹, n Lin¹ sw Lin¹ They seem as if they did not care which end went first She's a sole woman, she does not care which end goes first

sw Lin <sup>1</sup> They seem as if they did not care which end went first She's a sole woman, she does not care which end goes, first 2 Comb (1) End all, an act of completion, a finishing stroke, (2) board, see door, (3) day, a termination, end, (4) deck, (5) door, a tail-board or movable end of a cart, (6) fare, success, (7) heck, see door, (8) hole, a ventilating hole in the peak of a barn or other building, (9) hooping, the ring of iron that surrounds the bottom of a wooden vessel, also used fig, (10) ladder, the movable rails at the back of a cart, (11) less, (a) constantly, for ever, without end, (b) pertinacious, longwinded, (c) blind gut, intestinum caecum, (12) less chain or rope, a system of haulage by which the tubs in a mine are carried along by a rope or chain running always in are carried along by a rope or chain running always in the same direction, (13) pan, the boiler on the side of the kitchen fire-range or grate, (14) pickle, a head of corn, (15) pudding, the rectum, (16) wards, forwards, onward,

(15) pudding, the rectum, (16) wards, forwards, onward, (17) wedge, a fire-brick

(1) m Yks <sup>1</sup> (2) n Wm (B K) (3) n Cy (Hall) (4) ne Yks <sup>1</sup>
(5) n Yks (T S) ne Yks <sup>1</sup> More commonly called end door (6) n Yks <sup>2</sup> What was their end fare? 'A poor end-fare,' an unfortunate termination (7) Dur <sup>1</sup> (8) Cum <sup>1</sup> (9) Ayr, Rxb (JAM) (10) Nhp <sup>1</sup> (11, a) w Yks He may call [scold] him endless without being any better for it (C C R) (b) Ayr Never surely was such an endless man created, Galt Provost (1822) xxvi (c) e An <sup>1</sup>
(12) Nhb, Dur Nicholson Coal Tr Gl (1888) (13) w Yks (J T) (14) Lnk She that pu'ed the luckless ear, Whare nae end pickle did appear, Had lost. Dell's Hallowe'en (1856) 24. On Halloweve. did appear, Had lost, Deil's Hallowe'en (1856) 34, On Halloweve, the presence of an end-pickle, or a head of corn, drawn at random from a stack, is considered a proof of virgin purity,  $\frac{1}{2}$  59 (15) n Yks (TS) (16) n Lin 1 'Goa endards, sir, goa endards,' said when one man gives place to another in entering a door Nhb 1 on long by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in wide, made  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in thick at one end, diminishing to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in at the other

3 A room in a cottage, esp the parlour or sitting-room Frf It had been the ordinary dwelling room of the unknown poor, the mean little 'end'—ah, no, the noblest chamber in the annals of the Scottish nation, BARRIE Tommy (1896) 178 Gall Then wad he kindly lead her ben, And seat her in the parlour en', Whar tea and trockery a' war ready, Nicholson Poet Wks (1814) what tea and trockery a war leady, Micholson Folic Wis (1914) 58, ed 1897 Nhb There was only one outer door which opened into one of the 'ends' called the 'entry,' Dixon Whitingham Vale (1895) 71 s Dur People speak of the fore end or back-end of a house in much the same way as the Scotch say butt and ben 'This is a nice little end' [parlour] (J E D)

4 The backside, posterior, esp in phr to sit up on end or

w Yks I I sat reight up an end Lin The fellers as maäkes them picturs sattle their ends upo stools to pictur the door poorch theere, Tennyson Owd Roā (1889) nLin¹ 'He hes not been oher end thease three weaks,' said of a person confined to bed

- 5 pl The stems of a growing crop
  e An<sup>1</sup> Here is a plenty of ends, however it may fill the bushel

- 6 Place, position, situation
  w Yks 2 I can't be at every end
  7 A 'bout' in ploughing, two ploughed furrows, see below
- Suf (CT) Ken Having proceeded along the field making one furrow, it is turned about and brought back again, thus making a second furnow parallel with, and beside, the first  $\ I$  am informed that the two furnows constitute an 'een,' and that it is called thus (D W L), Ken  $\ I$  ann't only got two or three eends to-day, to finish the field Wil 1 When the lands' have been all but ploughed, there remains between them a strip, two furrows wide, still unploughed is 'the Ent,' and is halved by the plough, one half being turned up one way, and the other half the other way

8 Mining term the end of a level as far as it has been

driven Also in form ending

Nhb Two ends are considered a day's work [in a colliery], PROUDLOCK Borderland Muse (1896) 90 w Yks Rough irregular

joints at right angles to face joints, working to end n or s (TT), Ending, a narrow road driven on the end, ie along or parallel to the cleavage of the coal (SJC), End driving is a term used by coal miners when they are getting a coal from the end—that is, when they are working parallel with the main seams (W H V) Cor In this 'end of ground' the banded structure of the lode is very plainly illustrated, Burrow 'Mongst Mines, 32, In every part of the mine their 'knockings' were heard, but most especially were they busy in one particular 'end,' Hunt Pop Rom w Eng (1865) 90, ed 1896, Cor 1 To drive an end is to excavate a level [a gallery] in a mine

9 Shoemaker's term a length of thread, &c, waxed at the end, also in phr ends and awls, fig belongings, odds

and ends

Sc Laden with tackle of his stall, Last, ends, and hammer, MESTON Poems (1767) 98 (Jam) Ayr Packing up my ends and my awls I left the ship, Galt Provost (1822) vii. Shr 2 Pack up your ends and alls and be off with you Ken Twine with the endswavedare wax eends (H M), Acobbler s wavedend (G B) 10 Weaving term a thread of yarn, silk, &c, a single piece of cloth, about 27 ins wide and gen about 50 or 60

yds long
Abd Ye heard the reely chack, By some wrang cadge she ga'e stand, Shirk et al. (1790) 131 w Yks (FR), (JM), To have an end down is when one thread of the warp is broken and ceases to be woven in (SAB) Glo A factory makes so many ends of cloth a week

Hence (1) Ended, adj, see below, (2) End lapper, sb a young boy or girl whose work it is to break off and 'lap' in neatly the end of the yarn after being spun on to the

bobbin, (3) Endy, ady of awarp slightly broken throughout w Yks (1) When warps have been fed up more at one end than the other, one end is darker than the other, and the warp is then 'ended' (JG) (2) (FR) (3) A warp that is slightly broken throughout, ie a few threads broken here and there, from one end to the other, is called 'endy' (JG)

11 The finishing game of a rink in curling

Frf As end after end was finished, ony advantage gained by ac

Frf As end after end was finished, ony advantage gained by ae party was balanced the next time as sure as could be, WILLOCK Rosetty Ends (1889) 75

12 A part, division, proportion

Cum 1 Its a girt end of a year sen w Yks T fore end o's ummer (JT), (JW), w Yks 1 Shoe'd been a feafull ill liver a girt end of her time, ii 347 ne Lan' It cost me a girt end of a pound s Not The best end of a mile (J P K) Nhp' He had the worst end of the bargain, and it cost him the best end of twenty pounds e An 1 He has the best end of the staff It cost me the best end of an hundred pounds

of an hundred pounds

13 A class, generation of people, esp in phr older, younger, or better end, &c

Wm While t'younger end, amang thersells, Mead fun ez young uns will, Wilson Kuty Kurkie, 104 w Yks Aw've heeard some o'th older end o'th sperits say, Hartley Clock Alm (1891) 33, While the younger end fill up their leisure The 'older end' are fast dying away, Binns Vill to Town (1882) 11, w Yks 2

People speak of 'the older end' when they mean the older inhabitants of a place Lan A 'pot'll o' drink' was always expected of the 'better eend o' folk,' Brierley Waverlow (1884) 6, Sum o' th' wizer eend o' foke think'n ot its peeoss'l stond lunger, Wilson Plebean Pol (1796) 34, ed 1801 s Lan (S W)

14 A beginning, origin, original source

14 A beginning, origin, original source w Yks Ah can mak' no end o' that tale (JT)

15 Price, rate w Yks <sup>1</sup> I bout him in at seea heigh an end, ii 289

16 v To set upright, to set on end, to stand or sit upright Ayr There's aye a wheen toom barrels endit up and waiting to be filled, Service Notandums (1890) 72 Lth Ye auld rascal hunkern' there in a corner End up, I say, this moment, Lumsden Sheep head (1892) 287 Nhb¹ 'Upend' is often used similarly, and 'end it up,' or 'up end it,' are indifferently spoken with the same meaning Cum (MP), Cum¹ End him up, lads w Yks¹ Come, my lad, end this stee

17 To spoil, finish, make an end of, to kill, commit

suicide, &c
Abd Waes me! I'll be en'it noo. This comes o' gain frae hame an' getting fou, Guidman Inglismaill (1873) 58 Gall Oor maister near ended him as soon as he laid hand on him, CROCKETT Standard Bearer (1898) 294 Lin It all ended my starch, cruddlet it up i'

lumps (H L )  $n \text{ Lin }^1$  I ewsed to hev sum carved oak pannals wi men an' bo ds on 'em, but th' barns ended 'em all by makkin' rabbit hooses on 'em. I knew he wodn't last long, but I didn't think he'd end hissen e' this how sw Lin 1 The barns are that rough, they're fit to end one. No man should end her money s Lin (THR)

Hence Ending stroke sb a death-blow, finishing stroke Sh I If puir Girzzic is gotten her endin' strake da day he's [it's] n job at t'il no be hale o' man, ta da grave, Sh. News (Aug 28 1898)
END, sb² n Cy [Not known to our correspondents]
Pleasure, delight (HALL)

Pleasure, delight (HALL) END, v<sup>2</sup> War Wor Hrf [end] To put corn, hay,

&c, in a barn or stack

War 3 Wor Hay average [crop] and ended well, Evesham Jin (July 24, 1897) s Wor People say when the corn is ripe, it is time to end the corn If an incoming tenant will not take the crops of standing corn, it would be said that the former tenant must 'end 'em isself' (HK) Hrf Still used by agricultural labourers (JD)

Hence Well ended, adj well-harvested or garnered.

s Wor In idvis and auctioneers' catalogues we often meet with
the expression 'a rick of well ended hay' (H K) Hrf Three
well ended hayricks, a rick of well-ended hay, Hrf Times (Jan
23 1858) in Dyce s Shaks, note on Cor v vi 37, (J B)

[The corn That ten day-labourers could not end, MILTON L'Allegro (1632) 109]

END, ENDAS, ENDAWAY, ENDAYS, see En, cony,

Endway(s

ENDE, sb Lin [Not known to our correspondents]

A blue colour (HALL)

[Fr inde, 'couleur bleue que l'on tire de l'indigo, couleur bleue tirée de la guede' (Littré)]

ENDEAVOUR, sb and v Irel Yks Der Lin Nrf Also written endayyour Ir, endeevour Der, indeaver Nrf [ende və(r)] 1 sb An attempt, one's utmost Ir I'll do my endayyour, Lever H Lorrequer (1839) xiv NI 1

He come in, an' they done their whole endeavour to get him out Make an endeavour to do it wir. All his endayvours was no w Ir. All his endayyours was no

make an endeavour to do it wir. All his endayyours was no good, Lover Leg (1848) I 42

2 v With for to work, labour
n Yks¹ n Lin¹ He's endeavoured for his hvin' well, thaay saay he's saaved fifty pund
Hence (I) Endeavouring, ppl adj industrious, hardworking, (2) Indeaverance, sb an attempt, one's utmost
(I) Yks They're a varry endevrin' family (Miss A)

N Yks¹

Let a vide to a varry endevrin' family (Miss A) n Yks¹

Let a vide to a varry endevrin' samble belong st to a varry labor but he's head set to He's a stiddy endivverin' chap, but he's hard set t'mak' a living Der She hadn't a lazy bone in her body She were a very endecvouring woman, Verner Stone Edge (1868) xi n Lin' I've been a real endeavourin' man all my life (2) Nrf I'll du my indeaverance for a living (W W S)

[1 Doynge my endeuoure to plucke out of hys mynde the causes of vice, Robynson More's Utopia (ed 1556), cd Lumby, 49 2 A bloody king endeavoured for his destruction, Jer Taylor Gt Exemp (1649) I viii 113

To give, bestow

ENDEW, v n Cy [Not known to our correspondents] og ve, bestow (HALL)
ENDILOPE, sb Som Dev An envelope
w Som I couldn post my letter 'cause I had'n a got nother endilope [ai ndeeloa p] vor to put n in Dev A vew lines pin tha endilope praps I kin seral, Nathan Hogg Poet Lett (1847) 46

END IRONS, see Andirons

ENDLONG, prep, adv and v Sc n Cy. Cum Yks Lm Lei War Also in forms endlang Sc N Cy 'Cum' n Yks 2 w Yks', enlang Sc Bnff', endslang Slk [endlon, lan] 1 prep From end to end of, along, by the side of

Sc. Her walk was endlong Greta side, Scott Rokeby, Note 3 B Lnk Lay them enlang his pow or shin, Ramsay *Poems* (1800) I 272 (Jam)

2 adv At full length, lengthways along Also used

as adı

Sc But for our admirable sitting I promise you we would have been laid endlang on the causeway, Scott Nigel (1822) v Slk I was lying endslang at ane dor, Hoog Tales (1838) 170, ed 1866 Keb He—cocking, takes An enlang aim, to hit baith lugs and tail, Davidson Seasons (1789) 27 N Cy 1 m Yks 1 A position in which a body would be at whole length Not necessarily used on every occasion, unless the object referred to is manimate matter Leil,

Hence (1) Enlangwyse, adv lengthwise, (2) at endlang,

Theree (1) Emang wyse, that tengthwise, (2) theretains, phr at full length, lengthways

(1) Buff 1 (2) Elg Tammy s honour forthwith lay At end-ling on the green, Couper Poetry (1804) II 83

3 From end to end, right along, directly folward

Fif Up then, as fast as they were able, They bangit endling frac the table, Tennant Papistry (1827) 125 n Yks 12, w Yks 1

Lin Lo for an along and ready were and the read of n Lin 1 Go for ads endlong an' you can't get oot o th' road

rumper runs endlong stright awaay fra Appleby to Lincoln Hence phr to make neither end-lang nor side of, fig to

make nothing of, not to understand of comprehend

Cum Wid a thing he could nowder make nd lang nor side on't,

Dickinson Cumbr (1875) 233

4 Consecutively, continuously, without intermission or

interruption

Sc He never could preach five words of a sermon endlang, Scott Guy M (1815) vi Cum 1, w Yks 24 sw Lin 1 They promised to continue it endlong whilst he lived They behaved endlong the same

5 v To harrow the ridges in a field from end to end Cld (JAM)

Hence Endlangan, vbl sb the act of harrowing a field along the furrows Bnff<sup>1</sup>

[1 Wallinde breas urne endelong hire leofliche bodi, Juliana (c 1225) 30 2 Everything in his degreendelong upon a bourde he laide, Gower C A (c 1400) 11 233 3 Endlang furth held that that vay, Barbour Bruce (1375) xvi 548 In the dial endlong (endlang) two words originally distinct appear to have been mixed up together (1) OE andlang, along, by the side of, see Along, (2) ON endlangr (in advbl phrases), from one end to another I end to another ]

ENDRACHT, sb Sh I Purpose, object in view, intention (Coll L L B), S & Ork 1
ENDRIFT, sb Obs? Sc Snow driven by the

wind Cf youden drift
Abd Or if perforce of endrift styth He is obliged to seek a lyth BEATTIE Parings (1801) 24, The first thing meets him is a dose Of

styth endrift and hail, ib 34
[Prob the same word as earlier ewinding Their fell such ane extream tempest, ewindrift, sharp snow, and wind, full in their faces, Gordon Hist Earls Suther! (1650) 246 (N E D s v Ewden-drift) | ENDUE, adv Irel In form indue N I Due, owing

NI He was indue me a year's wages Ant You're endue me sixpence, Ballymena Obs (1892)

[Repr in due, in debt]

ENDURABLE, adj Sc Der Suf Ken Som Written in Ken 2 w Som 1 Durable, lasting Sc He proposed I should buy winter-hosen from a wife in the Cowgate-back that made them 'extraordinar endurable,' STEVENSON Calniona (1893) 1 nw Der 1, Suf 1, Ken 2 w Som 1 Tid'n no use vor to put'n (the hedge) up like that there, tid'n no ways indurable [eendeo rubl], he'il be all down again in no time Whatever d'ee

[cendèo rubl], he'il be all down again in no time Whatever d'ee buy jish stuff as that for, t'ont wear no time, you ought to a had somethin indurable like, for a gurt tear-all boy like he

ENDWAY(S, adv In gen use in Sc and n counties to Stf Shr Also in forms eendway(s Lan¹, eendwey Lan, endas w Yks¹ Lan¹, endaway w.Yks², endays w Yks¹, endurs(e Nhb¹ n Yks³, endwis Nhb¹, endwye Sh I, hendus w Yks [e ndwē(z,īndwē(z,e ndəs] 1 In phr endways on, with the end turned towards the spectator w Yks (J W), Chs¹ Shr¹ The house stanging endways-on to the street

2. To the end or finish, at the end

Lan Aw've done seventy odd year beaut bein' drawn like a dobbyhoss, an' aw meean to do cend-way, Brierley Red Wind (1869) xiii, Weed'n fast uppo' fast, an geet'n nout cendwey, Wilson Plebeian Pol (1795) 60, ed 1801, Lan 1

3 Continuously, successively; without end or interrup-

Cum 1, Cum 8 This he maddel t aboot ebben endways away As ang as he breath't, 164 w Yks He wur off drinkin three days endaway, Sheffield Indep (1874), w Yks <sup>2</sup> He won six games endaway Stf.<sup>1</sup>

4 Phr for endways, endless, without number, continuous Wm Theear's threescooar queens, an' fowerscooar concubines, an' virgins for endways, Richardson Sng Sol (1859) vi 8, Sum ga ta London en for endways gaas on't Continent, Taylor Sketches (1882) 7

5 Forward, onward, straight ahead, at once, henceforth

Also used fig

Rxb To get endways with any piece of work, is to get pretty well through with it, to succeed in any undertaking (Jam) N Cy <sup>1</sup> Nihb <sup>1</sup> Co' bye, let me get endwis wi' me wark He taaked even endwis Dur Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl* (1870), Dur <sup>1</sup> s Dur Now, endwis Dur Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl* (1870), Dur <sup>1</sup> s Dur Now, say grace and set us endways [an expression heard at a funeral feast] (J E D) n Yks <sup>1</sup> Weel <sup>1</sup> Ah's getting end'us wit noo, bud its bin a parlous lasty job, n Yks <sup>2</sup> 'They've got bravely end ways,' they have prospered well 'Get end ways,' go ahead, n Yks <sup>3</sup> re Yks <sup>1</sup> Aye, ah heard he'd gitten endways m Yks <sup>1</sup> He came straight endways to meet me w Yks 'To come endways' is, to hasten the step, Scatcherd *Hist Morley* (1874) *Gl*, Now gethendus with you, or you'll be late to school (M N), w Yks <sup>1</sup> I pray'd on her to git endays as fast as shoe could, in 288, Mind to gang straightends ower Howeill. *ib* 205. w Yks <sup>5</sup> Lan Geteendwey.

on her to git endays as fast as shoe could, ii 288, Mind to gang straightendas ower Howgill, 1b 295, w Yks 5 Lan Geteendwey, its prime rime efeath, Tim Bobbin View Dial (1740) 14, ed 1806, I kept eendway thro' th' lone, Dixon Sings Eng Peas (1857) 213, An' scuttert off eendway to my aunt s, Axon Sketches (1867) 15 e Lan 1 s Lan Th' foke theer win sho yo th' road eend-way, Bamford Walks (1844) 52 Shr 2 Miles endways

Hence Endwye, 5b progress, headway

Sh I I couldna mak' muckle endwye Da legs o' me buits wis dat hard. Sh News (Iune 18, 1808)

dat hard, Sh News (June 18, 1898)

6 Phr to stand endways, to remain in office beyond the

usual time n Cy (HALL.)

[1 Set obliquely like a pack of cards, endways or edgways, Plot Staffordsh (ed 1686) 193 5 Hartes which have bene hunted, do most commonly runne endwayes as farre as they have force, Turbervile Venerie (1575) 86

ENDWIS, ENDWYE, see Endway(s ENDY, adj Sc Nhb Written endie (Jam) [e ndi] Attached to one's own interest, selfish, full of schemes, fertile in expedients

Bwk (Jam) Rxb 'An endie man,' a man of devices (1b) Nhb l An endy fellow is one who is always trying to control matters for

his own emolument

ENE, ENEAF, ENEF, see Eye, sb 1, Enough ENEL SHEET, sb Obs Sc A winding-sheet The enel-sheet was a double sheet of fine linen which thrifty

females selected and carefully preserved in fold ready to be used as a covering for their dead body before it was put in the coffin It was a special requisite of a bride's outfit and decked her bed on

It was a special requisite of a bride's outfit and decked her bed on the marriage night (Jam Suppl), Forbye a dainty enel sheet, Twa cods, whilk on the bouster meet, Watson Poems (1877) 59 (ib)

ENEMMIS, conj Obs? e Am Also written an emis Ray, enemis e An¹ In form enammous Wilkin Lest e An¹ Quite extinct Nrf Spar the door, enemmis he come, Ray (1691), ib N Cy Wds (1691) s v Spar, T Browne Tract viii (c 1680) in Wks ed Wilkin, III 233, The word is not extinct, WILKIN, note to Browne (l c)

[The same word as Anent (see 2), cp the use of 'against' in the Bible Urijah the priest made it against King Ahaz came from Damascus, 2 Kings XVI II For the ending -is of enemmis cp ME anentis (WYCLIF)]

ENEMY, sb Sc Shr [e nəmı] 1 A name for the devil, a person of an evil disposition

Sc The peasantry having a strong impression of the necessity of decency of language have employed a variety of denomina-He is sometimes called the Ill Man, the tions [for the devil] the Enemy (Jam), I could whiles wish mysell a witch for his sake, if I werena feared the Enemy wad tak me at my word, Scott Waverley (1814) lxvii ShI Foo ta da enemy dus do ken Scott Waverley (1814) lxvii Sh I Foo ta da enemy dus do ken what I hae ta pay mair den da rest? Sh News (Nov 27, 1897) Cai 1

2 An insect, an ant

Fif (Jam) Shr¹ Obsol 'Theer's a enemy o' the child's nightgownd'' 'Whad a good job yo' sid'n it afore 'e went to bed!'

ENEMY, see Emony

ENENST, prep Same as Anent (q v) ENEW, ENEWST, see Enow, adj, Anewst

ENGAGE, v Sc Nhb To attract

Sc Fifteen years since He engaged me wonderfully to Him,

Thomson Cloud of Wilnesses (1714) 430, ed 1871 Nhb 1 Maw bed wad engage ony duchess, Robson Bards Tyne (1849) 237

[This humanity and good-nature engages every body to

him, Addison Spect (1711) No 106]

ENGINE, sb Sc I lel Nhb Dur Yks Also Som Cor Also written eengine w Som 1, engyne Sc, enjain N I 1, ingine Ayr, injain N I 1 [1 ndgən, 1 ngən] 1 Obs or obsol Intellect, genius, mental capacity, disposition, character

Per O'Phoebus, master of the tunefu'nine, Exonerme, and polish my engine! Nicol Poems (1753) 174, ed 1766 Sig Some men employ their ingyne and wit to the hurt of Christ and his ministry, Employ their nigyne and wit to the instant in similarly, BRUCE Sermons (c. 1691) 52, ed 1843. Ayr A' that kent him round declar'd He had ingine, BURNS Et J. Lapraik (Apr. 1, 1785) st 5. A true good fallow Wi'right ingine, ib To Mr. J. Kennedy, st 3. Edb. Mony a deep, and mony arare engyine Haespring frae Herriot s. Wark Fragues on Poems (1772) 107. ed. 1785. If [held dispersion of the light o Wark, FERGUSSON Poems (1773) 197, ed 1785, If cultivate's engine, [He] commits a crime, Liddle Poems (1821) 199

2 An ingenious invention or thing

N I 1 That's a great enjain

3 Comp (1) Engine bank, an inclined plane in a colliery, where wagons are hauled by a rope and stationary engine, (2) pit, the shaft of a colliery in which the pumps are worked, (3) plane, a level main road in a colliery on which the tubs are hauled along by ropes from a stationary

which the tubs are hauled along by ropes from a stationary engine, (4) seam, the name given to a seam of coal on Tyneside, (5) stack, the lofty chimney of a mine enginehouse, (6) tenter, a man employed to attend to the working of an engine, (7) weights, long, thick wire weights attached to a loom or other machine

(1) Nhb¹ (2) Nhb¹ Nhb, Dur Nicholson Coal Tr Gl (1888) w Yks (S JC) (3) Nhb¹ Nhb, Dur Nicholson to (4) Nhb¹ In 1649 Gray wrote 'Master Beaumont, a gentleman of great ingenuity and rare parts, adventured into our mines, who biought with him many rare engines' The memory of these 'rare engines' survives in the name of the seam which he appears to have discovered, still called the 'engine seam' or 'Beaumont' (5) Cor² (6) w Yks (FR), (JM) (7) w Yks (JT)

w Yks (FR), (JM) (7) w Yks (JT)

4 A hinge
w Som 1 Maister 've a zen' me arter a pair o' T eengines, vor t'ang the door way

[1 Vthiris ascriue vnto our people subtilitie of ingine, Dalrymple Leslie's Hist Scott (1596) I 105 Fr engin, understanding, reach of wit, subtilty (Cotgr.)]

ENGLISH, ady and sb Sc Lin Glo Oxf Nrf Wil [i nj(g)lif] 1 ady In comb (1) English fulfer, the missel-thrush, Turdus viscovorus, (2)—hay, meadow grass hay, (3) man, the partridge, Perdix cinerea, (4)—parrot, the given woodpecker, Picus viridis, (5) weight, avoirdupois weight

weight, avoirdupois weight

(1) Nrf Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf (1893) 52

(2) Gio As distinguishedfrom the temporarycrop of clover, ryegrass, &c (SSB) Oxf 1 MS add

(3) Nrf Cozens Hardy Broad Nrf (1893) 44

(4) Wil 1 s Wil Near Salisbury, it is known as 'the English Parrot,' Smith Brds (1887) 251

(5) Sc Thus denominated because the pound in England contains 16 oz (JAM)

2 sb In phr English and Scots, a children's game, see below Also called England and Scotland

Sc The English and Scots used to be played by parties of boys, who, divided by a fixed line, endeavoured to pull one another across this line, or to seize, by bodily strength or nimbleness, a 'wad' (the coats or hats of the players) from the little heap deposited in

(the coats or hats of the players) from the little heap deposited in the different territories at a convenient distance, Blackw Mag (Aug 1821) 35, The company is parted into two bands The baggage, or object of spoil, lies behind the line. On the signal being given, the opposite parties rush forward, and endeavour to seize the spoil He who is taken within the line, is carried off as a prisoner and obtains no relief from captivity unless one of his a prisoner and obtains no reflect from captivity unless one of his own party can touch him unmolested by his assailants (Jam) Dmf It [an old tree] never was the 'dools,' nor the 'bult', nor were the 'outs and ins,' nor the hard fought game of 'England and Scotland' ever played about it, Cromek Remains (1810) 10

3 Coloured snail-shells or butterflies, as distinguished from those that are white

n Lin A schoolboy's term During the long war with France, children used to kill all the white butterflies they could find, looking on them as symbols of the French

Also written Inglisher. ENGLISHER, sb. Sc.

[i'nlifər.] An Englishman. Frf. Rintoul's so little o' a Scotchman that he's no muckle better than an Englisher, Barrie Munster (1891) xxvi. Dmb Theinglishers preach wi' a saik abune their claes, Cross Disruption (1844) xiii Ayr The Englishers are so obstinate in their own way, GALI Legators (1820) vi; You Englishers that are brought up in the darkness of human ordinances in gospel things, ib Gilhaize (1823) xvii. Sik For the Englishers I hae ever held to be the best race o' leevin men except the Scotch, CHR. NORTH Noctes (ed 1856) IV. 60 Thae Englishers that barely can understand their ain language,

CROCKETT Bog-Mystle (1895) 173.

ENGMENT, ENGMOND, ENGMONT, see Hangment.
ENGRAGE, v. Obs.? Ayr. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To irritate, esp. by satire.
[Cp early Sc engrege, to increase the importance of, to aggravate. Ye wald lufe it, And not engrege the case sa

aggravate. Te waid little it, And not engrege the case sa hie, Dial. betw. Clerk & Courtier (c. 1600) 4 (Jam.). Of r. engregier, to aggravate (La Curne).]
ENGYNE, ENJAIN, see Engine.
ENJOY, v. Dur. Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Glo. Hnt. Nrf. Ken. Hmp. Som. [indzoi.] 1. To endure, experience, esp. in phr. to enjoy bad health. In gen.

conoq. use.

e.Dur.\(^1\), w.Yks. (J W ), Chs.\(^3\) Not. She's enjoyed bad health a many years (L.C.M.); Not.\(^1\), n.Lin.\(^1\) sw.Lin.\(^1\) They say there's one on 'em enjoys bad health. Lei.\(^1\), Nhp.\(^1\), War.\(^3\) Gio He do enjoy bad health, he do (A.B). Hnt. (T P.F.) Nrf. He's never well He's a man that enjoy werry bad health (W.R E). ne.Ken. (H M.) w.Som.\(^1\) Poo ur bld\(^1\) uur d-eenjauy shauk een baeud uulth\(^1\) [Poor thing\(^1\) she enjoys very bad health\(^1\).

2. Of plants: to thrive grow freely

2. Of plants: to thrive, grow freely.

Hmp. They oaks do seem to enjoy the selves.

ENLARGER, sb. Sc An expositor or expounder;

one who explains or enlarges on anything.

Edb. He preaches weel I do admit, And is a good enlarger,

FORBES Poems (1812) 29.

ENLIGHTEN, v. Obs. Sc. To fill with light.

The light that came frae fair Annie Enlightened a' the place,

JAMIESON Pop. Ballads (1806) I. 29.

[His lightnings enlightened the world, BIBLE Ps. xcvii. 4.] ENNER, adj. Lnk. (JAM) Nether, having an inferior lace. Hence Ennermair, Ennermaist, comp. and

place. Hence Ennermair, Ennermaist, comp. and superl of 'enner.'
ENNY, adv. I.W. [əni.] Only. (J.D.R.); I.W.¹
ENOCH, sb. Obs. Yks. A name given by the Luddites to the hammer used by them in their risings to destroy the machinery.

w.Yks. The great hammer used by the Luddites in breaking the frames was always called 'Enoch' after the leading partner in the firm chiefly engaged in their manufacture in this locality, Peel Luddites (1870) 10.

ENOOF, ENOOGH, ENOU, see Enough, Enow, adj. ENOUGH, adj. and adv. Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. I. Dial. forms: (1) Aneaf, (2) Aneaf, (3) Aneuch or Aneuwch, (4) Aneuf(f, (5) Aneugh, (6) Aniff, (7) Anoch, (8) Anoff, (9) Anoof, (10) Anough, (11) Anuff, (12) Eneaf, (13) Eneaf, (14) Enef, (15) Eneuch, (16) Eneuf, (17) Eneugh, (18) Eniff, (19) Enoof, (19) Energy (19) English (19) Enough, (19) English (19) English (19) Enough, (19) Enou

Lieuch, (10) Eneul, (17) Eneugh, (18) Enii(i, (19) Enooi, (20) Enoogh, (21) Enuch, (22) Enuif, (23) Enugh, (24) Inif. [anuf, anef, aniff, aniff, Sc. anux] See Enow, adj. (1) n.Yks. He's oad aneaf to know right fra wrang, Linskill Betw. Heather and N. Sea (1884) xxv. (2)n.Yks. Ah've brass aneaf, Twiddled Clevel. Rhymes (1875) 22. e.Yks. (3) Sc. Aneuwch (sing) is used for quantity, aneuw (pl.) for number. Ye've anew (sheep where the control of the contro o' pootches, yf ye'd aneuwch tui fyll them, Murray Dial. (1873) 175. Abd. It's aneuch to gi'e 'im a mischief, Alexander Am Flb. o' pootches, yf ye'd aneuwch tui fyll them, MURRAY Dial. (1873) 175. Abd. It's aneuch to gi'e 'im a mischief, ALEXANDER Am Flk. (1882) 88. Sik. Simple affirmative or denial should be aneuch atween man and man, Chr. North Noctes (ed. 1856) III. 19. (4) Cum. Mebby reet aneuff, Dickinson Lamplugh (1856) 4; Cum.\(^1\), Cum.\(^3\)8. (5) Cum.\(^1\)[Saturday's change and Sunday's prime, Ance is aneugh in seven years' time, Swainson Weather Flk-Lore (1873) 192.\(^1\) (6) n.Lin.\(^1\) (7) Sh.I. Gie dem anoch ta mak' dem comfortable, J. H. Da Last Foy (1896) \(^1\). (8) Sh.I. It's publicanoff, Burgess Tang (1898) \(^1\)30. (9) n.Stf. Thee might know that well anoof, Geo Eliot A. Bede (1859) I. 61. (10) ne.Lan.\(^1\), Ess.\(^1\) (11) Qco. Right, a'nuff, Barrington Sketches (1830) I \(^1\)30. Wm. Theear's nowt et dow afooar ma ta dae, an fer lang anuff, Spec. Dial. (1885) pt.

ni 3. n.Yks. Thoo can talk fast anuff, Linskill Betw. Heather and N Sea (1884) 1 Dev. And looked it round and round anuff, Peter Pindar Royal Visit (1795) 157, ed. 1824. (12)=w Yks. It's rect eneaf, Lucas Stud. Nudderdale (c 1882) Gl. (13) n.Yks 2, e.Yks. 1 (14) Nrf. That's right enef, that cs, Jessopp Aready (1887) in (15) Sc. Gi'e them tow encuch and they'll hang themsells, Ramsay Prov. (1737) Kcd. T'will be encuch, Grant Lays (1884) 4 Dmb I can see weel encuch, Cross Disruption (1844) ii Link. We've had this weather lang encuch, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 59. Dmf. That's encuch, Quinn Heather (1863) 126. Der. There's encuch o' them, Verney Stone Edge (1868) ix. (16) Nhb. They'll hev encuf to dee, man, Oliver Sngs (1824) 6. Cum., Wm. Mair nor encuf (M P.). Wm. Quite strang encuf, Whitehead Leg. (1859) 19. (17) Sc. They a' laughed and rowted loud eneugh, Scott Nigel (1822) ii Or. I Ye hae siller eneugh, Vedder Sketches (1832) 19. Per. He's Or.I Ye hae siller eneugh, Vidder Sketches (1832) 19. Per. He's a likely chield eneugh, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 113, ed. 1887. Dmb. Thy mechanics find eneugh to do, Taylor Poems (1827) 94 Gail. He's ill and ill eneugh, Nicholson Poet Wks. (1814) 46, ed Gall. He's ill and ill eneugh, Nicholson Poet Wrs. (1814) 46. cd 1897. N.I.¹ Nhb. Drink eneugh, O beluived, Forster Newc. Sng Sol. (1859) v. 1. Dur.¹, e.Dur.¹, n.Yks.¹, e.Yks.¹ (18) w.Yks. Ah've swallud doctor stuffeniff, Preston Poems (1864) 21; Banks Whfld. Wds (1865); w.Yks.¹ Oliver war ill enif, ii. 306 s Yks. He's couth eniff at a bargain, N. & Q (1867) 3rd S. xii. 538 n Lin. Weepers an' craape enif to bury a fam'ly wi', Peacock Tales (1890) 2nd S 41; (19) Lan. Booath on us had enoof, BRIERLLY Layrock (1864) x e Lan. (20) Lan. It's soon enough for that, BRIERLEY Layrock (1864) xin. (21) Sc. GROSE (1790) MS add. (C) (22) w.Yks. Next moinin' wor man enuff for owt, Hallam Wadsley Jack (1866) viii. Lan. It's true enuif, LAYCOCK Sngs. (1866) 34 s.Lin We've got enuif hay (J.T.B.). War. (J.R W.) (23) e.Lan. (24) w Yks Ejo briod inif? [have you enough bread?] Wright Gram. Wndhll. (1892) 126

II. Dial. uses. 1. In phr. eneugh between melts and

rounds, between one thing and another.

N.I 1 The allusion is to the milt and roe of herrings.

2. Used elliptically for 'enough cooked,' 'sufficiently

done,' said of any article of food.

n.Yks.¹ w.Yks.It's too much enough (S.PU.); T'puddin' scemed to me short of enough (F.P.T.); w.Yks. Tbeefs enough. Lan. The land-lady called me aside to tell me that my cheese, which I had previously ordered, was enoof, BRIERLEY Tales (1854) 28 n.Lin 1 Gentlefoäks likes the'r meät rear, bud I like mine to be dun

till it's enif.

ENOW, adj. and adv.¹ In gen. dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms aneuw Sc.; anew Sc. Dur.¹ Cum. eYks¹ Stf.¹ Not. Lin. Rut.¹ Lei.¹ Nhp.² War.² Shr.¹² Cmb.¹ Dev.¹; anoo ne.Lan.¹ nw.Der.¹ War.; anow Shr.¹ Hrf.; anuw Dev.¹; enew Lth. Rnf. N.Cy.¹ Nhb¹ Dur.¹ Wm. n.Yks.² w.Yks.¹² s.Stf. Not.¹ n.Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ Rut.¹ Lei.¹ War² s.War.¹ w.Wor.¹ Sus.¹ Dev.; enou Sur.; inow n.Lin.¹ [əniu, əneu, ənū, iniu, ineu, inū, w.Cy. also ənæ.]

1. ad. Enough, sufficient in quantity, used indiscriminately for sing. or pl.

ne Lan. 1, m.Lan. 1 Chs. 3 Enoo's a fecast. Stf. That's physic enow for me, Saunders Diamonds (1888) 29; Stf. Not. Used promiscuously (L C.M). s.Not (J.P.K.) n Lin. Sutton Wds. (1881). Lei. There won't be anew to finish it (CE). Nhp.2 With (1887). Lei. There won't be anew to finish it (CE). Nhp.2 With us used promiscuously. War. I've had enoo of that (JB), War. 24 s Wor.¹ 6. Shr., Hrf. Bound Provinc. (1876). e An¹ Nrf. That will be enow (D.W.L.). Ess.¹ Ken. Have ye got enow? Sus.¹ e.Sus. Holloway. s.Hmp. The ground haven't hadrichment enow, Verney L. Lisle (1870) vi. Som. Ther were taties and cabbige enow, Agrikler Rhymes (1872) 12. n.Dev. We've yarned anew vor [1]eetle Bob, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 43. w.Som. Unuuf, unèo; seem to be spoken indiscriminately. . They do not now represent the sing, and pl. After a verb, and when the noun, adj. or adv. is not expressed, the usual form would be uneo, but this is not invariable, ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 26. w.Som. 1 Come, Bill! I sh'd think thee's a'-ad enow by this time.

2. Sufficient in number, used only of articles in the pl. Sc. Aneuwch o' syller bryngs aneuw o' freinds, Murray Dial. (1873) 175. Bnff. I had baith horse an' kye anew, Taylor Poems (1787) 54. Fif. Enow o' trees he might hae found, Gray Poems (1781) 86. Dmb. I canna get enow o' names, Cross Disruption (1844) xxxvii. Rnf. Whytens and speldens enew, SEMPILL Bridal, st. 7. Lnk. There are causes enow, Rodger Poems (1838) 117, ed. 1897. Lth. Perlins, and breast-knots enew, Macneill Poet. Wks. (1801) 196, ed. 1856 Edb. She's brung hame accomplishments anew, Learmont Poems (1791) 296. Gall. He's franks enow without ye Nicholson Poet Wks (1814) 51, ed. 1897. N Cy. 1 Nhb 1

We've bonnie lasses enew, Bessy of Blyth (1826). Dur.1 (MP.); Cum<sup>3</sup> We've anew o' sec as thee, an' aneuf o' what thou brings wid thee, 163\* Wm. There's fwoak enew to feed black fautes, Whitehead Leg. (1859) 14 n Yks. Iz ā tə gan an' all'—Ne, thār'z enew on əm withūt thee (W.H.); n.Yks 2 I've bread eneeaf I've apples enew. e.Yks. w.Yks. Banks Wkfld Wds. (1865); w.Yks. Applied to numbers, not to quantity. 'I've cake enit an apples enew', w.Yks.2; w.Yks.5 Enew and Anew has regard more to number, although not bearing an exclusive restriction to this. Thus a man says in respect of poor preachers, that there are 'enew on 'em,' and that he had had 'eniff on 'em' He would never think of either exchanging the words or employing duplicates in this case. Lan. There were folks enow who would give something, GASKELL M. Barton (1848) v. Chs. Aw'st ha' muck enuf for my graind, an' aw think aw'st ha' pratas enoo for set it (E.F); I have money enough and friends enoo, Chs. and Lan. Hist Coll. (1853) I. 60. graind, an aw think awst na 'pratas enoo lor set it (E.); I have money enough and friends enoo, Chs. and Lan. Hist Coll. (1853) I.60. Stf 2 I shanna peel ony more turmits, theer's anew theer fur a regiment. s.Stf. Do' bring any more, we'n got enew, Pinnock Blk Cy. Ann. (1895). nw.Der.¹ n Lin. I've dun it mysen times enew Peacock Tales and Rhymes (1886) 76; n.Lin.¹ We've enew craws to stock Manby woods wi'. sw.Lin.¹ He didn't make holes enew s.Lin. We shall have enew potatoes (J T.B.). Rut.¹ I suppose we shall have seed potatoes anew this turn. Lei.¹ War.³ We've got anew of'em. w.Wor¹ I'll warn'd yū [warrant] 'e's got friends enew! se.Wor.¹ You be enow on yū to yut [eat] that pig, much moore to carry 'im. Shr.¹ Han yo' done anow o' tatoes? Shr² Thire bin anew on 'em. Bdf. (J.W.B) Cmb.¹ One boy asked another to give him some 'cherry-cobs,' and as they were being doled out to him singly he said —'One's none, two's some, three's a few, four's anew, five's a little hunderd' Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf (1893) 58. Suf. We h'aint got cowcumbers enow, I doubt, to year, e.An Dy. Times (1892); Suf.¹ Mostly referable to number. ne.Ken. (H.M.) Cor. Thou mayst bear apples enow, Hunt Pop. Rom w. Eng. (1865) 387, ed. 1896.

3. adv. Enough, in a sufficient degree.

Yks. A'se deep an' fause enow wi' simple folk, Gaskell. Sylvia (1863) v. Lan Hoo be so ceawnted, sure eno, Alnsworth Witches

Yks. A'se deep an' fause enow wi' simple folk, Gaskell Sylvia (1863) v. Lan Hoo be so ceawnted, sure eno, Ainsworth Witches (ed. 1849) Introd. 1. ne,Lan.<sup>1</sup>, Chs.<sup>1</sup> n.Der. He's harmless and quoiet enow, Hall Hathersage (1896) 111. Lin. He's rich enew and don't want it, Fenn Cure of Souls (1889) 24; Pretty anew when ya dresses 'em oop, Tennyson Spinster's Sweet-arts (1885). Lei <sup>1</sup>, s War.<sup>1</sup> Glo. Well enow I don't doubt, Buckman Darke's Sogourn (1890) 5, Glo <sup>1</sup>, Hrt (H.G.), Cmb. (J D.R.) Nrf. He gnawed who done it well enow, Jessopp Arcady (1887) 11. Ken. (A E.C.) Sur. That's true enow, Bickley Sur. Hills (1890) I v, Thursty enou' to drink a town down, tb. 8 Som. I've ztood his airs an' his manners lang enow, Leith Lemon Verbena (1895) 81. Dev. Ould Time wull whitten vast anew The locks o'um, Peter Pindar Royal Visit (1796) whitten vast anew The locks o'um, Peter Pindar Royal Visit (1796)

whitten vast anew The locks o'um, Peter Pindar Royal Visit (1796) 156, ed. 1824; Dev. Hot, did a zure anew' 13; Likeanuw, sure, ib 3. ENOW, adv. Sc Nhb Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs Der. Lin. Also in forms een neaw Lan. ; e'ennow Lth.; eeno(o Sh I. Abd. Dmf.; e'enow Sc.; enah w.Yks. ; enoo Wgt. N.Cy. Nhb. in. Yks. e. Yks. ; eve'noo Ayr.; even now Sc.; ey noo Cai. Per.; in'naa e, Lan. ; in nai s.Chs.; in'neaw w Yks e. Lan. ; in now Chs in w Der.; inoo n.Cy. Cum. 2n. Yks. e. Yks.; i'noo n. Lin. ; inow ne. Yks. ; i'now n.Yks. w.Yks.; yenoo Nhb.; ye'now Rxb. [i'nū, w.Yks. inā, Lan. inē.] 1. Just now, just this minute; a moment ago.

Sc. It didna come before our een till e'enow. Scort Antiquary

Sc. It didna come before our een till e'enow, Scort Antiquary (1816) xxiii; Was it indeed yourself whom I saw even now? 16. St. Ronan (1824) ix. Cai 1 Abd. Fat's been adee eeno? Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) viii; We wis sair needin' a skeely body like you Johnny Gibb (1871) vii; We wissain feeting a skeety body like you eenoo, Abd Wkly. Free Press (June 25, 1898). Per. What ye said ey noo about the bawbees an' the plennissin' hauds true yet, CLELAND Inchbracken (1883) 60, ed 1887. s.Sc. Hae ye a young chield in your hauns enow about some bill or anither that he canna pay? Wilson Tales (1839) V. 19. Raf. There's rowth o' steer and botheration Enow about my new location, Young Pictures (1865) 170 Ayr. I ken Thoo couldst ca' this toure dyke owre on me eve'noo for my sins, SERVICE Dr Duguid (ed 1887) 282 Lnk. me eve'noo for my sins, Service Dr Dugud (ed 1887) 282 Lnk. They're kickin' up a stour e'enow At makin' Parliamenters, Watson Poems (1853) 2. Lth. Although the times are hard e'ennow, they soon may tak a turn, Ballantine Poems (1856) 275. Edb E'en-now they look right bluff, Fergusson Poems (1773) 171, ed. 1785, It's no easy ... E'now to fork for back and belly, Crawford Poems (1793) 88. Rxb. Nor haply been sae weel ye'now, RIDDELL Poet. Wks (ed. 1871) I. 198. Dmf. Tae sic men as sang e'enoo, Reid Poems (1894) 30. n.Lin. Bud i'noo he's by th' bedside, Peacock Tales (1890) 2nd S. 24
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2. Shortly, very soon, in a moment, presently, by and by.

Sh.I. I'll be in eenoo, Sh. News (Aug 20, 1898). Wgt. A'll be there enoo, Fraser Wigtown (1877) 324 n.Cy. Grose (1790), N.Cy. Nhb. Aa'll be there yenoo. Cum. nYks. I'now a sees t'aud cat come parshin along, Frank Fishing (1894) 31; Enoo he turns up his hands iv a sort o' despair, Linskill. Haven Hill (1886) vi, n.Yks. Gan thee, honey, an' tell'im Ah'll be on inoo, n Yk .2 vi, n.Yks.¹ Gan thee, honey, an' tell'im Ah'll be on inoo, n Yk .², ne Yks.¹ e.Yks Marshall Rur. Econ. (1788); If tha dissn't mahnd [take care] Ah sall be givin tha a fell inoo, Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 26; e Yks¹, m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Ses Johnny, Leet thee pipe ageean, Shool coom abaht enah, Preston Poems (1864) 8; w.Yks.¹; w.Yks.² Wa, o'st cum enah; ger hooam wi' thee; w.Yks.⁵ 'Daddy, my mother wants yuh.' 'Tell her I'll come enow' Lan. There'll be no stirrin for Rachels e'eneaw, Clegg Sketches (1895) 22; Inneaw wi seed summat ut glitthurt, Brierley Daisy Nook (1859) 49, Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹, Chs.¹ s.Chs¹ Ahy)l góoŭ ŭn dóo it in naay [I'll gooa an' do it in nai] nw.Der.¹ n.Lin.¹ I'm just gon' across to th' Horn, I shall be by agean enow. Waait a bit, I'm cumin' i'noo.

[Short for e'en (=even) now or in the now.]

[Short for een (=even) now or in the now.]

ENQUIRE, v. Sc. 1. To ask, used impersonally.

It has never been enquired, whether the present measure be agreeable to the people, Monthly Mag (1800) I 324.

2. Phr. to enquire for, to inquire after. I enquired for Mr. A's health, ib.

ENS(E, conj. Sc. Also written enze (JAM.). [enz.] Else. Lnk. He maun get a new pair this very nicht, or ense he'll no be out to his wark on Monday, Gordon Pyotshaw (1885) 26. Lth.

be out to his wark on Monday, Gordon Pyotshaw (1885) 26. Lth. (Jam.) e.Lth A'the pairsh kirks wad be sell't by auction, or ens pu'd doun an' cairted awa', Hunter J. Iniwich (1895) 158; I no think I'm daein wrang, or ens I hope I wadna dae't, th 58.

ENSNARL, v. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> To entangle, get into knots. [They would closely him ensnarle, Spenser F. Q. (1596) v. ix. 9.]

ENT, v.<sup>1</sup> Glo. Brks. Dor. Cor. [ent.] 1. To empty; to pour out. See Empt.

Glo.<sup>2</sup> 8 Brks.<sup>1</sup> Two on 'e be to go entin dung-cart. Dor. (W.C.); (AC) Cor. Ent me out some beer, Tregellas Tales, 1, Cor.<sup>12</sup>; Cor.<sup>3</sup> Ent the water into this pitcher. w.Cor. (H.D.L.) Hence Enties, sb. pl. empty bottles, 'empties.' Cor.<sup>12</sup>

2. With down. to rain heavily, pour in torrents.

Hence Enties, sb. pl. empty bottles, 'empties.' Cor. 12

2. With down. to rain heavily, pour in torrents.

Cor. Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl. w.Cor. You caan't go out, it's enting down in buckets. Common (M.A.C.).

ENT, v.<sup>2</sup> Sh.I. [ent.] 1. To regard, notice; to obey. (Jam.); S. & Ork. See Ant, v.<sup>1</sup>

2. To answer. S. & Ork. MS. add.

ENTAILS, sb. pl. Obs. n Cy. Midl. The ends of lands.

n.Cy. (Hall.) Midl. When the reapers come near to the finish, they cut off each other's entails, or ends of the lands: the whole they cut off each other's entails, or ends of the lands: the whole

finishing together, Marshall Rur. Econ. (1796) II. 143.

ENTANY, sb. se. Wor. Glo 12 Written enteny Glo 12 [entəni.] An 'entry,' main doorway of a house; a narrow

ENTEETE, sb. Obs. Wxf 1 A siesta or sleep at noon. ENTER, v. Sc. n.Cy. War. Som. [e'ntər, e ntə(r).]

1. To begin, engage upon, undertake, enter on or upon. Sig. Happy am I that I entered to serve him, Bruce Sennons

(c. 1631) 138, ed. 1843 Ayr. Noo, Tam, thou's enter at the term, Be sure and come at ony fee, Service Notandums (1890) 86.

Hence Entering, ppl. adj. propitious, suitable for en-

gaging or entering on.

Abd. Fa ees't to be first o' the feedles gin screik o' day fan there was the chance o'an enterin' mornin', ALEXANDER Am Flk (1882) 67.

2. Phr. to enter the law, to go to law, to litigate.

Abd. To perfect the curse My gran'father enters the law, Ander-

son Rhymes (1867) 67 3. Hunting term: to train or break in a dog, hound, &c.;

to admit into the regular pack; fig. to initiate persons into the art of venery.

n.Cy. I had them a' regularly entered, first wi' rottens—then wi' stoats or weasels—and then wi' the tods and brocks, Scott Guy M. (1815) xxii. War.<sup>3</sup> The hound was considered slack and unlikely to enter well, Mordaunt & Verney War Hunt (1890) I 20. w.Som.<sup>1</sup> A young hound is said to be unentered till he has taken his part in the running of the pack. He may be taken out with them, but if he does not join in their working on his own account, it is said he does not enter—but when he finds the scent for himself, and joins in chorus with the others, he is said to be entered. 'Several puppies were entered this year in the spring at ten months old. this may do for hare-hunting, but staghounds should be fourteen or fifteen months old before entering, Collins Wild Red Dei, 206 The quarry having been brought to ground, the hounds are kept off, .. and as soon as the 'field' has come up, the throat is cut. Then if any novice is present, some old hand dips his finger in the blood and diaws it across the face, and thus the novice is said to be duly entered. 'The Prince receiving the kinle from the huntsman, gives the coup, and is duly entered by Mr Joyce,' Dy News (Aug.

Hence Entry, sb. a young hound just fit for work and

for the first time taking his part with the pack.

w.Som. 1 Joe in an evil moment had drafted out some of his best entries to give them blood, Collyns Wild Red Deer, 66.

4. Phr. to enter upon, to go on, be put on.
Sh I. Jimp i' da barn for da auld buits, alto' I faer, deil bit o' dem ill enter apo' me feet. Dey'll be dat wye harn'd be dis time, Sh News (June 18, 1898).

ENTERCOMMON, ady. c.Dur. 1 Common to everybody. Hetton Hall grounds, being presumably private, during the strike were 'enter common,' roamed over at will, used by anybody.

ENTERLEAN, adj. nw.Dev. [entelin.] Having alternate layers of fat and lean meat.

Usually applied to bacon, which is always classified as fat and

enterlean.

ENTERTAIN, v. Sc. Yks. [entərtē n.]

ceive, welcome.

Lth. Blinkbonny, on its social and 'soft' side, was ready to 'entertain' Mr. Walker [translated to the parish church there], STRATHESK Blinkbonny (ed. 1891) 83.

2. To occupy the attention of an audience by preaching or serious speaking.

n.Yks. Ah wur at D- church last een an' Ah's seear Ah wur weel entertained.

[1. Be not forgetful to entertain strangers, Bible Heb.

ENTERTAINMENT, sb. N.I. Lodging and food. Lutertainment for man and beast, a notice.

[Lands for the intertainement of them and their horses,

KNOLLES Hist. Turks (ed. 1621) 1391.]
ENTI, adv. Cor. In form anti Cor. [entai.] Indeed.

Always used with neg.

Cor. No enti, Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl.; Cor. I caan't say anti. w.Cor. I waan't do et anti (M.A.C.).

ENTIRE, adj. n.Lin. Also written intire. Independent, retired from business. Also used advb.

He made a pile o' munny oot o' taaties, an' noo he lives intire Cleethorpes. Wark! him wark! bless ye, he'll noan wark; he's a Cleethorpes. en entire gentleman noo.

ENTIRELY, adv Irel. Used at the end of a sentence or phrase to give additional emphasis.

They could easily imagine his Reverence riding home to report in the town what a wonderful great scholar entirely they had stopping above at Lisconnel, Barlow Lisconnel (1895) 135; It was to be a great let-out entirely, Years Fik-Tales (1888) 188, He

was a desperate villian entirely, Lover Leg (1848) I. 42
ENTRAMELLS, sb. pl. Ayr. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Bondage, the chains of slavery;

prisoners of war.

ENTREAT, v. e.Suf. To treat, use.

'He entreated me very civilly.' Still very common here (F.H).

ENTRY, sb. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Chs. Not. Also

ss. [entri] 1 An entrance or approach to a house. 1. An entrance or approach to a house; Ess. [entri.] a narrow passage, entrance-hall or lobby to a house. Also used attrib.

Eig. The pillars of the small entries on each side of the gate, Eig. The pillars of the small entries on each side of the gate, Couper Tourfications (1803) II. 120. Abd. Two doors... one for the kitchen in the rear, the other the front or 'entry' door, Alexander Ain Flk. (1882) 49. Rnf. Ye'll find it on a plate i' the entry, Picken Poems (1813) I. 63; If what is ca'd gentry, should call at your entry, Webster Rhymes (1835) 213. Ayr. The chairs have a' to be carried into the entry, Service Dr. Duguid (ed. 1887) 161; Stoovin' awa furnit through entries and upstairs, ib. Notandums (1890) 24. Lth. Is nae that his witty head Comes nodding ben the entry? Bruce Poems (1813) II. 85. Nhb. In hinds' cottages it was customary in the last century to keep the cows in the entry of the dwelling house (M H D.); There was only one door, which opened into one of the 'ends' called the 'entry,' Dixon Whittingham Vale (1895) 71. Nhb. Leave yor dorty shoes DIXON Whitingham Vale (1895) 71, Nhb.1 Leave yor dorty shoes

i' the entry. Dur.1 n.Yks. Ah's watchin' him frev a nighber's e.Yks. Marshall Rus. Econ. (1788), e.Yks. 1,7m Yks. 1, Ess (H.H.M) 2. An alley or narrow passage between two houses or walls.

Rnf. Through an entry of 1cnown, They called the Goosedub Close, McGilvray *Poems* (ed 1862) 133. Lth. I was jogging nicely down the entry, slyly chuckling to myself, Lumsden *Sheef-head* (1892) 235; Slinks down an entry—sees there's nac ane near, Smith Meny Bridal (1866) 66. Nhb. Ov lanes, an' chares, an' entries, te, BAGNALL Newcastle Streets (c. 1850) 29; Nhb. The narrow lanes in the suburb of Sandgate were nearly all called 'entries,' whilst those on the Quayside were generally known as 'chares.' n.Yks 2, n.Yks 2 e.Yks.1 w.Yks.2 Who tell their fond tales at an entry end; w.Yks.4, Chs.3, Not.1, Ess. (If H.M.)

3. Comp. Entry-mouth, the end or entrance of a narrow

lane or passage.

Lth. Shp into the dark entry-mouth, And stap up ae story,

ENTY, sb. Lan. ne.Lan. [e'nti.] The last furrow in a 'rigg.' Cf. end, sb '7.

ENUCH, ENUFF, ENUGH, see Enough.

ENUNTY, adv. Glo. [envnti.] Directly opposite. See Anent, 1.

Enunty, or Over anent, directly opposite, *Horae Subsecuae* (1777) 145; *Gl.* (1851).

ENVY, v. e.An. [e'nvi.] To wish for, desire.
e.An. Not to envy a dish, not to care about eating it. Nrf. I

envied my church (AG)

[Poor soul, I envy not thy glory, Shaks. Rich. III, IV. i.

64. Fr. envier, to desire earnestly, to long for (Coter).

ENVYFOW, adj. n.Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents] Invidious, full of malice.

[Aduerse fortoune hes bene inuyful, Compl. Scotl.

(1549) 71.]

EPHESIAN, sb. Gall. (Jam.) A pheasant.

An Ephesian cam into the kirk the day.

EPIPHANY, sb. Cor.<sup>2</sup> The hell-weed, Cuscuta

[A contam. form of Fr. epithin, 'the weed Dodder, esp. that kind thereof, which grows twining about the branches of Time' (Cotgr.). MLat. epithimum (Alphita), Gr. ἐπίθυμον (Diosc.).

EPISCOLAUPIAN, sb. Sc. An Episcopalian, a member

of the Church of England.

Ayr. There's no fear o' her, so lang as she gives the go-by to the Episcolaupians and the Romans, Johnston Glenbucke (1889) 29; Thae English... are either Romans of Episcolaupians, tb 31. [A vulgar mispronunciation (A W.).]

EPPING, EPS, EPSE-AND, see Hipping, Aps, Amper-

EQUAL, adj. and adv. Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also Som. Dev. [rkwl, w.Cy. ekl.] 1. adj. In comb. Equal-aqual, (1) equally balanced; alike, similar; also used as adv. and sb.; (2) to balance accounts, make all equal.

(1) Sc. They say that a' men share and share equal-aquals in the creature's ulzie, Scott Purate (1821) xvii. Lth., Dmf (Jam.) Sik Thinkabout the plan of equal-aqual that I spoke of, Hogo Tales (1838) 340, ed. 1866. Nhb.¹, n.Yks.² (2) Sc. If I pay debt to other folk, I think they suld pay it to me—that equals aquals, Scorr Midlothian (1818) viii.

2. adv. Equally, quite as.
w.Som. Muy tac udecz bee arkul zu geod-z ee z [My potatocs are quite as good as his]. I'd [ai kul] so soon g' ome as bide here.

[2. He is equal ravenous As he is subtle, Shaks. Hen. VIII, 1. i. 159.]
EQUAL, EQUAW, see Hickwall.

EQUALIZE, v. Obs. Sc. To equal, make equal or even. Per. Who is't that thou can equalize? Smith Poems (1714) 34, ed. 1853. Edb. These are the Muses' darling sons indeed, Yet equaliz'd by those benorth the Tweed, Pennecuik Wks. (1715)

sq. ed. 1815; I wish my worth did equalize my will, ib. 40.

EQUIPAGE, sb. Obs. Sc. n.Cy. Also in form eckabuds n Cy. Utensils of all kinds, but esp. of china, glass, or earthenware.

Ayr. The gentry had their own handsome glass lanterns, with two candles in them, garnished and adorned with clippit paperan equipage which he prophesied would soon wear out of fashion, GALT Provost (1822) XXVI. n Cy. Cups and saucers (Coll L L B.).

[I had no sooner set chairs ... and fixed my teaequipage, Steele *Tatler* (1709) No. 86. furniture, store of necessaries (Cotgr.).]

EQWAL, ERACK, see Hickwall, Earock.
ERC, sb. Or.I. A small quantity. S. & Ork.
ERCH, ERCHIN, ses Argh, Urchin.
ERCLE, sb. Wor. Shr. [3kl.] A small swelling,

a watery blister; a pimple, sore place.

w.Wor.<sup>1</sup> Shr. Bound Proving. (1876); Shr.<sup>1</sup> Our John's got a despert bad leg; theer come a little ercle on it, an' 'e scrat it, an' it turned to the 'sipelas, an' it's swelled as big as my middle [waist]; Shr.2 Rose up in ercles.

[Cp. Wel. archoll, 'vulnus' (pl. erchyll)]

ERD, adj. Som. Dev. Also in form hurd. [5d] Red.
w.som¹ S'uurd-z u fau-ks [so red as a fox] is our usual superlative of redness. Dev. Th' trout.. Wi' a bright zilver belly, an
hurd sparkid zide, Pulman Sketches (1842) 14.

Hence Hurdy, adj ruddy. w.Som. I spose they be burnin the hill again, the sky lookth so hurdy thick way like. Dev. Ez hurdy light...Da tinge the fiel's, the trees, the road, Pulman Sketches (1842) 23.

ERD, see Earth, sb.1

ERDS, sb. War.4 Tow.

Gie us a dollop of erds, and I'll stuff our dad's chair in a Jiffy. ERE, adv., prep. and cony. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Also written air Sc. (Jam.); ear Sc. Wxf. Nhb.; ey-Cai; yare n.Yks. [er.] 1. adv. Early, esp. in phr. ear and

late. See Air, adv.

Sc. Ear onthemorn, whan night was gane, Jamieson Pop. Ballads (1806) I. 221. Abd. Ye michtna be up ear eneuch to get yersel shaved afore kirk time, Macdonald Sir Gibbie, 1v, 'Leern ear', (1806) I. 221. Abd. Ye michta be up ear eneuch to get yersel shaved afore kirk time, Macdonald Sir Gibbie, iv., 'Leern ear', leern fair,' they say, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) x. Frf. Ye're 1' my arms baith late and ear, Watt Poet Sketches (1880) g Per Baith ear at morn, an late at e'en, Nicol Poems (1753) 97, ed 1766. Rnf. Thostiffas a slate, yet it [an apron]'s on ear and late, Webster Rhymes (1835) 45. Ayr. Kilhe's bard, then, Should be happy late an' ear', Ballads and Sngs (1847) II 78. Lnk. Ba's an' bats She plays wi ear' and late, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 53. Lth. Bath ear and late Will in briny grief lay steeping, Mourning o'er his hapless fate, Macnelll Poet. Whs (1801) 156, ed. 1856. Edb. The Muse Scuds ear' an' heartsome owr the dews, Fu'vogie, Fergusson Poems (1773) 137, ed. 1785. Bwk. Believe me late and ear', Your trusty frien', Chisholm Poems (1879) 104. Dmf. Spitefu', doggin' late andear' Happy swain or virgin fair, Quinn Heather (1863) 117. Sik. I tauld ye ear, I tauld ye late, Chr. North Noctes (ed. 1856) II. 51. Nhb. Baith ear and late, Strang Earth Fiend (1892) 3. n. Yks. Hence Erish, adf. rather early. n. Yks. 2. prep. In phr. (1) ere da streen, the night before last; (2)—yesterday, the day before yesterday; (3)—yestreen, see—da streen.

(1) Sh.I. I hed a drame ere da streen, J. H. Da Last Foy (1896) 4;

see — aa streen.

(1) Sh.I. I hed a drame ere da streen, J. H. Da Last Foy (1896) 4;
As I wis sayin ere-da-streen, Burgess Rasmie (1892) 91. Call
Eydi-streen. (2) Call Eydi-yesterday. Bnff. (Jam.), N.I. Uls.
Uls. Jin. Arch. (1853-1862). Ant. Ballymena Obs. (1892). Cav.
(M.S.M.) (3) Gall. (Jam.)
3. conj. Before, previous to, rather than; it. See Or.

Abd. Ere that I my humour tyne, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 17; I'll stand between you and reproof: And ere his bidding warna dune, Ca' me a coof, 2b. 338. Lnk. Just ony body ere I want, I'll e'en be thankful gin you grant That I may get a weaver, Rodger Poems (1838) 17, ed. 1897. Wxf.¹, n Yks.², w.Yks.¹

[1. Are and late i will 3u mon, Cursor M. (c. 1300) 25419. OE. ær, early (Mark xvi. 2).¹

ERE, adv.<sup>2</sup> Irel. Sur. Hmp. Wil. Written ar Hmp. Wil. [iə(r).] Ever, at all.

Wxf. Sur. If nuews be ere so baād folk must eat, Bickley Sur Hills (1890) I. i. Hmp. If it's ar cold (H.C.MB). Wil. Well, mother zays I'm but a child, Specially when she's ar bit wild, Slow Rhymes (1870) 33.

EREST, ERF(E, ERG, see Erst, Argh, adj., v.

ERGANE, ppl. adj. Sc. Overflowing.
Dmf. Ye chase wi' fricht fouks 'yont the heicht Back frae the ergane river, Quinn Heather (1863) 189.

ERGER, ERGH, see Argue, v., Argh, adj., v.

ERIGE, sb. Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] Straw, stubble. (HALL.) See Arrish.

ERIST, adv. Sh I. Most easily, most probably. & Ork. See Ere, adv., Erst, adv. ERKLE, ERLES, see Hurkle, Arles. ERLISCH, adj. Obs. Sc. 'Eldritch,' uncanny, weird, ERIST, adv. S. & Ork. See

unearthly.

Sik. That hallo so erlisch and shrill, Hogg Poems (ed 1865) 291.

ERLSLAND, sb. ? Obs. Or I. A division of land, the eighth part of a markland. Cf. erysland.

The entries are first by islands and parishes, then by towns and villages, and lastly by marklands, erislands, or ouncelands, Barry Or. I. (1805) 220 (Jam.), Each division of this denomination paid to the Earl money or produce to the value of one ounce of silver, Proc. Antiq. Soc. (1884) 258 (ib. Suppl. s v Ounceland). ERN, v. Abd. (JAM.) In phr. nae sae muckle as would

ern your ee, the least drop, smallest particle. See Earn, v.2 [Water for wikked werkes, Egerlich ernynge out of

mennes eyen, P. Plowman (B.) XIX. 376.]

ERN., see Iron.
ERNE, sb. Sc. Nhb. Also written aern Sh I.; earn, eirne Sc. (Jam) [ern.] 1. The eagle, esp. the white-tailed eagle, Haliacuts albicula; also applied occasionally

to the golden eagle, Aquila chrysaetos.

Sc. Seethere is an earn, which you Southrons call an eagle, Scott Waverley (1814) xvi. Sh I. (W A G.); Da first at I saw lavin' right waverey (1814) XVI. Sn I. (W A G.); Da first at I saw lavin' right abune dem [lambs] wis da aern, Sh. News (Apr 30, 1898); The natural enemies of the young lambs are eagles (named Ernes), HIBBERT Desc. Sh I. (1822) 183, ed. 1891. Sh. & Or.I. SWAINSON Birds (1885) 136. S. & Ork. Abd. Watchin' the earn's majestic flight, CADENHEAD Bon-accord (1853) 197. Slg. The golden eagle used formerly to build in our rocks. . . They are commonly known among the shepherds by the name of the Earn, Statist. Acc. XI. 323 (JAM.). Ayr. Ye cliffs, the haunts of sailing earns, Burns El. Capt Henderson, st. 3. Edb. Here does the eagle nest, and haunt, but it is not the Chrysaetos, but that sort called the Pygargus Hinnularius Turnen, or the Ern, Pennecuik Wks. (1715) 103. ed. 1815 Slk. A sight that scared the erne away, Hogg Queen's Wake (1813) 97; The howling fox and raving earn, ib. Poems (ed. 1865) 76. Gail. I had scouted the corbie, but I was in the erne's claws, Crockett Raiders (1894) xxvii; Even the erne's cousin is no a canny bird to meddle wi', ib. Moss-Hags (1895) xxxi. N Cy.<sup>1</sup>, Nhb.<sup>1</sup> [The white-tailed eagle or erne compared with the golden eagle is—as a vulture to a hawk, SMITH Birds (1887) 62]

2. Comp. Ern-fern, the brake fern, Pieris aquilina. Sc.

(JAM.)
[1. Jovis foule, the ern, Douglas Eneados (1513), ed. 1874, IV. III. OE. earn (Matt. xxIV. 28).]

ERNFUL, adj. and adv. s Cy. Ken. Sus. Also written erneful Ken. [5'nfl.] Sad, lamentable, pitiable; sorrowful, melancholy.

s.Cy. Ray (1691); Balley (1721). Ken. Grose (1790); Erneful sick or bad, Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); Ken. 1 Ernful bad, 'lamentably bad; 'ernful tunes,' sorrowful tunes; Ken. 2 Sus Won fine marnen he ups and goes out ernful an ellynge, Jackson Southward Ho (1894) I. 289; (K.); Sus. 4 [Friful massive Course (1892)]

[Ernful, moestus, Coles (1679). Cp. obs. E. erne, to grieve. My manly heart doth erne, . . . for Falstaffe hee is dead, Shaks. Hen. V, II. III. 2 (see ed. 1623).] ERNIT, ERNUT, ERRACK, see Earth-nut, Earock.

ERP, v. Sc. Written irp Sh.I. To grumble, repine. See Orp.

Sh.I. Dey . . . began at ence ta irp an' flite Ipa da folk, Sh. News (Jan. 29, 1898) Fif. (Jam.)

Hence Erping, ppl. adj. grumbling, repining.
Sh.I. His vexin', irpin' tongue, Sh. News (May 15, 1897). Fif.
'An erpin thing,' one that is still dwelling in a querulous mode

on one point (JAM.).

on one point (Jam.).

ERRAND, sb. and v. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Lan. Chs. Not. Let. Wor. Shr. Oxf. Also Som. Also written arrand Lan. Not. Let. w.Wor.¹; arrant Chs.¹ w.Wor.¹ Shr.¹ Oxf.¹ w.Som.¹; eerand Nhb.¹ Cum.; and in form arnt Lan. [erənd, īrənd, iərənd, ārənd.] 1. sb. In phr. (I) once errand, a journey made with an especial object in view; (2) to go of an errand, to go on an errand; (3) to make an errand to your face; see below.

(I) Sc. I'm here, once errand, to ask if you... can hear tell of another lass to take her place, Keith Bonne Lady (1897) 66. Nhb.¹ 'He went ance eerand for'd'—he went a special journey or errand for it. (2) Chs.¹ Oo's gon of a arrant. 'Of' is always used before

the word. s.Not Ah'm goin' of an arrand; ah can't play (J. P K.). Let. Shi goos uv arrandz fur thu fa'adhur [She goes of errands for the father] (C.E.). w.Wor.¹ Our Bill's a good li'le chap ta run uv a arrand, 'e dunna laowse [lose] much time o' the waay. (3) N I.¹ 'If A mak an erran' tae yer face, it 'ill no be tae kiss ye,' said in

2. A message, parcel, &c, entrusted for delivery; business, occupation. Fig need, 'call,' occasion for.

Sc. The husband's eerans or turns are his daily work or round of duties (Jam Suffl.). Sh.I. A man . . . ax'd me if I wid tak' heim twartice errands till his folk, an I coodna very weel say no . . I wis ta lave da things aside a wummin in Lerrouk, Clark Gleams (1898) 101. Cum. That's may be what maks him ga rakin about the fell o' neets without ony cerand, CAINE Shad Crime (1885) 21. Lan. There's nob'dy i' this cote need don theirsels up for that arnt, BRIERLEY Waverlow (1884) 244; Weed'n no arnt fort' meddle wi' theese French, Wilson Pitheran Pol. (1798) 29, ed. 1801; Ot had no arrand wi' eawi waving chaps but to keep 'em fro' worse marlocks, Kay Shuttillworth Sansdale (1860) II. 285.

3. pl. Marketings, articles bought at market or from shops. Sc. The wife's cerans are her messages or purchases (Jam Suppl). So. The wife's cerans are her messages or purchases (Jam Suppl). Sh I. He's [it's] a braw piece o' gaet frae Jeemson's ta wir hoos Heie's your errands, Sh. News (Api. 2, 1898). Abd. Mrs Birse, by her messenger bought in return 'an unce o' spiec, a pennyworth o' whilet broons,' . . the girl having got her 'erran's,' Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) vi. Shr. 1've a good tuthree arrants [ar'-unts] to tak' wham i' that basket as I've soud the fowl out on. w.Wor. 1' Fetching an arrand' is always the expression used. 'The folks per door he coin' to market an' thank he a goon' to fetch my arrants next door be goin' to market, an' thaay be a-goin' to fetch my arrants far me' w Som. I I heard a woman complain of some boys: Tu au lur aa dr'un ee bau dee eens dhat bee gwai'n au m wai dhur aa'runs, taez shee'umfeol! [To hollow after (i.e. to mock) one, as one is going home, with one's marketing, 'tis shameful!]

4. v. To go on an errand. Used in prp.

Oxf. They comes to Oxford two or three times a wik a arrantin'.

ERRICK, sb. Chs. 13 [e'rik.] The burdock, Archum

Lappa. See Eddick.

ERRIE, ERRIF, ERRISH, see Eerie, Harif, Arrish. ERRIWIG, WIGGLE, ERROCK, see Earwig, Earock.

ERRY 16, WIGGLE, ERROUK, see Larwig, I ERSE, ERSH(E, see Arse, sb., Arrish. ERST, adj. and adv. Sc. Yks. Written erest erst. 1. adj. First in order. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> 'T'erest road,' the first that leads to the place. Written erest n.Yks.2

2. adv. In the first place

Edb. We erst will time the dialect O' auld Scots tongue, LIDDLE Poems (1821) 136.

[1. Pes wes be æreste king, Lazamon (c. 1205) 2646 OE. ærest, superl. of ær, see Ere 2. Ertow come Iosiane to feche? Erst bow schelt pase bour; min hond, Sir Beues (c. 1350) 49.] ERT, v. Sc. [ert.] To urge onward, incite; to irri-

tate; gen. with on or up.

Cid., Gall. (JAM.) Keb. The herd.. Erts on the tir'd tyke with 'sheep awa aa!' Davidson Seasons (1789) 24

[Ertyn, irrito, Prompt.; Envy, pat Euermore ertis to skathe, Dest. Troy (c. 1400) 2725. Norw. dial. erta, to tease, irritate (AASEN). ON. erta, to taunt, tease.]

ERTHLINS, see Earthlins.
ERTIENIG, adj. Ayr. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Ingenious, having the power of laying

ERUDITION, sb. Obs. Sc. Politeness, respect, courtesy. Ayr. Although he returned very civil answers to all letters, he wrote to me in the cordial erudition of an old friend, GALT Provost (1822) XXVIII.

ERUPTION, sb. Suf. [ire pfen.] An incursion, outbreak, entrance into.

I see his bullocks make an eruption into Mr. Brown's clover field (C.G.B.).

ERWUTS, sb. pl. Dor. Wild oats. Still in use (H.J.M.); (W.C.)

ERYSLAND, sb. ? Obs. Or.I. A division of land, the eighth part of a markland. Cf. erlsland, ounceland. Remains of Popish chapels are many, because every erysland of 18 penny land had one for matins and vespers, Statist. Acc XIV. 323 (Jam).

[Sw. oresland, the eighth part of a markland (IHRE 864) ore, the eighth part of a mark (RIETZ); ON. eyrisland, land giving the rent of an 'eyrir,' eyrir, an ounce of silver, the eighth part of a mark (Vigfusson).]
ES, pron. w.Som. Also written ez. [əz, ·z; ·s after

p, t, k.] This, these, in the sense of during, or for the space of; applied to time, either past or future.

Wherever have ee bin? we bin a-woitin vor ee uz hour-n more. I thort he must ha bin dead; I han't a-zeed 'n-z twenty year.

Any aarn u zeed noa jis wait uureesh tuur muts, nauts yuur z [I have not seen any such wheat errish turnips not's (these) years]. ESCAPE, sb. ? Obs. Sc. An omission, oversight. I come now, in short (desiring ye may pardon escapes) to let you know what I testify against, Thomson Cloud of Witnesses

(1714) 330, ed. 1871. [The printer thinkes it the best instance of pardon if

[The printer thinkes it the best instance of pardon if his escapes be not laid upon the author, Jer. Taylor Episc. (1642) To Reader.]

ESCAPED, pp. Cor. In phr. to be just escaped, said of a person when his understanding is only just sufficient to preventhis being keptin restraint. N.& Q. (1854) 1st S. 300.

ESCHAR, sb. n.Cy. A newt. (Hall.) See Asker, sb.¹
ESH, sb. Sur. Roughings, aftermath. See Arrish.

Horae Subsecvae (1777); (K)
ESH, ESHIN, see Ash, v., Ashen, v.
ESK, sb. and v. Or.I. Also in form eesk. 1. sb. A slight rain or drizzle. See Ask. sb.²

slight rain or drizzle. See Ask, sb.2

Still common (J G).

2. v To ram slightly; to drizzle. S. & Ork.' ESK, see Ask, sb', Yesk. ESKEP, sb. Obs. Cum. A kind of basket, a 'skep.' Saving to the prior and convent yearly three eskeps of oatmeal, and two eskeps of malt, Hutchinson Hist. Cum. (1794) I. 120. ESKER, sb. Irel. [e-skər.] A ridge of land; see below.

Esker is the name given to a peculiar form of mound or ridge on a plain, caused by gravel cropping up. These occur rather frequently in bogs. They are described, according to their formation, as bar-eskers and shoal-eskers; but these seem to be technical terms, not commonly used (J.B.), A sunbeam, glinting across some little grassy esker, strikes out a strangely jewel-like flash of transparent green, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 2, Sheltered by a sharp esker or land-ridge lay the long, low farm-house, Carleton *Far-linearly* (1980) dorougha (1848) 1.

[Ir. essar, a ridge (O'Reilly).]
ESKING, sb. Lin. [e'skin.] A sloping roof. (Hall.); Lin.1

ESKLETS, sb. pl. n.Yks. (T.S.) n.Yks.2 The inland feeders of the river Esk.

**ESLING**, sb. Lan. [e slin.] A young salmon, spawned in the autumn, which has not yet been to the sea. (RH.H.), Lan., ne.Lan

[The pl. form eslins is wrongly explained in Lan.1 ne Lan.1]

ESP, see Asp. ESPÍBAWN, sb. Irel. The ox-eye daisy, Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum.

N.I 1, Ant. (B. & H.), Uls. (M.B.-S)

[Ir. easpuig-bán, ox-eye daisy (O'Reilly), lit. the white bishop; Ir. easbog (OIr. espoc), a bishop + bán, white. Cp. Gael. easburg-bán, ox-eye daisy (M. & D.).]

ESPLIN, sb. Rnf (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents]

spondents.] A stripling, young man.
ESS, sb. Sc. Yks. Chs. Lin. Shr. Oxf. Also written esse Ayr. [es.] 1. A hook or link in the shape of the letter S.

Ear. n.Lin. 2 links & 3 hesses, Blacksmith's bill.

2. Comp. (1) Ess-hook, (2) -link, an iron hook or link shaped like the letter S, used for repairing chains, &c.
(1) s.Chs. 1 Lin. Lin. N. & Q (Oct. 1891) 249. Shr. 1 A hook at the extremity of a waggon-horse's traces. A hook of this kind of the street that the letter shape horse the street of the line 
at the extremity of a waggon-norse's traces. A nook of this kind is also used to unite the two ends of a broken chain. Oxf. MS. add. (2) n.Yks. (I.W.), Chs. 1

3. pl. Links for traces in the shape of the letter S.

4. Obs. In phr. esse and crochet, the ends of a curb-chain.

Ayr. If aught did esse and crochet strain, Twas hand unhallow'd drew the rein, Boswell Poet. Wks. (1811) 102, ed. 1871.

ESS, see Ash, sb.12

ESS-COCK, sb. Sc. The dipper, Cinclus aquaticus. Abd. Swainson Birds (1885) 30.

ESSCOCK, sb. Sc. (JAM.) Also in form arsecockle. A hot pimple on the face or any part of the body. n.Sc., Abd. ESS(E, ESSEL, see Easse, Easle.

ESSEX, sb. Ess. In comb. (1) Essex lion, a calf; (2) - stile, a ditch.

(1) Ess. (S.P.H.); Ess. Calves, a great number of which are brought alive to the London market, were formerly called Essex

brought alive to the Londons. (2) Ess. I hons. (2) Ess. I EST, sb. Sc. Cum. [est.] A nest. Sc. Whare the burds mak thair ests, RIDDELL Ps (1857) civ. 16. Rxb. A bird-est (Jam.). Cum. (J.Ar.); Cum. 12

FSTAMIN, adv. Nrf. Also in form estaminly.

James Surprisingly, 'astoundingly.' ESTAMIN, adv. Nrf. Also in form estaminly. [e stəmin, ·li.] Wonderfully, surprisingly, 'astoundingly.' He is an estamin bad boy. She is most estaminly ill (W.W.S.) ESTATE, sb. Cum. A farm belonging to the occupier.

When grass land was broken up, it was sown with black oats, all the available manure of the little 'estate' being bestowed upon it for the succeeding barley crop, WATSON Nature Wdcraft (1890) vi. ESTEN, sb. Sh.I. The east. S. & Ork. ESTIT(E, adv. phr. Sc. n.Cy. As soon, rather. See

Ayr. Our Girzie was now threttie sax, Tho' some estit mair did her ca', Ballads and Sngs (1847) II. 82. n.Cy. (HALL.)

ESTLER, sb. Obs. Sc. Ashlar, hewn or polished Also used attrib.

Sc. Buildings of such we call estler work, HERD Coll. Sngs. (1776)
Gl. Lnk. And houses bigget a' with estler stane, RAMSAY Poems (ed.

ESTLINS, adv. Obs. Sc. Rather, 'as lief.'
Rnf. Had I the power to change at will, I'd estlins be a Rattan still, Picken Poems (1813) I. 68.

ESTOVER, sb. Nhb. A hedge-stake. Cf. stower. [In law estover is a t. t. for 'necessaries allowed by law,' in law estover is a t. t. for 'necessaries allowed by law,' in various specific applications, esp. wood which a tenant is privileged to take from his landlord's estate for repairing his hedges. Estovers, certain allowances of wood, Phillips (1706). A Fr. estovers, 'necessaries' (LA Curne); Estovers en autruy soil, ... si come de bois pour édifier pour clore, pour arder, Britton (1292) lxxi (LA Curne).]

ET, see At, prep. and conj.

ETCH, sb. Cor.<sup>8</sup> [etf.] A small pond.

ETCH, see Each, adj., Eddish, Edge, sb., Eke, sb.<sup>1</sup>

ET(E, see Art, sb., Eat.

ETEN-BIRD, sb. Hmp. [itnbəd.] In phr. the Little Eten-bird, the wryneck, Jynx torqualla.

(J.R.W); Hmp. Known in the New Forest as the 'Little Eten-bird,' and from its cry the 'Weet-bird,' Wise New Forest

ETERIE, adj. Sc. Also written etrie. [e't(ə)ri]
1. Of the weather: keen, bitter.

Rxb. For a' the bitter etrie blasts he's bidden, A. Scott Poems (ed. 1808) 37; Angry gusts wi' eterie blaw, ib. (ed. 1811) 106. Dmf. An etrie sky (Jam)

2. Ill-humoured, ill-tempered; hot-headed, fiery, angry-

looking. Rxb., Dmf. (JAM.) See Attery, adj. 2. ETERNAL, adj. and sb. Irel. e.An. Cor. Used to express extreme abhorrence.

N.I.1 He's an eternal villain. e.An.1 Oh, he is an eternal rogue!

2. sb. pl. Everlasting flowers, immortelles.
Cor. Hanging 'eternals' on the tomb, Hunt Pop. Rom. w.Eng.

(1865) 379, ed. 1896.

[1. There was a Brutus once that would have brook'd The eternal devil to keep his state in Rome, Shaks. J. Caesar, i. ii. 160; Some eternal villain, ib. Oth. iv. ii. 130.] ETGRO, ETH, see Edgrow, Earth, sb.1, Eath.

ETHE, sb. Hrt. [76.] The edge of an axe produced

by grinding.

A good 'ethe' to an axe will bring the chips out of a deep cut, making them fly out, whereas if an axe ground round-ethed would not so easily cause the chips to fly out at each stroke (J.C.K.).

ETHEN, adv. phr. Irel. And then.

Ir. But airth was at pace nixt mornin', an' Hiven in its glory smiled, ... Ethen—she stept an the chapel-green, Tennyson Tomorrow (1885). Wxf. 'Ethen,' says I, 'I think it's myself that ought to get leave to do that,' Kennedy Banks Boro (1867) 180.

ETHER, sb. Sc. Chs. Lei. Also written hether Chs. Lei. [e dər, e də(r).] The adder (q. v.). s.Sc. Like serpents they bite, an'like ethers they sting, Watson Bards (1859) 166 Rnf. There the nerve is jagged as if wi' an Bards (1859) 166 Rnf. There the nerve is jagged as if wi' an ether's stang, AITKEN Lays (1883) 40. Ayr. Badgers tae, forbye whuttorocks, an' etthers, an' sichke, Service Dr. Duguid (ed. 1887) 230 Sik. 'Have eaten nothing but a few wretched trout, eels, and adders' 'Ethers' man, take care how you eat the ethers,' Hogg Tales (1838) 9, ed. 1866. Chs. 'I, Lei.'

Hence Etherish, adj. adderlike, venomous in temper. Chal.

s.Chs.1

ETHER, see Adder, Eaver, sb.2, Edder, Either. ETHER, ETHERINS, see Nether, Eitherens. ETION, sb. Obs. Sc. Kindred, lineage; descent,

genealogy.

Sc. Grose (1790) MS. add (C.) n Sc. (Jam) Bch. But thus in counting o'my etion I need na mak sik din, Forbes Ajax (1742) 5.

ETT, sb. Sc. (JAM.) Alsoinformeet. [et.] Habit, custom. Ags., Fif. More gen. used in a bad sense, as 'ill etts' or 'eets.' [Norw. dial. &tt, mark or trace upon a thing (AASEN).]

ET(T, int. se. Wor.\cdot Glo.\cdot\cdot [et.] A call to a horse to from the driver.

go from the driver.

ETTAW, sb. Cor. 128 Also in form etter Cor. 3 [etd, eta(r).] A shackle or link with a movable bolt used to

e'tə(r).] A shackle or link with a movable bolt used to fasten two chains together.

ETTED, ETTEN, ETTER, see Eat, Ettaw.

ETTER, v. Sc. Lan. Chs. In form itter e.Lan. Chs. [etər, i'tə(r).]

1. To fester, emit purulent matter. Also used fig. Sc. (Jam.); (A.W.) See Atter, v.

Hence Ettering, ppl. adj., fig. festering.

Ayr. If a stop could be put to such an ettering sore and King's-ewl as a newspaner Gall Prograft (1822) XXIX

evil as a newspaper, GALT Provost (1822) XXXIX

2. Of dirt: to eat into, become engrained into the skin,

&c. *Gen*. in *pp*.

Lan. Hoo's so itter't wi' dirt that yo meh set potitos in her neck-Lan. Hoo's so liter t wi dirt that yo men set points in ner neck-hole, Waugh Chim. Corner (1874) 27, ed. 1879; If it wur no' for wimmen lookin' after yo', yo'd be as ittert an'as leawsy as owd Moll Hollant, Brierley Traddlepin, in. e.Lan.<sup>1</sup>, m Lan.<sup>1</sup> Chs.<sup>1</sup> Rust or blood would be said to be ettered into a knife blade.

ETTERCAP, ETTERCROP, see Attercop.
ETTERLIN, sb. Per. Rnf. (JAM.) [e-tərlin.] A cow which has a calf when only two years old.

ETTIDGE, see Eddish.
ETTIN, sb. Nhb. Also in form yetun. [etin, jeten.]

A 'boggle,' a hobgoblin.
[The same word as ME. eten, a giant (MATZNER). OE.

[The same word as M.E. even, a grant (MALZNEA). Co. eoten, ON. joinnn.]

ETTLE, sb.\(^1\) Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Hmp. Wil. Also written hettle Glo\(^1\) [e-tl.] A nettle.

Nhp.\(^2\), War. (J.R. W.), War.\(^2\) Wor. The white and red flowering nettles are called nettles, ettle being used only for the smaller stinging-nettle (E.S.). se.Wor.\(^1\), s.Wor.\(^1\) Hrf. Bound Provinc. (1876); Hrf.\(^1^2\), Glo. (AB), Glo.\(^1^2\) Hmp.\(^1\) Out 'ettle, in dock, Dock shall ha' a new smock; 'Ettle zhant ha' narrun (s.v. Dock). Wil. Britton Beauties (1825): Wil.\(^2\) BRITTON Beauties (1825); Wil.<sup>2</sup>
ETTLE, v.<sup>1</sup> and sb.<sup>2</sup> In gen. dial. use in Sc. Irel. and

n. counties to Lan. Also in forms airtle n.Yks. ; attle Bnff. [ett.] 1. v. To intend, propose, have in mind, purpose, design. Freq. with at.

Sc. Drees the doom he ettled for me, Scott Rob Roy (1817)

Sh.I. Dis is no what I wis ettlin to speak o', STEWART Fire-XXXIV. Sh.I. Disis no what I wis ethin taspear o, Siewari Pussside Tales (1892) 23. Kcd. The point at whilk she ettled, Burnses Garron Ha' (c. 1820) l. 195. Fif. Twas ettled for nane ither, Tennant Papistry (1827) 26. e.Fif. He ettled aye to creep in aboot Buttonhole i' the gloamin', Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) iv. Dmb. Buttonhole i' the gloamin', Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) iv. Dmb. I ettled at only a puir ploughman's fee, Cross Disruption (1844) xxix. Rnf. A' the silly gom'ral ettled Was jist to keep his muscles fettled, Young Pictures (1865) 141. Ayr. Every body kens, and I ken too, that ye're ettling at the magistracy, Galt Provost (1822) ii. Lnk. Far mair I had ettled to say, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 65. Lth. I did ettle To try my beastie's farther mettle, Smith Merry Bridal (1866) 11. e.Lth. I ettled to pit the maist pairt o' my land under gress, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 12 Edd. They ettlefor to lout The pease to shear, Harst Rig (1794) 31, ed. 1801. N.I.¹ UIs. He ettled to be home to-night (M.B.-S.). Ant. A ettled that yin for me, Ballymena Obs. (1892). n.Cy. Grose (1790). e.Dur.¹ A ettled to gan to Hetton. n.Yks. Ah wes ettlin' t'win tiv it, Atkinson Lost (1870) 278; n.Yks.1; n.Yks.2' Fitling yan way, an' daing another,' proposing one thing, but acting the contiary. m.Yks.1 What's thou ettling at with that stick, pray thee? w.Yks.1've been ettling after a new place (F.R R.). Lan. c.Lan saying He's ready to ettle but never to do ne.Lan 1

Hence Ettlement, sb. intention. n.Cy. Grose (1790);

Nhb.1

2. To aim; to take aim at.

Sc. Wae to the knicht he ettled at, HERD Coll Sings. (1776) I 126; Aft cttle, whiles hit, Ramsay Poor. (1737), She.. with a scream cttled at him, intending to have fell'd or floor'd him. Drum-MOND Muckomachy (1846) 37. Frf. They did mony a lerrup at him ettle, Beattil Aniha (c 1820) 51, ed 1882. Frf. Smite! Ettle at the life! Tennant Papistry (1827) 30. Ayr. Wi'yer crutch ding doon the Church, Tho' ettl'd at our Lordie, White Jottings (1879) 286. Lik. Elastic-heel'd, an' licht as air, They ettled for me het abiding, Murdoch Doric Lyre (1873) 23. Lth. The cripple now with crutch upraised, Ettled at dumbie's head, McNeill Preston (c. 1895) 45. Edb. Their bellam at it ettle... To ding in flinders the cuist kettle That brews the whisky, Learmoni Poems (1791) 173 Keb. The blow was ettled at a tall ane, Davidson Seasons (1789) 113 w.Yks. Willan List Wds. (1811).

3. To direct one's course towards. Sc. (JAM.) n.Yks. Alming or intending to proceed in a given direction; n.Yks. 'I ll ettle for yam,' I'll tuin my steps homeward.

4. To attempt, endeavour; to strive after, struggle hard

Abd He ctil't sair to get some o''s awa', Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xxxviii; I s' tell ye what I think I wad ettle after, Mac-DONALD Str Gibbe, XXVII. Kcd. He ettled to get free, Or droon his riders i' the Dee, Grant Lays (1884) 103 Frf. Gangrel bodies wha gang stravaign' through the country ettlin' to reap whaur they didna sow, Willock Rosetty Ends (ed. 1889) 32. Fif The following adverteezement was leady for the public pints if she ettled to gang ony further, M. LAREN Tibbie (1894) 91. Sig. Again I ettled to her aid, But couldna move or speak, Towers Poems (1885) 56. Ayr. I ettle as well as I can for a morsel by working stockings, Galt Entail (1823) ii. Lnk. If I but ettle at a sang or speak They dit their lugs, Ramsay Gentle Shep. (1725, 20, ed 1783; Sheeleaned her newest specks, Then settled doon to ettle notes O' ither folks' effects, Murdoch Doric Lyre (1873) 33. Lth. If I ettled so much as to touch my friend's knee with my hand, the jealous dog would go all but med with very thought ago. I truspen Sheet-head (1820) go all but mad with vexation and rage, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) go an out mad with vexation and rage, LUMSDEN Sheep-head (1892) 178. e.Lth. Hoo wad it gang, think ye, gin he ettled to pu' doun the kirk? HUNTER J. Inwich (1895) 101. Edb. Siccan crooks lay i' the way Whare'er I'd ettle, CRAWFORD Poems (1798) 47, Dowie be his days, Wha ettles thy sweet life to kill, LEARMONT Poems (1791) 2. By h. To got them of as weet? Rxb To set them aff as weel's they can The crafty sellers ettle, A Scott Poems (ed. 1808) 81. Dmf. To bell the cat wi'sic a scrow Some swankies ettled, Mayne Siller Gun (1808) Sik. Ettlin to toss it out o'the door, Chr. North Noctes (ed. 1856) III.98.

Ettlin to toss it out o'the door, Chr. North Noctes (cd 1856) III. 98. Gail. I am ettlin' to be a minister, Crockett Bog-Mynle (1895) 268. Hence (1) Ettler, sb. one who makes great efforts or strives after anything; (2) Ettling, (a) vbl. sb. an effort, strong endeavour; (b) ppl. adj. ambitious, pushing, striving. Ayr. (1) His father, through all the time of the First King Charles, an eydent ettler for preferment, Galt Gilhause (1823) xx. (2, a) After a long, faithful, and undaunted effort... she saw that all her ettling was of no avail, 16. vii; My grandfather, with a worl' of ettling and pains, had toiled late and air at his lume, Service Dr. Duguid (ed. 1883) 83. (b) Mr. Kilsyth, an ettling man, who had been wonderfully prosperous in the spirit line, Galt Provost (1822) xxx; Geordie will be to us what James Watt is to the ettling town of Greenook, 16. xxxi. ettling town of Greenook, 1b. xxxi.

5. To plan, arrange for, contrive to the greatest advantage; to deal out in small quantities, to use sparingly and stingtly. N.Cy.¹ Nhb. There to ettle how muckle per heed they can get, RICHARDSON Borderer's Table-bk. (1846) VIII. 199; Se weel she ettles what aw get, Wilson Pitman's Pay (1843) 14; Nhb.¹ Always meaning some action that has been thought out beforehand. 'Aa'll ettle to be there, noo, if I can.' Nhb., Dur. Greenwell Coal Tr. Gl. (1849). Dur. I'll ettle it. He ettles to do it (A.B.); Dur.¹ s.Dur. We maun try to ettle it out some how (J.E.D.). Cum.¹ Wm. She will ettle out her wage to go as far as anybody. Ettle the load all over the cart (B.K.); A snoory April and a snizey May Macks farmers ettle out their hay, Gibson Leg. (1877) 50; He ettles well, i.e. has a good notion how to do it (J.H.). w.Yks. Almost obs. He mun ettle it out for ther's no more on it when that's done (A.C.); w.Yks.¹, ne Lan.¹ 5. Toplan, arrange for, contrive to the greatest advantage;

Hence (1) Ettle, adj. stingy, grasping; (2) Ettler, sb. a

manager, contriver.

(i) Lan. Hoo's varra ettle to-day, an' gi'e next to nowt. (2)

Wm. One good ettler is worth two big eaters (B K.).

6. To prepare, make ready; to rake together into

a heap. Also used refl. with for.
e.Lth. His plan had been to ettle an' clean the turnip bit as weel's he could, an' let the rest o' the farm gang, Mucklebackit Rhymes (1885) 176. Wm. Ettle up t'amers [embers] (JH) Lan. He pricked his ears . . . an' ettle't hissel for after it, Waugh Clum. Comer (1874) 116, ed 1879

7. To show great eagerness to do or begin anything; to

hanker of yearn after.

Sc. My fingers was ettlin to open it, Campbell Deilie Jock (1897) II 52. Bnff. The horse wiz attlin' t'be latten oot, an' fin he wiz latten oot, he geed aff at fuhl splinnre. Ittle is used when a greater degree of earnestness is manifested. Abd. My itching fingers ettle just to smash the rusty metal, Ogg Willie Waly (1873) 160. Frf. Young Kinnordy's ettling to come out, Barrie Tommy (1896) 245, I can call to mind not one little thing I ettled for in my lusty days that hasna been put into my hands in my auld age, ib. M. Ogilvy (1896) 180, My mother's feet were ettling to be ben long before they could be trusted, ib 2. Per. A'wes ettlin' tae lay ma hans on the whup-ma-denty masel, IAN MACLAREN Brier Bush (1895) 191

8. To suppose, conjecture, imagine, guess, to reckon,

compute, count on.

Fif. Little ettlin' that a storm... was sae near at haun', M. LAREN Tilbne (1894) 39. Cld. I'm ettlin' he'll be here the morn (JAM.). Ayr. Tettle the gun's no often in use, 'ventured Haplands Johnston Glenbuckie (1889) 28; I ettle, the feck o' them are abune my figure, ib. Kilmalie (1891) I. 85. Rxb. (Jam.) Dmf. He, wha ettlet her a' his ain, Was seldom fasht wi' the lover's pain, Reid Poems (1894) 78. Gall. I ettled ye for a keeping quey, Crockett Raiders (1894) v; I ettle that'll no be the way ye kiss a bonny lass, ib xxxii.

9. sb. An attempt, effort, endeavour, design, aim, intent.
Bnff. 'A' wid like t' hae an attle at it. A dinna think it wad beast Also a trial of strength. Frf. He was workin' hard for a sergeantship, an' as he is noo ane, it may be supposed that he got his ettle oot, WILLOCK Rosetty Ends (ed 1889) 170. s.Sc.(A C.) Rnf. his ettle oot, Willock Rosetty Ends (ed. 1889) 170. s.Sc. (A.C.) Rnf. What for Mother Nature's pains, Her fondest ettles, Fraser Chinnes (1853) 182. Ayr. [She] flew at Tam wi furious ettle, Burns Tam o'Shanter (1790) l. 213; Till Death the loon, wi'deadly ettle, Gi'es me a dig, White Jottings (1879) 190. Lnk Whaur wad ye gang in the ettle to fin A bard that your uncle regardet as ane? Watson Poems (1853) 45. Edb. In wooing an'cooing, Scotch folk wi'eident ettle, Keep tweezing an' teasing, McDowall Poems (1839) 217

ettle, Keep tweezing an' teasing, McDowall Poems (1839) 217

10. Chance, opportunity.

Abd. Fainness to be hame, that brunt my breast, Made me to tak the ettle when it keest, Ross Helenore (1768) 123, ed 1812

[1. An aunter in erde I attle to schawe, Gawayne (c. 1360) 27. ON. ātla, to intend, purpose.

2. He auntrid vpon Ector, atlit hym a dynt, Dest. Troy (c. 1400) 6399.

3. Ontill Itale we ettill, Douglas Eneados (1513) ed. 1874, II.

33. 4. I ctill neuir Athenes with armes for to entre, Wars Alex. (c. 1450) 2419.

8. Alysaundrine a-non attlede alle here þoustes, Wm. Pal. (c. 1350) 941. ON. ātla, to guess, conjecture.] guess, conjecture.]

ETTLE, v.2 n.Cy. Cum. [et1] To earn, acquire by

labour. See Addle, v.<sup>2</sup>
N.Cy.<sup>1</sup> Cum. Gl. (1851); Cum.<sup>1</sup> (s v. Aydle).
Hence Ettlings, sb. pl. earnings. N.Cy.<sup>1</sup>, Cum.<sup>1</sup>

EUGHT, see Owe.

EUPHIE, sb. Sh.I. A smart blow on the side of the head. S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>

EURNASKEP, sb. Sh.I. An ear-mark used to distinguish animals belonging to different owners.

S. & Ork. 1 In one case both ears are cut half through from point to middle behind, and in the other in front; vernacularly, 'half ahint and half afore.'

[Norw. dial. øyrnaskap, a mark on the ears (Aasen); cp. ON. øyrna-mark, an ear-cropping of animals (Vigfusson).]

EUTE, v. Dev. Also written ewte and in form eutrir. [eut.] To pour out or pour from one vessel to another.

Dev. Moore Hist. Dev. (1829) I. 354; Horae Subseavae (1777)

146. n.Dev. Eute all a mug o' ale, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st.

93; Grose (1790); Monthly Mag. (1810) I. 435.

Hence Ewted lime, phr. hot line watered and immeliet lywed as a growth. Dev. House Subseavae (1777)

diately used as a cement. Dev. Horae Subsectivae (1777) 146

EUTIE, sb. Not. Nhp. Also in forms ewe-tick Not.; yeutie Nhp. The whinchat, Motacilla rubetra.

s.Not. So called from its cry (J.P.K.). Nhp. EUTRIR, EVA', see Eute, Ava.

EVANGEL, sb. Sc. Also written evangale, evangil.

[iva'ndq1] The Gospel.

Per. Ye preached the evangel o' Jesus. IAN MACLAREN Brier

Bush (1885) oo. Sig. Mr. Robert Brieg. Minister of the Evangel

Bush (1895) 99. Sig. Mr. Robert Bruce, Minister of the Evangel, Bruce Sermons (c 1631) 17, ed. 1843 Ayr. Abominations, wherewith he would overwhelm and bury the Evangil, Galt Gilhaize

(1823) xiii; He kissed the four Evangels, Then vow'd the deil he dochtna fear, Ballads and Sngs (1847) II. 113

EVANGELETT-VATS, sb. pl. Obs. Suf. Cheese-vats. So called from being charged with the images of the saints which were to be imprinted on the cheeses (Hall.). [One old man tells me he remembers hearing his grandmother say: 'Jesus Christ won't let his angels help us to make good cheese this time,' the reference being to the images of saints on the bottoms of the

cheese-vats (F H.)

cheese-vats (F H.) ]

EVANISH, v. Sc. [iva'niʃ.] To disappear, vanish.

Ink. Cares evanish like a morning dream, Ramsav Gentle Shep.
(1725) 60, ed. 1808. Wgt. They only stayed a day or two, and then evanished, Fraser Wigtown (1877) 85.

EVE, sb. Sc. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Written heave Sur.
[īv.] In comp. (I) Eve-churr, the mole-cricket, Gryllus Gryllotalpa; (2) cloke, (?) the evening beetle; (3) jar, the nightiar. Caprimulous europaeus.

nightjar, Caprimulgus europaeus.

(1) Hmp. People call them fen-crickets, churr-worms, and evechurrs, White Selborne (1789) 176, ed. 1853 (2) Per. When Midges dance, an' ev'-cloke bums, Nicol Poems (1753) 54, ed. 1766 (3) Sur. That giant swallow, the fern-owl, or heave-jar, Blackw. Mag. (1890) 466. Sus. (S.P.H.) Hmp. The fern-owl, or churrowl, or eve-jarr, White Selborne (1789) 321; (H.C.M.B.); Hmp.¹ [(1) An eve-churr, or churr-worm, Kersey (1702).]

EVE ch² Way. In phy to be on the eve of doing going.

EVE, sb.<sup>2</sup> War. In phr. to be on the eve of doing, going, &c, to be on the point of, be about to. (W.S.B.)

EVE, sb.3 Som Slang. [Not known to our correspon-

dents.] A hen-roost.

Som. (Hall.) Slang. Grose Cl Dict (1823).

EVE, sb.<sup>4</sup> Wm. Yks. Shr. [iv.] In comb. (1) Eve's apple, see -'s scork; (2) -'s cushion, the Saxifraga hypnoides; (3) -'s scork, the larynx or projecting part of the

throat; also called Adam's apple.

(r) Wm. What's that lump i'thi neck?—It's mi Eve's apple (BK) w.Yks. Also called Adəmz apl (J.W.). (2) Yks (B & H.) (3) Shr.1

EVE, v. Glo. Oxf. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written eave Glo. Wil. Dev. nw.Dev. Cor. 12; eeve Glo. Dev. Cor.; heave Glo. Oxf. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. 12; heeve w.Som.<sup>1</sup>; and in form yeave w.Som.<sup>1</sup> Dev. [iv, w Cy. also ev, jev.] 1. Of stones, walls, &c.: to exude or condense moisture; to sweat or become damp on the

Glo. (J S F.S.); Horae Subsecivae (1777) 145; Glo.¹, Oxf.¹ W1. Slow Gl. (1892); Wil¹ Dor. (C.W.), Dor.¹ We shall ha rân: the stuones da eve, Gl. w.Dor. (C.V.G) Som. The vlags do heave, RAYMOND Gent Upcott (1893) 174; (F.A.A); W. & J. Gl. (1873), JENNINGS Obs. Dial. w Eng. (1825). w.Som.¹ Before a change of weather it is very common to see flag-stones and painted walls become quite damp. When this condition appears it is said vfo eavy.' The kitchen vloor d'eavy, we be gwain to zee a change. 'to eavy.' The kitchen vloor d'eavy, we be gwain to zee a change. Dev. It will rain because the stones are eaving, Reports Provinc. (1891). Cor. A stone floor is said to eve before wet weather. A good hygrometric mark among country folk; Cor.2

Hence (I) Eving or Heaving, ppl. adj, (2) Heavy or

Yeavy, adj. damp, moist, exuding moisture.

(1) Glo.¹ Dev. Hewerr Peas. Sp. (1892). Cor.² (2) Glo.¹ Oxf.¹ This bacon's 'eavy, it gives on account of the weather.

Wil.¹ w.Som.¹ Dye zee how heevy 'tis; I be safe we be gwain to have rain, else 'twid'n heevy so. n.Dev. And thee art a... yeavy...chockling baggage, Exm. Scold. (1746) l. 43; Grose (1790). 2. To thaw.

Dev. (HALL.); Dev. 1 The wind was ago lye, and 't had a' eved, zo that I was a stugged in the mux, 30. nw Dev. I have freq. heard 'The vrost is eavin',' never 'The stones be eavin'.' Dev., Cor. (1790) GROSE MS. add. (C.); Cor. 12

Hence Heaving, ppl. adj. said of ice beginning to thaw.

Cor.2

[1. Fr. ever, to water, to moisten; evé, moistened (Cotgr.);

OFr. aiver (Godefroy, s.v. Aiguer), der. of OFr. aive (eve), 'aqua' (La Curne, s.v. Eau); cp. Moisier (s.v. Ewe) ] EVE, adj. War. Even, esp. in phr. odd and eve, a

war.<sup>2</sup>; War.<sup>3</sup> 'Eve' is only used now in the game of 'odd and eve,' played by boys with marbles or nuts or other boyish valuables held in the closed hand At the question 'Odd or eve?' the opposing player guesses one or the other, and if he is right takes one from the hand, or if wrong adds one to it.

EVE EEL, sb. Sc. The conger-eel, Conger vulgaris.

Also called Evil-eel.

Frf. Conger eel,.. the name seems familiar even to the common people; they call it Eve-eel, Agric. Surv. (Jam.) [Satchell (1879).] EVEL, EVELEIT, EVELIT, see Heddle, Evleit.

EVEL, EVELLI, EVELLI, see Reture, Evelu.

EVELLING, sb. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form yeaveling in. Dev. [ē'vlin, jēv lin, ī vlin.] Evening.

w.Som¹ I'll look in umbye in th' evelin Dev. As I wa'ked out wan eveling, Hewett Peas. Sp. (1892) 38 in Dev. In tha desk o' tha yeaveling, Exm Scold. (1746) l. 166; Grose (1790). Cor. In the eveling, arter work, I went to Lawyer Mennear, 'Q.' Troy Town (1888) X1.

EVEMEN, sb. Dor. [ī·vmin] Evening.

I might a stood A chance that evemen down to wood, Donca (1888) 166; Gl (1851); Dor. Dey da zing der zong At evemen in the zunsheen, 53

EVEN, sb. Cum. Wm. Shr. In form ebbm Wm.; eb'm Cum. [e'bəm, Shr. rvən.] A character; always used in a bad sense, esp. of a dull, slow, stupid person. See Aven, Avenless.

Cum.¹ A bad eb'm. Wm. It [t'teeap] thowt bettre ont, fer thoo dus leeak a sad ebbm, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. 111 10 Shr.¹ 'Ow does yore girld anse?' 'Oh! 'er's no good, 'er's as big a even as

ever wuz in a 'ouse.'

EVEN, adv., adv. and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc Irel. and Eng. Also in forms aiven Dev.; eaven w.Yks.<sup>5</sup>; ebbem, ebben Cum.; ebbm, ebbm Wm.; eben Dur.; eb'm Cum.¹ Wm.; e'en w.Yks.<sup>5</sup>, evven w.Yks.¹5 Lan.¹; eyn Sc (Jam.) e.Lan.¹, ivven w.Yks. [ī vən, evən, in, e bəm. e'bən.] 1. adj. and adv. In comb. (1) Even-anenst, directly alongside, directly opposite; (2) clipt, evenly cut or clipt; (3) -endways, in a straight course, without interruption or obstruction; from end to end; continuously, without intermission; (4) flavoured, uniform, unvaried; (5) forneast, see anenst; (6) fornard or forrit, directly or straight forward; in even succession; also used fig.; (7) -handed, see below; (8) -hands, an equal bargain, on equal terms; (9) -on, (a) uninterruptedly; (b) close to the mark; (10) -shorn, see -clipt.

(1) Cum. Ebben anenst it was Coblership hoose, Ritson Borrow-

dale Lett (1866) 5, Cum¹, m Yks.¹ (2) Wm. Thy teeth is like a flock o'sheep'at's ebm-clipt, Richardson Sng Sol (1859) iv 2 (3) Cum.¹ He menditeb'm endways; Cum ³ This he maddel't aboot ebben endways away, 164 n.Yks.¹; n.Yks ² Theyspent all they had evenendways m.Yks¹ Achild that is not well able to walk, will maintain its balance with the aid of its hands, and shuffle along even-endways by the wall side. And so a person squanders all he has, even-endways. (4) e An. Currently used above thirty years ago in High Suffolk. 'An even-flavoured day of rain,' meaning a day of incessant rain. (5) Cum. But I hed it frae yen 'at was ebben fornenst him, GILPIN Ballads (1874) 161, Cum 1 It's eb'm fornenst yon ould smiddy. (6) s Sc. An even-forrit, silly, simple lassie, Wilson Tales (1839) V. 62. w.Yks. Lan. He went evven-forrid an' nowt could stop him. (7) w.Som. In making any 'chop' or exchange, when there is no money to pay by way of adjustment on either side it is said to be even-handed [ai vm-an dud]. You must gee me vive pound, then I'll chop vor your little mare.—No, I on't chop even-handed. (8) Sik. I'll be even hands wi'them an' mair, an' then I ll laugh at the (8) Sik. I'll be even hands wi' them an' mair, an' then I il laugh at the leishest o' them, Hogg Perils of Man (1822) I. 325 (Jam.). w.Yks. I'll swop inven hands, an' ye will, Ingledew Ballads (1860) 161; Banks Wkfld. Wds. (1865); w.Yks. To be even with a person, too, is to be 'at evven hands wi' him.' e.Lanl (9, a') Inv. (H.E.F.) (b) Lan. That wur evven-on t'hoyle. (10) Dur. Thee teeth er leyke a flock uv sheep at er eben showrn, Moork Sig. Sol. (1859) iv. 2. Cum. Thy teeth's like a flock o' sheep 'at's ebben shworn, Dickinson ib. Dev. Thy teeth are like a vlock uv zsheep that are alven zshorn Balge th (1860). shworn, Dickinson ib. Dev. Thy teeth thet are aiven zshorn, Baird ib. (1860).

2. Phr. (1) even and eyn, earnestly, really, in good earnest; (2) — fair fall, see below; (3) — foot forrst,

regularly in a line forward; (4) to greet even out, to cry out loudly; (5) an even up back, straight, upright.
(1) Kcb. Till even an' eyn he took thocht o' a wife, Armstrong

Ingleside (1890) 216. (2) w.Yks. Equivalent to 'make the best of it,' that which would have been better not being at hand. Een fair fall [befall] what we have, BANKS Wkfld. Wds. (1865), w.Yks. 5 Very common. If a man has a bad master, e.g., which causes him to quit him and go to another, if this one proves a still worse, he to quit him and go to another, it this one proves a sint worse, he says to a companion, or neighbour,—'E'en fair fall t'owd un onny dāay'—meaning that his old master was better to work for than his new one. 'T'owd shop' is kept by one man, and 't'new un' by another, 'just started.' A woman goes to the new one in hopes of cheapening her purchases, but finding it to her loss to go there, she says,—'E'en fair fall t'owd shop, al goa thear no more.' (3) Ant. Ballymena Obs. (1892). (4) Sik. The body was like to gar me greet even out, Hoga Tales (1838) 9, ed. 1866. (5) Frf. He [a policeman] apparently believed that the haill system of jurisprudence in the country was in danger if he failed to keep an even up back on the auchteen shillin's a week allowed him by the authorities, Willock Rosetty Ends (ed 1889) 169.

3. adj. Uniform in quality, good all round.

Oxf. They be as even a litter o' pigs as ever I see, MS. add

Sur. I call Mr. - as even a farmer as any you've got.

4. adv. Straight, direct. Fig. upright, straightforward. Cum. They beath glower't ebben at meh, FARRALL Betty Wilson (1886) 107; She glowers ebbem at mé whatwer I say, Lonsdale Mag. (Nov. 1886) 188; Be ebbenan reet (MP); Cum. Away weset, toald lang nwos't man and me, ebbem up t'deàl, 2. Wm. I teeak aim at it ebbn atween t'een, Spec. Dial (1885) pt. ni. 41.

5. v. To compare, put on a level by comparison; to

liken to.

Sc. Me and Miss Lilias even'd thegither! Scott Redg. (1824) Lett xii; You will not be evening these two, STEVENSON Catriona (1893) x. Abd. Wad ye even my hoose to Jock Thamson's or Jeemie Deuk's? MacDonald Sir Gobie, ii. Per. I wadna be sae presumptious as even mysel wi' the like o' him, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 50, ed 1887. Lnk. Jock was prood aboot Beauty, and wadna hear anither dog evened wi' her, Fraser Whumps (1895) xiv. e.Lth. What business had the minister to be evenin us wi' the like o' the Jews? Hunter J. Innuck (1895) 247. Nhb. Like a corby! He evens me to a corby! Clare Love of Lass (1890) I 20 n.Yks.<sup>1</sup>
6. To match, equal.

w.Yks. Tha thinks thisen clever, but Ah can even the (J.T.). Hence Evens, sb. pl. equals, quits.

Frf. Ay, Martha, ... you and Jean Myles is evens now, Barrie Tommy (1896) 73.

7. To divide equally, share.

w.Som.1 Mother zaid we was t'even [ai vm] it 'mongst us.

8. To speak of one person as a match for another; to suggest as a suitable husband or wife.

Sc. The wind will blaw a man till her; But gin she want the penny siller, There'll ne'er a ane be evened till her, Chambers Pop Rhymes (1870) 390; We'll not even her to a Standring; but we'll find a man for her when Effie's off my hands, Keith Lisbeth (1894) xvi; It sets ye ill To even me wi' your dast servin' Will, Shepherd's Wedding (1789) 9. Ayr. Me even mysel' to your dochter' GALT Entail (1823) iv; Three months ago Meg told that she had evened the merchant till her, Johnston Kilmallie (1891) I. 91. Lnk. Evenin' our barn to onybody so unlike hersel' as his civic chief, Roy Generalship (ed. 1895) 150.

9. To bring down to a level, lower, demean.

Sc. God . . . would not even you to a gift of dirt and clay, RUTHERFORD Lett. (1660) No. 70; 'I wud na even myself to sic a thing,' I would not demean myself so far (JAM.); Even your

heels to your arse, Kelly Prov. (1721) 98.

10. Phr. to even one's wit, to condescend to argument.

N.I. I wouldn't even my wit to you. Uls. Uls. Jrn. Arch.

(1853-62) VI. 44. e Lan. I'll not eyn mi wit wi thi. nw.Der. I

That fello is no' wo'th taukin' to, dunna even thy wit with 'im.

11. To impute, suspect, suggest, hint at or charge with anything, used in a bad sense. To think entitled to, or

deserving of, used in a good sense.

So. It would have turned my mother in her grave if we had evened ourselves to a fire in the living-room in May, Keith Lisbeth (1894) XII; Lang before Isabella evened herself to a carriage, th. XXIII. Sh.I. Hit's little 'at's no spok'no', alto' we're no eevnin' dat ta Mr. McLeod, jantleman, Sh. News (Aug. 7, 1897). Per. Didna I hear ye evenin' my dochter t' ey cuttie stule afore Jean, wi' my ain lugs? Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 273, ed. 1887. Dmb. I'll

gaur ye baith repent, if ye daur to even ought like dishonesty to me, Cross Disruption (1844) xviii; Do you mean to even ought of the kind to me? ib. xl. Ayr. Without ever evening the thing to him, Johnston Kilmallie (1891) I. 175 Lth He's a nice man an' a gude cracker, but he never evened marriage to me, Strathesk a gude chacket, but he never evened marriage to me, Strathesk Blinkbonny (ed. 1891) 160 N.I. Would you even the like of that to me. Uis Nobody ever evened such a thing about you. I always evened that would happen (M.B.-S.), Ant. To think of you evenin' such a thing to me (J.S.). Some one will say to a listener after having made a pretty general imputation, 'No evenin' onything o' the kin to you hooever,' *Ballymena Obs* (1892); PATTERSON *Dial.* 23.

[5. To whom licneden see me, and eueneden and com-

[5. 10 whom licneden see me, and eueneden and comparisounden me, Wyclif (1382) Isaah xlvi. 5.]

EVEN-DOWN, adv. and adj. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. Also in forms ebben-doon Wm.; ebm-down Cum.; eeaven-doon e.Yks; eindown Slk.; ev'n-doun n.Lan.¹; evvendown w.Yks.¹ 1. adv. Downright, thoroughly, completely, utterly, absolutely.

Ayr. Man, Robert, that's an even doon good shot, Johnston Kilwalle (1801) IL ILA. Sik I even-doun deny the propriety as

Ayr. Man, Robert, that's an even doon good shot, Johnston Kilmallie (1891) II. 114. Sik I even-doun deny the propriety, as weel's the applicability, o' the apothegm, Chr North North Noctes (ed. 1856) III. 275. Cum. 'At was reet ebm down like oald Cummerlan', Gilpin Ballads (1874) 3rd S. 199 Wm. Len wes olaz ebben-doon natrally daft, Spec. Dial. (1880) pt. ii. 41; That's even-down just. e.Yks. He's even-doon fond, is that lad. w.Yks. Ye're evvendown dangerous, Jabez Oliphant (1870) bk 1. viii.

2. adj. Perpendicular, straight down, downright, used esp. of a heavy continuous rain, in phr. an even-down tour

esp. of a heavy continuous rain, in phr. an even-down pour

or rain. Also used advb.

Sc. There had been an even-down-pour of rain in the night, KEITH Bonnie Lady (1897) 46. Cai. An even doon pour, a heavy rain without wind. Rnf. Heaviest rain, in even-down drench, Picken Poems (1813) I. 78. Ayr. He returned with the intelligence that it was 'an even-down pour!' Ballads and Sngs. (1846) I 5 Edb. Now it turns an eident blast, An even-down pour, Ha'rst Rig (1794) 27, ed. 1801. N.I.¹ There was an even down pour. N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ Dur. An even doon wet day, a very wet day, when there is no prospect of its altering. Wm. It's raining ebben doon (B.K.).

n.Yks. ne.Yks. w.Yks. Mr. Oliphant war an evven-down hard hitter, Jabez Oliphant (1870) bk. v. vi; w.Yks. Lan. I gav him a evven-down blow. Nhp. 1

3. Direct, plain, unalloyed, without reserve or qualification. Sc. To tell ye the even down truth, Ford Thistledown (1891) 244.

Cai. Dmb.They're the evendown truth, everyword o'them, Cross Disruption (1844) xxiv. Lnk. To dwell in the glances that dart frae thine e'e, O Jeanie' it's evendown rapture to me, Rodger Poems (1838) 51, ed. 1897; Mair through the help o' sleight-o'-haun Thanevendoun inspiration, Watson Poems (1853) 8. Sik. I trowed aye that even-down truth bure some respect, Hogo Tales (1838) 24, ed. 1866, An evendown waster an' profligate, 1b 318 Nhb.1 Evendoon-thump is a blunt, straightforward statement.

4. Downright in a good sense, honest, straightforward,

Ayr. I whyles may have lost a little by the evendoon bluntness Ayr. I whyles may have lost a little by the evendoon bluntness of my ootspoken nature, Service Dr. Duguud (ed. 1887) 128. Lnk. An even-doon, dacent woman, Gordon Pyotshaw (1885) 39; It was best to be plain even down, Roy Generalship (ed. 1895) 37. w.Yks. An evven down honest man. n.Lin. You many believe ivry wo'd he says; he's a punct'al man, an' eäven doon to the grund as can be.

5. Sheer, utter, downright, gen. used in a bad sense.

Sc. Ye are speaking even doun nonsense, Petiticoat Tales (1823) I. 291 (Jam.). Abd His gardies stounin' wi' aiven doon ill-eesage like that, Alexander Am Flk (1882) 88. Rnf. The tongue o' that woman is shamefu', An even-doun perfect disgrace, BARR Poems (1861) 109. Ayr. But gentlemen, an' ladies warst, Wi' ev'n down want o' wark are curst, Burns Twa Dogs (1786) l. 206; It was even-down madness to throw ourselves into the hon's mouth, GALT Provost (1822) xxxvii. Lnk. The tae half are coofs, if no even-doun fules, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 26; The maist o' them are fair even-doon scoun'rils, Fraser *Whaubs* (1895) xui. Sik. A hirsel o' eindown lees, Hogo *Tales* (1838) 26, ed. 1866. e.Yks. He's a eeaven-doon feeal, *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. An evven down lie. n.Lan. An ev'n doun sham.

6. Confirmed, habitual.

Sc. I may hae said that Andrew likes a drap drink, but that's no just an even doun drinker, Petticoat Tales (1823) I 288 (JAM.)

EVENING, sb. Wor. Shr. Suf. [īvnin] afternoon of the day. Also in comb. Evening-time or part. w.Wor. A woman lately wished me good marnin' at 1.30 p.m, then, having passed, turned back to apologize: Good evenin', ma'am, I should 'a' said.' Shr. The day is divided into morning, middle of the day, and evening. Night begins about six o'clock. 2. Comp. Evening-lightning, sb. heat or summer lightning. e Suf. (F.H.)

EVENINGS, sb. pl. Obs. Oxf. See below.

The delivery, at even or night, of a certain portion of grass or corn to a custumary tenant, who performs his wonted service of mowing or reaping for his lord, and at the end of his day's work receives such a quantity of the grass or corn to carry home with him as a gratuity or encouragement of his bounden service. So in the mannor of Burcester,—virgata terrae integra ejusdem tenurae habebit liberam ad vesperas quae vocatur Evenyngs tantam sicut falcator potest per falcem levare et domum portare per ipsam, Kennett Par Antiq (1695) ed 1816.

EVENLESS, see Avenless.

EVENLESS, see Avenless.

EVENLINESS, sb. Sc. Composure, equanimity.

Ayr. He would pass the contemplative night wandering over the familiar grassy mounds with a fair degree of mental evenliness,

JOHNSTON Glenbuckie (1889) 256.

EVENLY, adj. Sc. Irel. Written evinly Sc. (JAM.)
Of ground, roads, &c.: smooth, even, without inequalities,

level. Also used fig.

Sc. We speak...of an evinly course, both as respecting progress in a journey, and the tenor of one's conduct (Jam.). Lnk. These evenly roads, That lead to dwellings of the gods, Ramsay Poems (ed 1733) 241.

Hence Evenlier, adj. more even. N.I.<sup>1</sup> EVENLY, adv. Dur. Lan. Also in form evenye.Dur.<sup>1</sup>

[ī vənli.] Even; probably, likely.
e Dur.¹ Prob. a Tyneside word, as it is apparently unknown in or about Hetton. Freq heard from a Tynesider Lan. Flour an' pepper an' candles,—ay, an' evenly pins, Waugh Chim Corner (1874) 32, ed. 1879; But, evenly, if there wur ghosts, ib Tufts of Heather, I 36 (ed Milner). e.Lan. Would not evenly speak.

EVEN NOW, see Enow, adv.2

EVEN NOW, see Enow, aav.<sup>2</sup>
EVENT, sb. s.Wor.<sup>1</sup> [ive·nt.] Amount, quantity.
There's any event of potatoes in the bury.
EVER, adv. and sb. Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng.
Also in form iver n.Lin. Glo.; ivver n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> e.Yks.<sup>1</sup>
[e'vər, e'və(r), i'vər, i'və(r).] 1. adv. In comb. (I)
Ever-green cliver, the wild madder, Rubia peregrina
(I.W.); (2) Ever-white, the pearl cudweed, Antennaria margaritàcea (Nhp.).

margaritacea (Nhp.).

2. Phr. (1) Ever and end, (2) — and on, for ever, continually; for a very long time; (3) — anons-while, at frequent intervals; (4) — now, just now; (5) — so, (a) very much, in great quantity; (b) in any case, under any circumstances, esp. in phr. not if it were ever so; (6) for ever, see — so (a); (7) for ever in a day, 'for ever and a day,' a very long time. (1) n.Yks. He's for ivver an end i gettin deean (I W.). (2) Cai. (3) se.Wor.¹ Not often used now. (4) Inv. (H.E.F.) (5, a) Der.² Saucedme everso (s.v. Sauce). Not. He called me everso (L.C.M.); Not.¹ s.Not. It rains ever so. It's ever so pretty (J.P.K.). n.Lin.¹ She fret ever soā when Harry 'listed. Lei.¹ A mauled 'im ivver soo. 'If shay could oonly ha' got toopence a dozen fur 'em, shay' do 'If shay could oonly ha' got toopence a dozen fur 'em, shay'd a thought as it wur ivver so,' i.e. altogether astonishing. Nhp. He drinks ever so. Oxf. E' leathered 'n ever so, MS. add. Sus

Evers'much water caunt squench love, Lower Sng Sol. (1860) viii 7. w.Som. Aay eod.n due ut gi mee úv'ur zoa [I would not do it, give me any amount]. (b) n Yks. Ah wadn't deea't, it it was ivver seea. (I W). e.Yks. Ah wadn't a deean it was it ivver-seea. Chs. I would na give it him, if it was ever so. Not. My son wouldn't getona horse, notifit was ever so (L.C.M.) n Lin. Doan't let no abody oot, not if it's iversoa, Peacock Tales and Rhymes (1886) 101. Lei., oot, not it it siversoa, Peacock I ales and Knymes (1886) Ioi. Lei., Nhp.1, War.<sup>28</sup> w.Wor.¹ I wuntax 'im for bread, not if it was ever so; I'll clem first. se.Wor.¹, s.Wor.¹, Hrf.² Glo. Yer dussn't lay a vinger on a bouoy now if er's iver zo, Buckman Darke's Sojourn (1890) vi. Oxf¹ I oodn't [uodnt] do that if twuz ever so, MS. add. (6) w.Yks.¹ There's apples for ivver. (7) nw.Der.¹
3. sb. In phr. (1) the days of ever, for ever, for all time;

(2) at all evers, at all opportunities; (3) for all evers, a very

(2) It the evers, at an opportunities, (3) for the evers, a very long time.

(1) Lan. I'd leifer shut th' heawse up for th' days of ever, Lahee Trot Coffie, 4. (2) n.Yks. 2 Reading at all ivvers. (3) n.Yks. He's for all ivvers o' gettin deean (I.W.).

EVER, v. Cld. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To nauseate.

EVER, see Eaver, sb.1, Heaver, Iver.

EVER A, phr. Sc. Irel. Chs. War. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Mid. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Som. Cor. Also in forms ar a I.W.; ara Hrf.?; are a Brks.; arra Glo Brks.; arry Som. Cor.²; e'er a Ir. War.² Sur.¹ Sus.; ere a Glo.¹ Any, any one at all. Sc. (A W.) Ir. She'll be very apt to not get e'er a chuck or chucken off of me, Barlow Lisconnel (1895) 6; Did you see e'er a cow you'd like? Croker Leg (1862) 306. Chs. Go an' see if thea con foind ever a nail as'll do, wilt ta, Sammy? (E.F); Chs.¹ Have you ever a shilling as you could lend me? The word is in constant use. but seems to add no force to a sentence. War.² Will you have you ever a siming as you could rend me. The word is in constant use, but seems to add no force to a sentence. War. Will you have ever a piece of bread-and-butter? Shall you call e're-a day this wik? vb. Introd. 14. Hrf.<sup>2</sup> Thee han't met ara bwoy? Hast got ara copper? Glo. I puts my hand on Willum's showlder to see if I cowd git up arra ways, Buckman Darke's Sojourn (1890) vii; Glo. Have you ere a knife? Brks. Hev'ee got arra loose tooth, Sir? Hughes Scour. White Horse (1859) vi; The Doctor... said as how he heer'd as high a charactero' thee ... as of are' a man in the parish, ib. T Brown Oxf (1861) xix; Brks. Hev'e zin ever a rabbut to-daay? w.Mid. 'Got e'er a lought ye could give us?' Very common among the older country people (W P M.). Sur. 1 Sus. The clerkship 'as been in my family ever since the year 1738 without e'er a break, Jennings Field Paths (1884) 40; Have ye got e'er an old p'r o' boots you could give me? (S.P.H.) Hmp. Have you got ere' a lucifer? (H.C M B.) I.W. You med get into church if you'd got ar a kay, Grav Annesley (1889) cxiv. Wil. I If 'ee ses arra word to 'em they puts 'ee in the Noos, 213. Som. Ot look'd to zee if arry mark wur of had hed ood zhow, Frank Nine Days (1879) 25; W & J. Gl. (1873) Cor. I cud wrastle weth arry man in the parish, Tregellas Tales, Luke Martin's Cowld; Cor.<sup>2</sup> Colloq I now carries my head higher than arrow private gentlewoman of Vales, Smollett H. Clinker (1771)

EVER ALACK, phr. Sc. Alas!

Ever alack! my master dear, For I fear a deadly storm, Jamieson

EVER ALACK, phr. Sc. Alas!
Ever alack! my master dear, For I fear a deadly storm, Jamieson
Pop. Ballads (1806) I. 158.

EVER A ONE, phr. Der. Nhp War. Wor. Shr. Glo.
Oxf. Brks. Sus. Sur. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Cor. Amer.
Also in forms airn Nhp.2; ar a-one War. Som.; arn
Der.2 Glo. Oxf1 Brks.1 Wil.1 Dor. Som.; ar one Wil.;
arra-one Nhp.2 Brks.1 Hmp.1 Wil.2; arrun Nhp.2 Brks.1;
arry waun Cor.2; ary one Amer.; ern Glo.1; errun
se.Wor.1 Any one, either of two, whichever one.
Der.2 Nhp.2 You may have arrun He have airn. War. (J.R.W.);
War.2; War.8 Which will you have?' 'Oh, ever-a-one.' se.Wor.1,
Shr.1 Glo. Thur wur two or dree on 'em arter I then, . . an' I'd
'bout as lief go to 'arn on 'um, Buckman Darke's Soyourn (1890) vi;
If ern on us had to bide to whoam fur a bit, ib ix; Glo.1 Oxf.1
Dhee midst av aa rn an um [Thee medst 'av arn an' em]. Brks.1
Sus. Oh, e'er a one you like, Sir, Egerton Flks and Ways (1884) 38.
Hmp.1 Wil Britton Beauties (1825); An out comes Zue, an she
did zay, Is there ar one vor I? Slow Rhymes, 4th S. 116. Dor.
Barnes Gl. (1863). Som. The ladies wur zo zivil too wen we to
arn o'm zpoke, Frank Nine Days (1879) 33; You never spoke to
arn o' 'em in your life, Raymond Gent. Upcott (1893) 33; W. & J.
Gl. (1873). Cor.2 Colloq. If e'er a one of you was to meet this
young lady alone, Smollett Sir L. Greaves (1762) iii. [Amer.
'Lend me a dime' 'I haven't got ary one, Bartlett ]
EVERILK ONE, phr. Obs. Sc. Also in form everilkon. Each single one, every one.

Fif Markin' the faces, everylk one. O' them by wham the wark

EVERILE ONE, phr. Obs. Sc. Also in form everile.

on. Each single one, every one.

Fif. Markin' the faces, everilk one, O' them by wham the wark
was done, Tennant Papistry (1827) 5; Thir weirlike wabsters
everilkon Had ane Kilmarnock night-cap on, ib. 92.

EVERIN(G, sb. I.Ma. [ivrin.] Evening.

The everin very still, Brown Doctor (1887) 83; Good everin', I
must be gettin home (S.M.).

EVERINGES, sb. pl. Obs. Yks. The 'rounds' of a

e.Yks. These rammers are made of old everinges, Best Rur. Econ. (1641) 107.

EVERLASTING, adj., adv. and sb. Sc. Yks. Nhp. Oxf. lid. Suf. Som. 1. adj. In comb. (1) Everlasting grass, Mid. Suf. Som. the common saintfoin, Onobrychis sativa; (2) - oak, the

the common saintioin, Onotrychis sativa; (2) — oak, the evergreen oak, Quercus Ilex.

(1) Oxf. (B. & H.) (2) Suf. e.An. Dy. Times (1892).

2. adv. Continually, perpetually. Also used subst.

Ayr. Garring it [a dog] loup for an everlasting after sticks and chucky-stanes, Galt Entail (1823) xx. Nhp.¹ A country servant said of a dissatisfied mistress, 'She's always finding fault, she's everlasting on? w.Mid. When a farmer has only one wagon and team at work in a hay or harvest field, he is said to be 'at everm

lasting cart' (W.P.M). Suf. He go on for everlastin' about it, e.An Dy. Times (1892); (F A.A)

3. sb. A flower which does not wither, esp. the carline thistle, Carlina vulgaris, and the pearl cudweed, Gnaphalıum margarıtaceum.

w.Yks. Lees Flora (1888) 281; w.Yks. w.Som. 1 Úv urlaas teenz.

Applied to several varieties

EVERLY, adv. Sc. Cum. Wm. Also written everlie, evirly Sc. (JAM); and in forms e'erly Dmf.; ivverly Cum<sup>3</sup> [e'vərli, i'vərli] Constantly, perpetually, fre-

quently, continually.

Sc. To hae't reel'd by a chieldie That's everly crying to draw Sc. 10 hae't reer'd by a chieldie That's everly crying to draw, Chambers Sngs. (1829) II. 361. n.Sc., Ags., Fif. (Jam.) e.Fif. I was everly i' the gait, never oot o' mischief, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) III. Link. It's everly preachin' an' prayin', Coghill Poems (1890) 149 Rxb. (Jam.) Dmf. Pray that blessin's e'erly Play roun' yer ingle side, Quinn Heather (1863) 202. Cum. Tby Tbūrnin an' bwonn' wer' iverly t'seam, 140. Wm. & Cum. They everly full their weak stuff full o' jalop, 316.

EVEROCKS, sb. Obs. Sc. The cloudberry, Rubus Chamaemorus. See Averin.

Here also are everocks, resembling a strawberry; but it is red, hard and sour, *Papers Antiq. Soc.* (1792) 71 (Jam).

EVERY, adj. 1 Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng Also in forms evy Lth.; iv'ry Cum. w.Yks. Nhp.; ivvery n.Yks. e.Yks. Dev. [evri, ivri.] 1. In comb. (1) Every-days, week-days; (2)—deal, altogether, entirely; (3)—each or etch, (a) every other, alternate; (b) each, every single; (4) how, in every way; in any case; (5) -like, (a) from time to time, every now and then; (b) very frequently, on every occasion or opportunity; (6) — morsel, the whole thing; (7) — otherin or otherun, see — each; (8) — taste, every bit of anything; (9) -when, at all times.

(1) w.Som.¹ Au¹ aay keeps dhai vur Zùn deez, aay doa'n puut um au n pun uv'uree-dai z [Oh¹ I keep those for Sundays, I don't put them on upon week-days]. We talk of 'Sundays and everydays,' nw.Dev.¹ (2) Ken.² (3, a) e.An¹ Suf He didn't take all the trees away; he took every each one (C.G B); (C.T.), Suf.¹ Ess. As every Etch Sunday ded cum roun', CLARK J Noakes (1839) st 159, Every each day (S P.H.); Ess.¹ (b) Hrt. Every each day, every day (H.G.). Nrf. Every each man have his swâd on his thigh, in case o' fear i' the night, GILLETT Sng. Sol. (1860) iii. 8. Ess. Trans. Arch. Soc. (1863) II 184. (4) Hmp. (H.E) (5, a) Cum.¹ n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² They played their music ivvery-like. e.Yks.¹ He cums ti see mã ivvery like thoo knaws. m.Yks.¹ (b) w.Yks.¹, Nhp.¹ (6) Oxf. Sum a thây foks oo went throo evre mossel an't (1) w.Som. Au ' aay keeps dhai vur Zùn deez, aay doa'n puut Mp. 1 (6) Oxf. Sum a thay foks oo went throo evre mossel an't from the fust, Why John (Coll. L.L.B.). (7) s.Wor. (H.K.), Glo.¹, Oxf.¹ (8) I Ma. That's the place they had the row, and every taste, Brown Yarns (1881) 289, ed. 1889 (9) Hmp. (H C.M B.)

2. Phr. (1) every day like, frequently, constantly; (2) foot anon, see — once while; (3) — hands while, see day like; (4) — once while, every now and then, at intervals; (5) — one week, every other week; (6) — so oft, at regular intervals; (7) — thing something, all sorts of things, a variety or confusion of things; (8) — to-day, every alternate day; (9) — while stitch, (10) — whip and trip or turn, (11) — whip and while, (12) — whip's while, (13) — whips now and then, (14) — woke and jit, see — once while; (15) — year's land, land which bears a crop every year.

(1) n Lin. I see her o'must ivery day like. (2) e.An. Nrf., Suf. Grose (1790) MS. add. (P.) (3) Nhp. A person, in the frequent habit of calling on another, would be said 'to call every hands while.' Any one, often renewing a subject of conversation, would be said to be 'talking of 'talking of the control of

while.' Any one, often renewing a subject of conversation, would be said to be 'talking of it every hands while.' War.2 Mind and see to the chickens every-hands-while! (4) se. Wor. Put the sauce-pan over the fire, and stir it every ons-while. Obsol. (J.W.P.) s. Wor. (H.K.) (5) Cor. There's a collection at our chapel every one week. (H K.) (5) Cor. There's a collection at our chapel every one week. (6) w.Yks. Every so oft I could hear him say a word or two, Snow-DEN Web of Weaver (1896) x. (7) Ken. (G.B.); There were all the things everything-something (D W.L.); Ken. She called me every-thing something [she called me every name she could think of] (8) Gail. (W.G.) (9) Chs. 13 (10) nw.Dev. (R.P.C.) (11) nw.Dev. (12) w.Som. 1 Tak-n due un aup fuurm luyk, naut vaur-n tu kaum tu due een nyure woods way ut [Take and target the forelated. tu due een uvuree wuops wuy ul [Take and repair it up firmly, not for it to come to repairing every now and again]. Dev. The head of a broom (that is loose) comes off 'every whip's while' Very of a broom (that is loose) comes off 'every whip's while' Very common, Reports Provinc. (1891). (13) Dev. ib. (1889). (14) Dev.<sup>3</sup>

Darn'es ol' pictur', e's yer arter my maid ivvery woke an' jit, an' I'm burned if I'll'a't. (15) Glo. GROSE (1790); In the neighbourhood of Gloucester are some extensive common-fields

They have been cropped, year after year, during a century, or perhaps centuries, without one intervening whole year's fallow. Hence they are called every year's land, MARSHALL Rur. Econ. (1789) II. 65; Gl. (1851), Glo.1

3. Each of two, both.

Sh I. Sibbie cam' in wi' a daffock o' watter i' ivery haand, Sh.

News (Dec. II, 1897) Slk. Wi' a son in every hand, Hogg Tales
(1838) 35I, ed. 1866. N.I. There's a chimley on every en' o' the

EVERY, adj.<sup>2</sup> Sc. Also written eevery Ayr. (Jam.); evrie Dmf. (1b.); and in form yevery (1b.). Hungry. See Aiverie.

Ayr. (T M); Gl Surv. 691 (Jam). Rxb., Dmf. (ib.)

Hence Yevrisome, adj. hungry, having a perpetual appetuse. Dmf. (1b.)

EVERY, see Eaver, sb.<sup>1</sup> EVERYSTREEN, sb. Gall. (JAM.) The evening be-

EVERYSTREEN, sb. Gall. (JAM.) The evening before last. See Yestreen.

EVET, sb. (') n.Cy. Glo. Brks. Hrt. Lon. e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written evat Dev. Wil.; evvet Cor. Wil.; and in forms ebbet Dev. Cor. 123; ebet w.Som.; effet Glo. Brks. Hrt. Lon. e.An. Ken. 2 Sus. Hmp. Wil.; effock Glo.; effort Hmp.; emmet Cor. 23; heffut Wil. [evet, effet, ebet, emet] A newt, eft, lizard.

n.Cy. Gross (1700). Glo. Bayus Illus. Dial. (1870): Glo.

n Cy. Grose (1790). Glo. BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870); Glo. Brks. *Gl* (1852). Hrt. (H G.) Lon. I am a seller of birds'-nesties, snakes, slow-worms, adders, 'effets'—lizards is their common name, Mayhew Lond. Labour (ed. 1861) II. 72. e.An.¹, Ken.¹², ne.Ken. (H.M.) Sus.¹ Those found in the earth under hedge banks are said by the country people to be poisonous. Hmp. Efforts have a way o' creepin' into folks' ears (W M E.F.); Hmp.<sup>1</sup>, I W.<sup>1</sup> W<sup>1</sup>l. way o' creepin' into folks' ears (W M E.F.); Hmp.¹, I W.¹ Wil. Britton Beauties (1825); There was a pond a little way beyond our house with heffuts in it (W.H.E.); (K.M.G.); She peered into the sage-bush to look at the 'effets,' Jefferies Gt Estate (1881) 25; Wil.¹ Dor. Barnes Gl. (1863). Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873); All kinds are apparently so called—whether land or water lizards (W F R.); Jennings Obs. Dial. w Eng. (1825), What is called the dry evett, is believed to be highly noxious, Sweetman Wincanton Gl. (1883). w.Som.¹ The newt is called a wau dr cbut | water shet! Derr He is but a poor little started wit! Kings I.W. West. Dev. He is but a poor little starved evat! Kingsley West-

ebet]. Dev. He is but a poor little starved eval. Kingsley westward Ho! (1855) 19, ed. 1889; Dev. 13, nw. Dev. 1, Cor. 123

[OE. efeta, an eft, newt.]

EVIL, sb.¹ and adj. Lei. Nhp. War. Glo. Ess. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms eel Ess.¹ w. Som¹n Dev.; ivvel

Lei.¹ [īvl, ivl, iəl.] 1. sb. An ill, complaint, illness; a swelling on the neck or other local affliction.

War.³ 1683. Elizabeth 'Dickens was certified in order to obtain his Majesty's touch for her evil,' Trans Arch. Soc (1871) w.Som.¹ Any local affection of the flesh has this word gen. suffixed—as poal ee'ul [pol-ill], uud'ur ee'ul, brust ee'ul, kwaur'tur ee'ul [udder-ill, breast-ill, quarter-ill]. Cor. The cure for it was to pass the hand of a dead man (or of a dead woman, if the patient were a man) over the place, then touch the place with a handkerchief. The handkerchief was dropped into the grave in which the corpse was buried.

Hence **Eel-thing**, sb. erysipelas, St. Anthony's fire. **Ess.** Gl (1851); **Ess.** w.Som. Plaise to gee mother a drap o' wine. Her'th a got th' eel-thing a brokt out all over her face. n.Dev. GROSE (1790).

n.Dev. Gross (1790).

2. adj. Ill-tempered, cross, 'savage.' Also used advb.
Lei.¹ When we got there, she looked at us as ivvel as ivvel.
Nhp.¹ He looks evil. She's the most evil woman in the village. Glo.¹
EVIL, sb.² and v. Shr. Hrf. Gmg. Pem. Dev. Cor.
Also written eavel nw.Dev.¹; eval Cor.¹²; and in forms heable Dev.; heavle Hrf.¹; heeval, hevval, hewal
Cor.²; ivole s.Pem.; yeevil Hrf. n.Dev.; yewl Cor.¹²; yule Cor.¹ [īvl, jīvl.] 1. sb. A three-pronged dungfork: a pitchfork

fork; a pitchfork.

Shr.<sup>2</sup> Hrf. Morton Cyclo Agric (1863); Bound Provinc. (1876);
Hrf.<sup>1</sup> Gmg. Collins Gower Dial in Trans. Phil Soc. (1848-50) 1 IV. 222. Fem Jago Gl. (1882) 102. s.Pem Laws Little Eng (1888) 420; (W.M.M.) Dev. She picked up the 'heable' with a sigh, and then stood leaning on it, Baring-Gould Red Spider (1889) xxii; Where be my heable to? Reports Provinc. (1889); Dev. Plaise cud you lend vaather your evil? n.Dev. A shinnaway stram

viom Balsden's evil, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 109; GROSE (1790). nw.Dev. Until recently the only sort in use. s Dev. Fox Kings-bridge (1874). Dev., Cor. Morton Cyclo. Agric. (1863. s Dev., e.Cor. (Miss D) Cor In the easternmost partisits 'yule,' eual, Cor.<sup>2</sup> 2. v. To turn the ground lightly over with a fork or 'sharevil' (q.v.).

Shr 1 Get a sharevil an' evil them beds o'er.

[OE. gafol (geafl-), a fork.]
EVITE, v. Sc. Written eveat Lnk. [evīt.] To

avoid, escape, evade, shun.

Sc I have evited striking you in your ain house, Scott Nigel (1822) xxvi; It was simply impossible to evite a war, Scotiasms (1822) XXVI; It was simply impossible to evite a war, Scottesms (1787) 117; This will evite both, Pitcairn Assembly (1766) 68. Ayr. The bill [bull] so jinkit and evitet him, that, though he ran till he was pechin', he never could win near him ava, Service Notandums (1890) 103. Lnk. It is not possible for me to eveat heaviness, Wodrow Ch. Hist. (1720) IV 519, ed. 1828. Edb. It's good for folks warning [to] take by this mistent, Reflections flagrant they'll evite, Liddle Poems (1821) 169.

Fr. éviter, to avoid.]

EVLEIT, adj. Sc. Also written eveleit Ayr.; evelit (JAM.); and in forms oleit n.Sc.; olied Fif.; olight, olite Sc.; ollath Per. 1. Prompt, active, nimble; ready,

willing; sprightly, cheerful.

Sc An evleit mother makes a sweer daughter, Ferguson Prov. Sc An eviet mother makes a sweer daughter, FERGUSON Prov. (1641) 3, An olight mother ..., Kelly Prov. (1721) 22; An olite mother ..., Ramsay Prov. (ed Mackay) 346; Hae lad, rin lad, that makes an olite lad, tb. 29 (Jam). n.Sc. An oleit mother maks a dandie dother (tb.). Per., Fif. (tb.)

2. Handsome. Ayr. (Jam.)

[Norw. dial ovlett, nimble (AASEN); ON. oflettr, prompt, ready (Vigfuson).]

EVPLY co. Every adia.

EVRIE, see Every, adj.2

EVVERN, adj. Nhp. Bdf. Also in form eavurn Bdf. [even, rven.] Slovenly in dress. See Avern. Nhp.<sup>2</sup> Bdf. Batchelor Anal. Eng. Lang. (1800) 125.

Nhp.<sup>2</sup> Bdf. BATCHELOR Anal. Eng. Lung. (2007). EVY, see Every, adj.<sup>1</sup> EWDEN DRIFT, see Youden. EWDER, sb. Obs.? Sc. Also in forms ewdroch, ewdruch, youther, yowther (JAM.). 1. A strong, discreasely smell or odour.

agreeable smell or odour.

Sc. 'A filthy yowther,' as that of housed cattle (JAM.). Bch. He was sae browden'd upon 't [his tobacco pipe], that he was like to smore us a' i' the coach wi' the very ewder o' t, Forbes Jrn. (1742)2. Cld A mischanter ewder (JAM.).

2. The steam or vapour arising from a boiling pot or

from anything burning.

Mry. The yowther dufted sae high i' the sky, N. Annq. (1814) 271 (Jam.). Bch. When Hector try'd Thir barks to burn an' scowder, ... He cou'd na' bide the ewder, Forbes Ajax (1742) 2. Abd. (JAM.)

3. A dust, collection of small atoms or particles; the

dust of flax.

Ayr There's a ewdroch here like the mottie sin [sun] (JAM.). Ayr There's a ewdroch here like the mottie sin [sun] (Jam.). EWE, sb.\(^1\) Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. I. Dial. forms: (1) Eow, (2) Eu, (3) Owe, (4) Yaa, (5) Yaw, (6) Yeaw, (7) Yeo, (8) Yeow, (9) Yew, (10) Yo, (11) Yoe, (12) Yoh, (13) Youe, (14) Yow, (15) Yowe, (16) pl. Ewies, (17) Ewis, (18) Yownes. [ou, eu, jō, jou, jeu.] (1) Will Britton Deauties (1825); (E H G) (2) w.Yks. Wright Gram. W'ndhil (1892) 36. (3) Der.\(^2\) (4) w.Yks.\(^1\) The aad yaa, 11 273. (5) 11 Dev. Mus'. kiss a yaw that's ther, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 38. nw.Dev.\(^1\) s.Dev. Fox Kingsbridge (1874). Cor. Iss. rams and vaws, there ca'ant be twenty found. Treegllas Tales Nell (1867) st. 38. nw.Dev.¹ s.Dev. Fox Kingsbridge (1874). Cor. Iss, rams and yaws, there ca'ant be twenty found, Tregellas Tales (1865) 46; Cor.¹² (6) n Cy. Grose (1790). w.Yks. Hutton Tour to Caves (1781). Glo.¹² (7) Der.², nw Der.¹, Not. (L C M.), Nhp.². Sur.¹ n Dev. Tha cortst tha natted yeo now-reert, Evm Scold. (1746) l 210; Grose (1790). (8. Shr.¹ We'n got four an twenty lombs ŏŏth ten yeows (s v. Yean). Glo. The town-dweller who hears the countryman talk of 'yeows,' while he himself says'ewes,' is wont to smile, Buckman Daike's Sojourn (1890) xiii. (9) w.Yks. Thoresey Lett. (1703); w.Yks.⁴ (10) Der.¹ Som. So pronounced always by the old people (W F.R). (11) s.War.¹, Hrf.², Sus.¹, w Som.¹ (12) n.Lin.¹ (13) Bnff¹ (14) Nhb¹ 'Haud yows,' a bye name used in North and South Tyne by a certain portion of the natives against their brethren of the hills, the sheep farmers on those wild and dreary fells, Denham Tracts (ed. 1892) 273. Wm. those wild and dreary felis, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) 273. Wm. Weeve gittan ... sum yows an lambs fested oot, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. 11. 22; (K.) s.Wm.To see he's a yow dead, Hutton *Dial Storth and* 

Arnside (1760) l 99 n.Yks. (W.H.); n.Yks.1; n Yks.2 'Swath Arnside (1760) 1 99 n.Yks. (W.H.); n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² 'Swath yows,' pasture-fed ewes. as distinguished from sheep that browze on the moors. ne.Yks¹, e.Yks.¹, w.Yks.¹, n.Lan.¹ s.Stf. Her looks like an ode yow diessed lamb fashion, Pinnock Blk. Cy. Ann. (1895). nw.Der.¹,Not (J.H B) Lin Fourscooryowsuponit,Tennyson N. Farmer,Old Style (1864)st. 10. sw Lin.¹The yowswere pined: they had not a bit of keep Lei. (W.N.S.), s.Wor.¹, Hr.f.², Glo. (A.B.), Oxf.¹, Nrf. (W.R.E.), Suf. (M.E.R.), Suf.¹,Sus.², Hmp.¹ Dev. White Cyman's Conductor (1701) 128 (15) Abd. Herdin' his yowes, Alexander Am Flk. (1882) 236. Per. Yowes stervin'. an' the lambin' near, Haliburton Ochil Idylls (1891) 63. Rnf Waefu' bleat o' yow e an' lamb, Young Pictures (1865–12. Ayr. Anent the lambin' o' the yowes, Service Notandums (1890) 5. Lth. Ilk yowe surely has lambs twa or three, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 63 lambin' o' the yowes, Service Notandums (1890) 5. Lth. Ilk yowe surely has lambs twa or three, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 69 Bwk. The milking o' the yowes, Henderson Pop Rhymes (1856) 76 Dmf. I had three score o' yowes, Cronek Remans (1810) 199. Gall. Keepin' the black-faced yowes aff the heuchs o' Rathan, Crockett Raiders (1894) 11. Wxf. 1 Cy. Border Gl. (Coll L L B) Nhb. A flock o' yowes, Robson Sig. Sol (1859) iv. 2. Dur. 1 Cum. Ivry yowe bearr twins, an' nut a geld yowe amang them, Dickinson Sig. Sol. (1859) iv. 2; Cum. 1 n.Yks. Sike teeaps an' yowes, Tweddell Clevel Rhymes (1875) 61. w Yks. (R.H H); J.T.F.); w Yks. 2, Not (L C.M), Not 1, s.Not. (J P K) Lin. Wooise nor a far-welter'd yowe, Tennyson N Farmer, New Style (1870) st. 8 Lei 1, War. 2 Brks. 1 e An 1 Cmb 1 L.W. I was a feared to goo in and lay far-welter'd yowe, LENNYSON'N Farmer, New Style (1870) st. 8 Lei <sup>1</sup>, War.<sup>2</sup>, Brks.<sup>1</sup>, e.An <sup>1</sup>, Cmb.<sup>1</sup> I.W. I was afeard to goo in and lay down and leave the yowes. GRAY Amissley (1889) III 173 [Mony a frost and mony a thowe Soon maks mony a rotten yowe, Swainson Weather Fik-Lore (1873) 8.] (16) Lnk. Gently lead your ewies grit wi' lamb, Rodger Poems (1838) 120, ed. 1897 [Gall. Ewies for their younglin's maed, Nicholson Poet Wks. (1814) 42, ed. 1897 [17) Sc. And some for ky, and sum for ewis, Herd Coll. Sngs. (1776) I. 51. (18) s. Sc. And his pet yowies on the hill Now shepherdless many stray Allan Poems (1887) 126 herdless maun stray, Allan Poems (1887) 126.

herdless maun stray, Allan Poems (1887) 126.

II. Dial. meanings. 1. In comp. (1) Ewe-bucht or -bught, a sheepfold or pen; a place in which sheep are milked; (2) -cat, a she-cat; (3) -chinned, having a receding chin, like a sheep or ewe; (4) -dyke, a dike or fence set with hazel or willow 10ds, to keep sheep from leaping over: a row of short stakes forming a fence or hedge; (5) -hangs, see -dyke; (6) -hog(g, a female sheep at the stage next to that of lamb; (7) -hung, see -dyke; (8) -lease, a grass field or down stocked with sheep; (9) -locks, locks of wool taken from the udder of a ewe; (10) (8) lease, a grass field or down stocked wath collections, locks of wool taken from the udder of a ewe; (10) ·milker, one who milks ewes; (12) -necked, having a neck like a ewe; (13) tegs, ewes only one year old; (14) wal-

nuts, truffles.

nuts, truffles.

(1) Sc. At the end o' yon ew-bucht, It's there they bath sat doun, KINLOCH Ballads (1827) 169 n.Sc. The lassie sang In the ewe-bught milking her ewes, Buchan Ballads (1828) I. 163, ed. 1875.

Elg. O mind ye the ewe-bughts, my Marion? Couper Poetry (1804) II. 269. Gail. In... the Duchrae Ewebuchts... were kept in store pitch and oil for sheep dipping and cattle marking, Crockett Raiders (1894) xx, note. (2) w.Som. Sex of cats is usually distinguished as ram-cat or ewe-cat [yoa' kat]. Dev (R P.C.), nw.Dev. (3) Cum. There's blue-nebb'd Watt, and ewe-chinn'd Dick, Gilpin Ballads (1874) 129; Cum. (4) N Cy. Nb. (5) Wm. (J.H.) (6) Sc. After a lamb has been weaned, until shorn of its first fleece, it is a turbodge, ewe-hoor or wether-hogg. When the second sc. After a lamb has been weahed, that short of its first neece, it is a tup-hogg, ewe-hogg, or wether-hogg... When the second fleece has been removed, the ewe-hogg becomes a ewe if she is in lamb, N. & Q (1856) and S. 1. 416 Bwk. Monthly Mag (1814) I. 31. Dor. They take the name of ewe-hogs sometime in the autumn, Marshall Review (1817) V. 280. (7) Nhb. (8) Dor. The high, grassy, and furzy downs, coombs, or ewe-leases, as they are indifferently called, HARDY Wess. Tales (1888) I. 3; Old Stanley is cooking his supper out in the eulies (C W.); The pasture on the open downs for sheep is not worth more than 2s. 6d. per acre, open downs for sneep is not worth more than 2s. 6d. per acre, and . . . their best enclos'd ewlees are worth 7s. 6d or 8s. per acre (W C.). (9) Cum. 1 (10) Sc. But maybe ye may like the ewe-milk, that is the Buckholmside, cheese better, Scott Midlothian (1818) xxxviii. Elg. The gardener's salad and his ewe-milk cheese, TESTER Poems (1865) or Par Volume wilk lichbook. XXXVIII. Lig. In e gardener's salad and his ewe-milk cheese, Tester Poems (1865) 30. Per. Yowe-milk kebbuck, sweet to pree, HALIBURTON Ochil Idylls (1891) 133 (11) Sc. The door opened, and a half-dressed ewe-milker...shut it in their faces, Scott Guy M. (1815) xxiii. (12) Cum. The arch of the neck bending downwards. Per. The true pay board harls which Dev. The two raw-boned hacks which, ewe-necked and clean as Eclipse in their pasterns, bore them to the meet, Meni. Rev. J. Russell (1883) iii. nw Dev. Thickest along the throat, often applied to horses by way of disparagement [Such a courset... but that he was a little ewe-necked, faultless in form and figure, Barham Ingoldsby (ed. 1864) Grey Dolphin ] (13) Oxf. 40 ewe tegs, Marshall Review (1814) IV 454; Oxf. Times (Dec. 17, 1898) 2. (14) Cum.

2. Comp. in plant-names: (1) Ewe-bramble or -brimble, (a) the dog-rose, Rosa canna; (b) the blackberry, Rubus fruticosus; (2) daisy, the blood-root, Potentilla Tormentilla: (3) -gan, (4) -gowan or -gollan, the common daisy, Bellis perennis; (5) -yorlin(g or -yornal, the earth-nut, Bunium flexuosum; also in form Yowie-yorlin.

(1, a) Dev. One bearing as much zemblance to t'other as a yewbramble bears to th' thorns she grows over, Madox Brown Yeth-hounds (1876) 256. n.Dev. Yew-brimmel too sa early, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 50. (b) w.Som 1 This term is gen. applied to an individual specimen, and mostly when of a coarse rank growth. Brooms made of heath are always bound round with a yoa brum l. (2) Nhb. Known also as Shepherd's knot, Flesh and blood (3) n Yks. 2 (4) Sc. Apparently denominated from the 'ewe,' as being frequent in pastures, and fed on by sheep (JAM.). Bwk. He wad watch the wee ewe-gowan waken, Chisholm Poems (1879) 53. Sik. Enough to mak the pinks an' the ewe gowans blush, Hogg Tales (1838) 35, ed. 1866; Far dearer to me is the humble ewe-gowan, ib. Poems (ed. 1865) 273. N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ (5) Cum.¹; Cum.³ In central Cum. [the pig-nut] is called a yowie-yorlin, 184 (ed. 1873).

3. Fig. An elderly woman.

e.Yks. An old woman who dresses like a young girl, is said to be 'a awd yow' lamb fashion,' Nicholson Flk-Sp (1889) 4. Cmb. And has he married her? Why the old yowe's the same age as his mother.

4. A stupid, easy-going person. Bnff.1

5. A cone, in comb. Fir ewe, the fruit of the fir, spruce, &c. Abd. Fir cones were often used by children in play to represent sheep (AW). nw.Abd. Sma scrimpit things Jist leyk a young fir ewe, Goodwife (1867) st. 27

EWE, sb.<sup>2</sup> e.An. A shelly kind of earth.
e.An. White ewe is a shelly kind of earth in the fens, Morron

Cyclo. Agric. (1863). Suf. RAINBIRD Agric (1819) 292, ed 1849 EWE, see Owe

EWEL, int. Slk. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents] Indeed, really. See Aweel. EWE-LOAF, sb. Obs. Lan. A loaf, presented by

bakers at Christmas as a gift to their customers; see below. In my own recollection a cake decorated with the head of a lamb, named the 'Ewe-loaf,' was the Christmas present of the bakers at Poulton, Thornber Hist. Blackpool (1837) gr.

EWENDRIE, sb. m.Lth. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents] The refuse of oats after the grain has

correspondents] The refuse of oats after the grain has been fanned, weak grain.

EWER, sb. and v Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Written ewr n.Yks.; and in forms ure Sc. (Jam.) N Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ ne.Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹; yawer Cum¹; yewer Nhb¹ e.Yks; yooer Cum.¹; yoor n.Yks.; yower e.Yks. w.Yks.¹ Lan.¹ n Lan.¹ ne.Lan.¹; yowr w.Yks; yowyer w.Yks.¹; yuer n.Yks.¹ ne.Yks¹; yure N Cy¹ Dur.¹ n.Yks.³ e Yks. m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. [iu.ər, jiu.ər, jū.ər] l. sh. The udder of a cow, sheep &c.

1. sb. The udder of a cow, sheep, &c.

Rxb., Dmf. (Jam.) n.Cy. Trans Phil. Soc (1858) 178; Grose
(1790); N.Cy.<sup>1</sup>, Nhb.<sup>1</sup>, Dur.<sup>1</sup>, Cum.<sup>1</sup>, n Wm. (B K.) n Yks. Her
ewr's but swampe, shee's nut for milk, I trow, Meriton Praise Ale
(1684) l. 30, n.Yks.<sup>13</sup>, n.Pyks.<sup>14</sup> e.Yks. To rub the [strange lambe] aboute the ewe's yower, Best Rur. Econ (1641) 7, Marshall. Rur. Econ (1788); e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Hutton Tour to Caves (1781); Willan List Wds. (1811); (R.H.H..); w.Yks.¹ Heryowyer is seea hellerd wi' t'fellon, n. 290. Lan.¹, n.Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹ I.Ma. Middling fair ewer, good quarter, five calves, Caine Manxman

(1895) pt. v. xm. 2. Comp. (1) Ewer-joint, the joint near the udder or thigh of a horse, opposite the hock or hough w Yks<sup>1</sup>; (2) locks, the locks of wool growing round the udder of a sheep, which are pulled off when near lambing-time. Rxb (Jam.)

3. v. To grow big in the udder; to swell prior to calving.
n Yks. T'cow's yourn' weel, she'll seean cauve (I W.); n Yks.,
ne.Yks.

[Norw. dial. jur, an udder, also juer, juver (AASEN); Sw. dial. jur (RIETZ); ON. \*jūfr]

EWEST, adv. Sc. Also in form yewest (JAM.). Nearest, most contiguous. Cf anewst

Sc. To be sure, they lie maist ewest, Scott Waverley (1814) Alii

Doef Still used (IAM.)

Dmf. Still used (JAM.).

EWHOW, int. Sc An exclamation of grief or alarm. Sc. Ewhow, sirs, to see his father's son at the like o' that fearless follies! Scott Old Mortality (1816) 11, Ewhow, sirs, ony thing rather than that, ib Blk Duarf (1816) xv. Rxb. Used also as an

exclamation expressive of surprise (JAM).

EWIES, EWK, see Ewe, sb. Yewk

EWM, v. w.Yks 2 [eum.] To persuade.

This word is still used, and was used about Ecclesall fifty or sixty years ago. 'I shouldn't ha' done it, but he fairly ewmed me into it.'

ears ago. 'I shouldn't ha' done it, but he fairly ewmed me into it.'
EWN, EWTE, see Oven, Eute.
EX, see Ax, sb¹, Ask, v.¹
EXACTUALLY, adv. Lei. Exactly.
Lei.¹ It is not exactually his own fault, Round Preacher, 85.
EXCEPPINS, prep. Sc Except.
They'll ne'er set their fit within the kirk waw, exceppins now

They if he er set their fit within the kirk waw, exceptins now and than, to see and be seen, Magopico (ed. 1836) 34.

EXCEPT, v. Obs. Sc. To take exception to, to object. Sc. You will not except at my doubling the loading if I double the fare? Scott Nigel (1822) xxvi. Ayr. They except against God's dealing, Dickson Writings 1660) I. 40, ed. 1845

EXCISE, v. N.Cy. Shr To extort, exact; to impose

upon, overcharge

EXCLAIMINGS, sb. pl. Irel. Blamings. Ant. There will be no exclaimings (SAB)

EXCUMGENT, adj. Nhb. [Not known to our correspondents.] Smart, extra fine.

'Where are you going, you are quite excumgent?' 'How do you like my new bonnet?' 'Oh, it is quite excumgent.' Heard among servants, N. & Q. (1874) 5th S. 11. 5.

EXEEM, v. Obs. Sc. Also written exeme. To exempt.

Sc. The whole Greeks were made soldiers, none were exeemed, Scottasms (1787) 117; He hath no title to be exeemed from the obligations of the code of politeness, Scott Waverley (1814) xii. Per. Nollving great oi small can be Exeem'd or spared from his tyrannie, Smith Poems (1714) 110, ed. 1853 Sig. In so doing, I should not exeem doubts neither, but raise greater, do no good to the cause, but great harm, BRUCE Sermons (c. 1631) 106, ed 1843 Lnk Our Lord himself was not exemed to be slandered as no friends to Caesar, Wodrow Ch. Hist (1720) II 124, ed 1828.

[Lat. eximere, to exempt; for the phonology cp. redeem,

Lat. redimere

EXEMPLIFY, v. Lon. To underscore words or letters in addresses, inscriptions, &c., so as to make them stand out in relief. (F.R.C.)

EXEMPT, ppl. adj. Hrf.<sup>2</sup> Destitute of, without. I'm quite exempt of damsons this year.

EXEN, sb. pl. Obs. n.Cy. Oxen. Grose (1790).

[OE. exen (as well as oxan), pl. of oxa, an ox] EXERCISE, sb. and v. Sc. Lan. Also written exerceese. [eksərsiz.] 1. sb. Worship, prayers, esp. in

phr. to make exercise, to hold family prayers or worship.

Sc. Their family exercise being ended, Presby. Eloq. (ed 1847)

12; Her father returned from the labour of the evening, when it was his custom to have 'family exercise,' Scott Midlothian (1818) 1x; I went down stairs again to the parlour to make exercise, Steamboat (1822) 299 (JAM). Abd. The exercise concluded with a prayer of a quarter of an hour, Macdonald Alec Foibes (1876) 22. Frf. Family exercise came on early in many houses, Barrie Tommy (1896) 341. Per. The moorland overhanging the scene of the 'exercises was always dotted over at their conclusion with straggling companies of the worshippers returning home, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 61, ed. 1887. Fif. The exercises shall be moderate [presided over] by the Bishops in the meeting of the ministry, Scot Apolog. (1642) 227, ed. 1846 Sig. I would think this day's exercise well em-(1642) 227, ed. 1846 Sig. I would think this day's exercise well employed, BRUCE Sermons (c.16311)x. Ayr. From the dreighness of his morning exerceese, Service Dr. Duguid (ed. 1887) 85. Link. The fatherrose, and taking down 'the big ha' Bible,'. laid it upon the young man's knees, with the words, 'Wull ye mak' exercise?' Hamilton Poems (1865) 200, Minister cam' to inquire what was wrang, He made exercise, too, an' converst wi' her lang, Watson Poems (1853) 32 Bwk. One of the decent neighbours... was called upon to make an exercise on the occasion, Henderson Pop. Rhymes (1856) 07. Lan. In a little time I laid open the nature of the (1856) 97. Lan. In a little time I laid open the nature of the exercise, and prayed for a blessing. Then the exercise was carried on by John Parkinson, Walkden Duary (ed. 1866) 88.

Hence Exerceesing, sb. public worship.

Abd My legs can carry me twal miles to the laigh kirk of F—,
eventhough I ambereaved of the forenoon's exerceesing, Ruddiman
Sc. Pansh (1828) 40, ed. 1889.

2. Phr. exercise and addition, the critical explanation of a passage of Scripture, which a divinity student has to prepare before he is licensed or ordained as a minister; also such an explanation at a meeting of the Presbytery; see

below.

Sc. The critical explication of a passage of Scripture, at a meeting of Presbytery, by one teaching presbyter, succeeded by a specification of the doctrines contained in it by another; both exhibitions to be judged of, and censured if necessary, by the rest of the brethren. The second speaker is said to add (Jam.); Obsol. 'Exercise and additions' is the name given to a prescribed exegesis, with expository remarks and paraphrase, of a portion of the original texts of Holy Scripture, which a divinity student has to prepare as one of his 'trials' for licence to preach, and as one of his college discourses. In old times the presbyterial 'exercise' was an essay or paper by a member of Presbytery on some theological topic (A.W.), The Presbyterial Exercise and Addition the Exercise gives the coherence of the text and context, the logical division, and division of the words. The Addition gives the doctrinal propositions or truths, STEWART Coll (1700) 30 (JAM).

3. v. To pray, hold a prayer-meeting.

Lan. Common 'He exercised in prayer' (S W.).

EXERCISES, sb. pl. Yks. A child's game of ball; see below.

n.Yks. Throw the ball up three times and catch it, doing an exercise (the same each time) between each throw (if you don't catch the ball you are out); when you have gone through all the exercises the game is won. Clap hands once each time to the first three throws of the ball; next clap hands twice each time to three throws; then clap thrice to each throw; next clap 1, 2, 3 behind the back to each ball, &c. (I W)

EXHORT, sb. Sc. An exhortation, address.

Rnf. He finished his 'polished exhort,' as brother Craw called it, Gilmour Pen Flk. (1873) 29.

[Everywhere he breathed exhorts, Chapman Ihad (1611) xĭ. 183.]

EXHOUST, ppl. adj. Sc. Exhausted, worn out. Ayr. Shusy and Sannock were lyin' heids and thraws on the flure, in a very exhoust and for foughten condition, Service Notandums (1890) 119.

EXIES, see Access.

**EXONER**, v. Obs. Sc. To relieve of a burden; to exonerate, free from responsibility.

Sc. This I have done to exoner my conscience in the sight of a holy and jealous God, Thomson Cloud of Witnesses (1714) 334, ed 1871. Frf. Great Murray, your faith will exoner, If you try, just, and swallow your ath, Sands Poems (1833) 193. Per. O Phoebus, .. Exoner me, and polish my engine! Nicol Poems (1753) 174, ed. 1.150het ine, and point my engine when 1763 174, car 1766. Sig. The ground must be exonered of this inequite, Bruce Sermons (c. 1631) xm. Lnk. When we have exonered ourselves, we must leave that business on the Lord, Wodrow Ch. Hist. (1720) I. 39, ed. 1828.

[Fr. exonérer, to relieve from a burden.]

EXPECT, v. n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Hnt. Ess. [ekspe'kt.] To suppose, assume, take for granted; to conclude, infer.

suppose, assume, take for granted; to conclude, inter.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); N Cy.¹, Dur.¹ s.Dur. I expect he'll be here
to-morrow (J.E.D.). Cum.¹ I expect it's reet. n.Yks.¹ ne.Yks.¹
Ah expect there's boun to be a stir i t'toon. w.Yks (C.C.R.);
Almost equivalent to American 'guess,' Banks Wkfld. Wds
(1865); w.Yks.¹; w.Yks.⁵ Ah expect ye're barn yonder to-morn
John ¹ If it rāans ah expect ye'll put it off¹ Lan. Aw expect John' If it raans an expect ye if put it on' Lan. Aw expect ye'll not be long afoor ye come ageean, Ackworth Clog Shop Chron. (1896) 186. Chs. 12; Chs. Rather an extended sense of the word,—a sort of a cross between expecting and hoping, with a dash of imagining and believing. Der. 2, nw.Der. 1 n.Lin. 1 Well, I expect I hev han's, but I can't tell'em by th' fealin', said by a person whose hands were 'perished' by cold Lei. 1 OI doon't expect a did, gen, means I am perfectly certain hedidnot. Nhp. 1 Applied to the control of t war. B'ham Whly. Post (June 10, 1893); War.<sup>1</sup>; War.<sup>2</sup> I expect you're pretty tired; War.<sup>3</sup> Shr.<sup>2</sup> I expect you have had a pleasant journey. The polite expect things that are in the future, the vulgar ... expect things that are past. Hnt (TPF.) Ess. She (I expect) for lunch, some cake, Or suffin gud had had, CLARK J. Noakes (1839) st. 66.

EXPECTANT, sb. Obs. Sc. A candidate for the ministry who has not yet been licensed or ordained.

No expectant shall be permitted to preach in publike before a congregation, Act Ass. Glasgow (Aug. 7, 1641) (Jam.).

EXPEDE, v. Obs. Sc. To dispatch, expedite, further.

Sc. The publication to be expede by the moderators of ilk presbytery, Spalding Hist Sc (1792) II. 252 (Jam.). Lnk. He had been expeding some of his private business in Cheapside, Wodrow Ch. Hist. (1720) III. 443, ed. 1828.

EXPENSE, v. Bdf. e.An. [eksperns.] 1. With with:

to make use of.

Bdf. Batchelor Anal. Eng. Lang (1809) 150. 2. With with: to dispense with, do without

2. With with: to dispense with, do without.

Nrf. Oh' we can expense with that werry well (W.R.E.). Suf. (C.G.B.) e.Suf. I can expense with your help after to-night. Heard constantly (F.H.).

EXPERIENCE, sb. Suf. An experiment.

Suf. To try the experience (C.T.); (C.G.B.) e.Suf. I mean to

make an experience of my new plough to-morrow. I will give the

make an experience of my new prough to horrow. I wan give the horse an experience when I take a ride this afternoon (F.H.). **EXPIRY**, sb. Obs. Sc. Expiration, termination. After the expiry of a year, Monthly Mag. (1798) II. 436; If they could amuse themselves by strolling for an hour, a bell would summon to the house at the expiry of that time, Scott St Ronan

esp. in phr. to try an exploit. An experiment, s.Wor. I've tried

s.Wor. I've tried most hevery exploit I be up to to get this roof right, Porson Quant Wds. (1875) 29; (H K.)

EXPLOIT, sb.<sup>2</sup> Irel. A hurry.

Crk. Going off on an exploit (S.A B).

EXPRESS, sb. Sc. A special errand or business.

Per. 'Tom was sent awa an express' would readily be under-

stood that he was sent an express journey or errand (G W.). Sik. Wilhe's wife had occasion to cross the wild heights . . . on some express, Hogo Tales (1838) 296, ed 1866.

EXPRESSIONS, sb. pl. s.Wor.¹ Coarse language.

EXTERICS, sb. pl. Sc. (JAM.) Hysterics.

EXTORTION, v. Chs. To cheat, charge exorbitantly.

Also used intr. with on.

Chs. I would not give it him, for I thought he only wanted to extortion me. s.Chs. Ahy kud sey ey waan tid ekstau rshun on mi, bur ah soon let im noa ah wuz up tu snuf [I could sey hey wanted extortion on me, bur ah soon let him know ah was up to snuff]. [A bed and a breakfast . . . for which they extortioned me three shillings and saxpence, MARRYAT P. Simple (1833) viii]

[For such [meat] as they got they were extortioned, PALDING Troubl. Chas. I (1663), ed. 1792, I. 124.]

EXTRACT, sb. w.Yks. A woollen material, separated from mixtures with cotton (usually as rags) by means of acids, and afterwards dried in a hot room. (H.H.); (M.F.) EXTRANEAN, sb. Sc. An outsider, stranger, one not belonging to a household.

Abd. No adult stranger of the male sex should again be permitted

to occupy the position of an extranean, even, in his household, ALEX-ANDER Ain Fik. (1882) 4; In the Grammar School at Aberdeen the 'extranean' was one who had not gone through the regular curriculum from the lowest to the highest classes, or attended a whole school year in the highest classes, but had come from other schools for the last quarter in order to get a final drill or finishing touch before going to compete for the University bursaries or scholarships (A W.).

EXTRAORDINAR, adj. Sc. Written exter-Abd.; extraordinaire Ayr. Extraordinary. Also used advb. e.Sc. If I was you, I wouldna let on about sic an extraordinar'

likin', Setoun R. Urquhari (1896) xviii. Abd. It's exterordinar' foo they've marriet throu' ither, Alexander Am Fils. (1882) 151. Per. It's maist extraordinar hoo the seasons are changin' | IAN MACLAREN K. Carnegue (1896) 209 Rnf. A dour man, wi' an extraordinar' grip o' gospel truth, GILMOUR Pen Flk (1873) 19. Ayr. That's verra extraordinaire, GALT Entail (1823) 11 e.Lth. Nae dou't he had spoken extraordinar weel, HUNTER J. Inwack (1895) 178

Hence Extraordinars, sb. pl. unusual or extraordinary

Edb. Anxious to inquire...if any extraordinars had occurred on the yesterday, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xxii.

[Fr. extraordinaire; for the Sc. -aire (-ar) cp. contrair.]

EXTRAVAGE, v. Sc. To wander about; fig. to deviate in discourse; to speak incoherently.

Sc. The Duke of Albany desired, that he might be permitted to

speak, where he extravaged so that they inclined . . . to find that he deserved to be put in a correction-house, Fountainhall (ed. 1759) I 137 (Jam.). Wgt. To keep their children from extravaging and committing abuses on the Sabbath days, Fraser Wigtown (1877) 177. EXTREME, adv. Obs. Lon. Extremely, exceedingly.

The best of us gen, use the ady for the adv., where there is any degree of comparison to be expressed. 'How extreme cold the weather is,' Pegge Eng. Lang. (1803) 240, ed. 1844; Quite out of date now [1843], 1b. note.

EY, adv. Cum. In phr. ey and away, right away.

See Aye, adv.<sup>2</sup>

EY, EYAMS, see Aye, *adv.*<sup>2</sup>, Hames. EYCH(E, EYDENT, see Each, *adj.*, Eident.

EYDONS, sb. pl. Obs. Dor. Harrows.

HAYNES Voc. (c. 1730) in N. & Q. (1883) 6th S. vii. 366.

[Cp. ME. eythe, a harrow (P. Plowman, c. xxii 273), the pl. of which eythes is prob. repr. in the Wil. ais, harrows; see A, sb. Eydons is prob. a double pl., fr. OE. egede (orig. a wk. sb?), a harrow, OHG. egida.]

EY(E, see Ea.

EYE, so. 1 and v. Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [ai, ī, oi.] I. sb. Dial. forms. 1. sing. (I) E. (2) Ee, (3) Eie, (4) Oye. [For further examples see II]

Delow.]
(1) Sc. (JAM. Suppl) Cum. (2) Sc. MURRAY Dial. (1873) 158.
Cai. 1, Nhb. 1, Dur. 1 Cum. Gl. (1851). Wm. A thowt a wed just oppm t'teea ee, Spec. Dial. (1885) pt. in. 9. n.Yks. 2, m.Yks. 1, e.Yks. 1, w.Yks. 13, Lan. 1, e.Lan. 1, Chs. 1, nw.Der. 1 n Dev. Cassent zee a sheen in thy reart ee, Exm. Scold. (1746) l. 128. (3) Bnff. Tho' floods o' tears gush frae their eie, Taylor Poems (1787) 13. Edb. Sic sorrow now maun sadden ilka eie, Fergusson Poems (1773) 110, ed. 1785 (4) Ess.<sup>1</sup>

2. pl. (1) Aies, (2) Een, (3) Ees, (4) Eien, (5) Ein, (6) Ene, (7) Eyen, (8) Eyn, (9) Eyne, (10) Heen, (11) Ieen, (12) In, (13) Uyn, (14) Yees.

(1) e.Dev. Yer aies be laike 'eud-culvers' aies, Pulman Sng

(1) e.Dec. 1et ales be take eductivels ales, i obtain 3/18 Sol. (1860) i. 15. (2) Sc. To see motes in ilka other's een if other een see them no, Scott Rob Roy (1817) xxiii Cal., N.I., Wxf., n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy., Nhb., Dur., e.Dur., 'Az'll put thee een out!' Only used in this single expression, and that by old een out!' Only used in this single expression, and that by old people. Cum. Heedless I glim'd, nor could my een command, Relph Misc. Poems (1743) 4; Cum.¹ Wm. Her sawcy een were ticing fools, Hutton Bran New Wark (1785) 1 145. n. Yks ¹23, ne.Yks.¹, e.Yks ¹, m Yks.¹ w Yks. Thoressy Lett (1703), w.Yks.¹24; w.Yks.5 Roaring her een art ommast, 78. Lan¹, e.Lan.¹, Chs.¹3, nw.Der.¹, n.Lin.¹ (3) n.Yks. He maks me e'es wi' tears te swim, Castillo Poems (1875) 21. e.Yks. His ees was reet blocked up, Nicholson Flk.Sp (1889) 36; e Yks.¹, n.Lin.¹ Dev. White C'yman's Conductor (1701) 136. (4) Bnff. Frae their eien gush'd tears o' bluid, Taylor Poems (1787) 38. (5) Sc. Murray Dial. (1873) 158 Edb. Nature has afore your ein A' things for your impruivement gien, Learmont Poems (1791) 3; The modest glances o' her ein, Fergusson has afore your ein A' things for your impruivement gien, Learmont Poems (1791) 3; The modest glances o' her ein, Fergusson Poems (1793) 107, ed. 1785. Wxf. (6) Sc. (Jam.) (7) Sc. (ib) Per Afore ony man I hae e'er clappit me eyen on, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 76, ed. 1887. Nhb 1 In common use as late as 1824, now scarce. n.Yks.Remmon [sic] thaan eyen frae mah, Robinson Whitby Sng. Sol. (1860) vi. 5. n.Yks. m.Yks 1 A refined and seldom used plural. w.Yks. On the evidence of his 'own eyen,' Banks Wooers (1880) I. 17. Shr 1 They'n the frummest tatoes as be, an' more'n that, they'n the ebbest eyen. (8) s Chs. 56. (9) n.Sc. There's black eyne in Carglen, Gordon Carglen (1891) 200. Fif. Uprose to Maggie's stounded eyne the sprite, Tennant Anster (1812) 10, ed. 1871. Nhb. With her eyne on an ancient book, Richardson Borderer's Table-bk (1846) VIII 73. Yks. His feyther's never clapt eyne on him yet, Gaskell Sylvia (1863) I. ii. Lan. His ballad mongering to these eyne alone, Roby Trad. (1872) I. His ballad mongering to these eyne alone, Roby Trad. (1872) I. 256. Chs.<sup>1</sup>, Der.<sup>1</sup> Dev. If there mine eyne had not it zeene, 250. Chs., Der. Dev. If there mine eyne had not it zeene, Stroud Sng. (c. 1640) st 4. (10) Lan. Come, dri thi heen, Ailse, Harland Lyncs (1866) 197; The printur meshurt mi wi z heen, Scholes Tim Gamwattle (1857) 3. (11) Wxf. (12) m.Yks 1 On the part of old people, ih'n, ih'n. w.Yks. In, Wright Gram. Wndhll. (1892) 108. (13) w.Som. Uyn... used in this district quite within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, Elworthy Gram. (1877) 7. (14) n.Dev. Grose (1790).

II. Dial. uses. 1. (a) sing. In comb. (1) Eye-band, a covering placed over the eyes so as to blindfold any one; (2) -bite, obs., to bewitch or charm by the influence of the 'evil eye'; (3) -bree, (a) the eyebrow; also fig., (b) pl.

eye-lashes; (4) .brek crop, the third crop after lea; (5) -brekes, see bree (b); (6) bright, (a) the germander speedwell, Veronica Chamaedrys; (b) the plant Euphrasia officinalis; (c) the cat's-eyes, Epilobium angustifolium; (d) officinalis; (c) the cat's-eyes, Epilobium angustfolium; (d) the alkanet, Anchusa officinalis; (e) the great starwort, Stellaria Holostea; (7) -bruff, see -bree (a); (8) -clout, a pocket-handkerchief; (9) -feast, (a) a rarity, curiosity; (b) a satisfying glance, a long look; (10) -ful, observant, intent, watchful, careful; (11) -hole, a depression in a potato from which the buds spring; (12) -leet or -light, a bright look or glance; (13) -list or -last, (a) an eyesore, deformity, that which offends the eye; a flaw, fault, offence; (b) a cause of regret; (14) -mote, a dust particle or atom in the eye; used fig.; (15) -piece, (a) that part of a slaughtered pig's head which contains the eye; (b) to slaughtered pig's head which contains the eye; (b) to slaughtered pig's head which contains the eye; (b) to seeds, a plant whose seeds, if blown into the eye, are said to remove bits of dust, cinders, or insects that may said to remove bits of dust, cinders, or insects that may have lodged there; (19) -servant, fig. a screw cheese-press which, if not constantly watched and turned, will not work; (20) -sight, vision, sight; (21) -sore, see -list (a); (22) -stone, a pierced ball of pebble, supposed to heal diseases of the eye; see below; (23) -sweet, pleasing near diseases of the eye; see below; (23) sweet, pleasing to the eye; also used fig.; (24) teeth, in phr. to have all one's eye-teeth about one, to be shrewd, capable, wise; (25) tiller, the top of the handle of a spade; (26) vang, a strap or stay to which the girth of the saddle is buckled; (27) warrant, see proof; (28) water, (a) an eye-lotion; (b) for week also or been; (20) what tears; (20) who may be a supervised to the saddle or been; (29) water tears; (20) who may be the saddle or been; (20) who may be the saddle or been saddle

(b) fig. weak ale or beer; (29) wet, tears; (30) wharm, (31) winker, an eyelash.
(1) Lan. Meh hewr war clottert wi' gore, boh t'eebond an t'gog wur gone, Ainsworth Witches (ed. 1849) Introd 111. (2) n Cy. (HALL.), w.Yks.<sup>1</sup> (3, a) Frf. Heavy shaggy e'ebroos an' a lang moustache, Willock Rosetty Ends (ed 1889) 113. Per. The gouden hair waved roon her classic e'e bree, Edwards Lyncs (1889) 52. Rnf. Her bonnie e'ebree's a holie arch Cast by nae earthlie han', Harp (1819) 161. Ayr. Ye'll ken her by her dark e'ebree, Service Notandums (1890) 88. Lnk. The lane star that hings on the e'ebree o' morn Grew pale, Hamilton Poems (1865) 22. Lth. Twa three-neukit ee-brees aye loupin' wi' glee, BALLANTINE Poems (1856) 99. Edb. His c'e-bree .. became as green as a docken leaf, Moir Mansie Wanch (1828) xxiv. Slk. Down comes a great ... eagle ... frae about the e'e-bree of the heavens, Hogg Tales (1838) 69, ed. 1866; Let's blacken his ee-brees and gie him mistashes, Chr North Noctes (ed. 1856) III. 299 Dmf. Her bonnie eebree's a holie arch, Cromek Remains (1810) 12. Nhb. 1 w.Yks. Lucas Stud. Nudderdale (c 1882) Gl Lan. Mee eebrees . . . wur dawbt un barckult wi it too, Paul Bobbin Sequel (1819) 19, Lan. He's a fause un, aw con tell bi his ee-brees. n.Lan. I man wi' blak ai-brias (WS). e Lan. 1, nw.Der. 1, s.Wor. (H.K.) (b) N Cy. 2 Wm. Thoo's swing'd o' thi e-breeas off wi' t'can'nle (B.K.). (4) n.Sc. (Jam.) (5) n Cy. (Hall.) (6, a) Ant., Dwn., ne.Yks., Midl., Shr., w Som. (b) n.Yks, Chs. 1, w.Chs., Dev. 4 (c) Dev. 4 (d, e) w.Som 1 (7) n Yks. 2 (8) w.Yks. Theaze white ee-claats cud tell a fine tale abaht tears if they cud nobbat tawk, Tom Treduction the armsia Ann. (1873) 54. (9, a) Ayr. (Jam.) (b) Rnf., Ayr. (ib) (10) n.Yks 2 'He's varry eeful ower his brass.' 'Be eeful,' mind what you are about. (11) Chs. 1 Skerries is wasty taters, they'n getten sich deep eye-holes. s.Chs. 1 (12) ne Lan. 'There's nought like sunleet in a woman's face.' 'Thaa means eyeleet,' Mather Idylls (1895) 260. (13, a) Sc. I'veoutsight and insight and credit, And frae ony eelist I'm free, Chambers Sngs (1829) II. 604. Fif. Such eyelists and offences... were the occasion of just discontentment to his majesty, Scor Apolog. (1642) 181, ed. 1846. Sig. The second eye-last that appeareth in this denunciation is this, it appeareth to be superfluous, BRUCE Sermons (c. 1631) vi. It appeareth to be superfluous, BRUCE Sermons (c. 1631) vi. (b) Dmf (JAM) (14) n.Yks.² It isn't worth an ee-mooat. w.Yks. Leeds Merc. Suppl (Jan. 15, 1893). (15, a) War.² (b) ib. Just eyepiece this sewing over, and see if the stitching's done well. (16) n.Yks.² I had ee-preeaf on't. (17) ib. (18) n.Lin.¹ [Probably Salva Verbenaca (B. & H.).] (19) Chs.¹ (20) Lnk. Nor mune nor star Blink't on the eesicht near or far, Murdoch Doric Lyre (1873) II. e Dur.¹ Never abbreviated into 'sight.' We always ken folk by 'eyesight.' (21) N.I.¹, Cum.¹, n.Yks.², w.Yks.¹4 Ken ¹ A dissight; a detriment. 'A sickly wife is a great eyesore to a man.' (22) ne.Sc. A small perforated ball made of Scotch pebble which has been in the possession of the present family for at least which has been in the possession of the present family for at least six generations has the virtue of curing diseases of the eye. It goes

by the name of the Eestehn, and is thought to contain all the colours of the eye It must on no account be allowed to fall to the ground. When put into a mixture of milk and water a lotion is formed capable of curing every kind of disease of the eye, Gregor Flk-Lore (1881) 39 (23) Sc. It is not so soon made eye-sweet for Christ, Rutherford Lett. (1660) No. 178 (JAM). n. Wm. Trimt'dike an' mak thi job eye-sweet (B K.). (24) w. Wor. He seems to have all his eye-teeth about him, S. Beauchamp Grantley Grange (1874) Horae Subsectivae (1777) 146. (27) n Yks. (28, a) Ayr. A flask of eye-water which she had herself distilled, Galt Gilhaize (1823) 1x. (b) Lan. Brierley Waverlow (1884) 89. (29) La 1 A sympathism hanketcherful ov e'e-weet, Clegg Sketches (1895), 376. (30) Sh I. (Jam.), S. & Ork. 1 (31) Sc (Jam.) [Amer. I would prefer a Pitman without an eye-winker, or fuzz enough on him to make a camel's-hair pencil, Adeler Hurly-Burly (1878) xix ]

(b) pl (1) Een-bright, bright to the eyes, shining, luminous; (2) holes, the sockets of the eyes; (3) nointment, eve-salvé or ointment.

(1) Slk Standing thick o' eenbright beaming drops like morning

eye-salve or ointment.

(1) Sik Standing thick o' eenbright beaming drops like morning dew, Hogg Perils of Man (1822) II. 90
(2) Lnk. In their een-holes shin'd a licht That glinted thro' the gloom o' nicht, Thomson Musings (1881) 63. n Yks. 12, ne. Yks. 1, m. Yks. 1
(3) n. Yks. 2
2. Phr. (1) the Eye of Christ, the germander speedwell, Veronica Chamaedrys; (2) — of the day, noon, midday; (3) — of the needle, a name given to a tree which has a double trunk united; (4) — of summer, the middle of summer, midsummer; (5) aeortae eeor eye, a darling, apple of the eye; (6) an eye! an exclamation; (7) what an eye! what a view! what a vista! (8) a clear eye, a clear road or passage; (9) a flowing eye, a mark, spot, or hole in a drinking-vessel, beyond which it could not be filled; (10) a light eye, a break in the clouds; (11) black is the eye or black is the white of the eye, see below; (12) within half an eye, almost right, not quite exact; (13) to have one's eye on, to approve of; (14) to judge by the rack of the eye, to measure anything with the eye; (15) to please the eye if t plagues one's heart, see below; (16) to put anything in the eye and yet see no worse for it, said of anything very small and insignificant; (17) to put out the eye, to get the advantage of; (18) to put an eye into drink of any kind, to put a small quantity of spirit into drink; (19) eyes and limbs, used constantly in imprecations; hence to eye and limbs, used constantly in imprecations; hence to eye and limbs, used constantly in imprecations; hence to eye and limbs, used constantly in eyes, to see things indistinctly or blurred; to imagine one sees something which is not there: (22) to have eyes the goes, to see things indistinctly or blurred; to imagine one sees something which is not there; (22) to have eyes like two burnt holes in a blanket, said in derision; (23) to see between the eyes, to set eyes on, see; (24) to wet both eyes, to take two glasses of wine, spirits, &c.

(1) Wal. Welsh names of flowers are often pretty... Germander Speedwell has won for it the appellation of the Eye of Christ, Monthly Pkt. (Dec. 1863) 683. (2) Sc. How daur ye come at the ee o' day, To tread the fairy lea? Edb. Mag. (Oct. 1818) 327 (JAM.); An' ay we flew ... In the glowan ee o' day, ib. (July 1819) 526 Fif. It was the vera ee o' the day, what time the carefu' kimmers keek aneath the kail pat's lid to sey The boilin' o' thebeef, TENNANT Paterty (1807) 55. Papistry (1827) 75. (3) Ker. In the island of Innisfallen, Killarney, Papstry (1827) 75. (3) Ker. In the island of Innisfallen, Killarney, is a tree called the eye of the needle. The name was given to the tree owing to its double trunk uniting, Black Flk-Medicine (1883) iv. (4) Sh.I. Dark! Man, doo's doitin'. As fir dark i' da e'e o' simmer, Sh News (July 23, 1898). (5) Abd (Jam.) Rnf. My lad was my mither's tae e'e, Neilson Poems (1877) 59. (6) Cor. Dancing... in an out... the now low burning tar-barrels, crying out, 'An eye, an eye,' Flk-Lore Jrm. (1886) IV. 236. (7) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (8) n.Yks.<sup>1</sup>; n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> 'Go in when there is a clear eye,' no crowd, but a ready dispatch. (9) Ayr. He took the glass from the dragoon's hand and held it to his wife, who again filled it to the flowing eye. Galt Gilhaise (1823) XXVI (10) Hmp.! (IR W.). Hmp.! (11) goon's hand and held it to his wife, who again filled it to the flowing eye, GALT Gilhaise (1823) XXVI (10) Hmp. (JR W.), Hmp.¹ (11) Sc. No man should be a minister o' a parish if the folk jist say they'll no ha'e him, wi'oot gien rhyme or reason, . . wi'oot sayin' black's e'e or ought against him, Crack aboot Kirk (1843) 3. Per. I'll no say black's yer e'e [I'll say nothing] (G.W.). Dmb. Wad ye offer for to go for to insinuate onything against my character ¹. . I defy you to say black is the white o' my e'e, Cross Disruption(1844) XIX n.Cy. There is a vulgar saying in the North, . . 'No one can say black is your eye,' meaning that nobody can justly speak ill of you, Brand Pop. Antiq. (ed. 1813) II. 399. w.Yks.¹ (12) n.Yks.²

' It's right within half an eye,' that is, a little further observation 'It's right within half an eye,' that is, a little further observation would have hit the point exactly. (13) Sur. N. & Q. (1874) 5th S. 1. 361; Sur.¹ (s.v. Have). (14) w.Yks. He judged bi track ov his ee wo'd be twelve feet high, Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Jan 15, 1893). (15) Oxf.¹ A saying often used by young men who greatly admire beauty and yet are conscious that a pretty girl is not necessailly constant or wise, MS add. (16) e Yks.¹ Aa cuod puot it 1 mi ee an see na' waas for't (Miss A). w.Yks ¹ Of a miser it is common an see ha waas for t (Miss A). w. Y. R. s. Of a miser it is common to say, 'You may put what he will give you in your ee, and see naa warse for't' (17) Lnk. A sailor's dear she'd been, But while he was at sea, Wee Mungo, who cam' on the scene, Put oot the sailor's e'e, ORR Laigh Flichts (1882) 30. (18) n. Lin. 1'It'll do ... very well when I've just put an eye into it,' and he took a flat bettle from him with the pulse trade and the role is the him. Mary, or is my een in the murigoes? Wilson Tales (1839) V. 308. (22) N.I. (23) Sc. I wish I had never seen them between the een, Scott Leg. Mont. (1818) iv. (24) Nhp.1 'Come, wet both eyes,' is a common country invitation to take a second glass.

3. An orifice or opening in var. instruments, &c., esp. an opening or passage, from which water, &c., issues, or for the introduction or withdrawal of material; see below.

Abd. He's trampet out the e'e O' mony dub, Keith Farmer's Ha' (1774) st. 25. n.Cy. A spout (Hall); N Cy. The mill-ee. Nhb. Ee is also applied to an orifice, such as the hole in a pick or hammer, or a grindstone. The mill-ee, the orifice in the casing of mill-stones where the flour is conveyed into the spout; or the channel hole by which water passes on to the wheel of a water mill. 'The mousey she cam to the mill ee,' Nhb Rhyms. Well-ee, the mouth of a well. Kiln-ee, the orifice in a lime kiln from which the lime is drawn. n Yks. T'meeal fa's ower het fra t'mill-ee. Chs. A small cesspool built at the mouth of a drain to catch the sediment or wreck, which would otherwise choke up the drain. e.An. An outlet for water from a drain (HALL).

4. Mining term: an opening into a shaft.

Ayr. Laird Colville had opened twa new pits. There was an ingaun e'e at the Goldcraig, and so mony wild Eerish cam aboot the toon to work, Service Dr. Duguid (ed. 1887) 168. w.Yks. The top of a pit shaft is called the mouth, the bottom the eye, Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Feb. 25, 1893). [Opening into a shaft either at bottom or part way up, Reports Mines, The mouth or top of the shaft in coal mines (K).]

Hence Eye pillars, phr. coal left to support the shaft at a pit's 'eye.' w.Yks. (T.T.)

5. pl. Rabbit-holes, gen in comb. Rabbit-eyes.

Nrf. They say these birds [coney-suckers] enter the 'rabbit eyes' in the divine and each the miles does Eventon Rado (d. 1805) 14. in the dunes and suck the milch-does, Emerson Birds (ed. 1895) 14; If a mouse-hunter gets into a sandpit full of rabbits' eyes, ib 349. [In warrens they trap rabbits at the mouths of the eyes, Mayer Spisman's Duret. (1845) 114.]

6. A hole or hollow seen in bread or in badly-made cheese. Gen. in pl.

Chs. Farm servants, when not satisfied with the food that is given to them, are accustomed to say—' Brown bread and mahley pies, Twiggen Dick full o' eyes, Buttermilk instead o' beer, So I'll be hanged if I stay here'; Chs³, s Chs.¹, War.²³ Shr.¹ I likc... bread full of eyes, cheese without any, an' ale as 'll make yore eyes star' out o' yore'ead. Hrt. You may expect it to be full of holes and eyes, Ellis Mod. Husb. (1750) III. i

7. 4. Holes made in the soud by cockles

7. pl. Holes made in the sand by cockles.

Lan. The fish [cockle] is buried about an inch below the surface, and its place is known by two little holes in the sand called 'eyes, Waugh Rambles in Lake Cy. (1861) 76.

8. The cavity beneath the arch of a bridge.

s.Wil. (G.E.D.) Som. (W.F.R.); W. & J. Gl. (1873).

9. The centre of a wheel.
w.Som. The wheel was a-tord limbless, there wadn on'y the eye o' un a-left. 10. pl. Spectacles, eye-glasses.
e.An.\(^1\), Nrf. (E M.), e.Suf. (F.H.)

11. Fig. A regard, liking; a desire, craving.
Sc. A kindly ee, a lang ee, a constant ee (JAM. Suppl.).

12. v. To look at closely or minutely; to perceive, discern.

n. Yks. 'I was gleg at eeing on't,' quick in perceiving it. w. Yks.

(J.W.) Ess. Gl. (1851); Where toddlers ollis haut to eye The proper pritty wiew, Clark J. Noaks (1839) st. 1; At length, our pair . . . Wor so nigh home, . . Ov loight they eyed a shimmer,

1b. st 178. Som. They are coming. . . I thought they might when I eyed them out in street, RAYMOND Tryphena (1895) 13

13. To glance at or over.

13. 10 glance at or over.
s.Wor.<sup>1</sup> Her on'y eyed the letter, and giv'd it me back
Her only eyed the letter. Glo.<sup>1</sup> Oxf.<sup>1</sup> MS. add.

14. To regard with ill-will. s Wor.<sup>1</sup>
15. To love, respect. n Cy. (HALL.)
16. Fig. Of liquids: to ooze, well up.
Bnff.<sup>1</sup> The water's een' out at that hole.

[II. 1. (a) (2) Our English people in Ireland were much given to this idolatry in the Queen's time, insomuch that there being a disease in that country they did commonly execute people for it, calling them eye-biting witches, ADY Candle in the Dark (1656) 104; The Irishmen ... affirme, that not onelie their children, but their cattle are ... eyebitten when they fall suddenlie sicke, Scott Discovery Witcher. (1584) III. xv. 50; see Brand Pop. Antiq. (ed. 1813) II. 401; Cotgr. (s v. Ensorceler).]

EYE, sb.<sup>2</sup> Chs. Der Lin. Glo. Brks. e.An. Som. [ai.]

A brood of pheasants.

Chs. 13, Der 2, nw. Der. 1, n. Lin 1 Glo. 1 'I never got an eye,' used of a hen which has failed to hatch a sitting of eggs; Glo. 2, Brks. 1, of a hell with has lated to hatch a string of eggs, which has been a hell with has been of pheasants, z'mornin. [When you have found an eye of pheasants, Worlinge Dict. Rust. (1681); Mayer Spisman's Direct. (1845) 77.]

[Eye [of pheasants], the whole brood of young ones, the whole brood of young ones.]

the same as covey in partridges, Coles (1677); so E. K. Gloss. Spenser's Kal. (1579) Apr. 118.] EYE, see Aye, adv.<sup>2</sup>

EYEABLE, adj Chs. Stf. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Bdf. Cor. Also written eyable Chs. Rut. Lei. War. Bdf.; and in form oyable. [ai-bl, oi abl.] Pleasing or agreeable to the eye, sightly.

oi'abl.] Pleasing or agreeable to the eye, signify.

Chs.¹; Chs.³ Th' garden is more eyable than it were. Midl

Marshall Rur. Econ. (1796) II. Stf.¹ s.Not. Y'ave made the
garden look eyeable (J.P.K.). n Lin. If I was settin' up anything
o' that kind, I'd pick it oot a bit moore eyeabler, Peacock Tales
(1890) 2nd S. 125; n.Lin¹ 'Ther's a many things that's eyeable,
but isn't tryable, or buyable; but thease things is eyeable, an' tryable, an' buyable an' all,' said by a man selling ready-made clothes
at Brigg Market. Rut¹ Lei.¹ Ah want some'at a bit moor oyable
loike. Nho.¹ Anything very neatly and nicely put in order, as a loike. Nhp.¹ Anything very neatly and nicely put in order, as a bed of flowers, is said to 'look more eyeable' when so arranged than when in disorder. War.²; War.³ He must be told that the tank must be a sound and eyable job; War.⁴ War., Wor. She's not wasteful in her dress, but she's always eyeable (W.B.T.). w.Wor.¹ Owd Jack Maundnow, 'e's the right sart av cobbler, 'e taks a dillo' pagyns wi' is wark, 'tis allus eyeable, and summat like. Shr.¹ This gownd's put together despert slim; jest made eyeable an' nod to las' too lung. Bdf. Wrought stone is 'more eyable' than when rough from the quarry. Of two specimens of pillow-lace, one is said to be 'more eyable' than the other. This word, common at Turvey (at the w. extremity of Bdf.), is unknown in the centre of the county (J.WB). Cor. Ould Wounds looked at the woman; an' 'tis to be thought he found her eyeable, 'Q.' Noughts and Crosses (1891) 77; Cor.¹ Make it eyeable.

EYE-GRASS, EYEH, see Ee-grass, Aye, adv.2

EYEM, adj. Yks. Even, equal, not odd. w.Yks. Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Mar. 30, 1889); Not heard for many

years (M.F.).

EYEMERS, sb. pl. Dev. In phr. my eyemers ! an exclamation of surprise, astonishment, &c.

A tom-cat having brought a rat into the kitchen, the boot-boy said: 'Lukec zec tu'er, 'er'th agot a rat! My eymers, 'ow 'er shak'th'n!' HEWETT Peas. Sp. (1892) 88; My eyemers! yer's

EYEN, see Eye, sb.<sup>1</sup>
EYEY, adj. Chs. Nhp. [aii.] Specky, full of eyes or hollows. See Eeny.

Chs. Badly made cheese is said to be eyey when it contains holes full of rancid whey. Nhp. The potatoes are not good. they are so very eyey.

EYGRE, EYLE, see Eagre, Ail, sb.2, Eel.

EYLEBOURN, sb. Ken. Also in form nailbourn Ken. [ei lbon.] An intermittent brook or stream. Such... as in this county they call an eylebourn (or vulgarly

a nailbourn), which is a spring that rises all of a sudden out of the ground, runs a while like a torrent and then disappears, HARRIS Hist. Kent (1719) 174; Ken. 12

Other wateres...one at Lavesham in Kent, and another byside Canturbury called Naylborne, WARK-

another byside Canturbury called Naylborne, Wark-Worth Chron. (c. 1480) (Camden) 24.]

EYLING, EYN, EYND, see Ealing, Even, And, sb.

EYNDILL, v. Obs. Sc. Also written eindill (Jam. Suppl.); eindle S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>; and in form eenil Fif. (Jam.); einil (b. Suppl.). To be jealous.

Sc. (Jam. Suppl.); Grose (1790) MS. add. (C.) S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup> MS. add.

Fif. Applied to a woman who suspects the fidelity of her bushond. She is said to earl him (Jam.)

husband She is said to eenil him (JAM).

[Scho will not eyndill on me now, And I sa ald, Maitland Poems (1576) in Pinkerton, II. 310. Cp. OE. anda, grudge, envy, jealousy, andian, to envy, andig, envious, jealous.1

EYN(E, EY NOO, see Eye, sb.1, Enow, adv.2

EYOT(Y, see Ait, sb.1

EYPER, sb. Or.I. Mud.

Very familiar, esp. as applied to mud associated with sewage or drainage from farmyards, &c (J G.); Mud at the bottom of a stagnant pool (S.A S.).

**EYSEL**, sb. Obs. juice of the wild crab. Lan. Vinegar made from the

I have not heard the word for some thirty years. . . I have heard Lan people formerly make use of the expression 'as sour as eysel,' GASKELL Lectures Dial. (1854) 12; Lan.1

[And bed him galle & eysel to drynke, Cursor M. (c. 1300) 16769. OFr. aisil, 'vinaigre' (LA CURNE).] EYVE, sb. s.Chs. [eiv.] An axe- or mattock-handle.

See Helve.

EZAR, sb. Obs. Sc. Also written easer. Maple-

Wood; used attrib.

Till siller cup and ezar dish In flinders he gard flee, Percy Reliques (ed. 1887) III 97; Gared silver cup an' easer dish In flinders flee, Child Ballads (1898) IV. 315.

[Prob. fr. some Fr. form of Lat. acer, the maple, cp. OFr. \*aisarbre (Romanic \*acerarborem), whence esrable, mod. Fr. érable, the maple.]

EZIN, see Easin(g.

EZOB, sb. n.Yks. Also in form ezop. [e'zəb, e'zə The herb hyssop, Hyssopus officinalis. (I.W.); n.Yks. [e'zəb, e'zəp]

## F

 ${f FA}, \it{adj.}$  n Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Very fast. (Hall)

FA, see Fall, sb., v., Fay, sb, Who. FAA, sb. Sh I. The intestines of an animal. S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>

FAA, see Faw, sb, adj, Foul.

FAA-BUIRD, sb. Sh I. Thelee-side of a boat. S.&Ork.1

FAAGS, FAAIGHE, see Fegs.

FAAL, see Fall, sb., v., Fool, Foul.
FAAN, see Fain, adj., Fall, v.
FAANG, sb. Bnff., A person of disagreeable dis-

FAAN-TICKLES, see Fern-tickles.

FAAR, sb. Sh.I. [far.] An epidemic occurring

among men or animals

S. & Ork. 1 An epidemic distemper that attacks sheep a disease becomes general and yet is not supposed to be infectious it is called a Faar, ib. MS add.

[Norw. dial. faar, sickness, pestilence (AASEN); ON. far, plague, esp of animals nauta-far, cattle-plague (Vigfusson).]

FAARASHUN, FAARD, see Fairation, Favoured.

FAASE, FAATER, see False, Faulter.

FAB, sb. Sc. A fob, a small pocket; a tobacco-pouch. Lnk The very last shilling that's left in his fab He'll share wi'the needfu', Rodger Poems (1838) 32, ed. 1897 Rxb. When fabs an' snishin-mills rin toom Then dool and dumps their place resume, A. Scott Poems (1805) 30 (JAM); O sweet when fabs do fill the fist Wi' pig-tail pang'd or ladies twist, ib. (ed. 1811) 101.

FAB, v. Yks. [fab.] To 'fob,' to cheat, deceive, esp.

by flattery.
w.Yks. (J.W.); w.Yks. He then . . . gat agait o' fabbin me, ii. 293.
FABALA, sb. Sc. A trimming for petticoats, a flounce, 'furbelow.

Abd. Foreign fabalas o' classe To mak' them bra', Cock Strains (1810) I. 135. [I have got my face wrinkled like the falbalas of a petticoat, Carlyle Fred. Gt (1865) xx. v.]

[Fr. falbala (Dict. Acad. ann. 1718); also Sp., It. and Port.]

FABES, see Feaberry.

FABRIC, sb. Bnff. [fa brik.] A person or thing of large, ugly appearance; a big, clumsy animal. [Of persons] commonly with the notion of a somewhat disagreeable temper. 'A dinna care about that ill-faurt fabrick o' a cheel.' 'Sic a fabric o' a hoose is the doctor's biggit.'

FAC, see Fack, sb.1

FACE, sb. and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms feace N.Cy. Cum.; feass Cum.; feeace Lakel. n.Yks.; fyes Nhb. [fes, fees, fies.] 1. sb. In comp. (1) Face-card (or Faced-card), a court-card in a pack; (2) strap, a strap of a horse's bridle, hanging down over the face; (3) -weft, yarn used for the face or front part of cloth; (4) -wyse, facing.

(1) N.I.¹, Dur.¹, Cum.¹, w Yks.², Chs.¹, War.³, Shr.¹² w Som.¹
Faeus-kee urd. (2) Nhb.¹ A strap suspended from the 'heed' of a

horse's bridle, hanging down the face just above the 'nosepike,' and generally ornamented with brass. (3) w.Yks. (J.M) (4) Edb. Green slopin' braes, lyin' face-wyse to the sun, LEARMONT Poems

(1791) 283.
2. Phr. (1) face and hood, the pansy, Viola tricolor; (2)
— in hood, the monkshood, Aconitum Napellus; (3) in the face o' flesh, in the flesh, in the body; (4) not to have a face but the face one looks with, to have nobody's countenance VOL. II.

or help in one's endeavours; (5) out of the face, incessantly, straight through without stopping; (6) out of the face o't, bewildered, stupefied, demoralized; (7) the face of clay, (a) any living person; (b) a solid, immovable countenance; (8) to have a face for ought, to have assurance, impudence, enough for anything; (9) to have one's face one's worst limb, to look ill; (10) to hit in the face and eyes, to hit in the face; (11) to stare somebody in the face, to closely resemble; (12) to every time faces under one hat to practise decent (12) to wear two faces under one hat, to practise deceit.
(1) Cmb, Nrf., n.Ess. From the markings in the petals bearing some

resemblance to a human face, and the dark hood-like appearance of the upper part of the flower in some cases (B. & H.). (2) Nrf. From the upper petals forming a hood, the stamens and pistils, From the upper petals forming a hood, the stamens and pistils, with the lower petals, bearing some fanciful resemblance to a face, 16. (3) Shr. 1 Obsol. Eh, dear 1 but I'm reet glad to see yo'in the face o' flesh agen after all this lung time. (4) n. Yks. 2 I hadn't a feeace but t'feeace I leuk'd wi. (5) Uis. This last lock o' weeks the weeds has just grown out of the face (M.B-S.). (6) Per. Common. He gaed fair oot o' the face o't. He knocket him oot o' the face o't. She got frightened an' oot o' the face o't (G.W). (7, a) Edb. I'll make a pair o' breeches with the face of clay, Moir Manne Wand (1828) ix. Ir. That wouldn't give suxpence to the Mansie Wauch (1828) ix. Ir. That wouldn't give sixpence to the face of clay, Carleton Fardorougha (1836) 6 Cum. An' I defy t'feace o' clay . . . to say 'at any on us iver dud owte we need sham on, 12. (b) Lakel. ELLWOOD (1895). (8) Cum. He heza feass for ought. (9) w.Cor (MA.C) (10) Ken. I'll hit you in the face and eyes' (GB). (11) Lth His pap o' a wee mouth is his mither's, a' the rest stares the daddy in the face, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) (12) Der.2, nw.Der.1

3. Appearance.

War. The grass has a very good face on it

4. A clean, sharply-defined surface or divisional plane perpendicular to the stratification.

w.Yks (TT.); The line in direction of the cleavage (P.F.L.).
Hence Facing, sb. a 'cleat'; the vertical joint or cleavage of a stratum.
N.Cy., Nhb. 1 Nhb, Dur. GREENWELL Coal Tr Gl (1849).
5. The solid coal or stratum at the end of a working

place in a mine.

N.Cy.¹ Nhb. For thirty yards back frae the face It's hanging like a cloud, Proudlock Borderland Muse (1896) 100; Nhb.¹ Nhb., Dur. To the end or face of their boards, Compleat Collier (1708) 18; Greenwell Coal Tr Gl. (1849). e.Dur¹ War. The perpendicular face of marl at the end of the marl-pit (J.R W.)

Hence Face-airing, sb. the current of air passed round

the extremity of the workings.

Nhb.¹ Nhb., Dur. Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl. (1888). 6. The edge of a knife or sharp instrument. Sc. (JAM.),

Cai.1 7. v. To show a bold face, to dare with effrontery.

w.Yks. At if yo don't meean to do it, yo mun cut, for yo cahnt face to say yo weeant, Shevuld Ann. (1851) 24; (J.W.)

8. To meet face to face, to answer an accuser.

e.Suf. I'll face out that scandal (F H.). w.Som. Very common. Aay kn fae us ee ur ún ee uudh ur bau dee [I can answer his accusation or any other person's].

9. With on: to venture upon, summon up courage to face anything.

s.Chs. It)s ŭ ok ŭt job, ún mee bi wı mùn)ŭ fee s on it tŭdee.

[It's a okkart job, an' meebe we munna feece on it todee].

10. With up: to put in an appearance, to show oneself.
s.Chs.¹ Ey)z fritnt ŭ)th Mis z, ŭn daa rnŭ fais ùp [Hey's frittent o'th' Missis, an' darna face up].

FACEABLE, adj. and adv. Sc Nhb. Yks. [fe's., fee's.,

fie'səbl.] 1. adj. Fit to be seen, pretty, fitting
Per (GW) Gail I ken brawly it's no a faceable story ava'. ki's only a distrakit woman's dream, Crockett Raiders (1894) xxiii, I was thinkin' o' takin' a wife, gin I could get a guid faceable-like yin, ib Bog-Myrile (1895) 204. Nhb.<sup>1</sup>

2. adv. Visibly, face to face.
w.Yks. O than't here, faceable, ahrta? Shevvild Ann. (1854) 18.

FACEN, v. Ken. [fē'sən.] To face. The house facens this way (DWL).

FACHED, FACHUR, see Fetch, v, Feature. FACK, sb.¹ and mt. Sc. Nhb. Also written fac, fak

Sc. [fak.] 1 sb. Fact, truth, reality.
Sc. It's fak, and I'll prove't upon you and your professor baith, Sc. It's tak, and I'll prove t upon you and your professor batth, Magopico (ed. 1836) 35. Elg. Dreams are but fables, it's a fack, Tester Poems (1865) 143. Abd. He said it was fack, That ance he had rode on an elephant's back, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 11 Per. Ye maun just face the fac's, Sandy Scott (1897) 81. S.C. Murray Dial. (1873) 128. Dmb. The fack is, everybody about the hoose kens, Cross Disruption (1844) 11. Lnk. Wha never could admit the fack, That black was white, or white was black, Rodger Pressure (1888) 116 and 1888.

2. inf. Indeed, really; also in phr. in fack.
Sc. Did they fac'? Crack aboot Kirk (1843) I. 4. Per. In fack he is a wiselike lad, Haliburton Horace (1886) 75 Ayr. Na! fack, na! Ye maun 'Gae fa' upon another plan,' Service Notandums (1890) I.

3. Phr. (1) As fac as death, as much a fact as death, cer-

tainly, surely; (2) as fac as some one is living, as truly as some one is living.

(i) Sc. (G W.) Frf. Weel, as fac as death, Tammas had juist seen them twa or three times, BARRIE Thrums (1889) xv; W as fac's deith, Doctor, I got the whusky for her, Inglis Am Flk. (1895) 159. Ayr. 'No possible, laird!' 'Ay! I thocht you would say that, but it's as fac's death!' Service Notandums (1890) 14. whb. I very common (2) Frf. As fac's am leevni', he would sper the vera guts out o' a wheel-barrow, Inglis Am Flk. (1895) 30.

FACK, sb.<sup>2</sup> Ken. [fæk.] One of the four stomachs of a ruminating animal, the rumen or paunch. Cf. fadge,

sb.4, fag, sb.4

Ken1; Ken 2 That stomach that receives the herbage first, and from whence it is resumed into the mouth to be chew'd, when the beast chews the cud.

[Cp. EFris. fak, a division, compartment (Koolman);

G. fach.]

FACK, sb.\* Irel. [fak.] A quantity, load.
Uls. (M.B.-S) Ant. Used occas. (A.J.I.)

FACK, sb.\* Irel. [fak.] A long-handled spade.

Morron Cyclo. Agric (1863); Used esp. for a turf-spade for cutting turf or peat (P.W.J.).

FACK(S, FACKENS, see Faix, Faikins.
FACKET, see Faggot, sb.
FACKLE, sb. Cor. Also in form feckle Cor. [fækl, fekl.] An acute inflammation in the foot.
FACTION, sb. Sc. Irel. [fakjən.] 1. pl. Certain mutually hostile associations among the Irish peasantry, family and their friends and relatives.

Ir. To this fair resorted sundry factions, BARRINGTON Sketches

(1830) III. xviii. 2. A school bench.

Sc. Maintaining his position in the first faction or bench,—each Sc. Maintaining his position in the first faction or bench,—each faction containing only four boys, Brown Life of J. Duncan (1872) II 14. Abd. In the Abd Grammar School the 4th and 5th classes were divided into factions of four, the number of boys on a desk. 'I'm third of the fourth faction' [15th from dux] (G.W.).

FACTOR, sb. and v. Sc. [fa'ktər.] 1. sb. A landagent; the steward, manager of a landed estate, who collects the rentre lets the lands.

agent; the steward, manager of a landed estate, who collects the rents, lets the lands, &c. Also used attrib.

Sc. It bored him to talk to his factor, or listen to complaints from his tenants, Swan Aldersyde (ed. 1892) 165. Cai.¹ Bnff. When the landlords or their factors are rigid in exacting their dues [they] sink to poverty, Gordon Chron. Keith (1880) 14. Abd. Sawney hed gotten the banker to pit in a word for 'im wi' the new factor bodie, Alexander Am File. (1882) 131. Frf The factor has a grand garden, Barrie Mmister (1891) xvii. Per. Posty handed Drumsheugh the factor's letter with the answer to his offer for the farm. Ian Maclaren Brier Bush (1895) 21. Dmb. To get for the farm, IAN MACLAREN Brier Bush (1895) 21. Dmb. To get mysel' in to be a kind o' factor to Mr. Bacon, Cross Disruption

(1844) xxvi. Rnf. Lairds an' their factors were as keen As newhoned razor on the chin, Young Pictures (1865) 152. Ayr. Poor tenant bodies, scant o' cash, How they maunthole a factor's snash, Burns Twa Dogs (1786) 195. Lnk. The auld laird's dead, and the new factor dosena ken me, Roy Generalship (ed. 1895) 23. Dmf Low tyrant factors, Quinn Heather (1863) 74. Gail Ye had better Low tyrant factors, Quinn Heather (1863) 74 Gail Ye had better see the factor about pitten up a meetin'-hoose, Crockett Bog-Myrtle (1895) 171.

Hence Factorship, sb. the office of a factor, stewardship. Per. He offers us the factorship, Sandy Scott (1897) 48.

2. A person legally appointed to manage sequestered

3. v. To act as factor or agent.

Abd. He's factor't a hantle 'imsel' in's time, as weel's a' ither thing, Alexander Ain Flk. (1882) 131.

FACTORY, sb. Obs. n.Yks.2 The parish workhouse; also used attrib.

Owing probably to the employment of different kinds given to the inmates. 'A factory burying,' a pauper funeral 'Factory brass,' out-door relief in money from the authorities. 'Factory cess,' the poor rates.

FACULTY, sb. Wm. Lin. Wor. 1. A quality or pro-

perty of the body.

Wor. The mare's lame, and that's not her worst faculty (W.A S.). 2. Phr. (1) Faculties of the head, the brain, the intellectual faculties; (2) faculty strucken, deprived of the use of one's

senses, weakened in intellect.

(i) n.Lin 1 You can do it if ye like, but I till ye it'll injure the faculties of her head

(2) Wm. He was fond o' his own childer, and fond o' Dorothy, especially when she was faculty strucken, poor thing, Rawnsley Remni Wordsworth (1884) VI. 167.

FACY, adj. Sc. Nhb Chs. Also in forms feaci. N Cy. 1; feyacy Nhb. 1 [fē si, fiə si] 1. Possessed of courage to 1. Possessed of courage to

'face'an enemy. Rxb. A sheep is said to be facie when it stands to the dog, when it will not move, but fairly faces him (JAM.).

2. Insolent, impudent.

Rxb. (JAM), Nhb.<sup>1</sup> s.Chs.<sup>1</sup> Ahy shúd ử thuwt nuwt út dóo in sùm út for).m iv ee aad ')nửr ử bin sử far si [I should ha' thowt nowt at doin' summat for him if he hadnur ha' bin số facy]

3. Comp. Facy-gate, (1) a brazen-faced person; (2) impudent, brazen-faced.

(1) Nhb<sup>1</sup> (2) N Cy. A feacigate jade.

FAD, sb. and v. Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Der. Not. Lin. Lei.

Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hrt. Mid. Sur. Sus. Som. Dev. Also written fadd Dev.<sup>8</sup>; and in form vadd. Brks.<sup>1</sup> [fad, fæd, fād.] 1. sb. A whim, fancy,

hobby, crotchet. In gen. colloq. use.
Sc. (A.W), Nhb.¹, Cum. (JP), Der.², nw.Der.¹, Not¹, n Lin.¹ Lei.¹
It's all a fad. Nhp.¹ He's full of fads. War. (JR.W), War 28 s.War.¹ Her's always so full of her fads, I've no pattence wi her. w.Wor.' What are those railings for, John?' 'Oh, 'tis just a fad o' 'is lardship's, naowt but a fad o' 'is 'n, yū knaows' s.Wor. (H K.), s.Wor!, se. Wor. Shr. 1 Common. Shr., Hrf. Bound Provinc (1876). Glo. (A.B.), Hrt. (H.G.), Mid. (A.B.C.), Sus. 1 Som. Sweetman Wincanton Gl. (1885). w.Som 1 Maister' ve a-got a fad now' bout warshin o' pigs, but Lor! I zim' tis on'y time a-drowed away. Dev. 3 Er's zo vull o' fadds as a ol' maid.

Hence (1) Faddish, adj. shallow in point of intellect;

whimsical; (2) Faddy, adj. (a) fastidious, fidgety, overparticular; full of crotchets, whims; (b) frivolous.

(1)n.Yks<sup>2</sup> (2,a) Nhb. He's a varry faddy body Der.<sup>2</sup>, nw.Der.<sup>1</sup>, Not Let. A's a very faddy man. War.<sup>28</sup>, w.Wor.<sup>1</sup>, s Wor. (H.K.), s.Wor.<sup>1</sup>, se.Wor.<sup>1</sup>, Glo. (A.B.), Glo. Oxf. You be faddy, MS. add. Brks.<sup>1</sup>, Sur.<sup>1</sup>, Sus. Dev.<sup>3</sup> Ers zo faddy's a fule. (b) Der.<sup>2</sup>, nw.Der.<sup>1</sup>, w.Cy. (HALL)

2. A game, joke.

Not. We'd such a fad wi' th' lasses (J.H.B.). Oxf. Holloway.

3. A fussy, over-particular person; a milksop.

Den.?, nw.Der.² Lin.¹ He fidgets me, he is such a fad. n.Lin.¹

War.² He is such a fad. Shr.¹ Everybody toud me as I should never stop ooth sich a noud fad. Oxf (GO.)

4. v. To busy oneself about trifles; to look after affairs in a quiet way.

war.<sup>2</sup> Common. w.Wor.<sup>1</sup> E caunt do much; 'e just fads about uv a marnin' like se Wor.<sup>1</sup> Shr.<sup>1</sup> Maister canna do much now—on'y fad-about a bit; but, as the sayin' is, 'one par o' eyes is with two par o' 'ands.'

FAD, sb.2 Lin.1 [Not known to our correspondents.]

A coloured ball.

When you go up to town buy me a fad.

FAD, v.<sup>2</sup> Yks. [fad.] To deceive, 'take in' by flattery; gen. with up, to 'stuff up,'

Yks. Sheea'll be fadded and set oop lahke her mudher, Macquoid D Barugh (1877) xviii. w.Yks. If a flatterer, he is spoken of as 'able to fad a chap up,' Binns Vill to Town (1882) 92; I thow the wor faddin' me, Fiogland Olm. (1856) 29; w.Yks. Started on an 'eld muh a long paddynoddy shart what he iss to du when he wir teld muh a long paddynoddy abart what he use to du when he wur thear, bud ah expect he wur fadding muh. He'll fad ennyboddy fur a pint o' āal.

FAD, see Favoured, Fawd.

FADDERLESS-STEW, sb. Cum.1 Potatoes stewed without meat; lit. fatherless-stew.

FADDLE, v. and sb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hnt Sus. Hmp. Som. [fa dl, fæ dl.] 1. v. To make much of (a child), pet, humour, ındulge. Not.<sup>1</sup>

Lei 1 His mother had use to faddle him a deal. Don't faddle the child so; War.

2. To make sport of.

w.Yks. Hamilton Nigae Lit. (1841) 340.
3. To trifle, play, 'toy'; to waste time; to dawdle, walk

slowly.

e.Yks. Ah can nobbut faddle aboot a bit wi' me slashin'-knife, WRAY Nestleton (1876) 226; (C A F.); e.Yks.¹ Ah'll be faddlin on. an thoo'll owertak mä, MS add. (T H.) War.² It's a pity yō' ain't got sumat better to do than faddle after them pigeons Wor. It doesn't do to faddle with them [i e little pigs, in feeding them] for fear of hurting them (H K.). Shr.¹ Bessy's a rar' plack up at the owd 'all; nuthin 'ardly to do but faddle after the Missis, draw the drink, an' sich like. Sus., Hmp. Holloway.

Hence Faddling, ppl. adj. trifling, over-particular,

fastidious.

Nhp. 1 You are so very faddling, you're more nice than wise. War. 2

4. sb. Fussiness, fastidiousness. War. (J.R W.) Som. Sweetman IV incanton Gl. (1885). 5. A fussy, over-particular person; one full of whims

and fancies. Not.1, Lei.1 Nhp.1 What a faddle you are! War.23, Hnt. (T.P F.)

6. Nonsense, trifling.

Lan. Davies Races (1856) 274; Lan. 1 Usually used with the addition of the word 'fiddle' Come, no fiddle faddle, out with it at once, mon. Der. Mermaids is just faddle and nonsense, WARD David Grieve (1892) I ii. Lin. The French have landed at Wainfleet haven! what faddle.

Hence (1) Faddle-de-dee, int. nonsense, rubbish; (2)

Faddlements, sb. pl. trifles, novelties.
(1) Nhp. 1 (2) Cum. Aw maks o' cookin' an' faddlements, Right Midsummer to Martinmas (1891) v; We can mannish widout aw t'new faddlements, 16. viii.

7. A slow pace in walking. e.Yks. MS. add. (T.H)
[1. To faddle, or dandle a child, Kersey (1702). 3 To faddle, to trifle, to toy, to play, Johnson (1755). 6. Fadle,

FADDLE, FADDOM, see Fardel, Fathom.
FADDY, sb. and v. Cor. Also written fadé Cor.<sup>2</sup>
1. sb. A dance danced by the people hand in hand through the streets of Helstone on the 8th of May, Furry-

day (q.v.); also a name given to Furry-day.

Cor¹ w.Cor. About the middle of the day they collect together
to dance hand-in-hand round the streets to the sound of the fiddle
playing a particular tune; this is called a 'Faddy'. In the afterplaying a particular tune; this is called a 'Faddy'... In the afternoon the gentility go to some farm-house to drink tea, syllabub, &c, and return in a morrice-dance to the town, where they form a Faddy... After supper-time they all Faddy it out of the house, Gent Mag (1790) LX. 520, see Gent. Mag Lib. (ed Gomme) Manners and Customs, 216, and Brand Pop. Antig. (ed 1813) I. 187; The 8th of May is at Helstone given up to pleasure, and is known as Flora-day, Flurry-day, Furry-day, and Faddy... Servants and their friends went to breakfast in country to return laden with boughs, Flb. Lore Inc. (1886) IV. 230. Hence Fadé-tune, sb. the tune played at Helstone on

the 8th of May to accompany the dance. Cor.2

2. The sycamore-maple tree.
w.Cor. Common (C.F.R); In May-time the young people proceed to the country and strip the sycamore-trees of all their young

branches, to make whistles; with these shrill musical instruments they return home, Hunt Pop Rom. w.Eng. (ed. 1896) 382

v. To dance from town to country, and through the

streets of Helstone, on Furry-day.
Cor. And beginn'd for to skeyce and to fade so friskis, J. TreNOODLE Spec. Dial (1846) 19, Cor. 12
FADE, sb. 1 Yks. Lan. Chs. [fed, feed.] The mould

Chs 1 More frequently called Green-fade; Chs 3 s.Chs.1 Bluefade, grein-fade

[275]

Hence Faded, ppl. adj. Of cheese tainted, decayed,

mouldy.

w.Yks¹ The cheese is faded. ne Lan.¹ Chs. Sheaf (1891) I. 14.

FADE, sb² w.Sc. (Jam. Suppl.) Also written faid.
[Not known to our correspondents.] A leader, guide; applied to the chief or director in games, sports, &c.

The word was not uncommon in the west of Sc some years ago

and may still be used

[The formest [ship]...doth fuir before with lantern and flag, as fade whom the rest should follow, BIRNIE Kirk-Burnall (1606), ed. 1833, 25 (N.ED).]

FADE, v. War.<sup>4</sup> With out. to clean or clear out.

Maister, when be you agoin to fade out them ponds?

FADÉ, see Faddy.

FADED, adj. s.Wor. Delicate-looking. (H.K.) FADERIL, sb. Sc. An odd or loose end of anything;

pl. paraphernalia, apparatus.

Per. What faderil is that trailing at your coat-tail? I was tangled wi' a faderil o' a rope (G W). Lnk. Though she was flowerin', she flang by her faderils, and sprang on the floor to my fiddle and me, Lemon St Mungo (1844) 88.

FADESOME, adj. Dor. Apt to fade.

FADESOME, adj. Dor. Apt to fade. Still merry, but beauty's as feadesome 'S the rain's glowen bow in the zummer, Barness Poems (1869-70) 43.

FADGE, sb.¹ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Nhp. Glo. e.An. Wil. Som. Also in form fodge Nhp.¹ Glo¹ Wil¹ w Som.¹ [fa'dz, fo'dz] 1. A bundle, burden; a part of a horse's load; a heap, a quantity of anything.

n Yks¹ A burden in which thickness predominates over length. w.Yks. Cudworth Horton (1886) Gl.; w.Yks.¹ Lan. Ye're not at the end of your fadge yet, Waugh Gaig Dhu, 37; Lan.¹ s.Lan. A fadge of potatoes; a fadge of beef (SB). Chs. A great fadge, Sheaf (1879) I. 190; Chs.¹, Der.², nw.Der.¹ Glo. A little bundle carried under the arm, a fardel, Horae Subsectivae (1777) 159; Gl. (1851); Glo.¹, e.An.¹

2. A bundle of sticks, a faggot. Dmf. (Jam.), N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹

2. A bundle of sticks, a faggot. Dmf. (Jam.), N.Cy.1, Nhb.1 3. A loosely-packed sheet or sack of wool, or rawmaterial.

N.I. A bale of goods of an irregular shape. Yks. There were piled up large numbers of combers 'fadges,' Yks. N & Q. (1888) piled up large numbers of combers 'fadges,' Yes. N & Q. (1888) I 77. w.Yks. A small sheet of wool, consisting of one or more 'lathers,' Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Feb. 25, 1893); A small sheet used, especially when skewered up (E W); w.Yks 3 A bundle of cloth, wool, &c., fitted into a packsheet and fastened with skewers ('pack pricks') usually 4ins. long. The cloth was folded in 'cuttles'; and four or five such pieces in one fadge were placed across a horse, and tied round the animal with a rope called a 'wantey.' Nhp. Wil. Fodge (rarely Fadge). In packing fleeces of wool, when the quantity is too small to make up a full 'bag' of 240 lbs, the ends of the bag are gathered together as required, and the sides skewered of the bag are gathered together as required, and the sides skewered over them w.Som. The only difference between a bag of wool over them and a fodge, is that the former is a full, stuffed-out, plethoric article, and a fodge, is that the former is a full, stuffed-out, plethoric article, while the latter is a partly empty, limp, shapeless one. 'There was zix bags an' a fodge 'pon the little wagin.'

FADGE, sb.2 Sc. Nhb. Wm. Yks. [fadg.] 1. A short, thick-set person; a fat, clumsy woman. Cf. fudge, sb.

Sc. And I sall hae nothing to my sell, Bot a fat fadge by the fyre, Lord Thomas and Fair Annet (c. 1750) in Percy's Reliques (ed 1887)

Bnff. To fish for fadges frae the Night As Phoebe frae higs light, Taylor Poems (1787) 176. N.Cy. A great III. 236. Bnff. To fish for fadges frae the Night the Sun thigs light, TAYLOR Poems (1787) 176. fadge. n.Yks. 12, m.Yks. 1

Hence Fadgy, (1) adj. corpulent, unwieldy, short and thick-set in person; (2) sb. a stout, thick-set little person. (1) N.Cy. Having a shuffling gait. n.Yks. (2) Nhb. Wm. What can a lal fadgy like thee deea at runnin'? (B.K.)

2. In proverbial saying; see below. n.Yks. We had a saying to a person who acted fondly or foolishly, 'Thoo's as fond as Fadge 'at laid iz pooak doon ta fart.' 'Fadge' is the name given to a mythical, half-witted fellow, who was once sent by a nobleman with a live hare in a poke; nothing being handy to fasten the sack, he was cautioned to hold it tightly All went well until he wanted to fart, when he laid the sack down and so

best his hare (R B).

FADGE, sb<sup>3</sup> m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> [fadg.] A person jaded in appearance. Cf. fag, v.<sup>2</sup>

FADGE, sb.<sup>4</sup> Dor. [fædg.] The third stomach of a rummating animal, the *omasum* or manyplies; also called Bible-tripe. Cf. fack, sb.<sup>2</sup>

The stomach from which the food passes on to the 'read,'

Barnes Gl. (1863) s.v. Read.

[Cp. obs. E. feck, the omasum. Three stomachs: the panch, the read and the feck, GREW Cosmol. Sacra (1701)

panen, the read and the course of v. I. v. 29 (N.E.D.).]

FADGE,  $sb.^5$  and  $v.^1$  Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lan. Also written fadje Nhb. [fadz] 1. sb. A thick cake or loaf, made of wheaten flour or barley-meal, varying in shape and quality

in different parts of the country.

Sc. A large flat loaf or bannock, commonly of barley-meal and baked among ashes, Gl Sibb. (1802) (JAM.). Rnf. There will be fadges and bracken, SEMPILL Bridal, st 7 Lnk. A Glasgow capon and a fadge, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1733) 105; A fadge, a course kind of leaven'd bread, used by the common people, *ib. note.* Lth. A kind of flat wheaten loaf baked with barm in the oven (Jam.). Edb. I'll ay be vockie To part a fadge or girdle farl Wi' Louthian Jockie, Fergusson Poems (1773) 226, ed 1785 Bwk. Ilka fadge, and ilka cake, Ilka bannock had its make, Henderson Pop Rhymes (1856) 46 Slk. And a fadge o' the flour sae sma', Hogg Poems (1856) 46 SIk. And a fadge o' the flour sae sma', Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 321. Ant. A thick cake of an oval shape made of wheaten meal and water, and baked upon a griddle, Gross (1790) MS. add.

(C) s Don Simmons Gl. (1890) n Cy. A spongy sort of bread, in shape of a roll, Border Gl. (Coll L L B.); N.Cy. Small flat loaf, a thick cake Nhb She m'ykes hor fadjes o' breed, Keelmin's Ann. (1869) 14; Nhb. Generally the little cake or loaf made up from a bit of dough left over from a baking. It is not baked in a bread tin. Near the Border, a fadge is an oval bannock, or scone, about two or three inches thick; made of pease meal, often with an admixture of bean meal, and fired very hard on a 'girdle.' Lan. The delphrack was covered with piles of fadge, Waugh Craig Dhu, 24.

2. A kind of bread or cake made of potatoes and flour

or meal baked on a griddle.

NI<sup>1</sup> Ant Ballymena Obs. (1892). Ldd. (M.S.M)

3. A large piece broken off a thick cake.

Ir. It was now that the bride's cake was got. Ould Sonsy Mary
.. broke it over her head, giving round a fadge of it to every young person in the house, CARLETON Traits Peas. (1843) I. 79. 4. Phr. to eat fadge, to partake of hospitality on New

Year's Day.

Nhb. There is much visiting at this season throughout the North of England, and much hospitality in the matter of rich cake and wine, but the name applied to this practice in Nhb. is singular. They call it 'fadging' or 'eating fadge,' Henderson Flk-Lore (1879) ii; Nhb¹ At Warkworth at the season of the New Year there is provided a rich cake with its usual accompaniment of wine. Great interchange of visiting takes place. It is called 'fadging,' or 'eating fadge,' Dunn Hist. Buk. Natur. Club (1863) V. 56.

5. v. To eat together, partake of hospitality given at the season of the New Year.

Nhb.¹ 'Come and fadge with me' is as much as saying 'Come and break bread with me and taste wine, in token that bygones shall be bygones,' Dunn Hist. Bwk. Natur. Club (1863) V 56.

Hence Fadging, sb. hospitality given at the season of

the New Year.

Nhb. Henderson Flk-Lore (1879) ii, Nhb. FADGE, v.2 and sb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Hrf. Also Cor. [fadg, fædg.] 1. v. To trot gently; to go at a pace between walking and trotting; to walk with diffi-

culty owing to corpulency.

Cum. 1 n.Yks. He wasn't trottin', he was just fadgin' (T.K.); Cum.¹ n.Yks. He wasn't trottin', he was just ladgin' (1.K.); A worn-out old cab-horse is said to fadge when it trots in a slow, lifeless manner. A tired or lazy man fadges along the road (R.S.). n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² Fadging along; n.Yks.³ ne.Yks.¹ Ah's just fadged on wi' t'au'd meer. e.Yks.¹ Decant canther, bud just fadge. m.Yks.¹ Thou fadges like an old horse. Lan. I set off by t' Gillbanks, an' fadged away up Gamswell, R. Piketah Forntes Fik. (1870) 3; Lan.¹ Hrf. 'To fadge it,' to go on, to proceed, Duncumb Hist. Hrf. (1804). Cor.² Fadging along.
2. sb. A jog-trot, a slow, irregular pace; also in comp. Fadge-trot.

Fadge trot.

Dur.¹ Applied to the walking of a child n.Yks. To go a little faster than a walk is 'to gan on a fadge' (WH), (T.K.), n.Yks.³ ne.Yks.¹ Sha kept him at a fadge. e.Yks.¹, I.in ¹

Hence Fadge-te-fadge, int. an exclamation expressive of

a slow-trotting motion.

Cum. Fadge-te-fadge, like t'market trot, CAINE Hagar (1887) III.

20; Fadge-te-sadge, gang out of my gate, ib.

3. One who trots slowly, a child who toddles along.

1. Angled to a child as accompanying some one. 'Come

on, leyl fadge.'

FADGE, v. Yks. Nhp. e An. Ken. Dor. Som. Dev.
Cor. [fedg, fædg.]

1. To fit, suit, agree.

Yks. Ellen an' him don't fadge well, FARQUHAR Frankheart, 260;
Yks Whly Post (1883). Nhp. They don't fadge well together. e.An. Two persons, two things, or two parts of the same thing fadge well or ill together. Cor. He and she don't fadge (W.S.). [He cannot fadge with his wife, Grose (1790) MS. add. (M.)]

2. To succeed, thrive.

2. To succeed, thrive.

• An. 1 Ken. As things fadge well or ill. That won't fadge (K.). w.Dor. How do it fadge wi' ye? Roberts Hist. Lyme Regis (1834). Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873). Dev. How do it fadge wi' ee? Pulman Sketches (1842) 95, ed. 1871; How d'ye fadge? Monthly Mag. (1810) I 435, Moore Hist. Dev. (1829) I 354. n Dev. Well, how d'ye fadge, Nell?—better? hoy? Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 58. nw.Dev. 1 Rare. 'Ow d'ee fadge?' Cor. How do'ee fadge, royal feyther? J. Trenoodle Spec. Dial. (1846) 18; That won't for rather wain't] do, it esn't fitty, it don't fadge (W.S.); Cor. 1 That 'ull never fadge; Cor. 2 How will it fadge? Fadging along.

3. To make things fit, to adapt means to ends.

3. To make things fit, to adapt means to ends. Cor. 'Those who can't fadge must louster' is another form of the proverb 'Those who can't schemy must louster,' said of people who increase their physical labour by want of foresight

4. Phr. to fadgee and find, to work for one's daily bread.

Dev.¹ We shall fadgee and find without et [money], 22

5. To do a piece of work 'anyhow'; to repair temporarily; to 'fudge.'

n.Yks Almost obs. Ah'll fadge it up seea ez't 'll ho'd tigether

foor t'neet (R B.).

[1. Let men avoid what fadgeth not with their stomachs, ROBERTSON Phras. (1693) 708. 2. How will this fadge? SHAKS. Twelfth N. II. ii. 34. 3. Mouldre... Let him that cannot fadge in one course fall to another, Cotgr.]

FADGE, v.4 e.Suf. (F.H.) Suf. With out: to ascertain, discover.

e.Suf. (F.H.)

FADGE, v.5 n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents]
To beat, thrash. (HALL.)

FADGE, see Fage, v.¹

FADGY, adj Cor. [fæ dgi.] Faded, soiled.

THOMAS Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl.

FADLE, v. Ags. (JAM.) Frf. (D.N.) Also in form faidle. To walk in a clumsy manner. Cf. faddle, v. 3.

FADMFILL see Fodmell.

FADMELL, see Fodmell.

FADMELL, see Fodmell.

FADY, adj. and v. Wor. Dev. Cor. Also in forms vadde, vadee, vadey Dev.; vady Dev.<sup>12</sup> nw.Dev.<sup>1</sup> Cor<sup>12</sup> [fē'di, vē'di.]

1. adj. Damp, musty; covered with perspiration; of the weather: damp, sultry, close.

Dev. I saw the face was vadey, and then I knew it would not live long, Reports Provinc. (1882) 24; The weather is so vaddee that all my flesh is wangery, Grose (1790) MS. add. (M.); Dev.<sup>1</sup> I'se can't zay I'z much leek to walk in such vady, hazy weather, ii; Dev.<sup>2</sup> nw.Dev.<sup>1</sup> Cor. I be as vady as the inside of a winder, 'Q' Three Ships (1890) v; The grass was too 'vady' for him to sit down upon, Parr Adam and Eve (1880) ii; Cor.<sup>12</sup>

2. Of meat: tainted, stale, 'high.'

Dev. Vady meat (W L.-P.), I sim the mait's got a bit vady. Tainted meat is often the effect of damp, Reports Provinc (1895); Us can't ayte this yer mayte, 'tez za vady, Hewett Peas. Sp. (1892).

3. Flabby, as the flesh of a drooping child.

s.Wor.<sup>1</sup> Why 'is dear little arms be as fady as fady.

4. v. To decay from damp, to mildew. Cor.<sup>8</sup>

FAE, prep. Sc. [fē, fe.] From, away from. Cf. fro. Cai.<sup>1</sup>, Bnff.<sup>1</sup> ne Sc. 'Fae' is far more common than 'frae' (A W.).

Abd. Fae Wednesday till Saturday, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) vi; I order ye fae my toon, Sir ' to Am Flk. (1882) 3. Frf. Jist like a ball fae a gun, Inglis Am Flk (1895) 73 Cid. Far fae hame. He ran fae me (Jam).

like a ball fae a gun, Inglis Am Flk (1895) 73 Cld. Far fae hame. He ran fae me (JAM).

FAE, FAEBERRY, see Faw, sb., Who, Feaberry. FAEL, FAEN, see Fail, sb.1, Fain, adj.1

FAERDA-MEAT, FAERDY, FAERING, see Ferd, Feerdy, Fairing.

FAFF, v. and sb. Sc. n Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. [faf.] 1. v. To blow in sudden gusts, to puff; to move gently, fluctuate.

n Yks 1 As when a person blows chaff n Cy. GROSE (1790). n Cy. Gross (1790). n Yks¹ As when a person blows chaft away from corn held in his hands, or the wind when it causes brief puffs of smoke to return down the chimney; n Yks.², ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks. Marshall Rur Econ (1788) m.Yks.¹ Of a light breeze it will be said, 'It hardly faffs a flower.' w.Yks. An then faff't it away wi' his wing, Preston Poems (1872) Owd Moxy; Banks Wkfld Wds. (1865); w.Yks.⁵ A person 'faffs' the chaff from wheat as he turns it over in his hands

Hence (1) Faffer, sb. a flapper, an instrument for fan-

ning the air; (2) Faffy, adj gusty, apt to blow about.
(1) Lth. Shakes his glancin' wings... they're no bad faffers after a'. Smith Merry Bridal (1866) 55. (2) n Yks. T'wind's varry faffy. T'feathers is varry faffy (I W.).

faffy. Tfeathers is varry faffy (1 W.).

2. Fig With about: to make a fuss, waste one's energies

in empty breath; to gossip.

Yks. T'clockmaker... fizzled an' faff'd aboot her, but nivver did her a farthing's worth o' good, Baring-Gould Oddites (1874)

I 179, ed. 1875. n Yks.<sup>2</sup> 'Faffing about,' gossiping.

3. sb. A puff; a breath of air, smoke, &c.

m.Yks.1 It came in my face like a faff of chimney-smoke.

4. Fig. Swagger, pretence; show, useless adornments.

Cum. A flay-crow wench, aw feathers an' faff, DALBY Mayroyd
(1880) III. 99, ed 1888 e.Lan.<sup>1</sup>

Hence Faffment, sb. nonsense, balderdash.

5. One who uses more breath in talking than is neces-

sary. m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> 6. A young, frisky child. *ib*. FAFF, see Faugh, *sb.*, *ady*.<sup>1</sup>, Feff,  $v^2$  FAFFLE, v. and sb.<sup>1</sup> Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. [fafi.] 1. v. To stammer, stutter; to be inconsistent in speech. n Cy. Grose (1790). Nhb.1, Cum.1 w.Yks. Hutton Tour to Caves (1781) ne.Lan.1

2. To saunter, trifle; to fumble, work dilatorily.

N Cy <sup>1</sup>, Nhb.<sup>1</sup>, Cum.<sup>1</sup> Wm. A feckless body, barn 'at can nobbut faffle aboot (B K.).

ne Lan.<sup>1</sup>

Hence (1) Faffied, ppl. adj. entangled, bothered. n.Yks.<sup>3</sup>;
(2) Faffiement, sb. trilling and unnecessary work. Cum.<sup>1</sup>
3. To flap gently in the wind. Cf. faff, v.

n.Yks. As a sail when there is not wind enough to fill it, or a

loose garment, &c., just stured by a momentary breath of air; n.Yks<sup>2</sup> e Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ (1796).

4. sb. A light intermittent wind, blowing in gentle puffs.

n.Yks.1; n.Yks.2 The boat will not sail without a regular breeze,

n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² The boat will not sail without a regular breeze, there is only a puff and a faffle.

[1. To faffle, or stammer, BARET (1580).]

FAFFLE, sb.² Cum.¹ [fa.fl.] A spring fallow for a barley crop; an imperfect fallow. Cf. fallow, sb.¹, faugh, sb.

FAFFNECUTE, see Fefnicute.

FAG, sb.¹ Nhp. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Dev. Cor. Also in

form vag Dev. [fæg.] 1. Long, coarse grass; tufts of old grass; also in comp. Fag.grass. Cf. feg, sb., fog, sb.\(^1\) Nnp\(^1\) s.Wor. Nothing but old fag (F W.M W.); (H K ); s.Wor.\(^1\) Generally 'old fag.' Tufts of last year's grass not eaten down. Hence Faggy, adj. abounding with coarse grass at mowing time. Nhp.\(^1\), Shr.\(^2\)
2. Dried peat, turf cut for fuel.

Dev. In the winter he may turn many an honest penny by the sale of 'vags,' i.e. dried peat, in the streets of Tavistock, *Portfolio* (Jan. 1889) 11; You can cut as much vag—or peat, as you calls it up country-as you'm a mind to, Mortimer Tales Moors (1895) 224. w.Dev. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1796).

3. A cheap cigar or cigarette; the fag-end of a cigar or

cigarette.

cigarette.

Hrf. (F G.A.) Cor.<sup>3</sup> Here [Redruth] we are often asked by youngsters to 'chuck' them 'a fag'—and whole cheap cigarettes are also often called fags. Slang. They burn their throats with the abominable 'fag,' with its acrid paper and vile tobacco, Sat. Review (1888) 786, col. 2.

FAG, sb.<sup>2</sup> and v.<sup>1</sup> Sc. Lin. [fag.] 1. A sheep-fly, or

tick, a parasitic insect found on sheep.

Arg. Fags or kades are destroyed by a mixture of soap and mercury Agric. Surv. 271 (JAM.). Lin. Brookes Tracis Gl., Lin. n.Lin. A sheep fag. sw.Lin.1

2. Comp. (1) Fag-wash, (2) -water, a liquid used for killing fags on sheep.

(1) s.Lin. Soft soap, tobacco, &c. are materials used for %is purpose (T.H R). (2) Lin. Morron Cyclo. Agric. (1863). n.Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ Water mixed with mercury (arsenic) and soft-soap, in which sheep are dipped to kill the ticks.

3. v. To dip sheep or dress their skin with 'fag-wash'

to destroy the vermin.

s.Lin. We fagged the ship yisterdaä. The yows want faggin' bad, the're eaten up wi' lice (T.H R.).

FAG, sb<sup>3</sup> Nhb<sup>1</sup> [fag.] The fresh-water fish, the loach, Cobitis barbulata.

FAG, sb.4 Nrf. One of the four stomachs of a ruminating animal, the rumen or paunch. (W.W.S.) Cf. fack, sb.2

FÁG, v.<sup>2</sup> Sc n.Cy. Cum. Not. Nhp. e.An. Cor. Also in form feg N.Cy.<sup>2</sup> [fag, fæg, feg.] 1. To grow weary,

flag, droop.

Edb. Mony a strange tale they tell now, Of ilka thing that's rare or new They never fag, Harst Rig (1794) 14, ed. 1801; The strongest chiel maun fag ay, Tho' ance the victor, Forbes Poems (1812) 6. Rxb. Thro' dub or syke she never faggit But ran wi' speed, Ruickbie Wayside Cottager (1807) 178. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.<sup>2</sup> Cum. Auld Brammery suin began to fag, Gilpin Sngs. (1866) 280; Cum.1

Hence (I) Faggie, (2) Fagsum, adj. fatiguing, wearisome; (3) Fagsumness, sb. tiresomeness.
(I) Sig. A faggie day, one that tires one by its sultriness (JAM.).

(2, 3) Per. (ib)

2. To labour, struggle, spend one's energy in toil; to devise; often with away, out.

Rnf. Tho' 'neath Poortith's sair down-draw Some o' ye fag your Rnf. Tho' neath Poortith's sair down-draw Some o' ye tag your days awa, An' aften hae your ain ado, Picken Poems (1813) I. 81. Cum. I fagg't away doon till I gat aboot hofe a mile fra t'station, Richardson Talk (1871) 35, ed. 1876; An' fat Aunt Ruth... Fag't an' brow't a peck o' cworn, Dickinson Lit. Rem. (1888) 177 Cor. To cure sich trecks, faggied out a plan, T Towser (1873) 67; I've faggied out a plan, Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl.

3. With out: to fray out. e.An.!

Hence Fagged out, ppl. adj. frayed, ravelled, worn at the edge.

Nhp. My gown is fagged out.

4. To pursue, to hunt. Not. Bird fagging (J H.B)

Not. Bird fagging (J H.B).

FAG, v.\* War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Mid. Sur. Sus. Hmp.
Wil. Also in form vag Brks. Wil. [fæg, fāg, vāg.]
To cut corn or stubble down to the ground; to reap by means of a sickle and hooked stick. Cf. bag, v.\*

War.\* It ent often you see a parson fagging wheat. Wor. (E.S.),
Glo., Oxf. Brks. (W.H Y.); Brks. Not applied to reaping wheat.
'When the straa be long, vaggin' wuts be better'n mawin' on um.'
w.Mid. In 'fagging' the reaper works to and fro across the 'cant' or strip of corn he has undertaken to cut, pushing against the standing crop with his left arm, and severing portions of it by dealing or strp of corn he has undertaken to cut, pushing against the standing crop with his left arm, and severing portions of it by dealing sharp blows with the hook held in the right hand. 'There isn't much fagging done now about here. We only fagged one bit of wheat, this year, that the machine wouldn't cut' (W P.M.). Sur, She's been out fagging all day for her father, N & Q. (1878) 5th S. x. 222. Sus. Hmp. (J.R.W.); N. & Q. (1854) Ist S. x. 400; Hmp. Wil, Jefferies Hdgy ow (1889) 140; Wil. True reaping should be done with the hand instead of the crooked stick.

Hence (I) Fagging, sb. a method of reaping corn so as to leave no stubble; (2) Fagging-hook, sb. (a) a hooked stick with which corn is drawn towards the reaper in 'fagging'; also used in trimming hedges, &c.; (b) a reaping-hook, bill; a sickle; (3) -stick, see -hook (a); (4) Fag-hook, (a) see -hook (a); (b) see -hook (b).

(1) Brks. A method of cutting corn with a reaping-hook or sickle,

but quite distinct from the method known as 'reaping' (W.H.E.) w.Mid. (W.P.M.) Sur. Fagging is when you do not gather in the grain but go swiftly on, hacking it down with the sickle, and letting it lie as it falls, N. & Q. (1878) 5th S. x. 222. Hmp. (W H E.) Wil. All the present reaping is 'vagging,' with a hook in one hand and a bent stick in the other, and instead of drawing the hook towards him and cutting it, the reaper chops at the straw as he might at an enemy, Jefferies *Hdgrow*. (1889) 140. (2, a) War.<sup>3</sup>, Glo. (S.S.B.) Brks. Used by the lerr hand for holding aside nettles, &c., in clearing a ditch, while the right hand cuts them with an iron 'hook' (M J B.).

Wil. (b) s.Oxf. Her father and mother ... both worked with the Wil. (b) s. Oxf. Her lather and mother ... both worked with the fagging-hook—a blade in the shape of a half-moon set into a wooden handle, Rosemary Chilterns (1895) 68. (3) Oxf. Wil. (4, a) Brks. (M J B.) (b) Sus. A hook or bill fastened on a long stick for trimming hedges, or for fagging corn. Hmp. A sickle for lopping

for trimming hedges, or for lagging corn. Hmp. A sickle for lopping branches off trees; also used to cut corn that is too beaten to be cut with a reaper (W M.E.F).

FAG, FAGALD, see Fig, sb<sup>1</sup>, Faggald.

FAGE, v.<sup>1</sup> and sb. Yks. Lan. Lei Also Som. Also in forms fadge Lei.<sup>1</sup>; feeag Lan<sup>1</sup> n.Lan.<sup>1</sup>; vage w.Som.<sup>1</sup> [fēdz, Lan. fieg, w Som. veedz] 1. v. To flatter, coax, 'toady'; to 'cram' or 'stuff' a person. Cf. fodge, v.

Lei.<sup>1</sup> w.Som.<sup>1</sup> 'Tis right, I 'sure' ee; I widn vage [vae'uj] 'ee' 'non no 'count.

'pon no 'count.

Hence (1) Fageing, ppl. adj, (2) Fagey, adj deceiving, attering. w.Yks.<sup>8</sup>

flattering. w.Yks.<sup>8</sup>
2. sb. A flatterer. Lan.<sup>1</sup>, n.Lan <sup>1</sup>

[1. To fage, adulari, blandiri, palpare, Cath. Angl. (1483); Fagyn or flateryn, Prompt.; Dauid come him to fage,

Cursor M. (c. 1300) 7622.]

FAGE, v. Yks. [feg] To sell bad meat.

w Yks. (J.S.); w.Yks. A butcher is said to be 'gone a fagin.'

FAGE, v. Yks. Also in form fey. To scratch, as a dog does.

w Yks. (J.S); w.Yks.2 Get out wi' thee, fagin' and scratchin'

FAGERRY, sb. Irel. A 'vagary,' a whimsical notion,

Ant. Whut sort o' a fagerry's this you hae taen in your heed?

FAGEY, adj. Yks. [fē'gi.] Thin, poor, ill-nourished. w.Yks. (J.S.); w.Yks.²(Suppl.) Applied to meat. 'It's a fagey-looking horse.'

Yes a fagey-looking horse.'

Hence Fagey, sb. (1) a puny child; (2) an over-sharp, cunning person. w.Yks. (J.S.)
[Flosche, faggie, weak, soft; as a boneless lump of flesh,

Cotgr ]

FAGGALD, sb. Obs. Sc. Also written fagald. faggot, a bundle of twigs or heath tied with straw ropes.

Also used fig. Sik. Ony o'tl Sik. Ony o' them's worth a faggald o' thee, Hogg Tales (1838) 363, ed. 1866; Used for shutting up the doorway under night when there was no door... [This was] in use within the memory of man

[Gret fagaldis tharoff thai maid, BARBOUR Bruce (1375)

xvii. 615.]

FAGGOT, sb., v.¹ and adj. Var. dial. uses in Eng. Also written fagot Nhp.¹ e.An.¹ Nrf. Sus.¹ Wil. e.Dev. Cor.²; and in forms facket Som. w Som.¹ Dev.¹; fagget(t Nhp.² Hrf.¹ Sur. Dev.¹; faggit Nhb.¹ w.Wor.¹ se.Wor.¹ s.Wor.¹ Shr.¹ Mid.; fakket War. Wil.¹ Som.; vaggot Brks.¹ Wil. [fa·gət, fæ·gət, fæ·kət.] 1. sb. A bundle of brushwood used for fuel; a large bundle of ash-wood burnt instead of the Yule-log on Christmas Evc, sometimes called Ash. or Ashen faggot (a.v.). Also used attrib.

burnt instead of the Yule-log on Christmas Evc, sometimes called Ash or Ashen-faggot (q.v.). Also used attrib.

War. (J.R.W.) Shr.¹ A bundle of sticks, or of heath, for fuel.

'Dun'ee want any yeth this evenin', Missis?' 'How much have you?' 'On'y about 'afe a dozen faggits; yo'd better tak'em all'

Brks.¹ Containing branches of larger size than those in a 'bavin'

Ken. A large bundle of brushwood, about five feet in height and one foot diameter (D.W.L.). Hmp.¹ A 'trimmed' bundle of firewood. The word faggot is never used in North Hants. Wil.

Britton Beauties (1825). n.Wil. A bundle of firewood tied with one withe. 'I wants half a score o' faggots, plaze' (E.H.G.). Som

We've a got a famous fakket (ashen faggot) to year, Raymond Sam We've a got a famous fakket (ashen faggot) to year, RAYMOND Sam and Sabna (1894) 11 w.Som. Faak ut eo'd [faggot wood]. The large faggot which is always made of ash to burn at the merrymaking on Christmas Eve—both old and new. The faggot is always specially made with a number of halse binds or hazel withes (s.v. Ashen-faggot). Dev. Out comes a feller wi a tackit, HARE Brither Jan (1863) 6, ed. 1887; Es darter Mariar Ad a shuv'd tha ash-vacket pin tap uv tha viar, Nathan Hogg Poet. Lett. (1847) 51, ed. 1858. [Faggot, of wood, 3 feet long, 24 inches round, Morron Cyclo. Agric. 7860]

(1863).]

2. Phr. a fagot above a load, too much of a good thing.

Sus. Well, I do call it a fagot-above-a-load, to have to go down

to Mr. Barham's twice a day.
3. A bundle of straw, a 'bolting,' 'batten.' War.3

4. A term of contempt or reproach applied to women and children; a slattern, a worthless woman. Cf. besom, sb 3

children; a slattern, a worthless woman. Cf. besom, sb<sup>3</sup>
Nhb.¹ Ye impitent faggit Cum.¹ An oald faggot. n.Yks. She's a mucky saucy faggit (T S.). e.Yks¹, Lan, Chs. (F.R.C.), Lei.¹
Nhp.¹ 'Like a one-banded fagot,' a comparison for a loosely-dressed slatternly female; Nhp.², War.¹³, w. Wor.¹, s. Wor¹, se. Wor¹ Shr.¹
A false hypocritical woman. 'That ŏŏman's a reglar owd faggit—'er imposes on the paas'n shameful' Hrf.¹² Glo (S S B.), (F.H); Glo.¹² Oxf.¹ You little faggot, you. Brks. To a stray cow 'Come out o' that, ye old faggot' (M J B); Brks.¹ Generally preceded by 'awld.' Mid. (F.R C), Hnt. (T.P F), e.An.¹, Nrf. (W.W S.) e.Suf. She's a lazy, gossiping, and idle fagot (F.H). Ken. Where'v ye bin, ye little faggot? (W F S); (G.B.) Sus.¹ Hmp Now then, ye little faggot, get along with yer work (W.M.E F.); Hmp.¹ I.W. A onbelieven young vaggot¹ I never zee such a mayde vur mischief, Gray Annesley (1889) I. 163; I.W.¹ Ghit out, ye faggot, I.W.² Come here, ye young faggot. Wil.¹ A woman of bad character is 'a nasty stinking faggot' (or vaggot) Often used in a milder sense, 'You young vaggat¹ what be slapping the baby vor' Dor. (C.W.) w.Som.¹ U puurdee oa l faak ut, uur an [A pretty old fagot, she is]. w.Som. U puur dee oa I faak ut, uur a: [A pretty old fagot, she is].

Dev. Lazy faggett. s.Dev., e Cor. (Miss D) Cor. You know the wasting illness that's fallen on all that cruel faggot, Dame Tredray's children, Hunt Pop. Rom w.Eng (1865) 319, ed. 1896; Cor. 12

5. A dish, usually a small cake or rissole, made of the

5. A dish, usually a small cake or rissole, made of the fry, liver, or inferior portions of a pig or sheep.

s Stf. Pinnock Blk Cy. Ann. (1895) Nhp. Composed of the liver, lungs, and other internal parts of a pig or sheep, chopped small, and made up in a square form, Markham Prov. (1897)

11. War. 2 Sometimes called a 'savoury-duck' in nw War., War. 3

I believe they are square or nearly square in shape, and not so thick as the Shropshire form. w.Wor. 1 se.Wor. 1 Minced liver seasoned with herbs. s.Wor. 1 A cake, or small pudding, of spiced mince, made from pig's fry, &c. Shr. 1 A kind of sausages made of the liver and lights of a pig, boiled with sweet herbs, and finely chopped; then covered with the veil of the pig and baked on an oven-tin. The faggits are oblong in foim and about an inch and a half thick. Glo. 'Hot faggots every night.' Signboard of a Cheltenham eating-house (A.S.-P.); (A.B.); Glo. 1 Oxf. (L.J.Y.); Oxf. The pluck or lights of a pig chopped very fine and mixed with sage, onions, and suet, and put into a skin like sausages. Brks. 1, Hnt. (T.P. F.) Lon. He then made his supper, or second meal, . . . on 'fagots,' Mayhew Lond. Labour (ed. 1861) II 227, col. 2. Ken (D.W.L.) Sur. Small pies made from portions of a sheep's head and seasoned with herbs (T.T.C.). Sus. The faggots which they (D.W.L.) Sur. Small pies made from portions of a sheep's head and seasoned with herbs (T.T.C.). Sus. The faggots which they had had for supper, Sus. Dy News (Jan. 11, 1899). Hmp.¹ A savoury mess of liver and onions. Wil¹ Also known as Bakefaggot. Som. We'll hev fackets, hot, for supper too, Agrikler Rhymes (1872) 70; Sweetman Wincanton Gl. (1885).

6. A secret and unworthy compromise; in wrestling: a man who bargains not to win. Cor.¹²

7. v. To make up wood into facerots.

To make up wood into faggots.

Wil. A sack of twigs turned out on the turf, such as the hedgers rake together after fagoting, Jefferies Hdgrow (1889) 295.

Hence Fagoting the lop, phr. bundling faggot-wood.

Sus. Faggoting the lop, and scraping and hatching the bark are different operations, Heath Eng Peas. (1893) 185

8. In wrestling: to 'sell one's back,' to bargain not to win.

8. In wrestling: to 'sell one's back,' to bargain not to win.
Cor. Doan'tee go for to faggottee weth nobody, let me beg of ee,
FORFAR Pengersick Castle (1862) 2; Cor 1

9. adj. Useless, contemptible. Dur. (F.P.)
FAGGOT, v.<sup>2</sup> War. To suppose, conclude.
B'ham Wkly. Post (June 10, 1893).
FAG-MA-FUFF, sb Rxb. (JAM.) [Not known to our
correspondents.] A name given to a garrulous old woman.
FAGOGHE, sb. Obs. Wxf. A faggot.
FAGC(G)S FAGUE see Fags Fagg

FAGGIL, Sc. VXI. A laggot.
FAG(G)S, FAGUE, see Fegs, Feag.
FAHLIDAH, sb. Not. A rigmarole.
s.Not. He wrote out a long fahlidah an' axed me to sign it. It don't want all this fahlıdah to tell me what yer mean (J P.K.).

FAHN, FAI, see Fain, adj, Fay, sb., Foul. FAIBERRY, FAICHLESS, see Feaberry, Feckless. FAICHT, v. Sh.I. Also written feicht. To flutter,

palpitate.
Whin I saw her comin' troo da gait my hert began ta faicht,

Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 257.

Hence Feichting, vbl. sb. the act of fluttering, palpitating. It maks my flesh creep, and sets a feichtin' ta my hert, ib. 121. FAID, v. Sh. & Or.I. [fed.] To frown. Or.I. (JAM.),

S. & Ork.1

FAID, FAIDLE, see Fade, sb.2, Fadle. FAIGER, sb. Sh.I. The sun. S. & Ork.1 FAIGH, sb. Shr.1 [fē.] An ironstone measure with FAIGER, sb. Sh.I. FAIGH, sb. Shr.1 ironstone ore in it.

FAIGH, FAIGS, FAIHIL, see Fay, v., Fegs, Fail, sb., FAIGH, FAIGS, FAIHIL, see Fay, v., Fegs, Fail, sb., FAIK, sb., and v., Sc. Yks. Also in forms feake Sc; feeakn. Yks., feauk Abd. (Jam.) [fēk, fisk.] 1. sb. A plaid. Nai. Agnc Surv Gl. (Jam.) Bch. I had nae mair claise but a spraing'd faikie, Forbes Jrn (1742) 8. Abd. (Jam.) nw. Abd. Fling that fool faik awa, Goodwife (1867) st. 15. Per. To every one it is a great shame That wants a Highland Feake, Smi'h Poems (1714) 80. ed. 1852 (1714) 80, ed. 1853.

2. A fold of anything, as a ply of a garment.

n.Sc. (Jam) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Folds of draped linen.

3. That part of a sack which, when full, is drawn together at the top by the rope with which the sack is tied.

Rxb. (Jam.)

4. v. To fold, tuck up.

Sc. The sack containing oats is faiked when the upper empty part is rolled down towards the outside. A man was emptying a bag of cement and spilling not a little of the contents. His master ordered him, 'Faik the sack, sir' (G W.); A woman is said to faik her plaid when she tucks it around her (Jam.).

5. To fondle, caress.

Per. Still not unfrequently used here (G W.). Cld. (Jam.)

FAIK, sb.<sup>2</sup> Lth. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A stratum or layer of stone in a quarry.

FAIK, v.<sup>2</sup> Obs.? Sc. Also written faick. 1. To

abate the price.

Per., Lth Will ye no fask me? He will not fask a penny (Jam.).

Ayr. I'll no fask a farthing o' my right, Galt Entail (1823) xx.

2. To excuse, let go with impunity.

Ayr. Sic hauns as you sud ne'er be faskit, Be hain't wha like, Burns and Ep. to Davie, st 3 Lth. (Jam.)

[1. Thar sal be chosin four discrete personnes to falk the tay of men that has thold shart not Burah Records

the tax of men that has tholit skath oft, Burgh Records

\*\*Aberdeen (1445) (JAM).]

\*\*FAIK, v.3\*\* Sc. To fail from weariness, to cease moving.

Sc. Her busy hands were faikit, Donald Poems (1867) 57 nSc.

My feet have never faikit (JAM) Abd. Her limbs they faiked under her and fell, Ross \*\*Helenore\* (1768) 152, ed. Nimmo; The lasses ... faiked ne'er a foot for height nor how, vb. 79, ed 1812 Bwk. The trusty goodwife o' Whitecornlees She never faiket—she never faiket And ne'er took a minute o' rest or ease, Henderson Pop. Rhymes (1856) 75. [Cp. MDu. vake (vaicke), 'somnolencia,' vaken, 'nutare

(Teuthonista).]

FAIK, FAIKES, FAIKS, see Falk, Faix.

FAIKINS, sb. pl. Sc. Cum. Wm. Lan. Also written faickens Sc.; faickins Wm. Cum.<sup>1</sup>; and in form fackens Lan. [fē kinz.] Gen. in phr. i faikms, in truth, verily.

Sc. I' gude faickens, it sets you weel indeed, to gee sic treetment to yin it's better nir the hale crew o'ye, Magopico (ed. 1836) 12. s.Sc. Gude faikins (JAM). Cum. I' faikins I hae' miss'd it, GILPIN Sngs. (1866) 55. Wm. & Cum. I haikins I hae' miss'd it, GILPIN Sngs. (1866) 55. Wm. & Cum. I haikins I hae' miss'd it, GILPIN Sngs. (1866) 55. Wm. & Cum. I haikins I hae' miss'd it, GILPIN Sngs. (1866) 55. Wm. & Cum. I haikins I hae' miss'd it, GILPIN Sngs. (1820) II. 297, ed. 1872.

[Fay (faith) q.v. + -kin, dim. suff.]

FAIL, sb.¹ Sc. Nhb. Also written fael Sh.I. Fif.; faile Bwk.; faill Bnff.; fale Sc. (Jam.); and in forms feal(1 Sc. (Jam.) S. & Ork.¹ Or.I. Cal.¹; feil Sh.I.; fell Abd.; felly Sh.I. [fēl, fiəl.] 1. The surface of a smooth field; a flat sod, covered with grass cut off from the rest

of the sward; also turf, as a material.

Sc. Rights of pasturage, fuel, feal, and divot, Scott Waverley (1814) xlii. Sh.I. They pones differ from another species of turf, recognised in Shetland as well as in Scotland, under the name of Fails... Fails are the thickest portions of turf that are cut, being used for the construction of walls and dikes, Hibbert Desc. Sh.I. (1822) 21, ed. 1891; Withoot tinkin' what he wis düin', he rave a feil oot o' da side o' da vent, and sent hit doon ipo dem wi' a slash, fell oof o' da side o' da vent, and sent hit doon ipo dem wi' a siash, Clark Gleams (1898) 56; It is questionable if he knew ... whether it was with 'faels' or peats that he filled his kishie, Nicolson Atthstwi' Header (1898) 30. n.Sc. She sawna a seat to sit down on, But only some sunks o' green feall, Buchan Ballads (1828) II 103, ed 1875. Cai. Inv. The turf used for the walls of the building (H E F.). Eig. He look't na east, he look't na west, But pey't alang the fail, Couper Poetry (1804) II. 82. Abd. Though the hoose be

fun't upo' a rock, it's maist biggit o' fells, Macdonald Sir Gibbie, xxxiii; A caller heather bed, Flat on the floor with stanes and feal was made, Ross Helenore (1768) 83, ed. 1812. Ags. Fail is used in building the walls of an earthen house and divot for covering it. The fail is much thicker than the divot and differs in shape. . . In building a wall or dyke of fale and divet it is often the custom to building a Wail or dyke of fale and divet fits often the custom to set the fale on edge and lay the divet flat over the fale (JAM.). Frf. Owre dykes and ditches, feal and broom, James stalks as big's the Pope o' Rome, Sands Poems (1833) 83. Link. Fail and bog-rashes protecket the loof, Watson Poems (1833) 30; Fell down like flaughtered fails, Ramsay Poems (1721) 48, ed 1733. Rxb. They Lived in a house was maistly feal, Riddell Poet. Wks. (ed. 1871) II. 126. n Cy. (J. H.), N.Cy., Nhb.,

Hande Foeling of the gobbe of a house built with

Hence Fealy-gable, sb. the gable of a house built with turf. S. & Ork.\(^1\)

2. Comp. (1) Fail-delf, the place from which 'fails' or turfs have been dug; (2) dyke, a wall or fence built of turf; (3) -housie, a small house built of turf; (4) -roofed, with turf, (7) was 'the will of control with turf. roofed with turf; (5) -wa', the wall of a cottage or hut built of turf.

of turf.

(1) Cai 1 (2) Sc. Auld Edie will hirple out himsell if he can get a feal-dyke to lay his gun ower, Scott Antiquary (1816) xx; Like draws to like, as an auld horse to a fail-dyke, Henderson Prov. (1832) 7, ed. 1881. Sh I. The stane and felly dyke aforesaid was rebuilt to its present altitude, Sh. News (Mar. 19, 1898). Or.I He... fenced it around with a 'feal dyke,' Vedder Sketches (1832) 30. Abd. In auld fell dykes an' mossy brases We'll search for bummers' bykes, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 146 Frf. An auld feal-dyke, Wi' bumbees buzzin' round their byke, SMART Rhymes (1834) 88. e.Fif. Loupin' a feal-dyke into a bit clumpie o' trees, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) vi. Bwk. The gean-trees stand by the auld faile dyke, Calder Poems (1897) 120. Sik. An auld fail-dike round the corn, Hogo Tales (1838) 45, ed 1866 Gall. What the country folk call a fail dyke, Crockett Grey Man (1896) xxiv. Kcb. Not so good as faildykes, fortifications of straw, or old tottering walls, Rutherford Lett (1660) No. 187 n Cy. (J H.), N Cy. 1, Nhb. 1 (3) Elg. Robbie's feal housie stood far up the hill, Ald. Wkly Press (June 25, 1898). (4) Sh I Close to this well was a cottage in my young days, which was 'felly roofed,' Sh. News (Jan. 15, 1898). (5) Cai. 1
3. Phr. to cast feal, to cut the surface of the common or

pasture ground and carry it to the land intended for corn.

Cai. There is a prevailing mode in this neighbourhood of casting feals, as they are called, Young Ann Agric. (1784-1815) XX 305. Bnff. Thou forbiddis to cast faill or divett thereon, Gordon Chron. Keth (1880) 55. s.Sc. The inhabitants... got the power of casting feal and divot on the surrounding muirs, Wilson Tales (1836)

[1. Euery faill Ourfret with fulgeis of figuris full diuers, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, IV. 82. Gael. fäl, a sod (M. & D.).]

FAIL, sb.2 Der. Mining term: a stemple or small

TAIL, 80. Der. Milling term: a stemple of sman timber used to support the ground in lead-mines.

Marshall Reports Agnc. (1814) IV. 132.

FAIL, v., adj. and sb. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lakel. Cum. Yks.

Der. Sur. Sus. Also in forms faihil Der.; feal Cum.; feeal Lakel. [fēl, feel, fiel.] 1. v. To decline in strength, grow weak; to break down, become exhausted. Gen.

Sc. My mother, failed as she is, thinks nothing of carrying a gang of waterup it, Whitehead Daft Davie (1876) 132, ed. 1894. Elg. The dewless lip, the feature fail'd, They shrink and shiver sair, Couper And Nor weshe fail'd, tho' he grew aul', His dewless lip, the feature fail'd, They shrink and shiver sair, Couper Postry (1804) I. 123. Abd. Nor was he fail'd, tho' he grew aul', His blood was nowther freez'd nor caul', Shirreff Posms (1790) 241. Frf. Ah, meenister, I'm clean dune, sir—I m clean failed, Inglis Am Flk. (1895) 145. Per. I wes sorry to see the Doctor sae failed, IAN MACLAREN Brier Bush (1895) 64. Rnf. He's auld and fail'd and wants his sleep, Harp (1819) 131. Ayr. When the marquis is a little mair failed, ye'll be called up to the House of Peers, GALT Sir A. Wylie (1822) lxxviii. Lnk. Although my sight is greatly failed, I can work for twa-three bawbees yet, Roy Generalship (ed. 1805) 22. Edb. Ye're sairly faile at bath blank yerse an' prose. failed, I can work for twa-three bawbees yet, Roy Generalship (ed. 1895) 23. Edb. Ye're sairly failt at baith blank verse an' prose, Learmont Poems (1791) 218. Cav. Yon man was stout, but he's failed (M.S.M.). Nhb. He's failed a bit these last two years, Clare Love of Lass (1890) I. 26. Lakel He's feealin fast, Ellwood (1895). Cum. An' for me, fealit an' feckless, I'll lait nae new biel, Powley Echoes Cum. (1875) 15; Thoo's failed varra sair o' leàt, Gwordie Greenup Anuder Batch (1873) 14. n.Yks.¹ T'au'd man's not lang for this world: he's sair failed of late. w.Yks. (J.W.)

Hence (1) Failed, ppl. adj. broken down, worn out,

decrepit; (2) Failing, ppl. adj. showing signs of bodily decay, becoming weak

(1) Sc. If I weren't an old failed wife, it's not standing by the (1) Sc. If I weren't an old failed wife, it's not standing by the window or sitting at the door-cheek would content me, Keith Bonne Lady (1897) 22 Sh I. O! wir dey ever fail'd aald man, Burgess Rasme (1892) 45 Abd. Peter Birse's growin' an' aul' fail tstock, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xxx. Ayr. The dyvor's bill can do nae gude to a failed and broken-hearted auld beggarman, Galt Lairds (1826) xxxi. Edb. Her devious steps weak, weary, fail'd, The storm with double rage assail'd, Learmont Poems (1791) 36. NI. (2) n. Yks. He's a failing man and has been for lang.

2. With off: to show signs of approaching dissolution,

to grow weak.

n.Yks. He's failed off desper't sharp sen last back-end.

3. To die. Cum. 1

4. With of, with: to fall ill with, to sicken with, gen. used of infectious diseases.

Sur 1 Sus. 1 He looks to me very much as though he was going to fail with the measles.

5. adj. Frail, in a weak state of health, wanting in physi-

cal power. Rxb. (Jam.)
6. sb. Decline. See below.
Sh.I. He wis a man apo' da fail o' life, Sh. News (Apr. 9, 1898). 7. Obs. One that fails or disappoints. Der.1

FAILE, FAILL, see Fail, sb.1

FAIN, v. and int. Chs. Stf. Glo. Brks. Som. Dev. Slang. [fēn, feən.] 1. v. To forbid, refuse, used by boys in their games; to claim a truce. Cf. barley, int. See Fen, v.2

Chs. Fains or Fain it, a term demanding a truce in a game, N. & Q (1870) 4th S vi. 415 Stf. A boy who had killed another at marbles, that is hit his marble, would call out 'Fain it,' meaning 'you mustn't shoot at me in return'; or if a boy was going to shoot and some inequality of surface was in his way which he would have cleared away, his antagonist would prevent him by calling out 'Fain clears,' N. & Q. (1870) 4th S. vi. 517. Brks. If a prefect wants anything fetched for him and does not say by whom those who wish to get off going say 'Fain I,' ib. w.Som. Fain slups (at marbles), fain peepeen (at hide and seek). Slang. N. & Q. (1870) 4th S. vi. 517; FARMER.

2. int. Obs. Only with neg.: No, fain! No, verily! See Fay, sb.

Glo. Dev. Horae Subsectivae (1777) 149, GROSE (1790) MS. add. (M.) FAIN, adj. and adv. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lei. Nhp. War. Hnt. e.An. Also written fane w.Yks. Lan.; feign n.Lan; feyn e.Yks Lan.; and in forms faan w.Yks ; faen S. & Ork. ; fahn e.Yks. ; fene Lan; fine e.Yks. [fēn, feən.] 1. adj

Glad, happy, well-pleased.

Sc. If your honour's Grace wad but accept a stane or twa, blithe and fain and proud it wad make us, Scott Midlothian (1818) xxxviii And. I was fain To hear him say, ye'll try't again, Shirrefs Poems (1790) xx. Frf. And, if we've got Lord Ormelie, Oh! wow but I'll be fain, Sands Poems (1833) 207. Per. I'll warrant we were a' right fain... When we got houses of our ain, Nicol Poems (1766) 49. Rnf. He [Cupid] filled her heart brimfu' o' love, And Were a' right fain... When we got houses of our ain, Nicol Poems (1766) 49. Rnf. He [Cupid] filled her heart brimfu' o' love, And Jock was dancin' fain o't, Barr Poems (1861) 42. Ayr. We baith were unco fain, John, To hear their prattling din, White Jottings (1879) 281. Lnk. There's something aboot it [home] that makes the heart fain, Thomson Musings (1881) 6. Lth. I'm fain an' prood to hear ye say what ye say o' oor candidate, Lunsden Sheep-head (1892) 263. Edb. Myain dear Meg, ye've made me fain, MeDowall Poems (1839) 199. Dmf. I'll tell you something Some fowk wad be fain tae ken, Reid Poems (1894) 148. Slk. Oh! never was man sae delighted and fain, Hogg Poems (ed. 1865) 287. Gail. His hopes were high, his heart was fain, Nicholson Poet. Wks. (1814) 45, ed. 1897. Kcb Aye unco fain, When daddy comes hame at e'en, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 205. n.Ir. Swainson Weather Flk-Lore (1873) 226, 'Aneast rain makes fools fain,' commonsaying, Uls. Jrn. Arch. (1853–1862) IX. 78. N.Cy.'; N.Cy.'2 Fair words makes fools fain, Prov. Nhb. Which made our Englishmen fain, Richardson Border's Table-bk. (1846) VI.347. Dur.', S.Dur. (J.E.D.) Lakel. Wey Geordie aws fain To see thee again, Local Sng, Ellwood (1895) Cum. Our Sally wud be fain, Should Lantybut comeback, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) 39 Wm. To watch her maks yan fain, White Head Leg. (1859) 6, (E.C.) n.Yks.' There's many'll be fain if it ho'ds fair ower t'moorn. ne.Yks.' Sha's fain ti be wiv her muther ageean. e.Yks.' Feyn-an-glad. m.Yks' w.Yks. Ah's fanei ta ageean. e.Yks.1 Feyn-an-glad. m.Yks 1 w.Yks. Ah's fanet ta

meet ye ner he'd be ta meet them, Nidderdale Olm. (1871) Preface; w Yks.¹ I dare say, thou wor fain enif to get shut on him, 11. 294, w.Yks.³⁴; w.Yks.⁵ Monny a one . ad be glad an faan o' t'job, 44. Lan. Aw am fane to see thi, owd lad, San Sondnokkur, pt. vi. 24, Aw'm some an' feyn to see't, Standing Echoes (1888) 6; I'm fene t'hyeor it, Walker Plebeian Politics (1796) 5, ed 1801; Lan.¹ n.Lan. We'll be feign an rejoice in tha, Phizackerley Sig. Sol. (1860) 1. 4 m.Lan.¹ Chs. He were some fain when aw towd him th' rebels had gone back, Croston Enoch Crump (1887) 15; Chs.¹ Au were rare and fain as he got th' job an' not me; Chs.² Breet a—rd iain makes foos fain. thatis, when a iainy cloud is succeeded by a littlţ' brightness in the sky, fools rejoice, thinking it will soon be fair w:ather, Chs.³ s.Chs.¹ Ahy)m fain tũ sey yũ [I'm fain to see yõ]. Not common. Der.² I'm fain to see thee nw Der¹, Nhp¹ e.An. If you give me a shilling, I shall be fain, Davies Swan and her Crew (c. 1870) 233; e.An.¹ Hence (i) Fainly, (a) adv gladly, eagerly, excitedly; (b) adj. pleasant, welcome, gladsome; (2) Fainness, sb. meet ye ner he'd be ta meet them, Nidderdale Olm. (1871) Preface;

(b) adj. pleasant, welcome, gladsome; (2) Fainness, sb.

(r, a) Sc. While fainly they fidgit at ilka tale, Jamieson Pop. Ballads (1806) I 303 Abd. I'd own you as a brither fainly, STILL Cottar's Sunday (1845) 163 Ayr. I'm fai frae her I fainly loo, Brown Ballads (1850) 173 (b) Sh I Hits sklender croopeen an fainly vind, Sh. News (Nov. 6, 1897). (2) Sc. For fainness, deary, I'll gar ye keckle, Ramsay Tea-Table Miss (1724) I 35, ed. 1871. w Sc. The young things nearly grat for fainness, Carrick Laurd of Logan

The young things nearly grat for fainness, Carrick Laurd of Logan (1835) 272.

2 Desirous, eager. Also used advb.

Sc. Yon's the gate to heaven, that ye are sae fain of, Scott Midlothian (1818) xxix. Biff. He's unco fain o' the drap dram. Abd. Wattie wis fidgin' fain; 'an' aye', quo' he, 'Some canty bit lass I'll mak' my bride,' Guidman Inglismaill (1873) 39 Fif Jamie cam' to me A' fidgin' an' fain, Robertson Provost (1894) 12 Edb. Being as fain to have his curiosity gratified as myself, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xvii. N.Cy., Dur., n.Yks He is fain towards me, Robinson Whitby Sng Sol. (1860) vii. 10; n.Yks I ha's fain for my dinner, any ways, n.Yks.2' I'm nut fain o' my meat,' I have no desire for food e.Yks. We're desp'rate fain te get ya' te cum te Nestleton, Wray Nestleton (1876) 36. w Yks I'm fain to hear planty o' news, Yksman. XXXVI 678 Lan I'm none so fain o' goin' rampagin' about the country, Fothergill Healey (1884) xv; I ha' a trouble as I'm fain to hede, Burnett Loune's (1877) xli, Lan. Lei. Anybody 'ud suppose yo' was feen o' a black oy to hear yo talk a-that'n. War., Hnt. (T.P.F.) War.3, Hnt. (T.P.F)

Hence Fainness, sb. desire, liking. Bnff. He hiz an unco fainness for the drink.

Bril. - Fig. 112 an unco fainness for the driffs.

3. Fond, affectionate; in love. Also used advb.

Elg. They say ye're fain o' laird and lord, Couper Poetry (1804)

II 221. Briff. He's gey fain o' ir noo. Abd. Were she o' me as fain, I'd nae be cauld nor shy, Shirrefs Poems (1790) 99; Ye're sae singin'-fain.—I'll try a sang on a forbear o' mine ain, Guddman Lughemail (1870) 28. Ked Now Sandy is come back soon. O' him Inglismaill (1873) 38. Kcd. Now Sandy is come back again, Of him I am right fain, Jamie Muse (1844) 19. Sig. I've come to my dearie, To tell her I love her, and love her as fain, Towers Poems (1885) 205. Rnf. We baith gat fu', an' syne grew fain, Picken Poems (1813) II. 3. Lnk. I claspit her sae close to me, an' kissed her aye sae fain, Coghill Poems (1890) 164. Ayr. Nae doubt but they were fain o' ither, Burns Twa Dogs (1786) 1. 37. Lnk. Lovers young an' fain, Wha meet thegither in the glen, I homson Musings (1881) II5 Lth. Loot owre me wi' smile sae fain, Listen to thy callant's strain, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 4. Kcb. I am not twice fam (as the proverb is), but once and forever, Rutherford Lett. (1660) No. 303. Lan.1

Hence (I) Fainfu', (2) Fainly, (a) adj. affectionate, kind, amiable; (b) adv. fondly, affectionately; (3) Fainness, sb.

love, affection, fondness; (4) Fainsome, adj. fond.
(1) Or.I. (Jam. Suppl.) (2, a) S. & Ork. I (b) Kcb. She wad toss on her couch and fainly wad think O' the laddle that never wad come, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 80. (3) Bnff. I Dmb. Fainness wadna let me thole, Taylor Poems (ed 1827) 67. Rnf. I hae a sneakin' fainness too To woo the muse in Tartan, Picken Poems (1813) II. 163. Ayr, It was viewed with awe, as a thing done under the impulses of fraud, or fainness, or fatality, Galt Guhanze (1823) x. (4) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> They're fainsome o' teean t'other.

4. adv. Gladly, willingly; fondly.

Frf The women they would fain have left behind them, BARRIE

Licht (1888) v. Rnf. I've been through fancy's fairy beams, Sae fain's I hae been fidgin', Webster Rhymes (1835) 68. Peb. To Elsridge hill I've trudged fu' fain To beg the wale o' gospel fare, Affleck Poet. Wks. (1836) 28. Dmf. Whan struttin' up sae fain His tae took Nelly's corner stane, Quinn Heather (1863) 226 Nhb. We're fidgin a fu' iain, Charnley Fisher's Garl (1824) 7 Cum. We'r sue'r he'd fain. ha' gone wid thee, Gwordie Greenup Yance a Year (1873) 6 ne. Yks 1, w Yks. (J.W.) Lan. An' aw'd fain do summat for Mester Clegg, Banks Manch. Man (1876) xlvi. Chs 1 I'd fain do it. Der. For when you would fain it will not be, Jewitr Ballads (1867) 19. Nhp.¹ I'd fain have you stay. Shr.¹ I'd fayn göö to the far o' Thursday on'y fur gettin' them turmits in afore theer comes rayn. Nrf. He fain would have had me to do it (M.C.H.B.). Suf.¹ He'd fain have had her.

FAIN, adj.2 Sc. Also written fane Cal. [fēn.] 1. Of grain: damp, not thoroughly dry, not fit to be taken in from the field. Rxb. (JAM.) 2. Of meal: of bad quality, made from grain insufficiently ripe. Cai. FAINAIGHE at Shall Hard Col.

quality, made from grain insufficiently ripe. Cai.¹

FAINAIGUE, v. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Wil. Dor. Dev. Cor. Also in forms feneage Cor.¹; feneague Glo.¹ Cor.³; feneage Wil.; fenigy w.Cor.; fernaigue Glo.¹; fernig Dev² Cor.²; finague Shr.²; finēg Dor.¹; finegue Hrf.¹; funeague Cor.³; furnaig Shr.¹; furnig(g Dev² Cor.¹²; venaig w Cy. (Hall) [fənēg, fənī'g.] 1. To revoke at cards. Cf renege.

Shr¹Obsol; Shr.² He's finagued shute [suit]. Wil. N & Q (1891) 7th S. XII 54. Dor.¹ You finēged. Dev., Cor. When Mr. Simpson... had said 'fainaiguing' (where others said 'revoking'), we had pretended not to notice it, 'Q.' Troy Town (1888) xii. Cor.¹

2. To fail of a promise, to play truant, to shirk work.

2. To fail of a promise, to play truant, to shirk work.

Hrf. Glo. If two men are heaving a heavy weight, and one of them pretends to be putting out his strength, though in reality leaving all the strain on the other, he is said to feneague. Dor.<sup>1</sup> Dev <sup>2</sup> He said he would come, then he fernig'd. Cor.<sup>1</sup> He agreed with the boy for a month at  $\pounds_4$  a-year, and he went away and feneaged that boy, and never took him nor paid him; Cor <sup>3</sup> w Cor. Most freq. applied to cases where a man has shown appearances of courtship to a woman and then left her without any apparent reason,  $N \in Q$ . (1854) 1st S. x. 300.

3. To deceive by flattery; to obtain by improper means,

Cor. But a maiden came one day And feneaged his heart away, THOMAS Randigal Rhymes (1895) 25; Cor. 12

Hence (1) Fainaiging, ppl. adj. cheating, deceiving; (2) Fainaiguer, sb. a cheat, deceiver.

(1) Cor. A fainaiging vellun [villain]. (2) ib.

[Cp. OFr. fornier, 'mer, dénier' (La Curne); Lat. foris + negare For the dial.form -eague (-aigue) cp. reneague (renege in Shaks.), to deny, revoke, and Fr. renier.]

FAINS, adv. Shr.<sup>2</sup> [fenz.] Of necessity, needs. Company dropped in, and so I was fains to wait. Instead o' fettling the hos, he mun fains go off to bed.

[Cp. lit. E. construction to be faun to do a thing, to be obliged. I must be fain to bear with you, Shaks. Two Gent. i. i. 127. See Fain, adj.']

FAINT, adj. Dev. [fent.] Of the weather: close, sultry, oppressive. Cf. fainty.

The weather be very faint, Reports Provinc. (1885) 93.

FAINT, see Fient.

FAINTLY, adv. Sc. [fentli.] Weak, faint. Lnk. Her feeble strength began fast to fail; For want of warmth she faintly grew, Ewing Poems (1892) 5.

FAINTNESS, sb. Yks. [fea:ntnes.] A sickly taste; excessive sweetness.

n.Yks. In recommending glycerine as a cure for a cold, to be taken inwardly, advice was given to mix it with whisky, which would take the faintness off (R.H.H.). w.Yks. (J.W.)

FAINTY, adj. Sc. Yks. Chs. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Oxf.

Dev. Also written faintie Sc. [fe nti, fee nti.] languid, weak. Of the weather: close, sultry, oppressive.

w.Yks. It [wind] cums in varry pleasantly for cooling foaks when there over warm an fainty, Tom Treddlehoyle Barnsla Ann. (1849) 5. War. A fainty smell (J.R.W). s.Wor.<sup>1</sup>, Hrf.<sup>12</sup> Glo. (1849) 5. War. A lainty smen (J.R. W). S. Wolf, Mill-Glo. (1851); Glo. 1 s.Oxf. And me feeling that queer and fainty-like, Rosemary Chilterns (1895) 110. Dev. I be wivvery along o' the fainty weather, Phillports Dartmoor (1895) 157, ed. 1896; I zim tha weather is cruel fainty tū-day, zir. There's thinder about, Hewerr Peas. Sp. (1892).

2. Comp. (1) Fainty-ground, ground when passing over which it is thought necessary to have a bit of bread in one's pocket in order to prevent fainting; also called Hungry-grund. Lnk. (JAM.); (2) -haitches, slight indisposition. Chs 1

sition. Chs <sup>1</sup>
FAINTY-BAG, sb. se.Wor.1 A lady's fancy bag.

FAIPLE, see Fipple. FAIR,  $sb.^1$  and  $v.^1$  S FAIR. see Fipple.

FAIR,  $sb.^1$  and  $v^1$  Sc. Nhb. Cum. Cor. Also written fare Sc. [fēr, feə(r).] 1. sb. In comb. (1) Fair-a-mo (or Fair-mo), a pig-fair held at St. Ives on the Saturday before Advent Sunday; (2) -day dyke, an obstruction made in the road by boys upon a fair-day, in order to extract gifts from the passers-by.

(i) Cor. Flk-Lore Jrn (1886) IV. 113; Cor. 12 (2) Cum.

2. A gift, present from a fair. Cf. fairin(g. Kcd. So to the fair our lover went... To buy some fare to his ain dearie, Jamie Muse (1844) 5. N.Cy. 1 Nhb. 1 What'll ye buy us

Hence the choice o' fair, phr. the choice of a gift, present. Frf. The choice o' fair frae them she'll beg, Morison Poems (1790) 16.

3. v. To treat at a fair.

Frf. To fair his lass a heart he'll shaw, Tho' he shou'd leg to France, For want some day, Morison Points (1790) 20.

FAIR, adj., adv., sb.<sup>2</sup> and v.<sup>2</sup> Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel.

Also written far Oxf<sup>1</sup>: fare Lan.; FAIR, ady., adv., sb.\* and v.\* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng Aus. and Amer. Also written far Oxf¹; fare Lan.; and in forms feear Cor.; vaair Brks.¹; vare Dev.¹ [fēr, feə(r), fiə(r).] 1. adj. In comb. (i) Fair awney, fair play; (2)—back, a wrestling term: a fall in which three points are touched—head, shoulders, and back; (3)—balls, see—awney; (4) days, the goose-grass, Potentila ansenna; (5)—death, a natural death; (6)—dinkum, fair dealing, that which is just and equitable; (a)—dos see—dinkum: (8)—folk a name given to dinkum, fair dealing, that which is just and equitable; (7)—dos, see—dinkum; (8)—folk, a name given to the fairies; (9)—fuir-days (or foor-days), broad daylight as contrasted with night; (10)—grass, (a) see days; (b) the buttercup, Ranunculus bulbosus; (11)—gravels, a term used in playing marbles, see below; (12)—guid-day, good morning; (13)—guid-e'en, good evening; (14)—hair, a name given to the tendon of the neck of cattle or sheep; (15)—lady, a kept woman; (16)—maid (or maids) of France, (a) a double garden variety of saxifrage, Saxifraga granulata; (b) a cultivated variety of bastard pellitory or sneeze-wort. Achillea Plarmaca; (17)—maids, the snowdrop, Galanthus nivalus; (18)—mile, -maids, the snowdrop, Galanthus nivalis; (18) — mile the name given to a road near Blewbury, where it is perfectly straight and nearly level for the space of one mile; (19) rings, circles of green grass in pasture; (20) strae death, a natural death; (21) — trade (or

(20) \*strae death, a natural death; (21) — trade (or trading), smuggling; (22) \*tro-days, daylight; (23) — ups, see — dinkum; (24) \*walling, the level, smoothly-built masonry or brick-work above the roughly-built foundations.

(1) e.Yks.¹ Noo¹ neeah cheeatin; let's hĕ fair awney. (2) Dev. Now let us finish the weary game with a final turn and a fair back, Baring-Gould Urith (1891) 372. (3) Abd. Gi'e ay fair ba's Your sangs will ha'e the better sound, The fewer flaws, Cock Strains (1801) I. 18. (4) Nhb.¹ (5) e.Suf. (F H.) (6) n.Lin. Surron Wds. (1881). (7) Wm. Fair-dos amang mates (B.K.). w.Yks. Doant pawse a chap when he's dahn; fair dooes, Banks Wkfld. Wds. (1865). Oxf¹ Aul uuy waunts iz 'faa r 'doo z, un faa'r doo z uuyl aa, fuur aul 'dhee uur 'en i budi els [All I wants is far dooes, and far dooes 'Ill'a, for all thee or anybody else]. Brks.¹ Thess hev vaair doos an' not try to best one' nother. Hmp. No cheating! let's have fair dos (T.L.O.D.). I.W. I thinks it's pretty well fair do's (J.D.R.); I.W.¹; I W.² I got to gi'n vour sacks o' taetes, and then 'twool be about fair doos booath zides. (8) ne Sc. The name of fairy was not pleasing to them and men spoke of them as name of fairy was not pleasing to them and men spoke of them as the fair folk or the gueede neebours, GREGOR Flk-Lore (1881) 59. Ayr. The laird's colley... helpin' the sel' o't to some o' the fair-folks brose as they sat oot to cule at the mooth o' the Blair Cove, was chased into the cove, Service Notandums (1890) 106. (9) Bch. For deil be-licket has he done Fan it was fair-fuir days, Forbes Ajax (1742) 10. Lnk. Be that time it was fair foor days As fou's the house could pang, RAMSAY Poems (ed. 1800) I. 271 (JAM.). (10, a) Sc. Garden Wh. (1896) No. cxvi. 136. (b) Rxb. Said to be denominated from the whiteness of the under-part of the leaf (JAM ). (11) ne.Wor. When there are a lot down on the ground, a big boy stoops down and picks them all up, saying as he does so 'Fair gravels.' A slightly disguised form of stealing! (J.W.P.) (12, 13) Gall. The two old wives said neither 'Fair-guid-e'en' nor 'Fair-guid-day,' Crockett Raiders (1894) v. (14) Slg. (Jam.) (15) Chs.<sup>1</sup>

(16,a) Bck. (b) Mid. (17) Nrf. s Hmp. She sent up a bit o' lad's-love ... and some 'fair-maids,' Verney L Lisle (1870) xi (18) Brks.  $N \in \mathcal{O}$  (1852) 1st S vi 271. (19) Dur <sup>1</sup> (20) Sc. You are come to no house o' fair-strae death, Scott Guy M. (1815) xxvii; The loss o' her we could hae boine Had fair-strae death ta'en her awa', loss o' her we could hae boine Had fair-strae death ta'en her awa', Chambers Sngs. (1829) I. 196. Abd. Death is, in a double sense, a godsend—such, indeed, is to them a gracious notice, even when it comes in a 'fair strae' kind of way, Thom Rhymes (1844) 32 (21) Or I Betts . had prosecuted the 'fair trade' from the time he was the height of a serving-mallet, Vedder Sketches (1832) 61 s Hmp. 'Fair trading'—for the ill-sounding word 'smuggling' was never used, Verney L. Lisle (1870) xiv. (22) Cum. Linton Lake Cy. (1864) 302 (23) w.Yks. Lets e feer ups [let us have 'fair' dealing] (J.W). (24) Lin', sw.Lin.<sup>1</sup>
2. Plausible placeant

(J. W). (24) Lin., sw.Lin.,

2. Plausible, pleasant.

Sh.I Da impedent jaed . . . comes in wi'her fair face an' says ta me, says shu, 'Peggy, will du gie me a perrie air o'bland?' Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 42. Lnk. Some folks, when they meet you, are wonderfu' fair, And wad hug you as keen as an auld Norway

bear, Rodger Poems (1838) 33, ed. 1897.

Hence (1) Fair-calling, (a) sb address, skill, care; (b) adj. plausible, smooth-tongued, flattering, wheedling; (2) -faced, adj. plausible in appearance, deceitful, (3) -farand, adj. beautiful to the eye but noxious, hurtful; (4) -fashioned

adj. beautiful tothe eye but noxious, flurtful; (4) -tashioned (or fassint), adj. having a greater appearance of discretion than in reality, plausible, fair-seeming
(i, a) Bnff. It'll need fair-caan afore he get oot o' that scraip (b) Sc. They keepit weel in wi' their masters an' war discreet an' fair-ca'in to a body, Saxon and Gael (1814) I 163 (JAM). Frf Sig., Lth. (JAM) (2) Cai. Inff. Gail. A fair-faced, hard-natured, ill-hearted woman, CROCKETT Standard Bearer (1898) 103. (3) Ags. He's owre fair farrand for me (JAM). Kcb. Fra the fields May white fair fairen frosts keep far awa! Davidson Seasons (1789) 8

[IAM]. (4) Sc. Heep sig see fair-fashioned as we are! Mony folk (JAM.). (4) Sc. Hegh, sirs, sae fair-fashioned as we are! Mony folk ca' me Mistress Wilson, Scott Old Mortality (1816) v, Ye are aye again ye, St. Johnstoun, II. 195 (Jam.). Ags. Fair-fassint (Jam.).

3. Clean, tidy, set in order; level, even.
Sc. The manse kitchen was fair for the day, Holdsworth How.

Dave won back to Lizbeth, in Chapman's Mag. (Oct. 1895). n Lin. 1

Th' taable top duzn't stan' fair.

4. Of the weather: calm, opposed to stormy.

Or. I It is fair but rainy (Jam.). S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>

5. Likely, having a good chance.

Rnf. I wadna like to cum in his grups, for he wad be fair to waur.

Gin he gang into that trade, he'll be fair to loss the wee pennie that he has to the fore (JAM.)

6. Soft; slow. Wm. (HALL.) [Not known to our corre-

7. Open to view, plainly to be seen, clear.

n.Yks. Trooad's fair to see. It's varry fair to see whilk on 'em is biggest favourite. ne.Yks. Fair ti see, fair ti tell. w.Yks. (J.W) n Lin. Thaay was fair to knaw, wi' the'r black ees and bludy heads, Peacock Tales and Rhymes (1886) 87; n.Lin. Lincoln Minster's fair to see fra Barton Field.

8. Complete, utter, sheer, thorough.

Sc. He was in a fair panic lest they should see him and be indignant with him, Keith Bonnie Lady (1897) 17. Per Chowin' awa at the beech-nuts and the acorns for fair starvation, Sandy Scott (1897) 10 Lnk. I'm sure they're twa fair diverts, Wardrop J Mathison (1881) 98. Ayr. They make a fair bauchle o' God, Service Dr Duguid (ed. 1887) 18 Gall. The sichts an' the soun's that we witnessed, Amaist made me greet for fair shame, Irving Fireside Lays (1872) 232. N.Cy.¹ It's fair swindling. Cum.¹ It's a fair sham Wm He gemma a faer sneck posset, Spec Dial (1877) pt. 1 16 w Yks. Aht o' fair pitty, Binns Org. (1889) No. 1. 6 s Not That gell's a fair treal; I can't do noat with 'er (J.P.K.). War.³ Wor. A fair foul in their opponents' goal, Evesham Jrn (Dec. 5, 1896). Dev. (R.P.C.); Dev.¹ I did'n think dame was such a zoft and vare totle. 5 Scott (1897) 10 Lnk. I'm sure they're twa fair diverts, WARDROP a zoft and vare totle, 5

9. adv. Quite, entirely, completely.
Sc. When ye ken yourself that I am fair incompetent, Stevenson Catrona (1893) xii. Sh.I. Bi dis time he's fair debaetliss, an' it tak's him a braa while ta finn oot what end o nim wis meent ta gang foremist, Burgess Lowra Biglan (1896) 55. Frf. 'I fair forgot,' Hendry answered, Barrie Thrums (1889) in. Per. He's fair fozzy wi'trokin' in his gairden, Ian Maclaren Bner Bush (1895) 206. Fif. He is a bonnie drawer, an' fair daft abootit, Robertson Provost (1894) 67. s.Sc. Ye've fair dammered her leddyship. She's a face like snaw, tak's him a braa while ta finn oot what end o' him wis meent ta SNAITH Fierceheart (1897) 42. Ayr. I'm fair surprised, SILLAR Poems

(1789) 38. Lnk. It fair cowes the gowan a' thegither, WARDROP J. Mathison (1881) 9. Lth. I'm fair sick o'the very name o' the election, Strathlisk More Bits (ed 1885) 263 e.Lth. My breath was fair taen awa wi' the way he had opened oot upon me, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 195. Gall. Till I was fair driven out of my breath, Crockett (1895) 195. Gall. I'll I was fair diven out of my breath, CROCKETT Moss-Hags (1895) xix. Nhb. Whisky disn't agree wi' me; it mak's me fair mozled, Clare Love of Lass (1890) II. 184; Aa's fair sick o' love, Robson Sng. Sol (1859) v. 8, Nhb.¹ Cum. I'se fair perished with cold, Rea Beckside Boggle (1886) 285. Wm. This lass a Dixon war fair pinean fer Tomson, Robison Aald Taales (1882) 3 n.Yks.¹ Ah nivver seed sikan a lahtle cat for laking. its fair wild; Nks.² Yks.² She four days him. It four and the seed sikan a lahtle cat for laking. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> lt fair flang him It fair capp'd me [it quite cured me, said of medicine] ne.Yks.<sup>1</sup> T'maisther wer fair ranty when he seed what t'lad had deean. e.Yks. It fair beeats me to knaw hoo they live. w.Yks. It were fair like what they say heaven is, Fletcher Wapentake (1895) 26. They wer fare capt with gittan lost, Lucas Stud Nidderdale (c 1882) Gl; Theie is 'at says they're fair feared on him, Bronte Agnes Grey (1847) xi; w Yks¹ It's fair shameful, w Yks¹ Lan. Aw wur fare fast, Sam Sondnokkur, pt. 111. 13; Lan.¹ Aw wur fair shuddering wi' cowd. nw.Der.¹ Not. I'm fair stifled, Prior Renne (1895) 224. n Lin. He begins to get fair stall'd, Peacock Tales and Rhymes (1886) 67, n.Lin. Lops! why he's fair wick wi'em, an'he's that idled he weant pick'em off. She was fair oher setten when she heard her lad was run'd oher by th' traain Sus. (EES) [Aus. My dog—he goes fair mad when I come back to the station, Tasma In her Youth (1890) x]

Hence (1) Fair-capping, sb a name given to a kind of stove-polish, manufactured in Bradford about 1890-91; (2)

Fairleens, adv. almost, very nearly, not quite.
(1) w.Yks. It was advertized under that name (S K.C.). (2) Sh.I dis time it wis fairleens dark, Burgess Lowra Biglan (1896) 56.

10. Truly, really, actually; used as an intensitive.

10. Truly, really, actually; used as an intensitive.

11. Nhb¹ In earnest, in reality. e.Yks. I fair pines sometimes to hev another look at his dear face, Wray Nestleton (1876) 283 w.Yks. Ye fair couldn't feshion to charge three guineas, Yksman (1875) 93, col 2; He wor a nice seght... wi't mud fair siling off time Labor Obstagust (1820) hk v. Lan. Fair singui' for thee to him, Jabez Oliphant (1870) bk I. v. Lan. Fair singin' for thee to seawk at it, WAUGH Tuffs of Heather, I 29 (ed Milner). ne Lan. Thaa fair maks me shamed, Mather Idylls (1895) 96. s.Not. I fair had to put my fingers in my ears, Prior Reme (1895) 24.

11. Plainly, easily, distinctly; frankly, downright.

Cum Noo just tell me fair, Gwordie Greenup Yance a Year (1873) 24. n.Yks. I can hear the knapping o' that crutch as fair as owly, LINSKILL Haven Hill (1886) li e.Yks. Yer can see oor granny's 'ouse se fair (F.PT). w.Yks. A kad sit az fear az out [I could see it as plainly as anything | (J.W) s.Not. I'll thrash yer if yer do I've to'd yer fair (J.P.K.). n Lin. We can see Kidby lamps very fair to-neet fra th' top o' Yalthrup Hill.

12. Straight, exactly, evenly, just.

Sc. She sat down fair in front of him, Swan Gates of Eden (1895)

xxi Gall. He looked the dragoons and wild riders fair in the face,
CROCKETT Moss-Hags (1895) ix. Nhb. He hit him fair on the heed.
Fair i' the middle. Cum. Wasn't set varia fair atween t'een, i wash t set varia fair atween teen, i wash t set varia fair atween teen, i wash. He fell fair on his face (Æ.B), They set a table fair it tan gate, Dewsbro Olm. (1865) 10, She was fair in front of me, Snowden Web of Weaver (1896) 30. Lan. Deawn come th' hat an let fair o' th' top o' Lolly wife yed, Standing Echoes (1885) 8. n.Lin. He was set plaayin' fair i' middle o' th' road, PEACOCK Tales and Rhymes (1886)79

13. Phr (1) Fair and bet, completely beaten, exhausted; (2) — and clear, plainly, clearly; (3) — and moderate, fairly and moderately; (4) — and sofily, softly, gently; (5) — and tidy, fair and square, equitable; (6) — to middling,

tolerably.

(1) Yks. I's sewer I were fair an' bet wi' it all, Baring-Gould Oddites (1874) I. 234, ed 1875. n.Yks. Thoos fair and bet wi' this lahtle bag, Munby Verses (1865) 54. (2) Cor. Now I'll pitch into un feear and cleear, Tregellas Tales (1860) II. (3) Ayr. We drank fair and moderate, Johnston Kilmallie (1891) I. 39 (4) Sc. Nay, nay, but let us go fair and softly, Scott St Ronan (1824) xxii (5) Glo. (6) Lan. I guess my wallet s fair-to-middling fat, Doherty N Barlow (1884) 66. [Amer Common in replying to the question, 'How are you?' Dial Notes (1896) I 210]

14. Comb. with prep., adv., &c. (1) Fair anent, just opposite, close by; (2) — down, (a) thoroughly; (b) downright, thorough, real; (3) — even anent, exactly opposite; (4)

-furth, (5) -furth-the-gate, straightforward, honest.
(1) n.Yks. Ligging all is length on t grund e his Sundy koit fair anent door of hause, Why John (Coll LLB.) wYks. They sat fair anent me, Yksman (Oct. 1878) 266 (2, a) w.Yks. Fair-down

stalled [right-down tired] (C.C.R). (b) w.Yks. That's t'fairdaan truth abaaght it, Tom TREDDLEHOYLE Thowts (1845) 32; This is all a bit a fair daar, honest Yorkshire truth, ib. Trip ta London (1851) 6. (3) w.Yks. That's Jim Gutterfrog, wot lives fair even anent tha, ib. Bairnsla Ann (1858) 29. (4) Bnff. (5) n Sc (JAM.) Bnff 1 He's a fair-furth-the-gate man.

15. sb. Phr. (1) Aff the fair, off the level, unevenly balanced; (2) Fair fall (or faw), (a) good luck to, well betide, blessings on (some one); (b) farewell; (3) for fair

(or -s), in reality, in earnest, seriously.
(1)Lnk, Blin' fortune's wheel is aff the fair, An' wagglessa' rasitrins roon, Thomson Musings (1881) 10 (2, a) Cai. Bnff Fair fa' the sonsy stately three... Fair fa' their steeve and sturdy hips, Taylor Poems (1787) 52. Abd. Fair fa' oor folk! they've deen their very best, Guidman Inglismail (1873) 28. Kcd Fair fa' the guidwives o' Lhanbryd, The comely guidwives o' Lhanbryd, Grant Lays (1884) 144. Frf. Fair fa' ye Kett, ye thump it weel, Morison Poems (1790) 26 Fif. Fair fa' you, honest dainty chiel', I hear you're now a laird, Douglas Poems (1806) 50. Rnf Fair fa' the generous heart and true I gat ye frae, Young Pictures (1865) 134 Ayr. heart and true I gat ye frae, Young Pictures (1865) 134 Ayr. Fare fa' my collier laddie, Burns Collier Laddie, st 6. Link Fair fa' thee, Robin, sweet ye sing, Tho' cauld November's win's do blaw, Thomson Musings (1881) 42. Lth. Fair fa' his guid auld face, Smith Merry Bridal (1866) to Edb Faii fa' ye, friend! Accept our blissen For a' ye've said! Macnella Bugane Times (1817) blaw, Homson Musings (1881) 42. Lth. Fair Ia' his guid auid Iace, Smith Merry Bridal (1866) 10 Edb Faii Ia' ye, friend 'Accept our blissen For a' ye've said! Macnelll Bygane Times (1811) 57. Bwk. Fair Ia' you, Johny Robertson! Henderson Pop Rhymes (1856) 6. Sik 'Fair Ia' your heart, Maion,' said he, 'we'll say nae mair aboot it,' Hogg Tales (1838) 3, ed. 1866. Dmf. Fair Ia' yer gracefu' lyart pow, Quinn Heather (1863) 103. N.Cy!, Nhb.1 w.Yks.! Our navvy an volunteers, fair Iaw 'em, ii 305. Chs.! 'Fair-Iaw Johnny; he's best lad o' th' two; au con get him to work a bit,' that is, give me Johnny in preference to someone else named. In common use fifty years since, but becoming obs. s Chs. named In common use fifty years since, but becoming obs. s Chs A mother gives her child one apple; the child then asks for another, the mother says 'No, no! fair faw o' one,' i.e. be thankful that you have got one (T.D.). (b) Lan GROSE (1790) MS add (P.) (3) Nhb. 1 Nyen o' yor shamin, gan on for fairs this time! 'Aw myest could wish, for his dear sake, I hat aw'd been drowned for fair,' GILCHRIST Bold Archy. 'That's nobbut lees, come, speak for fairs,' CORVAN Bull Dog o' Shields (1853).

16. v. Of the weather: to clear up, leave off raining,

become fine. Gen. with up.

Sc Ringan was edging gradually off with the remark that it didna seem like to fair, Smugglers (1819) I 162 (JAM.). Cail Nhb When it faired up, Whitze Nhb and Border (1859) 448 e Dur. n Yks. I'It's been a sharpish downfall while it lasted; but Ah thinks its boun t'fair now.' 'Ay, its like fairing oop.' ne Yks. Ah think it'll fair up inoo. w.Yks. The day's goin' to fair oop (T.P.F). [Amer. Bartlett.]

Hence Fairing, ppl. adj. clearing, ceasing to rain. e.Lth. A never-fairing shower Comes flickering on the blast, Mucklebackit Rhymes (1885) 80.

FAIRANTICKLES, see Fern-tickles.
FAIRATION, sb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Shr. Also written faarashun Yks.; fairashan w.Yks.; fairayshin Cum. [fērei]en.] Fair play, fair dealing; consideration,

Cum We mun hev farrayshin furst, Sargisson Joe Scoap (1881)
26; Cum.<sup>3</sup> Does t'e think o' 's nūt fairation, 62 Wm. Will thoo see 'at ah've fairation an ah'll feit him? (B.K.) Yks. He'll say et poor Haworth never yet hed faarashun, Haworth Railway (ed. 1876) 3. w.Yks. Let's have fairation (S.P.U.); 'English' foaks like a bit a fairashan, Tom Treddlehoyle Bairnsla Ann. (1861) Lan 'Goo on, an' get th' tale finisht; cut it short, an' have a little bit o' fairation,' said Tum, Wood Hum. Sketches, 37. e.Lan.¹, s.Lan. (S.W) Shr.¹ 'Let's have fairation' is commonly said when trickery is suspected. More than thirty years ago, I remember an old man who used the word oddly, as 'Let's have fairation doos,' Bygones (1880) 141.

FAIRCE, see Fierce.

FAIRD, sb. Obs. Sc. Also in form ferd (Jam.). A violent onset, a stir, bustle. Also used fig. Sc. It was our great surprise to have at once been at handystrokes, well understanding that the ferd of our hot spirits could not long abide in edge, BAILLIE Lett. (1775) I. 70 (JAM.). Ayr. When ye see it, and cannot win to it, make not a claite to it, a faird only to be at it, and leave it there, Dickson Writings (1660) I. 188, ed. 1845. Lnk. E'en tho' there was a drunken laird To draw his sword and make a faird, RAMSAY Poems (ed 1733) 16; Let them alane; it's but a faird, it'll no last lang (JAM.).

Hence Fairdie, adj. (1) passionate, irascible; (2) clever, handy.

(1) Ayr I ablins hae gaen oure far wi' you, an' giff I hae done sae dinna grow fairdie, Edb Mag (Apr 1821) 352 (Jam). (2) Sc With ane ev'n keel before the wind She is right fairdy with a sail, RANSAY Evergreen (1724) 67, ed. 1874, GROSE (1790) MS add. (C.)
[He with greit faird of wyngis flaw throw the sky,
Douglas Eneados (1513), ed. 1874, II. 38.]

FAIRD, see Fard.

FAIR-FA', v. and sb. Bnff.1 1. v. To wrestle. The twa loons begood to fair-fa' in fun (or fair-fa' ither, or fair-fa' wee ither), but they seen geed t'earnest

Hence Fair-fa'ing, vbl. sb. the act of wrestling.

sb. A wrestling match.

FAIRFLE, sb. Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] An eruption of the skin, esp. in phr. to be in a fairfle, to have an eruption of the skin, to itch.

Sik. (Jam.) Rxb He's a' in a fairfle, he wad break o'er a stick

FAIRGORTA, sb. Irel Also in forms fairgarta Don.; fairgurtha, feargartha. A 'magic' grass supposed to produce faintness, lit 'hunger-grass.'

Ir. If one treads on hungry grass—which is said to grow up where persons dining in a field have not thrown some of the fragments to the fairies—he will be seized with what the Irish call feargartha or fairgurtha, hungry disease, an intolerable hunger and weakness, Black Flk-Medicine (1883) 1. w Ir. Fairgurtha or Hungry-grass. Tufts of a peculiar grass that grows on the mountains, on which if any one tread he immediately becomes faint and hungry and incapable of walking People found dead on the hills are said to have had the Fairgurtha, that is, they stood on a tuft of this grass and lost the power of going on, Flk-Lore Rec. (1881) IV 109. Don Flk-Lore Jrn. (1886) IV. 362.

[Ir. feur, grass + gorta, hunger.]

FAIRIN(G, sb. In gen. dial use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written faering Wm.; faring Sc.; and in forms fairling Dor.; vaairin' Brks. [fē rin, fee rin.]

1. A present, gift bought at a fair; a gift of money for

spending at a fair

Abd I sought the Fair . . . To coff what bonny trinkets I mith see, By way o' fairin' to my lass, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 40 Frf. Haste draw your purse, an' be nae cross, But gi's a hearty fairin' This Rood Fair day, Morison Poems (1790) 17 Per Ilka man has some bit fairin' in his pooch, Ian Maclaren Brier Bush (1895) 256. Rnf Will, buy me my fairing, Webster Rhymes (1835) 5. Lnk. At Lanrick fair, what fairings frae the men! Black Falls of Clyde (1806) 173. Edb. They'll sit down, an' wee-things clap, An' pit some farings i' their lap, Crawford Poems (1798) 45. Rxb. Lads and lasses... fairins kindly niffer, A. Scott Poems cd. 1808) 85. Dmf. I saw some young anes seekin' fairin's, Shennan Tales (1831) 33 Gail. They micht be made by the birds o' the air drappin' fairings on them, Crockett Raiders (1894) xvi. Ir. They're goin' after fairin's for their sweethearts, (1894) xvi. 1r. Iney re goin after fairin's for their sweethearts, Barlow Lisconnel (1895) 97. NI¹, NCy¹ Nhb.¹ If ye gan, bring'z a fairin hyem, mind! Dur.¹ Cum. Monny a teasty fairin', STAGG Misc. Poems (ed. 1807) 17. Wm. She'l lite omma takkin' her a Lunnan faerin o sum mak, Spec. Dial (1877) pt i 16 n.Yks If thoo'l be a good lad a'l bring that thi fairing (W H.). w.Yks. Tha'll hev to buy a fairin, Hariley Clock Alm. (1875) 48; w Yks.²5 Lan. A fairin' it wur at Knutsford last week, Lake Longleat (1870) n your handkerchief? Brown Witch (1889) 6 Lin. I've got some fairings for our mother, Brown Lit. Laur (1890) 18. n Lin¹, War.³, se.Wor.¹, Brks.¹, Hrt. (H.G.), Hnt. (T.P.F.), Suf.¹ Ess. To goo an' buy Har liddle niece a fairin', Clark J. Noakes (1839) st. 163; Ess.¹ Ken. Mind you bring me home a fairin' (H.M.). m Wil. The old-fashioned way which consists in standing in the streets, buying 'fairings' for the girls, Jefferses Wild Life (1879) 104. Dor. Lots of golden money to buy fairlings, Hardy Tess (1891) 56, ed 1895, Let I zee if I caant vind 'ee a penny vor a varring, Hare Vill. Sivet (1895) 151. Dev. She had not been able to give the children more than a penny each for fairing, Baring-Gould Spider (1887) xiii.

2. A certain species of gingerbread. I. xviii, Lan 1, n.Lan 1, m Lan, I Ma Have you got your fairins in your handkerchief? Brown Witch (1889) 6 Lin. I've got some

2. A certain species of gingerbread; a peculiar mixture of sweets sold at fairs.

Ayr. The last sweetheart I had was a gingerbread faring and I eat it, GALT Lairds (1826) xxi. Suf. These ginger-breads are the most ancient relics of the fair They are the true fairings, being nothing else originally than representatives of the patron saint of the church,

in honour of whose dedication the fair was held, HEATH Eng Peas (1893) 106. w.Som <sup>1</sup> A peculiar kind of thin, brown cake Dee luyk fae ureenz ur kaum furts bas <sup>2</sup> [Do you like fairings or comforts (q v.) best <sup>2</sup>] Dev. <sup>1</sup> nw.Dev. <sup>1</sup> Mixed sweets, consisting chiefly of sugared almonds, sugared cinnamon, macaioons, and sugared candy

This mixture would always be supplied in response to an order for, say, ' lb of fairing'

3. The holding of fairs; the act of attending fairs.

Frf. Was there in Scotland ever seen Sic fairin an' sic' rantin' Sin' Allan's Christ's-Kirk on the green, Morison Poems (1790) 11. Dev You got nothin' to do, and don't kear about fairing, BARING-GOULD Dartmoor Idylls (1896) 229.

4. Fig Deserts, punishment, esp. in phr. to get or give (any one) his fairing.

Sc. Mackay will pit him down . . . he'll gie him his fairing, I'll be caution for it, Scott Old Mortality (1816) xxxvii; She's been to the wars, and gotten an unco fairin', Roy Hoiseman's Wd. (1895) x Abd Gin ye sall slight our country fouk, I vow ye'se get your fairin' | Cock Strains (1810) II 131. Ayr. Ah, Tam! ah, Tam! thou'll get thy fairin! In hell they'll roast thee like a herrin! Burns Tam o' Shanter (1790) l. 201. Lnk De'il tak' me gin I dinna gie t a flog I'll gie't its fairing, Black Falls of Clyde (1806) 171. e.Lth Ye've got your fairin the day, an' I main say ye're cheap o't, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 195. Dmf Some chiel's to get his weelwon fairin' Aince they ootset, Quinn Heather (1863) 58. Nhb The Tower... where traitors gat their fa rins, Tyneside Sngstr.

FAIRISH, adj and adv. Sc. Dur Cum. Yks. Lan Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hnt. Som. Also in forms feerish Lei.<sup>1</sup>; vaairish Brks.<sup>1</sup> [feˈriʃ, feəˈriʃ] 1. adj. Tolerably good, passable, fairly satisfactory. Frf. He stood up and examined the photograph narrowly... 'Fairish,' said Tammas at last, Barrie Thrums (1889) ix. Lik. Whost pages to see designations of the state o

Who atonice good engagements at a very fairish pay, McLachlan Thoughts (1884) 11 Dur. 1 Cum. It's a fairish road to travel (EWP.). nYks. 1 Thee'd hev a fairish crop, bairn, gin t'swedes wur as rank as t'fooal-foot. w Yks 1 Shoe's a fairish beost; w.Yks.5 A fairish sort on a boddy be awal accarnts. Lan. Tha's made a fairish job on it, CLFGG David's Loom (1894) v. n.Lin¹ Oats was fairish to year, bud noht to swagger on, it's been oher dry for 'em. Nhp.¹ That beast's a fairish un. Hnt. (T.P.F.) w.Som.¹ Dhur wuzu fae ureesh shoa u bee us tu fae ur [There was a pretty good show of cattle at the fair]. Som. Herb's chance het wur a purty vairish blow, FRANK Nine Days (1879) 37.

2. Tolerably well in health.

n Yks. Hoo'er ya, John?—Wi, mi lad, a've gitten fairish ageean
(W H) e Yks.¹ Hoo is thä?—Oh! fairish. w.Yks. He's fairish,
BANKS Wk/ld. Wds. (1865); w.Yks.⁵ Nhp.¹ I'm pretty fairish.
Glo.¹ How be you?—Oh, I be fairish [virish], thankee. Oxf.¹
I be fairish Brks¹ I be a-veelin' vaarish now zur, ater my lumbaaygo, then'e kindly. Hnt (T P.F.)

3. Considerable in amount, fairly large; also used subst.

a considerable number or quantity.

w.Yks. As it wor gettin on for nooin ther wor a fairish company, Harrley Tales, 2nd S. 42; A 'fairish lot,' Banks Wefld Wds. (1865). Not. Let. Theer's pritty feerish on 'em this turn. A feerish lot. Nhp 1 There's a fairish lot of apples. There's a fairish crop of grass War. Hit. (T.P.F.)

4. With off, on: well-off, having a considerable quantity of.

n Yks. Fairish off for brass. He's fairish on for bairns: he's getten three mair wiv his new wife w.Yks. (J.W.)

5. With on: elderly; also partially intoxicated. Lan.1

6 adv. Fairly, pretty well.

Sc. A fairish gude lug and a thoroughly sound pair of lungs, FORD *Thistledown* (1891) 107 n Yks. Thoo can give ower noo, thoo's deun fairish f'r yah day (WH) e Yks 1 Ah's gettin on fairish wi job Lei Surs i it's feerish waarm.

FAIRITY, sb. Irel. Amer. Fairness.

Ir. We the on'y people he had to see he got fairity after he was gone, BARLOW Lisconnel (1895) 176 [Amer. Dial. Notes (1896) I. 379] FAIRLING, see Fairin(g.

FAIRLINGS, adv. Yks. [fee-rlinz.] 1. Completely,

thoroughly; clearly.

n.Yks.¹ Ah's fairlings bet wiv it; n.Yks.² We're fairlings forwoden.

ne.Yks.¹ Ah can't ken whan it is fairlins.

woden. ne. 185 An can't ken whan it is fairnis.

2. Moderately, fairly.

Yks. Sheea wur fairlings weel; fair eneugh while we coomed oop here, Macquoid D. Barugh (1877) Prol. 1.

FAIRLOCK, sb. Sh I. A ship. S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>

FAIRLY, adv. and int. Sc. Nhb. Dur. Wm. Chs. [ferli, feeli.] 1. adv. In phr. (1) fairly looking, good-looking; (2)—off in the middle, faint with hunger [not known to our correspondents]; (3)—on to the bottom, in mining: a call from banksman to brakesman to lower the cage gently on to the bottom.

(i) Chs. Oo's a fairly-lookin woman
(2) n Cy. (Hall.)
(3) Nhb. Nhb, Dur. Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl. (1888).

2. Certainly, surely, indeed, used almost with the force

Bch. Will ye come and help me?—I will that fairly Is it rainin'?—Ay is it fairly. Do you understand me?—Fairly [surely] (G W.).

3. int. Obs. A call used by carters and ploughmen to stop their drawing cattle. (K.)

FAIRLY, FAIRM, see Ferly, Farm, sb.

FAIR-MAID, sb. Cor. Also written fair-made Cor.; and in forms fermade Cor<sup>2</sup>, fumade Cor.<sup>12</sup>; fumadoe Cor [fəme'd] A cured (formerly smoked) pilchard,

Cor [fame'd] A cured (formerly smoked) pilchard, prepared for the foreign market.

Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl; Hunt Pop. Rom.

w Eng (1865) 436, ed. 1896, A pilchard prepared by 'balking' or 'bulking,' QUILLER-COUGH Hist Polperio (1871) Gl.; Cor. 12;
Cor 3 The old method of curing was to pile the fish in layers with salt between. The weight of the fish expressed the oil. The fish were packed in barrels, and conveyed to Italy.

[Their pilchards ... by the name of Fumadoes, with over and a lemon are meat for the mightiest Don in Spain

oyle and a lemon, are meat for the mightiest Don in Spain, Fuller Worthes, Cornwall (1661) I. 194 (Dav.). Sp.

fumado, smoked.]

FAIRNEY, adj ScIn comb. Fairney cloots, the small horny substances above the hoofs where the pastern of a horse lies, but said to be found only in sheep and

goats. See Cloot.

Sik Here's a tyke wi' cloven cloots like a gait, fairney cloots and a thegither, Hogo Perils of Man (1822) III 33 (JAM).

FAIRN-, FAIRNEYTICKLES, see Fern-tickles.

FAIRNTOSH, sb. Sc. The name given to aqua-vitae formerly distilled in the village of Fairntosh in Rossshire

Distinguished by the strong flavour it has acquired in consequence of the use of peat-fuel in its preparation (JAM), Inishone it was, which will never equal Fairntosh in my own mind, Clan-Albin (1815) III. 153 (1b.).

FAIRSHIRE, adv. e.Lan 1 Downrightly, used gen. in a depreciatory sense. See Shire Of a notorious action: 'It was fairshire.'

FAIRT, see Feared.

FAIRWELL, sb. w.Yks. Also in form farewell. A stone slate about 12½ in. long. (T.H.H.); (W.H.V.) FAIRY, sb. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

I. Dial. forms. 1. sing. (1) Fairee, (2) Fairish, (3) Fairisee, (4) Ferisher, (5) Ferrie, (6) Vaairy.
(1) e.Lan. (2) w.Yks. She had seen a fairish in Fieldhead Hollow; and that was the last fairish that was ever seen on this country side, Bronte Shrley (1849) xxxvii. (3) Suf. Pronounced Pharises, (4) Suf. (Hall) (5) Sh.I. Wanderin among da muckle grey stanes an' ferrie knowes, Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 133 Frf. Ferries in a ring Trip round the green, Piper of Peelles (1794) 11.

2. pl. (1) Faireen, (2) Fairees, (3) Fairesses, (4) Fairishes, (5) Fairisies, (6) Farisees.
(1) e.Lan 1 (2) Lan. Swaarmt wi' fairees, Harland & Wilkin-

(1) e.Lan 1 (2) Lan. Swaarmt wi' fairees, Harland & Wilkinson Fik-Lore (1867) 53. (3) s Stf. They sen the fairesses makin' them rings on the grass, Pinnock Blk Cy Ann (1895) (4) Shi 12 (5) Ken. This reduplicated plural of fairy—fairyses—gives rise to endless mistakes between the faires of the story-books and the Pharisees of the Bible; Ken. 2 (6) e.Suf. (F H) Sus If ya luv Sussex folk ya maun luv de farisees, Jackson Southward Ho (1894) I 289; Sus. The Sussex country people confuse the ideas of faires and Pharisees in a most hopeless manner.

II. Dial. meanings. In comb. (1) Fairies' butter, a soft, yellowish substance found in the crevices of limestone rocks, when sinking for lead-ore; cf. fairy butter; (2)—facen, fossil echini found in chalk; (3)—hair, the lesser dodder, Cuscuta Epithymum, (4)—heads, the fossil

echini, Galerites castanea; (5)—horse, the common ragwort, Senecio Jacobaea; (6)—petticoats, the foxglove, Digitalis purpurea; (7)—table (or tables), (a) the common mushroom, Agarcus campestris, and other fung; (b) the marsh penny-wort, or sheep's-bane, Hydrocotyle vulgars; (8) — washing nights, nights when fairies are supposed to wash and mangle their clothes; (9) Fairy's bath (or Fairies' bath), the fungus, Jew's ears or blood-cups, Peziza coccinea; (10) Fairy-bell, see — petticoats; (11) bird, the lesser tern, Sterna minuta; (12) butter, a species of fungus, Tremella albida, arborea, and mesenterica, of yellowish colour and gelatinous consistence, found growing upon rotten wood, also called Star-jelly; (13) cap, see — petticoats; (14) — changeling, a supposed fairy child left in exchange for a human one; (15) — cheeses, the dwarfmallow, Malva rotundifolia; (16) — cups, (a) the cowslip, Primula veris; (b) see 's bath; (c) small stones perforated by friction; (17) — dart, a flint arrow-head; cf. elf-shot; (18) ·fern, the maiden-hair fern, Adiantum Capillus-Veneris (19) — fingers, see — petticoats; (20) — flax, the dwarf or purging flax, Linum catharticum; (21) — glove, see — petticoats; (22) — grass, the quaking grass, Briza media; (23) — green, a small circle of darker green grass found in meadows and pasture land, believed to be the spot on which the fairnes held their deposit (22) which the fairies hold their dances; (24) - hammer, a species of stone hammer; (25) 's heart, the fossil echini, Spatangus corangunum; (26) — hillocks, verdant knolls, which the fairies are supposed to inhabit; (27) — kirns, a name given to some curious perforations in the rocky channel of a burn; (28) — lanthorn, the glow-worm, Lampyris noctiluca; (29) ·lint, see ·flax; (30) — (or fairies) loaf, fossil echini, the Ananchytes oratus and the Clypeus orbicularis, found in chalk; (31) -money, (a) a treasure-trove, money or treasure found on or under the ground; (b) the seed-spores of a cup-shaped fungus; (32) paths, soft evening breezes; (33) -pipes, small tobacco-pipes found in the ground; (34) -pools, pools in which fairies are supposed to bathe; (35) — purses, (a) a kind of fungus, found growing upon sandy land in autumn, shaped like a cup or old-fashioned purse with small objects inside; prob. Nidularia Campanulata; (b) the egg-cases of the spotted dog-fish, Squalus caniculus; (36) — rade, an expedition made by the fairnes to the spot where they are to hold their annual banquet on the 1st of May; (37) ring, see green; (38) sparks, electric sparks or phosphoric light sometimes seen on clothes at night; also called Shell-fire; (39) stirrup, a knot in a horse's mane; (40)—stones, fossil echini such as encrinites, coprolites, and entrochi; (41)-stricken (or-struck), (a) struck by a 'fairy dart,' which was supposed to have an evil effect upon whomever it struck; (b) paralysis; (42) — thimble (or thimbles), (43) weed, see - petticoats.

(r) Fit. Called Menyn Tylna Teg, or fairies' butter, Brand Pop. Antig. (ed. 1813) II. 339. (2) Dor 1 (3) Jersey. (4) Dor 1 (5) Ir. Henderson File-Lore (1879) vi. (6) Chs. 13 [Village children call them 'fairies' petticoats,' from some fancied resemblance to what they suppose so dainty a garment should be, Gnt's Own Paper (Sept. 1880) 548] (7, a) n Wal (b) Chs. 13 (8) n.Yks. 2 The fairies are said to mangle their clothes; and at Claymore Well, on our coast, the strokes of the bittles on washing nights have been heard for a mile beyond the scene of their operations (s.v. Bittle). (9) Sus., Hmp. 1 (10) Ir. Science Gossip (1870) 135. (11) Glw. From its graceful movements, Swainson Birds (1885) 204. (12) n.Cy. Supposed by the country people to fall from the clouds, Denham Tracts (ed. 1895) II. 111; N.Cy. 1 Thought lucky if found in a house Nhb. After great rains, and in a certain degree of putrefaction, it is reduced to a consistency which, together with its colour, makes it not unlike butter, Brand Pop. Antig (ed. 1813) II. 339; Nhb. 1 n.Yks. 2 Even yet believed by many to be the produce of the fairies' dairy. Egton Grange has (as alleged) been famous within the memory of living persons for the nocturnal proceedings of the said elves, one of their pranks being to fling their butter so as to make it adhere to the gates and doors of the premises. ne.Yks. 1, w.Yks. Nhp. 1 Supposed by country people to fall from the clouds. e.An. Not very iarely found on furze and broom. Hmp. 1 (13) Ir. In Ireland, where it [foxglove] is called

fairy-cap, the bending of its tall stalks is believed to denote the unseen presence of supernatural beings, Henderson Flk-Love (1879) vi, Science Gossip (1870) 135. sIr A sprig of the fairy cap, or lusmore, in his little straw hat, Croker Leg. (1862) 10. (14) ne.Sc. If the child became cross and began to dwine fears immediately arose that it might be a 'fairy changeling 'and the trial by fire was put into operation The hearth was piled with peat, and when the fire was at its strength the suspected changeling was placed in front of it and as near as possible not to be scorched, or it was suspended in a basket over the fire. If it was a changeling child it made its escape by the lum, throwing back words of scorn child it made its escape by the lum, throwing back words of scorn as it disappeared, Gregor Flk-Lore (1881) 8. (15) Yks. (16, a) Dur (b) Lin. (c) n.Cy. Believed to be the workmanship of elves, Denham Tracts (ed 1895) II.III. (17) ne.Sc. One sovereign guard against their [the fairies] power in every form was a stone arrow—a fairy dairt or elf-shot, Gregor Flk-Lore (1881) 59. Bnff.1 w.Ir. Stone celts called soigheds, or 'fairy darts,' are used by the 'good people,' and any one that is 'fairy struck' has been hit with one of them, Flk-Lore Jrn. (1884) IV. 260. (18) w.Ir. As slight and tender to look at as one of those fairy-ferns out there, when they come up first through the cracks, LAWLESS Grania (1892) I. by II VI. (10) Frm., Dur., Cum., n.Yks. (20) Bwk. Science Gossib they come up first through the cracks, LAWLESS Granda (1692) 1. pt 11 v1. (19) Frm., Dur., Cum., n.Yks. (20) Bwk. Science Gossip (1878) 68. n.Cy. Denham Tracts (ed. 1895) II. 110. (21) Ir. Science Gossip (1870) 135 Dor. (G.E.D.) (22) Lim. (23) Sc. He wha tills the fairy green Nae luck again sall hae ... He wha gaes by the fairy green Nae dule nor pine sall see, Edb. Mag. (July 1819) 19 (JAM.). (24) Sc. Fairy hammers are a species of green porphyry, shaped like the head of a hatchet, and which were probably used as such before the introduction of iron. They are.. preserved among other relics with which the Highlanders are.. preserved among other relics with which the Highlanders medicate, or rather charm, the water they drink as a remedy in particular diseases, Clan Albin, II. 240 (JAM.). (25) Dor. (26) Sc. The fairies of Scotland inhabit the interior of green hills, chiefly those of a conical form, in Gaelic termed sighan, on which they lead their dances by moonlight; impressing upon the surface the mark of circles, which sometimes appear yellow and blasted, sometimes of a deep green hue; and within which it is dangerous to sleep or to be found after sunset, Scott Minstrelsy (1803) II. 224 (JAM.). (27) NBb. RICHARDSON Bordere's Table-bk (1846) II 124 (Jam.). (27) Nhb. RICHARDSON Borderer's Table-bk (1846) II 132 (28) Dur Denham Tracts (ed. 1895) II. 114. (29) n Cy. Science Gossip (1878) 68, Denham Tracts (ed. 1895) II. 110 Nhb. (30) Glo. The Clypeus orbicularis, so extremely plentiful in the Oolite. This echinoderm very much resembles. chinoderm very much resembles in miniature the round flat brown loavesbaked on the oven bottom,  $N \in \mathcal{Q}$ . (1877) 5th S. vii 56 e.An. 1 Nrf. Science Gossip (1873) 206. e.Suf. (F H.) [A fossil sea urchin, Woodward Geol. Eng. and Wales (1876) 439.] (31, a) N Cy. 1, Nhb. 1 (b) Nhb. 1 (32) Ir. Flk-Lore Rec. (1881) IV. 109. (33) Ir. BROCKETT Gl (1846). N.Cy. 1 Nhb. 1 Some of these have been made to hold a piece of tobacco or other narcotic about the size of a pill. Yks. From their small size, N. & Q. (1854) ist S. x. 211. w. Yks. Little short-stemmed clay pipes, with a larger bowl than usual, found in digging. n.Lan. With very small and peculiar shaped bowls. These pipes are of various dates, generally from the reign of Elizabeth to James II. Shr.<sup>2</sup> (34) Nhp.<sup>2</sup> Near the village of Brington is one so designated, 136. (35, a) n Lin.<sup>1</sup> (b) Cor.<sup>3</sup> Also called Mermaid's purses and Pisky purses. (36) Dmf. At the first approach of summer is held the Fairy Rade; and their merry minstrelsy with the tinking of the horses' housings and the hubbub of voices have keptthe peasantry in the Norses nousings and the hubble of voices have keptthe peasantry in the Scottish villages awake, CROMEK Remains (1810) 298. (37) Sc He wha spills the fairy ring Betide him want and wae, . . . And he wha cleans the fairy ring An easy death sall dee, Edb. Mag (July 1819) 19 (JAM.). N.Cy. 1 Nhb 1 'The circular windings of the spawn or roots of mushrooms, or some other fungt.' The fungus which produces the appearance developes a widening circle as it grows, and it must exhaust the pabulum on which it the growth stops at the point of contact, and, instead of two intersecting circles, they present, in this stage, the appearance of the figure 8, with the mid-line gone. Cum. Caused by fungion enlarging the circle year by year. These were formerly believed to be the dancing rings of faires with the mid-line gone. The dark spots is fairly the time of the stage to be the dancing rings of fairies Wm. Them dark spots is fairyrings, thoo'll find mushrooms theer if any whar (B.K.). n.Yks. (I.W.), w.Yks.¹², n.Lm¹ Nhp.¹ Nhp.² A notable one at Brington, said to have resisted all the efforts of the plough to efface it. Village traditions relate that by running round it nine times on the first night of the full moon, sounds of mirth and revelry may be heard proceeding from the subterranean abode. War.³, Shr.² Oxf.¹ MS. add. Brks.¹, Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.¹, Suf.¹, Sus.¹, I.W.¹ (38) Ken. Ray (1691): Grose (1790); (K.); Ken.¹ Otherwise called shell-fire; Ken.², Sus.¹ (39) Cor. I remember the farmer... telling us one morning at breakfast, that 'the piskie people had been riding

Tom again.'... The mane was said to be knotted into fairy stirrups; and...he had no doubt at least twenty small people had sat upon and...he had no doubt at least twenty small people had sat upon the horse's neck, Hunt Pop. Rom w Eng. (1865) 87, ed. 1896. (40) n.Cy. Denham Tracts (ed 1895) II. 110 Wm. Ah'll show thi whar we can find some canny lal fairy-stans (BK). I W.1 (41, a) Cla. She was great at cures, especially in the cure of fairy-stricken' children, File-Lore Rec (1881) IV. 116 w.Ir. Any one that is fairy struck' has been hit with one of them [fairy darts], Eth. Lore Lore (1884) II. 660. (b) n.Cy. Denhame Tracts (ed. 1805) Flk-Lore Jrn. (1884) II. 260. (b) n.Cy. Denham Tracts (ed 1895) II 87. (42) Lnk. Fairy thim les woo the bees In Tenach's breken dell, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 51. Cmb., Nrf, n.Ess. (43) Ir. Science Gossip (1870) 135

FAISE, FAIT, see Fease, v.1, Feat, adj.1
FAIT, sb. Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. to lose fatt of a thing, to lose one's good

dents.] In phr. to lose fait of a thing, to lose one's good opinion of a thing.

FAITH, int. Sc. Irel. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms fath w.Som.¹ Dev.¹ n.Dev. Cor.; feth Sc. N.I.¹; vath w.Som.¹ Dev. n.Dev.; veth Cor. [fēp. fep, w.Som. fāp.] A mild exclamation: indeed, truly, really.

Sh.I. Feth¹ ye're ower [very] wilcom', Sh. News (June 25, 1898); There's his preachin'—feth, it's the very same as a grice gruntin', Burgess Tang (1898) 211. Bnff. Na faith, I dinna want to be bitten to death, Smiles Natur. (1879) II. 43 Fif. 'Wad you like to gang, Tammas '' [up in a balloon]. 'Na, feth; but I'll be there to see ye aff,' M°Laren Tibbie (1894) 12. Rnf. He has scope in the market, an' office in state, An, feth, in the Kirk he has mony a pew, Neilson Poems (1877) 112. Ayr. 'The laddie's saved.' 'Feth, and it's a real guid thing,' Johnston Kilmallie (1891) II 106 Link. Feth, by Virtue's ravished sigh! I never was sae awfu' dry, Dail's Hallowe'en (1856) 28. Gall. Professor Robison has nae standing i' the presbytery o' Gall. Professor Robison has nae standing i' the presbytery of Pitscottie, an fath, if he had we wad libel him this verra day, CROCKETT Stickit Min (1893) 26. Kcb. Faith, he whiles thocht that the licht o' her e'e Said, 'Wha e'er wad marry a gawky?' Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 217 N.I. Feth 1, faith yes. w Som. You don't say so! Ee's faa th! Dev. All Exter town Was gapin, renning the state of the same of the say up and down, Vath, just leek vokes bewitched, Peter Pindar Royal Visit (1795) II. 155, ed 1824, 'Ess, fath, I be agwaine, Hewert Peas. Sp. (1892); Dev. n.Dev Beta dedent lost hes labour, fath, Exm. Crishp. (1746) l. 345 nw.Dev. Pron. feth. Cor. 'Veth!' exclaimed the farmer, Edna Lyall Donovan (1882) xx.

Hence (r) Faitha, int. by my faith, indeed; (2) Faith and troth (or trath), phr. a stronger exclamation than 'faith,' by my faith and troth.

(I) Dmb. Na faitha! I ken my trade better, Cross Disruption (1844) xviii. Lnk. I never see ye noddin' at your meal; Na, faitha! BLACK Falls of Clyde (1806) 107. (2) N.I. Feth and troth, but I won't let you. w.Som. Dev. It was too sneaken, fath and troth—A poor groat glass between them both, Peter Pindar Royal Visit (1795) in Elworthy Wd. Bk (1888). n.Dev. Odd! ee es a come a long and vath and trath hath a put vore tha quesson, Exm. Crtshp. (1746) l. 454. nw.Dev.<sup>1</sup> Cor. No wonder, fath an trath, I'm so vexed as a Scot, Henwood Dial.

FAITHFUL, adj. e.An.1 Used (cp. Prov. xxvii. 6) with reference to telling an unpleasant truth: frank, outspoken.
'How like you poor John's grave?' 'Well, Jane, to be faithful with you, it similars nothing in the world but a pig's grave.'

FAITTLE, see Fettle, sb.2

FAIX, mt. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Chs. Lin. Nhp. Glo. e.An. Wil. Dev. Cor. Also written faicks Sc. Wxf. Nhb.; faikes N.Cy. Nhb.; faiks Sc. (JAM.) w.Ir. Nhb.;

Nhb.; faikes N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹; faiks Sc. (Jam.) w.Ir. Nhb.; fakes Sc; and in forms fack Dev.; facks e An.² Wil. Dev.¹ Cor.²; faik Sc. (Jam.); fake Yks. w.Yks.⁴; fax Glo; feck Sc. Chs.¹2³ s.Chs.¹; fecks Sc. Chs.¹2³; fex Nhp.¹², fix Lin.¹ [fēk(s, fæk(s, fek(s.] I. An exclamation or mild expletive. 'faith,' truly, indeed. Cf. fegs.

Sc. My words they were na mony, feck, Ramsay Tea-Table Misc. (1724) II. 109, ed. 1871 Dmb. Faik, sir, ye were like to tire oot my patience, Cross Disruption (1844) x. Rxb. Fecks, I've a mind to try the law, Ruickbie Wayside Cottager (1807) 109 Dmf. Faix ye Are no yer lane, Quinn Heather (1863) 94. Ir. Faix, now, it's glad enough I'll be to get shut of this ould wad that's on me, Barlow Lisconnel (1895) 1v, Faix, . let Fardorougha (1848) 1 w.Ir And faiks, the whole breed, seed, and generation tuk after the owld woman, Lover Leg. (1848) 1 35 s.Ir. Faix, there's no knowing woman, Lover Leg. (1848) I 35 s.Ir. Faix, there's no knowing for sartain, Croker Leg. (1862) 41. Nhb. An' so aw even teuk a jaunt, Faiks, a' the way to Lunnin, Gilchrist Sngs. (1824) 8, Nhb. Cum. Faix she is a bonny yen (E.W.P.), Cum. w Yks Thoresby

Lett (1703). Chs. 123, s. Chs. 1 Nhp. And 'fex' a pepp'ring day there's been on't, Clare Poems (1821) 87, Nhp. 12 Glo. 'Aye tax,' yes, truly, Horae Subsectivae (1777) 21, 149, Aye fax, Grose (1790) MS. add. (P) e. Suf. Facks ! that's true enough (F H.). Wil. Britton Beauties (1825). Dev Horae Subsectivae (1777) 149, Dev. 1 I zay no more than all the parish zeth, 'facks, 3. Cor. 2 Aye facks!

2. Phr. (1) a' faix, in good faith, truly; (2) a' faix as, as truly as; (3) as faix, see a' faix; (4) by my faix, by my faith; (5) good facks, (6) i' faix (or in faix), see a' faix; (7)

my faix, see by my faix.
(i) Ling Thompson Hist. Boston (1856) 698; Lin. A. faix it was (1) Line Thompson Hist. Boston (1856) 698; Lin. A-faix it was so. (2) Lin. I don't a-faix as I'm a being, Brown Neddy (1841) 9 (3) Lin. I tell you it is so as fix. (4) Abd An' aunty's whisky, by my fakes, Is nae a sham, Beathe Parings (1801) II. Wxf. Kennedy Evenings in Duffrey (1869) 284. N.Cy. I Nhb. Midden Sigs. (1818) 68; Nhb. Bi me faix! (5) s.Chs. I (6) Dmf (Jam) w.Yks. Thoresby Lett (1703); w.Yks. 4, e.An. 2, Cor. 2 (7) Lth My faicks, she made a happy stroke, McNeill Preston (c. 1895) 76 Rxb. (Jam.) FAIZART, sb. Rxb. (Jam.) Also in form fesart.

1. A hermaphrodite of the gallinaceous tribe. 2. Fig. A puny man of femining appearance: a shameless person.

A puny man of feminine appearance; a shameless person. The same word as older Sc. faizard, a coward. 30u faizardis durst not...Clim vp the craig, Montgomerie

Cherrie (1597) 632]

FAIZE, v. Irel. Amer. Also written faise Ant.; faze Amer.; and in form fiz N.I [fez, fiz.] To take effect on, to show or make an impression on; to injure.

N.I. Drink never fizzes on that man. He took all the medicine, and it never fazzed on him. Ant. Drink, cold, heat, &c., never fasses him, Ballymena Obs (1892). [Amer. He set one [an apple] on top of his son's head and shot an arrow plumb through it and never fazed him, ADELER Elbow Room (1876) vi, What's queer about it is that he seemed just as fresh afterwards as before he commenced. Didn't faze him a bit, tb. xii; 'You didn't faze him,' you did not disturb him, did not even attract his attention. Used also of inanimate objects, Dial. Notes (1896) 1 70.]

FAIZE, see Feeze.
FAIZLE, v. Sc. To coax, flatter.
Sc. Obs. (G.W.) n.Sc. (JAM.)
FAK, see Fack, sb.
FAKE, v. and sb. Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Irel. and Eng. Also in form vake Dev. [fek, feak] To patch, alter, make up; gen. with up.

Hrt. (H G.) Ess. I faked my old bonnet up (H.H M).

Annie, willee jist urn in ouze an' fake up tha vire? HEWETT Peas.

Sp (1892).
Hence (1) Faked up, phr., (2) Fakish, adj. dressed up,

made up. Nhb.1

2. To hurt, cause intense pain to; gen. with up. s.Not. I got a splinter under my thumb-nail and it did fake me up for a bit (J.PK). Slang. If a man's shoe happens to pinch or gall his foot, he will complain that his shoe fakes his foot sadly, VAUX Flash Dict. (1812).

Hence Fakement, sb. pain, uneasiness, distress.

Ken Walking does give me fakement to-day

3. With about: to 'knock about,' to waste time, idle. Uls. (M B.-S.)

4. sb. Play, amusement; a joke, freak.

Cum. There war sad fakes comen back, sec gallopen and clatteren,
Ritson Borrowdale Lett. (1787) 5, ed. 1869 w.Yks. (JW) Dev<sup>3</sup>
Tez a mad vake at the best n.Dev. You'll have to put up with my
company, maid, but it's a mad vake at the best, Chanter Witch

FAKE, sb.2 Cai.1 The strand of a rope.

[Fake or Fack, one circle or roll of a cable or rope quoiled up round, Phillips (1706).]

FAKE,  $v^2$  Or.I. To give heed to, believe, credit. (Jam.), S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>

FAKE, FAKES, see Faix.

FAKEMENT, sb. Dev. [fe kmant] A muddle, confusion. I niver did zee sich a fakement in awl niy life I layved tha 'ouze za nayte za new pin, an' now tidden fit tu be zeed, Hewett Peas. Sp. (1892).

FAKEY, adj. Not. [feki.] Out of condition, inferior,

bad. Also used advb.

(J H.B.); Not. A tramp who has spent the night on the roadside is said to look fakey. Applied to food it means inferior, bad, and sometimes putrid or rotten.

FAKKET, see Faggot.

FALAHVER, sb. s Chs. Unctuous politeness, exaggerated civility expressed in words, 'palaver.'
Ey)d sich 'ŭ lot ŭ fulaa vŭr widh im [Hey'd sich a lot o' falahver

with him].

FALALDRAN, ppl. adj. Wm. [fala'ldrən.] Affected, mincing.

Wi' ther fine falaldran steps, Clarke T'Reysh Beeaum (1865) FALARIE, sb. Wil. [fæ'ləri.] Disturbance, excite-

ment, commotion.

Wil. Look'ee here, there've bin a fine falarie about you, Zur, Wood Magic, ii. Used about Wilton, but not so extensively as its synonym 'rumpus.'

FALAWDGE, FALCAGE, see Fallauge, Falkage.

FALCONER, sb. Nrf. [Not known to our correspondents.] (?) The rough-legged buzzard, Buteo lagopus. Not like them rough-legged falconers, Emerson Buds (ed. 1895) т86

FALD, see Fold, sb.1

FALDERAL, sb and v. Sc. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not Lin. Nhp Glo. Nrf. Som. Cor. Also written falderall Sc. (JAM.); and in forms faldaddle Der.; faldaral Fif;

Sc. (Jam.); and in forms faldaddle Der.; faldaral Fif; falderdal Wm. w.Yks. ne.Lan. e.Lan.¹; faldheral e.Yks.¹; faldherdal Lan.; fal-the-ral Cor.¹²; fal-tho-dal Lan.; faldherdal Lan.; fol-de-rol(1 Nhp.¹ Glo.; foldherdol Lan.; foldidol s Not.; fol-the-rols s.Chs.¹ 1. sb. A gewgaw, trifle, useless ornament; finery, pl. trifles, 'odds and ends.' Sc. I canna see her for thae fine falderals on Jenny Bam's new bonnet, Ford Thistledown (1891) 44. Sh.I. Weemin is weemin a' da world ower... an ye maun just gie dem da bits o' falderals at dey set dir minds ipun, Burgess Sketches (2nd ed) 109. Cai.¹ Abd. A' the doctor's faulderalls Wi'heathen names war in the aumrie, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 74. Fif. I winna be responsible for ony faldarals bocht and no' peyed for by Tibbie Mac Crowdie, Mclaren Tilbie (1894) 91. Sig. Wi' their debt, and their dirt, and their fine falderals, Towers Poems (1885) 163. Ayr. The laird wanted a cheap thing, wi'no falderals about it, Johnston Glenbucke (1889) 70. Link. Ithadna the falderals that Macarthur's had, but was far grander, Roy Generalship (ed 1895) 58. Edb. Or whether the witch of Endor thing, wi' no laiderais about it, Johnston Genouche (1869) 70. Lnk. Ithadna the falderals that Macarthur's had, but was far grander, Roy Generalship (ed 1895) 58. Edb. Or whether the witch of Endor wore a demity falderal or a manco petticoat, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xxvi. Wm. She's plenty o' falderdals i' her hat (BK) e Yks. Meeast o' d' young lasses noo-a-days seeam to me to mind nowt but falderals, an' ribbins, Wray Nestleton (1876) 20. e.Yks.¹ Noo then get thy faldherals on, an let's be off te mahket. w.Yks. Shoo's putten all maks o' falderdals o' this hat (ÆB.); Their last new falderdals, Nidderdil Olm. (1876); w Yks ³ Lan. Iv thi spare brass an' fine foldherdols are beaun to make thee stuck up, Clegg Sketches (1895) 133. ne.Lan. Short weight i' doctrine and falderdals i' wives, Mather Idylls (1895) 334. e Lan¹ s.Chs.¹ Yoa' loo kn i' regilür mau kin ... wi yur fidh ürz ün yür fol-dhù-rol [Yo looken a regilar maukin wi' yur fithers an' yur fol-the-rol] (s v. Maukin). Der. An her faldaddles, an her jewles an her ribbons, Ward David Grieve (1892) I. ii. s.Not. She'd got too many foldidols about her (J.P.K.). s.Lin. Ye silly wench, spendin y'r waäge on them falderals (T.H R.). Glo. An seed the wenches stan' for hire In aal thur fol-de-roll, Leg. Peas. (1877) 22. Nrf. Farmers' daughters... getting their heads full of French falderals, Gibbon Beyond Compare (1888) I xii. w.Som.¹ Faal diraa'lz, faul dirau lz. Cor.¹ Dressed up in such fal-the-rals

2. An idle fancy; conceit, nonsense; a trifling excuse; a falsehood; also used attrib.

Sc. (Jam), Bnff.<sup>1</sup> Sik. He'll flee frae ae falderal till anither a' the days o' his life, Hogg Tales (ed. 1866) 239. e.Yks.<sup>1</sup> Lan. He made no moor ado, bur muttered some fal-tho-dal stuff between his teeth, Mellor Uncle Oudem (1865) 15, ed. 1867. Cor. 12
3. A pedantic, giddy person. Bnff. 4. An exclamation

of exultation used by boys in the game of Hop-scotch on reaching the centre square. Nhp. 5. v. To make trifling excuses; to behave in a giddy, pedantic manner.

FALDERED, ppl. adj. Lin. Overcome with fatigue, &c., worn out, exhausted, gen. in phr. mulfered and faldered. Lin. Streatfeild Lin. and Danes (1884) 326; Lin.1 Nearly obs. (T.H.R.)

FALDERMENT, sb. Cum. [fa:Iderment.] Finery, useless ornaments of dress.

FALE, sb. n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A pustule, sore. (HALL.)

FALE, see Fall, sb.

FALFALARIES, sb. pl. Yks. The fritillary, Fritillaria Meleagris.

w.Yks. Lees Flora (1888) 798.

FALK, sb. Sc Also in form faik Cai. Heb. The razor-bill, Alca torda.

Cai. In the summer months, the swarms of scarfs, marrots, faiks, &c that come to hatch in the rocks of Dungisbay and Stroma are prodigious, Statist Acc VIII 159 (JAM.) Heb. Swainson Res (1997) are New York Tay (1997). Birds (1885) 217; Neill Tour (1806) 197 (Jam.). [Morris Hist. Birds (1857) ]

FALKAGE, sb. Obs.? Sc. Lin. Also written falcage Sc. (Jam. Suppl.) The right of mowing. Sc. (Jam. Suppl.) Lin. The number of towns within the Soke having right of common in the West Fen are 22, with falkage, turbary, fishing and fowling, Marshall Review Agric. (1811) III. 19. [Cp. OFr. faucage, 'droit de faucher' (La Curne). See also Kennett Gl. (1695), ed. 1816 (s.v. Falcare).]

FALKLAND-BRED, adj. Sc. Courtly, polished, wellbred.

Sc. Falkland in Fife having been the favourite residence of several princes of the Stewart family (Jam ). Dmf All the courtly magnificence that some of your Falkland-bred glove-handed bards have larded their verses with, Cromek Nithsdale Sng (1810) 5.

FALKY, adj. Cor. Long-stemmed, luxuriant; also used as sb. a long-stemmed plant.

Applied to grain when requiring to be cut, Grose (1790) MS. add. (C); Monthly Mag. (1810) I. 435; Cor. 12

FALL, sb. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms fa Sc. Nhb.; faal Nhb.; fale Lin. (Hall.); fo Cum. Wm.; faw Sc. (Jam.); vall Brks. Wil. w.Som. nw.Dev. [fol, fool, fa.] 1. A fall of rain or snow,

nw.Dev. [10], 10a], 1a.] I. A fall of fall of show, a shower of rain, a snowstorm.

Per When we lookit for a thaw, An' lowser weather, It's gatherin' for anther fa', As black as ever, Haliburton Ochil Idylls (1891) 63 Oxf. Fall of rain, snow, &c. Wil. 'Tis a unked road to kep to in a vall, is the downs road, Ashen Faggot, 279, (W. E.D.) w.Som. The bullicks be urning, there'ille a vall vore long in w.Dev. 1 2. Autumn; gen. in phr. fall of the leaf, fall of the year.

2. Autumn; gen. in phr. fall of the leaf, fall of the year. Kcd. It was in the fall of the year, The weather being calmand clear, Jamie Muse (1844) 16. Ayr. Both in the spring and in the fall, Galt Ann. Parish (1821) viii. Dmf. I' the fa' o' a far aff year, When the leaf on the beech was broon an' sere, Thom Jock o' Knowe (1878) 3 Gall. But in the fall of the year the White Death came to Dour, Crockett Bog-Myrtle (1895) 23. Nhb.¹ Wm. Auld Mattha Lound et skifted fra oor quarter last fo', Spec Dial (1880) pt. ii. 42. w.Yks. Them apples 'ill ripen wi' fall (W F.), w.Yks.² w.Yks.4 Spring and fall. Chs¹, Stf¹ Lin. The fellers as maakes them picturs, 'ud coom at the fall o' the year, Tennyson Owd Roa (1889). n.Lin. When boggard cums i' fall, Pracock Tales and Rhymes (1886) 69; n.Lin.¹, Nhp.¹, War.²⁴, s.War.¹ Shr.¹ Ah¹ poor fellow, 'e's despert wek; 'e'll' ardly see o'er the fall o' the lef; Shr.², Gio.¹², Oxf.¹, Brks.¹ Sur. Jennings Field Paths (1884) 38; Sur.¹ Sus.¹ I have the ague every spring and fall; Sus.² Hmp Shr.<sup>2</sup>, Glo.<sup>12</sup>, Oxf.<sup>1</sup>, Brks.<sup>1</sup> Sur. Jennings Field Paths (1884) 38; Sur.<sup>1</sup> Sus.<sup>1</sup> I have the ague every spring and fall; Sus.<sup>2</sup> Hmp (H.E.); Hmp.<sup>1</sup> The time of cutting timber I.W. (J.D.R.), Wil. (G.E.D.) Dor.<sup>1</sup> The leaves... So green, in fall be under foot, 119. Som. She purchased it last fall, RAYMOND Tryphena (1895) 52; To think as I zhould be courted... an' be meanen', an' plannen' t'leave her come next fall, Leith Lemon Verbena (1895) 82. w Som.<sup>1</sup> Dev. Mother spinned the wool last fall, O'Neill Dimpses (1893) 16. [Amer. Dial. Notes (1896) I. 341, 343.]

Hence Fall-rains, sb. pl. autumn rains.

Dev. We must have the shed thatched afore the fall-rains come on, Baring-Gould Dartmoor Idylls (1896) 227.

on, Baring-Gould Dartmoor layils (1896) 227.

3. The falling down of the roof or stone in a pit.

Nhb.¹ Nhb., Dur. Greenwell Coal Tr. Gl. (1849).

4. A yeaning of lambs. Cf. fell, sb.⁴ 10.

w.Yks.¹ I've a fairish fall of lambs to-year. Brks¹ A good 'vall o' lambs' signifies a good breeding time. Nrf. Have ye had many lambs ta'year?—Yis; a nicish fall (W.R.E.). Wil. There's a good fall of lambs to-year (G.E.D.). Dor. The forward ewes were kept these among which the fall of lambs would be lated. apart from those among which the fall of lambs would be later, HARDY Madding Crowd (1874) v.

5. A portion of growing underwood ready to fell or cut. Ken. (G.B); Ken.

6. The quantity of trees felled at one time in a certain place. Cum. 1 Fo' o' wood. w.Yks. N. & Q. (1852) 1st S. v. 250. n.Lin. 1 [288]

be, fur 'is poor owd nuncle öödna 'ave a sprig touched in 'is time.

7. A valley, 'hanger', in pl. the cliff-sides.

w.Yks. The jay. occurs in some of the large falls or hangers. Lucas Stud. Nidderdale (c. 1882) 143 Nrf. Trans. Phil. Soc. (1885) Hmp 1

8. A woman's veil.

w.Yks. (J W.); The women-singers had white falls, SNOWDEN Web Weaver (1896) 11. Lin. Streatfelld Lin. and Danes (1884) 327. n.Lin.¹, e.Lin. (G G W) s Lin. You'd better ha'e y'r fall, mum, or th' sun'll bon y'r faäce (T H R) War², Glo.¹ Oxf.¹ Put yer fall down, MS. add. Dor. Pull down your fall first, HARDY Mayor of Casterbridge (ed. 1895) 36. w.Som.¹ Keod-n zee ur fae us, kuz uur-d u-guut u fau l oa vur-n [I could not see her face, because she had a vail over him (it)].

9. A necktie. Cf. falling-band.
War.<sup>2</sup> When this word occurs in old works it usually means a kind of ruff or band for the neck. Mid. His red satin fall and mock-diamond pin, BLACKMORE Kit (1890) I. 111

10. The distance over which a measuring-rod 'falls,' esp.

a square measure, gen.=6 ells square.

Sc. 180 of a Scotch acre, as the perch is of the English acre,
MORTON Cyclo Agric. (1863); A measure nearly equal to an E.
perch or rood, including six ells square (JAM). Ayr. It was a lang
siller she wanted for the hoose and twa fa' of ground at the back o't, Service Dr. Dugund (ed. 1887) 118; A patch of some five or six falls of ground for a garden, Galt Sir A. Wylee (1822) 1. Lnk. A fall of ground converted into drills will produce plants sufficient for transplanting 3 or 4 acres, Stephens Farm Bk. (ed. 1845) II. 68. Lan. Richard Dickinson came and took 20 falls of delving off me, Walkden Diary (ed. 1866) 103, A fall of land varies in different parts of the country. It is a square perch, statute measure it contains only source yards, seven and tains 301 square yards, seven yards measure 49 yards, seven and a half yards measure  $56\frac{1}{4}$  yards; and according to the Cheshire measure 64 yards, 1b. 30.

11. Mining term: the rope for a set of blocks.

Nhb. A 'block fall,' or a 'taickle fall.' In a pumping pit a fall is used for lifting portions of the pumping arrangements during repairs.

12. Mining term: the bucket in a pump, which opens and shuts to allow the passage of water; also called Clack-fall.

Mining Gl. Newc. Terms (1852); Nhb.1

13. Any kind of trap for catching animals; a snare.

Sc. Short for fall-trap, faw-trap. Any kind of mouse-trap is still called a mouse-faw; of rat-trap, ratton-faw, &c. (Jam. Suppl.) Rnf. The cat, tho' ane fell in wi' it, They hae a chance by speed o' fit, To hie them quickly frae her paw; But hardly ane survives a fa', Picken Poems (1813) I. 65. Edb. Traps you 'mang the sudden fa's O' winter's dreary dreepin snaws, Fergusson Poems (1773) 142, ed. 1785

14. Comp. Fall-door, a trap-door.

n.Lin.¹ w.Som.¹To a new fall-door to seller and fixin, vind inguns, nals, scrues, two cote pant, 18s., Tradesman's Bill, Jan. 1885.

15. Low-lying, wet, marshy land.

Lin. We shall get no crop off the fall to-year.

16. Lot, fate, fortune.

Abd O Charlie, man, black be your fa', Robbs Poems (1852)

103. Rnf I am her father's gardner lad, And poor, poor is my fa',

Harp (1819) 162 Lnk. I'll be thine, gin ye'll be mine, Whate'er my fa' may be, Lemon St. Mungo (1844) 15. Edb. Sic be their fa' wha dirk their ben In blackest business nae their ain, Fergusson Poems (1773) 140, ed 1785. Dmf. This fa', whatever may befa', Shall be frae heartan's aul the prayer, Thom Jock o' Knowe (1878) 46 17. Rent; share, portion.

Sc. There without strife Got settled for life An hundred a year for his fa', man, RITSON Sc Poems (1794) II. 65 (Jam.). Abd. Frae 'mang the beasts his honour got his fa', And got but little siller, or nane ava, Ross Helenore (1768) 20, ed. 1812

18. The divisions of a large arable field, attached to a

n.Cy. Trans. Phil. Soc. (1858) 155; N.Cy. Annually cultivated in a rotation of crops. Nhb.1

Hence Fa' and fa' about, phr. in alternating order; see

Nhb.1 The portions of the holders in a 'field' under the old system of tillage, in which the strips, called falls, were said to lie 'fa' and fa' about.

FALL, v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Aus. [fol, foel, fa, fo.] I. Gram. forms. 1. Present Tense: (1) Fa, (2) Faa, (3) Faal, (4) Fau, (5) Faw, (6) Fo, (7)

Foa, (8) Foal, (9) Fole, (10) Fuo'h'l, (11) Vaal, (12) Vale, (13) Vall, (14) Vole. [For further examples see II below] (1) Sc. Whose distant roaring swells and fa's, Scott Midlothian (1818) Introd. Abd. Dinna tak' me up till I fa', Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xxviii Ant A daeny want to fa' oot wi' ye, Bailymena Obs (1892). Nhb. I'm not a bairn to fa', Clare Love of Lass (1890) Obs (1892). Nhb. 1 m not a pairn to 1a, CLARE Love of Lass (1696) 1. 63. n.Yks. 1 Lan It's a queer place to fa' asleep in, Westall Burch Dene (1889) II. 48. (2) Sc. Murray Dial. (1873) 204. Nhb. 1 Did ye faa? Cum. 1 (3) Nhb. 1 (4) s Chs. 1 80. Der. 1, nw. Der. 1 (5) Sc. The fint a crum of thee she faws, Ramsay Tea-Table Misc. (1724) I. 94, ed. 1871; (Jam) Cum. He couldn't see owt ther was to hinder t watter fra fawin', Gwordle Greenup Anudder Batch (1873) 11; Cum. w.Yks. Flaid shoe sud faw an breck her neck, ii. 287 e.Lan. Nine sticks, nine stones, Shall be o' thy bones If thou let Nanny Cock-a-Thaw faw, N. & Q. (1866) 3rd S. ix 87. Chs. 2, s.Chs. (6) Nhb., Cum. Wm. If she fo a second time her sway Lan. We'st fo together, Brierley Waverlow (1863) 56, ed. 1884.

n.Lan Mind that barn dusn't fo' off t'chair e.Lan.<sup>1</sup>, m.Lan<sup>1</sup> (7) Lan. Awn noan feeurt o' foain, Scholes Tim Gamwattle (1857) 4.

Der<sup>1</sup> (8) Abd. (9) w.Yks. Fool, Wright Gram, Wndhll. (1892) 139.

Not.<sup>1</sup> (10) m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> Introd 34. (11) w Som. Elworthy Gram (1877) 46 n Dev. Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 120 (12) Wxf.<sup>1</sup>

Vale a danceen (13) Wxf.<sup>1</sup> Wil. Slow Gl. (1892). w.Som.<sup>1</sup>, Dev.<sup>1</sup>

Vale a danceen (13) Wxf.¹ Wil. Slow Gl. (1892). w.Som.¹, Dev.¹ n Dev. Horae Subsecvae (1777) 449. (14) Wxf.¹

2. Preterite: (1) Faad, (2) Faell, (3) Faud, (4) Fawd, (5) Fel, (6) Fil, (7) Vaa.¹(d, (8) Vau.¹d.
(1) Nhb.¹ Aa faad clean doon. (2) Sc. Murray Dial (1873) 204. (3) s.Chs.¹ 80. (4) s.Chs.¹ (5) m.Yks.¹ Introd. 34. w.Yks. Wright Gram. Wndhll. (1892) 139. s.Chs.¹ 80 Shr.¹ We fellen, the par on us, as we wun runnin' down the bonk. (6) m.Yks.¹ Introd. 34. (7) w Som. Elworthy Gram. (1877) 46. (8) w.Som.¹ The forms 'fell ' and 'fallen' are unknown

3. Pp. (1) Faan, (2) Faen, (3) Falled, (4) Fa'n, (5) Fao.h'lu'n, (6) Faud, (7) Faun, (8) Fawd, (9) Fawn, (10) Felled'n, (11) Fellen, (12) Foan, (13) Foean, (14) Foaln, (15) Foen, (16) Fon, (17) Fone, (18) Fown, (19) Fuo.'h'lu'n, (20) Vaa.¹(d, (21) Valled.
(1) Sc. Leddy Penfeather had fa'an ill, Scott St. Ronan (1824) ii; Murray Dial. (1873) 204. Nhb.¹ Aa felt nowt till efter aa'd

ii; Murray Dial. (1873) 204. Nhb. Aa felt nowt till efter aa'd faan. Cum. (2) Frf. w. Yks. Shoo's fa'en in, N. & Q (1854) 1st S. x. 210. (3) n. Lin I Jim's fall'd doon an' ho'ten his sen. Dev. I fancy Introd 34. (6) s. Chs. Trans., 80 (7) Frf. I canna guess how here I've faun', Sands Poems (1833) 93. Lnk. He's faun against the hallen, Watt Poems (1827) 65. e Lth. The doug had faun behind the three, Mucklebackii Rhymes (1885) 42 Gall. New-faun snaw, Nicholson Poet. Wks. (1814) 43, ed. 1897. w.Yks <sup>1</sup> I'rain hez faun seea mich i' planets, ii. 289 Lan. It's faun daun out o' t'sky, an brokken it little neck, Kay-Shuttleworth Scarsdale (1860) I 90 brokken it little neck, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH Scarsdale (1860) I go s.Chs.¹ Intrans., 80. nw.Der.¹, Shr.¹ (8) s.Chs.¹ Trans. (9) Cum. And to their stint the becks are fawn, West Guide to Lakes (1780) 304, ed 1807 Chs¹ s.Chs.¹ Intrans. nw.Der.¹ (10) s.Pem. (E D.) (11) s.Chs¹ Intrans. (12) Cum. l'se o' foan frae my coat six inch or mair, Gilpin Pop Poetry (1875) 49. (13) Wm. Anudthre chap... hed foean doon yan o' thor grikes, Spec. Dial. (1885) pt. iii. 11. (14) w.Yks. Wright Gram Wndhil (1892) 139. (15) Cum.¹ (16) Lan. Aw'd sauner th' owd church had fo'n, Cleeg David's Loom (1894) xvii. n.Lan¹ (17) Lan. She'd fone into idle and dirty ways, EAVESDROPPER Vill Life (1869) 2; The'n fone feawly short o' that, Walker Plebeian Pol (1796) 16, ed 1801. (18) Lan. It got noised about that Daniel's fairy had 'fown eawt' with him, Bowker Tales (1882) 57. (19) m Yks.¹ Introd 34. (20) w.Som. ELWORTHY Gram. (1877) 46. (21) w.Som.¹

H. Dial. uses. 1. Of the sea: to grow calm. Or.I. The sky cleared up, and the sea 'fell,' as 'tis usually termed when the water becomes less agitated, Vedder Sketches (1832) 26. 2. Of animals: to be born. Cf. fall, sb. 4.

2. Of animals: to be born. Cf. fall, sb. 4.

Hrt. The calf is lately fe'l, Ellis Mod Husb (1750) III 1 w Som 1

How old is he?—Dree year off; he valled 'pon Mayday day nw.Dev.¹ Only applied to colts.

3. Of lime or clay: to be disintegrated by exposure to moisture or frost; to be slaked, reduced to powder.

Ked. It... is laid down in cartloads on the end ridges of the

field, where it remains till it has fallen, Agric Surv 373 (JAM).

n.Yks. W.Yks. Is't lime faun (or 'fallen')? Chs. 37, nw.Der. 4. Of fruit when cooked: to become soft and tender.

n.Lin. These apples never duz fall (MP). sw.Lin. (R.EC.)

5. To befall, betide; to happen, occur.

Sc. 'Foul faw the liars!' a kind of imprecation used by one who

means strongly to confirm an assertion he has made (JAM ). Mry. means strongly to confirm an assertion he has made (Jam). Mry. Wae fa' ye! I canna forgie ye! Hay Lintie (1851) 24. Kcd. The man wha'd misca' them Deserves—an' sae fa' him—A cudgel to wallop his hide, Grant Lays (1884) 145. Abd. What is to fa' will neither o' them skaith, SHIRREFS Poems (1790) 139. Frf. Fair fa' ye Kett, ye thump it weel, Morison Poems (1790) 26. Fif. French brandy is but trash (shame fa't!), Grant Poems (1811) 160. Rnf. Sonse fa' your honest heart, an' true, PICKEN Poems (1813) I. 146 Sonse fa' your honest heart, an' true, Picken Poems (1813) I. 146 Ayr. Shame fa' the gear, and the blethrie o't, Service Dr. Duguid (ed. 1887) 258. Lnk. Foul fa' the Auld Thief for that sinning o't, Roder Poems (1838) 101, ed 1897. Edb. Shame fa' his pride, Forbes Poems (1812) 62. Dmf. I pledged my soul upon the spot, Whatever fate micht fa', Reid Poems (1894) 131. Gall. Shame fa' me but ye ding them a', Nicholson Poet. Whs. (1814) 58, ed. 1897. Cum A buik there is—a buik—the neame—shem faw't! Reight Harvest (1743) 1.77. n.Yks.¹ Lan. Foul fa' thy busy tongue, Roby Trad. (1829) II. 144, ed. 1872. e.Suf. A thunderstorm fell on my birthday (F H.).

6. To become, turn, change into.
Sh.I. Guid gaird my sowl, boy! I tink doo's faa'n a fule, Burgess
Sketches (2nd ed.) 20.

7. To fall with child, become pregnant. Sc. (JAM.), N.Cy. 8. To be under the necessity, to have to, to be obliged;

to be due; to fall to one's duty.

to be due; to fall to one's duty.

Sc. At Mouline (where you may fall to dine) enquire for the monastery, Balfour Lett. (1750) 84 (Jam). w.Yks. The chickens fall to be hatched next week, Sheffield Indep. (1874). Not. You fole to have it. n Lin. Corn that boggard falls to maw, Peacock Tales and Rhymes (1886) 70; n.Lin. Mester's sent fer me, soā I shall fall to goā. What time duz th' packit fall to cum? When Tom went to prison, his mother fell to keep his bairns. sw.Lin. That close falls to be wheat this turn. That key does not fall to open it. He fell to come yesterday. Any goose fallstolay by Old Candlemas Day —in allusion to the saying: 'New Candlemas Day, good goose will lav: Old Candlemas Dav. any goose will lav.' will lay: Old Candlemas Day, any goose will lay.

will lay: Old Candlemas Day, any goose will lay.'

9. Used impers.: to fall as a duty.

Edb. To treat her wi a glass o' wine, It weel me fa's, or I'm mistane, Twa Cuckolds (1796) 10. w.Yks. It falls to be, Piper Dial. Sheffield (1824) 17; w.Yks.<sup>2</sup>

10. Of timber, &c.: to fell, cut down.

N.I.¹ Chs.¹ We always speak of falling timber; or falling a hedge; Chs.³ The men are falling trees. s Chs.¹ Dhai) m fau in treyz i)th wid [They'm fawin trees i'th' wood]. nw.Der.¹, Lei.¹ War ² We must fall that tree; War.³ To go timber falling. s.War.¹ We must fall that tree. s.Wor.¹, se.Wor.¹ Shr.¹ The young squire says when 'e comes of age 'e'll fall a sight o' timber. Glo. (A.B.), Glo.¹ Oxf.¹ MS. add. e.An.¹ I shall fall that tree next spring. e.Suf. (F.H.) Ess. I've got a brother and his business is falling trees, and when he falls them his horse is that knowing (F.P.). Ken. (G.B.) when he falls them his horse is that knowing (F.P.). Ken. (G.B), Ken. 1, Sur. 1 Sus. 1 These trees are getting too thick, I shall fall a few of them next year. Hmp. Holloway. [Aus. By falling a tree or two across the road they'd have to go slower, Boldrewood Robbery (1888) II. xv.]

Hence (1) Fallage, sb. a fall of light timber; (2) Faller, sb. a feller of timber; (3) Falling-axe, (4) -hatchet, sb. an axe used for felling trees; (5) -rope, sb. a rope used in

felling trees.

(1) Hrf. Coppices are usually retained by the owner, and previous to the sale of their fallage an agreement [&c.], MARSHALL Review Agrac.

(1818) II. 308.

(2) Shr. The fallers bin on Esridge [Eastridge] coppy agen.

(3) w.Som. In this district we do not now fall or fell our trees; we always [droa] throw them, but use a falling axe (4) N.I.<sup>1</sup> (5) Shr. A 'falling rope,' that is, a rope that men attach to the top of a tree when they wish to cut it down, and so drag it over in the direction they wish it to fall, Davies Rambles Sch. Field-Club (1881) viii.

11. To let fall, throw down; to lower (the market-price). Abd. Aul' an' crazy though the beastie be, I'se asseer ye it was aweers o' foalin' Samie i' the gutters, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xl. Wm. It's this Irish butter et cums fraeth awt lands, it's a sham tae let it cum tae foe th' markets soa, Wheeler Dial. (1790) 54, ed. 1821. Chs. Now mind you don't faw it. s.Chs. Yoa)n fau dhaat mùg [Yo'n faw that mug]. Shr. I should never trust that child ook in close, e'll be sure to fall it. Hrf. She fell the child. s Pem. She've a felled'n down and broke'n all to pieces (E.D.); Don't fall them eggs (W.M.M.).

Hence Falling luck, sb. bad luck. Chs.

12. To beat, excel.

Abd. Sae very few I find can fa' that-At least to me, SIILL Cottar's Sunday (1845) 136.

13. To have fall to one's share, to obtain, win, gain.

13. To have fall to one's share, to obtain, win, gain. Sc. How Marstig's daughter I may fa', Jamieson Pop Ballads (1806) I. 210. Ayr. Whain a' the country round The best deserves to fa' that 'Burns Heron Ballads, st. 1; The violet's for modesty, which weel she fa's to wear, 1b. Posie, st 6. Dmf. The brows wad better fa' a crown, Cromer Remans (1810) 151; Aye baffled here some ither whare Ye'll hae tae gang tae fa' that, Quinn Heather (1863) 215. e.Yks. The proctor falleth a whole fleece, Best Rur. Econ. (1641) 25. Der. He foes fifty pound [he falls to have £50; £50 comes to his share]. In use, 1890. n.Lin. He fell a lot o' munny when his uncle i' Sheffield deed. You nead not good thy sen up o' them apples cump' thou'll fall note on 'em ... w Lin. Lin. The second the second that the secon sen up o' them apples cumin', thoo'll fall noane on 'em. sw Lin.1 She falls some money in April.

14. In negative sentences: (not) to have fall to one's

share, (not) to put up with, (not) to take in hand.

Shalf, (10th) to put the With, (10th) to take in thand.

Sh.I. Folk canna fa ta be geein' him sweet mylk noo, Sh. News (July 30, 1898). n Sc. My lady cannot fa' sic servants as thee, Fair Flower of Northumberland, Child's Ballads (1898) I. 116. Bch. The gentles wis drinkin wine a fouth, tho' I might nae fa that, Forbes Jrn. (1742) 18 Abd. Tho' ilka day I manno' fa' that, I dinna vaunt, Beatrie Parings (1801) 2, ed. 1873. Edb. To name ilk book, I manna fa'; There's scores an' dizens in a ra', Forbes Poems (1812) 14.

15. Comb. with prep., adv., &c.: (1) to fall aboard, to come upon, attack; (2) — about, of a woman: to be confined; (3) — abroad, to grow stouter, more sturdy, thick-set; also used attrib. stout, flabby, fat; (4) - ahint, to fall behind in paying the rent, to fall into arrears; (5) — away, to grow thin, weak, to waste away, pine; (6) — by, to be sick or affected with any ailment; to be confined in child-bed; (7) — down, of arable land: to be allowed to relapse of it-(7) — down, of arable land: to be allowed to relapse of reself into poor, rough pasture; (8) — in, (a) to sink in, become hollow, to shrink in person; (b) of water: to subside; (c) to become acquainted; to meet with, light upon, prove successful in a quest; (9) — in with, to meet with by chance, happen upon; (10) — o' (of), to abate; (11) — on, to begin, set to work; (12) — over (or o'er), (a) to fall asleep; (b) to be confined; (13) — through, (a) to bungle, blunder; to spoil, prevent by mismanagement; (b) to lose come short of: (14) — til, to assail; (15) — up, (b) to lose, come short of; (14) - till, to assail; (15) - to advance; (16) - upon, to assault, attack violently.

(1) Dev. 1 Batt... was skulking out o' door wan maester glimps'd en and vell aboard en like a bull-dog, 14. (2) Wil. His wife bin an' fell about laas' night. (3) Dor. When I come first, they said I did fall abroad (C.V.G.). w Som. Well, how Mr. Chardles is avalled-abroad! twadn on'y but tother day, I zim, a was a poor little fuller, not wo'th rearin. Gurt, slack, knee-napped, vall-abroad fuller, idn er? Dev. You'm altered; terrible fallen abroad, O'NELL fuller, idn er? Dev. You'm altered; terrible fallen abroad, O'NEILI Idyls (1892) 83. n Dev. Hur's vaaling all abroad, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 120. nw.Dev.! (4) Edb. The back-ga'en tenant fell ahint, And could nae stand, Ha'rst Rig (1794) 18, ed. 1801. (5) n Sc. My puir laddie fell awa' in a decline, Gordon Carglen (1891) 205. n.Yks.! Ah thinks Ah nivver seen a man sae failed afore; he's fa'n awa' to nowght. Oxf! MS. add. Mid. When no one came to meet me. . . I used to fall away, and feel my heart go dowr, Blackmore Kit (1890) II. xvi. w Som.! I an't a-zeed'ee's ever so long; how you be a-valled away! you an't bin bad or ort, 'ave'ee' (6) Sc. (Jam.) (7) Wil. Some of the land is getting 'turnip-sick,' the roots come stringy and small and useless, so that many let it (6) Sc. (JAM.) (7) Wil. Some of the land is getting 'turnip-sick,' the roots come stringy and small and useless, so that many let it 'vall down,' Jefferies Gt. Estate (1880) i; Wil. (8, a) Sc. His een's fa'n in. His cheeks are fa'n in (JAM.). Cai. w.Yks. Shoo's fa'en in, N. & Q. (1854) 1st S. x. 210. (b) Sc. The water's sair fa'n in (JAM.). (c) Cum. Fifty shwort years hae flown owre us sin' furst we fell in at the fair, Anderson Ballads (1805) 163, ed. 1819. n.Yks. I hearyour brother's fa'n in weel. He'll be yamm by neeght, if in case he fa's weel in at Stowsley. (9) Sc. I fell in, among the rest, with a maist creditable elderly man, Steam-boat (1822) 178. rest, with a maist creditable elderly man, Steam-boat (1822) 178 (JAM.). Cai. S.Sc. When he fell in wi' Tibby Crawford, some o' them said if they were her they wouldna tak' him, Wilson Tales (1839) V. 53. Cum. Ah fell in wid Dick crossin t'holm (E.W.P.); Cum. 1. Yks. Ah fell in wiv him by chance (I.W.). Nhp. I fell in with such a person. War. Caf. As I wuz comin' from 'Amborough I fell in wi' Edderd Brekspur, MS. add. Hnt. (T.P.F.) (10) Abd. (JAM.) (11) Abd. Lord bless us an' our meat: Amen. Now, Sirs, fa' on and eat, Beattie Parings (1801) 7, ed. 1873. Sik. He'll never be sae daft as fa' on and court anither ane, Hogo Tales (1838) 336, ed. 1866. (12, a) Sc. Ellen Hesketh came to my door and wakened me. I had just fallen over, Reg. Dalton (1823) I. 286 (Jam.). Sh.I. I guid ta bed, bit fir lang I couldna get a blind... I da

lang run I fell ower, Sh News (Jan 29, 1898). Cai. Frf. The sleepin' dear lamb o' an infant that had juist fa'en owre, Willock Rosetty Ends (ed 1889) 51. Rnf. Satisfied that I had 'fallen over,' she tucked the bedclothes round me, GILMOUR Pen Flk. (1873) 12 (b) Sc. (JAM) Frf. Cathrine falls o'er, and hame she brings anither Tohelp the number [of children], Morison Poems (1790) 191. (13,a) Sc. It is said of a public speaker when he loses his recollection and either stops entirely or speaks incoherently, 'He fell through his discourse.' By her foolish airs, she's fa'n through her marriage discourse.' By her foolish airs, she's fa'n through her marriage (Jam.). Per. The ministrel fairly tint his skill, For he fell through ilk tune, Nicol Poems (1766) 51. (b) Sc. It is often said to a traveller, who has arrived late, 'I fear ye've fa'n through your dinner between towns' (Jam). (14) Ayr. I fell till him wi' the strap, and laid on him a' my pith till I was sweatin', Hunter Studies (1870) 280. (15) n.Dev. Horae Subsecvae (1777) 449, Grose (1790) MS add (M) (16) Oxf' Tai'pot Uod uurd u bin un fel uupun Puod nee Gib nz [Taypot 'Oödard 'a bin an' fell upon Pudd'ny Gibb'ns]. w Som. Tidn no use vor he to zay nort, her'll vall pon un way the poker or the bellises or ort. Your dog do vall pon mine so sure's ever he do zee un. ever he do zee un.

16. Phr. (1) Fall back, fall edge, come what, come may; at all adventures; (2) to fall a-bones of any one, to attack assail, (3) — a-pieces, to break in pieces; (4) — by one's rest, assai, (3)—a-pieces, to break in pieces; (4)—oy one s rest, to be sleepless; (5)—frae the gled, to be in disorder; (6)—frae the lift, to fall from the sky, used fig.; (7)—heavy, to die rich; (8)—m hands wi' one, to court, woo; (9)—m twa, to be confined; (10)—otf one's feet, to tumble, fall; (11)—on the dram, to take a fit of drinking; (12)—over the desk, to have the banns of marriage and blocked on obvieth d of d the d-range d-scales d-range d-probability d-scales d-range d-scales d-range d-scales d-range d-scales d-scales d-range d-range d-scales d-range driage published in church; (13) — to pieces, see — in twa; (14) — to the ground, of lambs: to eat grass; (15) — with

(14) — to the ground, of lambs: to eat grass; (15) — with bairn, to become pregnant; (16) to let fall, to take notice of, to make a ground of quarrel.

(1) w Yks.¹ Dev.¹ Now vall back vall edge I'm fixed and quite another thing, 59. (2) s.Chs.¹ (3) Suf. I hadn't no more than put the rake to the ground when it fell a pieces, e.An. Dy. Times (1892). (4) Sc. (Jam.) (5) Sc. As a prey dropped by a hawk. Applied to a slovenly female: 'There's our Jennie as she had fa'n frae the gled' (Jam. Suppl) (6) Sc. Gen used as an adv. (Jam. Suppl.) (7) w Yks. N. & Q (1854) ist S x. 210. (8) Sc. (Jam.) (9) Rnf. She fell in twa, wi' little din, An' hame the gethin' carry'd I' the creel that day, Picken Poems (1788) 50 (Jam.). (10) Ayr. We... swung aboot like peeries till our heads were soomin' and we were ready to fa' aff our feet, Johnston Glenbuckie (1889) 176. (11) Ayr. They fell on the dram, and raised a rippet some how, Hunter Studies (1870) 51. (12) w.Cy. Grose (1790) Suppl. w Som.¹ Mae uree, zoa yùe-vu-vaa ld oa-vur dhu dús', aan-ee? [Mary, so you have had your banns published, have you not?] n.Dev. To have the bannes of matrimony thrice called—which being done, the minister in some places was wont to throw the paper over his desk into the clarke's pew, signifying that they were called out, as the phrase is, and that the parties had nothing now to hinder the solemnization of their marriere. House Subcergae (1873) 440. And yeth nifts do vall over the parties had nothing now to hinder the solemnization of their me parties had nothing now to hinder the solemnization of their marriage, Honae Subsectivae (1777) 449; And vath, hif's do vall over the desk, twont thir ma, ner yeet borst ma bones, Exm. Crishp. (1746) l. 475. (13) n.Lin.¹ She was to go to Ann weddin', bud as it's been putten off, braade o'me, she'll fall to peaces her sen afoore time cums. sw.Lin.¹ She fell to pieces last night. She'll fall to pieces before she gets there. (14)e Vis I at the swa goeing good pieces before she gets there. (14) e.Yks Let the ewe goe in a good pasture ... five weekes after till the lambe fall to the grounde, Best Rur. Econ (1641) 5 (15) Sc. (Jam.) Rnf Blear-e'ed Kate had fa'n wi' bairn, Picken Poems (1813) II. 3. n Lin 1 (16) Abd I'll swear I winna lat it fa', To see him sae misguided, Cock Strains (1810) II 134.

17. Comp. (1) Fall-back, a hindrance, contretemps; (2) -board, the wooden shutter of a window, that is not glazed, which moves backwards and forwards on hinges or latches; (3) cap, a stuffed cap for a child's head to protect it, when falling; (4) gate, a gate across a public road; (5) out, a quarrel, disagreement; (6) sheets, metal plates upon which tubs are turned when it is required to take them on another line of rails; (7) — stile, a peculiar kind of stile, having the horizontal bars fixed at one end and movable at the other, giving way to the pressure of the footand springing up again after the person has passed over;

cf. clap-stile; (8) -table, a table with a falling leaf or flap. (1) Glo. (2) w.Sc. The old woman pulling a pair of fall-boards belonging to a window instantly opened [11], Blackw. Mag. (June 1820) 281 (Jam.). (3) n.Sc. (Jam.) (4) Chs. (18 Nrf. Grose (1790) e.Nrf. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1787) (5) Cum. (EW.P.), n Lin (18 Nrf. Grose (1790))

(6) Dur. (J J B ) (7) War.  $^3$  This form of stile is rare in War. (8) n Lin.  $^1$  , Lei  $^1$  , Nhp  $^1$ 

FALLAL(L, sb. In gen dial. use in Sc. and Eng Also written falai(1 Sc Cor.; and in forms fallol s Chs<sup>1</sup>; follol Nhp.<sup>1</sup>; vallal Brks<sup>1</sup> [fa lal, fæ læl.] 1. Finery, trumpery ornaments, trifles, gewgaws; gen. in pl. Also

used attrib. Cf. falderal.

Sc. Your cockups and your fallal duds, Scott Midlothian (1818) xxv; The old lady lay in bed discoursing at length on the 'bit thing just made up o' fal-lals,' Steel Rowans (1895) 232 Dur. 1 Cum. Luk at aw her fallals, they're nowt bit rūbbish (E.W P); Cum.¹; Cum.³ The'r fallal hats an' veils, 57. n.Yks.² e.Yks. She was seeah lang getting her fal-lals on, an smartenin her-sen up, Nicholson File-Sp. (1889) 96. e.Lan 1, Not. 1 Lin. Thompson Hist. Boston (1856) 705. Len Ya luke loike a pig wi'wan ear, wi' that theer fal-lal stook upo' the soide o' yer 'ed. Nhp. 1, War. 3, Brks 1, theer fat-fat stock upo the solde o yer ed. Nnp.\*, war., brks.\*, e An. Nrf. I can't a-bear to see the mawthers now-a-days tricked out in all them fat-lals (WPE); I can't abide all their fat-lals, Jessopp Arcady (1887) in Hmp. w.Som Faal-laalz rather implies tawdry finery Dev. They wid'n know their own children so transmogerefied way their viipery, gausy gare, and their fallals to their elbows, 9. Cor. But in dresses and bunnets, fal-lals and the like, She's just as intemp'rate as he, Forfar *Poems* (1885) 74; (F R C.)

Hence (1) Fallal'd out, phr. dressed out, decked out with finery; (2) Fallalderment, sb. finery, ornaments of

- (1) Mpp. See how she's fallal'd out. (2) Wm. Thoo mud a hed meear sense ner bowt sich falalthermant es that, Spec. Dial. (1877)
- pt 1. 20.\*

  2. A gaudily-dressed woman; a contemptuous term for a woman; also used attrib. Shr 2 A fallal sort of body.

- 3. Nonsense, frivolous talk or behaviour, conceit, humbug. Edb. Now foreign fal-als Cram ilk ane's amery or mawes Wisick'nin' shil-shals, Learmont Poems (1791) 50 s Chs i Ée)z too much fuloi übuw t im tü pleeüz mee [He's too much falloi about him to pleease me]. War, Shr, I canna believe a word 'e says, 'e's so much fallal about 'im.
- 4. The game of hop-scotch; an exclamation used by boys in the game of hop-scotch. Cf. falderal, 4.

  Nhp! An exclamation of exultation on reaching the centre square

Hrt. To kick stones into chalked squares on the scantily-occupied pavement in the game of fal-lal or hopscotch, Tytler Logic Town (1887) 21.

FALLANTLY, see Farrantly.

To flap, blow about. FALLAP, v. e.Yks.1 [fa:ləp.] As linen hanging to dry, on a windy day, or the sail of a ship in a storm

FALLAUGE, adj. Abd. (JAM.) Also written falawdge. [Not known to our correspondents.] Profuse, lavish. [Cp. Fr. volage, inconsiderate, rash (Cotgr.).]

FALLEN, ppl adj. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also in form fo'en Cum. In comb. (1) Fallen angels' bones, the fossil bones of the saurians; (2) — meat, the flesh of an animal that has died a natural death; (3) — skin, the skin of a domestic animal dying of disease or by accident; (4) — star, the sea-nettle, Medusa aequorea, (5) — stars, the jelly tremella, Tremella nostoc, a gelatinous plant found in pastures, &c., after rain; (6) — wool (or 'ool, woo'), wool pulled from the skin of a sheep that has died of disease or by accident.

(1) n.Yks 2 The fossil bones of the Saurians in the same strata belong to the angels who were east out of heaven for their rebellion (sv. Thunderbolts). (2) n.Lin<sup>1</sup>, s Lin (T H.R.) (3) Cum<sup>1</sup> (4) Sc. On the sea-coast (JAM). (5) tb. (6) Cum.<sup>1</sup> Is said to be more subject to be worm-eaten than clipped wool when worked into yarn or cloth. w.Yks.<sup>1</sup> Articles made of such are said to breed lice.

FALLER, sb. Yks. Lan. A straight piece of steel or

iron used in the wool-combing machine; see below.

w.Yks. The combing machine is composed of a number of straight pieces of steel, filled with pins, called 'fallers,' Cudworth Worstedopolis (1888) 45; A bar of iron or steel suitably shaped and fitted with heckle pins used in the gill box, to steady and straighten the sliver (FR); Wires which direct the yarn in building a cop (J M.). Lan. Once I happened to stumble over a 'slip' and knock the 'faller' down, Brierley Waverlow (1863) 31, ed. 1884

Hence Faller-pins, sb pl. long pins fitted into the 'fallers.' w.Yks. Long pins, whose prongs are graduated from coarse to the These form part of the back-wash machine (S.A.B.).

FALLING, ppl. ady and sb. Sc Yks. Not. Lin Rut Nhp War. Wor. Hrt. Glo. Wil. Som. Cor. 1. ppl. ady 1. ppl. adj. In comb.(1) Falling-band, a necktie, an old-fashioned neckband; (2) — evil, epilepsy; (3) -fee, an estate tail; (4) -ill, see — evil; (5) post, the front upright post of a gateway, against which the gate falls; (6) — sickness, see — evil; (7) — weather, weather in which rain, hall, or

snow may be expected.

snow may be expected.

(I) n Yks. A neckband worn so as to fall on the shoulders, much worn in 17th cent 'One ruffe band, and one falling band,' Quart Sess. Rec (Oct 1622) in N. R Rec Soc III. 147 War.<sup>2</sup> (2) n Lin.<sup>1</sup> (3) Cor.<sup>3</sup> (4) w.Som <sup>1</sup> It is usual when any one is taken with either a fainting or epileptic fit to say he or she is 'a drapped away'—the complaint is the falling-ill 'Her d'ave the vallin-ill sometimes two or dree times a week' (5) Nhp.<sup>1</sup> Wil Occasionally heard at Huish; head, however, being the more usual term there w.Som.<sup>1</sup> In hanging of a gate, nif you've a got a good firm hanging-post. 'Ind'in much odds about the valling-post. 'most anyhanging-post, 'tid'n much odds about the valling-post, 'most anything'll do for he (6) Ayr. To cure the falling sickness wi' pills o' pouthered puddocks, Service Dr. Duguid (ed 1887) 280. n Lin <sup>1</sup> (7) War. <sup>2</sup> Common. s. Wor. <sup>1</sup> Hrf. <sup>2</sup> Open weather when the ground is not bound by frost. Glo. There'll be falling-weather before night (A.B.); Glo.1

2. sb. A downfall of snow, rain, or hall; a snowstorm;

gen. ın pl.

Wil. Slow Gl. (1892); Wil. I thenks we shall have some vallen soon. 'We'm a-gwain to ha' a vallen' seems to be restricted to soon. We have want to ha a valient seems to be restricted to snow; but when there is some doubt as to what sort of weather is coming, the phrase would be 'A vallen o' zum zart,' or 'zum vallen,' thus covering snow, rain, or hail. Som. What, is there some fallings? I said 't 'ud rain, Raymond Love and Quiet Life

(1894) 123
3. pl. Fallen fruit, windfall apples.
s.Not. 'E offered me some apples, but they were noat but fallins
s.Not. 'Ther's been a many fallin's in oor gardin thriff (J.P.K.). n.Lin. Ther's been a many fallin's in oor gardin thriff yistedaay's high wind. Rut. There's a nice mess o' fallings in your orchard. w.Som. Wee-v u-puut aup u cheez u dhu fuus vau leenz [We have put up a cheese (q v.) of the first fallings].

FALLOCH, sb. Bnff. A lump, heap, large piece of

anything; gen. of eatables.

Gen used in a bad sense 'There's that swab o' a cheel carryin' something on's back. It'll be anither o's stown [stolen] fallochs,' FALLOPS, sb. pl. Cum.¹ [fa·ləps.] Rags hanging about a dress; an untidy dress. Hence Fallopy, adj.

FALLOW, sb. and v. Sc. Yks. Chs. Nhp. Wor. Glo. Brks. Bdf. Hnt. Wil. Som. [fa:lə, fæ:lə, w Cy. væ:lə.]

1. sb. Land ploughed and harrowed several times, ready for the seed-bed. Cf. follow, sb.², faugh, sb.

Wil. A frequent ploughing and pulverizing of land to make it lighter, and clean from weeds when it is become foul by repeated crops, Davis Gen. View Agric. (1811) vii. w.Som.¹ Neef ee muyn t-ae u tuur:muts, mus maek u dhuur'u gèo d vuul-ur [If you wish to have turning (you) must make a thoroughly good fallow?] to have turnips (you) must make a thoroughly good fallow].

2. The first ploughing given to a field.

Bdf. These ploughings have even their regular names; as the first is called fallow, the second, stirring, and the third is called

laying up, Batchelor Agric. (1813) 328

3. Comp. (1) Fallow field, a field held in common, which is occasionally fallowed; (2) hay, hay grown upon a fallow; (3) plough, a plough used for light ploughing.

(1) Glo. In distinction to 'every year's land,' Marshall Rur. Econ. (1789) 1; Gl (1851); Glo. (2) e.Yks. Marshall Rur. ploughs, Batchelor Agne. (1813) 165
4. Comb. in names of birds: (1) Fallow-chat, (2) -finch,

(3) -lunch, (4) -smich (-smish or -smitch), the wheatear, Saxicola oenanthe.

(I) Buff. Gordon Chron Keith (1880) 280. Wil Unlike its two (1) Brill. Gordon Chron Aeim (1886) 280. Wil Unlike its two congeners, this species avoids bushes and shrubs and seeks the open field or down, Smith Birds (1887) 152. [Swainson Birds (1885) 10; Johns Birds (1862)] (2) w.Wor. Berrow's Jrn. (Mar. 3, 1888). [Swainson Birds (1885) 9; Johns Birds (1862)] (3) [Swainson Birds (1885) 9.] (4) Nhp. 1 [Swainson Birds (1885) 9; Forster Swallows (1817) 77.]

5. Phr. a pe-us o' vallers, a field of ploughed land. Brks.1

6. v. To plough very shallow, so as merely to turn over the sod; also called Halffallow.

Chs¹, s Chs.¹ s.Wor. Half-fallowing is light ploughing, not of the usual depth (H.K).

Hence Fallowing, vbl sb. the first ploughing.

Nhp 1 A bare fallow receives three ploughings, the first is called 'fallowing,' the second 'stirring' It is then manured and receives the last ploughing, which is termed 'laying up for the winter,' Baker Essay on Farming, 25. Bdf Fallowing is generally performed in dry weather, Batchelor Agric. (1813) 97. Hat. (T.P.F.)

FALLOW, see Fellow.

FALLOWFORTH, sb. Lin. A cascade, waterfall.

There is a pretty fallowforth in the meadows near Tinwell FALLOWS, sb.pl. Cor 12 Boards fastened to the sides of a cart to make it hold more.

FALLY, see Felloe.

FALLY-LIKE, adj Cum.1 Untidy.

FALLY-LIKE, aaj Cum. Onnay.

FALSE, adj and v. Var. dial. uscs in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written faultz Dev; and in forms faase Sh I; fauce Sc. Wm w.Yks¹ Not; fause Sc. Cai¹N I¹N Cy¹² Cum.¹ Yks. e. Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹²⁴ Lan.¹ e Lan¹ m Lan.¹s Chs¹ s Stf. Not.¹³ Lin. n.Lin¹ Rut¹ Lei¹ Shr.¹²; fauss e Lan sw.Lin.¹; faust w.Yks.² Not¹; fawse Cum Wm Chs¹²³ Lan¹; foace w.Yks.; foase Som.; foce Lan. [fols, fos, foss foss ] ¹ add. Decetful treescherous; cumping sky 1. adj Deceitful, treacherous; cunning, sly, foəs, fās.]

foss, fās.] 1. adj Deceitful, treacherous; cunning, sly, insincere, wheedling.

Or I. (Jam Suppl.) Cai.¹ n.Cy. Grost (1790); (K); N Cy.², Cum.¹ Cum, Wm. Nicolson (1677) Trans. R. Soc Lit. (1868) IX. Wm He's a gay fauce customer (B K.). Yks. Now, be deep and fause, mind thee! Gaskell Sylvia (1863) I v. w.Yks. Sheff. Indep. (1874); (C C R.); w.Yks.¹ As fauce as he is, ii 305; w.Yks.² Lan. Sam wur just walkin' off as foce as could bi, Mellor Uncle Owdem (1865) 15, ed. 1867; Whether to good to these fawse fok, ut wun behund Rachdaw . . or nah, I canno tell thee, PAUL Bobbin Sequel (1810) 4, Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹, Chs.²3 s. Chs.¹ Her's asfause as fause. Der ², Not (J H B) Lin Brookes Tracts Gl. Lei ¹, w.Wor¹, se.Wor¹ Shr.¹ From whad folks sen on 'er. I should think'et's as fause as fause; Shr.² A fause dog e An.¹ He is a false man: he is telling lies. w.Som¹ Her's that there false her proper gits over me, I nevei can't zay no to her You can't'pend'pon un, he'ssofalse as the very Old fuller. Dev. That pony is mortal faultz; she slipped out of very Old fuller. Dev. That pony is mortal faultz; she slipped out of the stables before I could lay hands on her, Reports Provinc. (1884) 18. Hence Falseness, sb. flattery.

Lan 'Be off wi thi fawseness,' said the pleased woman, Bowker Tales (1882) 151; Nooan o' thy fawseness, Ackworth Clog Shop Chron. (1896) 60.

Chron. (1896) 69.

2. In a good sense: sharp, shrewd, clever, precocious, gen. applied to children and animals.

n.Cy. (W.T.); N.Cy¹ w.Yks. It's a little fause coostomer [of a child] (F.P.T.); Wha, tha sees, tha'rt soa varry foace I'm satisfoied 'at tha must sleep wi' a fox, Hallam Wadsley Jack (1866) vi; wYks.², w.Yks.³ Of a horse, 'he was as false as a Christian' Lan. He're as fause as a boggart, as th' neighbours weel knew, Though, when he'd a mind he could look like a foo'. Waligh Poems (1876) He're as fause as a boggart, as th' neighbours weel knew, Though, when he'd a mind, he could look like a foo', Waugh Poems (1876) 10, You weren't fause to leave your brass there, Westall Burch Dine (1889) I 290. It ud tak' a fawser mon nor me'tell what it'll be, Brierley Old Radicals, 6, Lan¹ m.Lan.¹ Id were a fause child as knew id own fayther Chs As fawse as a bag o' monkeys, Sheaf (1879) No. 757, I. 266; Chs¹ Oo's a fawse little thing; oo knows her daddy's footstep afore ever he comes inside o' th' dur; Chs.²² Chs¹ As r Tum's got n' n year "it dh'i fau sist heg in ahy ev ir set addy s footstep afore ever he comes inside of the dur; Chs. S Chs. As r Tum)z got n ŭ paar ŭt, dhŭ fau sist beg ŭr ahy ev ŭr seyd i au mi bau n dee z [Ahr Tum's gotten a parrot, the fausest beggar I ever seid i' aw my born dees]. Not. He's a very fause dog, he'll run and hide himselí if he thinks I'm going out without him. You couldn't deceive Mr. D——, he was that fause (L.C. M.); If yer don't leave my gell be, George Sharp, as thinks yerself so fause, I'll come and larn yer, Prior Reme (1895) 10; Not. 13 n Lin. 1 You little tarrier o' yours is as wick as a flea, an' as fause as a fox; ther' isn't noa gettin' shut on him when he thinks he wants to goa wiye sw Lin. 1 The cows are so false. She's as false as a little fox. My dog's as false as any man. Rut. 1 Your little girl [three-rear edd] holded as false at me when I possed her in the road. year-old] looked as false at me when I passed her in the road! Let1' As fause as a Christian,' said of an intelligent animal.

Hence Falseness, sb. cleverness.

Lan. They'n soon show the what a blyn't gawmless leatheryed theaw's bin for o' thi fawseness, BRIERLEY Traddlepin, v.

3. Proud, vain, boastful.

e.Yks.1 Ah's think you'r fine and fause noo you've getten a

4. Of a horse: wanting in spirit, not good-bottomed;

vicious. Of a man: lazy.

Chs. Hrf 2 A false horse that sweats at the sight of the collar.

I.W 1 A horse that gives in at a dead pull. 'That's a deuced false

5. Comb (1) False bedding, oblique lamination in a stratum of stone; (2) blossom, the male flower of the melon, tum of stone; (2) -blossom, the male flower of the flelon, Cucumis melo, or cucumber, Cucumis sativus; (3) -blow, an unfair blow; (4) -blows, see -blossom; (5) -face, (a) a mask; (b) a hypocrite, deceifful person; (6) -floor, the space between a ceiling and the floor above; (7) -house, a large compartment in a stack; (8) -kick, an unfair kick; (9) -line, a cord used in ploughing to hinder the fore-horse from going too far forward; (10) -loft, the space between the ceilings of the uppermost rooms of a house and the roof, an attic, loft; (11) loon, a traitor; also used attrib; (12) — parsley, the fool's or dog's parsley, Aethusa Cynareed, an arrangement of wires behind the reed or slay for opening the threads of warp in the loom; (15) roast, a dish or fry made of bits of meat, liver, &c.; (16) roof, see

loft; (17) -swear, to swear falsely, commit perjury, (18) -tastedly, with a false or bad taste.

(1) Nhb. (2) w Som. Said also of any blossom which fails to set. (3) w Som. A blow struck below the knee in cudgel-playing or below the waist-belt in boxing. (4) e.An. No doubt so called because they produce no fruit (B. & H.). e.Suf. (F.H.) (5, a) Sc. I chanced to obtain a glisk of his visage, as his fause faceslipped aside, Scott Rob Roy (1817) ix; Christmas was also preceded by the appearance of guisards—young men and boys who in antic habiliments and masks (called fause-faces) went round the houses in the evenings performing fragments of legendary romances or religious moralities, *Blackw. Mag.* (Dec. 1821) 692 (JAM.). Bnff. The Vultus has been painted, and looks a fause face, Gordon Keth (1880) 34. Frf. It broke their necks in fifty pieces, And gard them girn like auld fause-faces, Sands *Poems* (1833) 109. Ayr. The wee callans were at it already, rinning aboot wi' their fause-faces on and their bits o' turnip lantherns in their haun, Service Notandums (1890) 40. Lth. Fause-faces on, and sarks they don Abune their bits o' breeks, LUMSDEN Sheep-head (1892) 44. N.I., n Cy. (J W.) Oxf. MS. add. (b) Cai. (6) w.Som. Very often in old houses, where heavy beams are found, two sets of joists have been used; one to carry the floor above, and the other to carry the ceiling of the room below, with above, and the other to carry the ceiling of the room below, with a considerable space between them. These spaces were often very convenient hiding places. (7) Ayr. Nell had the fause-house in her min', She pits hersel an' Rob in, Burns Halloween (1785) st. 10; When the corn is in a doubtful state, by being too green, or wet, the stack-builder, by means of old timber, &c, makes a large apartment in his stack, with an opening in the side which is fairest exposed to the wind, ib. Note. (8) w.Som lAbove the knee in wrestling (9) n.Lin. (10) n.Lin. It is often floored and made into a storeroom. (11) e.Lth. Now she fa's by faus-loon chiels, Betrayed—Alshonoused clearly. May 1974 1874 1874 dishonoured clearly, Mucklebackit Rhymes (1885) 14. (12) Shr. (13) Som The yellows frequently affect the udder and bring on a false quarter that is a deprivation of milk in one test accompanied with swelling and inflammation, Marshall Review Agric. (1818) II. [When the hoof is deformed by the ulcer or quittor and one part rendered higher than the other, it is called a false quarter, Lowson Mod. Farrier (1844) 75] (14) w.Yks. Binns Yks Past and Present, 690 (15) Cor. 2s v. Bits (16) n.Lin., e.An., e.Suf (F H.) (17) Lel. 1' Now the truth you must declare, But instead of that he did false-swear. War. 3 (18) Elg. Which the fastidious and half-thinking would have decreed over-ceremoniously and false-tastedly tricked out, Couper Toursfications (1803) II 97.

6. v. To cajole, flatter, coax, wheedle. Sh.I. He widna faase aboot a sowl An mak-a-du, Burgess Rasmie (1892) 72. s.Stf. Her'll on'y fause him up to get a new dress, Pinnock Blk. Cy. Ann. (1895) War. 3 Only used in the same sense as to children: 'Oh, you're falsing me.' Shr. I want a new gownd agen the wakes; I mus' try an' fause my Maister o'er to get me one; Shr.2 He knows how to fause her o'er. Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873).

Hence Falsing, (1) vbl. sb. wheedling, coaxing, flattery;

(2) ppl. ady. coaxing.
(1) w.Som. Her can get anything her do want like, out o' th' old man, way her falsin (2) Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873).
7. To deceive. Shr.<sup>2</sup>
FALSET, sb. Obs.? Sc. Nhb. Also in form falshed

Nhb. Falsehood.

Sc. It is such landloupers as you that with your falset and fair

fashions bring reproach on our whole country, Scott Nigel (1822) ii. Ayr. From sinful lusts, drunkenness, falset, pride, worldliness, Dickson Writings (1660) I 178, ed. 1845 Edb. Falset came first, then Vanity, Pennecuik Wks (1715) 386, ed 1815 Nhb For his falshed and treason, Richardson Borderer's Table-bk (1846) VI 241.

[Falset joukis in everie clerkis hude, Douglas Con-

[Falset joukis in everie clerkis hude, Douglas Conscience (c. 1505) in Works, ed. 1874, I. 124. Prob. a form of ME. falshede (Cursor M. 22865).]

FALSIFY, v. Wor. Wil. 1. To sham illness, pretend. w.Wor.¹ That young Jem's a cute little chap. To see 'ow 'e falsifies when 'e wants to stop at wum from school¹ s.Wor. Porson Quaint Wds (1875) 19; Children don't falsify (H.K).

2. Of seeds, young trees, &c.: to fail, to come to nought; not to grow true to kind; to become bad. Wor. (H K), Wil.¹ 3. To show signs of failing health. Wor. (H K.)

[3. My heart beginning to falsify in this business, Pepys Diary (Aug. 27, 1668).]

FALT, see Felt.

FALT, see Felt.

FALT, see Fet.

FALTEN, sb. Arg. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A fillet.

[Gael. faltan, a snood]

FALTER, v<sup>1</sup> Wor. Hrf Glo. Dor. Som. Also in form fa'ter Wor. [fo lto(r).] 1. To fail in health; to show

wor. Then the mon'e begins to fa'ter, Ouris Vig Mon s.Wor.1, Hrf 2, Glo.1 w.Som.1 Ee du fau lturee tuur ubl. Aa! poo ur oa l fuul ur, ee oa n bee yuur vuur ee laung [He fails rapidly. Ah! poor old fellow, he won't be here very long].

2. Of a crop: to fail.

2. Of a crop: to fail.

Dor. I be a-feard the teaties will falter.

FALTER, v. Sc. n Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin.

Rut. Nhp. s.Cy. Also written faulter Yks. s Cy.; and in forms fatter Sc. Cum. faughter ne. Lan.; fauter n Yks; fauther e. Yks.; fawter n. Yks. w. Yks.; foetre Wm.; forter, foter Cum.; fotter Cum.; foulter w.Yks.; fowter n.Yks. [folter, foter, fourte(r).] To thresh barley in the sheaf in order to break off the awns

or bristles; to huminel barley.

Dmf. (Jam.) n.Cy Grose (1790). Lakel Ellwood (1895). Cum.
To t'deetin hill carry't, but forter't afoor, Dickinson Cumbr. (1876)
240; Cum. Wm Canta foetre barly? Esh ses I, Spec. Dial (1885) pt. iii. 14. Yks. Morton Cyclo. Agric (1863). n.Yks. (I.W.), n Yks., ne.Yks. e.Yks. Marshall Ruv. Econ. (1788); e Yks. he [a machine] both windhers [winnows] an fauther sit. m.Yks. 1, w.Yks. 1, ne Lan. 1, Lin 1 Rut. Marshall Review Agric. (1814) IV. 272. s.Cy. [Used] When threshers beat over corn again, Ray (1691).

Hence (1) Faltering, vbl. sb. the act of threshing barley so as to break off the awns, hummelling barley; (2) -iron, (3) -tool, sb. an instrument used for removing the awns of

(1) Lakel. Ellwood (1895). Yks. Morton Cyclo. Agric. (1863). n Yks. (W H.) Rut Marshall Review Agric (1814). (2) Lakel Ellwood (1895). Wm. (B K), Tack that foetrein' iran an foetre while neean, Spec. Dial. (1885) pt. 111 14. n.Yks. Its form was about a foot square, with narrow pieces of iron set edgeway about one inch apart and the shaft about two feet long, the handle across the top for both hands; when used it was struck into the heap of barley. It is superseded by the threshing-machine (W.H); n.Yks 1 In form a square iron frame with cross-bars set lattice wise, and a long vertical shaft or handle. ne.Yks.\(^1\) An instrument now supplanted by humblers. w.Yks.\((GR.)\); Leeds Merc. Suppl. (July 11, 1896); w.Yks.\(^3\) n.Yks. He chopt t'barley wive a fawterin' tool (IW.).

[To faulter. Thrashers are said to faulter, when they is the court the court again. Worlings Diet Rust. form a square iron frame with cross-bars set lattice wise, and a long

thrash or beat over the corn again, Worlinge Dict Rust (1681); They have much ado...to thresh it cleane and falter it from the huls and eiles, Holland Pliny (1601) xviii. x. OFr. fautrer, 'battre, frapper' (Godefroy).]

FALTER, see Felter.

FALTILER, see Feiter.

FALTHERAL, FALTHO DAL, see Falderal.

FALTIVE, adj. Obs. Arg (Jam) Faulty.

[Quhair it beis fundyn faltive, to forbid the samyne,
Seal of Cause (1496) in Pennecuik's Blue Blanket (1722) 14

(Jam). Fr. faultif, faulty (Cotgr.).]

FALTREE, sb. w.Yks. A rough piece of timber
placed behind cattle to support the bed.

FAM, see Fame.

FAMBLE, v. Lin. [fam(b)1.] To stutter, speak im-

perfectly, unintelligibly.

Lin Skinner (1671). sw.Lin. He fambles so in his talk. She seems to famble, as if she could not get her words out.

[To famble in one's speech, in sermone haesitare, Coles (1679); Beguayer, to famble, fumble, maffle in the mouth, Corga. Dan. famle, to fumble, to stammer.]

FAMBLE-CROP, sb. Obs. e.An. The first stomach

of a ruminating animal.

FAMBLING, vbl. sb. n.Lin.1 [fa·m(b)lin.] Eating

without appetite.

FAME, sb. and v. Sc. Also written feim n.Sc. (Jam.); and in form fam Sh I. [fēm, fam.] 1. sb. A thin pellicle or film of anything lying or floating on another.

Sh.I. (Coll. L L B.) S. & Ork. Fatty particles floating on the

surface of a liquid.

2. A rage, passion. n.Sc. (JAM.) 3. v. To be in a rage. (ib.) [The same word as lt. E. foam, OE. fam]

FAMIL(E, see Fammel.

FAMILOUS, adj. Nhb. Yks. Shr. Also in forms familious Nhb.<sup>1</sup>; famulous Shr.<sup>2</sup> [fa miləs.] Relatıng to a family.

N.Cy.<sup>1</sup>, Nhb.<sup>1</sup> w.Yks.<sup>1</sup> It's a familous complaint. Shr.<sup>2</sup> His pride's a familous disorder

a famulous disorder

FAMISH, see Famous.

FAMMEL, v. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Also written famel
War.<sup>2</sup> s.War.<sup>1</sup> s.Wor. Oxf.<sup>1</sup>; famil(e War. se.Wor.<sup>1</sup>;
fammil Glo. [fæ'ml, fæ'mil.] To starve, famish.

War. (T.F); Holloway. s.Wor. A stranger ud a thought he'd
been famell'd to death, Porson Quant Wds (1875) 27; (H K.);
s.Wor.<sup>1</sup> Glo. (A.B.); (W.H.C.), Glo.<sup>1</sup> Oxf. I'm half fammel'd (C M.G); Oxf.1

Hence Fammelled, ppl. adj. hungry, starved, famished.

Hence Fammelled, ppl. aaj. nungry, starved, landshed. War., s. War., se. Wor.!

[Norm. dial. fameiller, 'être affamé' (Moisy). OF. fameiller, 'avoir faim' (LA CURNE); Romanic \*famēcilare for \*famēlicare, der. of Lat. famēlicus, hungry, starved.]

FAMOUS, adj. Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Not. Lin. Gmg. Oxf. and Colloq. Also in forms famish Cum.; fammous Gmg; faymish Cum., [fē məs, feə'məs.] Used as an emphatic expression of approval: excellent, splendid, 'appral': also used as adv.

'capital'; also used as adv.

FIF. Twenty mair sic rotten whelps Gat in their haffets famous skelps, Tennant Papistry (1827) 194. Cum. A famish time we had on't teil, Gwordie Greenup Yance a Year (1873) 25; Gat a famish black e'e, Gilpin Sngs. (1866) 335. Cum. It wad be a faymish job if fadder could sell o' t'steàns iv oor fell at five shillin a pwokeful, 6. Wm. Hoo's t'taty crop?—Famous. He's a famous walker is my fadder. Hoo er ye gettin on?—Oh! famous noo (B.K.). W.Yks. Some o' th' boogns wor a famous size Harriey Clock Alm. w.Yks. Some o' th' booans wor a famous size, Hartley Clock Alm (1878) 50; Ther wor a famous lot o' fowk at John Hill buryin'. We like ahr parson famous weel (Æ B.) s.Not. It's a famous good knife (J P.K.). Gmg. (E D.) Oxf. Fun another 'en's nist uv'ee? tha's famous, MS. add.

Hence Famously, adv. very well, splendidly; extremely,

considerably.
Cum. We gat . . . to Rostwhate famishly, RICHARDSON Talk Cum. We gat . . . to Rostwhate famishly, RICHARDSON Talk (1876) 3. w.Yks. He was famously set up with it (H.W.); They all laft famously, Harrier Clock Alm. (1878) 29. s.Lin. (T HR FAMP, sb. Nhb. Dur. [famp.] A soft, clayey shale. Nhb. Borings (1878) I. 185; Nhb.¹ Nhb., Dur. There is a famp bed about a foot thick, Forster Section Strata (1821) 102. FAMP, v. Cor. [Not known to our correspondents.] To tread heavily, to walk with a firm foot. N.& Q. (1854)

1st S. x. 141.

FAN, sb. and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in form van Glo.¹ Brks.¹ Hmp.¹ I.W.¹ Wıl. Dor.¹ w.Som.¹ Cor.¹23 [fan, fæn, w.Cy. væn.] 1. sb. In comb. Fan-winged hawk, the hobby, Falco subbuteo.

Hmp. Swainson Birds (1885) 139; Hmp.<sup>1</sup>
2. A revolving machine for ventilating by either forcing

or exhausting the air in or out of the mine.

Nhb., Dur. Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl. (1888).

Hence Fan-drift, sb. a drift or tunnel connecting the upcast shaft with the fan. 1b.

3. An implement for winnowing corn; also used in pl. Kcd. Barn-fans, an' flails, an' fleers, An' canasses an' secks, Grant

Lays (1884) 3. N.I.1 Chs.1 It consists of a frame of wood to which four horizontal rails are fixed, and pieces of sacking are nailed to the rails. This framework is elevated upon legs, and is turned round with a handle. The pieces of sacking cause a considerable wind as they pass quickly through the air. The corn is dropped through a riddle in front of the machine, when the chaff is blown away, and the grain falls in a heap below. I have not seen a fan, I think, for nearly twenty years, but there are, doubtless, still some in use in remote country places s.Chs.<sup>1</sup>, Nhp.<sup>1</sup> Glo. Grose (1790); Gl (1851); Glo.<sup>1</sup> Oxf.<sup>1</sup> MS add Brks.<sup>1</sup> Worked by hand. Hmp.<sup>1</sup>, I.W.<sup>1</sup>, Dor.<sup>1</sup> w.Som.<sup>1</sup> The principle of the modern winnowing machine is the same, only with the addition of various sieves, by which the inferior or 'tailing' corn is separated. I have seen many vans used, but they are now almost obsolete.

4. A large basket.
e. An Wide, shallow wicker-basket, Morton Cyclo. Agric (1863); e.An. 1 Nrf. Fan, for holding corn, used on a threshing floor, Cozen HARDY Broad Nrf. (1893) 99, Arch. (1879) VIII. 169. e.Suf. (F.H.)
5. A measure of chaff: three heaped bushels.

Cmb. Morron Cyclo. Agric. (1863)

6. The process of separating tin ores from the waste by crushing and washing on a shovel. Cor. Hence (1) Fanning, sb. the process of trying tin ore by crushing and washing on a shovel. Cor.<sup>28</sup>; (2) shovel, sb. the shovel used in the process of fanning. Cor.<sup>3</sup>

v. To winnow corn with a fan. Chs.<sup>1</sup>, s Chs.<sup>1</sup>, w.Som.<sup>1</sup> Hence (1) Fanners, sb. pl an instrument for winnowing, gen. in phr. a pair of fanners; (2) Fanning, vbl. sb. the act

of winnowing with a fan.

(1) Sc. I have threshed out about half a boll... Maggie, here, can easily put it through the fanners, and fill the sack, Whitehead Daft Davie (1876) 341, ed. 1894. Cail Frf. Whilk made a noise like corn fanners, Beattie Arnha (c. 1820) 33, ed. 1882. Per. [He] is tae send up a single ploo an' a pair o' fanners, IAN MacLaren Auld Lang Syne (1893) 102. e.Fif. A mixed reel-rall o' words, whaurin 'stots,' 'queys,' ... an' 'fanners' were the maist emphatical, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) xxv. Ayr. The winnowing machine, or 'fanners,' as it was and is still called, had been brought into the parish by Girtle of the Mains, . but it had been set down by his neighbours as an implement of the enemy, Johnston Glenbuckie (1889) 6 Link. The dell .. Wad miss a chance o' doin' ill To work in either barn or mill, As was believ'd by mony a ane Whan fanners fell a-blawin' win', Watson Poems (1853) 16. Lth Discarding even (1) Sc. I have threshed out about half a boll. . . Maggie, here, fell a-blawin' win', Watson Poems (1853) 16. Lth Discarding even fell a-blawin' win', Watson Poems (1853) 16. Lth Discarding even his urbanemanners, An' blawing like oor auldmill fanners, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 153. Edb. My heart flap-flappit in my breast like a pair of fanners, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) iv. [Amer. An open basket dishing out from the bottom upward. Originally it was used to separate the chaff from the wheat by tossing it up into the air and catching it as it fell down, thus allowing the wind to fan out the chaff, Dual. Notes (1896) I. 58 ] (2) Rnf. Threshing and fanning, Redding the barn, and all the wark, Ordering and planning, M'Gilvray Poems (ed. 1862) 155.

8. To stir as with a whisk.

Lin 1 Fan the yolk of the eggs for me.

Lin 1 Fan the yolk of the eggs for me.

9. To whip, beat, punish.

Midl. Toone Dtet (1834). Suf. To whip a horse frequently. 'Fan
um along.' Ken. [He] fann'd his hide with heait and will, Nairne

Tales (1790) 53, ed. 1824. Sus.<sup>2</sup>

10. To tease, banter; to vex, annoy.

Sus. I do call it a fagot-above-a-load to fan me in dis way, Jackson Southward Ho (1894) I. 200; Sus.12

11. With about: to run or gad about.

Glo 1 Wil Children running riotously about the nursery are asked, 'What be vannen about so vor?' (GED)

[3. A fan is an instrument that by its motion artificially causeth wind, useful in the winnowing of corn, Worlinge Dict. Rust. (1681). OE. fann (Luke iii. 17), Lat. vannus, a fan for corn; cp. Fr. van.]

FAN, see Fann, Find, When.

FANCICAL, adj. In gen. dial. use in Eng. written fancicle Nhb. Chs.; fansical Dev.

with the lands of the class, falls for perfect the start of the start w.Som.¹ Mae ustur-z u fan seekul soa urt uv u jún lmun [master is a particular sort of a gentleman]. Dev. That's all your fansical notions, Joe, Phillpotts Dartmoor (1895) 8, ed. 1896; She's a lady uncommon fancical about ferns, Reports Provinc (1886) 95 nw.Dev <sup>1</sup>
Cor. I ca-ant get her to eat, she sa fancical ma-aid (M.A.C.); Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl.

[After they have completed their tuning, they will... fall into some kind of voluntary or fancical play, MACE

Musick's Monument (1676) 128 (DAV.).]

FANCY, sb. and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [fa nsi, fæ'nsi.]

1. sb. Inclination, liking, affection, esp. in phr. to have or take a fancy to, to be in love with.

Rnf Gloomy clouds may dim the air, But winna make my fancy

Rnf Gloomy clouds may dim the air, But winna make my fancy gee, Wenster Rhymes (1835) 116. Ayr. He has ta'en a fancy to the mistress in fact is coming owre the night to see if she'll have him, Johnston Kilmallie (1891) I 121. w.Yks 4 w Som. They zaid how Jim Snow-da-got a bit of a fancy t'our Liz; but her widh ha nort to zay to he. [Of a woman the word is used to express the longings of pregnancy. The popular notion is that unless the fancy of a pregnant woman is gratified, the child will be marked with an image of the thing longed for.]

2 A lover sweetheart; also in court Fancy man especially a lover sweetheart; also in court Fancy man especially a lover sweetheart; also in court Fancy man especially a lover sweetheart; also in court Fancy man especially a lover sweetheart; also in court Fancy man especially a lover sweetheart; also in court Fancy man especially a lover sweetheart; also in court Fancy man especially a lover sweetheart; also in court Fancy man especially a lover sweetheart and lover sweethearts.

2. A lover, sweetheart; also in comp. Fancy-man, esp.

a married woman's illicit lover.

w.Yks. (J.W) Der. Crokey, and lawn tennis for't young misses and their fancies, Wkly. Telegr. (Dec 22, 1894) 12, col. 1. Wil. He be Bill's wife's fancy man, that's what he do be. n.Wil. Tess (1891) 357. [Cant. Whether that old dried-up otomy... be kith and kin of such a bang-up cove as your fancyman, Luke, Ainsworth Rookwood (1834) bk. III. 11.]

3. A legend, fanciful tale; a whim, idea; delirious talk.

Gen. in pl.

w.Som. Some days he's all vull o'his fancies like, and then I be 'most mazed way un. Dev. He shook his white locks, and added, he now knew nothing about 'they old fancies,' Bray Tamar and

he now knew nothing about 'they old fancies,' BRAY Tamar and Tavy (1836) I. Lett 15.

4. Phr. To tell the fancy of, to account for, give the reason of.
Sur.' I'm sure I can't tell the fancy of it.

5. A riband, prize for dancers. Cum. Gl. (1851).

6. A cylinder of a wool-carding or scribbling machine.
w.Yks. Smallest cylinder on a card (S.P.U), A cylinder or roller covered with wire cards containing long teeth, at the end of a scribbling machine (J.M.).

7. v. To care for, love.

Per. Then Jenny smil'd; said, You're beguil'd, I canna fancy

thee, NICOL Poems (1766) 27 Rnf. Nae lass o' them a' he could fancy but me, Picken Poems (1813) I. 53.

8. To think, believe.

n.Dev. I fancy 'tis awful chilly, CHANTER Witch (1896) 18.

**9.** Phr. (1) to fancy summat, (2) -a lot, to fancy some-

thing is wrong; to feel hurt, neglected.

s.Not. (1) A knowed she'd fancy summat if yer didn't write to 'er (JPK) (2) She wasn't asked to the wedding, and of course 'er (JPK) (2) She wasn't asked to the wedding, and of course she fancied a lot, ib.

FAND, see Find.

FANDAM, sb. Yks. [fa ndəm.] A measure for haystacks The distance between a man's two hands when his arms are stretched out round the stack, Morton Cyclo. Agric. (1863).

FANDANGLE, sb. and v. Irel. Cum. Som. Dev and Amer. [fandaŋl, fændæŋl.] 1. sb. pl. Ornaments, trinkets; antics, capers, as in dancing about.
w.som. Wuy dh-oal mae ur-z au l vèol oa ur fan dang lz úz

maur-neen [Why, the old mare is all full of her antics this morning].

Hence Fandanglement, sb. a whim, crotchet; gewgaw. Cum. He wadn't gie the vally of a brass farden for any o't new fandanglements, Linton Lizzie Lorton (1867) v.

2. v. To hang about, trifle, waste time, to 'fool' round. Ir. Over fond of keepin' the lads fandanglin' after her, to be makin' fools of them, BARLOW Idylls (1892) 198.

Hence Fandangling, ppl. adj nonsensical.

Amer. Don't fool with anyof those fandangling ways women have of fixing their hair, Max Adeler Elbow Room (1876) xii.

FANDANGS, sb. pl. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> [fandangz.] In phr. fandangs and featherments, trinkets, trifles, personal adornments. See Fandangle, sb.

FAND GARTH, sb. n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A farm-yard. See Fold-garth. GROSE (1790). FANE, sb. 1 Der. 2 nw. Der. 15 [fen.] A weathercock, 'vane [Fane of a stepylle, ventilogium, Prompt.]

FANE, sb.<sup>2</sup> Obs. <sup>2</sup> Sc. An elf, fairy.
Ayr. The story ran to ilka ane How Kate was haunted wi' a fane,
TRAIN Poet. Reverses (1806) 23 (JAM.).
[Cp. Sw. dial. fane, a half-mad person (RIETZ); Sw.
fåne, a changling, 'fatuus' (SERENIUS).]
FANE, see Fain, adj. <sup>12</sup>

FAN-FRECKLED, adj. n Cy. Yks Not. Lin. Also written fan-freckald w Yks; and in form fan-feckled n Cy. (Hall.) [fa:n-frekld.] Freckled, spotted with the sun.
n Cy. (Hall.) w.Yks. It faice ad becum fanfreckald all ovver,

n Cy. (HALL.) w. Yks. It faice ad becum fantreckald all ovver, Tom Trepdlehoyle Barrusla Ann (1859) 23. Not.<sup>1</sup>, Lin.<sup>1</sup> FANG; v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form vang s.Pem. Wil. Dor.<sup>1</sup> Som. w.Som.<sup>1</sup> Dev.<sup>12</sup> nw.Dev.<sup>1</sup> Cor.<sup>12</sup>; pret. vung Dev. [fan, fæn, w.Cy. væn] 1. To lay hold of, clutch, seize.
Sc. He thought the warlocks o' the rosy cross Had fang'd him in

Sc. He thought the warlocks o' the rosy cross Had fang'd him in their nets sae fast, Scott Minstrelsy (1802) IV. 102, ed. 1848. He taigles for till fang the feckless, Waddell Psalmis (1871) x 9 Rxb. Auld Nick can never fang us, Ruickbie Wayside Cottager (1807) 161. N.Cy. 2 Nhb 1 To shoot down. Cum. & Wm. Nicolson (1677) Trims. R Soc. Lit (1868) IX w.Yks. He fanged it out of my hands J. W.). s.Wor. It [a complaint] fanged about mah every unch-while [caught me sharply every now and then] (H K.). Shr 1 e.An 1 He fanged hold of him He fanged her by the throat and nearly quackledher Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Bioad Nif (1893) 27 e.Suf I fanged him by the shoulder (F H). w.Som. 1 Very com. You vang the head o' un cens he mid-n bite; vang un tight, mind Dev. Her mother had 'vanged her wages,' Reports Piovinc. (1885) 114; 'Han't a got no goon,' replied the poacher. 'Knows how to vang un, wi'out thiccy,' replied the poacher. . 'Knows how to vang un, wlout thicey,' Blackmore Perlycross (1894) xxix, Dev. Hold up your basket and vang these turnips. nw.Dev. Cor. I fanged it when a wasn't looking.

2. Obs. To reach; to fetch.

Dor. Vang hither [reach hither], HAYNES Voc (c. 1730) in N & (1883) 6th S viii. 45 Som., Dev. Go vang the Vicar of Taunton Q (1883) 6th S viii. 45 Som., Dev. Go vang the vical of Spean, Horae Subsectivae (1777) 449. Dev. Vang me the bread, Gent

Mag. (1793) 1084.
3. To bind a limb so tightly as to stop the flow of blood. 3. To bind a limb so uginy as ... Wil. Britton Beauties (1825); Wil. 1

4. To dam, mop up water.

s Pem. (W M.M); Laws Little Eng (1888) 422.

5. To receive, obtain, get; esp to receive money, to earn.

Dor¹ w Dor. Roberts Hist Lyme Regis (1834). Som.

Jennings Obs. Dial w Eng. (1825). e.Som. To vang money,

W. & J. Gl (1873). w Som.¹ Dev. I hope to vang a shilling
to-day, Reports Provinc. (1889); Vor he vang'd more in woong
then would'n a bought two team of horses. Obliging Husband than wou'd'n a bought two team of horses, Obliging Husband (1717) 13; Dev 1 I've a proffer'd vive and-twenty shillings, and they stand vor thirty, and zay they wan't vang less, 58, Dev 2 I've been vangin' money most of the day. s Dev I an't vanged a farden this month (F.W C). Cor Thee and I have to fang fowr pound six and tuppence to-morraw, Tregellas Tales (1865) 164, But deds't fang any money? J Trenoodle Spec. Dial. (1846) 27, O'Donoghue St Kinghton (1864) Gl, Cor 12

Hence Fangings, sb pl. wages, earnings, takings.
Cor. For my fangings would look scoy, J Trenoonle Spec. Dial.
(1846) 17, (W S.), Cor. Why a spent all hes fangings laaste
Saturda' nite; Cor. 2

6. With to, to stand sponsor for a child in baptism; rarely with for.

Wil. He vang'd to me at the vant (K.). Dor. Haynes Voc (c. 1730) in N & Q (1883) 6th S viii. 45 Som. He vang'd for me at the vant, Skinner (1671); He vang'd to me at the vant, Ray (1691). w Som ! Heard occasionally in the Hill district, but obsol. When the paa'sn come there wad-n nobody vor to vang to un. Dev I'm agwaine tü Orsewellake tu vang-to Zue Ridd's babby, Hewett Peas. Sp (1892), Dev. n.Dev Horae Subsectivae (1777) 449; Up to Daraty Vogwill's upzitting, whan tha vungst to... Rabbin, Erm. Scold. (1746) l. 8.

7. To find.

7. 10 find.

Dev. Vur there you fang the mane an' wemmin, Nack'd hof hin hal ther Zenday's tremmin, Daniel Bude of Scio (1842) 192; Munny drap'd intu a tub Vul'd chuck vull a wotter.. Wich tha chaps wis ta vang be thare gieing a dips, Naihan Hogg Poet Lett. (1847) 31, ed. 1865. Cor. But vang'd a hempty box, Daniel Poems

8. To bang. Dev. 1

9. Comb. with prep., adv., &c.: (1) to fang away, (a) to attack violently, fight; (b) to devour food eagerly and quickly, to snatch at one's food, (2) - in, to take in; see below;

**FANK** 

(3) — in into, to stick close to, to close with in a tussle

(3) — m into, to stick close to, to close with in a tussle; (4) — on, to seize, clutch; (5) — out o', to lay hold of; (6) — to. (a) to take to, like; (b) to acknowledge, take notice of; (c) to take possession of, accept; (7) — up, to receive (1,a) w.Yks. When I came back theretheywere, fanging away one at another (C C.R). (b) n.Yks 1'. Weel, thoo's fangin' awa', onnyweas,' to a hungry boy (2) Dev. The system is to breed part, and vang in the rest, Young Ann Agric (1784-1815) XXX. 186. (3) Dev. Shet 'n up sharp, Bill. Vang'n intu 'e tight, an' ave dued wi'n, Hewett Peas. Sp. (1892). (4) e.Yks Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Feb 26, 1893). (5) Shr 1 Wy didna yo' fang out o' the 'ind-bwurd [hindboard] o' the tumbril. (6, a) Cor. I don't fang to her (M.A C); Cor. I don't fang to your notions, Cor. (b) Cor. Never fanged to it, Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl. (c) Dev., Cor I fang'd to that estate last Christmas, Monthly Mag. (1810) I 435. Cor I fanged to his lease, Grose (1790) MS. add. (S) (7) n.Dev. I'd rayther awn. Than... vang up veevety poun', Rock Jun an' rayther awn . . Than . . . vang up veevety poun', Rock Jun an' Nell (1867) st. 32.

Nell (1867) st. 32.

10. Phr. (1) to fang a-fire, to catch fire; (2) — a well, to fill a pump with water in order that it may work properly.

(1) e Som W. & J. Gl (1873). (2) Sc Blackw Mag (Sept 1819) 654 (Jam.). e Lth. That's ae thing aboot your Leeberal Government that I canna awa wi'; they're aye fangin the well, Hunter J Inwick (1895) 79.

[6. Seynt Ede was redy... to fonge to be child, Chron. Vilod (c. 1420) st. 558. ME. fangen was a new formation from OE. fangen, pp. of fon, to catch; cp. G. fangen.]

FANG, sb Var dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written fange Der.; and in form vang Cor<sup>2</sup> 1. The catch or carn of a pump in drawing water, the power of suction;

fange Der.; and in form vang Cor<sup>2</sup> 1. The catch or grip of a pump in drawing water, the power of suction; gen. used in phr. to lose or tine the fang, to cease to work through want of water, fig. to miss one's aim, fail, be disappointed in one's expectations.

Sc. (Jam) Dmb. Friendship now has lost the fang, Since Willie's dead, Taylor Poems (ed. 1827) 65. Rnf. His tongue, like to a well-gaun pump, That never wants the fang, McGilvray Poems (ed. 1862) 90. Lth. (Jam) Edb. What needs I mair time sper.' She's tut the fang Crawford Poems (1208) 47. Wy muse spen', She's tint the fang, Crawford Poems (1798) 47, My muse has lost the fang, Forbes Poems (1812) 17.

has lost the tang, FORBES FORMS (1812) 17.

2. A trap, fig a 'fix,' a 'tight place'; esp. in phr. taken in the fang, taken in the act.

Sc. A thief taken in the fang, Ruddiman Introd (1773) (Jam);
Gl. Sibb. (1802) (tb.). Frf. The laird was fairly in a fang, An' naething for him now but hang, Piper of Pcebles (1794) 15 Ayr God took instruments that he had tane thee in the fang, Dickson William (1865) In the had taken thee in the fang, Dickson William (1865) In the had taken thee in the fang, Dickson William (1865) In the had taken thee in the fang, Dickson William (1865) In the had taken thee in the fang, Dickson William (1865) In the had taken thee in the fang, Dickson William (1865) In the had taken thee in the fang, Dickson William (1865) In the had taken thee in the fang, Dickson William (1865) In the had taken thee in the fang, Dickson William (1865) In the had taken thee in the fang, Dickson William (1865) In the had taken thee in the fang, Dickson William (1865) In the had taken thee in the fang, Dickson William (1865) In the had taken thee in the fang, Dickson William (1865) In the had taken thee in the fang, Dickson William (1865) In the had taken thee in the fang, Dickson William (1865) In the had taken thee in the fang, Dickson William (1865) In the had taken thee in the fang, Dickson William (1865) In the had taken the had take Writings (1660) I. 104, ed 1845.

Writings (1660) I. 104, ed 1845.

3. Spoil, booty, a stolen article, esp. in phr. taken with the fang, taken with the booty in the thief's possession.

Sc. A thief taken with the fang (Jam). Sh.I. If you find any thing that is stolen, you are to bring the thief and the fang to the Baille, Hibbert Desc Sh I. (1822) 144, ed. 1891. Ags. (Jam.) Abd. In quest o' some forbidden fang, Or goods unlawfu', Keith Farmer's Ha' (1774) st 29. Frf. They threw their fangs and flew for shelter, Beattie Ainha (c 1820) 17, ed. 1882.

4. A twang, an ill flavour.

s Not. This tater eats wi' a fang (J.P.K.). s Lin. Theer's a fang

s Not. This tater eats wi' a fang (J.PK.). s Lin. Theer's a fang abeaut this meat, Missis: ahm ommost shewer its goin' bad (T H.R)

5. Earnings, takings; that which is received. e.Cor. (Miss D.)

6. A heavy burden, carried in the hands or arms. Cai.<sup>1</sup>
7. A slice, a large piece cut off from something.

Beh. Nor cuttit a fang frae a kebbuck wi a whittle, Forbes Jrn.
(1742) 13 Abd. They a' got a guid breakfast on drinkin' sowans an' a fang off o' the Yule ceabbuck, Ellis Pronunc. (1889) V. 771. Frf.
Snap went the sheers, then in a wink, The fang was stow'd behind a bink, Morison Poems (1790) 110.

8. An eye-tooth; also in comp. Fang-tooth. Cum.1, Cor.1

9. A claw, hook, talon; a paw.
Sc. Herd Coll. Sngs. (1776) Gl. n.Sc. He had him in his fangs (Jam). Ayr. Cast fangs to catch them, and bring them in their reverence to nurture them, Dickson Wntings (1660) I. 56, ed. 1845. n.Cy. Grose (1790). Shr 2, e.An. (E.G.P.) [RAY (1691).] 10. A fin.

e An. (E.G.P.); e.An.1 From the fancied resemblance of their pointed ends to long teeth.

11. A finger. e.An.<sup>1</sup>
12. The prong of a fork of any kind.
s Chs.<sup>1</sup> A yelve-fang. War.<sup>3</sup> A long stail with two fangs of iron

for turnip stocking. Shr. I lest see 'twixt them fangs—theer's dirt enough to set garrits in.

Hence Fanged, adj. furnished with prongs. Shr.1 Axe Tummas to len' me 'is five-tanged sharevil.

13. A fork or branch of a tree. s Chs. (T.D.) 14. A runner of a plant.

Lin. Strawberry-fangs is fine an' large this fall (W M.E F.).

15. Fig. A lout.

Abd. Sweer fangs o' servan' chiels, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xxxv, He's an orra fang. Haud aff, ye muckle, stupid fang. Sic a fang o' a chiel! Very common (G.W.).

16. The coil or bend of a rope. Sc. Gl. Sibb. (1802) (JAM.).
17. The thong of a whip. Cai. 1
18. A passage or drift formed for the purpose of con-

veying air along the works of a mine.

Der. Till Nicco' hemm'd, . . . fled up the fang, Furness Medicus (1836) 69; Manlove Customs of Lead Mines (1653) I 272; A niche cut in the side of an adit or shaft to serve as an air-course; sometimes a main of wood pipes is denominated a fanging, Mining GL (1851)

FANGAST, adi. Obs. e.An. Marriageable; also

used as sb. a marriageable maid.

e.An. 1 Not now known Nrf Sir T Browne (c 1660) in Wks, ed.

Wilkin, III. 233. RAY (1691); GROSE (1790), A fangast wench (K). FANGER-IN, sb. n. Yks. [fa ŋər-in.] A mower who does not throw his scythe back so far by half a yard as

fangle, sb. and v. Irel. Lan. Shr. Also Som. [fan, fæn, Som. væn].] 1. sb. A conceit, whim.

s Lan. Whot new fangle has he neaw? Bamford Dial. (1854);

(S.W.); (F.E.T.)

Hence (I) Fanglement, sb. a contrivance, a personal adornment; (2) Fangler, sb. a whim, conceit. [Not known

to our correspondents.]

(1) Lan. Awm not gooin neaw to put sitch new fanglements on my back, Staton Loommary (c. 1861) 42 s.Lan. (F.E T.) Shr. She had on a lot of fanglements (M.L), w.Som. I never don't zee no good in none o' these here new-farshin vanglements' bout farmerin' an' that (2) Lan. Striving to give you 'Rid O Wimmen,' Or some

an that (2) Lain. Striving to give you Rid O Wilhinsell, Of Soline new fangler, Collins Poems (1859) 21.
2. v. To trum showily, bedizen.
Shr. 1 Obsol. 'Er bonnit wuz fangled all o'er ööth ribbints like a pedlar's basket.

3. To entangle. Cf. fankle.

N.I' The cow has got fangled in her tether.
[1. Prob. conn. w. ME. newefangel, fond of novelty (CHAUCER); cp. lit. E. newfangled.]

FANGLES, sb. pl. Hrf. [fænglz.] The prongs of

FANGLES, sb. pl.<sup>2</sup> Irel. Long irregular cones of straw, tied at short intervals with twigs or slight straw bands. Ir. The parties returning home, probably by the light of fangles,

Dublin Univ. Mag. (1863) 438. The neighbours joined him with dipped rushes and fangles, Kennery Fireside Stories (1870) 157. Wxf. By the light of fangles, ib. Banks Boro (1867) 149.

FANK, sb. and v. Sc. [fank.] 1. sb. A fold,

enclosure, pen for sheep or cattle.
w.Sc. The church and manse are surrounded by meadows, sheep

fanks, and distilleries, MacDonald Settlement (1869) 15, ed. 1877.

Per. (Jam.) Arg. The shepherds came in from the fanks ... to go on a search, Munro Lost Pibroch (1896) 176. Sig In the vicinity of the farmer's dwelling there is a pen, here called a fank, erected of stone and turf, Agric. Surv. 293 (JAM.).

2. v. Of sheep or cattle: to fold, pen.

Per., Sig. To fank the sheep (Jam.).

FANK, sb.<sup>2</sup> and v.<sup>2</sup> Sc. Irel. [faŋk.] 1. sb. A coil,

nose, tangle; gen. in phr. a fank o' tows, a coil of ropes.

Sc. He is a prince of Bores, but . . . like the giant Pope . . . he can only sit and grin at pilgrims . . and is not able to cast a fank over them as formerly, Scott Jrn. (1826) I. 255, ed 1890; (Jam.) 2. v. To coil a rope, to twist, knot; to entangle the feet.

to impede.

Sc. A line is said to be fankit when it is so entangled and warped that it cannot easily be unravelled (JAM.), As applied to a horse, to force him into a corner of any enclosure by means of a rope held by two or more persons that he may be taken; or if this cannot be done, to wrap the rope about him so as to entangle him (ib.); I' the girn they happit is their ain fit fankit, Waddell

Psalms (1891) IX 15. Lnk. (JAM) Ayr. A horse that has run long about in the tether, and has fanked himself, is forced to stand still, Dickson Writings (1660) I 55, ed. 1845. Sik. We'll fank the porpy and the seal, Hooge Poems (ed. 1865) 277; They fankit tows about their necks, ib Queer Bk (1832) 197 Gall. Ye wi'yer tail are like to fank, An'ding me owre, LAUDERDALE Poems (1796) 18 Wgt. 'The dress is fankit amon her feet.' The word is applied to any piece of dress that hangs loosely (W.G.). Ant. Applied to tethered animals (W.H.P.). long about in the tether, and has fanked himself, is forced to stand

[2. Brave Parcy raised his fankit sword, And felld the foremost to the ground, Death of Parcy Reed (c. 1580) in Child's Eng. & Sc. Ballads (1890) IV. 27.]

FANK, v.<sup>3</sup> e.Lan.<sup>1</sup> [Not known to our correspondents.]

To indulge fancies in love.

FANKLE, v. Sc. [fa nkl.] To entangle, twist, knot;

to col, wind; to disorder.

Cld A person who has lost the thread of his discourse or has become confused is said to have got fankled (JAM.). Ayr. Stair had grown up into a great lang drink, and would fankled, as Robin Cummell said, if he fell, Service Dr. Duguid (ed. 1887) 103; Little by little, he so fankled the laird's affairs, ib. 75; He cam warplin'

by little, he so tankled the laird's attairs, ib. 75; He cam warplin' an' fanklin' owre the muirs by himsel', ib. 255.

Hence Fankled, ppl. adj entangled.

Ayr. Clear the fankl'd skenes that's spun In glaik'ry's trips,

White Jottings (1879) 152. Lnk Sic a fankled heid is wrocht,

The deil he couldna louse it, Murdoch Doric Lyre (1873) 96.

[Our Ryal Lord . . . is fast heir fanklet in a cord,

HENRYSON Lyon & Mous (c. 1450) in Ramsay's Evergreen

(ed. 1761) 196.] FANN, sb. Sh. & Or.I. Also written fan. [fan.] A

snow-wreath, drift.

Sh I, (WAG.); (Coll. L.LB); Hungry sheep in snawed-up buols Fast in da fans wir stickin', Siewart Fireside Tales (1892) 97; Trou da fanns o snaa, Burgess Rasme (1892) 98. S. & Ork. 1 Or.I. (JAM. Suppl.)

[Norw. dial. fonn (also fann), a snow-heap, snow-drift (AASEN); ON. fønn (gen. fannar), a heap of snow. Cp. Folge-fønn, the name of the famous glacier on the Hardanger flord.]

FAN. NAIL, sb. Nhp. A loose piece of skin at the base of the finger-nail. Cf. agnail.

FANNER, sb. Sus. I.W. Dor. Also in form vanner w.Cy. [fæ'nə(r), væ'nə(r).] The kestrel hawk, Tınnun-culus alaudarius.

Sus.<sup>1</sup>, I.W.<sup>1</sup> Dor. From the way it fans the air when hovering, w Gazette (Feb. 15, 1889) 7, col. 2. [SWAINSON Birds (1885) 140.] FANNICKLY, adj. s.Chs.<sup>1</sup> [fa nikli.] Smart in

appearance. FANNONS, sb. pl. Hrt. Short linen sleeves as worn

by butchers.
Cussans *Hist. Hrt.* (1879–1881) III. 320.

[Fr. fanon, a scarf-like ornament worn in the left arm of a sacrificing priest; also (in Blason) any large bracelet that hangs down from the arm (Cotgr.).]

FANNY, sb. Yks. [fa.ni.] A term used in the scissor-

grinding industry; see below.

w.Yks. A local term, a corruption of fanner or fanblower; that is a wheel with vanes fixed on to a rotating shaft enclosed in a case or chamber to create a blast of air. It is used to carry away the dust created by dry grindstones, Lab. Gl. (1894); (J.W.)

FANNY-GRASS, sb. Nhb. The couch-grass, Triticum repens; also called Quicken-grass and Rack.

FANOM-WATER, see Fenom-water.

FANOM-WATER see Fenom-water.

FANOM: WATER, see Feloni-water.

FAN-PECKLES, see Fawn-peckles.

FANSET, sb. Suf. A faucet.

Suf. Heard 50 years ago (E.G.P.); (HALL.) e.Suf. Well known here, esp. in 'tap and fanset.' The tap, either cochleous or plain, fits into the fanset (F.H.).

FANSOME, adp. N.Cy. Feeling faint, 'faintsome.'

FANSOME, see Fawnsome.

FANT aland sh. n.Cy. Vis. Also in form fent n.Cy.

**FANT**,  $v^1$  and sb. n.Cy. Yks. Also in form fent n.Cy. 1. v. To coddle, [Not known to our correspondents.] make much of.

Yks. He was fanted and too much cared-for, said the good-wives,

Howitt Hope On (1840) ii.

2. sb. Obs. A darling. n.Cy. (K.), (HALL.)
[2. The same word as ME. fant, a child, an infant (Wars Alex. 4629).]

FANT, v.<sup>2</sup> Sh I. [fant.] To famish, starve. Dem'at haes naethin' bit frae haand ta mooth, min edder wirk

or dan fant, Sh. News (July 16, 1898) S. &Ork'1

Hence (1) Fantashen, sb. starvation; (2) Fantin', ppl. adj.

starving, famishing; (3) Fantit, ppl. adj. weakly, starved.
(1) Ithoot wark, an tought about wark we'd shune be at da stark o' fantashen, Sh. News (Aug 27, 1898). (2) S. & Ork. (3) A fantit ting o' a grice aboot a hoos is shurely wan o' da greatest

pushens 'at can be seen, Sh. News (July 30, 1898).
[The same word as lit. E. faint.]
FAN-TECKLES, FANTICLES, see Fern-tickles.

FANTIGUE, sb. Irel. Chs. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Ken. Wil. Dor. Cor. Also written fanteag Chs. Shr. 12; fanteague Not. Lei. War. 28 w. Wor. Glo. Wil. fanteeg Ken.; and in forms fantag Wil.; fantaig Shr. Wil.; vanteag Dor. [fan., fæntīg, tēg.]

1. A state of excitement, a commotion, 'fuss'; a fit of ill temper passion

ill-temper, passion.

Ir. We settled he'd fell out wid his sweetheart about somethin', Ir. We settled he'd fell out wid his sweetheart about somethin', and run off in a fantigue, Barlow Idyl's (1892) 71. Chs.¹, Not.¹, Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ She was in a fine fantigue. War.²³ w Wor.¹ I never seed sich a arbiterry owd chap: 'e's allus on with some uv 'is fanteagues. Shr.¹ The Missis is in a pretty fantaig; the maister's gwun to the far an' töök the kay o' the flour-rööm ööth 'im; Shr.² Put her into a pretty fanteag Hrf.², Glo.¹ Ken.¹ We couldn't help laughing at the old lady, she put hesself in such a fanteeg. Wil. Slow Gl. (1892); Wil.¹ Dor. A great hurry, Cornishman (Apr. 7, 1896). Cor. I never did think you could have put yourself into this unseemly fantigue, child, Wood Edina (1887) pt 1. vi.

2. A vagary, fancy, whim; a 'lark,' joke.

Ir. Quare fantigues they have for sartin to be sloppin' about wid the jugs and cans of could wather, Barlow Kerngan (1804) 66

the jugs and cans of could wather, BARLOW Keirigan (1894) 66

Wil.¹ Now, none o' your fantaigs here!

3. A flighty, flirting 'lad' or girl. Wil¹

FANTIGUED, ppl. adj. Nhp. Suf. Written fanteeg'd
Suf. Tired, exhausted, fatigued.

Nhp.¹ e Suf. I be almost fanteeg'd to dead. Obsol. (F H.)

FANTOD, sb. and adj. Lei. Ken. Dor. Cor. Also written fantad Cor.<sup>23</sup>; fantodd Lei.<sup>1</sup> [fæntəd.]

1. sb. An hysterical passion, fit of querulousness; gen. in pl. fancies, whims, 'fidgets,' 'megrims.'

Lei.<sup>1</sup> A fit of the sulks or other slight indisposition, mental or

Lei. A fit of the sulks or other slight indisposition, mental or bodily. Dor. She's always in a fantod about Meary. Cor. I wouldn't mind his fantods I' do it (MAC); I'd put up with such fantads from you, Parr Adam and Eve (1880) III. 148; Cor. 28 e.Cor. To get into a regular fantod, Cornishman (April 7, 1896).

2. adj. Fidgety, restless, uneasy. Ken. FANTOME, sb. and adj. Nhb. Chs. Lei. Nhp. Shr. Glo. Also written fantom n.Cy. Lei. Shr. 12; and in forms fantoom Nhb. 1; fatome n Cy. [farn-, færntəm] 1. sb. An empty, light-headed fellow. n.Cy. (K), N.Cy. 2, Nhb. 1

2. adj. Lank, loose, flabby, flimsy; used esp. of light,

unproductive corn.

unproductive corn.

n.Cy. (P.R.); Fantome corn, Grose (1790); 'Fantom flesh,' when it hangs loose on the bone (K.); N Cy.<sup>2</sup>, Nhb.<sup>1</sup>-Fantoom corn, oats which have the shells empty, or so nearly empty that they are blown over the tail-board of the 'fanners' in the process of winnowing. Chs. Horses are said to be fantome in autumn, Sheaf (1879) 1. 266; Chs.<sup>1</sup> Fantome hay is light, poor hay from poor ground, which has very little feeding quality 'We can't expect 'em to milk much on this hay, it's but fantome.' s.Chs. I Dhis eekùmz aayt tae'rbl óo zi un faan tum [This hee comes ait terrible hoozy an' fantome]. It)s ver i leyt un faan tum, dhaat mos laand; it's gud für nuwt bu taı'tüz [It's very leight an' fantome, that mossland; it's good for nowt bu' tatoes]. Lei. Nhp. Applied to a sickly child: 'How fantome her flesh is.' Vegetation, that droops from heat and drought, is said to be fantome; and light unproductive corn is called fantome corn. Cattle that dwindle away from change of pasturage are very fantome. Shr. It's poor fantom stuff. 'Er's bin that poorly 'er arms han gotten quite fantom; Shr. Applied to a sickly person: 'He is but fantom.'

Hence Fantomy, adj. faint.

Glo 1 I should have gone to church, but felt so fantomy like I

3. Of hay: light, well-gotten.

N.Cy.<sup>12</sup> Chs.<sup>2</sup> Fantome hay, light well-gotten hay; Chs.<sup>3</sup>

[1. A spec. use of Fr. fantome, '(1) apparation, (2) ce

qui n'a d'une personne, d'une chose, que l'apparence'

FANTY-SHEENY, adj. Dev. [fænti-fini.] Showy,

fanciful, over-particular.

Dawntee let me zee no more ov yet fanty-sheeny ways yer, HEWETT Peas Sp. (1892); There vine vanty sheeny goold things in there brest, Nathan Hogg Poet Lett. (1847) 12, ed 1858

[The same word as fantoccini, puppets made to go through certain evolutions by means of concealed strings or wires; an It. word, prop. meaning 'foot-soldiers'; see FLORIO.

FAOO, FAPES, see Foul, Feeps.

FAR, adv, adj., sb. 1 and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. ng. and Amer. I. Gram. forms. 1. Positive: (1)

FARO, add, set, see Folk, Feeps.

FAR, adv, adj., sb.¹ and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. I. Gram. forms. 1. Positive: (1)

Fare, (2) Faur, (3) Fer, (4) For, (5) Fur, (6) Var, (7) Vur. (1) Shr.¹ It inna-d-'afe as fare across the filds. (2) Sc. He's faur ower muckle set on her. Swan Gates of Eden (1895): Fif Ae glass o' whusky's no a bad thing ava, or may be twa, if ye haena faur to gang hame, Robertson Provost (1894): 106 Ayr. A fauroot freen of John Park's father, Service Dr. Duguid (ed. 1887): 84 (3) w.Yks. Sheff. Indep (1874); w.Yks.², Hrf², Cor.² (4) n.Lin¹ (5) n.Cy. (K.), n.Yks. (1 W) e Yks.¹ Hoo fur ist if Awbruff's w.Yks. Thoresey Lett. (1703); w.Yks.¹²4 Lan. An's fur too good for me, Harland Lyrics (1866): 88; Lan¹, e Lan.¹ Not. Will you go as fur? (J.H.B) s.Not. Ow fur is to Nottingham? (J.P.K.) n.Lin.¹, Lei¹, Nhp.¹, War.²³, Shr.¹, Hrf.² Oxf.¹ MS add. Cmb.¹ As fur as The Hockedock. Sur. Be you gon' to walk fur, Muster Fenton? Bickley Sur. Hills (1890): Ill. xvii. Wil. Slow Gl. (1892). Cor.² [Amer. It's clear to any one whose brain aint fur gone in phthisis, Lowell Biglow Papers (1848): 136] (6) Wxf.¹, w Som.¹, nw Dev.¹ (7) Hrf.², Glo.¹, Brks.¹ Hmp. Holloway. Wil. Slow Gl. (1892). Som. Jennings Obs. Dial. w.Eng. (1825) Gl. w.Som.¹ Used much more commonly than 'vaar' in all its comparisons. 'Well,'twas about so vur's I be vrom you, to this minute.' Dev.¹, nw.Dev.¹ , nw.Dev.

2. Comparative: (1) Far, (2) Farder, (3) Fardthre, (4) Farer, (5) Farrer, (6) Faurer, (7) Ferrar, (8) For, (9) Fur,

Farer, (5) Farrer, (6) Faurer, (7) Ferrar, (8) For, (9) Fur, (10) Furr, (11) Furrer, (12) Varder. (1) n Yks¹ T far side o' yon field. Yon's a hare liggin' o' yon far land ov a', anenst t'gatesteead. ne.Yks.¹ He's plewin yonder!' t'ar clooas. w Yks. The far bank, Thoresev Lett (1703); w.Yks.⁴, Lan.¹ n Stf. Crying fit to break her heart by the far horse pit, Geo. Elior A. Bede (1859) I. 233 Rut¹ Far Pan Close, Far Barn Close. Let.¹ Many, perhaps most, farms have their 'far' and 'near' furlongs, meadows, closes, pits, &c. War.³ Oxf.¹ MS. add. (2) Sh I Bud is I kent it winds he wise to geng only farder. Sh. News (M. News) By dis I kent it widna be wise ta geng ony farder, Sh. News (May 15, 1897). n.Sc Deil be in me if I've got him farder yet than thae hills o' diffeeculty, Gordon Carglen (1891) 116. Per. Theft without a farder scruple Gibbet deserves, SMITH Poems (1714) 95, ed 1811. Lnk. Nae farder gane nor yesterday, Gordon Pyotshaw (1885) 52.

Cum. Bit cudgang nae farder, Silpheo Billy Brannau (1885) 4; Cum. Wm. He mud a gone farder an' dropt on a war, Spec. Dial. (1880) pt. in 30. Yks. Sure enough they willn't go no farder, Taylor Miss Miles (1890) xvni. n.Yks. Lest wa git farder frev oor track, Castillo Poems (1878) 45. n.Lan. But wroute-for brass gā's farder Noi owte 'at's gi'en or fund, Lonsdale Mag (July 1866) 19. Nhp. I'll hearno farderpreaching, mither, Clare Remains (ed. 1873) 204. (3) hearn o farder preaching, mither, CLARE Kemans (ed. 1873) 204. (3) Wm. A lile bit fardthre forrat, Spec Dial (1885) pt in. 2. (4) n Sc. She was sae sair sunk down wi'shame She couldna come farer ben, Buchan Ballads (1828) I. 14, ed. 1875 Rnf. Stap farer oot and see, Fraser Chimes (1853) 50. Ayr. To gang nae far'er, there's yourself Has wrote, Thom Amusements (1812) 24. Lnk. Example gaes farer than precept, Warson Poems (1833) 34. Edb. The muse she manna rin nae farer, Liddle Poems (1821) 121. Dmf. Since the road cam farer down Frae Galloway unto the town, Shennan Tales (1801) 6. Gall. Whors she liket best to gang. Unless 'twere a' (1831) 79. Gall. Whar she liket best to gang, Unless 'twee a' the farer wrang, Nicholson Poet Wks. (1814) 63, ed. 1897 n.Cy. Border Gl. (Coll. L L B.) e.Yks. w.Yks. Its fare neri pout (J.W.). (5) Cal. Abd. I'se gae nae farrer nor'imsel' for preef, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xxii. Frf. She may gang farrer an' fare a hantle waur, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 59, ed 1889 Per. They ne'er get farrer than the thocht, Haliburton Horace (1886) 38. Ayr. I'll gang nae farrer the nicht, HUNTER Studies (1870) 245. Lnk. Ye's gang nae farrer the nicht, Fraser Whamps (1895) xii. Dmf. Ye'd gang farrer and no fin' ocht fairer, Reid Poems (1894) 98. Nhb. (6) Fif. A bodie could a'maist see them pushin' faurer an' faurer oot o' the ground, Robertson Provost (1894) 19. (7) Sik. I hae naething to say ferrar nor what concerns the sheep, Hogo Tales (1838) 239, ed. 1866. (8) Lan. We heard a moast terribel skroikin' a bit for on, Ferguson Preston Eggsibishun (1865) 11 (9) Lan Sper fur, an' shut th' dur, Waugh Chim. Conner (1874) 31, ed 1879; Aw mun clear these brokken pots eawt, afore we gwon ony fur' the Besoni Ben (1865) 1x; Lan. Stond fur; i.e. move further back nw Der. s.Not. It's on the fur side of the village (J.P.K.). Oxf. MS. add (10) Lan. Stond furr, an' aw'll gether him up, Brieriev Irkdale (1868) 131. e.Lan.<sup>1</sup> (11) e Yks <sup>1</sup>Ah went furrer nor he did (12) w.Som.<sup>1</sup> Vaar dur. nw Dev.<sup>1</sup>

3. Superlative. Similarly formed to the comparative (q v.).

**İ**. Dial meanings. 1. adv Greatly.

Sc. Mrs. Kinross saw there was something far amiss, Swan Gates of Eden (1895) xii. Fif. I'll be faur misteen, Robertson Provost (1894) 114. n.Cy. (J.W.)

2. In comb. with adv., prep., &c.: (1) Far-about, by far, 2. In comb. with adv., prep., &c.: (1) Far-about, by tar, by much, beyond comparison; (2) —away, (a) see-about; (b) of distant relationship; of time or place: remote, distant; also used subst. abroad; (3)-away screed, foreign news, a letter from abroad; (4) —ben, (a) intimate; of ben, adv.; (b) advanced, fitted; (5) —by, (a) compared with, in comparison with; (b) far past, beyond; (6) forth (or fore), far, to that extent; (7) hie-an-atour, at a considerable distance; (8) off, distantly related; (9) —on, towards the end; (10) out, see off; (11) over, too, far too; (12) — through, (13) — too, far gone, weak, near death; (14) Farther apenst opposite in a further direction.

death; (12) — through, (13) — too, far gone, weak, field death; (14) Farther anenst, opposite, in a further direction.

(1) Lei. That's the noighest wee, fur-about [much the nearest way]. War. (2, a) Dur Cum. This is far away better ner that. n Yks. Far away the best. e.Yks. Bob oss is far away below Jack's. Ah wad he Bob oss far away befoar Jack's, MS add. (T.H.) WYks. 1 My yaud's better nor yowers, far away. nw.Der. 1 n.Lin. 1 My coo's better then thine far awaay. (b) Sc. Pate's a far-awa cousin o' mine, Scott Rob Roy (1817) xiv; Far-awa' fowls hae fair feathers, Prov. (JAM.) Frf. A handsome, dashy-lookin' lass cam'. to bide wi' some far-awa friend in the district, WILLOCK Rosetty Ends (1886) 60, ed. 1889. Per. He glowered at a body like the far awa end o' Willie Cant's fiddle, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 20, ed. 1887 Dmb. I got the feck o' fifty pound left me by a far-awa' freen', Cross Disruption (1884) v. Ayr. A' kinds o' uncos from hereaboot and farawa, Service Dr. Duguid (ed. 1887) 60. Kcb. Spier... Gane farawa, Service Dr. Dugund (ed. 1887) 60. Kcb. Spier... Gane they min' o' the far-awa' days, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 107. (3) Ayr (Jam) (4, a) Abd. To think that Geordy had won far'er ben, Shirrefs Poems (1790) 88 Frf. There's a lad... That in her books is farer ben than thee, Morison Poems (1790) 121. Per. The men who were supposed to be far ben in the Divine fellowship, Ian Maclaren Brier Bush (1895) 124. (b) Edb. Ye'll be wiser, I'se be caution, And farer ben, Forbes Poems (1812) 11. (5, a) W.Yks. He was making poorly out far by some others. Snow and the state of t w.Yks. He was making poorly out far by some others, SNOWDEN Web of Weaver (1896) v1; w.Yks <sup>1</sup> To-day is finer far by yesterday. (b) Sc. Sır Arthur's far by that, as I'mthinking, Scott Antiquary (1816) (b) Sc. Sir Arthur's far by that, as I'm thinking, Scort Antiquary (1816) viii. (6) Som. Vur'vooāth, Jennings Obs Dial. w. Eng. (1825). w Som. I I'll tell 'ee all about it so var-voth's I've a-'ad ort to doin' way ut. Dev. I'll pāāy ee's vorewoth's I can, Pulman Sketches (1842) 155, ed. 1871. nw. Dev. I n. Dev. Grose (1790) (7) Abd. (Jam) (8) Per. We saw them like a far-aff frien', Haliburton Ochil Idylls (1891) 14. Rnf. He was a far-aff frien' Of the bonny lad Prince Charlie, Webster Rhymes (1835) 36. (9) w. Yks. Fort'otherare getting far on (sc coals), Blackah Poems (1867) 28. (10) Ayr. A faur-oot freen of John Parks' father, Service Dr. Duguid (ed 1887) 84 Gall. Him and my wife were far-out friends, Crockett Bog. Myrtle (1895) 232. (11) Sc. I've often said tae oor Tam that he's faur ower muckle set on her. Swan Gates of Eden (1805) 1. Nhh. Far-ower cumpin. set on her, Swan Gates of Eden (1895) 1. Nhb. Far-ower cunnin. Yor far-ower late a comin. Far-ower far w.Yks. (J.W.) (12) Sc. I'm no' that faur through but what I can gang there and back, Shoosan, Swan Gates of Eden (1895) ix. Per. I'm fear'd, Sir, ye maun hurry, for she's rael far through, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) maun hurry, for she's rael far through, CLELAND Inchbracken (1883) 11, ed. 1887. Fif. I'm that far through that I'm no able to thraip wi' 'im, Robertson Provost (1894) 29. N.I.¹ (13) Wxf.¹ Yks. Well ' 'e's no better, they say 'e's far too (F.P.T.). (14) m.Yks.¹ 3. Comp. (1) Far-come, foreign, from a distance; (2) -comer, a stranger; (3) -faught, far-fetched; (4) -fetch, a strained explanation or reason; (5) -keeker, a slang term for the eye; (6) -kenn'd (or -kent), seen a long way off; well-known; (7) -kenning, knowing, prudent, faroff; well-known; (7) kenning, knowing, prudent, far-seeing; (8) -learned, well-educated, well-informed; (9) -leukit, far-seeing, penetrating, prudent; (10) -regarding, conspicuous, seen from afar; (11) -seen, see -leukit; (12)

Farther-fetch, an ultimate gain, advantage.

(i) Lth. [They] bragna yet o' far-come ware, Bruce Poems (1813)

II. 164. (2) Stf. (3) w.Som. Vuur u-vau t, dee ur u-bau t [far-fetched, dearly bought]. (4) Nhb. (5) Sik. The corporeal far-

keekers indeed, that wi' the aid o' telescopes can look into the keekers indeed, that wi' the aid o' telescopes can look into the heart o' the fixed stars, Chr. North Noctes (ed 1856) IV 72 (6) Kcd. Meg Mill, Far kent as 'Birlin' Meg,' Grant Lays (1884) 13. Ayr. Far-kend an' noted is thy name, Burns Address to Det (1785) st. 3. nYks.² A far-kenn'd body. (7) n.Yks.² A far-kenning wight [a knowing one; a fortune-teller]. (8) w.Yks. If I was only as far-larned as you (F.P.T.), A young chap at Horton' at reckoned to be a Varry far-leearned sort of a fella, Saunterer's Satchel (1875) 17; w.Yks.³ Far-lent. Lan. One o' th' far-larnt orgins, Clegg Sketches (1895). (9) Bnff. Bell, quo' they, is nae far-leukit, She'd need an owk to think thereon, Taylor Poems (1787) 65. (10) Gail, Not conspicuous and far-regarding like Newark, Crockett (10) Gall. Not conspicuous and far-regarding like Newark, Crockett Grey Man (1896) 222. (11) Bnff. I'm nae far seen, I'll nae preten' To say what best wou'd suit us, Taylor Poems (1787) 86 Dmb Farseen Jens, that slee auld wife, ... soon redd the strife, Taylor Poems (ed 1827) 76. Rnf. He's far far seen in courtly matters, Webster Rhymes (1835) 31. Ayr. Far-seen in Greek, deep men of letters, Burns To J. Smith (1785) st. 8; It was said by some farer seen than the rest, Hunter Studies (1870) 48. (12) w.Yks. He's noan so generous; he's nobbut gi'en yo' 'em for a farther fetch (JT)

4. Phr. (1) Be far to him, may he be far away, an expletive, exclamation of anger; (2) far to seek, difficult to find; (3) to be far (or farther), to be at a distance, used as an (3) to be far (or farmer), to be at a distance, used as an expletive, expressive of repugnance; (4) to be far seen into, to be nearly exhausted, used up; (5) — see some one far enough first, (6) — see some one farther (or farther first), an expletive; (7) — wish some one were or had been far enough, (8) — wish some one were or had been farther, to wish some one were or had been out of the way, at a distance.

(1) elan (2) Sc. Courtiers of forty years standing are as far

(1) e.Lan. (2) Sc. Courtiers of forty years standing are as far to seek in the matter as a minnow in the Maelstrom, Scott Nigel to seek in the matter as a minnow in the Maelstrom, Scott Nigel (1822) xxx. w.Yks. (J W.) Lan. One of those boys who are never 'far to seek,' as the Lancashire people say, Gaskell M. Barton (1848) xxvii. (3) w.Yks.\frac{12}{2} I'll be far an I do ne Lan.\frac{1}{2} Chs.\frac{1}{2}, Chs.\frac{2}{2} I will be farther if I do that, Chs.\frac{3}{2} Der. I'll be far if I do, Grose (1790) MS. add. (P.); Der.\frac{1}{2} O)l bi faar Iv \(\xi\)ee z not ee \(\text{if } [I'll be far if he's not here], Der \(\frac{2}{2}, nw Der.\frac{1}{2} Nhp.\frac{1}{2} I'll be farther if I do. (4) w Yks. We'd better hev' a load o' coils this week; thease we hev's getten far seen into (S K.C). (5) Der.\frac{1}{2} Ee\tilde{u} Iaa'd, Just gi)\tilde{u}z \tilde{u})pahynt.—Nai, 0)l \(\xi\)ee dhi faar \(\tilde{u}\)intiff fuust [Here, lad, just gi' us a pint (of ale, &c.).—Nay, I'll see thee far enough first]. (6) w.Yks.\frac{1}{2} I'll see you farther first. Chs.\frac{3}{2} I'll see you farther before I do it. Nhp.\frac{1}{2} I'll see you further first, that I will. (7) e.Yks.\frac{1}{2} Ah wish thoo'd been far-aneeaf and then thoo will. (7) e.Yks. Ah wish thoo'd been far-aneeaf and then thoo wadn't he brokken that pitcher. w.Yks. (J.W.) n.Lin. Th' parson's alus clartin' aboot oor hoose, I wish he was far enif (8) Der. I wish you were farther,' or 'had been farther,' and then such a thing would not have happened, GROSE (1790) MS. add. (P.); Der.<sup>2</sup>
5. adj. In comp. (1) Far-end, (a) of place: the furthermost end, the point farthest away; also used attrib.; (b) fig. the very end, the last extremity of anything, esp. in phr to be at the far-end, to be at the end of one's resources, patience, life, &c., to be in extremity; (2) length, distance, furthest length; (3) -side, (a) the furthest part of anything,

(b) the off or right-hand side of a horse, the left-hand side

of a bullock; (4) 'yaud, a cry to a sheep-dog.
(1,a) Nhb. He went to lie doon at the far end iv a heap o' corn,
Robson Bk. Ruth (1860) 111. 7. n.Yks. T'far end o' t'field (I W).
w.Yks <sup>2</sup>, Lan <sup>1</sup>, e. Lan <sup>1</sup> Lin. The time... When Molly cooms in fro' the far-end close wi' her pauls fro' the cow, Tennyson Spinster's Sweet-arts (1885). Oxf. Dhee put dhis yuur wait straa u dhu fuur ind u dhu rik-uurd, uot? [Thee put this yer whate straa a' the fur ind o' the rickurd, oot (wilt thou)?] Brks. Taayke hawld o' the vur ind o' the ladder an' help I to car un. (b) n Yks. He's beautit the first of the size of o' the vur ind o' the ladder an' help I to car un. (b) n Yks. He's about at t'far end [he is nearly dead, or nearly finishing his work, or almost out of patience] (I.W); n.Yks¹ 'Almost done your task, Willy?' 'Aye, Ah's aboot t'far eend o' 't'; n.Yks.² It's better to come at the far-end of a feast than at the fore-end of a fray. ne.Yks.¹ Ah likes it be at fost end of a feeast and far end of a fray, MS. add. (T.H.) w.Yks. A grocer... had suddenly fetched his pigs for debt. Now I knew he was at the far end, Snowden Web of Weaver (1896) xv; w.Yks.² Ah'm ommast at t'far end; w.Yks.⁵ Poor Tom'ssinking fast; he's ommast at t'far end; w.Yks.⁵ Poor Tom'ssinking fast; he's ommast at t'far end; we'n set at t'far end wi't by t'lukes o' things. Lan. Some family being at far end, Brierley Layrock (1864) 1, Lan¹ Well, we'n getten to th' fur-end now; an' the Lord only knows what we mun do for eawr next meal. n.Lin.¹ The far end on it'll be he'll get his sen sent to Ketton. Yes, I hev, if you must be gettin' to knaw the far end o' things. sw.Lin.¹ I should like to see the to knaw the far end o' things. sw.Lin. I should like to see the

far-end of her [see her till her death]. I'm sure it was the far-end of my thoughts. (2) sw Lin. That is about the far-length he goes (3, a) w.Yks. (J.W.) n Lin. He's goan to live reight o' th' far side o' 'Merica. (b) Wm. Pu' t'nag ta' t'far-side (B K.). n.Yks. ne Yks. 1 Right-hand side. Also of a field, road, &c. Cor. The far side of a bullock is the near side of a horse. (4) Sc. Hoy, Yarrow, man!—far yaud—far yaud! Scott Guy M. (1815) xlvni. 6. sb. Distance, esp. in phr. that's all the far I (he, she,

&c.) got.
w.Yks. (J W) I.Ma. The far was nothin to him, Brown Doctor (1885) 68. [Amer. That's all the far I got, Dial Notes (1895) 388.]
7. Obs. A degree, in phr. by many fars, by many degrees,

very much.

Abd. He wadna want a score O' lasses ... handsomer by mony fars than me, Shirrefs Poems (1790) 44.

8. The greater part.

Lnk. The season was simmer, and weel thro' the faur o't, Mur-DOCH Doric Lyre (1873) 91.

9. v. To remove, put far off, in phr. to wish (some one) were farred.

Yks. I'm sure I wish the man were farred who plagues his brains

Yks. I'm sure I wish the man were farred who plagues his brains wi's triking out new words, GASKELL Sylvia (1863) I. x
FAR, sb.<sup>2</sup> Sh.I. Also written farr S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup> [far.]
A boat. (Coll. L L.B.), S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>
[ON. far, a ship.]
FAR, see Fair, adj, Where.
FARACK, sb. Sc. [fā'rək.] A small mark on the skin.
Inv. A wider term than 'pluke,' not restricted to something caused by disease (H E F)

[ON. far, a mark of any kind, a trace, track, print (Vig-

FUSSON).

FARANCE, sb. Suf. A pretence, make believe, esp.

in phr. to make a farance.

Suf. (R E.L) e.Suf. That is not honest; it is only a mere farance. He did not really sweep the path; he simply made a farance of doing so (F H.).

FARAND, sb. Obs. n.Cy. Yks. A state of preparation

for a journey.

N.Cy<sup>1</sup> w.Yks. Willan List Wds. (1811).

FARAND MAN, sb. Obs. Sc. Nhb. Yks. A traveller, stranger; an itinerant merchant.

Sc. Coles (1677); Farandman (in the practick of Scotland) a Sc. Coles (1677); Farandman (in the practice of Scotland) a merchant-stranger, to whom justice ought to be done with all expedition, PHILLIPS (1706). Nhb.¹ w.Yks WILLAN List Wds. (1811); w Yks.⁴ [(K)]

[Farandman, ane stranger or pilgrimer to quhom justice suld be done with all expedition, that his peregrination be not stayed or stopped, SKENE Expos. (ed. 1641) 58.]

FARANT, adj. w Som.¹ [færent.] Belonging to another place or district 'foreign'.

FARANT, adj. w Som. [færrənt.] Belonging to another place or district, 'foreign.'
Faar unt eol [foreign wool]. Aay kaewnt u kaum vrum zaum

faar unt pae urt [I count he came from some foreign part]. This would not necessarily mean from abroad, but simply beyond the local district.

FARD, v. Obs. Sc. Also in form faird Slg. To paint, colour, embellish.

Sc. Nor will my conscience permit me to fard or daub over the causes of divine wrath, Scott Old Mortality (1816) xxi. Rxb. Twas ill bestow'd To fard sic silly dunce wi gowd, A. Scott Poems (ed

Hence (1) Farded, ppl. adj. painted, embellished; (2)

Farding, sb. painting, embellishment.
(1) Sig. Mask a feigned heart with the veil of fairded language,
BRUCE Sermons (1631) 107, ed. 1843. Kcb. An itching of heart
after this farded and over-guilded [gilded] world, Rutherford Lett. (1660) No. 82. (2) Kcb. This overlustered world with all its paintry and farding, RUTHERFORD Lett (1660) No. 83.

[Fr. farder, to paint, colour, trick up with false beauties

(Cotgr.).]

FARD, FARDEEN, see Favoured, Farthing.

FARDEL, sb. Sc. Irel. Cum. I.Ma. Nhp. War. Ken. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written fardele Wxf.¹; fardle Ken.¹ Dev.² Cor.²; and in forms faddle Dor.¹; fardil Bnff.¹; vardle Dev.¹ [fardl, fā'dl.] 1. A small bundle, pack, parcel, freq in phr. pack and fardel, a burden, 'bag and baggage.'

Wxf.¹ I.Ma. Who would sweat 'neath 'fardels' wear, Johnson Isle-1ad, 17. Ken.¹, Dor.¹ Som. W. & J. Gl (1873). w Som.¹

Obs. alone, but in very com. use in the expression paak-n faar dl [pack and fardel]. I bundled her out pack and fardel. Dev Now pack and fardel. Dev Now then, out ov 'ouze yu goes thease blessed day, pack an' fardel, Hewerr Peas Sp. (1892). Bowning Lang. (1866) I pt. v. 27; Dev. Hence the saying, 'Good-bye pack and vardle, by a person on leaving his house, Dev. Thar' a go'th wey a fardle under's

arm. Cor.<sup>2</sup> [(K.)]

2. A faggot.

War. Wise Shakespere (1861) 152.

3. A quantity, a lot; in pl things indiscriminately.

Sc. A whole fardel of lies, Sc Presby Eloq (ed. 1847) 86 Bnff.<sup>1</sup> Most commonly applied to eatables. He got a great fardil o' cheese an' bread. Cum. Theer was cliverer fellas lang sen, adoot steel pens an fardels o' that swort, Sargisson Joe Scoap (1881) 4; A person 'spys fadels' when inquisitive (E.W.P.). Nhp.<sup>2</sup>

4 The cover of a book.
1 Dev. Rock Jim an' Nell (1866) Gl.
Hence Fardelled, ad, bound.
A new-fardelled Bible vrom es gaffer, ib. st. 66

[1. pai . . . did pair fardels be vndon, Cursor M. (c. 1300) 204. OFr fardel, 'fardeau' (LA CURNE).] FARDEL, see Fordel.

FARDEL-BOUND, adj. Wor. Costive; in vet. surg. affected, as cattle and sheep, with a disease caused by the retention of food in the manyplies or third stomach, between the numerous plaits of which it is impacted.

s.Wor. She's what we call fardel-bound (H K.). [The fardle-bound of cattle and sheep is nothing more than a modification of the disease in horses called stomach-staggers, Stephens Farm Bk.

(ed. 1849) I 298; ARMATAGE Cattle (1882) 166]
FARDENER, sb. e.Suf. A thing worth or costing a farthing. (F.H.)
FARDETH, sb. w.Som. A farthing's worth.

Mau'dhur-v u-zai n mee aar dr u vaar duth u mulk [Mother has sent me for a farthing's worth of milk].

FARDINGALE, sb. Obs. Wil. The fourth part of an acre. See Farthing, II. 2.

A fardingale or farundell of land, Rent Roll, temp. Eliz. in N & Q. (1865) 3rd S vii. 277; (K.); Wil. 1

[Fardingel, quarta pars rei cujusvis, Spelman (1687) (s.v. Fardella).

FARDLE, see Fardel, Farl(e.

FARDLE, see Fardel, Farl(e.

FARE, sb¹ and v.¹ Sc. Lan. Nhp. War. Wor. e An.
Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms farry Lan. War²
s.Wor. se.Wor.¹; ferry Cal.¹ e.Lan.¹ Nhp.¹; vare Som.
Dev.¹ cor.¹; varry w.Som.¹ Dev. nw.Dev.¹; veer Cor.¹²;
verr nw.Dev.¹; viare Dor.¹ [feə(r), fa'ri, fe'ri, w.Cy.
væri.] 1. sb. A young or suckling pig.

Dev. A babby ur a vare es jist yer wite, Daniel Bride of Sao
(1842) 180. Cor.(J.W.); Some slips and a bosom of veers, Thomas
Randigal Rhymes (1895) 6; Cor.¹²
2. A litter of pigs, a 'farrow.'
Nhp.¹ Oh! she's only a young pig, she's had but one ferry.

2. A litter of pigs, a 'tarrow.'

Nhp.¹ Oh! she's only a young pig, she's had but one ferry.

War.², s.Wor. (H K ), se.Wor.¹, e An.¹ Suf. Morton Cyclo Agnc.

(1863); Suf¹, e.Suf. (F H.) Ess. Trans. Ess. Arch Soc II. 176.

s Cy. Ray (1691), Grose (1790). Dor. A weakly sucking pig, one of a fare of ten, Hardy Trumpet-Major (1880) vi; Dor.¹ Som. Sweeiman Wincanton Gl. (1883). w.Cor. (M A C)

Hence Fare-a-faking, sb. the cottagers' pigs'-straw.

Nrf. The sparrow... will eat hog-wash, and is very fond of 'fare-a-faking,' Emerson Birds (ed. 1895) 102

3. n. To farrow. bring forth: pen. of pigs.

3. v To farrow, bring forth; gen. of pigs.

Cai 'e.Fif. 'Hoo auld is the beastie?' 'Farryt at the beginning o' the ait-seed,' Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) iv. Lan. Aw expect, in a wick or two, hoo'll be farryin' Staton Loominary (c. 1861) 44. e Lan.<sup>1</sup>, War.<sup>2</sup>, se.Wor.<sup>1</sup> Ess. Trans. Ess. Arch. Soc. (1863) II. 176. Dor.<sup>1</sup> Som. W & J Gl. (1873); Applied to pigs and some other animals, Jennings Obs. Dial. w Eng. (1825). w.Som.<sup>1</sup> Dev. 'Adden 'e better put thickee zow intū a warm lewze? I zim 'er'll varry avore marning, HEWETT Peas. Sp. (1892).

Hence Verrin-zoo, sb. a farrowing or breeding sow.

11. OE. fearh, 'porcellus,' Voc. MS. Cott. (c. 1080) in Wright's Voc. (1884) 321. OHG. farh, 'porcus' (Graff).

2. The loss of one fare of thy sowe is greater then losse of two calues of thy kowe, Tusser 100 Points Husb. (1557) lv.

3. Sow ready to fare, ib. Husb. (1580) 74; To fary, aedere suem, Levins Manip. (1570) 106.]

FARE, v.² and sb.² Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs Dnb. Der. Not Lin. War. Shr. Hrt. e.An. Also written faar Nrf; fair Sc. Nrf. w.Yks.¹; far w.Yks¹, farr Cum.; and in form fear e.An. (HALL.) [fer, fea(r), Cum. also far.] 1. v. To go, travel.

Sc. So we fared northwards, through Poitou, Lang Monk of Fife (1896) 30. Per. To them that on the shaded slope Are faring down, like me, Haliburton Ochil Idylls (1891) 88, 'Faring on to the meeting, William, said the smith, Johnston Kilmallie (1891) 1 95. Cum. Ferguson Northmen (1856) 210 n.Yks. An's sea he fared away ne.Yks. Chs. 23 Der. Whither fare you?

2. To approach, draw near; to show symptoms of, seem

2. To approach, draw near; to show symptoms of, seem likely to, bid fair to; gen. with o', of.

N Cy.1, Nhb.1 n.Yks.1, n.Yks.2 His ailment fares to go hard with him. ne Yks.1 Sha fares o' cau'vin. w.Yks.1 T'cow fairs o' cawvin. ne.Lan.1 She fares a cauving Chs.1 Oo fares o' cawvin; Chs.3 It fares o' raining. s Chs.1 Oo fae'rz ŭ kau'vin [Hoo fares o' cauvin]. nw.Der.1, Not.3

3. To gret on (yell) or all): to experience good or had

3 To get on (well or ill); to experience good or bad

fortune or treatment

fortune or treatment

Nhb. Come, tell's how ye fared, Bewick Tyneside Tales (1850) 13
n Yks. I He fares nobbut ill, atwixt his wife an's master, n.Yks. 2
How fare ye? ne.Yks. e.Yks. I He'll fare varry weel o' that
wage ne Lan. I How dusta fare? Chs. I They faren weel, nah
th' owd mon's djed. Der. I Dùz) i fae'r mid lin? [Does he fare middling?] n Lin. I Well, an' hoo did ta cum on then?—Oh, fo'st
raate; I fared very well, I can tell the. War. (JR.W.) Hrt. I
don't fare no great matters this morning, Hrt Merc. (Dec. 24,
1887). e.An. I fare queerly. Ess. She fared no better along o'
he, than she did along o' her fust (SAB); They all Axed koindly
how he fared, Clark J Noakes (1839) st. 75
4. To ache.

4. To ache.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Cum. LINTON Lake Cy. (1864) 302. w.Yks. HUTTON Tour to Caves (1781).

5. To behave; to appear, seem.

n.Yks. He fares like a feeal; an'a feeal he be. You chap fares fond, Ah think. Lin. There we have a shake-down, and I fare to fond, Ah think. Lin. There we have a shake-down, and I fare to want it, as the folk in this part of the world express it, BLACKMORE Kit (1890) II. xxi. e.An. She fared sick. They fare to be angry. Cmb He fared so down-hearted like (W H B) Nrf. I faar wholly stammed, A.B.K. Wright's Fortune (1885) 51. (W H. Y.); I faretobeso short of brāth [breath] (W R E.). Suf. You fare so silly like (M E.R.); We fate to think it for our good, Garland (1866) 271; Suf'l How do ye fare? e Suf It fares to rain right tidy. I fare to be very well, thank 'ee (F H.). Ess. I fare to feel kinder tired like (H H M): GL (1857): Ess.1 (H.H M); Gl. (1851); Ess.1

Hence Fareing (or Faring), sb. appearance; feeling;

gen. used in pl.

Suf. I did not like his farings, for his colour went and came,

Strickland Old Friends, &c (1864) 264; Suf. I I've had sich fareings

myself. e Suf. I have strange farings in my head. I think the child has farings of measles (F.H.).

6. To track footsteps, detect traces.

Chs. There's bin a lot o' rappits i' th' garden, I can fare 'em i'

th' snow.

Hence To fare road, phr. to trace a hare along the road. Chs.28

7. To feed, entertain with food. Edb. They're no ill sair'd Wha wi' sic halesome food are fared, M'Dowall Poems (1839) 117.

Hence Faring, sb. food, fare. Sc. Get fine farin, Cobban Andaman (1895) xxi. Rnf. Baith humble an'spairin, Atweel, is my fairin, Nellson *Poems* (1877) 23. e Lth. I'm no suir they're verra hailsome farin, for a' that, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 92.

8. sb. Condition, circumstances; chance, lot.

n.Yks.<sup>1</sup> Weel, Ah mun tak' my fare; n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> They're nobbut i'
poorish fare. w.Yks. They are in poor fare (C.C.R.).

9. Conduct, behaviour. n.Cy. (HALL.) 10. The counten-

ance, face. *ib.* [Not known to our correspondents.]

11. A footmark; the track, trace of a hare or rabbit.

Chs. 3 Dnb. I can see the fare of your feet on the floor (EF). Shr. FARE, see Fair, sb.1, adv., Far, adv., Fear, Vair.

FARELOOPER, sb. Cum. w.Cy. Also in form far-looper w Cy. (HALL.) [Not known to our correspondents.] An interloper.

Cum. Ferguson Northmen (1856) 210. w.Cy. (HALL.)

FARENTICKLES, see Fern-tickles.

FARE-NUT, sb. Cor. 2 Also in form valence cor. vea net. The earth-nut or tuberous root of the [feə·, veə nət.] Bunum flexuosum.

FAREWAY, sb. Sc. A passage or channel in the sea

or a river

or a river
Sc (JAM.) Per. The Fareway of the Tay, the steamer's course
on the river between Dundee and Perth (G.W).
FAREWELL, sb. n Cy. Yks. Wal. Mon. Wil. Som.
Dev. Also in form farweel w.Yks. 1. In comp. (1) Farewell daisy, the Michaelmas daisy, Aster Tripolium; (2) -rock, the millstone grit of the coal-measures; (3) summer, (a) see daisy; (b) the chrysanthemum, Chrysanthemum sinense; (c) the common soapwort, Saponaria officinalis; (d) the golden rod, Solidago virgaurea; (e) the robin red-

the gotten root, containing the grant of the roots red breast, Erithacus rubecula.

(1) Wil. Garden Wk (1896) No. cxi. 76. (2) s.Wal., sw.Eng. From the circumstance of its being below the coal-measures and containing in the south-west of England and South Wales no valuable coal seams, Woodward Geol. Eng. and Wal (1876) X. 89 (3, a) Wil. (b) Wal. Monthly Pht (Dec. 1863) 683. (c) Mon. From its flowering in Aug and Sept (B. & H) (d) Som. (W.F.R.) A bunch of farewell-summers, RAYMOND Tryphena (1895) 90. (e) n.Cy. Denham Tracts. Dev. N. & Q. (1852) 1st S. vi. 589.

2. A taste, relish.

w.Yks.1 This drinks a bitter farweel weet.

[2. Déboire, a farewell, an ill aftertaste or twang, Boyer (1771); The jacke...leaves a clammy farewell in the mouth, but addes a double benefit to the stomacke, HERBERT Travels (1634) 183.]

FARF, see Faugh, sb.

FARGE, sb. and v. Chs. [fadg.] 1. sb. A gossip;

an intruder, a spy.

Chs. Th' mester's a reglar owd farge, he actilly coom i'th' back kitchen yesterday and cainted up th' rubbin' stones; Chs.<sup>3</sup>
2. v. To gossip; to loiter about, waste time. Chs.<sup>18</sup>
FARGILL, sb. Der.<sup>2</sup> nw.Der.<sup>1</sup> A small load of anything

FARGOOD, sb. Cor. Also in form vargood Cor.1 A spar about 23 feet long, used as a bowline to the foresail

of fishing-boats. Having no fargood and their boat a poor sailor, ours gained on them . The enemy making too near the wind (for want of a far-

good) came to stays several times, Penhallow Hist. Indian Wars (1726) 53, 54, ed 1859, in N & Q. (1893) 8th S. in 347; Cor. 1.2 FARISH-ON, adj. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Oxf. Also written farrish-on n. Yks. 1 [fā riʃ-on.] 1. Advanced

In years, well on; well forward in an undertaking.

Nhb¹ n Yks¹, n Yks.² Farish on in years w.Yks.¹, nw Der.¹

n.Lin.¹ He must be farish on by this time; I knaw he was born aofore th' eaghteen hundreds cum in He's farish on his waay by Oxf.1 MS add.

noo Oxf. MS add.
2 'Half-seasover, nearly intoxicated, wellon in one's cups.

Nhb 1, n.Yks.1, w.Yks.1, n Lan.1

[Far (adv.) + -ish, as in Baddish.]

FARL, sb. Nhb.<sup>1</sup> [farl.] A term of contempt.

Gid away, ye aad farl

[Prob the same word as fardel (a bundle), q.v.]

FARL, see Forrel, Foul.

FARL, set Folia, Folia.

FARL(E, sb. Sc. Irel Nhb. Also written faarl Sh.I; and in forms fardle s.Don.; farli Ir.; farrel w.Sc. Ir. Nhb.; farthel Lnk.; ferle Sc.(Jam.) [farl, ferl.] Prop. the fourth part of a thin circular cake, gen. made of oat-

meal; a segment of cake; a cake.
Sc. I have tasted no food since daybreak but a farl of oat-cake,
Scott Leg. Mont (1818) iii; Few gingerbread farls, Wilson Poems (1822) Cauther Fair. Sh.I. Milky scones an' soonie scones, Heat [hot] burstan bread an' faarls, Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 98. Frf. Whiles she gar't his wallet rax Wi' cast-aff claes instead 98. Frf. Whiles she gar't his wallet rax Wi' cast-aff claes instead o' farles, Watt Poet. Sketches (1880) 56. w.Sc. A voluntary 'farrel' placed beside it on the server, Carrick Laird of Logan (1835) 72. Rnf He'll no want scone or farle Thro' length o' time, Picken Poems (1813) II. 39 Ayr. Wi' sweet-milk cheese, in monie a whang, An' farls, bak'd wi' butter, Burns Holy Fair (1785) st 7 Link. I... but bought a farthel of bread and a mutchkin of ale, Wodrow Ch. Hist. (1721) II 55, ed. 1828 Lth. He souther'd a' up wi' a snap or a farl, Ballantine Poems (1856) 38 Edb. A weel-tostit girdlefarl, Fergusson Poems (1773) 187, ed. 1785 Bwk. There's afarl o' scones on the girdle, Calder Poems (1897) 70. Peb. The farles

wi carvy spiced, Nicol Poems (1805) Daft Days Gail. With some farles of cake bread in my pocket, Crockett Bog-Myrtle (1895) 229 Kcb To crack ower a dram an' a farl, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 220 Ir. Joe Denny, the blind fiddler, .. had a drop of poteen and a farrel of wholemeal cake, Barlow Lisconnel (1895) 198, Years Flk-Tales (1888) 131. N.I. The fourth of the circular piece of oaten cake, which is baked on a griddle at one time. Uls. (M B-S.); Uls. Jrn. Arch. (1853–1862) VI. 54. Ant The cake is cut twice through the centre, dividing it into four equal parts, Ballymena Obs (1892). Dwn. (C H W) s.Don Simmons Gl (1890). n Cy. Collecting their farls of oaten cake and cheese, Denham Tracts (ed. 1895) II 95; Border Gl. (Coll. L.L.B.) Nhb.<sup>1</sup> A farl o' short-bread. [The same word as obs. E. fardel, the fourth part (of a measure of land), see Phillips (1706). OE. feorda dal, fourth part

fourth part.]

FARLEU, FARLEVE, FARLEY, see Farley, Ferly. FARLEY, sb. Obs. Wil. Dev. Also in forms farlay, farleu, farleve, farlief, farlieu. A money payment made at the death of a leaseholder.

Wil. The best piece of plate, bedde or other chattell in the name of an heryott, or far-leve, Rent Roll (c. 1570) in N & Q. (1865) 3rd S. vii.

277 Dev. In the Mannor of West-slapton in Com. Devon, if any tenant die possessed of a cottage, by custome he must pay sixpence to the Lord for a farley which probably may be in liew of a heriot; for in some mannors westward, they difference farleu as the best good from heriot the best beast, Cowell Interpreter (ed. Manley, 1672); N. & Q. (1850) 1st S. 11. 358.

[For the -leve of far-leve (-lief) cp. OE. læfan, to leave

as a legacy,  $l\bar{a}f$ , what is left as an inheritance.]

as a legacy,  $l\bar{a}f$ , what is left as an inheritance.]

FARM, sb. and v. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lei. Brks. Cor. Also written fairm Cai.; and in form verm Brks. [farm, ferm, fām.] 1. sb. In comp. (i) Farm-haading, a homestead; (2) -place, (a) a farm-stead, a farm-house and buildings; (b) a farm-yard; (3) -steading (or -stedding), (a) see -place (a), (b) a house; (4) -town, see -place (a).

(i) Uls., Ant., Dwn. (M.B. S.) (2, a) Lei. (b) Cor. From Paddington to Penzance, Ivi. (3, a) Sc. Between the separate hamlets and farm-steadings of the same parish, Vedder Poems (1842) 359, [He] was suddenly overtaken with a violent shower of rain near [He] was suddenly overtaken with a violent shower of rain near [He] was suddenly overtaken with a violent snower of rain near one of his farm steadings, Scotch Haggis, 27. Gall. We could look down on the farmsteading of Craigdarroch, Crockett Rauders (1894) vii. (b) Uls, Ant., Dwn. (MB-S) (4) Lnk. Spier'd whar he was, at what farm-town, Watt Poems (1827) 41 Dmf. Couthie farm toon and herd's lane biel Rentit their hauld frae the Land o' the Peel, Reid Poems (1894) 76. Gall. Thence was to be seen the reek of many farm-towns and villages, Crockett Raiders (1894) iv. 2. Phr. Farm o' lan', a farm. N I.<sup>1</sup>

3. Rent; the part of farm rent payable in meal or grain; also in comp. Farm-meal.

Sc. A man who pays farm can scarce live in these hard times, Scoticisms (1787) 36 Cai. This mode of paying farm rent was discontinued in Cai between 1840 and 1850. Abd. Before 1782 the farm-meal was commonly paid of inferior oats; i.e. the landlord, in many places of the county, got part of his rent paid in kind from meal made from this grain, Agric Surv. 244 (Jam).

4. Obs. An old township division.

Nhb. Larbottle Lordship in the parish of Whittingham consists of sixteen farms and two cottages, Dixon Whittingham Vale (1895) 146. 5. v. Phr. to farm high, to keep a large quantity of stock and to manure the land well. Brks 1

[3. The rent that is reserved upon a lease . . . is called farm or ferm [Le rent . . . est appelle farme ou ferme], Fermes de la ley (1671) 353; Feerme, a rent, firma, Prompt. Fr. ferme, rent (Cotgr.); MLat. firma, 'reditus qui in elocandis praediis, domino reservatur' (Spelman).]

FARM, v.<sup>2</sup> n.Cy. Nhp War. Glo. Oxf. Bck. Hmp I.W. Also in form varm Hmp. I.W. <sup>1</sup> [fām, w.Cy. vām.] To eleganse elegan put put proder to empty.

cleanse, clean out, put in order; to empty; gen. with out.

n Cy. To farm kine (K.). Nhp 1 Farm out the stable and pigsty;
Nhp. 2 Them housen want well farmin. War. 3, Glo 1 Oxf. (K.); Oxf. 1 Varm out the pig-stye I W. Goo and varm out the steyabul; I W 2 Let's varm out the steyabul.

[I ferme a siege or privy, Jescure, Palsgr. (1530). OE.

feormian (Luke iii. 17).

FARM, FARMATICLES, see Form, Fern-tickles.

FARMER, sb. Irel. Yks. Lin. e An. Ken. Hmp. Som. 1. In comb. (1) Farmer arternoon, a slovenly  $[f\bar{\mathbf{a}}\cdot\mathbf{m}\mathbf{e}(\mathbf{r}).]$ farmer, one who is always behind-hand; see Afternoon; (2) 's day, St. Matthias' Day; (3) 's friend, a material used for dressing seed-wheat to hinder smut; (4) 's heartache, anything betokening a hearty appetite; (5) 's plague, the common goutweed, Aegopodium Podagraria;
(6) 's ruin, the corn-spurrey, Spergula arvensis.
(1) w Som. 1 Ee-z u praup ur oa'l faa rmur aa turneon; ee-z

au vees u-kuut een haun uudh ur voaks bee kaa reen [He is a regular old farmer afternoon; he is always cutting when other folks are carrying]. (2) Nrf Arch. (1849) II 295. (3) n.Lin. (4) w.Som. In reference to the custom of farm-servants being boarded by the farmer. Showing a large clasp-knife to a keeper he said. 'Thick's hot they calls a farmer's heart-ache.' (5) Ant. From the extreme difficulty experienced in eradicating it (B & H.) (6)  $\mathbf{w.Yks.}(ib)$ 

2. Phr. (1) By the holy farmer, an oath; (2) to be fit to make a farmer's heart ache, to betoken a large appetite; cf. Farmer's heart-ache.

(1) N I <sup>1</sup> s.Ir. By the holy farmer, if you say God agin, I'll cut your throat, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 505. (2) w.Som <sup>1</sup> Dhae'ur-z u nai v! dhik úd-n u-shee'umd u noa'bau deez buurd-n chee z—ee-z fut tu maek u faa rmurz aa rtae uk [There's a knife! that one is not ashamed of nobody's bread and cheese—he's fit, &c.].

3. The bailiff on a farm. Hmp. (H.C.M.B.)

4. The eldest son of the occupier of a farm.

e An. Commonly applied in Suf. He is addressed and spoken of by the labourers as 'the farmer.' The occupier himself is called master A labourer speaking to the son would say, 'Pray, farmer, do you know where my master is?' Or one labourer would ask another, 'Did my master set out that job?' And would be answered, 'No, my master didn't, but the farmer did,' Suf. Rainbird Agric. (1819) 292, ed 1849 e.Suf. If a farmer has several sons, the eldest is so called (F.H.).

5. A jesting name for a toad. n.Lin.1

6. Slang. A hare.

Ken. Reader (1864) Slang Wds in N & Q (1878) 5th S ix 263 [3. Ther was sum riche man that hadde a fermour (bail) ed. 1388), Wyclif (1382) Luke xvi. 1. Fr. fermier, a bayliff, or overseer of another mans husbandry (Cotgr.).]

FARMER, v. Som. Dev. Also in forms farmery w Som 1 nw.Dev. ; varmer Dev. [fāmə(r).] To practise the trade or operation of farming.

w Som. It would only be applied to the pursuit or trade itself, and would never be used in speaking of the manner in which the pursuit were carried on No one would ever say, 'He do farmery shocking bad,' but if asked his business, the answer would be, not 'I am a farmer,' but 'I do farmery.' nw.Dev.1

Hence Farmering, (1) wbl. sb. farming, the occupation of a farmer; (2) ppl. adj. farming, engaged in farming. (1) w.Som. Tuz mau s tuym vaur-n tu jaak aup faarmureen [it is almost time for him to jack up farming] (s v. Farmery). Dev. I asked him if he would not a done better if he'd stuck to farmer-I asked him if he would not a done better if he'd stuck to farmering, Mortimer Tales Moors (1895) 204. (2) Dev. I wiz owt tu a varmerin vrends tother day, Nathan Hoog Mal Biown's Crinalin in Elworthy Wrd-bk. (s.v. Farmery); They'll ave tu knaw tha varmering vokes ef they wants inny company at awl, I tellee! Hewett Peas. Sp. (1892) 51.

FARMER, adj. Yks. [fā·mə(r).] Of two persons or things: the farther one, the one more remote. Also used adah

advb.

m Yks 1 He's the farmer of the two, however. w.Yks. (J.W.) [Far (adv.) + more]

FARMERIC, adj. Dev. In form varmeric. Farming, farmer-like; countrified.

n.Dev Ye'll ha a varmeric loive, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 56.

FARMERY, see Farmer, v. [fā·mfrekl.] A freckle FARMFRECKLE, sb. Yks. on the skin. See Fern-tickles.

w.Yks. Farm freckles made a vow wi't'sun, That on a dull skin they'd never come, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889).

FARMOST, adj. Sc. Yks. Lan. Also in form furmost Lan.<sup>1</sup> [fā məs(t.] Farthermost, furthest. Sig. He sought the barn's farmost end, Along with Allan, Towers Poems (1885) 15. m.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Lan <sup>1</sup> He lives at th' furmost house i' th' lone.

FARM-SPRECKLED, ppl. adj Yks. [fā·m·sprekld] Freckled, having freckles on the skin. Cf. farmfreckle. w.Yks. Shoo is farmspreckled, Leeds Merc Suppl. (Jan 26, 1893). Ah mud hae knawn thi if Ah'd nobbut noaticed thi farm-spreckled

FARN, see Fern, sb. Sc. Irel. Yks. Hrf. Som. Also in forms furness Hrf.<sup>2</sup>; vurness w.Som.<sup>1</sup> Amount of distance. Sc. (A.W.) N.I. What farness off doyou live? n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> ne Yks.<sup>1</sup>

It's sum farness Hrf.2 w Som. 1 Twaud-n beo dhu vuur ness u yuur tu dhik dhae ur tree | It was not above the distance of here to that there tree

But yet in the creekes it is later high flood, through farnesse of running, Tusser Husb (1580) 30.]

FARNEY-TICKLES, see Fern-tickles.

FARNHAM-WHITE, sb. Hrf. A variety of hop. The Farnham-white, the Kentish-grape, and Redvine require poles of twenty-one feet, Marshall Review (1818) II. 287.

FARNTECKLES, FARNTICLES, see Fern-tickles. FARNYEAR, see Fernyear

FAROUCHIE, adj. Ayr. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Savage, cruel, ferocious.

[Fr. farouche, savage, fierce (Cotgr.).]
FAR-PASTURE, sb. Yks. Upland moorside pasture.
Yks. Ellwood (1895). w.Yks. The kye are feeding up i' t'Far
Pastoor, Lucas Stud. Nudderdale (c. 1882) 31.

FARRACH, sb. Sc. Also in form feeroch, feiroch Cld. (JAM) [farrax, firrax] Strength, substance; force,

n.Sc. He wants farrach, he has not ability for the work he has undertaken (Jam.) Bnff. That things o' buns hae nae farrach at a' i' the moo. Bch. But his weak head nae farrach has, Forbes Ajax (1742) 10; For the wile limmer was sae dozen'd an' funied wi cauld, that she had neither farrach nor maughts, ib. Jrn (1742)
14 Abd. (GW), Cid. (Jam) [Grose (1790) MS add. (C.)]
Hence (1) Farrachie, adj. strong, able, energetic; (2)

Feerochrie, sb. ability, activity, agility.
(1) Abd. A forsy, farrachie chiel (G.W). (2) Cld. (Jam)
[Gael farrach, force, violence (M & D.).]

FARRAGH, sb. Wxf.1 A small cowboy or ploughboy.

FARRAN, adj. Bnff. [fa ren.] Starboard. In the deep-sea fishing boats the seat, occupied by the first man

on the starboard, is called the farran boo; the second, the mid far-

on the starboard, is called the farran boo; the second the mid farran boo; the third, the farran mid-ship; and the fourth, the farran hag. Each man receives the name of his seat; thus, the first is called the farran boo, or the farran boo man.

FARRAND, adj. and sb. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Also written farand N.Cy. Nhb. w.Yks. Chs. 128 Lin.; and in forms farant N.Cy. W.Yks.; farent Irel.; farrant Sc. Cum. w.Yks. Lan.; farren Kcb. Cum. [farrend, farent.] 1. adj. In combination with other adj.: fashioned, conditioned, seeming; having a specified disposition. See Fare, v.2

Sc. Wullie's ower auld farrant for that, Tweeddell Moff (1896) of Abd. (G.W.) e.Fif. He was auld farrand eneugh to ken that

Abd. (G.W.) e.Fif. He was auld farrand eneugh to ken that the bawbees were rifer at that time, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) iv. Ayr. A sore matter for a sinner to be corrected, and yet to go light-farrand under it, Dickson Writings (1660) I. 88, ed. 1845. Lnk. Ae cauld nicht an auld farrant carle cam' to the door, FRASER Lnk. Ae cauld nicht an auld farrant carle cam' to the door, Fraser Whaups (1895) xiii. e Lth. But whan the tither ane preached—weel-farrant lad he was, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 19. Kcb. May white fair farren frosts keep far awa, Davidson Seasons (1789) 8 Gall. Snap's a queer auld-farrant doggie, Harper Bards (ed. 1889) 29 Ant. Oul' farent talk, Ballymena Obs. (1892). n Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.¹ Ill-farant; N.Cy.² Fighting-farand. Nhb¹ Cu.u. Let the auld farren laird hae the life of a dog Gilpin Sngs. (1866) 263; Thou still wears t'oald-farrant mak o' breetches, Dickinson Cumby. (1876) 201. Wm. He's an auld-farrand barn (B.K.). Cumbr. (1876) 291. Wm. He's an auld-farrand barn (B K.). n.Yks A'nd'd farrand (s v. Farrantly). w.Yks. Ainsworth re-built the tarmstead on a new-farrand plan, Snowden Tales Wolds (1893) 1; WILLAN List Wds (1811). Lan. He was ill farrant, and revengeful, Burnett Lowrie's (1877) viii. Chs. 128 Old-farand. n.Lin. An old-farand man. A strange old-farand dog. Always used in comb with 'old' (E.P.), He is fighting farand (K.).

2. Well-behaved, decent, becoming.

Sik. Mumps.. Look up like a farrant beast, Hogg Tales (ed. 1866) 221. w.Yks. Yks. Wkly. Post (Apr. 3, 1897); Leeds Merc.

Suppl. (Feb 26, 1893); w Yks 5 Lan. Trans. Phil. Soc (1855) 230; Lan.¹ Applied to action or dress.

3. Deep, cunning
Lin. (Hall) n Lin. Used also of cunningly-devised things.

'An old-farand consarn' is an ingenious contrivance, without any signification of age (E.P.).

4. sb. Manner, custom, appearance; disposition, nature. n.Cy. Grose (1790), N.Cy. w Yks. Willan List Wds (1811) Chs. Chs. To do things in the right or wrong farand, Chs. 3

[1. The maist semyly farrand personage, Douglas Eneados (1513), ed. 1874, 111. 114. 2. pay wer farande & fre & fayre to beholde, Cleanness (c. 1360) 607, in Allst. P. 54.]

FARRANTLY, adj. and adv. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs Der. Lei. Nhp. Shr. Also written farantly N.Cy 12 Nhb. 1 n.Yks. 1 ne Yks. 1 w Yks. 284 Chs 28 Der. 1 Shr.; farently Wm.; farrantla w.Yks.; farrently Wm w.Yks. Lan.; farrintly Chs¹; farruntly Lan.; and in forms fallantly Lei.¹; farrandly Wm. [farrantli,farrandli, Lei. fa ləntli.] 1. adj. Of persons: comely, handsome, good-looking; decent, respectable; neat, tidy.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); (K.); N.Cy.<sup>1</sup>; N.Cy.<sup>2</sup> Fair and farantly. Nhb.<sup>1</sup>, Cum.<sup>2</sup> Wm. Ah's farrandly, thenk ye (B.K.). Yks. He is a farrantly bairn, and ye sud na be too rash, Christie, Howitt Hope On (1840) xii. n.Yks.<sup>1</sup>; n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> 'Farrantly folks,' genteel families On (1840) xu. n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² 'Farrantly folks,' genteel families ne Yks¹, m.Yks¹ w.Yks. The qualities of thrift, integrity, good management, pleasant temper, and perhaps humour, are all embraced in this thoroughly Hallamshire adjective, Sheffield Indep. (1874); A decent sort of working man is a farrantly man (C V.C.), Hoo's as weet farrantly lass (D L.); w.Yks.¹284; w.Yks.⁵ A farrantly boddy Lan. Ye may a farrently May Queen, ey mun say, Ainsworth Lan. Witches (ed. 1849) bk. i. 1, Theaw'd look a deal farrantlier if theaw'd somb'dyt'mak'a bit o'trouble o' thi yed, Brier Ley Traddleting iii. Lan.¹ a Lan.¹ Chal³ a Chal² o't i yed, Brier Ley Traddleting iii. Lan.¹ a Lan.¹ Chal³ a Chal² o't i yed, Brier Ley Traddleting iii. Lan.² a Lan.² Chal³ a Chal² o't i yed, Brier Ley Traddleting iii. Lan.² a Lan.² Chal³ a Chal² o't i yed, Brier Ley Traddleting iii. Lan.² a Lan.² Chal³ a Chal² o't i yed, Brier Ley Traddleting iii. Lan.² a Lan.² Chal³ a Chal² o't i yed, Brier Ley Traddleting iii. Lan.² a Lan.² Chal³ a Chal² o't i yed, Brier Ley Traddleting iii. Lan.² a Lan.² Chal³ o't i yed, Brier Ley Traddleting iii. Lan.² a Lan.² Chal³ o't i yed. theaw'd somb'dy'mak'a bit o'trouble o' thi yed, BRIERLEY Traddlefun, iii; Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹, Chs¹³ s Chs¹ Oo)z ŭ faar-ŭntli-loo kin
wensh [Hoo's a farrantly-lookin' wench]. Der. To think thee
feyther 'ud be so took up wi' a farrantly wench, VERNEY Stone
Edge (1868) vin; Der.¹; Der.² A farrantly body. Lei.¹ Shay's a
noist farrantly wench. Nhp.² 'A farrantly body' When applied
to animals it means strong, vigorous. Shr.² She's a farantly looking woman enough.

2. Of things: becoming, fit; profitable. Of the weather:

bright, pleasant, cheerful.

Wm. It wod hev been mitch mair farently, WHEELER Dial. (1790) 13; A gay farrently morning, Clarke Spec. Dial. (1863) T'Reysh Beearm. Lan. An' a farrantly bargain he'd be, Harland Lyrics (1866) 136; Lan. Yo'ar a ninyhommer t'heed'ur, for there's none sich farrantly talk abeawt'ur, Tim Bobbin View Dial. (ed. 1750) 72. Chs 2 You would have a pair of shoes with a farantly toe and a mannerly heel. nw.Der. 4 farrantly toothry, a considerable

number.

3. adv. Decently, pleasantly.

Cum. She...could...wark as wiselike an' farrantly as an auld wife, Linton Lizzie Lorion (1867) xxv. w Yks. Bywater Sheffield Dial (1839) Gl.; In regular or established modes, Willan List Wds. (1811); Reight farrently yo sing, Senior Smithy Rhymes (1882) 44; wYks² Lan. Yon felley at Barleigh has wrote farrantly to my naunt, KAY-Shuttleworth Scarsdale (1860) II. 158; Lan. 1

4. Fairly; very, exceedingly. Lan. Any mon moot o' lede me flat o' meh back, weh'th buck'th un o' farrently greyt pin, Paul Bobbin Sequel (1819) 3; That's reet, Teawser, tha'rt a farrently foine dog, Lahee Acquited (1883) 111.

[1. Farantly, nitidus, concinnus, Coles (1679).]

FARREN, sb Sur w.Cy. [fa rən.] 1. A division of land; certain rights of pasturage; see below.

Sur. Farren is used here [at Farnham] for an acre of ground in the Broadmead, which is a large piece of land of above 100 acres let out to various people, they taking as many acres as they like, cutting the hay for their own use. These 'Farrens' are let at so much and one horse or two cows or six sheep can be turned out much, and one horse or two cows or six sheep can be turned out to each acre or farren. Horses, cows, and sheep all go together (H.B.); From the bill of the annual Chertsey Mead sale (now posted at Halliford) it may be seen that 'farrens' are measures of land (for some purposes freehold and for some common pasture) on Chertsey Mead as well as on Cowey, N. & Q. (1886) 7th S ii. 197, In the list of occupiers claiming to vote for the county of Surrey, and now affixed to the door of our parish church at Shepperton, is a farmer whose qualification is stated to be 'farrens,' ib. 168.

2. Half an acre. w.Cy. (HALL.) [Not known to our correspondents.]

correspondents.]
[Cp. Farundel of Land, the fourth part of an acre, Phillips (1706). See Spelman (1687) s. v. Fardella.]
FARREN, FARRENTLY, see Farrand, Farrantly.
FARRINKLY, adj. Chs. Also written farancly Chs.<sup>28</sup>; farencly Chs.; farincly Chs.<sup>8</sup> [fa riŋkli] Comely, goodlooking; decent, clean, orderly. Cf farrantly
Asoight worth aw the rest, his farencly young broid, Warburton Hunting. Sngs. (1860) 92; Chs.<sup>1</sup> Oo's a farrinkly wench, that oo is, Chs.<sup>23</sup>, s.Chs.<sup>1</sup>

FARROL, see Forrel.

FARROL, see Forrel.

FARROW, adj Sc. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Pem. e An. Cor. Also Amer. Also written farow Amer.; farra Sc. (Jam. Suppl.) Nhb.; farraw Nhb.; farrer e.An.<sup>1</sup>; and in forms farry (Jam. Suppl.); ferra Sc. n Cy.; ferrow Cai., ferry Sc. (Jam.); verra s.Pem.; veer- Cor. [farrə, fari, feri, ferz.]

1. Of a cow: that is not with calf; gen. in comp Farrow-cow; also used as a sb. a milch cow not with calf. See Forrow, adj.

Sc A cow giving milk the second year after calving, Morton Cyclo. Agric (1863) n.Sc I would feed you with the ferra cow's milk, Buchan Ballads (ed. 1875) II 208. Cai. One that for milk, Buchan Ballads (ed. 1875) II 208. Cal. One that for a season misses having a calf, and continues to give milk some months longer than usual Edb. Before the seed I sell'd my ferra cow, Fergusson Poems (1773) 108, ed 1785 n.Cy. Border Gl. (Coll L.I. B.) Nhb. We have ney farra cow, Richardson Borderer's Table-bk. (1846) VI. 215, Nhb¹ n.Yks.² A farrow cow. Chs. (K.) s Pem. (W M.M.), Laws Little Eng. (1888) 422. e.An.¹ In Suf. called Ghast. Cor. Morton Cyclo Agric. (1863). w Cor. A cow which after calving is milked for seven months and then fed to be slaughtered (M A C). [Amer. Dial. Notes (1896) I. 210.]

2. Not yielding milk. ne.Sc. She [the witch] never wanted milk though she had no

ne.Sc. She [the witch] never wanted milk though she had no cow at all, or if she had one though she was ferra, GREGOR Flk-Lore (1881) 189. wYks. s Pem. Them cows is verra, we got no milk (W.M M.).

[Cp. Flem. varvekoe, a cow that gives no milk (Schuer-MANS); WFlem. varwekoe (verwe-, varre-, verre-), a cow that

has ceased to be capable of producing offspring (DE Bo).]
FARRUPS, FARRY, see Ferrups, Fare, sb 1, Farrow.
FART, v. Wm. To dawdle or mess about in doing anything; to attempt a difficult or almost impossible task without proper appliances.

Go bon that thoo's allus farten aboot, thoo's warse ner a hen 'egg. Farten' hoo can yan full muck wi' a thing like this, wi' egg. Farten! hoo can yan full muck wi' a thir it's as bad as suppen soor milk wi' a pitchfork (B K )

It's as bad as suppen soor milk wi' a pitchfork (B K )

FARTH, sb. Lan. Also Som. Also in form varth Som.

w.Som¹ [fāþ, vāþ.] A farrow of pigs. See Fare, sb.¹

Lan Morton Cyclo Agric. (1863) Som. The village of Worle,
near Weston-super-Mare, was in a commotion about the death of
a 'varth o' paigs,' Elworthy Evil Eye (1895) 55

d'ye ax maister vor the zow and varth o' pigs? Thick zow've
a-reared eight and-thirty pigs to dree varths.

[The young ones of a sow are called a farth, a farrow
of pigs, Holme Armory (1688) 134.]

FARTHF! See Farl(e.

FARTHEL, see Farl(e.

FARTHING, sb. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [farðin, fāðin; fardən, in; fādən, in; w.Cy. vādən, in; 1a'den, in; w.Cy. va'den, in; 1a'den, in; w.Cy. va'den, in.]

1. Dial. forms: (1) Fardeen, (2) Farden, (3) Fardin, (4) Farding, (5) Fardon, (6) Varden, (7) Vardin, (8) Vurdin. (1) Wxt<sup>1</sup> (2) Abd. [1t] never brocht the laird a farden, Still Cottar's Sunday (1845) 36 Ayr. They care about Reform Not three fardens, Boswell Poet. Wks (1821) 184 ed. 1871. Lnk. Ilka plack He'd hae, without ae farden back, Warr Poems (1827) 12. Lth. Will's returned Wi' ae leg, and no ae farden, MACNEILL Poet. Wks. Will's returned Wi'ae leg, and no ae farden, MACNEILL Poet. Wks. (1801) 157, ed. 1856. Edb. I'll wad [wager] a farden, FERGUSSON Poems (1773) 225, ed 1785 Dur. W.Yks. I don't care a brass farden, Lucas Stud. Nidderdale (c 1882) Gl.; w.Yks. I He hesn't a farden to bless hissel. n.Lin. I, s.Lin. (T.H.R.), War. (J.R.W.), War.?, s Wor. Hrf.?, w.Som. I, nw.Dev. I (3) Sc. There's four shillin's, but I winna gie ye a fardin' mair! Ford Thisledown (1891)97. Cai. Abd. He dee'd as he lived, owin'nae man a fardin', Anderson Rhymes (1867) 38. Nhb. A fardin candle. Cum. Care I a fardin, Relph Misc Poems (1743) 7, ed. 1798. w.Yks. 28, sw Lin. 4) Dmb. No a farding mair, Cross Disruption (1844) xviii. (5) Per. For stealing what I think not worth a fardon, Smith Poems (1714) 92, ed. 1853. (6) Brks. A yent wuth a varden. Wil Slow

Gl. (1892). Som. Sweetman Wincanton Gl. (1885). w.Som. 1 Dhik ov. (1692). W.Solii. "Detriman" manuo vi. (1692). W.Solii. "Dilik ed-n u-waeth u braa s vaar dn [that is not worth a brass farthing]. Dev. Lukee zee, Mr. Gammon 'ath agred me a plat of pins instid ov a varden change, Hewett Peas. Sp. (1892) nw.Dev. 1 (7) Dev. Bowring Lang. (1866) I. pt. v. 27; White Cyman's Conductor (1701) 128. (8) tb. n.Dev. Grose (1790)

II. Dial. meanings. 1. In comp. (1) Farthing-compliment, a valueless, worthless compliment; (2) pant, obs., a fountain or stand at which water was sold for a farthing a 'skeelful', (3) -piece, a farthing; (4) -rot, marsh penny-wort or sheep's-bane, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*; (5) -wedding,

a poor, simple wedding (?); (6) -weed, see -rot.

(i) Sc. So they each made me a little farthing compliment, Stevenson Catrona (1893) v. (2) Nhb. These were common in Newcastle in the times of the early Water Company. (3) s.Wor. Hrf. 2 (4) Nrf. (B & H) (5) Nhb. A crowd of youngsters bawling at the utmost pitch of their voices 'a fardin' weddin'!'—'afardin' weddin'!' 'a fardin' weddin'!!!' Dixon Whittingham Vale (1895) 287.

2. A measure of land of varying quantity; an ancient division of land; also in comb. Farthing-land, Farthing-

s.Cy. Farding-lond, or farundale of land, 4th part of an acre, RAY (1691). Sus. Occurs in a deed dated 1736. It was a quarter of a yardland (F.E.S.). Cor. Commonly thirtie acres make a farthing land, CAREW Survey (1602) 36; Cor. Thirty acres; Cor.<sup>2</sup>

3. pl. Flattened peas. w Cy. (Hall) nw.Dev. Heard many years ago (R P C.).

FARTHIN(G-BAG, sb. Chs. Shr. The second stomach

of a cow.

Chs. Shr. 1'Er's bund 1' the farthin' bag; Shr. 2(s.v Foredale).

[Their first stomach, called the farding-bag, LISLE Husbandry (1757)

FARTLES, sb. Cum. [Not known to our other correspondents.] An inquisitive, troublesome person. She's an old fartles (J.D.).

FARWEDDLE, sb. Lan. [Not known to our correspondents] Farewell.

'Twas there I took my last farweddle O' my sweet Heedlian Maary, Brierley Tales (1854) 181.

FARWELTERED, adj. Lin. Also written farweltard Lin.; and in form farwelted n.Lin.¹ [fawelted.] Of Lin.; and in form farwelted n.Lin.¹ [fāweltəd.] Of a sheep: overthrown, cast on its back. Cf. awelt.

Lin. The sheep are often found on their backs, and if not relieved soon die: this is called for well to the sheep are often found on their backs, and if not relieved soon die: this is called for well to the sheep are often found on their backs, and if not relieved soon die: this is called for well to the sheep are often found on their backs.

soon die; this is called far-wel-tard or lifting, and they have dogs that will turn them, Marshall Review (1811) III. 189; Woorse nor a far-welter'd yowe: fur, Sammy, 'e married fur luvv, Tennyson N. Farmer, New Style (1870) st. 8. n.Lin. (E S.), n.Lin. 1, sw.Lin. FARWELTING, vbl. sb. Lin. Of sheep: the act of

being overthrown, cast on their backs.

How many sheep were lost last summer through farwelting,

STREATFEILD Lin. and Danes (1884) 267.

FARYERING, vbl. sb. Som. Dev. Also in form farring [fā jərin, fā rin.] Farriering, the work or trade w.Som.1

w.Som.1 Nif a cow's a took't way milk faiver, cold steel's the best doctor; I ont never spend no more in farrin. nw.Dev.1

FARZE, v. n.Yks.2 [farz.] To blow softly, breathe upon.

FARZEL, see Fazle.

FAS, sb. Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] An earthen pot or porringer.

FA.SAY, sb. Cai. A pretence, sham.

For a Fa-say [for a pretence].

FASCAL, sb. Cai.1 [fa:skl.] A 'flate' or straw mat hung up as a screen from draughts.

FASGUNTIDE, sb. Obs. n.Cy. Nrf. Shrovetide, the commencement of Lent. Cf. fasting-tide.
n.Cy. Holloway. e.An. Very little if at all known now. Nrf. BLOUNT (1681); (P.R.)

[At Fastyngonge, a Quaresme prennant, Palsgr. (1530) 804; Fastyngonge, carniprivium, Cath. Angl. (1483); All the tenawntes ben chargyd to pay al her rent and ferm be Fastyngong Sonday. It ys told me that the Lord Moleynys xuld kepe his Fastyngong att Jon Wynters plase, Paston Letters (1450) I. 110.]

FASH, sb.1 Yks. Also written fasch w.Yks.4 [fas.] A roughness upon anything, an uneven surface or edge. w.Yks.2 Often used of the roughness of iron, w.Yks.4 Thin plates of metal held in a vice and filed, causing a roughness of the

flat side of each—that is the fasch. FASH,  $sb.^2$  w.Yks <sup>5</sup> [faj.] [fas.] In phr. an old fash, used

of a staid and knowing child.

Shoo's a reight owd fash is that.

FASH, sb.<sup>3</sup> and v.<sup>1</sup> Lan. Chs. [fas.] 1. sb. The tops

of turnips, carrots, &c.; waste, rubbish.

Lan. (J.A P); DAVIES Races (1856) 231; Lan.¹ s.Lan. BamFORD Dial. (1854). Chs.¹; Chs.³ I'm agait kĕārtīng the fash to the beasts.

2. v. To pare, cut off; to cut off the tops of turnips, &c. Lan.<sup>1</sup>, Chs.<sup>13</sup>

FASH, sb.4 and adj.1 e.Yks.1 [fas.] 1. sb. The long hair of a horse's legs.

2. ad1. Hairy.

His legs is varry fash

FASH, v.2, sb.5 and adj2 Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. War.? Lon. Also in forms faush Sc. Ant. n.Cy.; fesh m.Yks.\(^1\) [fa\(^1\), fe\(^1\)] 1. v. trans. To trouble, afflict; to inconvenience, vex, annoy by importunity, to weary; also used refl. to trouble oneself, bother.

Sc. When the country-side wasna fashed wi warrants and pointings. Scort Poli Reg. (1987) xxxx. Sh. L. quest L. won't fesh you

ings, Scott Rob Roy (1817) xxv. Sh.I. I guess I won't fash you any longer to-night, Burgess Tang (1898) 172. Bnff. A few of the fishermen did what Edwardtold them to do. but the others' couldna be fashed,' SMILES Natur. (1876) 93. Abd. Maister Saun'ers'll no be so easy fash't, ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb (1871) v Kcd. She said she never could be fash'd With plays, and balls, and stupid buff, Jamie Muse (1844) 90 Frf. But O! he didna fash me lang—He socht a hame ayont the sea, WATT Poet. Sketches (1880) 42. Per. As for sare heart I kenna what there can be to fash ye, CLELAND Inchbracken (1883) 49, ed 1887 Fif. It's rale guid o' ye condescendin' to fash yersel' aboot Kirsty, McLaren Tibbie (1894) 47. w.Sc. Take ane out o' his mouth here that has been fashin' him this fortnight, Carrick Laird of Logan (1835) 136. Sig. I will not fash your Majesty with many words, Bruce Sermons (1631) Ep. Dedicatory. Rnf. It's strange we're fash'd wi' sicken strife, PICKEN Poems (1813) I. 65. Ayr. I didna ken what it was, and it fashed me a good deal, Service Notandums (1890) 16 Lnk. His guidwife's no muckle fashed wi' her neebor's hens scartin' up First guidwife's no muckle fashed wi' her necoor's hens scartin up her ingan-beds, Fraser Whaups (1895) xii. Lth. Here's may they lang be hale an' weel, Ne'er fash'd wi' corny pains, SMITH Merry Bridal (1866) 18. Edb. The very landladies ... could hear, if they liked to be fashed, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) vi. Sik. An' fash nae shears about the house Wi' cuttin' o' my hair, Hogg Poems (ed. 1865) 434. Bwk. Night and day they fash'd folk sair, Henderson Pop Rhymes (1856) 58. Rxb. The things that puir folk ne'er wad trow, Or fash themsel's about, RIDDELL Poet. Wks (ed. 1871) II. 250 Dmf. He'll no fash them tae count it, Or pouch t 1871) II. 250 Dmf. He'll no fash them tae count it, Or pouch t some day, Quinn Lintie (1863) 189. Kcb. Fash Christ (if I may speak so) and importune, Rutherford Lett (1660) No.150. N.I.¹ Don't fash your lug. Uls. I canna be fashed (M.B.-S). Ant. Daeny fash yoursel. A canny be fashed, Ballymena Obs (1892). n.Cy. Border Gl. (Coll. L.L.B.); Donna fash me, Grose (1790); N.Cy.¹ I cannot be fash'd. Nhb. Ne'er pressed wi' doots, or fashed wi' fears, Strang Earth Fiend (1892) pt. 1 st 3; Now Nan, What myeks thee fash me here? Wilson Pitman's Pay (1843) 12; Nhb.¹ Dur. I cannot be fashed (A.B.). Pur. ¹ e. Pur. ¹ He disn't fash the myeks thee iash me here! WILSON Fuman's Pay [1843] 12; NND. Dur. I canna' be fashed (AB.); Dur.¹ e.Dur.¹ He disn't fash the hoose mööch. Cum. I's sair fash'd wi' a cough, ANDERSON Ballads (ed 1808) 94; Gl. (1851); Cum.³ Ye're sair fashed haudin' naething together, Prov., Gl Wm. He nivver fasht hissel wi yer consarns, Spec. Dial. (1880) pt. ii. 23; Don't fash me (A.T.). n.Yks. Ah've no need ti fash mesel, SIMPSON Jeane o' Biggersdale (1893) 66; n.Yks.¹ Nivver heed, lad! Deean't thee fash theesel' about it n.Yks.² ne Yks.¹ Sha oft fashes hersen when there's about it, n.Yks.<sup>23</sup> ne.Yks.<sup>1</sup> Sha oft fashes hersen when there's about it, it. iks. Sha oft lashes helsen when there's in 'casion. e.Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1788); e.Yks.¹ Deeant fash thysen about it. m.Yks.¹ Don't fret nor fesh yourself about it—you'll get over it. w.Yks. Shoo wor that fashed wi' our weshin 'at shoo clapped hur dahn i' t'chair (J.T.F.); w.Yks.¹ Wi' runnin efter t'beease I warquite fashed, ii 296; w.Yks.⁵ Doan't fash theesen. Ettert beease I warduite fashed, il 290; W. R.S. Doan I fash theesen. Lan. I Tha' doesn't need to fash thisell abeawt it. Chs. 128 Der. I canna bear to be fashed wi''um, Verney Stone Edge (1868) in; Der. 2 Dunna' fash thysen. nw.Der. I War. Don't fash yerself (W.H.); War. 2; War. 3 I shall never get my work done if you children fash me so. s. War. I He do fash hisself so. Lon. Now the Almghty did not 'fash' himself about his creatures at all! MAYHEW Lond. Labour (1851) I. 318. Hence (1) Fashed, ppl. adj. troubled in mind, sorry, grieved; weary; (2) Fashing, (a) vbl sb. the act of perplexing or teasing; (b) ppl. adj. troublesome; (3) Fashment, sb. trouble, bother.

(1) Sh I. Dir batth first ratte, bit kind o' fashed e'en noo, makkin' ready fur da flittin', Burgess Sketches (2nd ed.) 5. Lnk. My mind, ready fur da littin, Burgess Seetenes (21d ed.) 5. Link. My littind, sair fasht, impatient grew, WATT Poems (1827) 13. n Yks. (W H); n.Yks. 2 Lan. THORNBER Hist. Blackpool (1837) 107 n.Lin. 1 (2, a) n Yks 2 (b) n.Yks. (I W) (3) Cum. 3 Bringin bodder an fashment tull oald an tull yung, 165.

2. Phr. (1) To fash one's beard, (2) — one's head, (3) one's noddle, (4) - one's thumb, to trouble, concern, vex

- (1) Sc. 'Never fash your beard, Mr. Bide-the-Bent,' replied Girder, Scott Bride of Lam. (1819) xiii. Kcb. For greater wealth Decant fash'd his beard, Davidson Seasons (1789) 65. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Decant fash your beard anent it. (2) Sc. I would be idle to fash my head wi' your clavers, Roy Horseman's Wd (1895) xii. Abd. Na, nibour, but ye needna fash your head, SHIRREFS Poems (1790) 32. Kcd. Asfor oor folks about the manse, Ye needna fash yer head, GRANT Lays (1884) 58. Frf. Deed Thimble, wi'my niecene'erfash your head, Morison Poems (1790) 162. Rnf. When folk are lying in the mools, They needna fash their heid, BARR Poems (1861) 12. Lnk. The preacher didna fash his head Tae rake up failings o' the dead, Thomson Musings (1881) 41. e.Lth. D'ye think I fash my heid for what an auld dotte carle like you says? Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 195. Gall. Fash no yer heid, Crockett Sunbonnet (1895) xvi n.Cy. Till said to Tweed, Dinna fash yer head, N. & Q. (1869) 4th S m. 47 Nhb Dinna fash your auld heid, Proudlock Borderland Muse (1896) 121, Dinnafash yerheeds wi' auld wives' Lock Borderian Muse (1969) 121. Diffination yer needs with all dwives tales, Clare Love of Lass (1890) I 31. (3) Abd The breath o't sairly fash'd his drummel' tnoddle, Gudman Inglismail (1873) 44. Rnf. May canker'd care ne'er fash yer noddle, Clark Rhymes (1842) 26 (4) Sc Fashna your thumb about that, Annie Winnie, Scott Bride of Lam. (1819) xxiii Elg. Dinna fash mair yer thum aboot Johnny's auld drum, TESTER Poems (1861) 144. Abd Deil ane o' me road hae fashed my thoom about her, McKenzie Cruisie Sketches (1894) iv. The present doesna fash oor thooms, Haliburton Horace (1886) 59. w Sc. Ne'er fash your thumb, Ballie, Carrick Laird of Logan (1835) 133. Fif. Tak' my advice, ne'er fash your thum', Be frank an' frisky, Douglas Poems (1806) 45. Dmb. Ye're wrang Be frank an' frisky, Douglas Poems (1806) 45. Dmb. Ye're wrang to fash your thoom, Cross Disruption (1844) 11. Ayr. Speak out, an' never fash your thumb | Burns Author's Earnest Cry (1786) st. 5. Lnk. Ne'er fash your thumb, Ramsav Gentle Shep (1725) 24, ed. 1783. e Lth. Ne'er fash your thoum about that pairt o't, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 23. Edb. Sit down and blaw yer pipe, nor faush your thumb, Fergusson Poems (1773) 107, ed. 1785. Peb. Wi'you I'll gang and lead my life, And never fash my thum', O, Affleck Poet Wks (1836) 139. Rxb. When nations nae mair fash their thumb, A. Scott Poems (ed. 1808) 14. Dmf. What wiels the wee burn popples intae—Ne'er fashes their thoom, Reid Poems (1894) 144. Gall Never fash your thumb for Lindsay. Crockett Moss-Gall Never fash your thumb for Lindsay, CROCKETT Moss-Hags (1895) xxx1. Nhb. Aw wadn't fash maw thoom about it, WILSON Pitman's Pay (1843) 47.
  - 3. To shame, cast down. Chs. 123

To beat down, dash, spoil.

Chs. To fash turnips is to beat down their leaves. The rain has fashed the flowers, Chs. 3

5. intr. To weary, be annoyed; to bother, trouble oneself. Sc. At Leith auld meal comes in, ne'er fash, Ramsay Tea-Table Misc. (1724) II. 110, ed. 1871; No, Katie, don't fash, they'll come back as sin as they get their fill o't, Tweeddale Moff (1896) 188. Sh.I. Du needna fash, Burgess Rasmie (1892) 91. Cai. Ye thaurna fash. Bnff. My house an' my little yard, Nae mair can I fash wi', Taylor Poems (1787) 50. Abd. Just to be plain, ye needen fash Forhers Isali ramen Cosy Street (1892) 170. neednafash, Forhere Isall remain, Cock Strains (1810) I. 108 Kcd. To turn you out we sanna fash, Burness Thrummy Cap (c. 1796) l. 102. Frf. I assure ye Bell didna fash lang wi'them, Barrie Licht (1888) viii. Per. Ye needna fash to busk yersel', Haliburton Horace (1886) 54.
Fif. Ye dinna need to fash, McLaren Tibbie (1894) 63. Ayr. Fash Fif. Ye dinna need to fash, McLaren Tibbie (1894) 63. Ayr. Fash nae mair, Sillar Poems (1789) 11. Link. Why should we fash aboot trouble an' care, Thomson Leddy May (1883) 171. Lith. Youth's vain vagaries past That please a while, but fash at last, Macneill Poet. Wks. (1801) 243, ed. 1856. e.Lth. They banged the ghaist, But there it stood, nor fasht the least, Mucklebackit Rhymes (1885) 90. Edb. Whan feet in dirty gutters plash, And fock to wale their fitstaps fash, Fergusson Poems (1773) 206, ed. 1785 Sik. Na, ye needna fash, Hogg Tales (1838) 627, ed. 1866. Dmf. He shou'dna fash to ride him by, Shennan Tales (1831) 45. Wm. Anudder fashed an' fowt. Wilson Old Man's Talk, 106 Anudder fashed an' fowt, Wilson Old Man's Talk, 106

6. With at: to get tired of, dislike; grow angry at.

Ayr. The dinner was a little longer of being on the table than usual, at which he began to fash, GALT Ann Parish (1821) xvi. Ant. I would faush at eggs if kept at them (S A.B.).

7. sb. Trouble, disturbance, care; labour, hardship;

vexation.

Sc. Tibbie 'considered all bairns a fash, whether contented or not,' Whitehead Daft Davie (1876) 104, ed. 1894. Cail Briff Or what great 'fash' could it be for them to keep the cleanings of their lines for a like scientific purpose? Smiles Natur (1879) XIV Abd. It disna weel to mak' fash amo' kent fowk, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xxv. Kcd. Since ye afort got ony fash, Burness Garron Ha' (c. 1820) l. 33. Frf. To eat that henny honey Had cost them fash, Sands Poems (1833) 85. Per. Forgetna in the fash o' strife That a' your days are order'd, Haliburton Horace (1886) 81. Sig. Their's a' the care, and fash, and toil, Towers Poems (1885) 88 Rnf. The like o' them gie me nae fash, For what are they? Barr Poems (1861) 201. Ayr. An auld wife's tongue's a feckless matter To gie ane fash, Burns Poet's Welcome, st 3. Lik. I canna help this wee bit fash, Watson Poems (1853) 97. Edb. Aften leagu'd this wee bit fash, Warson Poems (1853) 97. Edb. Aften leagu'd wi' mirk Discord, To gie ye fash, Learmont Poems (1791) 24. Sik. They maun aften be a sair fash to their wives Chr. North North Nockes (ed. 1856) III. 115. Dmf. Debt an' law an' a' its fash, Thom Jock o' Knowe (1878) 8. Gall. Your testimonial... But cost, or fash, it did come to me, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 58. n Cy. *Border Gl* (*Coll* L L.B); N.Cy 1 Nhb. They revel in luxury obtain'd without 'fash,' Chatt *Poems* (1866) 29; Nhb. 1 What a fash aa've had wi'd. Dur. We'd ha' some fash te git it alang t'fell, Egglestone Betty Podkin's Lett. (1877) 14 Cum. At fash an' care I laugh't, Richardson Talk (1871 65, ed. 1876; Cum. Thou's no but fash. Wm. Oh' it is no fash to me (B.K.), Tha set off back an wi a deeal o' fash gat heeam again that neet, Taylor Sketches (1882) 20. n.Yks 1; n.Yks 2 A fash about nought. w.Yks. Hutton Tour to Caves (1781). Lan. Trans Phil. Soc. (1855) 230. n Lan 1

Hence To take the fash, phr. to take the trouble.
Sc. We have never ta'en the fash to put it by, Hamilton Cottagers of Glenburne (1808) 150

8. A troublesome person. Sc. (JAM.)

9. Confusion, shame.

Wxf. HALL Ireland (1841) II. 161; Wxf.1

10. Nonsense.

Chs. Thah'rt agate o' talkingk sitch loike fash, Clough B. Bresskille (1879) 8; Chs I Dunna talk sich loike fash.

11. adj. Shy, bashful.

Ant. She is fash (SA.B).

[1. The Veanis war sa faschit be continuall ambicioun, BELLENDEN Livy (1533) 393. Fr fascher (mod. facher), to annoy, trouble (Cotgr.).]

FASH-CLAWT, sb. Yks. A pocket-handkerchief.

Cf. fash-rag.

w.Yks. A twenty years' fashclawt wor nowt to him! HALLAM Wadsley Jack (1866) vi.

FASHERY, sb. Sc. Cum. Yks. Also in form fashrie c. [fa: f(=)ri] Trouble, worry, annoyance. Sc. You kirk-folk make sic a fasherie, Scott Monastery (1820) iv. Fif. I houp thou'lt think na scorn to take Some fashery to do richt, Tennant Papistry (1827) 20. Sig. I may perceive that your fashrie in that is near an end, BRUCE Sermons (1631) 19, ed 1843 s.Sc. I've aye been spared the fashery o' bairns, Wilson Tales (1839) V I've aye been spared the fashery o' bairns, Wilson I ales (1839) V 397. Ayr. That's the very fasherie o' the business, Galt Extail (1823) XII. Luk. He's ay taen the fashrie, an' I hae been saird, Watson Poems (1853) 32 Edb. Wadna ilk warldly fashery flee us! Macneill Bygane Times (1811) 52 Kcb. He costeth meikle black cumber and fashery to his keepers, Rutherford Lett. (1660) No 189. Cum. Tediously nice ways, Linton Lake Cy (1864) 302. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> [With frostis of fashrie frozen is that heet, Montgomerie Counter (2, 2602) Y and Cranstour of Fr. fascherie annoyed.

Sonnets (c. 1600) v, ed. Cranstoun, 91. Fr. fascherie, annoy-

ance, trouble (Cotgr.).]

FASHION, sb.1 and v. Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Nhp. Dev. Also written fashun Lan.; and in forms faishion, feshun w.Yks. [fa:jən, fæ:jən, fe:jən.] Condition, circumstances; state of health; gen. used by

one who does not enjoy good health.

w.Yks.¹ 'How is to?' 'I's i' my better fashion at present';'

w.Yks.² I'm in better fashion than I was yesterday; w.Yks.³ To be
in better fashion. Chs.³, nw.Der.¹ Nhp.¹ I'm a'ter a poorishfayshun.

2. Kind, sort; luck.

Lan. I saigh two rott'n pynots, hong'um, that wur a sign of bad fashin, Harland & Wilkinson Flk-Lore (1867) 144.

3. Phr. (1) For the fashion, for appearance sake; (2) to

make (a) fashion, to make a pretence.
(1) Fif. Sundry are here nominat for the fashion, and rather for a mock than in good earnest, Scor Apolog (1642) 123, ed 1846 Lnk. None of them are troubled, except it be very few, and these inconsiderable persons, who are fined in some feckless thing for the fashion, Wodrow Ch. Hist. (1721) II. 11, ed. 1828. (2) Sc. He... only just pits a bit on the plate to make fashion, Scott Antiquary (1816) xvi. Elg. Gin folk interfere wi' you oot o' respeck, Mak' a fashion o' stoppin' for decency's sake, Tester Poems (1865) 134.

4. v. To contrive, manage.

Lan. They'd hav as mich flesh as they could weel fashin whod

to do wi, Donaldson Rossendel Beef-neet, 10. Dev. Thee will have to fend and fashion for thyself when I m gone, O'Neill Dimpses

(1893) 20
5. To dare, presume, venture; to have the face to.
Yks. How could you fashion to do so? TAYLOR Miss Miles (1890)
XIV. w.Yks. Ah cudn't fashion to go aht i' a tub hat (Æ.B); Aw
wonder how yah can faishion to stand thear i' idleness, BRONTE

Holimer I oud feshin to luke her i' Wuthering His (1847) 11, Hahivver I cud feshun to luke her 1' t'faace, Cudworth Dial. Sketches (1884) 12; w.Yks. 13

6. To grow in resemblance.

Nhb. If it fashions like its dad, Robson Betty Beesley.

FASHION, sb.2 Shr. Hmp. Wil. Dev. [fā ʃən, fæ ʃən.]

The farcy, a disease among horses; gen. used in pl. Shr. Many a good horse dies of the fashions, N. & Q. (1870) 4th S. vii. 221 Wil. Britton Beauties (1825); Wil An old farmer, when his grand-daughters appeared before him with any new piece of finery, would ask what it all meant. The girls would reply, 'fashion, gran'váther!' when the old man would rejoin, 'Ha! many a good horse has died o' th' fashion!' Akerman. Hmp. Dev.

Horae Subsectivae (1777) 151
[The farcyon is an yll soraunce, Fitzherbert Husb. (1534) 67. Fr. farcin, the farcy in an horse (Cotgr.).]

FASHIONED, ppl. adj. Sc. Fashionable, in the fashion. Edb. A thoughtless Mither . . . sent her bairn to that same schools Whar nought is seen but fashion'd fools, Macneill Bygane Times

FASHIONLESS, adj. Sc. Out of fashion.

Kcd. There were stoury trousers dusted, Worn and fashionless

renewed, Grant Lays (1884) 69.

FASHIOUS, adj. Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Chs. Also written fascious Sc.; fasheous Sc. Dur.¹; fashous Sc. N.Cy.¹Nhb.¹Yks.n Yks.¹²m.Yks.¹Chs²; fashus Chs.³; and in forms fashies Sh.I; fauschious Sc.; feshous m.Yks.¹ [fa:jəs,fe:jəs.] Troublesome, annoying, vexatious; difficult

to please, particular; unfortunate, shameful.

Sc. It wad hae been a fashious job that, Scott Antiquary (1816)

xxi, Some o' thae fauschious chiels warna suitable, Crack Aboot Kwk (1843) I. 13. Sh.I. Der nae end ta dis hairst wark, hit's far mair fashies ir da voar, Sh. News (Oct. 22, 1898). Abd. The animal at that critical time was always 'fashious' in temper to the last degree, that critical time was always 'fashious' in temper to the last degree, Alexander Ain Flk. (1882) 200. Per. This fashious toun lifts up its voice to bless ye, Haliburton Horace (1886) 38. w.Sc. It's a fashious thing. . . tae gae sic distances to attend meetings, Macdonald Settlement (1869) 72, ed. 1877. s.Sc. Nae doot . . . the times is fasheous, unco fasheous, Snaith Fiercehearl (1897) 40. Rnf By thee the gleefu' carles a' Float ay their fashous cares awa', Picken Poems (1813) II. 24. Ayr. (J M.); They'll aiblins fin' them fashious, Burns Lett to J. Tennant, I. 56. Lnk. Yelping for this or that wi fasheous ding, Ramsay Gentle Shep. (1725) 38, ed 1783 Lth Some fashious bodies sair me plagu'd, Bruce Poems (1813) II 172. Edb. Was't the deil, that fashious birky, Ye had to blame? Liddle Poen s (1821) 28. Peb My pony was very fashious to-day (A.C.). Sik. They were fashous things, them hooks, Hoge Tales (1838) 63, ed. 1866. N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Folks is sae fashious and sae haid on a lass for nobbut a bit fun, Clare Love of Lass (1890) I. 113; Nhb.¹ Aa've 1860. N.Cy. And. Folks is sac lashious and sac laid on a lass for nobbut a bit fun, Clare Love of Lass (1890) I. 113; Nhb. Aa've hed a fashous job on't, aa can tell ye. Dur. He's fasheous. Cum. Than began tellan about hur fashious journey, Willy Wattle (1870) 8; Cum. Becoming annoying through intoxication. n.Yks. 1; n.Yks. 2 A fashous job. A fashous kind of a body. m.Yks. 1, w.Yks. 1 n.Yks. A fashous job. A fashous kind of a body. in.Yks., w.Yks. Chs. Aw'll get this mortacious fashious bizness o'er, Clough B. Bresskittle (1879) 16; Chs. 128

Hence Fashiousness, sb. troublesomeness. Sc. (JAM.)

[Fr. fascheux, troublesom (Cotgr.).]

FASH-RAG, sb. w.Yks. A pocket-handkerchief; a cloth used for wiping; also used fig. Cf. fash-clawt.

Cutlers are sometimes called fash-rags, owing to the raggedness of their clothes

FASHY, adj. Cum. Yks. [fa'fi.] Troublesome; annoying through intoxication. Cum., n.Yks. (I.W.)
FASKIDAR, sb. Sc. The northern gull, Larus parasiticus.
w.Sc. The bird Faskidar, about the bigness of a sea-maw of the middle size, is observed to fly with greater swiftness than other fowl in those parts, and pursues lesser fowls and forces them in their flight to let fall the food which they have got, and by its nimbleness catches it before it touch the ground, MARTIN W Isl (1716) 73 (JAM.).

FASKING ABOUT, phr. e.An. 1 [Not known to our correspondents] Bustling or bothering.

FASS, sb. Cai. [fas.] A knot, bunch; a truss of straw or rushes.

FASSAG, sb. Obs. Cai.1 A hassock used as a seat for children.

FASSAL, sb. e.An.<sup>12</sup> Also written fassel e.An.<sup>2</sup> A vessel.

FASSIL, v. Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.]

[fa·sil.] To loiter, waste time, work lazily.

Don't fassil on your way.

FASSINGS, sb. pl. Lan. [Not known to our correspon-

dents.] The hanging fibres of roots or plants. (HALL.) [Cp. G. fasen (dim. faschen, faslein), thread, fibre] FASSY, adj. Wil. [fæsi.] Smart, fine, fashionable. (G.E.D.) Cf. fess, adj. 3.

FAST, sb. Dev. Cor. [fast, fæst.] The substratum of the earth.

Dev. Grose (1790) MS. add. (C.) n.Dev. Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) Gl Cor. Supposed never to have been moved or broken up since the creation, Monthly Mag. (1810) I 435; Cor. 12 FAST, adj., adv. and v. Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Wor. Glo. e.An. Also in form

fess't, fest Abd. [fast, fæst, fāst.] 1. adj. Bound, secured by an agreement; engaged, pledged; bound apprentice. n.Yks. Ah doot thoo's fast wi' some Soothron loon, Munby Verses

n. YRS. An doot thoo stast wisome Soothfon toon, MUNRY PERSO (1865) 58. w.Yks. If Ah worn't fast Ah'd leave to-morn (J.T.). s.Not. We ham't got the land fast yit; but we're going to sign to-morrer. He can't a got 'em fast, for they wain't coom into the house after all (J.P.K.).

Hence Fast-penny, sb. a fee paid as earnest of a bargain, esp. in hiring servants; cf. fasten-penny. w.Yks. (J.T.)

2. Busy, occupied, engaged, tied by business, &c. Sc. Applied to . . . an utensil employed for a purpose from which it cannot be spared (Jam.). Abd. I was never fess't wi' beasts at even, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xxxiii; Something or ither adee amo' Mains's horse-beasts hed keepit 'im fest at the toon oot o' oors, tb. Am Flk. (1882) 199. nw.Abd. Jock's fest wi' the men, Goodwife (1867) st. 2. w.Yks. Piper Sheffield Dial. (1825) 17; Sheffield Indep. (1874); w.Yks.² Lan. Yo seen aw'm fast wi' my bakin', an' aw'm late, Brierley Red Wind. (1868) 8. Chs.¹ Der.² Say I'm fast and conna' come. nw.Der.¹ s.Not. I can't come on Tuesday, I'm fast (J P.K.). sw Lin.² I'm a real fast woman, I've a great family. e An.1

3. Puzzled, perplexed; hard up; at a loss, at a standstill, esp. in phr. to be fast for, to be at a loss for, to be in want of. n.Yks.¹ 'Why, you don't get on with that job, Henry.' 'Neea; Ah's about fast wi 't.' Fast for want of materials. ne.Yks.¹ Ah's nivver fast for a job. He'll lend ya t'galloway hard eneeaf; he weean't see ya fast w.Yks. They wor as fast what to do wi' it when they had it as onybody else, Harrier Budget (1867) 6; I'm when they had it as onybody else, Hartley Budget (1867) 6; I'm not fast for a pound or two, Lucas Stud. Nidderdate (c. 1882) Gl.; w.Yks.² I'm fast for a job; w.Yks.³ 'Why don't you get on with your job?' 'Nay, Au'm fast.' e.Lan.¹, Not.¹ s.Not.¹ go to help 'em sometimes when they're fast (J.P.K.). n.Lin. Thaay was fast becos he didn't cum (M.P.); n.Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ I won't see you fast. I reckon they're fast for bricks.

Hence to be (or to get) fast amang it, phr. to be embarrassed, puzzled, at a standstill.

w.Yks. Ther's thy childer an my childer, feightin wi awr childer, an awm fast amang it! Hartley Clock Alm. (1893) 3; All seem fast amang it, b. Puddin (1876) 83. Chs.¹; Chs.³ I've getten fast amang it, some road.

amang it, some road.

4. Obs. Trustworthy, firm.

Fif. We find him wise, fast, and secret, Scor Apolog. (1642) 236, ed. 1846. Lnk. A large meeting named four of the fastest and honestest to sit on Monday, Wodrow Ch. Hist. (1721) I. 8, ed. 1828.

5. Very near, intimate; also in phr. fast and thick.
e.Lth. He's fast and thick wi' Hootsman, Mucklebackit Rur.

Rhymes (1885) 235. Lin. (HALL.)

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6. Costive, constipated. n.Lin.<sup>1</sup>
7. Of soil, ground. solid, firm. Of cake, bread, &c.: heavy, doughy.

s.Not. This ground isn't fast enough for onions (J P.K.). Lei 1

This 'ere bread cuts so fasst

8. Constant, fixed.

sw.Lin. He has got no fast job.

9. Comp. (1) Fast-haud, mining term: the occurrence of the set getting off the road, and the tubs jammed fast in a pit, or the cage getting fast in the shaft; (2) .jenkin, mining term: a bordways place driven up the middle of a pillar; (3) -shot, a charge of powder exploded in a pit without the desired effect; (4) -side, the side next the solid coal; (5) -wall, a 'sheth wall' in a pit; the wall in which, at the top or bottom of an air-course, the bearing-

up or bearing-down stopping is placed.

(1) Nhb.¹ Nhb., Dur. Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl. (1888). (2) Nhb.¹ Nhb, Dur. Greenwell Coal Tr. Gl (ed 1888). (3) N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Called also 'stannin bobby.' (4) Nhb.¹ Nhb., Dur. Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl. (1888). (5) Nhb.¹ Nhb, Dur. Greenwell Coal Tr. Gl. (ed. 1888).

10. Phr. Fast by one end. Of hay or corn: uncut. Chs.1; Chs.3 'Have you cut your hay?' 'It is fast by one end' Which proves that the hay is not cut, nor at present liable to injury by the wet, as the hay is that is mown

11. Forward, impulsive, pronetorashness; rude, impudent. Sc. (JAM) w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> He wer that fast at I could hardly keep my hands off him War.<sup>2</sup> She's a fast young wench. s.Wor.<sup>1</sup>, Glo.

12. Hasty in temper, irascible. Sc. (JAM.) 13. adv. Very nearly. ne.Lan.

14. Comp. (1) Fast-again, (2) by, close at hand, close by; (3) -gated, reckless, thoughtless, hasty; presumptuous, immodest; (4) -hefted, rivetted to its place; legally fixed or appointed; (5) -hodden, held fast; determined; (6) -sure, quite certain, perfectly sure.

(1) n.Lin. I left that thistle-spud fast agean th' beer barril (E.P.).

(2) Der.2, nw.Der.1 n.Lin. Occas. but very rarely used now. (2) Der.<sup>2</sup>, nw.Der.<sup>1</sup> n.Lin. Occas. but very rarely used now. The owd tree my gran'mother planted the Ivine ageān is fast by No'thrup Old Hall (E.P.). (3) Lan. Ay; he comes of a fast-gaited breed, Waugh Clum Corner (1874) 163, ed. 1879; Lan.<sup>1</sup>, e.Lan.<sup>1</sup> (4, 5) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (6) n Stf. I'm fast sure he'll go, Geo. Elior A. Bede (1859) I. 62. Lei.<sup>1</sup>, War.<sup>23</sup>

15. Phr. Fast and snell, near, towards, in a straight line. Gall. We held fast and snell towards the eastward, CROCKETT Mose Hage (1802) 1819.

Moss-Hags (1895) xlvn.
16. v. To fasten, make fast.

Lan. He said he must have 8d for cutting and fasting together three little pair of over-leathers, Walkden Diary (ed. 1866) 58.

FAST AND LOOSE, phr. Nrf. [Not known to our correspondents.] The game, prisoners' base. (W.W.S.)

respondents.] The game, prisoners' base. (W.W.S.)

FASTEN, v. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Shr. Also
written fas'en w.Yks. [fa:sən.] 1. To seize with a grip;
also in phr. to fasten hold, to take hold firmly.
n.Cy. (HALL.), w.Yks. (J.W.) Shr.<sup>2</sup> Why ivir dostna fasten
houd on it wi' boath honds. The dog fastened him by the leg.
2. To set fast, render unable to move; to perplex, 'non-plus.'
s.Lan. He put a question to me which fair fastened me for a long
while but any mode it out to last (S.W.).

while, but aw made it out at last (S.W). s.Not. He's so quick at learning; you can't fasten him at anything (J.P.K).

3. To attach oneself firmly, to apply oneself to.

Lan. But he could not fasten to it, FOTHERGILL Probation (1879)v.

4. To hold a man fast to a bargain; to pay earnest-money to confirm a bargain. Cf. festen, v.

w.Yks. A ednt inif bras to peo fot widen, suo a fasond it widen pand (JW). Chs. A butcher, in making what he wishes you to consider (J W). Chs. A butcher, in making what he wishes you to consider his highest bid, tries to thrust a piece of money into your hand, at the same time saying, 'Well, now, I'll fasten you.'

Hence (1) Fastened, ppl. adj. bound as an apprentice;
(2) Fastening, vbl. sb. the act of apprenticing.
(1) w.Yks. Banks Wkfld. Wds (1865). (2) w.Yks. As fer lads, an fastening em to a trade wi indentures, ther's noa use for 'emphy a days. Brown with a days. Brown with the same with a days.

nah a days, Bickerdike *Doady Braan*, 47.

5. Comp. (1) Fastening penny, (2) Fasten penny, earnestmoney, money given to confirm a bargain or hiring. Cf.

fast-penny.
(1) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Given by the employer when he hires a servant, as a token of engagement. w.Yks.<sup>24</sup>, sw.Lin.<sup>1</sup> (2) e.Yks. (T.T W.) Lin.

(J.C W.); STREATFEILD Lin. and Danes (1884) 275, 327. n.Lin. sw.Lin. I ged a shilling fasten-penny. He tell'd him he might drink his fasten-penny. s.Lin. Given on hiring servants at the Statutes or hiring-day (T H R).

6. With on: to come to a binding understanding or

agreement.

s.Not. They've bin to see the land, but they haven't fastened on it yet (J P K.).

7. To sue at law, to take the law of a person. Chs 18 8. In pass.: to be held fast by business, to be occupied. Chs. <sup>13</sup> I shall be fastened to morrow, and canna come.

9. In pass.: to be made fast by some tie or bond. w Yks. Fastened to t'soil [rooted to the soil], Lucas Stud.

Nidderdale (c. 1882) Gl. 10. With out: to turn the moor-sheep out on to the moor

for the season, excluding them from the enclosed land;

also used fig.

n.Yks. 1 Of a person whose opportunities for further action in any special direction are summarily cut off, or who has been desired to abstain from further visits to any given house: 'So and So's getten abstain from further visits to any shipsel' fassned oot noo, hooivver.'

hissel' fassned oot noo, wor. Shr. [fæ'sənment.] A

FASTENMENT, sb. Wor. Shr. [fæ'sənment.] A fastening of any kind.
s.Wor. (H K.) Shr. Tell Jones to come up an' put a fas'nment o' the brew-'us door.

FASTEN'S, sb. Sc. Irel. Nhb Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Also written fassans e.Yks.¹; fassens Dur.¹Wm. & Cum.¹w.Yks.¹ n.Lin.¹; and in forms fas'n Not.; fassen Not.¹; fasten Sc. Cum.¹ w.Yks.² Lin. fas'n Not.; fassen Not.; fasten Sc. Cum.' w. Yks.' Lin. sw. Lin.'; faster ne. Sc.; fasterns Sc. N.Cy.' Nhb.' w. Yks.' fasting n.Cy.; fastrens S. & Ork.'; feersuns Lan.'; festrens ne. Sc.; fostern Cai.' [fa·sənz.] 1. In comb. (1) Fasten's e'en (or even), (2) — Tuesday, the eve of or day before the fast of Lent, Shrove Tuesday, Shrovetide. (1) Sc. He says I staid away from the Ba'spiel on Fastern's E'en, for fear of him, Scott Blk. Dwarf (1816) vi; The baibarous system of cook fighters the largest discous schools on Fastern's

custom of cock-fighting still permitted in some schools on Fasterns-een is a relic of the Popish Carnival or Bacchanalian revels which it was customary to celebrate at this time as a preparation for the it was customary to celebrate at this time as a preparation for the Fast (Jam.). Sh.I. First comes Candlemas, dan da new mun, Da first Tuesday after is Fasterns E'en, Mansons' Sh. Alm (1893). S. & Ork¹ ne.Sc. 'First comes Candlemas, An syne the new meen, The first Tyesday after that's Festren's e'en.' Every one must have a beef dinner on this day, Gregor Flk-Lore(1881) 164. Cai.¹ Abd. Fastern's e'en wi' its fun an' its daffin' comes roun', An' lasses and lads meet in some neighbour's toun, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 85. Ayr. On Fasten-een we had a rockin, Burns Ep. to J. Laprank (Apr. 1, 1785) st. 2. Edb. Seven annual fairs are held,... Fasten's Eve, 1st Tuesday in March NS., at which ewes, great with lamb, are sold by character, without being shown, Pennecuik Wks. (1715) 286, ed 1815; It was the custom for the different schools to have cockfighting on Fastern's E'en, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) v. Bwk. Drouthy cronies too wad weet Their gabs at Fasten's E'en, CALDER Poems (1897) 114. N.I¹ n.Cy Grose (1790); (K.); N.Cy.¹², Nhb¹, Dur.¹ Cum. Till within the last 20 or 30 years, it had been a custom. for the scholars of the Free-School of Bromfield... at Fasting's Even, to bar out the Master, i.e to depose and exclude him from his school, and keep him out for 3 of bromneid... at rasting's Even, to bar out the Master, i. e to depose and exclude him from his school, and keep him out for 3 days, Hutchinson Hist. Cum. (1794) II 322, in Brand Pop. Antiq (ed. 1813) I. 62, Cum. At Fasten Eb'n neet Ceuks find cannel leet [after this night the cooking isto be done by daylight for the season, or the cooks must provide candles]. Wm. & Cum. To keep up Fassen's-even, 196. w.Yks. Lan. Grose (1790) MS add (C.); Lan. The more recent form is Fasten-een. For I should be lose of Feersuns-een, on it matter't naw mitch, Collier Tim Bobbin (1740) 68 Der., nw.Der., sw.Lin. (2) n.Cy. Grose (1790) e.Yks. w.Yks. Its Fassen Tuesda, yo kno'u, Bywater Sheffield Dial. (1839) 149, ed 1877; w.Yks. 284 Not. My mester's been poorly ever sin last Fas'n Tuesday (L C.M.); (J.H.B.); Not. Lin. It was Fasten Tuesday as I saw them pass (R E.C.). n.Lin., sw.Lin. 2. Elliptically: Shrove Tuesday, Shrovetide; sometimes regarded as a pl., whence a sing. Fasten is formed.

S. & Ork. n.Cy. Brand Pop. Antiq. (ed. 1777) 331. Nhb., m.Yks., w.Yks., Chs. 13

[1. (1) The feist of Fasternis evin, Dunbar Poems (c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 117. (2) The keper of the wodes shalle take downe and deface the cockpytte there betwene

shalle take downe and deface the cockpytte there betwene thys and Fastens Tuysdaye, Nott. Rec. (1585), ed. Stevenson, IV. 211. Cp. G. fastnacht, Shrove Tuesday.]

FASTENS, sb. pl. Chs. 1 s.Chs. 1 [fa:sənz.] Fastenings for doors or windows.

FASTIE, sb. Sh.I. Also in form fasta.

1. A stone anchor for a boat. Sh I. (JAM.), S. & Ork 1 2. A rope or cable attached to a stone anchor; also in comp. Fastie-band. S. & Ork. MS. add.

3. A rope, having a stone attached to it, used for the

purpose of keeping a stack firm.

The latter was putting an additional 'fastie' on a screw [stack],

STEWART Fireside Tales (1892) 197.

Hence Fastied, adv. secured, fastened with a 'nastie.' It's little a rivin' storm frichtens me whin my hoose is ta'en

aboot, my screws [corn-stacks] fastied, 2b. 54.

4. Comp. Fastie-bands, pieces of wood crossing a fishingboat for the purpose of strengthening it under the thwarts. Da watter wis up at da fasta bands, HIBBERT Desc. Sh.I. (1822)

224, ed 1891. FASTING-PENNY, sb. n.Cy. Lin. Also in form festing n.Cy.; festyng Lin. [fa'stin-peni.] Earnestmoney, money paid to confirm a bargain or hiring. Cf. fasten, fastening penny.

n Cy. Grose (1790) MS. add (C.) Lin. Festyng-penny is an older form than Fasten-penny, Streatfelld Lin. and Danes (1884)

FASTING SPITTLE, sb. Sc. Yks. Also written fastin-spittle Sc. [fa:stin-spitt.] The spittle of a fasting man,

supposed to possess magical powers of healing.

ne.Sc. A cure for ringworm. Put a new shilling three times round the crook, spit a fastin on it, and with it rub the affected parts. Some in addition dropped the shilling through the patient's shirt before rubbing with it, Gregor Flk-Love (1881) 47 n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>

[Their holy oyle, their fasting-spittle, Herrick Hesperides (1648) (Dav.).]

FASTING-TIDE, sb. Nrf. Shrovetide, the beginning of Lent. (P.R.) Cf. fasguntide.

FASTNESS, sb.1 Yks. Also written fasness w.Yks.; fastne's- Yks. w.Yks.<sup>4</sup>; and in form feastnes- w.Yks. [fa·snəs.] 1. Lent. w.Yks.<sup>8</sup>

2. Comp. Fastness-e'en (or eem, ewn), Shrove Tuesday. See Fasten's.

e.Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1796) II. 318. w.Yks. How many years since I went away? Thirty come Fasness Ee'm, Yksman. Comic Ann. (1876) 7; Hutton Tour to Caves (1781); Thoresby Lett. (1703); w.Yks. Shoe nobbud left haam last Fastness-een, ii. 296; w.Yks.

[Caresme prenant, Shrovetide; Fastness, or Shrove-

tuesday, Cotgr.]

FASTNESS, sb.<sup>2</sup> Shr.<sup>1</sup> A fastening, bolt, bar, &c. That theer bull's bin 'ilin the dur o' 'is place an' bruk the fas 'ness. FAT, sb.<sup>1</sup> Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Der. Lin. Ken. [fat, fæt.]

A vat, large tub or vessel.

Sc. The ship . . . laden with 491 fats of potashes, Stair Suppl.

Dec. 168 (Jam.). N.Cy. w.Yks. Guile-fat, Thoresby Lett. (1703);
w.Yks. 24 Der 1 The tub in which ale or beer is work'd before it be

tunn'd, or put into the barrels; Der.2, nw.Der.1, n.Lin.1 Ken.1 A large open tub.

[In thy fats our cares be drown'd, Shaks. A. & C. II. vii. 122. OE. fat (pl. fatu, John ii. 7).]

FAT, adj., sb. and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written fatte e.Yks. [fat, fæt.]

1. adj. Of soil: rich, fertile; subject to mildew.

Edb. O' gude dung we spread a lump To mak' it fatter, Forbes Poems (1812) 92. e.Yks. Lande may be too fatte for barley, Best Rur Econ. (1641) 53. w.Yks. (J.W.) Nhp.<sup>2</sup> Land is said to be tat when subject to mildews.

Hence Fatness, sb. Of land: richness, fertility.

n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> If he nobbut graws plenty o' taaties he'll soon tak th'

fatness oot on it.

2. Comp. (1) Fat-cake, a cake made of flour, lard, and water; cf.fatty-cake; (2) -coal, an old term for blacksmiths' coal, a caking coal highly bituminous and free from sulphur; (3) -crowdy, a crowdy made from the skimmings off the pot which contained meat and broth; (4) -dabs, a fat, awkward person or child; (5) -haws, the finer fruit of the hawthorn; (6) -jowl'd, fat-faced; (7) -lap, the hanging fat of meat; (8) -rascal, a rich tea-cake; (9) -shag, bacon [not known to our correspondents]; (10) -shive, a slice of bread soaked in the dripping-pan, or spread over with

fat; (II) .sorrow, sorrow alleviated by riches.

(I) w Yks Yo'n getten some fat cake, O see, Bywater Gossips, , A great pile a muffins an fat-cake browt up at table ROCERS Nan Bunt (1839) 19 (2) Nhb. 1 (3) When the pot containing the meat and broth for the Sunday's dinner was boiling, the upper stratum of water with the fat floating thereon was used to mix stratum of water with the fat floating thereon was used to mix with the oatmeal of the crowdy, which was thus called a fatcrowdy, ib. (4) ne.Yks.¹ Sha's a fat-dabs. (5) Glo. Some of the older women here say that as children they used to string the haws as necklaces, and it was their custom to go round the thorn bushes looking for 'fat haws,' which were prized as making finer necklaces (H S.H); Glo¹ (6) n Yks² (7) m.Yks.¹ (8) n.Yks. (T.K.), n.Yks.¹ Compounded with butter or cream (or both), and with currants intermingled besides, n.Yks.² If eaten warm, with the flavour derived from the baking over a country turf fire on the hearth, very delicious. ne.Yks.¹ Common in Whitby district, but not known in East Riding w Yks. (C.A.F) (6) Dev. A good the hearth, very delicious. ne.Yks.¹ Common in Whitby district, but not known in East Riding w Yks. (C.A.F) (9) Dev. A good dinner is fat-shag an green pays 'If I'm not mistaken There's nort like fat-shag and greens,' w. Times (Apr. 30, 1886) 2, col. 2. (10) w.Yks³ (11) n.Yks.² Fat sorrow is better to bide than lean.

3. Phr. To eat a fat bit before some one, to take the words out of somebody's mouth, to anticipate some one's words.

Sh.I. Ye're gaun ta aet a fat bit afore me, Magnus, yon's da very wirds 'at I wis gaun ta say, Sh. News (Aug. 14, 1897).

4 sh. The ollupes of a smooth sea.

4. sb. The oiliness of a smooth sea.

Cor.<sup>3</sup> You can see the pilchards when the water's a bit rough than when there's a lot of that fat.

5. Fat cattle and sheep.

Midl. Marshall Rur Econ. (1796). 6. v. To fatten.

n Lin. I shall fat all them beas, an' hev'em off afoore Jenuerry

n Lin.¹ I shall fat all them beas, an' hev'em off afoore Jenuerry puts in War.² We're fatting a goose agin Christmas.

[6. To fat, pinguefacio, Coles (1679).]

FAT, adj.² n.Cy. Dur. Yks. Also Amer. [fat.] A term used in playing marbles; see below.

n Cy (B.K) e.Dur¹ If a player shoots his marble into the ring, he is said to have 'spun fat,' and ceases playing w.Yks. (J.W); w.Yks.² In a game of marbles called Ring each boy puts a marble into the ring, and they all try to get near it. If a boy's marble goes into the ring and stays there, it is said to be 'fat.' He has to deposit an additional marble and bowl over again, w Yks.³ Said of a marble driven up when it lodges on the small ring at ring-taw; w.Yks.⁵ In any uvenile game where a marked-out ring is employed, as in driven up when it lodges on the small ring at ring-taw; w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> In any juvenile game where a marked-out ring is employed, as in the games of 'piggy' and 'ringy,' if the 'piggy' in the one case, or the marble in the other, falls, rolls, or is hit within the ring at all, it is said to be 'fat' [Amer. One's marble is fat when in playing 'little ring' it stays in the ring when it ought to have come out, Dial. Notes (1896) I. 219.]

FAT, FATAGUED, see Fet, v., Fattigued.

FATAL, adj. Suf. [fētl.] Quite decided, as though by a decree of fate.

That's fatal [there is no more question about the matter], e An.

by a decree of fate.

That's fatal [there is no more question about the matter], eAn.

Dy. Times (1892); (CGB.)

FATCH, sb.¹ Wor. Hrf. Glo. w.Cy. [fætʃ.] The common vetch, Vicia sativa; gen. in pl.

se Wor.¹, s Wor.¹, Hrf.¹², Glo. (AB), Glo.¹, w.Cy. (B. & H.)

[Certayne rounde berries as bygge as a pease or a fatche, Turbervile Faulconrie (1575) 365. The same word as lit. E. vetch.]

FATCH, v. and sb.² Sc. Yks. [fatʃ.] 1. v. To excite, trouble. See Fash, v.²

w Yks. Sheffield Indep. (1874).

Hence Fatched, ppl. adj. troubled in mind, perplexed;

Hence Fatched, ppl. adj. troubled in mind, perplexed; hurried in business. w.Yks<sup>24</sup>
2. sb. Phr. At the fatch, toiling, drudging. Abd. (JAM.)

[Not known to our correspondents.]

FATCH, FATCH-PLEUCH, see Fetch, Fotch-pleuch. FATER, see Feature.

FAT GUDE, sb. Obs. (?) Sc. A tax levied in kind, the quantity of butter or oil paid to the donatary, or grantee of the Crown's revenues.

Sh.I. Balfour Odal Rights (1860) Gl. Or.I. (Jam. Suppl)

FATH, see Faith.

FAT.HEN, sb. Also written fatten m.Yks. Ken. [fat., fæt.en.] (1) Var. species of the goosefoot, esp. Chenopodium album (N.Cy. Nhb. Cum. n.Yks. e.Yks. w.Yks. 228 Chs. s.Chs. Not. n.Lin. Lei. Nhp. Hrf. Bdf.

e.An. Suf. Sur. Sus.; (2) the perennial goosefoot, Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus (Chs. Brks. Suf. Ken. Sur.;); Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus (Chs.\* Brks. Suf. Ken. Sur. 1);
(3) the red goosefoot, C. rubrum (n.Yks.); (4) the stinking goosefoot, C. Vulvaria (Nrf.); (5) the common orache, Atriplex patula (Nhb.¹ Dur.¹ w.Yks. e.An.); (6) the A. erecta (Hrt.); (7) the buckwheat, Polygonum Fagopyrum (n.Bck.); (8) the ground ivy, Nepeta Glechoma (Bck.); (9) the wild marigold, Chrysanthemum segetum (Hmp.); (10) the shepherd's purse, Capsella Bursa-pastoris (Glo); (11) the mugwort, Artemisia vulgaris (s.Bck.); (12) weeds in gen. (m.Yks.¹ Ken.¹)
(1) e.Yks Marshall Rur Fon (128)

(I) e.Yks Marshall Rur. Econ (1788). s.Not. (J P.K.) Bdf. White goosefoot (*Chenopodium album*) called fat-hen, or wild spinach, Batchelor *Agric*. (1813) 321. e.An. It is as good as spinach if its grittiness be well washed off, and it be dressed in the same way. Nrf. The seed of this weed is favourite food of game birds and wild fowl, Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 47. [Aus. On the Ubi I had seen the free selectors use the fat-hen for spinach, PRAED Romance of Station (1891) I. ii.] (2) Brks. DRUCE Flora (1898) 421. Suf. (R.E.L.) Sur. Called in other places Good King Harry. (5) Nhb 1 Fat-hen is also a name in n. Nhb. for the Atriplex patula w.Yks. Narrow-leaved orache, BANKS Wkfld Wds (1865).
[(1) Cp. Fr. (Norm. dial.) grasse-poulette (fat-hen), ar-

[(1) Cp. Fr. (Norm. dial.) grasse-poulette (fat-hen), arroche sauvage; on applique quelquefois le même nom à une autre plante, l'ansérine (Moisy); (2) (Patois de l'Eure) poule-grasse, 'Ansérine Bon-Henri' (Joret, 163).]

FATHER, sb. and v. Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [fā ðə(r), fē ðər, fē ðə(r), fē dər, fē dər, fa ðər, fa ðər, fa ðər, fa ðər, fe ðər, fe ðər, fe ðər, fe dər, (3) Faddher, (4) Fader, (5) Fadther, (6) Fadthre, (7) Faeder, (8) Faider, (9) Faither, (10) Faithor, (11) Fath-er, (12) Fathor, (13) Fatther, (14) Fayder, (15) Fayther, (16) Fedder, (17) Feder, (18) Fether, (19) Fethor, (20) Fethur, (21) Feyther, (22) Fiather, (23) Vaather, (24) Vather.

(1) Ken (G.B.) (2) n. Yks.², n.Ln.¹ Sur. What be your father 'Bickley Sur. Hulls (1890) I. xii. Cor.² (3) Nhb¹, Dur.¹ Cum. What he sed to ye, fadder, to vex ye seah, Richardson Talk (1874) 76; Cum.¹; Cum.³ Atlast fadder said middlin sharp like, i. Wm. I was

Cum.1; Cum.3 At last fadder said middlin sharp like, 1. Wm. I was camplin or snappish ta me fadder, Close Satirist (1833) 158. n. Yks. Me fadder hez neea wark, Tweddell Clevel. Rhymes (1875) 67 w.Yks 1 He's gaan aboon two howers sin weet fadder, 11. 286. Lan. w.Yks <sup>1</sup> He's gaan aboon two howers sin weet fadder, ii. 286. Lan. Ye see, my fadder an' mudder lies buried there, Waugh Jannock (1874) vi n Lan. (4) Sh. I. I hae a lang back, Fader be tankit, I can bear it, Sh News (May 15, 1897). Abd. It's geyan hard to see yer peer fader, Alexander Am Flk. (1882) 5. Ken. 1, I W. 1 (5) Wm. Briggs Remans (1825) 182 w.Yks. T'buildin occupied be'y l'fadther an son, Lucas Stud. Nuderdale (c. 1882) 216 (6) Wm. What thae co mi fadthre an o' aboot it, Spec. Dial. (1885) pt iii. 1 (7) Sh I. Geng but, faeder, an tak midder wi you, Burgess Tang (1898) 193. (8) Sh.I. Goes down frae faider ta son, Clark Gleams (1898) 39. (9) Sc. What for is there na a headstane in the kirkyard to my faither's memory? WHITEHEAD Daft Davie (1876) 111, ed. 1894. Cai. Elg. Dinna forget what yer faither has said, Tester Poems (1865) 109. Frf. The faithers an' mithers o' the sodgers, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 65, ed. 1889. Per. Ye sune wad mak' a better faither, HALIBURTON Ochil Idylls (1891) 51. Sig. My mither flytes, my faither frowns, Towers Poems (1885) 196 Rnf. Weel, faither, ye're the head o' the house, GILMOUR Pen Flk. (1873) 37. Ayr. She didna jalouse who its faither was, Johnston Glenbuckie (1889) She didna jalouse who its iaither was, Johnston Glenduckie (1889) 104. Lnk. Ma faither's hair, ance raven black, Is streekit enoo wi' grey, Thomson Leddy May (1883) 8 Dmf. Adie [Adam], faither o' us a', Quinn Heather (1863) 117. Gall. [She] slip't hame canny wi' her faither, Nicholson Poet. Wks. (1814) 46, ed 1897. Nhb. Wor faithers now are a' thowt fuils, Wilson Pitnan's Pay (1843) 55; Nhb.1, e.Lan.1 (10) Nhb.1 (11) w.Yks. It'st mooast loike it fath-er, Bywater Gossips, 6. (12) w.Yks.23 (13) w.Yks. Shoo made it reyt wi' t'fatther, Cudworth Dial. Sketches (1884) 4. (14) n.Yks Ther fayders kept ther sollem yoo. Castillo Poems (1878) 22. (15) Nhb. fayders kept ther sollem voo, Castillo Poems (1878) 33. (15) Nhb. Yer fayther was a wise mon, Clare Love of Lass (1800) I. 28; Nhb <sup>1</sup> Cum. Fayther's nit cum back yet (E W.P.); Cum. \* e.Yks. Bandylegged Dick, Wheelah's fayther was deead, Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 39; e.Yks. <sup>1</sup> Lan. Are you sure, now, as Bartlett wasn't you fayther? Westall Buch Dene (1889) II. 15. m.Lan. <sup>1</sup>, Chs. <sup>1</sup>, Der. <sup>2</sup>, nw.Der. <sup>1</sup> n.Lin. Her fayther is a strange huncht and queer man, Peacock R. Skirlaugh (1870) 48. Dev. Old fayther died, two weeks agon, Bray Desc. Tamar and Tavy (1836) I. Lett. 11. 32. (16) Sh I. Whin da fedder was biggin' da screws i' day yard, Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 35. (17) Nhb. <sup>1</sup> (18) Sc. Grose

(1790) MS. add. (C.) Abd. As his fether did afore him, RUDDIMAN Sc. Parish (1828) 69, ed 1889. Wgt. Mi' fether's a mason, Fraser Wigtown (1877) 266 Nhb. [Amer. Fêvər, Dial. Notes (1896) I Million (107) 200 Million (America People) Million (20) Lan. Grose (1790) MS add. (C.) (21) Sc. Take the fierce ane first, feyther, Keith Bonne Lady (1897) 24. (21) Sc. It isna the feyther I'm thinkin' aboot, Gordon Carglen (1891) 110. s Sc. My feyther said sae, Warson Bards (1859) 194. n.Yks. They all held in honour ther deead feyther's name, Sngs and Sketches in Broad Yks. 7. e Yks What's cum to feyther? Wray Nestleton (1876) 146. Lan. Smart quarters for a feyther of a family, Waugh Snowed-up, v. s.Lan. Bamford Dial (1854) Lin. Feyther 'ud saay I wur ugly as sin, Tennyson Spinster's Sweet-arts (1885). n.Lin.<sup>1</sup>, sw.Lin.<sup>1</sup> Ken. So I told feyther what I thought, Masters Duck and Sal (c 1821) st. 15. (22) Wil. SLOW Gl (1892). (23) Cor.<sup>2</sup> (24) Wxf.<sup>1</sup> Brks.<sup>1</sup> The most common local riddle for children is— 'Vath-er, mother, zister, an' brother, All run roun' the taayble an' cood'nt ketch one 'nother.' Sur Let 'ee words as did vor vather do vor son, Bickley Sur. Hills (1890) II xv I.W.<sup>1</sup> Dev. 'E went ta work on es vather's varm, BURNETT Stable Boy (1888) x1

II. Dial. uses. 1. sb. In comb. (1) Father-better, surpassing one's father in any respect; (2) 's fiddle, a boys' game; (3) folk, the relations, family of one's father; (4) in church, he who gives away the bride at a wedding; the best man; (5) in-law, a step-father; (6) law, a fatherin-law; (7) long-legs, the crane-fly or daddy-long-legs; a long-legged spider; (8) — Mathew's chickens, grouse; (9) of-heath, the bell-heath, Erica Tetralix; (10) -waur, worse than one's father

worse than one's father.

(1) Sc Her glowming son, whom I pray God to bless and make father-better, Baillie Lett (1775) II. 138 (Jam.). (2) Elg. One boy says to another, 'Divv [do] ye ken about my father's fiddle?' On replying that he does not, the questioner takes hold of the other's right hand with his left and stretches out the arm. With his right hand he touches the arm gently above the elbow and says, 'My father had a fiddle, an' he brook [broke] it here an' he brook it here,' touching it below the elbow, 'an' he brook it throw the middle,' and comes down with a sharp stroke on the elbow-joint, middle,' and comes down with a sharp stroke on the elbow-joint, Gomme Games (1894) 120. (3) Wm. To leev ith auld end with fadder fowk, Wheeler Dial. (1790) 16. (4) War., Oxf. And elsewhere, Northall Fik-Phr. (1894); Oxf.¹ Used chiefly by old people. (5) Oxf.¹ (6) War.² Shr.¹ Dunna yoʻthink as I'm gwein to be married to live oʻth my faither-law. Glo.¹, n.Wil (E H G.) w.Som.¹ Faa dhur-lau. (7) Lin. Thompson Hist. Boston (1856) 705. Suf.¹ A very long slender-legged spider which appears in July Otherwise called harvest-man. w.Som.¹ A very common cruel pastime is to take the well-known crane-fly or a long-legged spider and say: 'Oal faa dhur-lau ng-ligz Wud-n zai úz prae urz; Tak-n buy dhu laf lig Un droa un daewn-stae urz.' At the same time pulling out his legs by jerking his body away. Dev. w Times (Apr. 30. 1886) 2, col. 2. (8) Sc. N. & Q. (1853) 1st S. viii 469. (9) n.Yks. (B. & H.) (10) Cld. (Jam.) (10) Cld. (JAM.)

2. Phr. The father and the son, a boys' game; see below.

Abd. 'The Father and the Son,' Smuggle the gig,' or loud 'Keehow,' Set ilka bosom in a lowe, Cadenhead Bon Accord (1853)
199; One boy says, 'I bound my son to be (say) a grocer, what will you give him for S (or any other letter)?' The other boys have to guess over the names of groceries that begin with S until they come to the word premeditated by the first boy (W.C).

3. v. To fix the paternity of a child upon a man; also fig. of a magistrate: to fix the duty of supporting a member of a family upon a person.

Wm. Ah've bin afoor t'magistrates to-day an' they've fadder'd mi mudder o' mi (B.K.). n.Yks. Mally Fawcett lays her bairn on Tommy Stone'us...an' she'll get it fathered on him at Gisbur'h, Ah lay. w.Yks. Hes teh fath'er'd thy barn, lass? Banks Wefd. Wds. (1865); (J.W.) n.Lin. She faathered bairn upo'—. Foaks - gev her a ten-pund noate not to faather it upo' him.

4. To ascribe anything to a person, to fix the source of

anything on a person.

n Yks. Ay, 'twur a mean act, but he fathered it mainly on's wahfe. w.Yks. Ah'll father that tale if it taks me twelve months (J.T.), w.Yks. 1 Don't father it o' me! n.Lin. 1 When lees is goin' aboot it's easy to feyther 'em to th' wrong mooth.

5. Refl. Of a child; to indicate its paternity by resemblance.

Cum¹ A child having features resembling those of its father, 'fadders itsel' Wm. Ey, marry it [a baby] fadthers itsell, BRIGGS Remains (1825) 182. n.Yks.¹ T'lahtle'n fathers hisself anyways. There's nae need t'ex wheeas bairn he be.

FATHOM, sb. and v. Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. e.An. Also in forms faddom Sc. Nhb.¹ Cum.¹; faddum Wm.; fadom Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.¹ e.An.¹² [fa.ðəm, fa dəm] 1. sb. A measure: as much as the arms can stretch, six

Nhb.1 A fathom of rope is measured off by seizing the end in the right hand and passing it through the left across the chest Nhb., Dur. Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl. (1888). e.An 1 A fadom of bullrushes is six shows [sheaves], measuring six feet round, not high

Nrf. Trans. Phil. Soc. (1855) 31.

2. Comb. Fathom tail bargain, mines let to drive or

work by the fathom. w.Yks1

3. Full size, full extent of growth, maturity; gen applied

to corn or plants.

e An.¹ That field has nearly got its fathom; e An.² Applied sometimes to young stock. 'It has not yet got its fadom.'

4. Fig. Power of comprehension; feeling.

Nhb.¹ I hae ne faddom 'my legs.

5. v. To grasp, hold in the arms; to measure by fathoms; see below.

Sc (JAM.) Cum. Two knitters compete in speed. One says, 'I'll faddom ye,' and they each draw out the yarn as far as the arms can spread, and making knots as marks, they try which can soonest knit up the length. Wm. He'd as mich streea as ivver he cud faddum (B.K.)

Hence Fathoming a rick (or stack), phr. one of the rites

performed on Hallowe'en; see below.

ne.Sc. This incantation was performed by measuring or fathoming with the arms round a stack of oats or barley three times against the sun. In going round the third time the apparition of the future husband or wife was clasped when the arms were stretched out for the last time, GREGOR Flk-Lore (1881) 84. Ayr. It chanced the stack he faddom't thrice Was timber-propt for thraw ing, Burns Halloween (1785) st 23; Take an opportunity of going, unnoticed, to a bear-stack, and fathom it three times round. The last fathom of the last time you will catch in your arms the appearance of your future conjugal yoke-fellow, 1b. note.

6. To spread, fill out; to attain full growth.

Nrf. The wheat fathoms well, Trans Phil Soc. (1855)31.

FATIFU, adj. Or.I. Affectionate. (S.A.S.), S. & Ork.¹

FATIGATE, v. Som. To weary, fatigue, tire.

Som. She will soon be fatigated with the journey, Fielding

Tom Jones (1749) IV. 197 (bk. xii ii). w.Som.¹ Used by those rather above the lowest class. When we come home I 'sure you we was proper a fatigated [u faat igee utud].

[To fatigate, fatigo, Colles (1679).]

FATIGUE, sb. N.I. Hard wear, rough usage.

FATNESS, sb. n.Lin. Grease.

FATOME, FATOR, see Fantome, Faytor.

FATTENAN, vbl. sb. Sc. In phr. Fattenan an' battenan t' the bairn, a fattening and battening (thriving) to the bairn. Cf batten, v.2 (1).

ne.Sc. A toast of ceremony at the solemn tasting of the bread, cheese, and whisky inevitable after a private baptism, Gregor Flk-Lore (1881) 12.

FATTENED, adj. w.Yks.3 Of a marble: enclosed or impounded in the ring. Cf. fat, adj.2

FATTERS, \$b. pl. Obs. Yks. Tatters, rags. Cf. fitters. w.Yks. Trans. Phil. Soc. (1858) 155; w.Yks.1 Hees riven a par o' breeks ommost to fatters, ii. 288.

FATTERT, ppl. adj. Lan. [fa'tət.] Embarrassed, unhandy in doing a job.
Lan. 1 s.Lan. He's quite fattert, BAMFORD Dial. (1854).

FATTIGUED, ppl. adj. Nhp. Brks. e.An. Also in forms fatagued Nrf. Suf.; vatty-gued Brks. [fæ-ti-, væ-tigiud.] 1. Fatigued, tired. Nhp., Brks., e.Suf. (F.H.) 2. Annoyed.

Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf (1893) 88.

FATTLE, sb. Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.]
A schoolboy's term: a 'beat' to jump from. (Hall.)
FATTLE, v. Lan. [fatl.] To trifle about business,

to dangle after a woman.

Davies Races (1856) 231.

FATTRELS, sb. pl. Sc. The folds, ornaments, ribbons, &c., of a woman's dress. Cf. fewtrils.
Rnf. Picken Poems (1788) Gt. (Jam.) Ayr. Ye're out o' sight,
Below the fatt'rels, Burns To a Louse, st. 4

FATTY, adj. vatty Brks.¹ [fa FATTY, adj. Yks. Lan. Oxf. Brks. Also in form vatty Brks. [fa ti, væti.] In comp. (1) Fatty-cake, a cake made with flour and lard or dripping; cf. fat-cake; (2) -left, well-off, left well provided for; (3) -yead, a stupid

(1) w Yks. His rosy face smiled over a tea-table laden with fatty-cakes, SNOWDEN Tales Wolds (1893) 114, ed 1894; Round flat bread made with butter, dripping, or saim, Dyer Dial (1891) 95; (CAF); w Yks. Cakes with 'kneading' in them, i.e [knead in with] lard, or dripping, oven-baked, and served to tea or breakfast. Lan. What does ta meean wi makkin fatty-keaks? EAVESDROPPER Vill. Life (1869) 7. Oxf. (GO) (2) w Yks. Sophia Binns had been a widow for over three years, and she was fatty-left, Leeds Merc Suppl (Feb. 5, 1893). (3) Brks. T

FATUR, FAU, see Feature, Faw, sb., v.

FATUR, FAU, see Feature, Faw, sb., v.

FAUCET, sb. Dur. Yks. Lin Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Suf. Sus. Hmp. Also written faucit Suf.<sup>1</sup>; fawcett Dur.<sup>1</sup> Sus. Hmp.; fawcit Suf.<sup>1</sup>; fosset Shr.<sup>1</sup>; fossit Nhp.<sup>1</sup> se. Wor.<sup>1</sup> [fost, fos sit.] A wooden tap-screw for a barrel; a tap for drawing liquor from a barrel, &c.; see below. Also in phr. spicket or spiddick and faucet.

Dur.<sup>1</sup> w.Yks. (J.T.); w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> The narrow tapering end [of a spigot] fits into a hole made in the barrel. A wooden screw goes horizontally into the opposite end, by loosening which the liquor in the barrel escapes from a hole in the under-side. The screw is called the faucet (s. v. Spigot). In the outer part

of a wooden tap used for drawing off the liquor from a brewing-tub. The interior part or screw is called the spicket. 'I've prickt my sen while blud flew oot like a spicket and faucet.' Lei. The faucet is the part which is driven into the barrel, and is bored so that the hole increases in size towards the front part, which is supplied with a female screw. The spigot is a peg with a male screw towards the handle, and the water, &c., is obtained by unscrewing towards the fauncet. Now rapidly becoming obs. Nip.¹ War.³ I have used one within the last 7 years se. Wor.¹, Shr.¹ Suf. Spoons, dishes, and fauncets, Garland (1819) 360; Suf.¹ Sus., Hmp. Holloway. FAUCH, see Faugh, sb., v., adj.²

FAUCHENTULIE, sb. and v. Rnf. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] 1. sb. A contemptuous argument. 2. v. To contend in argument.

FAUCONLESS, adj. Bnff. Without strength.
She's a big fauconless yoll o' a dehm.

FAUCUMTULIES, sb. pl. Ags. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Certain perquisites, such as towls, &c., which the tenant is bound to give to the proprietor of the land according to some leases.

FAUD, FAUF, see Fawd, Fold, sb.12, Faugh, sb.

FAUF, sb. Chs.1 A flea.

FAUF, sb. C.ns. A Hea.

FAUGH, sb., adj.¹ and v. Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Chs. Also written fauch Sc. Bnff.¹; and in forms faff Nhb.¹ Cum.¹; farf Dur.; fauf n Cy. Dur.¹ n.Yks.² e.Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹s; fawf(fYks. n.Yks.³ ne.Yks.¹; foafe Yks.; fogh Chs.¹s; forth e.Yks. [fof, faf, Sc. fax.] 1. sb. Fallow land, ground not under crop. Cf. fallow, sb.

Sc. Farmers faugh gar lards laugh, Ramsay Prov. (1737); A single furrow out of the lea (Jam). Cal.¹ Land ploughed at Martinmas in preparation for a green crop next year. Abd. The fauchs.

mas in preparation for a green crop next year. Abd. The fauchs, after being five years in natural grass, get a single plowing,... the land continuing without a crop for one year, Statist. Acc. II. 535 (Jam); A bit faugh across the rig, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xi. Edb. Starts to see a field o' faugh On the left side, FORBES NI. Edb. Starts to see a held of laugh On the left side, FORBES Poems (1812) 111. Bwk. He brought... the cotter fract the faugh, HENDERSON Pop. Rhymes (1856) 134 Rxb. On summer faugh, in scorchin heat, A Scott Poems (ed. 1808) 42 n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Nhb Dixon Whitingham Vale (1895) 147; Nhb. Dur. N. & Q. (1871) 4th S. viii 263; Dur. 1 n.Yks. This field is bare fawf (I.W.), I heard, a few miles from Richmond, several farmers talking of the agrees thay had in 'fouf' Leeds May Suth! (Dec. 27, 1800). I heard, a few miles from Richmond, several farmers talking of the acres they had in 'fauf,' Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Dec. 27, 1890); n.Yks. 128 ne.Yks. 1 Wa mun start wu t'fawf i' t'morn. e.Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1788); Leeds Merc Suppl (Dec. 20, 1890); e.Yks. 1 Nearly obs. m.Yks. 1 w Yks. Thoresby Lett. (1703); w.Yks. 1; w.Yks. 4 potato fauf,' the land ready for the sets, or after the crop has been dug; w.Yks. 4 Chs. (K.); Chs. 18

2. Comp. Faugh-riggs, fallow ground. sc. Herd Coll Sngs. (1776) Gl.

3. Phr. To brak faugh, to harrow land ploughed at Martinmas in preparation for a green crop, before the

second ploughing in April or May. Cai. 4. Fig. A tearingtopieces, attacking of some one's character. Ags. (Jam.) 5. ady. Of land: fallow, not under crop.

N.Cy. 1 Cum. 1 Nearly obs. Yks. Aweea he went smack ower tyat, ... reeight inte t'foafe clooas, Spec. Dial (1800) 24; (K.)

n.Yks. 2 To he fauf. e.Yks. Clottes from the faugh field, Best Rur. Econ. (1641) 107. m.Yks. 1 A fauf-field. w.Yks. Common. Whear's ta been wi' thi booits? Tha mud'a walked through a fawf cloise (S.K.C.); (M.F.); Banks Wkfld. Wds. (1865); w.Yks. 134, Chs. 2

6. v. To fallow: to plough land and latit it for the second second second second latit it for the second sec

6. v. To fallow; to plough land and let it lie fallow; also

used fig.
Sc. Morton Cyclo. Agric. (1863). Bnff., Abd. ib. Abd. A part of folding ground... fauched (a kind of bastard fallow) and manured by a little compost dung, Siatist. Acc. XXI. 139 (JAM.). Edb His mailin' thrave, Ay better faugh'd an' snodit than the lave, Fergusson Poems (1773) 112, ed. 1785. Dmf. Ye'se faugh our gudeman's weel-plowed lea, Cromer Remains (1810) 79. Dur. S.Dur. That field was faufed last year (J.E.D.). Yks. Morton Cyclo. Agric. (1863). n.Yks. ne.Yks. It'll be ti fawf ti-year. w.Yks. Thoresby

(1863). n.Yks.¹ ne.Yks.¹ It'll be ti fawf ti-year. w.Yks. THORESBY Lett. (1703); w.Yks.¹ If we nobbud keep wer hearts weel faufd, ii 314; w.Yks.³ To clean land with no crop on it; w.Yks.⁴ Hence (I) Fauchan, vbl. sb. a tearing up, ploughing; (2) Faughed, ppl. adj. ploughed and left unsown; (3) Faughing, (a) vbl. sb., see (I); (b) sb. fallow land.

(I) Bnff.¹ Gee the lan' a gueede fauchan wee the harrows. (2) n.Cy. Border Gl. (Coll. L L B) (3, a) n.Yks. Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Dec 27, 1890) (b) n.Yks.¹

7. To rich with wiccur, to heat soundly the with the to work.

(Dec 27, 1890) (b) n.Yks.<sup>1</sup>
7. To rub with vigour, to beat soundly; with up: to work

with speed.

Abd. He faugh'd him well, Shirrers Poems (1790) Gl.

Hence Fauchan, vbl. sb. a constant rubbing, a beating; often with up. Bnff.<sup>1</sup>
[1. OE. \*fealh, tallow ground; cp. EFris. falge (KOOLMAN).
5. Faugh ground, or ground lying faugh...the same to

fallow, Holme Armory (1688) 73.]

FAUGH, adj.<sup>2</sup> Obs. Sc. Also written fauch. Fallow-

coloured, dun; a colour between white and red. Sc. Hero Coll. Sngs. (1776) Gl. Abd. A colour between whie and brown, Shirreffs Poems (1790) Gl. [The ground fadyt, and fauch wolx all the feildis, Douglas Eneados (1513), ed. 1874, III. 75.]

FAUGHT, FAUGHTER, see What, Falter, v.<sup>2</sup>

FAUKIMS, sb. n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] The fire. (Coll. L.L.B.)
FAUL, sb. Gall. [Not known to our other correspondents.]

dents.] A circle, halo round the moon. (W.G.) [Gael. fâl, a circle, a wall, hedge (M. & D.).]

[Gael. fâl, a circle, a wall, hedge (M. & D.).]

FAUL(D, FAULDERALL, see Fold, sb. 12, Falderal.

FAULT, sb. and v. Var. dal. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms faut Sc. Ir. n. Yks. 2 e. Yks.

n.Lin. War. Shr. 12 Som. w. Som. 1; faute Sc.; fowt Suf. [folt, fāt, fot, fout.] 1. sb. In phr. (1) at a fault, in difficulty, in want; (2) it were nae faut, (3) nae faut, an expression of contempt for an assuming person; (4) to come to a fault, to be hindered.

(1) Wor. I won't see you at a fault without helping you (H.K.). (2) Sc. It warna fau't but dirt were dear. Prov. (Law). Edb. The

(a) Sc. It warna fau't but dirt were dear, Prov. (JAM.) Edb. The Embrugh wives rin to a stook, It were nae fau't; But Highlanders ne'er mind a douk, Ha'rst Rig (1794) st Si. (3) Abd. Yet they, nae fau't, maun cast a dash, Ne er minds fu dear its bought,

Cock Strains (1810) II 62. (4) Shr. 1 Comin' to a faut.

2. Comp. (1) Fault-free, free from faults, blameless; sound, not defective; (2) sure, conscious of faults, of one's shortcomings.

(I) Abd. Obliged to re-sell even a 'fau't-free' beast at exactly the same price as he had paid for it, Alexander Am Flk. (1882) 106. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (2) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>

3. Harm, injury, wrong.
Sh.I. What faut tinks doo wis a moos gaun ta dü? Sh. News (Oct. 22, 1898); Whinever I tak' carrds i' me haand I aye tink 'at A'm dün' a faut, ib. (Mar. 19, 1898). n.Yks.2 'All maks o' faut,' all kinds of wrong.

4. Want, negligence, hunger.

And And now for faut and mister she was spent, Ross Helenore (1768) 24, ed 1812; Wi' wae, and faut, and meethnass of the day, ib. 26.

Hence phr. (1) for fault of, for want of, for lack of; (2) to have fault of, to lack, be in want of.

to nave fault of, to lack, be in want of.

(1) Fer. It was for faut o' kirks, Haliburton Fields (1890) 13.

Sig. For fault of zeale, love, knowledge, the word of the mass is become customable unto you, Bruce Sermons (1631) 11. Ayr. We'll ne'er stray for faute o' light, Burns Gane is the day, 1 2. Edb. A' for fault o' pith and skill O's glaikit wife, Ha'rst Rig (1794) 22, ed. 1801. Shr.2 Welly clemm'd for faut o' fittle. (2) Sc. He has faut of a wife that marries mam's pet, Ramsay Prov. (1737). e.Lth. Ye mundthe auld be word—he has faut o' a wife that marries. e.Lth. Ye mind the auld by-word—he has faut o' a wife that mairries mam's pet, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 148.

5. A decayed place in timber; a place where the scar of a severed branch has been covered by newly-grown wood.

n.Lin.¹ Shr.¹ Theer's a faut i' that beam; I doubt as it'll never

bar Jack-tiles.

6. A fissure accompanied by a displacement of the strata on either side; a dislocation or disturbance of the coal-

N Cy.1 Nhb., Dur. Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl. (1888). Shr.1; Shr.2 Ye sin there's a faut, and the coal craps out.

7. Aperpendicular deposit of sand in a bed of clay. n.Lin.1 8. v. To find fault with, blame, reprove; to dislike; to

8. v. To find fault with, blame, reprove; to dislike; to charge with an offence, fault.

Abd. I sudna care Gin fo'ks o' lear Alane wad judge and fau't me, Cock Strains (1810) I 91. Rnf. As the water hetter gat The puddock mair did faut it, Neilson Poems (1877) 69. Ayr Pardon me and faut the miss That mony a time before has driven Me sae, Laing Poems (1894) 117. Lnk. Bobby asked the dame, 'Gin she Did faut tobacco reek?' Orr Laigh Flichts (1882) 36. Dmf. Fau't na thae for moral's glory, Sip tea, na wine, Quinn Heather (1863) 21 Gall. I am indeed but a silly lass, poor and ignorant, and you do well to fault me, Crockett Standard Bearer (1898) 107. Ir. He's a match no wan can faut, Lucas Romantic Lover in Chapman's He's a match no wan can faut, Lucas Romantic Lover in Chapman's Mag. (Oct 1895). N.1. n.yks. I never heard that he 'faulted' the witches for the luxuriant growth of the runch, Atkinson Moorl Pansk (1891) 347; n.yks. 12 e yks. 1 Ah fauted him for it, MS. add. (T.H.) Der. Whichever way 'twere...' twould ha' been just the same, he'd ha' faulted it, Verney Stone Edge (1868) vii. Nhp. 1 don't fault him for that. War. (J.R.W.), Hrf. 1 Som. W. & J Gl. (1873). w.Som. 1 Mae ustur nuv ur doa'n faut muy wuurk [Master never does not find fault with my work]. [Amer. I didn't fault him for that, Dial Notes (1896) I 416] 9. To discover a fault in, find a flaw in anything; to find out, discover; sometimes used with out. Cf. faulter, v. n.yks. 2 I fauted it efther [I found out its deficiences afterwards]. e.Yks. 1 Ah fauted oss efther Ah gat it heeam, MS add. (T H)

e.Yks. Ah fauted oss efther Ah gat it heeam, MS add. (TH) w.Yks. I'll fault it out, if I hve! (CC.R) War. s.War. Can ye fault it? Suf I faulted her the first time I see her (M.E.R); My owd dog he fowted a ratunder yai beet clamp. I shoon't a-fowted it if you ha'nt towd me, e.An Dy. Times (1892). e.Suf. (FH)

[8. The Lion was faulted by the Lionesse that his breath stanke, Adams Exp. 2 Peter (1633) 519.]

FAULTER, sb. Sc. Yks. Also in forms faater S. & Ork.; fauter Sc. n.Yks.; fautor Sc. Cai. A guilty

person; an offender, a criminal.

S. & Ork. 1 Cai 1 Fātər An offender against church discipline. Kcd. Scared eneuch lest he sud come To fin' the fauters oot, Grann Lays (1884) 66. Ayr. Tho' he be the fautor, Burns Here's his health in water, l. 2, Mr. Cauk, who had seen the whole affair... kent he was the fautor, Service Dr. Duguid (ed. 1887) 32 Edb Tell whase the fau'ter, ere we leave this place, Learmont Poems (1791) 337. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>

FAULTER, sb.2 Obsol. e.Suf. An unpaired pheasant

or partridge. (F.H.)

FAULTER, v. Suf. To perceive or discover a blemish

or fault. Cf. fault, v. 9.

e.Suf. I have only just now faultered that this dish is cracked.
Used only of things faulty or amiss (F.H.).

FAULTY, adj. Sc. Yks. Chs. War. Shr. Brks. I.W. Wil. Som. Also in forms faaty n.Wil.; fauty Sc. w.Yks. Sc. Schs. War. Shr. 2 w. Som.; vauty Brks. [fo·lti, fā·ti, fō·ti, fou·ti.] 1. Defective, unsound, having a flaw; rotten, decayed.

a naw; rotten, decayed.

Abd. A fau'ty beast is't? We canna tak' your word for that, ye ken, ALEXANDER Am Flk. (1882) 103. s.Chs. Dheyz tai tūz bin tuurnin up verufau tij these tatoe shin turnin' up very fauty]. War. 2 Common. Common. Shr. 1 My shoes bin gettin' fauty, an' this snow ool find 'em out, Shr. 2, Brks. 1, I.W. 1 n.Wil. The taturs yunt good to-year,

thur be such a lot on em faaty (E H.G.) , (G E.D.) w.Som.  $^1$  I calls 'n a fauty piece o' timmer.

2. Guilty, blameworthy.

Lnk. When ance they win a lassie's heart, Oh, then, forsooth, she's fautie, Lemon St. Mungo (1844) 37. Shr. I knowed 'e wuz fauty as soon as I sid 'is face. I W. I

3. Given to finding fault, grumbling, scolding.

War. (JRW.) Som. W. & J Gl (1873). w.Som 1 Uur-z u
brae uv-m fau tee oal dhing, ur ai z [She is a brave and (i e. very) scolding old thing, she is].

Hence Fautifu', adj. fault-finding, difficult to please.

Or.I. (JAM. Suppl.)

4. Comp. Faulty-glass, a glass supposed to reveal faults; a 'fortune glass.'
w.Yks Still used, but rare (M.F.); w.Yks. Aye, shoo nivver sees noab'dy it fauty-glass bud her, nah, 49.
FAUP, FAUR, FAURD, see Whaup, Where, Favoured.

FAUSCHIOUS, FAUSE, see Fashious, False.

FAUSH, see Fash, v2

FAUSOME, ady. n. Yks 3 [fosəm.] Winsome, showing

FAUSSIE, adj.
FAUSSE, FAUST, see False.
FAUSTED, sb. Der. Also written forestid, forstid.
Refuse lead ore reserved for another dressing. Also in comp. Fausted-ore.

Ore that is gotten out of earth and dirt that has been previously Ore that is gotten out of earth and dirt that has been previously washed and deprived of part of its ore, and left by the miners as rubbish, Manlove Lead Mines (1653) Gl.; Mawe Mineralogy (1802); Mining Gl. (1854). [Weale (1873).]

FAUSTEEN, adj. Wxf.¹ Trembling.

Th' cowlee-man, fausteen, zey, 86.

FAUTH, FAUTHER, see Foth, Falter, v.²

FAUTOR, FAUTY see Faulter, ch¹ Faulty.

FAUTOR, FAUTY, see Foult, Faiter, v. FAUTOR, FAUTY, see Faulter, sb.¹, Faulty.
FAUVEL, sb. Nrf. [Not known to our correspondents.] A light bay horse.
'Stop,' says a rustic, 'fauvel, I advise you, hold up a little while,'
Descriptio Norfolciensum in Nrf. Antiq Misc. (1873) II. pt. 11. 369
[OFr. fauvel, a light bay horse (LA CURNE). Fauvel, a left bay norm propriet designation par la couleur d'un à la fois nom propre et désignation par la couleur d'un cheval conquis par Richard sur l'émpereur de Chypre, L'Estoire de la Guerre Samte, ed. G. Paris, Gl.]

FAVEREL, sb. Lin. [Not known to our correspon-

dents.] An onion.

[Fauerell, Cepea, GERARDE Herb. (1597) App.]

FAVOUR, sb. and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written faver Cum. ; favor Lan. Amer.; and in forms favver Yks. w.Yks. Lan. m.Lan. Chs.; favvor w.Yks. Lan.; favvour w.Yks. Lan.; favvour w.Yks. [fēvər, fēvə(r), feevə(r).] 1. sb. Resemblance, likeness.

fee've(r).] 1. sb. Resemblance, likeness.
w.Yks. Rarely used. Lan. My owd een, then, were not misten,
I knew the 'favvor' of yer face, Thornber Penny Stone (1845) 19,
ed. 1886 m.Lan. Bdf. (J.W.B.), Sus. 1

2. Countenance, appearance; comeliness of countenance,

a healthy aspect.

Gall. She was a comely maid—for one that is black of favour, CROCKETT Moss-Hags (1895) xxxv. Bdf. A sick child is said to have 'no favour' (J.W.B.).

3. pl. Phr. (I) In favours of, in favour of; (2) in one's favours, on one's side, in one's favour.

(1) Sc. Constantly used, Monthly Mag. (1800) I. 238; He [Paris] gave judgement in favours of Venus, Scottcasms (1787) 115. (2) Sc. He made an application in my favours, Monthly Mag. (1798) II. 437; To write in his favours, Scotusms (1787) 34 w.Sc. I think Rory's inclined tae be in your favours, MacDonald Settlement (1869) 36, ed 1877
4. v. To resemble in countenance, to be alike in appear-

ance or features.
Sc. You've got your grandmother's name...But you don't favour her, Keith Lisbeth (1894) i. Gall. It'll be your faither that you favour, Crockett Sunbonnet (1895) vii. N.I. That chile favours his father. Uls. He does not favour his father (M.B.-S.). Dwn. That person favours you very much, Knox Hist. Dwn. (1875). Cav. Your son does not resemble you, he favours his mother. Cum. N.Cy. He favours his father. Dur. He favours his mother. Cum. He favours his father, does Ralph, CAINE Shad. Crime (1885) 102; Cum. Yks. Wunder which they favoer t'moast, A boggard or an ape, Ingledew Ballads (1860) 247. w.Yks. Tha favours thi fatther,

lad (J.T), w.Yks 1 Thou knaws shoe ollas favvor'd her, ii. 296, lad (J.I'), w.Yks. Thou knaws shoe ollas favvor'd her, 11. 296, w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> He favours the Brown family; w.Yks.<sup>4</sup> He favours of his father. Lan. A wattery vapour ut favourt a greight big white veil, STATON B. Shuttle at Manchester, 42; Wel but, aw sed, yo favoren him schuzheaw, Ormerod Felley fro Rachde (1864) 11; Lan.<sup>1</sup>, m.Lan.<sup>1</sup> I Ma James . . . favourin the father, Brown Yams (1881) 76, ed 1889. Chs.<sup>12</sup>; Chs.<sup>2</sup> What are those birds in the middle of the 1889. Chs <sup>12</sup>; Chs <sup>3</sup> What are those birds in the middle of the fields <sup>1</sup>—They favours partridges. s.Chs <sup>1</sup> Dhaa rae dhūr faav ŭrz dhū Ungk·l Joa j [Tha räther favvours thy Uncle Geo'ge]. Stf. Sharp Gl. (1865). Der <sup>1</sup>; Der.<sup>2</sup> He vastly favours his dad. Not. He favours his father a deal, does Richard (L C.M.); Not. <sup>1</sup> n.Lin. <sup>1</sup> Mary's bairn faavours Bill a deal. Lei. Shay fevours'er moother. Nhp. <sup>1</sup> How the girl favours her mother. War. <sup>1234</sup>, s.War. <sup>1</sup> Wor. Sharp Gl. (1865). Shr. <sup>1</sup> 'Er's a good-lookin' ŏöman, an' it favours' er family strungly; Shr. <sup>2</sup> Favours the mother'soide. Hrf. (W.W.S.), Glo. <sup>1</sup> Oxf. <sup>1</sup> Brks. <sup>1</sup> The child vaavvours the mother moor'n the 'er family strungly; Shr.2 Favours the mother sside. Hrf. (W.W.S.), Glo.1, Oxf.1 Brks.1 The child vaayvours the mother moor'n the vath-er. Bdf. (J.W.B) Hrt. Bless me, ow she dew favour her mother, sure-lie, Ellis Pronunc. (1889) V. 202. Hnt. (T.P.F.) w Mid. You do favour your brother, I don't hardly know you apart (W.P.M.). Cmb. (J D R.); He favours his uncle John (W.M.B.). Nrf. (E.M.) Ess. John! that waiter hinder favours yow, Clark J. Noakes (1839) st. 141, Ess.1, Ken. Sur. N. & Q. (1874) 5th S. i. 361; Sur.1, Sus. Hmp. He very much favours 'is mother Wil. 'He favours his mother more,' said the Cheap Jack, Ewing Jan Windmill (1876) xxxi; Wil. Dor. N. & Q. (1878) 5th S. x. 138. w.Som. Uur du fae uvur ur mau'dhur nuzaak 'lee [She resembles her mother exactly]. Dev. Three or four children, all ... 'favouring' their father in their sturdy sense, O'Neill Idyls (1892) 124; Dev. All my maidens favours their vather. Cor. N. & Q. (1874) 5th S. l. 34. [Amer. It favors awfully a wild-cat hide, Dial. Notes (1896) 1. 34. [Amer. It favors awfully a wild-cat hide, Dial. Notes (1896)
 I. 371.]
 To have the appearance of; to seem.

w.Yks. It favvers rain (J.T.). Lan. An hoo favvert as if hoo're calkılatın' heawmany eggs hoo'd laid, Ab-o'-th'-Yate's Xmas Dinner (1886) 8; Hoo favvors hoo'd getten a snift o' th' brimstone pot o'ready, Brierley *Marlocks* (1867) 31; Them as... favver'd not to know me i' their luck, Doherty *N. Barlow* (1884) 38.

6. To smell.

Lan. Aw thowt yo favortn ov a yarb, Tim Bobbin View Dial. (1740) 17.

7. To like, be fond of.

Der. It's a place yo do get to favour somehow, WARD David Grieve (1892) I. vii.

8. To relieve, help. Of a horse: to bear lightly on, to

s Wor. He seems to favour the off fore-leg. Hrf. A' favours one leg more than t'other. Glo (AB.) Hrt. E[the os] favours is off leg wus than yesterday, Ellis Pronunc. (1889) V 202. Dev. She favoured me fine all through the winter. We adjust harness to favour the weaker horse, &c, Reports Provinc. (1889).

9. In pass.: in malam partem, to be afflicted.

Hrf.<sup>2</sup> With reference to a neighbour who had died of asthma. 'Yes, mam, and her husband be wonderful favoured with it.' speaker came originally from Norfolk

[2. The boy is fair, Of female favour, Shaks. As You, iv. iii. 87. 4. The gentleman favoured his master, Steele Spectator (1712) No. 398.]

FAVOURED, ppl. adj. Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Also in forms faard Cai.<sup>1</sup>; fad n.Cy. (Hall.); fard Nhb.<sup>1</sup>; faurd Sc. N.Cy.<sup>1</sup> Nhb.<sup>1</sup>; faured Sc; favvered Lan.; favvord w.Yks.<sup>1</sup> Featured, fashioned; gen. in comb. with adv., e.g. ill., well-favoured, ugly, plain, unbecoming; goodlooking, handsome.

Cai. Frf. I dinna deny but what she's weel faured, BARRIE

Cal. Fri. 1 dinna deny but what she's weet laured, DARKIE Thrums (1889) IX. Per. Frae bloody wars and ill-faur'd strife His kingdom aye reposes, Nicoll Poems (ed. 1843) 177. Ayr. A big ill-faured, coorse-traited man, Service Dr. Duguid (ed. 1887) 64. Lnk. My bonnie, weel-faur'd lassie, Lemon St. Mungo (1844) 15; Ay, ye're a weel-faured chiel, Fraser Whaups (1895) xi. Edb. The young lad . . . was well enough faured, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xvii. N.Cy.<sup>1</sup>, Nhb.<sup>1</sup> w.Yks. Favvord as ill as owd Flew, HARTLEY Clock Alm (1878) 10; She's a well-favoured lass, Sheffield Indep. (1874); w.Yks. Lan. An' a fair favored chap wi'him, Kay-Shuttleworth Scarsdale (1860) II. 159

FAW, sb. and adj. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also written fau N.Cy. Nhb.; and in forms faa N.Cy. Nhb. Dur.; fae n.Cy. w.Yks.; feaw n.Cy. [fo, fa.] 1. sb. A gypsy, beggar, vagrant; an itinerant tinker.

n.Cy. From Johnny Faw, a chief or leader of the gipsies in Scot-

**FAY** [312]

land, GROSE (1790); BRAND Pop. Antiq. (ed. 1813) II. 439; N.Cy.<sup>1</sup> Nhb. And aw the faws wi' Flucker Hay, Wilson Oiling (1826) 1; This man belonged to a family, which was the worst of a bad gang of 'faws,' Newe Dy. Jrn. (July 11, 1898) 8, col. 3; Nhb.<sup>1</sup> Itinerant tinkers, besom makers, muggers, and such like, were known as Cum. Gl. (1851).

2. Comp. Faw-gang, a gang of beggars, gypsies.

n.Cy. From John Faw this kind of strolling people received the name of Faw Gang, which they still retain, Brand (la), Grose (1790), N.Cy.¹ Nhb. A Faw gang is a general name for all sorts of wandering people, Hodgson Whb. (1827) I. 101; (W.G.) w.Yks. Hurron Tour to Caves (1781). ne.Lan.¹
3. Fig. A slovenly woman, a term of abuse.
Nhb¹ Get oot, ye clarty Faa. Dur. Get y' face weshed, ye dorty

faa (F.P.).

Hence Faw-like, adj. gypsy-like, untidy, slatternly. s Dur. She's a varra faw-like woman (J.E.D.).
4. adj. Useless, contemptible. Dur. (F.P.)

11. For information on the connexion of this word with the famous family name of Scottish gypsies, Fall (or Faw), see Brand (l. c.), and Child Eng. & Sc. Pop. Ball. (The Gypsy Laddie) IV. 61.

2. In 1540 there were associated that here is Scotland a gang of gypsies under John Fall. Gypsy Laddie) IV. 61. 2. In 1540 there were associated together in Scotland a gang of gypsies under John Fall, Lord and Earl of Little Egypt, Gent. Mag. (1785) LV. 765.] FAW, v. Obs. n Cy. Also written fau Nhb. To take. N.Cy., Nhb. (K.)
FAWD, sb. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Also written faud N.Cy., Nhb., n.Yks., e.Yks.; fawde Yks.; and in form fad N.Cy., Nhb., e.Dur., [fad, foud, fad.] 1. A bundle, thus of ctraw or how, as much see and he held in the arms.

truss of straw or hay; as much as can be held in the arms.

n Cy. Gross (1790); N Cy. 1 Nhb. A fad or truss of straw lying in the road, RICHARDSON Borderer's Table-bk. (1846) VI 60; Aw was thinkin' on the fad o' straw That Jack gae te wor Dolly, Allan Tyneside Sngs. (1891) 332; Nhb. 1 The boggle called the Hedley Tymestate Jags. (1691) 332, No.-1 The boggie caned the fredery Kow would sometimes appear like a fad, or truss of straw, lying in the road, OLIVER Rambles in Nhb. (1835) 99. Cum. LINTON Lake Cy. (1864) 302; Gl. (1851). Yks. (K.), n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> e.Yks. Jamme down fawdes of straw, Best Rur. Econ. (1642) 18; Marshall Rur. Econ. (1788).

2. A farm-yard littered with straw in which stock is

kept. e.Dur.<sup>1</sup>
FAWF(F, FAWL, see Faugh, sb., Foul.

Slk. (JAM.) A white spot on moorish and FAWN, sb. mossy ground.

FAWN·FRECKLES, sb. pl. Lan. Chs. Also in forms fawn·feckas, fawn·feckles Chs. Freckles. Cf. fern-

tickles.

Lan. 'Fawn-freckles han made a vow, They'll noan come on a face that's feaw' Because freckles are usually found on a far skin. Chs. It is said that fawn-feckles come on the face when birds begin to lay their eggs, as if there were some supposed connexion between the brown spots on birds' eggs and those on the face.

Hence Fawn-freckled, adj. freckled. Lan. FAWNICATE, v. Ken. Sus. To fondle affectionately. ne.Ken. (H.M.)

Hence Fawnicating, ppl. adj. affectionate, caressing,

fondling.

ne Ken. 'Bless you, you little fawnicating thing.' Said freq. by a mother to her child when cuddling up to her (H.M.). Sus. He was as civil and fawnicating as possible (G A.W.).

FAWN PECKLES, sb. pl. Chs. Shr. Also in forms fan peckles Shr. ; fawn peckas Chs. 1 s.Chs. 1 Freckles.

Cf. fawn-freckles.
Chs. (E.F.); Chs. 18 s Chs. 1 Fau mpek uz wuns mai d u vuw, Ée nev ŭr wùd kùm ŭn ŭ fai s ŭz wŭz fuw; Fau mpekŭz mai d ŭnùdh ŭr, Ée nev ür wùd kùm ŭpŭn aan 1 ùdh ŭr [Fawn-peckas once made a vow, He never would come on a face as was fow; Fawn-peckas made another, He never would come upon anny other].

FAWNSOME, adj. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also in form fansome Cum. Wm. [forsom.] Kind, caressing, loving; gently aggressive in manner or desire.

Cum. Linton Lake Cy (1864) 302; Gl. (1851) Wm. A dog, Gieson Leg. and Notes (1877) 92. n.Yks<sup>3</sup>, m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> Wm. A fansome

FAWNY, sb. Irel. e.An. Dev. Also Slang. A ring. Ir. N. & O. (1873) 4th S. xii. 119. e.An. Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 27. e.Suf. (F.H.) Dev. Duee zee 'ow fine Uncle

Tom is? 'E's sporting a fawny, Hewett Peas Sp. (1892). He wears a stunning fawny on his finger, Mayhew Lond. Labour (1851) I 423, col. 2 Cant. Fogles and fawnies soon went their way... To the spout, Ainsworth Rookwood (1834) bk. iii. v.

[Ir. fáinne, a ring.] FAWS, sb. n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A fox. (K.)

FAWSONT, adj. Ob. comb. with adv. fashioned. Obs. Sc. Honest, seemly; in

Ayr. There's mony a creditable stock O' decent, honest, fawsont folk, Burns Twa Dogs (1786) l. 141; The hizzies, if they're aughtlins fawsont, ib. Address to Beelzebub, l. 43. Edb. The debtor then maun hae recourse To some fair fawsont soothing words, Liddle Poems

FAWTER, see Falter, v.2

FAX, sb. n.Cy. Cum. Der. Also written faxe Der. [faks.] Hair.

n.Cy. Commonly used on the other side of the Trent (K.).

Der. Herfaxethat shoan as the gold wire, JEWITT Ballads (1867) 20.

Hence Faxed star, sb. a comet.

Cum. Gl. (1851); Cum.<sup>2</sup> [(K.)]

[OE. feax, hair (Luke vii. 38); feaxede steorra, 'cometa'
(Chron. 892, Parker MS.).]

FAX, see Faix.

FAXT, ppl. adj. w spondents.] ? Drunk. w.Yks.1 [Not known to our corre-

It war prim stuff, it mad me faxt, ii. 357.

FAY, sb. Sc. Yks. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms fa w.Yks.; fai Dev.; fey Dev. Cor.; fie w Som. Cor.; fy Dev.; fye Cor. [fē, fee, fai.] 1. Faith; used as int.

and in assertions and quasi-oaths.

and in assertions and quasi-oaths.

Ayr. 'Now by my fay,' said the heir of Linne, Ballads and Sngs. (1846) I. 31. w.Yks.¹ w Som.¹ Ee s faa'y un dhaat t-arz! [Yes, by my faith, and that it is]. Dev. Tis a whist job, fai', Mem. Rev. J. Russell (1883) 97; Vrench be coming! Vrench be coming! Ees, fay! Peard Mother Molly (1889) 74; 'No fy,' said she; 'it's the right way for we,' O'Neill Idyls (1892) 19; Iss fy, they'm middling good children, ib. 32; No, fey, I bant agwaine, Hewert Peas. Sp. (1892) s.v. Fa'th. s.Dev. Iss fay! (F.W.C.) Cor. 'There's a bad smell here' 'Iss [yes] fye, there is' (M.A.C.); (J.W.); THOMAS Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl.; Cor.²

2. Comb. Fay-and-trav, faith and troth. verilv. trulv.

2. Comb. Fay-and-tray, faith and troth, verily, truly.

nw Dev.1

nw Dev.¹

[1. 'Nay,' quod Arcite, 'in ernest, by my fey! God help me so,' Chaucer C.T. A. 1126. AFr. fei, faith.]

FAY, v.¹ and sb.² n Cy. Lan. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Dor. Som. Also written fey N.Cy.¹² Lan.; feigh N Cy.²; and in forms fie Som.; vaay I.W.¹²; vay Som. w.Som¹; vie Som. [fē, feə, fai.] 1 v. To succeed, prosper, to work well. n.Cy. (P.R.); To feigh it, Grose (1790); N.Cy.² Lan. Trans. Phil. Soc. (1855) 273. Sus¹; Sus.² It fays well. Hmp. It does not fay, Grose (1790) MS. add. (S); Hmp.¹ It don't fay at all. I.W.¹ This job don't vaay noohow; I.W.² Things don't zim to vaay noohow to-day, to mymind. Dor. 'If [we] can'tget it to fay we'll take it down again,' said the village carpenter (C.K.P); In time it came to pass that for 'fay' she said 'succeed,' Hardy Mayor of Casterbridge (ed. 1895) 154; Dor.¹ He 'oont gi'e up when dings don't fay, 281. Som. Che-ating pl'y'll never fie, W. & J. Gl. (1873); Jennings Obs. Dial. w.Eng. (1825). w.Som.¹ Toa'un nûvur faa'y wai un, un zoa aay toa'ld-n tue ûz fae us [It will never prosper with him, and so I told him to his face]. and so I told him to his face]

2. In ship-building, of timber: to fit close.

N.Cy.1 Used by ship-carpenters before a piece of timber is placed. It fays fair [it is likely to fit].

3. sb. Luck, success. Som. Sweetman Wincanton Gl. (1885).

Som. SWEETMAN Wincanton GI. (1885).

[2. ME. fezen, to adapt, fit, join (Ormulum (c. 1200) 11523); OE. fezen, to join, unite; cp. G. fugen.]

FAY, v.² and sb.³ Sc. n Cy. Dur. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Hnt. e.An. Also written faigh w.Yks.³ Chs.¹28; feigh N.Cy.² w.Yks.²34 Lan. ne.Lan.¹ Der.¹ n.Lin.¹; fey Sc. N.Cy.² n.Yks.¹2 e.Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹25 Lan.¹ e.Lan.¹ ne.Lan.¹ Chs.³ nw.Der.¹ Not.¹ n.Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ Lei.² Nhp.¹ War.³ e.Nrf. Suf.¹; feyh Wm.; and in forms faah w.Yks.; fea Dur. Chs.; fee N.Cy.² Chs.¹ s.Chs.¹ Der.² Lin.¹; feg n.Cy. w.Yks.; few Not.³; fie Nhp.¹ e.An.¹ Nrf. Suf. (HALL.); fow Dur. Nhp.¹ Bdf.

Hnt.; fye e.An.12 Nrf. Suf. [fe, fee, fi.]

cleanse, clean out, remove impurities; to clear, empty, tidy, sometimes with out, up.

n.Cy. Grose (1790), (K); NCy 2 To fey a pond Dur. (K)

n.Yks 1 Fey out that sheep out in t'garth. e Yks. Fey up dursed coine, Best Rur Econ. (1641) 52. m.Yks¹ Fey that hedge bottom out w.Yks. If ta dusn't, o wish t'next toime thah feighs the trow, thah ma breik all the gallos buttons off, than feighs the trow, than ma breik all the gallos buttons off, Bywater Sheffield Dial (1839) 172, ed. 1877, w.Yks.<sup>24</sup>; w Yks.<sup>5</sup> Mind an' ha' thouse fey'd up agean I come back. Feying an' fettling to thead on't [up to the neck in house work]. ne Lan.<sup>1</sup> Der <sup>1</sup> Faey )<sub>1</sub>t aayt' [feigh it out]; Der <sup>2</sup>, nw.Der.<sup>1</sup> Not. Few this stable out (J H B.); Not.<sup>13</sup> Lin. The clearing out of drains is called bottom-feying, in the precepts of Sewer Commissioners, Brooke Tracts Gl. n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> George Todd is feighing oot the sinkhoäle sw.Lin.<sup>1</sup> I mun fey out that dyke. Lei.<sup>1</sup> Nhp.<sup>1</sup> Fow This orthography, which appears to be the most ancient, is the least gen., and is I believe confined to the eastern part of the county; Nhp.<sup>2</sup>, War.<sup>3</sup> Bdf. Gen applied to ponds, Baichelor Anal Eng. Lang. (1809) 132 Hnt. (T P.F.) e An.<sup>1</sup>; e.An.<sup>2</sup> To fye out the pond. Nrf I ha' been a fieing out my old cupboard this morning (W.R.E.); You'd ought to be fying out your master's ditch, Jessopp Arcady (1887) iii. e Nrf. Marshall Rur Econ. (1787). Suf. Cuilum Hist Hawsted (1813); Suf.<sup>1</sup> e Suf. Do you fie the corners of that room out. Also used of a ditch (F H.).

Hence (I) Fayed-out, ppl. adj. cleansed, cleared out; (2)

Hence (1) Fayed-out, ppl. adj. cleansed, cleared out; (2) Fayer, sb. one who cleans out ditches, ponds, &c.; (3) Faying, vbl. sb. the act of cleaning out.

(1) Nrf. A freshly 'fyed-out' dyke... has had some attraction

for it [the green sandpiper], PATTERSON Man and Nat. (1895) 80.

(2) nw Der. 1 (3) Nrf The fying or cleaning out of pit-holes,
HAGGARD Farmer's Year in Longman's Mag. (Sept. 1898) 409.

2. To discharge blood.
w.Yks.¹ Shoe feys a seet o' bloode.

3. To winnow corn, gen. by hand or with the aid of the

natural wind; sometimes with up.

n.Cy Bailey (1721); Grose (1790); (K); N.Cy.2, n Yks 12
e.Yks. Marshall Rur Econ (1788), We're gannin ti fey cooan,
Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 61, e.Yks. 1, m.Yks 1, e An.2 Nrf.,
Suf Morton Cyclo Agric. (1863). e.Suf. Rare (F H.).

Hence (I) Fay-corn, sb dross-corn; (2) Faying, vbl. sb.

Hence (I) Fay-corn, so dross-corn; (2) Faying, vol. so. the act of winnowing; (3) Feying-cloth, sb. a cloth used in winnowing; (4) -machine, sb. a winnowing-machine.

(I) Suf. (Hall.) (2) e.Yks. In feyinge blow away with the winde, Best Rur Econ. (1641) 53. Lin. Thompson Hist Boston (1856) 705; Brooke Tracts Gl.; Lin. Nrf. To go a-fyin might mean to run wheat through the dressing machine, Cozens-Hardy mean to run wheat through the dressing machine, Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 3. (3) e.Yks. An old coverlette or blankette, and a feying cloth for to lye upon them, Best Rur. Econ. (1641) 115. Lin. (4) e.Yks. Fills a awd ken wi . . . a krewk off a feyin-machine, Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 45.

4. To spread manure or dung over meadows and pasture land; to level mole-hills; sometimes with in n.Cy. Grose (1790); (K); N.Cy. To fey meadows. w.Yks. To faah t'muck in, Banks Whild. Was (1865); Scatcherd Hist Morley (1830) Gl.; w.Yks. 28, Der 1, nw.Der. 1

Hence Feying in rake sh a rake used to gather stubble

Hence Feying-in-rake, sb. a rake used to gather stubble and manure together and spread the latter. w.Yks 5

5. To remove the surface-soil, to clear; to dig into the ground, to excavate for foundations; sometimes with out. wm. Thae'd [t'faeries] cum an feyh t'moss er greeave, Spec. Disc. (1885) pt. 111. 29. w.Yks. 1, w Yks. 3 To faigh the groundwork for a building; w.Yks. 5 Fey that rubbish awaay. Begun feying Manston Pit Hill. Lan. 1 To remove the earth over stone or slate. ne Lan Their fathers had fayed out well the foundations, Mather Idylls (1895) 154; ne.Lan 1 To digturf e.Lan 1, Chs 123, s.Chs. 1, nw Der. 1 Hence Faying, (1) vbl sb. the act of digging out earth; sometimes with out; (2) sb. the quantity of earth dug out,

rubbish, refuse.

(1) w.Yks. Hlfx Courier (May 8, 1897). Lan. Feighin', wheeling, cutting and sniging blocks of rock from the mountain side, Tooth Drawin', 5. (2) n.Cy. Grose (1790). w.Yks. Earth cut up and thrown aside in order to get turf, Hutton Tour to Caves (1781). e.Lan., nw Der.

6. sb. Loose soil, stones, rubbish, &c., on the surface of the ground; the surface-soil above the hard rock or stone

of a quarry; the dross of metals.
w.Yks. Rubbish from a ploughed field, or that which is thrown out in digging a foundation. Obsol., Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Jan. 3,

1891); (J.T.); w.Yks.13, Lan. (WHT.) ne Lan.1 The top part of turbary which does not yield peats. Chs. Sheaf (1879) I. 330, Chs. 123 s Chs Goa ün taak dhaat fee of, üzwi, kin gy'et süm sond [Go an' tak that fee off, as we can get some sond] Der. The refuse washed from the lead ore, Mawe Mineralogy (1802) Gl. nw.Der. 1 7. A small field or croft; also used attrib.

Elg. Though aft wi' calfies oure the fey, In 2' their gambols daft, Couper Poetry (1804) I. 88. Gail. There was a bear-fey or piece of sand [R. land] allotted for bear, upon which the dung collected in the farm was annually laid and laboured from time immemorial, Statist Acc. XIV. 491 (JAM.); The pliver whistled o'er the fey, Nicholson Poet Wks. (1814) 56, ed 1897. Wgt. Fey-land is that portion of the farm which, in olden times, was constantly cropped, and received all the manure of the stock-the best land on the

farm, Morton Cyclo. Agric. (1863)

[1. Escurer, to fey, rinse, cleanse, Cotgr.; At midnight true foule primes to fie, Tusser Husb. (1580) 54; pat heo .. fæzeden heoren wepnen, Lazamon (c. 1205) 7957. Cp.

ON.  $f\bar{x}gga$ , to cleanse] FAY,  $v^3$  Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] To injure, mutilate. (Hall.) FAY,  $v^4$  n.Yks<sup>2</sup> To work by witching, as in prophesying to the mariner a fair wind for his voyage.

FAYBERRY, see Feaberry.
FAYTOR, sb. Yks. Also Slang. Also written fater, fator, fayter Slang A vagabond, a gypsy, a fortune-teller. Also used attrib. Cf. featour.
n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Slang I'll wager a trifle that fire was not lighted for

the fayter fellows to count their fingers by, Ainsworth Rookwood (1834) bk iii ii, Farmer.

[Vagabond, a faitour, earth-planet, gadding rogue, Cotgr.; Such false faytours, foul hem fall! Plowmans Tale (c. 1395) 148, ed. Skeat, 151. OFr. faitor, a deceiver (Moisy).] FAZEN, adj. Ken. [fē zen.] In comp. Fazen-eel,

a large brown eel.

n. & Q. (1872) 4th S ix. 36; (GB.); Ken.¹ So called at Sandwich in contradistinction to the silver eel

FAZLE, v. and sb. Wor. Glo. Also in forms farzel
Glo.; vazzle Glo.¹ [fæzl, fāzl.] 1. v. To tangle, twist; w Wor. I conna mend it, the thread fazles so, S. BEAUCHAMP

Grantley Grange (1874) I. 30. Glo. (WHC); Glo. Hence (1) Fazled up, phr. well wrapped up; (2) Fazlement, sb. a tangle. Glo. 1 Fazlement, sb. a tangle. 2. sb. A tangle. Glo.<sup>1</sup>

[1. I fasyll out as sylke or velvet dothe, Je rauele, Palsgr. 546. G. faseln, to ravel out, to separate fibres or threads.]

546. G. faseln, to ravel out, to separate fibres or threads.]
FAZZLE, FEA, see Fezzle, sb, Fay, v.²
FEABERRY, sb. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lei. War.
Shr. e.An. s Cy. Also written faberry w.Yks.²; faeberry
Shr.²; faiberry Lan. Shr.¹; fayberry Lan.¹ Chs.; feberry
w.Yks.²⁴ Der.²; feeberry Chs.² Lei.; and in pl. forms
fabes e.An.¹; fapes e.An.¹ Suf¹; feabers e.An; feabes
n Cy Chs ³ Lei. Suf; feabs Yks. e An.¹; feaps Chs.³ e.An.¹
[fī·, fē bəri; fībz, fēbz, fīps, fēps] 1. The gooseberry,
Ribes Grossulara. Also used attrib. Cf. thapes.
n.Cy. Grose (1790). w.Yks. Leeds Merc Suppl (July 11, 1896);
w.Yks ²⁴ Lan. Throughout a great part of Lancashire... the
gooseberry is always called Fayberry, Science Gossip (1869) 162;

gooseberry is always called Fayberry, Science Gossip (1869) 162; gooseberry is always called Fayberry, Science Gossif (1869) 162; Hur promised to make him a faiberry pastit for every ten figgers he could larn to make, Thraddlepin Sam o' Ben (1878) 7; 'Well, heaw arto for gooseberries?' 'Eh, aw ha'not a fayberry-tree i' th' garden,' Waugh Sneck-Bant (1868) ii; Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹ Chs. Gerarde Herb (ed. 1633) 1324; Ray (1691); Chs ¹ Becoming obs. A few old people use it about Macclesfield; Chs.²8 w.Chs. Now A few old people use it about Macclesfield; Chs.<sup>28</sup> w.Chs. Now quite obs An aged person told me it was in use during the last century (E F.). Der. 1 Obs.; Der. 2, nw.Der. 1 Lei. (K.)s v. Grosers; Ray (1691). War. (B & H) Shr. 1 Hie away to the faib'ry-bush an' fatch my 'ankercher as I put theer to w'it'n; Shr. 2 Confined to the mining district. Colliers talk of a 'faeberry poi,' meaning a gooseberry tart e.An. 1 Applicable in the immature state of the fruit only. Nobody ever talks of a ripe fape. The excellent market of our East Anglian metropolis is well supplied with fapes till the Guild-day; which is the Tuesday before June 22. On that day a fape-tart is an indispensable regale at every table; and after it, only gooseberries are to be found, whether ripe or unripe. Suf. (P.R); Coles (1677); Ray (1691); Sm. 1 s Cy. Bailey (1721).

2. The whinberry, Vaccinium Myrtillus. Shr. 2

FEABLE, adj. Lan. Handy
THORNBER Hist Blackpool (1837) 107.
FEACI., FEAD(E, see Facy, Feid.
FEAG, sb. War. I W. Dor. Dev. Written fague War.;
and in form vaeg I.W.<sup>2</sup>; veag Dor.<sup>1</sup> [fīg, fēg; w.Cy.
vēg.] A violent passion, a burst of temper. Cf. veak.
War. (JRW) I.W.<sup>2</sup> He got into sich a vaeg about it Dor.
They were very be large His freel: BLANKS Decomposition 66.

Then in a veag away he flung His frock, Barnes Poems (1879) 66; n.Dev. Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) Gl.

FEAG, v. Obs. w.Cy. Dev. Also in form vag. To beat with a rod, to thump, thwack.

Also in form vag. To

beat with a rod, to thump, thwack.
w.Cy. Trans Phil Soc. (1858) 155, Grose (1790) Suppl Dev¹
n.Dev.Chell vagtha, Exm. Scold (1746) 180. [Hefeagdhmoff(K).]
[To feag one, caedere virgs, Coles (1679).]
FEAGUE, sb.¹ n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Written feäg ne Lan.¹,
fêage m.Yks.¹ [fiəg.] 1. A dirty, sluttish, idle person.
n.Cy Grose (1790). m.Yks.¹ A female of advanced years and
disreputable character (s.v. Fuge). w.Yks. Hutton Tour to Caves
(1781) pe Lan¹

(1781). ne.Lan.<sup>1</sup>
2. A tiresome, teasing child. ne.Lan.<sup>1</sup>
FEAGUE, v. and sb.<sup>2</sup> Cum. Lin. Pem. Also in form feeg s Pem. [fieg, fig.] 1 v. To embarrass, encumber. Cum. Gl. (1851). Lin. MILLER & SKERTCHLY Feuland (1878) iv; Lin. <sup>1</sup> Unless my bills are paid more regularly I shall be feagued for most of Auto. for want of doits.

2. sb. An embarrassment, predicament, 'fix.'

2. sb. An embarrassment, predicament, 'fix.'
s Pem. Dave was never in sooch a feeg afore in all his life. I
was in such a feeg, I didn' know what to say (W M M).
FEAK, v and sb. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Shr.
Also written feake Wm.; and in forms feek n Cy.
Cum¹n.Yks¹s w Yks. ne.Lan¹; feyke Cum¹ [fiək, fīk.]
I. v. To fidget, walk about in perplexity; to show uneasiness or restlessness. Cf. fike.
n.Cy. Grose (1790). Nhb¹They feak and cannot keep a seat,
Collien's Wedding (1735). Cum. Hut, Jesper¹thou fidges, an' feykes,
Anderson Ballads (ed. 1840) 96. n.Yks. He went feeaking about
(I W), n.Yks.¹ He feek'd an' he feek'd while he gat t'boong oot [of a
hot-water bottle in bed] (s.v. Fick). w.Yks. Hutton Tour to Caues (1 w), n. 1 ks. He leek dan he leek dwhilehe gat t boong oot for a hot-water bottle in bed] (s.v. Fick). w.Yks. Hutton Tour to Caves (1781). n.Lan. (C.W.D.), ne.Lan. 1

2. To give a sharp twitch or pull.
n.Yks. He louped t'yat' an' nobbut feek'd a bit wiv his hind

feet [of a pig, which jumped over the door of the sty, all but clearing it]. Shr. I know w'en our Maister's in a bad 'umour, fur 'e al'ays feaks 'is wescut down.

3. sb. A fidgety, anxious state; pl the fidgets, a state of

restlessness.

Cum¹ In a feek. Wm. The good auld deayme was in a feake, Whitehead Leg. (1859) 13. n Yks.³ Lin Gen. applied to the anxiety of a lover (Hall).

Hence (I) Feekment, sb. a state of restlessness or fidgeting; also used attrib; (2) Feeky, adj fidgety, restless.
(I) Cum. Oh Tammy, thou's deep vers'd in womankind, Kens aw their feekment, feikment ways I find, Gilpin Sngs. (1866) 156. (2) n.Yks.3

4. A sharp twitch or pull. Shr.12

4. A sharp twitch or pull. Shr. 12
FEAKE, see Faik, sb. 1
FEAKE, see Faik, sb. 1
FEAKS, sb. pl. Sh I. Fancies. S. & Ork. 1
FEAL, v. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs.
Also written feeal n. Yks 2 w. Yks. 1; fele n. Yks. 1 ne. Yks. 1; and in forms felt n. Yks. w. Yks. 2; field Wm. [fiel, field, felt.] To hide, conceal.
Uls. Uls. In. Arch. (1853-1862) II. 127. n Cy. Coles (1677);
GROSE (1790), N Cy 12, Nhb. 1, Dur. 1, s. Dur. (J. E. D.) Lakel. Ell. WOOD (1895) Cum. Wm. Seldom heard, but preserved in an old saying, 'Them at feals can find.' Rooks are so cunning as to pick up the young growing potatoes with their bill. fly away with saying, 'Them at feals can find.' Rooks are so cunning as to pick up the young growing potatoes with their bill, fly away with them to the moors, and feal them among the ling, till they want them (M.P.). Wim. Whars thoo fielded mi hat? (B.K.) n.Yks. Tak this key an' feal't an' I'll aks Tom te late [seek] it when he comes in (J.J.B.); Some's feal'd our backston, Meriton Praise Ale (1664) I 199; Ah'd felt in t'Bahble to be out o't ro'ard, Browne Yk Minster Screen (1834) I. 160; He ate one of the cakes and felted under a big stone (C.V.C.); n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² 'Feeal your een,' as the boys say at play, when the eyes are to be covered with the hands 'Gan an git felt' 'They felt it', n.Yks.³ ne.Yks.¹ They fun' it felt awaay i' t'Bahble He had it felten undher t'mat. e.Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1788). m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Hutton Tour to Cause (1781); A oade coffee-pot felt up i' t'thak, Lucas Stud Nidderdale (c. 1882) 221; w.Yks.1 I'll nifle 'em fray him, an ayther

Nideraale (c. 1882) 221; w.Yks. I'll nise 'em fray him, an ayther feeal 'em er thraw 'em intot' fire, ii. 299; w.Yks. 2, ne Lan. 1, Chs. 13 [They that feal (i. e. hide) can find, Ray Prôv. (1678) 137.]

Hence (i) Fealins, sb. pl, (2) Feeling and lating, (3) Felt and late, phr, (4) Felto, sb. the game of hide-and-seek.

(i) s Dur. The common name. Let's lake at fealins (J.E.D.). (2) w.Yks. That 'id be a rare place to get felt o' anyone, if one was laking at feeling and lating, Lucas Stud. Nideraale (c. 1882) Gl. (3) w.Yks. 2 (4) n.Yks. Cum lads on let's ev o lake of felto (W.H); n.Yks. 2, ne.Yks. 1

n.Yks<sup>2</sup>, ne.Yks,<sup>1</sup>
[To feale, abscondere, Levins Manip. (1570). ON. fela,

to hide.]

FEAL, adj. Obs. Sc. Faithful, loyal. Sc. My auld feal friend, the deacon, Scott Rob Roy (1817) xxviii Sik. If she had been as bonny, an' as gentle, an' as feale as Jenny, Hog Tales (1838) 78, ed. 1866.

[OFr. feal, 'loyal' (LA CURNE)]

FEAL(L, see Fail, sb.\(^1\), Feil, Fool.

FEALTY, sb. Nhb. The razor-bill, Alca torda. (R.O H.)

FEAND, see Fient.
FEANT, sb. n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.]
A fool. (Hall.); (K.)

FEAPER, FEAPS, see Feeper, Feaberry, Feeps. FEAR, sb. and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms fare Wxf.'; feor Lan; fer. Cai.' Abd. Also in forms fare Wxf.¹; feor Lan; fer Cai.¹ Abd. [fisr, fis(r).] 1. sb. In comp. (1) Fear fangit, panic-stricken, overcome with fear; (2) -fickle, dangerous, uncertain in temper, inspiring fear.

(1) Fif. The farrest aff, as much fear-fangit, Like run-de'ils boltit aff and spangit, Tennant Papistry (1827) 158. (2) n.Yks.² 'A great fear-fickle horse,' one of rampant propensities.

2. Phr. (1) for fear, (2) lest for fear, lest, for fear that.

(1) Fer. For fear she suld tak the cauld, he juist on wi' her til a pownie, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 105, ed. 1887 (2) n.Cy. (I.W) Not.¹ Ah mun goo now lest for fear I miss my train

a pownie, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 105, ed. 1887 (2) n.Cy. (J.W) Not. Ah mun goo now lest for fear I miss my train
3. A fright. Rxb. (JAM.)
4. v. To frighten, terrify, alarm, scare.
n.Sc. The bluidy swords wou'd fear ye, Buchan Ballads (1828)
I 227, ed. 1875. Abd. Ye've fear'd my chiel was in his cradle,
Beattie Parings (1801) 42, ed. 1873. Fif. Bogles for fearin' the
craws, Watt Poet Sketches (1880) 38. Per. There needs but sma'
estate to ca' Awa' the wants that fear folk, Haliburton Horace
(1886) 26. Rnf. Wi'their cudgels in their neives. They shook them
at us purposely to fear us, Webster Rhymes (1835) 103. Lnk. Nae
witch or warlock could them fear, Watt Poems (1827) 62. Lth. If
thy slumber's sweet, Jack, no dangers can fear me! Macneill Poet witch or warlock could them fear, Wait Poems (1827) 62 Lth. If thy slumber's sweet, Jack, no dangers can fear me | Macneill Poet Wks (1801) 85, ed. 1856 Sik There's naething to fear ye | Hogg Poems (ed 1865) 412. Gail. They feared the bit boy, half daffin, half in earnest, till the wean was blae wi fricht, Crockett Raiders (1894) xliv; Thinksto fear the French wi feathers, Nicholson Poet. Wks. (1814) 83, ed. 1897. Wxf. 1 Dinna fare a caules, 'don't frighten the horses Nhb. 1 Lan. He'd have him put among his wheat for t'fear brids with, Brierley Cast upon World (1886) 80; It feart me to see it, Burnett Haworth (1887) xxxiv; Aw munna fear thee, Laycock Rhymes, 108; Lan. 1 Chs A whistling woman and a crowing hen Will fear the old lad out of his den, N. & Q. (1873) 4th S. xi. 475; Chs. 1 To fear crows' is to frighten rooks off the cornfields; Chs. 3, nw.Der 1, Shr. 2 Hrf. Duncume Hist. (1804); Hrf. 12, Ken. 12 Cor. 3 The greatugly bucca do fear every maid he meet. Hence (1) Fear-crow, sb. a scarecrow; any unsightly

Hence (1) Fear-crow, sb. a scarecrow; any unsightly object; (2) -nothing, sb. a rough cloth used for overcoats or dreadnoughts; (3) -nought or -nowt, sb. (a) a lawless, reckless person; (b) a thick, white woollen material; (c) a machine for mixing wool, shoddy, and 'mungo,' before putting upon the condenser; (4) Feorink, ppl. adj. territying, frightening.

(1) Chs 18 (2) Cai. 1 Obsol. Abd. That grey fer-nothing o' yet fader's . . . it's been a richt thrifty coat, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xxix. (3, a) n.Yks. 2 (b) Ken. Material from which fishermen's trousers are made (D W L.); (A S.-P) (c) w.Yks. (J.M); w.Yks. 3 (4) Lan. They really look't quite feorink, Sngs. Wilsons (1865) 58.

[4. We must not make a scarecrow of the law, Setting it up to fear the birds of prey, Shaks. M. for Meas. II. 1. 2. Hence (1) Fear-crow, sb. a scarecrow; any unsightly

it up to fear the birds of prey, SHARS. M. for Meas. II. 1. 2. OE. færan, to frighten (ÆLFRIC Deut. i. 28).]

FEAR, see Fare, v.<sup>2</sup>
FEARED, ppl. adj. and conj. In gen. dial. use in Sc Irel. and Eng. Also written faerd Sh.I.; feard w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>

n Lin.¹ Nhp.¹ Ess.¹; feeahd e.Yks.¹; feeard w.Yks.e.Lan¹; feerd N.l¹; feeurd I.W.¹; fyerd Lan.; veard Brks¹ Dev; and in forms fairt ne.Sc.; feart Sc. Lan. Chs¹s Shr.²; feeart Wm. e Lan.¹ Der.; feert, feeurt, feort Lan. 1 ppl. adj. Afraid, frightened; timorous, cowardly. See A feared.

Sc. I am not feared, Scott Midlothian (1818) xxxviii Sh I Some folk is dat faerd'at dey wid tak der ain sheddow fur da Deil, Burgess Sketches (2nd ed ) 67 Cai 1 ne Sc. Another shouts out, 'Eh. Tam, man, ye're fairt at Jock,' Gregor Flk-Lore (1881) 21. Frf You're man, ye're tairt at Jock,' Gregor Fie-Lore (1881) 21. Fri 1 ou're feared to say it to his face, Barrie Tommy (1896) 74 Per. I was feared o' thae High School lads, Ian Maclaren Buer Bush (1895) 26 Fif There's just ae man I'm feared may beat me, Robertson Provost (1894) 30 s.C. We war feared her feelings for Walter micht hae wrought upon her, Wilson Tales (1836) II 31. Dmb. Oh, I'm fear'd fear'd, Cross Dissuption (1844) viii. Rnf. Nae wonner ye war gayan fear't, Picken Poems (1813) I. 60. Ayr. An' to the kiln she goes then,.. Right fear't that night, Burns Halloween (1785) st 11. Lnk I'm fear't that ye'll miss the guid offer, Thomson Musings (1881) 43. e.Lth. I'm no feared to gie ye my opeenions, Hunter J Inwick (1895) 22. Peb. Fear'd her bairns were lyin' greetin', Affleck Poet, Wks. (1836) 128. Sik. I was rather surgreetin', AFFLECK Foot. W.S. (1830) 120. Sik. I was failer surprised than feared, CHR NORTH Noctes (ed. 1856) II 9. Gall The bairns... feared mostly out of their lives, CROCKETT Moss-Hags (1895) ix N.I. Uls. Uls Jrn. Arch (1853-1862) VII 141. Dur. They're fear'd o' theirsels, and their infants tee, Bishoprick Garl (1895) IX N.1. Uls. Uls Jrn. Arch (1833-1802) VII 141. Bur. They're fear'd o' theirsels, and their infants tee, Bishoprich Garl (1834) 51. Wm. She war fecart et summat wad happen, Robison Aald Taales (1882) 5; They hed fearful spirits, nowt feard em, Wheeler Dual (1790) 52, ed. 1821. n.Yks. (TS.), n.Yks. Ah's feared its te nae youse [use]. e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Some fowk are soa feeard o' what ther naybors may say, Hartley Clock Alm. (1896) 5; I war nane feer'd on it, tho' it girn'd at me fearfully, Lucas Stud Nidderdale (c. 1882) 150; Thorespy Lett. (1703), w.Yks.¹4 Lan Aw brasted off as if aw're feort, Harland Lyrics (1866) 97; Aw'm nobbut fyerd o' one thing, Clego Sketches (1895) 57; Lan.¹, e Lan¹ Chs. He was as feart as me, Croston Enoch Crump (1887) 15; Chs.¹2, Chs.³ Oim feart on him s Chs¹ Bin'ù yù feeurd ù fau'n'? [Binna yŏ feared o' fawin'?] Der. I'm feeart hell not stay in the country, Ward David Grieve (1892) I. iv. nw.Der¹ Not. I was reg'lar feared (J H.B.). Lin. They was all on 'em fear'd o' the ghoast, Tennyson Owd Roa (1889) n.Lin.¹ Silly bairn, he's feard to go thrif th' chech yard i' th' daay leet. Nhp.¹ Two ladies, alarmed at some oxen that obstructed their path, called a boy to drive them away, when, having been rewarded for his trouble, he said, 'Would you please to be feard of the sheep too?' Shr.², Brks.¹, Ess.¹, I.W.¹ Som. The peasants be mighty fear'd of 'em, Leith Lemon Verbena (1895) 97. Dev. A chap ha com'd in, Looking veard, an moas reddy ta jump vrim es skin, Nathan Hogg Poet. Lett. (1847) 27, ed. 1865; Dev.²

Hence (1) Fearder, adj. more afraid, frightened; (2) Feart-like, adj. frightened, like one afraid.

(1) Sh.I A fearder heart than thine, a more hen-hearted soul, (1) Sh.1 A learder heart than thine, a more hen-hearted soil, Dwells not afar, Sh. News (Sept. 10, 1898); Shü wid be faerder fir you or ye could be for hir, ib. (Oct 22, 1898). Sik. I grew fearder than ever an' wistna what to think, Hog Tales (1838) 53, ed. 1866. Gall. Whether he's fearder to dee or to leeve, puir Birsay disna ken, Crockett Moss-Hags (1895) xxiii. n.Cy. (J.W.) (2) Ayr. Ye look unco feart like for a bonny young marriet woman, John-STON Glenbuckie (1889) 172.

Phr. (1) feared for, afraid of, frightened at, in terror of;
 - upon, frightened into doing anything.

(2) — upon, frightened into doing anything.

(1) Sc. I'm mair feared for flesh and blood, OLIPHANT Lover and Lass, 2, I dared hardly face him mysell, and there are no mony folk that I am feared for, Scott St. Ronan (1824) xiv. Kcd. Feared for cauld upon your head, Jamie Muse (1844) 45. Lnk. I'm nane feared for him, Wardrop J. Mathison (1881) 22. e.Lth. In oor young days we were feared for the minister . . . but noo the lads an' lasses dae juist what they like, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 145. Bwk. Feared for a taed, Henderson Pop Rhymes (1856) 126. Gail. They say that even Mr. Rorison was feared for her, Crockett Stickit Mm. (1893) 141. s Oxf. If so be as it's the rent you're feared for my sister are allus paid that, Rosemark Chilterns (1895) 224. (2) Cor. I waan't have en fo'ced nor feared upon. Ef'a don't wish to arst me anythin', don't let en say nawthen, Lee Widow Woman (1897) 164. nawthen, LEE Widow Woman (1897) 164.

3. conj. For fear that, lest.

w.Yks. Aw hardly dar to nurse thee, Feared aw'st hurt thee, HARTLEY Ditt. (1868) 15. Suf. I shall put on my hat feared I shall catch cold. Used by old folks only (F.H.). Som. Look sharp! feared you mid'n catch-n (F.T.E).

4. Phr (1) feared lest, (2) for feared, for fear that, lest.
(1) Lan An wi' that aw linkt her arm faster e mine nor ever, feart lest hood gie mi t'slip, Scholes Abium o' Flup's Quortu' (1886) 14 s Chs. Goa ün tahyn dhem gy'aap s, feeurd lest dhu ky'ey gy'et n in Go an' tine them gaps, feared lest the key getten in (2, w Yks (J W.) n.Lin. Thoo mun go in here and let me lock the door, for feerd madam should come, Peacock R Skin laugh (1870)

I. 185
[1. I am ferd, by my faith, of bi frele yowth, Dest. Troy

(c. 1400) 831.]

rEARFUL, adj and adv. In gen dial use in Sc. and ng. 1. adj. Timid, easily frightened.

Eng.

Link. The fearfu' bairnie's scream, Coghill Poems (1890) 19. e An. I Suf. Robbud he fared kinder fearful, he dussent go paast th'owd dorg (MER.). Hmp. A fearful man (JR.W), Hmp. I w.Cor. Sheep are fearful things (M.A.C.).

2. Enormous in quantity, weight, &c. Used as an inten-

Ayr. The Piper took a fearfu' waught, Boswell Poet. IVks (1803) 116, ed 1871 w Yks. His boots were of a fearful weight and thickness, Flytcher Wapentake (1895) 29 n Lin. Ther's a fearful lot o' apples to year.

3. adv. Extraordinary, out of the common; very, ex-

tremely, exceedingly, used as an intensitive.

Lnk. O'a' we'd quickly tyne the grip, An staunin' fearfu' kittle,
Watt Poems (1827) 97. N Cy¹ Cum. Some lads court fearful
hard, Relph Misc Poems (1743) 76, ed 1747; Cum.¹ Wm. I wur
fearful fain we hed gitten rid on em, Wheeler Dial. (1790) 34,
ed. 1821 n Yks. Less emphatic than 'awful.' It's awful hot, and ed. 1821 n Yks. Less emphatic than 'awful.' It's awful hot, and even in t'shade it's fearful (R.H.H), n.Yks.¹ w.Yks. He d a feaful quiat way o' takin' t'sharp edge off a chap 'at wor rayther to forrad, Yksman. (1880) 54; He's fearful fond o' porridge (J T.); Fearful strong, fearful handsome, Watson Hist. Hlfs. (1775) 537; w.Yks.¹ It's a feaful coud day; w.Yks.⁴ Lan. Yon tramp to Cowne has made me fearfu' sharp, Kay-Shuttleworth Scarsdale (1860) II. so much money was fearful in the last degree (MAC).

Hence Fearfully, adv. dreadfully, exceedingly, ex-

tremely.
w Yks. 'Ah'm fearfully fond of a bit o' some'at tasty to eyt,' Wilsden folk will say, *Leeds Merc. Suppl* (Dec 5, 1896). Lan T'curate took to Robert Walker fearfully, Waugh *Heather*, I 129,ed. Milner [1. Virtue is bold, and goodness never fearful, Shaks.

M. for Meas 111. 1. 216]
FEARIE, adj. Obsol. Sc. Cum. Afraid, fearful, dread-

ful, frightful.

Sik. (Jam.) Rxb It makes me dowie, sad, and fearie...To hear them preach, Ruickbie Wayside Cottager (1807) 91. Cum. An' uncot feary fray there did At Renwick yence befa, STAGG Misc. Poems (ed. 1807) 35.
FEARIN(G, sb. Lan. Chs. Also written feerin, feorin

Lan. [fiərin.] An evil spirit; a goblin, ghost; also used collect. for ghosts.

collect. for ghosts.

Lan. That wur th' only feorin As ivver I saw, Bowker Tales (1882) 51; Aw'm no believer mysel' i' boggarts an' feorin, Axon Blk Kt. (1870) 15; Favourite promenade of boggarts and feorin', HARLAND & WILKINSON Flk-Lose (1867) 53; Lan. A tribe of hardy, industrious, old-fashioned, simple-hearted folk, whose principal fear is poverty and boggarts. They still feed their imagination with scraps of old legend, and tales of boggarts, fairies, and feorin' that haunt their native hills and dales, WAUGH Sketches (1855) 124 Chs. Fortune-tellers are in great repute amongst them, and Fearings and Buggarts lurkin every dark hole and gloomy hollow way, Chs. and Lan. Hist. Coll. (1853) I. 122; Chs. FEARLOT, see Firlot.

FEARN, sb. Obs. Lin. A windlass. (Hall.); Lin.<sup>1</sup> [Mollette, the ram-head of a fearn, or windlesse, Cotgr.; The vse of a ferne to lode the tymber wyth, Accounts The vse of a ferne to lode the tymber wyth, Accounts (1573) in Nott Rec. IV. 155; Gynes voc' fernes, Accounts (c. 1320) in Way's note, Prompt. 510.]

FEAROW, sb. Shr. A meadow.

MORTON Cyclo Agric. (1863).

FEARSOME, adj. In gen. dial. use in Sc. and Eng.

Also in forms faersome Sh.I.; furesom w.Yks.; fyersome

1. Fearful, terrifying, awe-inspiring, awful. Also Lan.

Sc. That carline has a fearsome face, Scott Midlothian (1818) xx. Sh.I. I hoop ye're no gaen ta du ony fearsome thing, Stewart Fneside Tales (1892) 141, Da faersomist growl, Burgess Rasmie

(1892) 9. Cai.1, Abd. (W.M.) Kcd. Nocht save fearsome tales o' 'Bonny,' Grant Lays (1884) 33. Frf. 'Am I so fearsome?' 'You're a sojer, and you would shoot me like a craw,' Barrie Munster (1891) vii. Per. He's carryin' on maist fearsome, IAN MacLaren Brier Bush (1895) 76. Fif. Gang you then, and wi' fearsome dunt Attack Sir Tullidaff in front, Tennant Papistry (1827) 172. Sig She saw descend Twa fearsome ugly hawks, Towers Poems (1885) 58. Ayr. When first we saw his fearsome fae, Smith Poet. Misc. (1832) 101. Lnk. To fill our streets wi' fearsome din, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 114. e.Lth. A curse o' the maist fearsome kind, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 162 Edb. The whole appeared very fierce and fearsome, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) appeared very fierce and fearsome, Moir Mausie Wauch (1828) xvi Sik. What a nieve o' airn!—Unclinch 't, sir, for its fearsome, Chr North Noctes (ed. 1856) III. 16. Dmf. Pang't wi' fowth o' fearsome lair, Reid Poems (1894) 56. Gall. The minister turned on them with such fearsome words, laying the ban of anathema on them, Crockett Bog-Myrtle (1895) 21. Nhb. A fearsome ghaist Grows on his sicht, Strang Earth Fiend (1892) 8 n Yks. Fearsome as an army wi' colors, Robinson Whithy Sng Sol. (1860) vi. 4; n.Yks.; n.Yks.; 'A fearsome soort of a body,' one of rough demonators of the strange of t vi. 4; n. 188.2; n. 188.2 A learsome scort of a body, one of rough demeanour. w. Yks. Ah, bud boggards is furesom things (W M E F.). Lan. A fyersome sound, CLEGE Sketches (1895). ne Lan It's some fearsome and dark, Mather Idylls (1895) 216. n. Lin. 1 Mrf. Eh, S'lem, he be a fearsome man, 'at he be, GIBBON Beyond Compare (1888) II. vi. n.Dev. When they looked up again the fearsome thing had left them, Chanter Witch (1896) iv. [It was, I trow, a fearsome scene, Barham Ingoldsby (ed. 1840) 29]

Hence (r) Fearsome-like, adj. frightful, fearful, terrifying; (2) looking, adj. frightful-looking, awe-inspiring; (3)

Ing; (2) -looking, adj. Irightiul-looking, awe-inspiring; (3) Fearsomely, adv. frightfully, dreadfully.

(1) Gail. A rattle o' fearsome-like sounds, Crockett Moss-Hags (1895) xliii. (2) Sh I. Dey wir a faersome-lookin' mark ipun her cheek, Burgess Sketches (2nd ed.) 70. Frf. The fearsome-lookin' chiel wi' the claymore in his hand, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 161, ed. 1889 Lth. The awfu', fearsome lookin' black man, Strathesk More Bits (ed. 1885) 181. (3) Sh I. She glowered wi' her e'en fearsomelie, Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 240. Frf. He was a fearsomely outspoken man the doctor Rappir Thomas was a fearsomely outspoken man, the doctor, Barrie Thrums (1889) viii.

Timid, frightened, fearful. Also used advb.

Wgt. What gars ilk ane sae fearsome start? Fraser Wigtown (1877) 211. s.Stf. You was always a bit disposed to be tremorful

hersome at times, O'NEILL Idyls (1890) ii. Dev. Danny, he's a bit fearsome at times, O'NEILL Idyls (1892) 49.

FEASE, v.¹ and sb. Sc. Irel. Also Glo. Oxf. Hrt. e.An. Ken. Som. Dev. Also in forms faise Bnff¹; feese Som.; pheese (Hall.); vaise Dev.² n.Dev.; vaze Glo.¹ Som. nw Dev.¹; vease Som. Dev.¹; vease Dev.; veze Glo. w.Cy.; vezze Wxf.¹ [fīz, fiəz, fez; w Cy. vīz, viəz, vēz.] 1. v. To drīve, drīve away, put to flight, dis-

sipate.

Sc. There's nane here will hae a-dee wi' you. I canna guess what's feasen you back til's, Roy Horseman's Wd (1895) xv; Gang in amon' a' yon strivin' beasts and feese out the mare, ib in. w.Cy. 'Bishop Tubervil recovered some lost lands, which Bishop Voysey has vezed.' This word he explains in the margin. 'Driven away, in the dialect of the west,' Fuller Worthes Dorset. 280, in N. & Q. (1870) 4th S. vi. 553. Som. I'll vease the, Ray Prov. (1678) 345. Dev. An apprentice girl, that ran away from her master, whose name was Vesey, and being met by one who knew her, and questioned why she strayed so far from home, she wd perswade him, that her master drove her out of doors, and added perswade him, that her master drove her out of doors, and added these words—'Vesey vesed me, and the Devil will vease Vesey,' Horae Subsectivae (1777) 450; Dev. Thicca bull yender look'th zo. I'll go and veass en away, 12. Vease away the pigs from nuzzling in the corn, 30.

2. To cause to swing about; also intr. to swing about in

the wind, to flare (as a candle).

Dev. The win' waz vazin' the door (R.P.C.); Dev.2 Do 'ee shet the door, the candle's vaisin' all away. nw.Dev.1 The door waz vazin' to an' fro.

3. To disturb, annoy, put to inconvenience; to fret, worry,

narass.

Bnff. The loss o' a twa'r three hunner poun' winna faise him.

Ken. Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873).

Hence (1) Faise, sb. inconvenience, annoyance; (2)

Fease, sb. a fretting, whining child; (3) Feasy, adj. cross, rritable, peevish, fretful.

(I) Bnff. (2) Ken. (3) Hrt. She's a feasy brat (H G). e An., Cmb. (J D R.) Ken. He's a feasy child.

4. To beat, chastise; to 'do for.'

w.Cy. (HALL) Som 'I will breese until I feese your house down.

And the fox at last feesed the house down, and ate up poor Heard from a nurse from the neighbourhood of Shepton Mallet, N. & Q. (1870) 4th S. vi. 195, 196.

5. To hurry, pant, run up and down.

Wxf. I Zitch vezzeen, tarvizzeen, 86 Glo. Horae Subsectivae
(1777) 450; Gl. (1851) Oxf. As sun as I sin her a comin' feasin' down the coort [coo'urt] I know'd thur wuz summut up. Som. To move about a room, or a house, so as to agitate the air, Jennings Obs Dial w Eng. (1825). e.Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873). Dev. How the volks veased out o' church, 15

6. sb. A rush, impetus.
Glo. 'To fetch a Vese,' to fetch Trip, i. e. to step back and take a run to a given spot, Horae Subsecuae (1777) 450. Oxf (M.A.R.) Som. Commonly applied to the distance employed to increase the intensity of motion or action from a given point, Jennings Obs. Dial. w Eng (1825). n.Dev. Then ran agen en way a vaise, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 115. [Every pease hath its veaze, and a bean fifteen (a veaze, vescia in Italian, is crepitus ventris. it signifies pease are flatulent, but beans ten times more), Ray Prov.

[1. He should be drieuen and fiesed of the deiuil into deserte places, UDALL Erasmus Par. (1548) Luke viii. 29; Powder of erbe of bat lond 1-sowe in ober londes veseb awey wormes, Trevisa Higden (1387) I. 339. OE. fesan, to drive away (Wulfstan).

3. I'll pheeze you, in faith, Shaks. T. Shrew, Induct. i. i. 6. And ther-out cam a rage and such a vese, Chaucer C. T. a. 1985.]

FEASE, v. 2 Obs. Yks. To cut away the wool under

the tail of a sheep.

e.Yks Such olde sheepe and lambes as doe shoote are to be gotten and feased, Best Rur. Econ. (1641) 97.

FEASE, see Feeze.

FEASIBLE, adj. Sc. Neat, tidy. Also used advb. Per. When I asked a man what he meant when he said 'Ye come very feasible,' he answered at once, 'Neat, tidy, well set on and ready to face you up—faceable, ye ken!' (G.W.) Ayr. She has a feasible appearance (J F.). Rxb. (JAM.)

FEASILS, sb. pl. w.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Kidney-beans. (B & H.)
[Phasiolus otherwyse called Dolichos, maye be called in englishe longe peasen or faselles, in duche it is called faeselen, in frenche phaseoles, Turner Names of Herbes (1548) 62. Fr. faseoles, fasels, long peason (Cotgr.).]

FEAST, sb. Yks. Not. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War Hrf. Brks. Hnt Dor. Cor. Also informs faist Cor.; veast Brks. [fīst, fiest, fest.] An annual holiday or festival, held gen. on the

anniversary of the dedication of the parish church.

w.Yks (B K.); w.Yks.<sup>4</sup>; w Yks.<sup>5</sup> The feast days, or 'tides,' are days of jollity. As on the fair days, the afternoons of the feast-days are made generally an holiday. Not.<sup>1</sup> Rut.<sup>1</sup> This is not always the Patron Saint's Day, but more gen. the anniversary of the church opening, dedication, or consecration. 'She'll be thirteen come Glas'on feast.' Lei. Nhp. A village holiday, commencing on Sunday and continued through the week following the anniversary of the feast of the dedication of the Church. The religious observance of these yearly festivals has long since degenerated into an assemblage of friends and relatives, from the surrounding villages, for conviviality and amusement. The season of the year, at which these feasts are held, is sometimes kept in remembrance by a proverbal distich, as 'Hardingstone snow feast,' Wootton crow feast.' War.<sup>3</sup>, Hrf.<sup>1</sup> Brks. The great times for backswording came round once a year in each village, at the feast, Hughes T. Brown (1856) ii; Brks.<sup>1</sup>, Hnt. (T.P.F.), Dor.<sup>1</sup> Cor. You an' me had a hitch to wrestlin' once, over to Tregarrick feast, 'Q' Wandering Heath (1895) to5; Dost thee main to go hum to faist? Tregellas Tales (1860) 163; Cor. Gen. on the day of the patron saint.

Hence (1) Faisting Eve, phr. the evening before the yearly festival or holiday; (2) Feasten Monday or Sunday, phr. the Monday and Sunday on which the annual festival of the holiday of th is held; (3) Feasting, sb. the small gift in money usually given to a child at a village feast or festival.

(I) Cor. To-morraw es our faisten-eve, TREGEILAS Tales (1865) 163 (2) Cor. Previous to this event Towednack had no 'feasten Sunday,' which made this parish a singular exception to the rule in Cornwall, Flk-Lore Rec. (1879) VII 84; O'DONOGHUE St. Kinghton (1864) Gl., The feasts... are kept on the nearest Sunday and Monday to dedication day, called by the people 'feasten' Sunday and Monday, Flk-Lore Jrn. (1886) IV. 109; Cor. Madron feasten Sunday. (3) w.Yks. Stray sixpences given away as feastings, FLETCHER Wapentake (1895) 144.

FEASTER, sb. m.Yks. Also in forms feuster, foster, firster. A fluster tumult

fuster. A fluster, tumult.

To be 'in a feaster' is to be in a state of tumultuous haste. FEASTICAL, adj. Bdf. Festive. Cf. festical, sb. Batchelor Anal. Eng. Lang. (1809) 132. FEAT, sb. Dor. A business, job, 'trick.'

Took me in completely upon the feat of buying this cask, HARDY Greenwd. Tree (1872) 11; Ther's a terrible clever feat what Jack v'a carr'd out, er've a paid vive shillin' fur thick wul barril what ain't wurth dree (H J.M)

FEAT, ady. Sc Irel. Nhb. Yks Der. Lin. e.An. Som. Also in forms fait Sc; faite e An.; fate e An 12 Nrf.; feit n Cy. n.Yks. m.Yks; fett Bnff. [fīt, fiət, fēt] 1. Fitting, suitable, proper.

Kcb. Noo we're turnin' grey; But strong an' yall, an' fait to hail Oor gowden weddin' day, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 165. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> n Lin. Sutton Wds (1881).

Hence (i) Featly, adv. suitably, properly; (2) Featsome, ady. seemly, becoming.
(i) n. Yks.<sup>2</sup> It was all deean varry featly. m. Yks.<sup>1</sup> (2) n. Yks.<sup>2</sup>

2. Clever, dexterous, adroit, smart. Also used advb. Edb. Sae feat ye tript it, Learmont Poems (1791) 267. My dochter Jean, here, a feat and bonnie bit lass, Crockett Standard Bearer (1898) 113. n.Lin N & Q (1852) 1st S. v. 375; n Lin. He's a feat hand at oht e An. A fate little mawther. [A feit felly, a dexterous fellow, Grose (1790).]

Hence Featly, adv. (1) cleverly, dexterously, smartly,

adroitly; (2) sprightly, lively.
(1) Frf. Rob the miller wi' an unco phrase, Came o'er to Jean, and featly did her praise, Morison Poems (1790) 150. Fif. Jigg'd it on as featly as they could, Tennant Anster (1812) 92, ed. 1871. s.Sc. There was na ane could feather bow Unto the bush sae bieldie, ALLAN Poems (1887) 28. Lth. Swallow yer brekfast as featly as you can, an' be aff an' awa, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 257. Edb. Aft may they featly trip the grass For monie a year to come, M°DOWALL Poems (1839) 41. Gall. But featly and gracefully the lad wheeled and turned, CROCKETT Moss-Hags (1895) vi. n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, n.Yks.¹, Der.², nw.Der.¹, n.Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ It's featly done. (2) Ess. Trans. Arch Soc. (1863) II. 182.

3. Neat, tidy, spruce; pretty. Also used advb.

Sc. I wad like to see a' thing feat an' tidy, FORD Thistledown

(1891) 246. Briff. Her mou' was mim, feat, feat her nose, TAYLOR Poems (1787) 61; Bnff. 1 She's a fett bodie. Per. A' things feat as a new prin, Nicol Poems (1766) 97 Ayr. The lasses feat, an' cleanly neat, Burns Halloween (1785) st. 3. Lnk. She aye gae'd cleanly neat, Burns Halloween (1785) st. 3. Lnk. She aye gae'd fait as a new prin, Ramsay Poems (1721) 29. Lth My Sunday's claise I gat fu' fait, An' met my queans sae bonny, Bruce Poems (1813) II. 63. Edb. May they still pursue the way, To look sae feat, sae clean, sae gay, Fergusson Poems (1773) 146, ed. 1785 Dmf. Her modest, pure, mild, artless gait, Sae feat, yet unassumin', Quinn Heather (1863) 223. Gall. Their dresses fait and snod, and their linen like the snow, Crockerr Bog-Myrlle (1895) 195; Nor wad his wifie waste his winnin', But kept a' feat wi' her ain spinnin', Nicholson Poet. Wes. (1814) 40, ed. 1897. N.I. Ant. Snod it up an' mak it feat, Ballymena Obs. (1892). n.Cy. Border Gl (Coll. L.L. B.); N.Cy., Nhb., n.Yks. 2 Lin. Gen. applied to individuals of the fair sex, Brookes Tracts Gl. sw.Lin. Yon's a feat little lass. Ironically: It's a feat mucky job. e.An. 2 Nrf. Oh! she's a fate little thing. Yours is a fate little church, Sir (W.R.E.).

Hence (i) Feative, adj. proportionately beautiful; (2) Feat-looking, adj. good-looking, smart, pretty; (3) Featly, adv. prettly, neatly; (4) Featy, adj. pretty, neat.

Feat-looking, adj. good-looking, smart, pretty; (3) Featly, adv. prettyly, neatly; (4) Featly, adj. pretty, neat.

(1) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (2) n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> She's a feāt-lookin' lass. (3) Gall. There stuff-hung bed, fu' doucely braw, Fringed featly roun' the border, Nicholson Poet Wis. (1814) 123, ed. 1897; I whyles sat down, an' calm an' featly Did reason with them right discreetly, Lauder-Dale Poems (1796) 73. Nhb.<sup>1</sup> 'Graith her featly,' dress her neatly. e.An.<sup>2</sup> (4) Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873).

[1. For whoos making ye must have fete fyles, Treatyse of Fysshynge (c. 1425) 13. Fr. fait, made, fait pour, made for, suitable for.

2. Never master had A page so kind, so distinct the fact State Campby 128, 3 Look duteous diligent, ... so feat, Shaks Cymb v. v. 88. 3. Look

how well my garments sit upon me, Much feater than before, ib. Temp. II. i. 273.]

FEAT, adj.2 Lin. Brks. Hmp Wil. Dev. Also written FERI, and: Ellis Birks. In Pev. Also whiteh feart, fete, fyeight Brks.; and in form veart, veat Brks¹ [fist.] Fairly large; middling, tolerable in quantity; of considerable size. Cf. feti.

Brks. A pretty fete parcel, Grose 1790); Gl. (1852); (M.J.B.); (WWS); Brks.¹ Dev. He had a 'feat corner of utiles left to dig,' Reports Provinc. (1886) 95.

Hence (1) Feart-sprank, sb. a tolerably large parcel or mount of pretty and is provided by the considerable and size.

amount of anything; (2) Featish, adj. considerable in size, fairly large; pretty well, tolerable, 'middling'; well in

health, active; sprightly; also used advb.

(1) Brks. Gl (1852); Gross (1790); Brks. We shall hev a veart sprank crap o' apples this year. (2) n Lin. Ther's a featish crop o' pears upo' that tree. Thany be featish lears e' Swillin'ton. o' peārs upo' that tree. Thaay be featish leārs e' Swillin'ton. sw Lin¹ It's a featish bit of work. Brks. He be a feartish deal (or a main sight) better to-day (M.J.B.), 'I'm glad to see you wearing so well.' 'Yes, I be pretty-feteish, thank God,' Hughes Scour. While Horse (1859) vii, 'How big was he, then?' 'Auhi' a fyeightish sized'un,' ib vi; Gl. (1852); Brks.¹ Reck'nin um up one waay an' t'other, ther be a ve atish lot on um. I be got rid o' the doctor, an' be a-veelin' quite ve-atish like now. Hmp.¹ There's a featish crap of grass yonder. Wil Britton Beauties (1825), The farmer proceeded to ask how the children got on at the Sunday-school. 'Oh, featish, zur,' replied Mrs. Varges, Akerman Tales (1853) 139, Wil.¹ Used of health, crops, &c. 'How be'e?' 'Featish, thank 'e.' 'How's your voice?' 'Aw, featish [fairish]. I zucked a thrush's egg to clear un,' Jefferies Greene Ferne Farm (1880) i. FEAT, adj.' Brks. Also in form veat Brks.¹ [fiat, viət.] Having a nasty taste, rank, fetid. Also used advb. Nichols Bibl. Topog. (1790) IV. 56, Grose (1790); Gl. (1852); Brks.¹ This yer mate taaystes ve-at, 'e med gie ut to the dog.

FEAT, see Foot.

FEATH, sb. Chs. Der. [fiəb.] The surface-soil in contradistinction to the subsoil. See Fay, sb. 36.

Chs. Amongst turf-getters the hassocks, stake-turf, and other matters which overlie the turf proper, constitute the feath.

Hence Feath-hillock, sb. refuse of the mines. Der. FEATHER, sb and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written fether w.Yks.; fethir Abd.; and in forms fedder Cum.; fither e Lan. Chs. s.Chs. s.Wor. [fe. of, fe. of, fe. ] 1. sb. In comb. (1) Feather-bed, (a) the willow wren or warpler. Phyllogophys trockyles: (b) the willow wren or warbler, Phylloscopus trochilus; (b) the whitethroat, Sylvia cinera; (c) a bog quagmire; (2)-bird, see-bed (b); (3)-bog, see-bed (c); (4)-breens, a foolish, light-headed person; (5)-cling, a disease among black cattle; (6)-edge, a brick thinner at one edge than the other; (7)-edged, having one edge thicker than the other; (8) felled creetfeller deprivided. (a) felled so week in (8) -fallen, crestfallen, dispirited; (9) -felled, so weak in the body that one might be knocked down with a feather; (10) -fern, the plant, Spiraea japonica; (11) -foil, the common water-violet, Holtonia palusiris; (12) -fowl, birds, feathered creatures; (13) -grass, the duffel-grass, Holcus languages; (14) -groom a man who has charge of poultry. feathered creatures; (13) -grass, the duffel-grass, Holcus lanatus; (14) -groom, a man who has charge of poultry; (15) -head, see -breens; (16) -legs, Brussels sprouts; (17) -lock, a lock, so called from the formation of the end of the spring, which resembles the hairs of a feather; (18) -ments, fal-lals, trinkets, fanciful adornments; (19) -pail, a feather pillow; (20) -pated, thoughtless, frivolous; (21) -pie, a device to scare birds; see below; (22) -poke, (a) a bag or sack of feathers; (b) the long-tailed titmouse, Acredula rosea; (c) the nest of the titmouse; (d) see -bed (a); (23) -stone, the name of a marble found near Newton Abbot; (24) -tye, a feather bed; (25) -white, see below. see below.

(1, a) Oxf. APLIN Birds (1889) 214; SWAINSON Birds (1885) 26 (b) Nhp. Denominated probably from the habits of the bird; as the nest is composed almost entirely of feathers, and built on the ground. (c) Cor <sup>3</sup> (2) Nhp. Swainson tb. 23. (3) Cor. Monthly Mag. (1810) I. 435; Cor. <sup>12</sup> (4) s.Chs. <sup>1</sup> (5) Sc. This disorder is occasioned by 1. 435; Cor.<sup>12</sup> (4) s.Chs.<sup>1</sup> (5) Sc. This disorder is occasioned by want of water in very dry summers or in the hard frosts of winter, Essays Hight. Soc II. 218 (JAM.). (6) Sus. Formerly used in Sus. on purpose to pen up the brick-pannells, as they call them in timber buildings, Neve Dict. (1786). (7) w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, Nhp.<sup>1</sup> Ess. They do not seem to recollect that if the furrow is feather-edged at top, it is so also at bottom, Young Agric. (1813) I. 198; The Essex system of laying the furrows feather-edged, ib 199. (8) n.Yks.<sup>12</sup>, m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> (9) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (10) Dev.<sup>4</sup> (11) Cum. From its beautiful feathery leaves (B. & H) (12) n.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> We saw all maks o' feather fewl.

(13) n. Yks And last of all, feather-grass, hardy on all soils, Ture Agric. (1800) 217 (14) se Wor. 1 (15) Lan. 1 (16) Nhp 1 The name is evidently suggested by the mode of growth, as they sprout out thickly all over the stem (17) Rxb. (Jan) (18) n. Yks. 2 (19) n. Dev. An if he shar'th yer feather-pail Ye needn't be o'er zad, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 42 (20) n. Yks. 2 (21) e. An. 1 A hole in the ground, filled with feathers fixed on strong and lant in motion by the conditions. (1867) st 42 (20) n.Yks.² (21) e.An.¹ A hole in the ground, filled with feathers fixed on strings, and kept in motion by the wind. Suf. e.An N & Q. (1866) II 325. (22, a) n Lin.¹ When it snows we say, 'Th' ohd woman is shakkin' her feather poake.' (b) Nhb.¹, n.Yks. (I.W.) w.Yks. (W M.E.F.); To look into a featherpoke's nest, Shevvild Ann. (1855) 24 Midl., Not. 'Feather poke' is the name by which the long-tailed titmouse is ordinarily known to the rural population of Not and the adjacent midl counties, Science Gossip (1874) 67. Not. (J.S H.) sw.Lin.¹ Prob. so called from the pocket-shaped nest, lined with feathers, which it makes; or, perhaps, 'from its way of puffing up its feathers.' (c) w.Yks. Banks pocket-snaped nest, lined with feathers, which it makes; or, perhaps, 'from its way of puffing up its feathers.' (c) w.Yks. BANKS Wkfld. Wds. (1865). Lin. Grose (1790) MS add (M) (d) w.Yks. (J H G.); Swainson b 26. w Yks.<sup>2</sup> Thrusten yer handup to t'wrist into a feather-poke nest. n.Lin<sup>1</sup> (23) Dev. Woodward Geol. Eng and Wal. (1876) 439. (24) Cor.<sup>12</sup> (25) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> 'All's feather-white at sea,' said of the surface foaming with the gale. Suf. The sea was all a feather-white with spoon-drift, N. & Q. (1896) 8th S x. 432.

2. Phr. (1) to use the feather, to flatter; (2) to he in the long feathers, to make one's bed upon straw; (3) yard-long feathers, straw; (4) to steer one's feathers, to get out of bed,

arise, bestir oneself.
(1) w Yks. Tha knaws hah to use t'feather, owd lad (J.T). s.Chs. 1 Mes tur sez iv wi bin aayt uz leet uz wi won u Wen sdi, wi)sn aa) tu lahy i)dhu lung fidh urz [Mester says if we bin ait as leet as we won o' Wensday, we s'n ha' to lie i' the lung fithers]. (3) Lan. His bed of yard-long feathers, BRIERLEY Irkdale (1868) 223. (4) Dmb. It wad be a gay bonnie mornin' that wad bring me oot frae among the blankets at this hour if I hadna better reasons or hantle to gar me steer my feathers, Cross Disruption (1844) 11 3. Fig. Condition, humour, esp. in phr. in high feather,

in good spirits; out of feather, out of sorts or humour.

Cum. Peer Gwordy...luik'd leyke a cock out o' fedder, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) 174. w.Yks. Tobias an' t'wife wor i' hey fether, Yksman. Comic Ann. (1890) 31. w.Som. Aew wauz ur? wuz ur een múd leen vadh ur? [How was he? was he in a good humour?] Colloq. Martin leads the way in high feather, Hughes T

Brown (1856) pt. 11. iv.

4. The horse-tail, Equisetum. Oxf. Science Gossip (1882) 164.

5. The lines and markings seen in polished wood. N.I.1 6. The revolving part of an old spinning-wheel, fashioned like a horse-shoe having many wire teeth. n.Yks. (I.W.) 7. The thin side of a plough-sock; see below. Also in

Nhb. The far side from near the point to the 'little heen,' or heel. s. Wor. A 'feather' or 'feathering' is a sort of knife about 6 or 8 ins. long, much shorter than the coulter, and it cuts from below, whereas the coulter cuts from above. This 'feather' can not be used in the modern iron plough. In the old wooden ploughs the 'feather' was welded on by a smith, on the land side not far from the point (H.K.). [Which curvature is also carried forward on the back of the feather of the share (of a plough), Stephens Farm Bk. (ed. 1849) I. 151]
Hence Feather, v. to put a kind of knife on a wooden

plough; see below.

s. Wor. If the ground ploughed is very stiff or very foul, the soil or 'pelf' will 'reeve' or gather round the coulter and at length reach the beam and stop the work of it, as it has continually to be cleaned off To prevent this, the ploughshare is sometimes 'feathered' (H.K.).

8. A linch-pin; a pin used to keep machinery tight. n.Lin.<sup>1</sup>

9. A bed of stone in the Swanage quarries.

Por. Pond feather bed. Under feather bed (CW).

10. The strip of greensward or 'balk' between two 'lands' in open fields. See Balk, sb. 2.

Nhp. 'Go and plough that feather up.' In inclosed fields, the feather is the ridge thrown up between two furrows to keep the

land dry; called also a balk or rood

11. v. Of a bird: to get its feathers, to become fledged.

Sc. A' safe and weel about our nest, An' them quiet feath'ring laid Wilson Poems (1790) 98, ed 1846. Per. That hen's featherin' (G.W.). Ayr. In common use (J.F.).

12. Of birds: to dust themselves, shake their feathers. s. Wor. The sparrahs, a comes an fithers among the sids, Vig. Mon in Berrow's Jrn. (1896) XVIII. 13. To fly.

Abd. He fethir'd fiercely like a swallow, Skinner Poems (1809) 9 14. Shooting term: to strike feathers from the quarry

without bringing it down.
w.Som. Well I thort thick wid a-come down, he was purty well a-veathered, but they old cocks'll car away a sight o' shot 15. Fig. To beat or chastise.

Abd. I'n feather ye (G.W.).

16. To bring a stack of grain, hay, &c, or a hedge, gradually and neatly to a point.

e Lan. So that rain will run off them as off the backs of fowls. Shr. 2, Glo. 1, w.Cy. (Hall.)

Hence Feathering, vbl. sb. the act of binding a hedge. Lan. GROSE (1790) MS. add. (P.)

17. To line.

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Lan. [A shaving] as mich as 'ud fither a humma-bee's back,
BRIERLEY Marlocks (1866) vii

Hence Feathering, sb. waste rushes, &c., which make up the packing inside of the pile or rush-cart. s.Lan. (S W.) 18. Hunting term: to seek for the scent or trail; to put

the hounds on the trail of a deer, &c.

War.<sup>3</sup> They [the hounds] feathered out for a minute or two, Mordaunt & Verney War. Hunt (1896) II. 219. Dev. With nose well down... faintly feathering here and there, Mem Rev. J. Russell (1883) 210; Before his closing eyes passes a vision of Rockwood and Reveller feathering with scarce a whimper up the stony lane, Whyte-Melville Katerfelto (1875) xxii. n.Dev. If possible the harbourer takes the huntsman to the actual slot where the stag entered the wood and the hounds, or 'tufters,' are put at once on the trail; this is 'feathering.' The harbourer likes to 'feather'—

to set the hounds direct on the trail, Jefferies Red Deer (1884) vi FEATHERED, ppl. adj. and pp. Sh.I. Yks. Chs. Oxf. 1. ppl. adj. In comb. (1) Feathered columbine, Thalactrum aquilegifolium; (2)—elder, the parsley-leaved elder, Sambarana and Jennard.

bucus mgra, var. lacamata.

(1) n.Yks., Chs. (B & H) (2) Oxf. Found about Charlbury in Oxfordshire, and there called Feathered Elder, BLACKSTONE Spec. Bot. (B. & H.)

2. pp. Marked with a feather to serve as a means of

identification; see below.

Sh I. I cattle mark, viz., the right lugg half away before, and a

bitt behind the left lugg, feathered on both sides, and a hole on it, Sh. News (Dec. 18, 1897)

FEATHERER, sb. Obs. Lan. The person who had the forming of a 'rush-cart' used in the custom of 'rushbearing' in the neighbourhood of Rochdale in the months of July, August, and September.

It was one of these 'featherers' who unfortunately lost his life at the riots in Rochdale on Easter Monday, in April, 1795, Hone Year

Bk (1825), ed 1841, col. 1106.

Bk (1825), ed 1841, col. 1106.

FEATHERFEW, sb. In gen. dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms feather-bow Cor. 12; -feuil Yks.; -fewl Cum. n Yks. 2; -fold Hrf. 1 Glo. 1; -fooly Rxb. Nhb. 1; -fowl w.Yks. 1 Dev.; -foy Glo. 1; -ful Nhb. 1 m Yks. 1; -wheelie n.Sc. (Jam.); -wold s.Pem.; feathyfew Dev. 2; fitherfew Shr. 1; veathervaw Dev.; vethervow w.Som. 1 nw.Dev. 1 The feverfew, Pyrethrum Parthenum.

n.Sc. (Jam.) Rxb. Science Gossip (1876) 39. Nhb. 1 Cum. (B & H.), n.Yks. (I.W.), n.Yks. 2, m.Yks. 1 w.Yks. Banks Wkfld. Wds. (1865); w.Yks. 1, Chs. 1, War. 3, Wor. (H.B.), Shr. 1, Hrf. 1, s.Pem. (W M.), Glo. 1, Dor. 1 w.Som. 1 Vaedh urvoa. Dev. Our gearden is 'awver-rinned wi' veathervaw; tez cabbical stuff tu rub intû tha chillern's necks night-times tu keep away tha vleys,

rub intü tha chillern's necks night-times tu keep away tha vleys, Hewett Peas Sp. (1892), Dev. n.Dev. Gie'r a few strang argans arter, Or else zum featherfowl, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 13 nw.Dev.<sup>1</sup>, Cor.<sup>12</sup>

[Aspergoutte, the herb featherfew, feverfew, Cotgr.; Febrifuga, 'quasi fugans febres: angl. fether foye,' Alphuta (c. 1450) 63]

FEATHER-WHEELIE, -WOLD, see Featherfew.

FEATLESS, adj. Obs. Sc. Feeble. Featless folk is ay fam of other, Kelly Prov. (1721) 104. FEATLET, sb. Cum [Not known to our correspon-

dents.] Four pounds of butter. Gl. (1851); (HALL.)

Obs. Sc. A transgressor, evil-doer. FEATOUR. sb. See Faytor.

Sc. (JAM) Edb. Lord wear aff the featour's blow Frae honest fock!
LEARMONT Poems (1791) 47.
FEATRIL, sb. Der. A traitor, deceitful person. Also

used attrib.

Der. 2 A distinguished Foolow 'Local' described Judas Iscariot

set. A described funds iscarded set. Bet. A described funds iscarded set. Bet. A mw.Der. FEATURE, v. Chs. Stf. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Bck. Hmp. Wil. Cor. Also in forms facture Shr. fater se. Wor. fatur Oxf. [fī., fiə., fē t(ʃ)ə(r)] To resemble in face or features. Cf. favour.

s Chs 1 Dhaat chahylt fee churz ur fai dhur [That chilt features s Chs¹ Dhaat chanyit fee chūrz ūr fai dhūr [That chit features her fayther]. n Stf. An' ye feature him, on'y ye're darker, Geo. Elior A. Bede (1859) II. 159. s.Not. All those dresses, fit for a lady! They won't be much use to his gell, if she features him, Prior Renie (1805) 65. s Lin. How the lass features her mother (TH.R) Lei¹I've had my picture took, do you think it features me? War.²³ w Wor.¹ I'd 'a knaowd 'im anyw'ahrs, 'e features 'is brother so se.Wor¹ That little un faters 'is father, don't a now? s.Wor. The figures in the window did not feature the old people very strong, Porson Ouanit Wds (1875) 27: La¹ 'ow a do featur thur father, to be figures in the window did not feature the old people very strong, Porson Quant Wds (1875) 27; La¹ 'ow a do featur thur father, to be suer, Outis Vig Mon in Wor. Jrn.; s. Wor.¹ Shr.¹ Ben faichurs 'is faiher, but all the rest favour the mother's side; Shr.² Lickle Johnny fachurs his feaythur. Hrf.² Them do feature one another like two peas. Glo. You feature your father uncommon, Miss (A.B); Glo.¹ Oxf.¹ MS add. Oxf., Bck (J.W.B.) s.Hmp. She were a nice, jolly young woman. You features her a good bit, Verney L. Lisle (1870) ix. n Wil. 'E do feature's vether more'n do 'is mother (E.H. G.). Cor.¹; Cor.³ An everyday use of the word FEATY, adj. w.Som.¹ [fis-ti.] 1. Applied to wool; see below.

see below. When a number of coarse short white hairs are mixed with the finer wool of the fleece—called also kempy. Used also to express any bad condition; such as scabby, stained, or mixed with foreign

2. Applied to the injury to which wool or woollen cloth is liable if left long in the damp.

FEAU, see Foul.

FEAUSAN, sb. Obs. n.Cy. Yks. Also written fuzzen.

A smell or taste, a strong taste; moisture (?).

n.Cy. Grose (1790); Gen used in a bad sense, b. MS. add. (P.) n.Yks. Our hay was seay ill gitten this wet year, It hes nea feausan int' at all, I swear, Meriton Praise Ale (1684) 1. 369 [Cp. Fr. (Argot) foisonner, 's entir mauvais' (Delesalle).]

FEAW, see Faw, sb, Foul.
FEAZE, v. Lin. [Not known to our correspondents] o sneeze. (Hall.), Lin.<sup>1</sup>

To sneeze. (HALL.), Lin.<sup>1</sup>
FEAZE, FEBERRY, see Feeze, Feaberry

FEBRUARY, sb. In gen. dial. use in weather folk-lore;

see below. Also in forms Feberwarry Sc.; Febiwerry Lei.<sup>1</sup>; Februaire Cum.; Februar Sc.; Februeer. Sc. All the months in the year causes a fair Februar, Kelly Prov. (1721) 52. n.Sc Feb. 12th to 14th. These three days, according to a Highland superstition, were said to be borrowed from January, and it is accounted a good omen if these days should be as stormy as possible, Inwards Weather Lore (1893) 17. ne.Sc Feberwarry sud fill the dyke Wi' black or fite, Aither wi' caff or strae Or it gae. Gregor Filk-Lore (1881) 140: (IAr) Twd. ne.Sc Feberwarry sud fill the dyke Wi' black or fite, Aither wi' caff or strae Or it gae, Grecor Flk-Love (1881) 149; (J Ar) Twd. February, an ye be fair, The hoggs 'll mend, and naething pair [lessen]. February, an ye be foul, The hoggs 'll die in ilka pool, Inwards ib. 13. Cum. Janiveer—freezethepoti' th' fire, Februare—fill dike black or white (J Ar.). n.Yks.² e Yks.¹ February, fill-dyke, Fill with either black or white. March, muck it oot With a besom and a clout. w.Yks.¹ February fire lang, March tide to bed gang; w.Yks.², ne.Lan.¹, Chs.¹s n Lin.¹ 'February fill-dyke, March muck it oot ageān'; that is, in February the dykes are filled with snow, rain comes in March and 'mucks them oot.' Lei.¹ Februerry fill doike Wi' aither black or whoite. Nhp.² Shr.¹ Now Chris'mas is turned we sha'n be glad to see the end of owd Janniwerry-freeze-the-pot-by-the-fire an' Febriwerry-fillof owd Janniwerry-freeze-the-pot-by-the-fire an' Febriwerry-filldiche. Hrf. A February spring Is worth nothing, Northall Flk-Rhymes (1892) 433. Sur. February singing Never stints stinging. If bees get out in February, the next day will be windy and rainy, Inwards ib. Sus. February fill the dick, Every day white or black. Cor A February spring is not worth a pin, Inwards ib. [February fill dike Be it black or be it white, But if it be white It's the better to like, Ray Prov. (1678) 43; Februer doth cut and shear, 16. 44; All the moneths in the year curse a fair

Februeer,  $\imath b$ ., The Welchman had rather see his dam on the beer, Than so see a fair Februeer,  $\imath b$ .]

FECHEN, FECHIN, see Fight.

FECHIE-LEGHIE, adj. Abd. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Insipid; inactive.

FECHT, see Fight.

FECHTERS, sb pl. Sc. [fe'xtərz.] The flow of the rib-grass, Plantago lanceolata. See Fight. sw Sc. Garden Wk. (1896) No cxiv. 111. The flower-stems

FECK, sb. 1 Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Also written fek Ayr. Edb.; and in forms fect Sc. (JAM); feek., fyek Nhb¹ [fek.] 1. Efficacy, value, worth; ability, might, zeal, activity

n.Sc Little feck, of little value (JAM). Ayr. E'en monie a plack, r. Sc. Little feek, of the value (JAM). Ayr. Let hiome a pack, and monie a peck, Ye ken yoursels, for little feek, Burns El. on the Year 1788, 1 21; Your laddie there's owre young to be o' ony fek in the way o' war, Galt Gilhaize (1823) xxvi. N Cy.¹, n.Yks.¹ ne.Yks.¹ Obs. w.Yks. Willan List Wds (1811).

Hence (I) Feck, adj. strong, vigorous; (2) Feckfow,

ady. wealthy, possessing substance; (3) Feckfow-like, ady. having the appearance of wealth; (4) Feckful, (a) see Feckfow; (b) capable, resourceful; (c) powerful, strong, able, stout, brawny; (5) Feckfully, adv. powerfully, effi-

ciently.

ciently.

(i) Dmf. I trow thou be a feck auld carle, Cromek Remains (1810) 185 (2,3) Sc. (Jam.) (4, a) Sc. Ye're sonsie an feckfu'...

Y'r back is weel happit, y'r coggie is fu', Donald Poems (1867) 24; (Jam.) (6) Frf He taen up wi' a strappin' feckfu' lass, that could turn her hand to ony thing, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 63, ed 1889. Ayr. Her feckfu' ways are aye the best, White Jottings (1879) 233. Lth. He's a feckfu' ladde, Gordie: he'll show them a' a dance yet, Strathesk Blinkbonny (ed. 1891) 130. Nib. (c) Sc. The auld Hie-Kirk's a feckfu' kirk, Ballads and Poems (1883) 208. Frf. He was a douce an' feckfu' brute As ever bowft or ran the rout, Smart Rhymes (1884) 119. Rnf. I've fund her feckfu' fang mysel', Picken Poems (1813) I. 147 Lnk. You Ramsay make a feckfu' man, Ringleader of a hearty clain, Ramsay Poems (1800) I. 343 (Jam) N Cy¹ w Yks. Willan List Wds. (1811). (5) Sc. That great man of God, who hath so faithfully, so fectfully, and so zealously served his generation, M'Ward Contendings (1723) 153 (Jam). (1723) 153 (JAM).

(1723) 153 (Jam).

2. A part, portion, esp. the greater or larger part, the majority, bulk; abundance, quantity.

Sc. Maybe the feck of three hours, Scott Redg (1824) xxii.

n.Sc. What feck of ground? What feck of siller, has he? (Jam.)

Cai. Abd I've had the feck o' them [frills] new guffreed, CadenHead Bon Accord (1853) 201; The feck o' 't's settin' for a gey fair crappie, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) vi. Ked. The feck o' baith their lives, Grant Lays (1884) 56. Frf. The feck o' whilk cash was squandered on trash, Watt Poet. Sketches (1880) 12. Per. It's dune a feck o' mischief tae, Ian Maclaren Brier Bush (1895) 189. Fif. I trust the feck o' 't's common sense, Douglas Poems (1806) 82. e.Fif. We communed thegither doon i' the back area for the feck o' an oor, Latto Tam Bodkm (1864) viii. s.Sc. The hale road... was blockit up for the best feck o' twa months, Wilson Tales (1836) II. 6. Dmb. Ye hae... a far better chance than the Tales (1836) II. 6. Dmb. Ye hae... a far better chance than the feck o' them, Cross Disruption (1844) v Rnf. [They] Ca' in the glib-tongued auctioneer To sell the best feck o' their gear, Young glb-tongued auctioneer To sell the best feck o' their gear, Young Pictures (1865) 163; The muse Has gathered little feck of news, Tannahill Poems (1807) 69, ed 1817. Ayr. Ye, for my sake, hae gi'en the feck of a' the ten comman's A screed some day, Burns Holy Fair (1785) st. 4. Link. We're far better fed than the feck o' puir weans, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 46 e.Lth. The feck o' fowk ... Will side wi' Mucklebackit, Mucklebackit Rhymes (1885) 59 Edb. That's the feck o' warl's geer I hae, Learmont Poems (1791) 666. A tellor ledder that get the feek of his small education. Edb. That's the feck o' warl's geer I hae, Learmont Poems (1791) 266; A tailor laddie, that got the feck of his small education leathered into him at Dominie Threshem's school, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) Conclus. Bwk. Lees made up the feck o' her pack, Henderson Pop. Rhymes (1856) 98. Sik The feck o' them gey and sickly, Chr. North Noctes (ed. 1856) III 100 Rxd. May come to lose the feck o't, Riddell Poet. Wks (ed. 1871) 145. Gail. That minister preaches the feck o' his best sermons oot o' the pulpit, Crockett Bog-Myrtle (1895) 410. N.I.¹ Ant. The feck o' the peats is cut, Ballymena Obs (1892). n.Cy. Border Gl. (Coll. L. L. B.); N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Thefeck O'slaves may yet escape, Proudlock Borderland Muse (1896) 46; Nhb.¹ He' ye ony feck ¹ Aa he' nee fyek i' me hands. Dur. Maine feck o' mi other bairns gans ted new booard skeail, Egglestone Betty Podkin's Lett. (1877) 12; Gibson Up-Weardale Gl. (1870). e.Dur.¹ s.Dur. T'feck o' folk believes in't (J.E.D) Cum.\footnote{1} The feck o' t'wark's deun n.Yks. The feck on'ts gripp'd, Meriton Praise Ale (1684) \footnote{1} 115; n.Yks.\footnote{1}; n.Yks.\footnote{1} the did t'feck o' t'wark. There's a rare feck on't, n.Yks.\footnote{3} ne.Yks.\footnote{1} T'feck on't's deean m.Yks.\footnote{1} The main feck of them went in. A feck o' fowk. w.Yks. It's as good a reason as Mr Kelstone can give for the main feck o' his notions, Bronte Shirley (1849) iii.

Hence (1) Fecklins (2) Fecklin also for the most next

Hence (1) Fecklins, (2) Feckly, adv. for the most part,

chiefly, mostly; almost, nearly.

(r) Fif. (Jam.) Lnk. The urchins o' Apollo's line Hae fecklins (1) Fif. (Jam.) Lnk. The urchins o' Apollo's line Hae fecklins a' a lib'ral min', Watson Poems (1853) 103. (2) Abd. They were now feckly gedder't, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) x11; The wark, quo' he, is feckly a' byehan', Guidman Inglismail (1873) 27. Frf. The mice an' the moths hae them noo feckly eaten, Watt Pri. The mice an the moths have them hoo leckly eaten, WATT Poet Sketches (1880) 45 Fif. I see my papers feckly fu', Douglas Poems (1806) 69 e.Fif. The lairds themsel's were in my young days feckly hard up, LATTO Tam Bodkin (1864) i. Rnf. They re feckly fleein' frae the rent, Young Pictures (1865) 164. Ayr. It's feckly a month sinsyne, Service Notandums (1890) 46; Three carts, an' two are feckly new, Burns Inventory (1786) l. 29. Lockly a month sinsyne, Service Ivoianiums (1090) 40; Three carts, an' twa are feckly new, Burns Inventory (1786) 1. 29.

Link. The wee'st thochtie tak's my heid, An' feckly me owrecoups, Murdoch Doric Lyre (1873) 53. Edb. Auld age maist feckly glowrs right dour, Fergusson Poems (1773) 136, ed. 1785. Gall. They're feckly fled, Nicholson Poet. Wks (1814) 99, ed. 1897. Dmf. Chiels mair quiet a hoose ne'er sat in, Though feckly numbskulls, Quinn Heather (1863) 58. n.Cy. Border Gl. (Coll L.L.B.); Grose (1790). Nhb.¹ It's feckly his aan dein. Cum. They'd feckly down'd the kurk, Stagg Misc. Poems (ed. 1807) 36. 3. Phr. (1) title teck a small quantity: (2) the warst or 3. Phr. (1) httle feck, a small quantity; (2) the mast or most feck, the most part, greatest number; (3) mony feck, a great number or quantity; (4) the muckle feck, see the mast feck; (5) nae feck, a small quantity; few in number; nothing of importance.

nothing of importance.

(1) n.Sc. (Jam.) (2) Sc. The maist feck of the capital punishment, Stevenson Wear (1896) in. Frf. He stayed maist feck o' a week, Inglis Ain Flk. (1895) 202. Per. The maist feck o' them dinna ken whar they're gaein', Ian Maclaren Brier Bush (1895) 198 Lnk. The maist feck o' the gangrels came in wi' a parcel o' lees, Fraser Whaups (1895) 184; And the maist feck Wha's seen't sinsyne, Ramsay Poems (ed. 1733) 99 eLth. The maist feck o' the weemen folk, Hunter J. Inunch (1895) 202. Edb. They'll hip the maist feko' their lear, Sin Gregory's dead, Fergusson Poems (1773) 114, ed. 1785. Dmf. Maist feck tho' oil'd to make them glummer Hadna been shot for mony a summer, Mayne Siller Gun (1808) 18. Gail. The most feck o' my herdn' is done within Gun (1808) 18. Gall. The most feck o' my herdin' is done within sight of the house, Crockett Raiders (1894) xxiii. Kcb. Maest feck thought he was slain, Davidson Seasons (1789) 121. Yks. We all hae ti deea summat ti addle wer kiäk, onny way t'miäst feck on us (T K). n.Yks. Weean's ther' maist feck ov 'er tahm, Atkinson Lost (1870) xxvi (3) Sc. My words they were na mony feck, Ritson Sngs (1794) I. 24 (Jam.). Ags., Per. Commonly used (Jam.). Lth. Lang he pray'd, an' sair.. He blessings mony feck implores Upo' the happy twa, Bruce Poems (1813) II. 64. Rxb. But cuffs an' clouts whiles mony feck, A. Scott (ed. 1808) 16 (4) Abd. He lost the muckle feck o' fat he had, Alexander Am Flk. (1882) 16. (5) Sc. Herd Coll Sngs. (1776) Gl. Edb Waesuck for him wha has na feck o't! Fergusson Poems (1773) 126, ed 1785; To ye o' nae feck o' use, ib. 179; Rest o' body hae nae feck o't Till i' the grave, Learmont Poems (1791) I.

[2. Swa sall we fend the fek off this regioun, Wallace (1488) viii. 700. The same word as ME. effect, the bulk, the greater part (Chaucer C.T. D. 1451).]

FECK, sb.<sup>2</sup> Bnff.<sup>1</sup> [fek] 1. Familiar intercourse. We all hae ti deea summat ti addle wer kiäk, onny way t'miäst feck on us (TK). n.Yks. Weean's ther' maist feck ov 'er tahm,

FECK, sb.<sup>2</sup> Bnff.<sup>1</sup> [fek ] 1. Familiar intercourse. He hiz an unco feck we'im in a's transaxs.

2. Esteem, affection.

FECK, sb.3 Hmp.1 A pointer.

FECK, adj. Hmp. [fek.] Worthless. FECK, v. Sc Irel. Nhb. [fek.] To attain by dis-

FECK, v. Sc Irel. Nhb. [fek.] To attain by dishonourable means; to steal.

Lth. A term much used by the boys of the High School of Edinburgh (Jam). Crk. (SAB) Bwk, Nhb. (ALM.)

FECK, see Faix, Feckt, Fike

FECKAZ, v. s Chs. Also in form feggaz. [fek., fe'goz.] 1. To pull or pick at; to fidget, pull about.

Very often used of a wound or sore. It wo)nù dhaat baad bù wot it ùd)ù ey ùld up in ù dee ùr too, bùr ey kùd)nù bi ten tid of fek ùzin aat it [It wonna that bad bu' what it 'ud ha' heeald up in a dee or two, bur he couldna be tented off feckazin' at it].

2. To potter, idle about; to do work in a half-hearted, lazy way.

lazv wav.

Ahy wùn dữr wot dhaat wensh 12 feg üzin aaf tữr; 60 wù) nữ bi dùn ữgy'en tee -tahy'm [I wonder what that wench 15 feggazin after; hoo wunna be done again tea-time] Aay yi dun gy'et feg üzin i)mi roa d [Hai ye dun get feggazin i' my road] Wot ŭ yŭ dóo in dhey ŭr, fek ŭzin ? [What are yŏ doin' theer, feckazin' ?] [A freq. of feak (to fidget), q.v. For the suff. -az see s.Chs.¹ (Introd. 8).]

FECKET, sb. Sc. [fe kit.] A waistcoat, an under-

jacket; a shirt.

Sc. Beneath ilk fecket, Drummond Muckomachy (1846) 57 Rnf. Flow'r beds were neglecket . . . Till Will by the fecket dragged Whisky awa', Young Putures (1865) 126. Ayr. Grim loon he gat me by the fecket, Burns Poem to Mr. Mitchell (1795) st. 4; A fecket sae fou, and a stocking sae stent, Ballads and Sngs. (1846) I. 90. Dmf. Jackets, woven of water snake skins, . . . were much in vogue among the crusading servants of Satan; and are yet remembered by the name of warlock feckets, Cromek Remains (1810) 281; Tradition has arrayed the brave persecutor Claverhouse in a lead proof jacket. . . . His charmed fecket could not resist a 'silver sixpence' from the mouth of a Cameronian's fusee! 1h

Hence Fir-fecket, sb., fig a coffin.
s.Sc. The coffin came—the old woman was put into her fir-fecket and buried, Wilson Tales (1836) III. 344. Ayr It would be a hantle better for the sodger to gang awa and fecht the blakes, than that Rab Scott should wear a fir-fecket for ony hizzie in the

than that Nab Schwice Notandums (1890) 41.

FECK-FACK, see Fike-fack.

FECKLE, v. N Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ [fe·kl.] To entangle.

FECKLE, see Fackle.

FECKLES, sb. pl. n.Yks.² Freekles. Cf. fern-tickles.

FECKLESS, adj. Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan.

War. Also written feckliss Sh.I.; and in forms faichless

Gall: fickless Lnk. [fe·kləs.] 1. Weak, feeble, power-

Gall.; fickless Lnk. [fe kləs.] 1. Weak, less, impotent. Also used advb. and subst.

less, impotent. Also used advb. and subst.

Sc The biggest man in Scotland shouldna take a gun frae me.. though I'm but sic a little feckless body, Scott Guy M (1815) xxxii. Sh.I. Dy pot hings bi a feckliss link, Burgess Rasmie (1892) 77. Abd. E'en misery's cauld and witherin' e'e Fell feckless o'er your stately tree, Thom Rhymes (1844) 82; Growin' feckless and frail, and tormented wi' pain, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 25 Ked. Till suns grow cauld, an' Natur's sel' Creeps feckless o'er a rung, Grant Lays (1884) 135 Frf Wacsucks that sic a feckless thing Should ever mint at being a king, Beattie Lairdie (c 1820). Per. This warld . is no for drones, Nor donnart bees like you to hive in Wi' feckless groans, Haliburton Ochil Idylls (1891) 49. Fif. Sae shall we, Calvin's feckless fowls, Gie the strumpet bluidy dools, Tennant Papistry (1827) 63 Ayr. To think that our God's a Pagan image in need of sic feckless help as the like o' thine, Galt Provost (1822) xix. Lik. To shield the feckless frae the strong, Roder Poems (1838) 130, ed 1897 Edb. Gar their feckless patients tak Their stinkin' potions, Fergusson Poems (1773) 123, ed. 1785, It's time enough to drawl this tune, Whan feckless Eild criesout—'hae doon!' Macneill Bygane Times (1811) 53 Rxb. Men were mad to come sae far Gainst feckless (1811) 53 Rxb. Men were mad to come sae far Gainst feckless fouk like you and me, Riddell Poet. Wks. (ed 1871) I 211 Dmf. Was thy bit puny feckless wrist As able's willin'? Quinn Heather (1863) 27. Gall. A silly, faichless, beggar bodie, Nicholson Poet. Wks. (1814) 68, ed. 1897 Kcb. When hans are feckless, pows are grey, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 135; The little feckless bee, wi pantry toom, Davidson Thoughts (1789) 1. Cum. Ah've been nobbut varra feckless sen mornin', Rigby Midsummer to Martinmas (1891) 111. Wm. He was over feckless 1' his hands, RAWNSLEY Remin. Wordsworth (1884) VI 176.

Hence (1) Feckless-like, adj. feeble; (2) Fecklessness,

sb. weakness, feebleness.
(I) Cum. A feckless-like, but fearfu' bee, Relph Misc. Poems (1743) 54 (2) Cai. ne Sc. Oot o' consideration for their lancliness, their fecklessness, Grant Keckleton, 9.

ness, their fecklessness, Grant Keckleton, 9.

2. Incapable, incompetent, without resource, shiftless, helpless; awkward, unhandy.

Frf That makes ye as daft as that poor feckless creature over there, Inglis Am Fle. (1895) 125. Per. There's mair ways o' doin' gude nor juist giein' siller to feckless bodies 'at canna help themsels, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 172, ed. 1887 Fif. I thought upo' the Bardie clan, Maist feckless o' the sons o' Man, Gray Poems (1811) 46 Sig. The lady he wed is a feckless, silly dame, Towers (1811) 46 Sig. The lady he wed is a feckless, silly dame, Towers (1885) 177 s.Sc. I wad rather marry a decent [well-to-do] herdthan a feckless farmer, Cunningham Broomieburn (1894) v. Ayr. A feckless lad, who couldna take a respectable place in a four years' A feckless lad, who couldn'a take a respectable place in a four years'

course of study, Johnston Kilmallie (1891) II 61. Gall Never had a feckless lad like me such a friend Crockett Moss-Hags (1895) had a feckless lad likeme such a friend Crockett Moss-Hags (1895) iv. n.Cy. Border Gl. (Coll. L.L B.), N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ 'A feckless body' is one unable to make any effective effort. Much more common than its opposite, 'feckful.' e Dur.¹ Cum. But nought cud feckless Wully dui, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) 64; (WK); (J Ar.); Gl. (1851); Cum¹ Wm. As feckless as a hen, Folk-saw, Gibson Leg. (1877) 20, He is a poor feckless thing (B.K.) n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² A feckless creature wYks. Willan List Wds. (1811); (R H.H.) n.Lan.¹ War.⁴She's summat feckless. [The feckless holiday tourist blunders blindly into dangers, Standard (Sept 7, 1889)?, col 1] 3. Spiritless, wanting in animation: weak-minded, feeble 3. Spiritless, wanting in animation; weak-minded, feeble in intellect.

Cal.<sup>1</sup>, Ags. (Jam.) Frf. He was a pragmatical, feckless body, Jamie, Barrie *Licht* (1888) iv Lnk. Sae doun i' the mouth an' sae feckless, Ye ne'er see a smile on their face, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 63. Lth. That poor half-witted creatur ye've been fechtin' withis hour... Ye maunna scaith the feckless! they're God's pecuthis nour... Ye mauthal scatth the feekless! they're God's peculiar care, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 48 Cum. Oor Tommy was daftish, an' feekless teu, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 140. n.Yks <sup>3</sup>
4. Of little value, worthless, useless, valueless, profitless; trifling, weak, insipid.

Abd. This propine For deeds that feekless are, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 10. Frf. Feekless amusements that do naebody nor nae-

(1742) 10. Frf. Feckless amusements that do naebody nor naething guid, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 23, ed 1889. Per. The feckless fushionless wratch, IAN MACLAREN Brier Bush (1895) 190. Fif But to conclude my feckless song, Douglas Poems (1806) 46. s.Sc. I aye thocht it an unco feckless sort o' diet, Wilson Tales (1839) V. 96. Ayr Giving him only their feckless benisons instead of white money, Galt Gilhaize (1823) 1; My memory for thae things noo is but a feckless riddle, Service Notandums (1890) 96. things noo is but a feckless riddle, Service Notandums (1890) 96. Lnk. A wean that for some feckless whim will orp an' greet, Ramsay Gentle Shep. (1725) 28, ed. 1783. Lth. His cairn shall be Nae feckless monumental ruckle, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 92. SIk. A spider's web, feckless even to catch flees, Chr. North North Notes (ed. 1856) III. 131. Kcb. Let others take their silly, feckless heaven in this life, Rutherford Lett. (1660) No. 18. Cum. If you could call it a bridge, but it was a very feckless one, Carlisle Jrn (1888) 6, It's sec a bit o' feckless wark as ah niver hard tell on, Right Modernment to Marthmas (1801) xviu. Wm. Though sea RIGBY Midsummer to Martinmas (1891) xviii. Wm. Though sea feckless her trunk gat upended, Whitehead Leg (1859) 6; A thowt a sud nobbut mak a varra feckless fend if a was witched sec a parlish lang way frae heeam, Spec. Dial. (1865) pt. i. 10.

n.Yks. It's feckless wark w Yks. Yer feckless chirping sang,
Howson Cur. Craven (1850) 117. Lan. Pretty Mis Marg'ret... hes
always an awmas for Bess, ranty an' feckless o' body as she is,
Thornber Penny Stone (1845) 15, ed 1886.

Hence Fecklessness, sb. worthlessness.

Ayr. Pray for open eyes, that ye may see the frivolousness and fecklessness of these things, Dickson Writings (1660), ed. 1845 Kcb. Love overlooketh blackness and fecklessness, Rutherford Lett. (1660) No. 163

[1. The same word as lit. E. effectless (SHAKS.). Cp. Fr. homme de peu d'effect, a weak and witlesse fellow (Cotgr.).] FECKLINS, int. Lan. An exclamation or mild expletive.

n.Lan Fecklins, an suathey are, Thornber Penny Stone (1845) 29. FECKT, adj. Rut. Also in form feck. Competent, capable, sane. Cf. feckless. He's not quite feckt [not quite all his wits]. FECT, see Feck, sb.

FED.BED, sb. Obs. or obsol. Lin. A feather-bed.
Lin. (Hall.) sw.Lin. Freq. heard used by a farmer's wife, now dead (R.E.C.); sw.Lin.<sup>1</sup>

[Bedmakers, fedbed makers, Cocke Lorelles Bote (c.

1500), Percy Soc. (1843) 9.]
FEDE, sb. Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.]

A sport, play, game.

(Hall.); Lin. We chased the moudy-warp, and it was such fede
FEDGAN, see Foot-gang, s.v. Foot, II. 1 (18, b).
FEDMILL, sb. Sh.I. A clumsy woman. S. & Ork. 1

[Fed-repr. ON. feitr, fat; see JAKOBSEN Norsk in Shetl.

(1897) 64.]

FEDMIT, adj. and sb. Abd. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.]

1. adj. Gluttonous.

2. sb. A glutton.

FEE, sb., v. and adj. Sc. Nhb. Also Not. Cor. [fi.]

1. sb. An estate of inheritance in land, freehold property, a manor. Also used attrib.

Ayr. After my grandfather had taken possession of his fee, GALT

Gilhaize (1823) ix. Nhb. Lord of the fee of Knaresdale, Richard-Son Borderer's Table-bk. (1846) VI. 208. Cor. It's fee land, THOMAS Randigal Rhymes (1890) Gl.; Cor. 1 Our house is fee.

2. A fixed salary or remuneration in money, wages; also the engagement as a servant for wages; recompense, reward.

Sc. You have cheated that poor servant wench out of her half-year's fee and bountith, Scott Antiquary (1816) 1; I have paid my servant his fee, Scotcisms (1787) 38. Sh.I. I rowed tree year in a yole fir twenty-five shilling o' a fee, Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 242. n.Sc. Weel, man, what's yer fee? Gordon Carglen (1891) 68. Cai¹ Elg. In ilka loughter, cheery, comes The kirn, and eke the fee, Couper Poetry (1804) I. 152. Abd. He was a gweed servan't to me. . We'll mak' it the four month an' a half; nine notes for the fee an' the lave [rest] confeerin', Alexander Am File. (1882) 50 Kcd. They said that they would pay the fee, And that again he would be free, Jamie Muse (1844) 19. Per. Each year I wan a certain fee, Nicol Poenis (1766) 154. Fif. The shearin's sair, yet gude's our fee, Douglas Poenis (1860) 117. Rnf. I'll tell ye what happen'this very first fee, Neilson Poenis (1877) 110. Ayr. I'm come here to seek a fee, Service Notandums (1890) 85. Lth. Tho' reared by the fremmit [stranger] for fee unca sma', Ballantine Poenis (1856) 4. Edb. They are lath to lose their fees By broken days, Ha'rst Rig (1794) 30, ed. 1801. Peb. By my fath, I'm weel deservin', What I got is a'my fee, Affleck Poet Wks. (1836) 85. Dmf. Even the drunkard comes to see, When he has done wi' a' his fee, Shennan Tales (1831) 51. Nhb.¹ He pays us fee and finds us cleathing. Sc. You have cheated that poor servant wench out of her halffee and finds us cleathing.

fee and finds us cleathing.

Hence (1) Feeless, adj. without remuneration or wages;
(2) Fee-tree, sb. a tree allowed as a reward to a forest official; (3) In fee, phr. hired, engaged as a servant.
(1) Edb Feeless ment lies 1' dens of scorn, Learmont Poems (1791) 279; You, ye'resels whiles feeless sent... To jails, sb. 171.
(2) Not His deputy has a fee-tree yearly, Marshall Review (1814) IV. 151. (3) Abd. Fowks believ't ye were in fee To powers forbidden, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 60.

3. v. To engage for a fee, to hire, engage (servants).

Sc. One... in quest of a partner at a ball asked a country belle if she was engaged 'Oh, ay, I'm fee'd wi'the sooter, Jokes (1889) and S. 106. Frf. Masters who were reluctant to fee a married man, Barrie Tommy (1806) 205. Sig. I straightway fee'd me wi'her

and S. 106. Frf. Masters who were reluctant to lee a married man, Barrie Tommy (1896) 205. Sig. I straightway fee'd me wi'her father, Towers Poems (1885) 178. Ayr. Mrs. Girdwood had fee'd one Jeanie Tirlet, Galt Provost (1822) xxxviii. Lnk I'm prood aye tae see ye, an' fain wad I fee ye, Wardrop J Mathison (1881) 96. Dmf. Gaun to... try to fee a bonny lass, Shennan Tales (1831) 33.

Hence (1) Fee'd, ppl. adj. hired, engaged; (2) Feeing, vbl. sb. the act of hiring or engaging servants; also used

attrib.; (3) Feeing-fair, (4) -market, sb. a hiring market or fair, when labourers, &c., are engaged.
(1) Sc. The fee'd loon sat at his supper, Jokes (1889) and S. 66.
Sh.I. Doo'll no hinder wiz ta clap oot da sax packies, an' da feed boy's fower boughts, Sh. News (Sept. 10, 1898). e.Fif. The feck o' the shearers were fee'd han's frae Dundee, LATTO Tam Bodkin (1864) xxix. Ayr. Jenny Hachle was then our fee'd servant-lass, Galt Provost (1822) vii. (2) n Sc. There are certain days known as 'feein' Friday,' 'hairst Monday,' and such like, Gordon Carglen (1891) 66; Hiring and feeing are, however, serious matters, ib. 67. Eig. I'll tell ye a' About the Friday's feein', Tester Poems (1865) 127. (3) Cld. The fixed time when farmers and farm servants meet to make their engagements for the ensuing term (JAM.). (4) Cai. Abd. On the feeing market night he had taken Baubie home to Briggies', ALEXANDER Am Flk. (1882) 220. Frf. During the annual fair or feeing market, as it is called, Inclis Am Fib. (1895) 46; The tents were those in use at the feeing and other markets, BARRIE Licht (1888) ni. Per. The feein' market pits the finishin' touch, Ian Maclaren Brier Bush (1895) 188. e.Lth. Dinna complain if ye're keepit hingin aboot a gey while on the causey at the feein market, Hunter J. Inwich (1895) 85.

market, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 85.

4. To take service; to hire oneself.

Cai.¹ Abd. 'Aw'm nae gyaun to fee this winter, 'oman.' 'Keep me, man; fat wud ye dee gin ye didna fee?' ALEXANDER Am Fik.

(1882) 187. Kcd. I now was grown a manly loon, And feed amang the farmers soon, Jamie Muse (1844) 94. Fif. He... frankly pays their wages, An' speers if they will fee again, Douglas Poems (1806) 149. Rnf. I fee'd wi' her ain father, To plough his lan', Barr Poems (1861) 8.

5. adi. Free as a freehold estate: used fig.

5. adj. Free as a freehold estate; used fig.

Cor. He's fee there [welcome to come and go at will], Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1890) Gl.

[1. Feodum commonly signifies the heretable fee, and property of ony thing, and specially of lands, Skene Expos. (ed. 1641) 59. 2. Feodum is taken for the fee, wage, or stipend, given to ane servand for his service, ib. 60.]

FE(E, see Fay,  $v^2$ , Fey. FEEACEN, v. e.Yks<sup>1</sup> [fiə sən.] pp. of to face.

FEEAG, FEEAK, FEEAL, see Fage, sb., Faik, sb.1,

FÉEART, see Feared.

FEEAST, sb. e.Yks.1 A festered or suppurated wound or sore

FEEAT, FEEBERRY, see Foot, Feaberry.
FEEBS, FEECH, see Feeps, Feigh.
FEED, v. and sb. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng [fid.] I. v Gram. forms. 1. Preterite: (1) Feeded, (2) Fid, (3) Fode.

Fid, (3) Fode.

(1) e.Yks.<sup>1</sup> MS. add. (T.H.) w.Yks. Wright Gram. Wndhll. (1892) 140. w.Som.<sup>1</sup> Fee dud or feed ud. (2) m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> Fid., Introd. 34. (3) Abd. (Jam.)

2. pp. (1) Feden, (2) Feeded, (3) Feeden, (4) Fid. (5) Fiden. (1) m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> Fedu'n, Introd. 34. w.Yks. Fedn, Wright Gram. Wndhll. (1892) 140. s.Chs.<sup>1</sup> Fed n, 75. (2) w.Yks. Wright Gram Wndhll. (1892) 140. w.Som.<sup>1</sup> Ted-n naut u beet yüers vur tu dhengk dhar dhae ur faz unts-l buyd aum, udhaewt dhar beet feeded wirely laws. [Ut s. no. nee to thusk those pheasants will u-fee dud i ig lur luyk [It is no use to think those pheasants will u-ree and light luyk [it is no use to think those pheasants will stay at home unless they are regularly fed]. A keeper speaking of a petted dog said: 'He's a-feeded by all the chillern, they be ter'ble a-tookt up way un.' Dev. Cattle is feeded differently now, Reports Provinc. (1885) 94 (3) e.Yks.¹ (4) m.Yks.¹ Fid., Introd. 34 (5) m Yks.¹ Fid u'n, Introd 34.

II. Dial. uses. 1 v. To suckle a child.

w.Som.1 Of babies only in this sense.

w.Som.¹ Of babies only in this sense.

2. To fatten, make fat by special feeding.
Sc. (A.W.), Cum.¹, n.Yks.¹ e.Yks. I mean to feed him, Marshall Rur. Econ. (1788). w.Yks. (J W.) Midl. Marshall ib (1796) II. Not. (L.C.M) n.Lin.¹ He feads five and twenty steers every summer. sw Lin.¹ We shall begin to feed him next week. Milk will feed anything quicker than water. s.Lin. We've putten th' pig up to feed (T H R.) Nhp.²
Hence (I) Fed, sb., see Feeder; (2) Fed-mart, sb. an ox especially fatted up to be killed at Martinmas; used fig.; (3) Feeder, sb. an ox, &c., being fatted for the market; (4) Feeding. (a) bbl. adi. fattening. nourishing: (b) sb. fig.

Feeding, (a) ppl. adj. fattening, nourishing; (b) sb., fig.

food, fare, diet.

(1) Sc. The cattle on a farm being fattened, straw was then carried to the cows, turnips to the fat cattle, . . the feds as they were briefly called, HALIBURTON Scotland's Sake (1887) 12. (2) Sig. As for the fed-marts of this world, the Lord in his righteous judgement has appointed them for slaughter, BRUCE Sermons (1631) vi. (3) Abd. The yalla feeder wornet on a neep, Alexander Johnny Scotland S (3) And. The yand feeder Worriet on a neep, Alexander Jonny Gibb (1871) xxx11, See't the feeders get plenty o' beddin', ib. Ain. Flk. (1882) 31. Midl. MARSHALL Rur Econ (1796) II. sw Lin. (4, a) e.Yks. Whotmeeal's a varry feedin thing. ne.Lan. 1 Nhp. 1 Barley flour is rare feeding stuff. Shr. 2 Feeding stuff for children (b) Per. The sap winna rise, but gin we have that, they're fine feeding, Sandy Scott (1897) 25. Lth Bleak thy hame, an' puir thy feedin', BALLANTINE Poems (1856) 71.

3. To turn out cattle to feed or graze on land; to use as

pasture land.

n.Lin.¹ I doan't knaw which o' them two gress peaces I shall fead to year, and I o'must think it'll be th' hoam cloas. Land that is fed in common by the parish. Wil. (E.H.G.)

Hence (x) Feedage, (2) Feeding, (3) Feeding-land, (4)

Hence (1) Feedage, (2) Feeding, (3) Feeding-land, (4)

-piece, sb grazing land, pasture.

(1) n.Yks. The hay, the turnips, the feedage of leys broken up, and of young clover after harvest, Tuke Agna. (1800) 75. (2)

Link. The Gledshaw hills were uncommon rich feedin', Frassr Whaups (1805) 192. e.An.¹; e.An.² Almost obs in Nrf, but more usual in Suf. 'You turned your horse into my feeding' Suf.¹ eSuf. I've sent my horse to feeding to-day (F H.). (3) sw.Lin.¹, Nip.¹ (4) Midl. Marshall Rur Econ (1796) II.

4. To supply a machine with material to be worked, dressed, &c. Gen with in.

Sc. (A.W.), Nib.¹ w.Yks. 'To feed up,' to pour dye liquor into a machine or 'bark,' when the cotton is in process of dyeing (J G)

Hence (1) Feeder, sb. (a) a person who supplies a machine with material; see below; (b) that part of the

machinery where cereals are 'fed' into a mill; (2) feed and speed men, phr. workmen of a superior class and ability, who are thus able to 'set the pace' for others in

the same employment.

(i, a) Nhb. 1 Feeder-in. The man who passes in corn to a thrash-(1, a) MID. Feeder-in. The man who passes in corn to a thrashing or to a winnowing machine is thus called. w.Yks. A person (gen. a woman) who feeds a scribbler, i e puts wool, &c., into it (S.C. H.); Workers who mind the carding machine in woolcombing (S.A.B). Oxf. The man who passes in the corn to a threshing-machine, MS add (b) Nhb. (2) Nhb. This firm had what was called 'feed and speed' men, a kind of under foremen whose duty it was to watch and press on the workmen, Railway Review (May 14, 1897).

5. To serve in a game, to supply with balls, &c.
n Cy. (J W.) Nhb The lad who throws a ball, or 'cat,' towards

the batter, or striker, in a game is said to feed.

Hence (1) Feeder, so. the person who supplies balls, stones, &c., in var. games; (2) Feedow, so. the store of cherry-stones, from which children furnish their 'castles of peps.'

of peps.'
(1) Sc. (Jam.), Nhb.¹ (2) Sc (Jam.)
6. To grow fat or stout; to put on flesh.
n Cy. He feeds surprisingly, he is much fed o' late, Grose (1790).
n Yks.¹, Der.¹ Lin.¹ These stirks, which have not been out long, have begun to feed.
n Lin. My wo'd, you do feed, door'll soon be oher narra' (M P.); n Lin.¹ Duzn't he fead just! He ewsed to be th' sparest lad e' th' toon, an' noo he weighs nineteen stoan.
sw.Lin.¹ He eats well, so I hope he will soon begin to feed. War.
B'ham Wkly Post (June 10, 1893); War.¹²; War.³ These cows are feeding fast. Hrf.¹ are feeding fast. Hrf.1

Hence Feeder, sb. one who grows fat.

sw.Lin.¹ The whole family of them are feeders.

7. To absorb colour. w.Yks. (J G.)

8. sb. Food, diet, esp. fodder, grass food, or 'keep' for cattle.
Edb Paritch, a substantial feed, Crawford Poems (1798) 4: w.Yks. Feed, of course, cannot grow much so long as we have cold north and east winds, with sharp frost occasionally at night Fortunately, stores of roots and hay are still plentiful, and there is no tunatery, stores of roots and hay are still plentinut, and there is no fear of shortness of keep for live stock, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 16, 1889) 8; w.Yks.\(^1\) We've plenty o' good feed \(^1\) Lin. Dubbut loobk at the wa\(^1\) there warn't not fee\(^3\) for a cow. Tennyson \(^1\). Farmer, \(^1\) Old \(^1\) Style (1864) st 10. sw Lin.\(^1\) There's plenty of good feed this turn. Lei\(^1\), Nhp.\(^1\), War.\(^3\) Shr.\(^1\) I hanna sid more feed o' the groun' fur many a 'ear than is this time. Brks.1 Green crops for sheep, as turnips, swedes, rape, &c, are called ve-ad Hnt. (T P.F.) Suf. 1 Feed is very short ta year.

9. Phr. (1) on the feed, feeding; (2) out at feed, turned out

to graze or pasture.

(1) Not. The fish are on the feed (J.H B.) (2) Brks. A horse is said to be 'out at ve-ad,' when turned into a meadow to graze.

FEED, see Feid. FEEDER, sb. Nhb. Dur. [fī'dər.] A spring or inrush of water in a mine or pit.

N Cy.<sup>1</sup>, Nhb.<sup>1</sup> Nhb, Dur. Where we prick'd the water feeders, Compleat Collier (1708) 2; GREENWELL Coal Tr. Gl. (1849); Lowered the top feeders, Borngs (1881) II. 47

FEEDING, ppl. adj. and vbl. sb. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks Lan. 1. ppl. adj. In comb. (1) Feeding storm, (a) a continuous snow-storm; (b) fig. a storm that is on

the increase; (2) time, warm, showery weather. (1, a)Sc. Yesterday morning we had a pretty copious fall of snow. At one time everything seemed to portend what is called a feeding storm, Caled Merc (Dec. 30, 1819) (Jam). N Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ Cum Continued frost and snow, and does not imply tempestuous weather (M.P.). Wm. It's a stiddy feedin-storm is this (B K.). w.Yks¹, ne.Lan.¹ [When snow-showers fall, and the sky clears up quickly, but is again overcome with another shower, it is said to be a 'feeding storm,' Stephens Farm Bk. (ed. 1849) I. 143] (b) Sc. All things hold out our affairs as if they were not. This is a All things hold out our affairs as if they were not. This is a feeding storm, BAILLIE Lett. (1775) I. 296 (JAM.) (2) s Chs. It's u rae r fey din-tahym fur)th tuu rmits, mes tur, bur it)s baak nin u rae r fey'din-tanym fur ith tuurimits, mes tur, bur it's baak nin fur dhu ee [It's a rare feedin'-time for th' turmits, mester, bur it's backenin' for the hee]. Shr. It's a fine feedin'-time fur the corn an' turmits, but it maks the 'ay lag.

2. vbl. sb. Phr. a feeding o' drooth, a fine drizzle of rain

in summer.

Ant A fine mizzle of rain on a summer's evening is freq. characterized as a 'feedin' o' drooth,' or a sign of fine weather, Ballymena Obs. (1892).

FEEDLE, sb. Sc. A field. Also used fig. Also in

comb. out feedle.

Abd. Fa ees't to be the first o' the feedles gin screik o' day fan there was the chance o' an enterin' mornin, Alexander Am Flk. (1882) 67; To herry craws' nests, an' traik aboot for oors i' the feedles deem' mischief, ib. 89; To graze, . . later in the day, on the 'oot-feedles,' where arable and waste land alternated in picturesque variety, 2b. 91.

FEEGH, see Feigh.

FEEK, v. Yks. To fetch. n.Yks.<sup>12</sup> Written feeak n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> [fiək.]

2. With out: to seek after for the purpose of unravelling. n.Yks.2

n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>
FEEK, see Feak, Feck, sb.<sup>1</sup>
FEEL, v.<sup>1</sup> and sb. Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms fiel Bwk.; veel Dev. [fīl.] I. v. Gram. forms.

1. Preterite: (1) Feelt, (2) Fel, (3) Feld, (4) pl. Fel'en, (5)
Fild, (6) Filt, (7) Veeled.
(1) s Wm. We gat up, and feelt better, Southey Doctor (ed. 1848) 561. (2) Stf. I fel' ready to goo an' drownd myself, Pinnock Blk Cy. Ann. (1895). Shr.<sup>1</sup> I fel' so bad all o'er as if I wuz gwein to 'äve a faiver. (3) Lan.<sup>1</sup>, e.Lan.<sup>1</sup>, s.Chs.<sup>1</sup> 81 (4) Shr They fel'en fine an' glad as they wun got out on 'em so well, Burne Flk-Lore (1883) 46. (5) w.Yks. Fild, Wright Gram. Wndhll. (1892) 142. (6) m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> Filt, Introd 34. (7) Dev. He zaidhe veeled vur we vary much, Burnett Stable Boy (1888) xxvi.

2. pb. (1) Feelen. (2) Fel. (3) Feld, (4) Felt. (5) Fild, (6)

2. pp. (1) Feelen, (2) Fel, (3) Feld, (4) Felt, (5) Fild, (6) Veel'd.

(1) e.Yks. 1 (2) Shr. 1 (3) Lan 1, s.Chs 181. (4) m Yks. 1 Felt, Introd. 34. (5) w.Yks. Wright Gram. Wndhll. (1892) 142. (6) Som. Jennings Dial. w.Eng. (1869).

II. Dial. uses. 1. In phr. to feel up on, to feel inclined to. w.Yks. Th' less aw felt up on it, HARTLEY Grimes' Visit (1892) 14.

2. To seem, appear.

w.Yks. It selt to do me gooid, Hartley Grimes' Trip (1877) 24.

3. To understand, comprehend.

Bwk. When we ance gat up to dance, An' step an' figure learn, Wene'er were blate to fiel the set When dancin' in the barn, CALDER Poems (1897) 94.

4. To be sensible or conscious of by taste or smell.

4. To be sensible or conscious of by taste or smell. So I feel a smell of tea, Ramsay Remin. (1859) 101, Don't you feel the bitter flavour of the orange? (Jam. Suppl); Wherever he went, people held their noses as if they had felt a bad smell, Scotcasms (1787) 119; Common, Monthly Mag. (1798) II. 436; You complain much of that tannery, but I cannot say I feel it, Sinclair Obs. Dial. (1782) 83 (Jam.). n.Cy. (W.T.); N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Northumbrians 'feel the smell' of anything, Tit-bits (Aug 8, 1891) 280, col. 1; Nhb¹ Can ye feel a smell?' is a very common expression. n.Yks.¹ 'I felt the smell's sune's I gat within t'deear.' In constant use. w.Yks. Eh¹ doos thou feel that bad smell? I do (F P.T.); W.Yks.¹ I feel a bad smell. Der. Poetry Provinc. in Cornh. Mag. (1865)

use. w.Yks. En'l doos thou feel that bad smell 1 do (F P.1.); w.Yks. I feel a bad smell. Der. Poetry Provinc. in Cornh. Mag. (1865) XII 31; Der. 2 Feel a stink. nw.Der. 1
5. sb. Feeling, sensation.
n.Yks. (I.W.) Stf. He's all feels, is you lad, where other folks is stone, Saunders Diamonds (1888) 28. n.Lin. A straange queer feal alus cums oher me when I see a toad.

Legister (T) Feeling. Add (a) sensitive: (b) sympa-

feal alus cums oher me when I see a toad.

Hence (I) Feeling, ppl. adj. (a) sensitive; (b) sympathetic; (2) hearted, adj. tender-hearted, kind-hearted; (3) like, adj. sensitive, tender; (4) Feelless, adj. without feeling or sensation; (5) Feely, adj., see Feeling (a).

(I, a) Lan. He's a very feelin' mon, Waugh Dead Man's Dunner, 346. (b) Nrf Oh'sir, Mr. S. is a wunnerful feeling sort of a man (W.R.E.). (2) ne.Sc. I'm sure Jamie Lott's a feelin' hairted lad, an' will mak' a kind doctor, Grant Keekleton, 37. Dev. Much more he zaid in the zame veeling-hearted way to me, Burnett Stable Boy (1888) xxvii; He's such a kind-hearted, feeling-hearted gentleman, Reports Provinc. (1897). n.Dev. She took anything like that to heart, did mother, forherwas always terrible feeling hearted, Chanter Witch (1896) vi. (3) Nrf. Of a horse with tender feet:

'If yow mind, that there hoss go wunnerful feeling-like; he ha got a rare tander fut' (W.R.E.). (4) Sc. My thumbs, they are not very sore, only they are something feelless, Thomson Cloud of Witnesses (1714) 42, ed. 1871. Cid. I swarft amang his hands, An' feelless lay, Edb. Mag. (May 1820) Marmaiden (Jam.). (5) m.Yks. He's very feely; he soon knows when he's hurt. very feely; he soon knows when he's hurt.

6. A smell, odour.

w.Yks. What a queer feel there is about (C.C.R.); w.Yks 5 A nasty feel.

FEEL, v.<sup>2</sup> Lan. Preterite of to fell. s.Lan. Picton Dial. (1865)

FEEL, see Feil, Fool.
FEELDIN(G, sb. Wil. A feeling, sensation.
n.Wil 'Tis a dreadful feeldin (E H.G).
FEELIMAGEERIES, sb. pl. Sc. Knick-knacks, gewgaws, odds and ends, useless trifles.

I dinna ken fat use thae soshilist triangles an' ither feelimageeries

like hen's taes are genna [going to] be to you, Salmond My Man Sandy (1894) 62.

FEELTH, sb. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Also in form felth Nhp 2 War. 23 w. Wor. 1 se. Wor. 1 s. Wor. 1 [fīlþ, felþ.]

Feeling, sensation.
Rut. Had his feet any more feelth in 'em when you seed him to-

Rut. Frad his feet any more feeth in 'em when you seed him to-day? Let. His feet is mortified, an' hasn't got no feelth in 'em. Nhp. I can tell by the feelth there's a thorn in my finger; Nhp. 2 He's lost his felth. War. 234 w. Wor. I be that starven, I 'an't got no felth in my 'ands nor my fit se. Wor. I be that starved I haven't 'ardly no felth 1' my 'onds (H K ); s.Wor. Er've no felth uv'er right 'and

FEEM, v. Ca.1 A term used in the game of marbles: to lie by.

FEENEEKIN, sb. Bnff<sup>1</sup> A person of small stature, and of a tart, finical disposition.

FEEN(T, see Fient.

FEEPER, sb. Cor. Also written feaper. [fī'pə(r).] A whistle made by boys from sycamore twigs, or the stalks of wheat.

Cor. Young shoots of sycamore, as well as whitethorn, are known as May in Cornwall, and from green twigs of the former and from green stalks of wheaten corn children . . . make a rude and from green stalks of wheaten corn children ... make a rude whistle, which they call a 'feeper,' Flk-Lore Jm. (1886) IV. 225; Cor. 3 w.Cor. A kind of whistle made by country lads, blown in May (M.A.C.); They were soon disturbed, however, by the shrill tweeting of feapers, Bottrell Trad. 3rd S. 92

FEEPS, sb pl. Cor. Also written feaps; and in forms fapes Cor. 3; feebs Cor. 12 [fīps, fēps, fībz.] The game of pitch and toss.

For aw would minchey [play truant] play at feaps, Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) 4, Cor. 128

FEER, sb. 2 and v. Sc. Also Lei. Wor Shr. Hrf. Glo Hmp. Will Also written feir Sc. (Lam.) Abd. fier Sc. (Lam.)

Wil. Also written feir Sc. (Jam.) Abd.; fier Sc. (Jam.); and in form veer w.Wor.¹ s Wor.¹ Shr.¹ Hrf.¹ Glo.¹ Hmp. Wil.¹ [fīr, fiə(r), w.Cy. viə(r).] 1. sb. A furrow. Wil.¹ 2. v. To draw the first furrow in ploughing; to mark out the first 'lands' or 'ridges' before ploughing the whole field.

Sc. MORTON Cyclo. Agric. (1863); (JAM.) Abd. From the practice of feering always in the crown of the rig and gathering to the same point, the tendency was to pile up the ploughed land in a series of long narrow mounds, ALEXANDER Rur. Life (1877) 37. Lei. To feer land, is to set it out as it is intended to be ploughed. Hmp. When one piece of the field has been finished the ploughman veers out a fresh piece (H.C.M B.) Wil. To veer out the rudges [None but the expertest of the ploughmen are entrusted to feer land on a farm, STEPHENS Farm Bk (ed. 1849) I. 164.]

Hence (1) Feering, sb. (a) the furrow drawn to mark out the 'lands' or 'ridges' before ploughing the whole field; (b) a space of ploughed land containing a varying number of furrows; cf. but(t, sb. 41; (2) Feiring furrow, phr., see Feering (a).

(1, a) Abd. Tamson has it, for his feerin's the best, Abd. Wkly. Free Press (Mar. 26, 1898). Per. As plooman-lads wi steady grup Draw oot their feerin, Haliburton Horace (1886) 67. s.Sc. Make haste and draw your feerin (A.C.). Lth. When a field is to be plowed, one goes before, and marks off the breadth of every ridge, by drawing a furrow on each side of the space allotted for it. This is called the feering (Jam.) (b) w.Wor., s.Wor., Shr., Feerings differ from 'buts' in being made as level as possible; 'buts' are high on the ridge, and correspondingly low in the 'reān': 'buts' are on wet lands—feerings on dry lands. Hrf. Ploughed land is said to be laid out into broad veerings when many furrows are turned up on each side against the same ridge. Glo. Gl. (1851); Glo. The aggregate number of furrows between every two reens or water furrows. (2) Abd. At the outset every ploughman has to cut his feirin furrow in the line of the small wooden pins, ALEXANDER Am Flk. (1882) 241.

[2. OE. fyrian, to cut a furrow.]

FEER, sb.<sup>2</sup> Hrf. Oxf. Also in form vere Hrf. [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. to take a feer, to run a little way back for the better advantage of leaping forward. (K.) Cf. fease, sb. 6.

FEER, see Fere, sb.1, adj, Fier.

FEERACH, see Foorich.

FEERDY, adj. and sb. Sc. Also in forms faerdy Sh.I.; feirdy, ferdy (JAM); fierdy S & Ork 1 Bch. [firdi, ferdi.] 1. adj. Strong, able-bodied, in good con-

dition, hale, hearty.

dition, hale, hearty.

Sc. A ferdy man (Jam.). ShI. I haena a shaef parteenin' ta me 'at's seed faerdy, Sh News (Apr. 9, 1898); He's a faerdy bairn (K I), (Coll L.L.B.); S. & Ork. 1' (Wark fierdie,' fit for work, MS add. Bch. I needna' tell the pilgets a' I've had wi' fierdy foes, Forbes Ulysses (1785) 19; At last we, like fierdy follows, flew to't flaughtbred, thinkin to raise it, ib. Jrn. (1742) 15. Fif. I'm come to ca' Your ferdiest to the fecht, Tennant Papistry (1827) 119.

Hence Ferdy-limbed, adj. strong in limb, stalwart, sturdy. Fif. Men ferdy-limb'd and swank and hale, Tennant Papistry

2. sb. A person who wears well in constitution. Sh.I. (Coll. L.L.B.)

[1. Norw. dial. ferdig, strong, hearty, in good condition (AASEN).]

FEERÎE, sb. Sh.I. An epidemic or disease peculiar dogs. S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>

FEERIE, adj. 1 Sc. Written feirie Sc. Ayr.

Clever, active, nimble, esp. in phr. feerie o' the feet. Also used advb.

Sc. To call a man eloquent or feery o' the feet, is to speak of him Sc. To call a man eloquent or feery o' the feet, is to speak of him in synonymous terms, Donaldsonad, 364 (Jam.); An' himsel baith feirie an' crouse at e'en, Jamieson Pop. Ballads (1806) I. 348. Ayr. The fient ma care, quo' the feirie auld wife, Burns The Deuk's dang ower my Daddre. Lth. Gen with neg. It is said of one who is not fit for walking from lameness or otherwise: 'He's no feerie of the feet' (Jam.). e. Lth. A soond man, hale an' feery o' the feet, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 113. Dmf. Kimmer can cast owre it [the river] her cantraips an' spells, An' feerie, can cross it in twa braid cockle shells, Cromek Remains (1810) 60.

Hence Feerilie. adv. cleverly, actively nimbly.

Hence Feerilie, adv. cleverly, actively, nimbly. Per.

[Als fery and als swippir as a page, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 28. Norw. dial. *færig*, active, fresh, in good health (AASEN).]

FEERIE, ady.<sup>2</sup> Fif. Lth. (JAM.) Looking weakly, in a bad state of health.

FEERIN, FEERIOUS, see Fearin(g, Furious. FEERISH, FEEROCH, see Fairish, Farrach.

FEERRICH, FEERSUNS, see Foorich, Fasten's, sb.

FEERRICH, FEERSUNS, see FOOTICH, FASICHS, So. FEERY, sb. Sc. Nhb. Also in forms ferie, fiery Sc. (Jam); firie, firry-Sc. [fīri.] Tumult, noise, bustle, confusion; rage, passion. Gen. in comp. Feery-fary. Sc. Still used (Jam. s. v. Farie); Argument, flum-flams, and fearie-fairies, could not be treason, Jrn Strafford's Trial, Lett. 1285 (Jam.); The fire-farie and the fecht, Drummond Muckomachy (1846); All fells were in a feery form August Pallack (ed. 1865). All folks were in a fiery fairie, Antoun Ballads (ed. 1861) I 65 Bch Syne the queans wis in sik a firry-farry, that they began to misca' ane another like kail-wives, Forbes Jrn. (1742) 17. Per. misea ane anither like kail-wives, Forbes JM. (1742) 17. Fer. (JAM); Peter's in an awû' feery-farry the nicht, Ian Maclaren Brier Bush (1895) 141; Dinna pit yirsel intae a feery-farry, ib. K. Carnegie (1896) 163. Fif. Sailzie kirk wi' weir and wraith, And make a fierie-farie, Tennant Papistry (1827) 22. Edb. Yet for all this heat, and fiery fary, Good honest Kaillie to the last did tarry, Pennecuik Wks. (1715) 345, ed. 1815. Nhb. Now what needs aw this feery-fary? Joco-Ser. Disc. 12. Obs.

[Cupido . . . Quha reft me, and left me In sik a feirie-

farye, Montgomerie Cherrie (1597) 252.]

FEESE, FEESH, see Fease, v., Fetch, v. FEESHIE, int. Sc. Also written feechie. [fī]i.] An exclamation, holding a person to a point, used in var.

games, &c.; see below.

Per. A boy says, 'I'll fight you'; the lad threatened says 'feeshie,' which settles matters they must fight. Or, in playing marbles, you aim at one; 'feeshie' is called, which prevents you from changing your mind. Tabled cards are played cards by crying 'feeshie.' 'Come now, John, feechie'; or 'feechie doun' [play or one) (C.W.) at once] (G.W.).

FEESKS, sb. pl. Sh.I. Tufts of disordered hair, &c. Hence Feeskit, adj. dishevelled, matted, or frizzled, like hair in disorder. S. & Ork. MS. add.

FEESS, FEETEN, see Fetch, v, Foot. FEETH, sb. Obs.? Sc. Also written feith. A net, fixed and stretching into the bed of a river. Also in *comp*. Feeth-net.

Sc. The largest feith-net is 6 fathoms long, 2 fathoms deep at the river end, and 1 fathom at the land end, State Leslie of Powis, 109 (JAM.) Abd. They set short nets called feeths in some corners of the river and salmon are often found entangled in the meshes of these nets, Statist. Acc. XIX 218 (tb.).

FEETH, adj. Yks. Also written feeath. [fiəb.]

FEETH, adj. Yk Hesitating, reluctant.

e.Yks. Nicholson Flk-Sp (1889) 61; e.Yks. When Ah gat ti knaw spot was hanted Ah was varry feeath o' gannin, MS add. (T.H)

FEEZE, v. Sc. Also Hrf. Glo. w Cy. Also written fease Kcd.; feaze Sc. (Jam.) Hrf.; feese Sc.; and in forms faise Sc (Jam.) Cal.¹; faize Sc. (Jam.); vaz(e Glo.¹ [fīz, fēz, Glo. vēz.] 1. To screw, twist, turn. Also used fig. Sc. Gie it [a chain] back, I'll feese you a new tether for your coo, Roy Horseman's Wd (1895) 1 Cai¹ Esp applied to the wooden screw which regulated the driving-band of a spinning-which. wheel. Nai. To turn a screw nail, Gl. Surv. (Jam) Kcd. He quickly gied the bags a hease, The chanter round did gently fease, Jamie Muse (1844) 102 Frf Hurra'd an' cheer'd an' feez'd his chanter, Beattie Arnha (c. 1820) 50, ed. 1882. Fif. I downa laugh, thanter, Beattle Arma (c. 1620) 50, ed 1602. Fit. I downa langh, I downa sing, I downa feeze my fiddle-string, Douglas Poems (1866) 43. e.Fif. The preen o' her shawl was feezed roon' to her shoother head, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) xxx; Tibbie made maist praiseworthy efforts to feeze her fingers oot o' my loof as lang as I held them fast, ib xxii.

Hence Feeze-nail, sb. a screw-nail. Rxb. (JAM)
2. Of cloth, &c.: to unravel, fray out, become unwoven.

Gen. with out.

Sc. Applied to cloth that has been rent, when the threads separate from each other, and assume the form of the raw material (Jam). Can' To become frayed by the woof giving way, so that only the warp remains. Nai To have the woof at the end of a piece of cloth, or ribband, rubbed out from the warp, Gl. Surv. (Jam.) Hrf. To untwist or unravel the ends of twine or rope,

Hence Faizins or Feazings, sb. pl. the stringy parts of cloth when the woof is rubbed out from the warp. Sc.,

cloth when the woof is rubbed out from the warp. Sc., Rxb. (Jam)

3. Phr. (1) to feeze about, fig. to hang off and on, keep near one spot, to shuffle or potter about, also used fig.;
(2) — into, to ingratiate oneself, worm into confidence;
(3) — off, to unscrew; (4) — on, to screw; (5) — up, fig.
(a) to flatter; (b) to work up into a passion.

(1) Sc. When other ewes they lap the dyke,... My ewie never play'd the like, But feez'd about the barn wa, Ritson Sngs. (1794) I. 287 (Jam). Sh.I Dis time da ting he's feezed about, He dusna dee, Sh. News (Feb 19, 1898) n.Sc. To move backwards and forwards within a small compass, as when a person wishes to keep near one point (Jam). Glo., w.Cy. (Hall) (2) Sc. It is sometimes said that one feezes himself into the good graces of another (Jam.). Nai. Gl. Surv (tb.) (3, 4) Sc. (Jam.) (5) Sc. (tb.), Cai.

4. Of a razor or sharp instrument: to have the edge

4. Of a razor or sharp instrument: to have the edge

jagged, turned up at the side.

5c. Get a verrule put to your staff; the end o't's a' faiz'd (JAM).
5. Fig. To rub hard; to do a piece of work with energy.
Bnff.<sup>1</sup> Fin a geed in, a got her feezin' up the washan.

Hence Feezan, sb. (1) a continuance of hard rubbing;

(2) with at and up: great energy at work. Bnff. FEFF, sb. Sc. In form fief Edb. [fef, fif] smell, a stench. Also used attrib. in comp. Fief-like.
Ca.. Applied by mothers to infants troubled with wind.

I could not refuse to give them a hand down the stair with the coffin, which had a fief-like smell of death and sawdust, Moir Manse Wauch (1828) xxi.

FEFF, v.¹ Obs. Ess. To obtrude, thrust or put upon one, esp. in buying and selling. See Feft.

We in Essex use feffing for putting, thrusting, or obtruding athing upon one, donum or merces obtrudere, RAY (1691) Pref., 'To feff upon,' to obtrude or put upon in buying or selling (K.); Ess.¹

[The same word as ME. feffen, to present a person with

anything. And feffe False-witnes with floreines ynowe, P. Plowman (B) II. 146. Fr. fieffer, to infeoffe, to grant an

r. Full man (s) in 140. 11. July 1, to intent, to grain an inheritance in fee (Cotgr.).]

FEFF, v.<sup>2</sup> Lan. Also in form faff. [fef, faf.] To flatter, 'butter up'; to fawn, play the hypocrite.

'Theaurt faffing me' A common word to-day, Manch. City News (Oct I, 1898); Don't feff me (J L).

FEFF, sb.2 and v.3 e.Suf. (F.H.) 1. sb. A thief. 2. v. To steal.

FEFFEE DAY, phr. Yks. See below.
w.Yks. Folk gether in fra' far an' near when it is feffee day,
WRIGHT Bill Hoylhus (1867); In the case referred to by our local
poet, Isaac Bowcock was the original devisor or benefactor who gave a feoffment to certain feoffees or trustees for specified purgave a feoffment to certain feoffees or trustees for specified purposes—to apprentice poor boys, to be distributed in benefactions, and so forth. The day when these doles are given out is 'feoffee day,' or, to imitate the abbreviated popular pronunciation, 'feffee day,' Keighley News (Oct. 22, 1898).

FEFNICUTE, sb and v. Lan. Also written feffnecute e Lan.¹; feffnicute, fefnecute, and in forms faffnecute, fefficute, feffnecute; thefnicute Lan.¹ [fe-fnikiut.]

1. sb. A hypocrite, a mean, sneaking person. Cf. feff, v.²
What mak² o' lennock faffnecutes are they? Clegg Sketles
(1805) 202: The late Mr. Morgan Brierley said that when a lad

(1895) 397; The late Mr. Morgan Brierley said that when a lad he remembered its constant use by a shrewd and clever woman, who was wont to apply it to persons of feeble moral and intellectual endowments, but of some cunning... A correspondent speaks of the word fefnicute as if it were obs. It is by no means so. My mother has frequently used the word in my hearing as designating mother has frequently used the word in my hearing as designating a person (generally a child) who uses diplomatic and flattering phrases to gain some end, Manch. City News (Sept. 24, 1898), This word I believe originated in the Rochdale district, and it is still used in the outlying villages of that town, ib. (Oct. 1, 1898); 'Fefincute,' or as generally used in Oldham, 'feffmecute,' is not yet gone out of use. If applied to children it is often used with the adjective 'old' or 'owd.' Asking an ancient Oldhamer for his description of its meaning he said, 'It's tellin' a foine tale to get howd o' summut,' ib. This word is used daily in this village (Milnrow). Applied almost exclusively to children, ib.; The word 'fefincute' has almost ceased to be used in the parish of Saddleworth It is still in use by persons who are verging on the allotted span of life, ib.; We'n knok thaw dokter's yed hoff theaw fefinecute, Ormerod Felley fro Rachde (1864) v; Lan., e.Lan., fefnecute, Ormerod Felley fro Rachde (1864) v; Lan.1, e.Lan.1

2. v. To fawn, play the hypocrite; to speak fair to a person, but revile him to others.

Don't feffinicute (JL).

FEFT, v. and adj. Sc. Yks. Lin. e.An. [feft.] 1. v.

To secure to any one in a formal or legal manner; to endow. See Feff, v.<sup>1</sup>

n.Yks.<sup>1</sup>; n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> He feffed his wife on so much a year. m.Yks.<sup>1</sup>

Lin Hefefted his wife wife on so much a year. m.Yks 1 Lin Hefefted his wife with £200 a year, Thompson Hist. Boston (1856) 705; Lin. 1 All the property was fefted to the trustees. n.Lin. 1 Obsol Hence (1) Feft. m.Yks. 1; (2) Feftment, sb. property legally secured; an endowment, enfeoffment. n.Yks. 12, m Yks. 1

m Yks¹

2. Obs. To persuade or endeavour to persuade; to 'put off' or dispose of wares.
e.An.¹ Obs. Nrf. Browne Wks (1684) III. 233, ed Bohn; (K.); Grose (1790); Ray(1691). Ess. Gl (1851), Ess.¹
3. adj. Bespoken, claimed by right.
Sc. 'A feft seat,' 'a feft place' Anything is said to be feft which is particularly claimed or supposed to be held by right. or in consequence of long possession (Jam). Sh.I. 'Na!' says I, 'Aald Rasmie is feft,' Burgess Rasmie (1892) 17.
FEG, sb. n.Cy. Wm. Yks. Chs. Midl. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Rdn. Also written fegg N.Cy.²; pheg Shr.² [feg.] Long, coarse grass; dry, dead grass. Also used fig. and in comp. Feg. grass. Cf. fog, sb.¹
N Cy.² Wm. Ferguson Northmen (1856) 210; N. & Q. (1871) 4th S. VII. 216; Atkinson Gl. (1868). n.Yks.¹ Fegishere, as used with the indef. article, a single dead grass-stem. Chs.¹, s Chs.¹ Midl.

4th S. vii. 216; ATKINSON Gl. (1868). n.Yks.¹ Fegishere, as used with the indef. article, a single dead grass-stem. Chs.¹, s Chs.¹ Midl. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1796) II. ne.Wor. Old matted grass in a field, very hard to cut, and blunting to a scythe (J W.P.). s.Wor. Porson Quant Wds (1875) 13; (H K.) Shr. Long or coarse grass, sometimes applied to coarsegrassgrowing in tufts (W.W.S.); Shr.¹ Long, rank grass, which cattle refuse to eat unless they have no other, Shr.² The bwes un nivîr ha any flesh atop on their bwons when un sich pheg as that to ate. Hrf.¹², Rdn.¹

FEG, v.1 w.Wor.1 To scratch.

FEG, v.<sup>2</sup> Sc. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents] 1. To propel a marble with the thumb from the curved middle of the forefinger. Cld. 2. To knock off a marble that is lying beside another. Ayr.

FEG, adj Obs. n.Cy. Lan. Fair, handone, clean; fine. n.Cy. Grose (1790); (K.); Bailey (1721), N.Cy.² Lan. It wur fegger a dyel ith mornin, Tim Bobbin View Dial. (1740) 21; Lan.¹ s.Lan. Picton Dial. (1865) 16, Bamford Dial. (1854).

[Feg, pulcher, nitidus, Coles (1679). Cp. Norw. dial. fegst, superl. of fager, fair (Aasen); Sw. dial. fägst, fairest

(RIETZ).]

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FEG, see Fag, v.1, Fay, v.2, Fig, sb1

FEGARY, sb. Sc. Irel. Yks. Chs. Nhp. War. Shr. Oxf. Brks. e An. Cor. Also in forms feegary Dmf.; figairy n.Yks.; figary Wxf. Chs. War. 2 Shr. Oxf. Brks. [fəgēri, figēri.] 1. A whim, freak, 'vagary'; a frolic, antic, foolish action.

foolish action.

Waf. I wouldn't mind all your former figaries, Kennedy Evenings
Duffrey (1869) 97. Nhp¹ Let's have none of your fegaries. Oxf.¹
When you comes to see I, we'll aa a bit of a figary, MS. add. Brks.
Gl. (1852); (Coll L.L.B) e An.¹
2. Fig. A wild, excitable temper or humour, a 'tantrum.'
n Yks. Ūər mistris iz varaniər past livin wi ət taims, shə gat intə saik ə figëri owər next tə naut. A brakt pliu tudər dē ən yū səd
əsin wat ə figëri t'mēstər gat intu (W H.). w.Cor. They were
talkan... when she got into her fegary with the poor woman she
abused so. Bottrell Trad. ard S. 64.

abused so, Bottrell Trad. 3rd S. 64.

3. pl. Finery, superfluous adornments, fanciful attire.

Dmf. Grave dames in a' their nice feegaries, Mayne Siller Gun
(1808) 56. Chs. War. A bow under 'er chin, another atop uv 'er bonit, an' a 'ankicher all th' colours o' the rainbow, with a big 'air broach stuck in it—she was in fine figaries, I can tell yer. Shr. I 'Er's got all manner o' figaries about 'er

Hence Figariments, sb. pl. fanciful attire, finery, super-

fluous adornments.

Shr.1 I should like it made nate an' plain-no figariments about it. [A fegary, excursio, vaga cogitatio, Coles (1679).]

FEGGAZ, see Feckaz.

FEGGAZ, see Feckaz.

FEGRIM, sb. Obs. Sc. A whim, 'vagary'; finery.

Per Ladies and a' For foreign fegrims did nae fling Their gou'd

awa', Nicol Poems (1766) 94.

FEGS, sb. and int. Sc Irel. Nhb Yks. Also Glo. Suf.

Ken. Sus. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written feggs Sc.;

and in forms faags Frf.; faaighe Wxf.<sup>1</sup>; faggs Ken.<sup>1</sup>

Dev.; fags Glo <sup>1</sup> Suf.<sup>1</sup> Ken.<sup>12</sup> Sus.<sup>2</sup> Wil. Dor. w.Som.<sup>1</sup>

Dev.; faighe Wxf.<sup>1</sup>; faigs Sc. [fegz, fegz, fægz.]

1 sb. In the expressing asseveration or astonishment.

Dev.; faighe Wxf.¹; faigs Sc. [fegz, fegz, fægz.]

1. sb. In phr. expressing asseveration or astonishment:
(1) guid or guide fegs, (2) i fegs or fags, (3) my fegs, (4) by
my fegs, an exclamation or expletive, 'faith.'
(1) Bch. Guid feggs, I was fley'd that she had taen the wytenonfa, Forres Jrn. (1742) 15. Kcd. Guide fegs, we'll hae the Highland filmg, Jamie Muse (1844) 88. (2) Edb. Our wives, ifegs! Had
best no green at lambtime killing, Macneill Bygane Times (1811)
7. Suf.¹ Wil. Britton Beauties (1825). (3) Fif. My fegs! you're
richt, McLaren Tibbie (1894) 20. Rnf. My fegs, ye wad trow she
was something divine, Clark Rhymes (1842) 30. Lnk 'Ma fegs!'
quo' he, 'by a' that's great!' Deil's Hallowe'en (1856) 30. (4)
Bnff. Wi' wham I blythely, by my faigs, Can banish ilka care
wanwordy, Taylor Poems (1787) 178. Rnf. Whan I gat clear
o't, by my fegs, I made twa pair o'clever legs, Picken Poems
(1813) I. 60. Edb. Than be' my fegs, The words at the pen neb
hung, Like new peel'd eggs, Crawford Poems (1798) 48. w.Yks.<sup>5</sup>
By my fegs! lad, I'll hev hod on thuh.
2. int. An exclamation or mild expletive, 'faith,' truly,

2. int. An exclamation or mild expletive, 'faith,' truly, indeed. Cf. faix.

indeed. Cf. faix.

Cal. I Elg. Faigs, it's capital rhyme, man, Tester Poems (1865)
141. Abd. Fegs, an' I hed kent! Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871)
xxvii. Kcd. But feggs, he was a wee o'er late, Burness Garron
Ha' (c. 1820) l. 151. Frf. Na, faags, it was ower ill to come by,
Barrie Tommy (1896) 196. Per. Faigs, an' that's mair nor I
ken mysel', Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 149, ed. 1887; Faigs, it's
no cannie tae be muckle wi' the body, Ian Maclaren Brier Bush
(1895) 76. Fif. Faigs, ye shouldna be cauld if ye've carried that
faur, Robertson Provost (1894) 135. e.Fif. But fegs, my man's
no ae bit better, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) ii. Sig. Fegs, I gal
her on a crack, Towers Poems (1885) 178. Dmb. O fegs, I ken
fine what I'll mak o't, Cross Disimption (1844) v. Ayr. 'Feggs,

he's coming,' replied the intruder, Johnston Glenbuckie (1889) 19; But fegs, the Session says I maun Gae fa' upo' anither plan, Burns Answer to Epistle, st. 5. Link. Faigs! I'll awa hame to my mither, I will, Rodger Poems (1838) 77, ed. 1897. Lth. Fegs, he'd better been in's bed, Bruce Poems (1813) II. 17. e Lth. Fegs, I'll ne'er lichtly the meenister's job again! Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 28. Edb Fegs, they will ye spulzie, Fergusson Poems (1713) 132, ed. 1785. Dmf. Fegs, Jemmy lad, ye may be glad, Ye've gat a chance tae quat it, Quinn Heather (1863) 188. Rxb. But, fegs, or lang ye'll hear our linties sing, A. Scott Poems (ed. 1808) 33; Ay faigs! fu' mony ane, quo' he, Riddell Poet Wks. (ed. 1871) I. 5. Gall. Fegs, I do not ken, Crockett Stickit Min. (1893) 23. Wxf. 1 Nhb. But, fegs! he got an unco start, Strang Earth Fiend (1892) 6. Glo.!, Suf. s.Cy. Grose (1790). Ken. Will you do so?—Faggs I will (K.); Ken. 2 Sus. Why? you are smart, fegs! Sus. 2 It tains hard, fegs! That horse trots well, fegs! w.Dor. Roberts Hist. Lyme Regis (1834). Som. Jennings Obs. smart, fegs! Sus.<sup>2</sup> It rains hard, fegs! That horse trots well, fegs! w.Dor. Roberts Hist. Lyme Regis (1834). Som. Jennings Obs. Dial. w Eng. (1825); W. & J. Gl. (1873). w Som. Fagz! dúd'n ees puut-n ulau ng [Faith! did not I make him go]. Dev. Fegs, Sir Humphrey, thee may well wonder, O'Neill Dimpses (1893) 70; Aw fegs! 'tez a brave bad job! Hewett Peas Sp. (1892); Iss, faggs! 'tis true enough, Pulman Shetches (1842) 95, ed. 1871; Dev. In Dev. Fegs, they'll be here azoon, Rock Jim an' Nell (1862) st. 2 (1867) st. 3

Hence Faggins, int. an exclamation or mild imprecation. Dev. And faggins, people leek'd it much, Peter Pindar Royal Visit (ed. 1824) 157.

FEICH, FEICHT, see Feigh, Faicht.

FEID, sb. Obsol. Sc. Nhb. Also written fead Per.; feade Nhb.¹; fede Fif.; feed Per. Lnk.; feide Ayr. Edb.

1. sb. Enmity, hostility, hatred. Cf. feud.
Sc. And now we are freid of their feid, Ramsay Evergreen (1761)

I. 88. Ca.<sup>1</sup> Per. So fear'd was for my fead That like a thief thou ran away, Smith *Poems* (1714) 24, ed. 1853; Here lies two, they're both now dead, Of none had neither love nor feed, 16. 84. Fif. both now dead, Of none had neither love nor feed, 10. 84. Fif.
Wreth, wreth! and bluidie fede and ill To the vile strumpet on
the Hill! Tennant Papistry (1827) 77. s.Sc. Whether for 'feid
or favour,' Wilson Tales (1839) V. 164. Ayr. Till coward Death
behind him jumpit Wi' deadly feide, Burns Tam Samson (1787)
st. 10. Link. Let all thy Gossies . . without feed Guess, Ramsav
Poems (1721) 21. Lth. To strive and speed, thro' peace and feide,
Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 49. Edb. Be ye at feid with Warldly
Gain, Pennecuik Wks. (1715) 406, ed. 1815; Wha lang and weary
bruikt his feid, And doucht nae bell, Learmont Poems (1791) 46.

Red An'ilka war fiend graw her nails Wi's sinte an' feid A Scott Rxb. An' ilka war fiend gnaw her nails Wi' spite an' feid, A. Scott Poems (ed. 1808) 231.

2. A cause of quarrel; an hereditary quarrel between

two families.

Cal. Abd. Their meittings in visitation of kirks, admission and deprivation of ministers, taking up feids, Forbes Records of Kirk (1606) 357. Sig. Thir oppressions of the poor, thir deadlie feids with their awin companions, BRUCE Sermons (1631) v, ed. 1843. Nhb. The ancient blood feud common on the Border in former times. 3. An enemy.

3. An enemy.
Sc. Danger my dead is, false fortune my feid is, Aytoun Ballads (ed. 1861) I. 284. Nhb.¹
[1. By force of ... cruell Juno throw ald ramembrit feid, Douglas Eneados (1513), ed. 1874, II. 22; A man ... pat haldes wreth in hert and fede, Cursor M. (c. 1300) 27455. OFr. faide, fede, 'haine' (Godefroy); of Germ. origin; cp. G. fehde, OE fæhþ.]
FEIFFLE, v. Or.I. (Jam. Suppl.) Also in form fiffle. To work in a clumsy or foolish manner. Hence Feifflan or Fifflin, ph. adv. clumsy.

or Fifflin, ppl. adj. clumsy.

or Fifflin, ppl. adj. clumsy.

FEIGH, int. Sc. Also written feech, feegh, feich. [fīx.]
An exclamation of disgust. Cf. feuch.

Sc. Better cry 'feigh, saut!' than 'feigh, stink,' Henderson Prov. (1830) 70, ed. 1881. Sh.I. Feech! Tak him awa', lass Yon's da smell o' girse, Sh. News (Nov. 20, 1897). Abd. Feich! dear be here! I b'lieve I'll spue, Beattie Panngs (1801) 30; Slaverin' an' kissin' a man she hadna seen nor heard tell o' for years... Feich! Abd Wkly. Press (June 25, 1898). Frf Feech, man, ye're no owre the hog score, Inglis Am Fik. (1895) 96 Link. Ye stink o' leeks, O feigh! Ramsay Poems (1800) I. 262 (Jam.). e.Lth. An' he has the face to come here, an' tak his seat in the session, rubbin shouthers wi' honest men—feegh! Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 193. J. Inwick (1895) 193.

Hence Feighing, prp., fig. making exclamations and

signs of disgust.

e.Fif. I was dancin' aboot i' the floor, stuffin' my mou' wi' the sugar, gruein', an' feighin', an' shylin' my chaps like mad, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) viii.

FEIGH, FEIGN, see Fay,  $v^{12}$ ,  $sb.^2$ , Fain,  $adj^1$ FEIGNYIE, v. Sc. n.Cy. Written feinyie Cai.\(^1\$; feinzie Sc.; fenzie Sc. n.Cy. [fe nji] To feign, pretend.
Sc. Tho' she be fair, I will not feinzie, Herd Coll Sngs. (1776)
II. 44. Cai.\(^1\$ Bch. The king himsell Did fenzie Jove's command, v could be head him in his select Int Trov's towing still stand. An' said, he bade him in his sleep Lat Troy's tow'rs still stand, Forbes Ulysses (1785) 22. Abd. A bonnie story to say that the peer innocent was feignyin, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xii. Edb. Spae-wives fenzying to be dumb, Fergusson Poems (1773) 132, ed 1785. n.Cy. Border Gl. (Coll. L L B.)

Hence Fenzied, ppl. adj feigned, pretended.

Fif. They tauld their captive's fenzied plight, Tennant Papistry

(1827) 128.

FEIK, see Fike, v.
FEIL, adj. Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also written feal Per.; feel Rxb. Nhb. Cum. 1; feele Slk; fiel Ayr. Dmf. [fil.]
1. Comfortable, cosy; clean, neat. Also used adub.

Per. Women keep us aye sae feat an' feal, Fergusson Vill Poet Per. Women keep us aye sae feat an' feal, Fergusson Vill Poet (1897)142. Ayr. That hapsmefiel and warm at e'en, Burns Spinning Wheel, st. I. Rxb. But snug frae the blast feel and dry, Riddell Poet. Wks (ed. 1871) II. 35, The bed ... Is clean and feel as only lair King ever lay on, ib II. 139, Her blankets air'd a' feil an' dry, A. Scott Poems (ed 1808) 193 Rxb, Dmf. A feil room (Jam.); One who has thoroughly warmed himself after being very cold says that he is 'feil now' (ib.). Dmf. I barr't the ootmaist door, And hapt me fiel and warm, Reid Poems (1894) 62.

2. Smooth, soft, downy, velvety. Also used fig.
Sik, If she had been as bonny, an' as gentle, an' as feele as Jeany, Hogg Brownie of Bodsbeck (1818) II. 185 (Jam.). Rxb., Dmf (Jam.), Nhb.¹ Cum Fine flannel is feel (MP.); Cum.¹ Hence Feely, adj. soft, smooth, velvety. Nhb.¹

Hence Feely, adj. soft, smooth, velvety. Nhb.1 [1. God... made pat lond so feele to be celer of al heele, Trevisa Higden (1387) i. 399. OE.  $f\bar{\alpha}la$ , pleasant, comfortable.]

FEIL, FEIL-BAG, see Fail, sb.1, Fillibeg. FEIM, FEIND, FEINT, see Fame, Fient. FEIR, FEIRDY, see Feer, Fere, Fier, Feerdy. FEIRIE, FEIROCH, see Feerie, adj.1, Foorich.

FEIST, sb.1 Sc. Lan. Also in form foist Lan. A

FEIST, so. Sc. Lan. Also in form foist Lan. A breaking wind without noise.

Lth. (Jam.) Lan Grose (1790) MS. add (M.)

[A feist, crepitus surdus, Coles (1679); Fyyst, stynk, lirida, Prompt. Cp. OE. fisting, G. fist.]

FEIST, sb. e.An. A smell of closeness or fustiness.

Cf. foist, sb.

e.An.1 This cask has a feist in it.

e.An. This cask has a feist in it.

Hence (1) Feistiness, sb. fustiness; (2) Feisty, ady.
close, fusty; mouldy, injured by damp.
(1) e.An. (2) e.An. (Nrf. (WR.E.) e Suf. Used of flour, cake,
mustard, pepper, cocoa, &c (F.H)

FEIST, sb. Suf. Also in form foist. A puff-ball,
probably Lycoperdon Bovista. (B. & H.); e.Suf. (F.H.)

Cf bull-fiest, fiesti-baa.

FEIST, v. and sb.4 Bnff.1 1. v. To make exertion with difficulty and little effect. Hence Feisting, ppl. adj. weak, unable to accomplish much. 2. sb. An exertion

with little effect. 3. A weak person.

FEIT, FEITH, see Feat, adj., Feeth, sb.

FEIT(T, sb. Lin. [fit] A field, paddock. See Fitty, sb.

MILLER & SKERTCHLY Feelland (1878) iv; Lin.

[Norw. dial. fet (feet), a little grass-plot (Aasen, s v. Fit).] FEIVL, sb. Sh.I. Snow falling in large flakes. S.& Ork.<sup>1</sup>

FEIVL, sb. Sh.I. Snow falling in large flakes. S.& Ork.¹ FEL, FEL(D, see Fall, v., Feel. FELCH, sb. Lin [Not known to our correspondents] A tame animal. (HALL.) FELDE, sb. Obs. Lin.¹ A failing or decline in health. FELE, FELF, see Feal, v., Felloe. FELFAA, FELFAR(E, FELFER, see Fieldfare. FELFIT, FELFOOT, FELFUR, FELFUT, see Fieldfare. FELK, sb. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. [felk.] The felloe of a wheel. See Felloe. n.Cy. (HALL.) w.Yks. (S.P.U.): Watson Hist. Hifx (1775)

n.Cy. (Hall.) w.Yks. (S.P.U.); Watson *Hist. Hifx* (1775) 537; w.Yks. They welted t'cart ower yusterday, an brok.. two felks, n. 286; w.Yks. 284, ne.Lan. 1

FELKING-BOARD, sb. Obs. Yks. See below. w.Yks. A board on which wool, or unscribbled shoddy, was laid, in order that it might be thoroughly beaten with sticks, generally by two or four men (M F).

FELL, sb. Sc. Yks. Lan. Lin War. Pem. Suf. Ken. Sur. Som. In form veil Pem w.Som. [fel, w.Cy. vel]

1. A skin, hide, esp. in phr. flesh and fell.

Sc. The horse... belongs to a person who will make your honour

Sc. I he horse... belongs to a person who will make your honour ... most welcome to him, flesh and fell, Scott Bride of Lam. (1819) ix; I wad hae had you, flesh and fell, ib. Minstrelsy (1802) I. 356, ed. 1848 Abd On a fell Hard i' the nook, he seats himsel', Beattie Tales (1813) 58 (Jam.). s Sc. I thocht a' alang it micht belike be e'en the fell o' a coo, Snatth Fierceheart (1897) 73. Edb He that buys and sells the beet, Must give me collops of the cow; Sic like I can go o'er the fells Of merchandize, to make abuse, Penneculk I can go o'er the tells Of merchandize, to make abuse, PENNECHK Wks. (1715) 393, ed 1815 Rxb. The fell or skin... becomes hard, and sticks closely to the flesh and bones, Agric. Surv. 149 (Jam. s.v Fell-ill) Gail. I had slapped the poor beast's fell, to put out the flames, Crockett Raiders (1894) xxi. n Yks Aye, ... stock an'crop, flesh an' fell thegither, Atkinson Lost (1870) xxvi, n Yks. 12, n.Lail., n.Lin. s.Pem. Laws Little Eng (1888) 422. Suf. (E.G.P.)

2. Comb. (1) Fell-monger, a dealer in hides; (2) monger's

2. Como. (1) Fell-monger, a dealer in fildes; (2)-monger's poake, see below; (3) -rot, a species of rot in sheep; see below; (4) -wool, the wool taken from sheep-skins in distinction to the 'fleece-wool' shorn from the living animal. (1) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> w.Yks. Banks Wkfld Wds. (1865). n.Lan.<sup>1</sup> War<sup>3</sup> Nearly obs. in Birmingham. w Som.<sup>1</sup> Vuul', or vael'-muung'gur A man whose trade it is to buy sheep-skins, and to treat them with lime, so as to get the wool off. Hethen sells the skins, called pelts, to the tanner, and the wool to dealers or manufacturers. (2) Ken., Sur. This manure has for ten years past been used upon the stiff to the tanner, and the wool to dealers or manufacturers. (Ren., Sur. This manure has, for ten years past, been used upon the stiff grounds in the counties of Surrey and Kent, Hunder Georgical Ess. in N. & Q (1887) 7th S. iv 22. (3) s. Sc. Apparently [so] denominated from its affecting the skin or fell (Jam.); Others speak of many kinds of rot... the felt-rot, the bone-rot, and other rots, Essay Highl. Soc. III. 465 (tb.). (4) n.Cy. (J.W.) w.Som. In this district fell-wool [vuul-èol] is the usual name—in most others it

3. The flesh immediately under the outer skin.

Sc. More properly it denotes the cuticle immediately above the flesh (Jam.). Ayr. See how she peels the skin an' fell, As ane were

[1. ME. felle, skin (P. Plowman); OE. fel (fell-); cp. G. fell.]

FELL, sb.2 Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written fel Wm. [fel.] 1. A hill, mountain; high, open, untilled ground; a moor, moorland.

Sc. Two or three claps of distant thunder . . . followed, . . echoing . . . among the range of heathy fells, Scott Blk. Dwarf (1816) vi. Per. Gloamin' . . . Steals slow ower fell an' fountain, Edwards VI. Fer. Gloamin ... Steams slow ower fell all foundating Edwards Lyrics (1889) 29. Rnf. My native land, .. Her woody dells, her boggy fells, BARR Poems (1861) 83. Lnk. The towering fell, the cottaged dell, Hamilton Poems (1865) 54. Ayr. Flee awa owre the muirs and fells as straes would flee alang a stoory road in June, Service Notandums (1890) 101. Edb. Faes cleekt aff the western fells Wi' victor's paws, Learmont Poems (1791) 160. Bwk. Not even the bee's long murmur Among the purple fells, Chisholm Poems (1879) victor's paws, Learmont Poems (1791) 160. Bwk. Not even the bee's long murmur Among the purple fells, Chisholm Poems (1879) 59. Dmf. I've seen the morn Breck bonnie ower this lanesome fell, Reid Poems (1894) 70. Gall. Hills of 300 to 800 or 900 ft. are called Fells (A.W). n Cy. Grose (1790), N.Cy.¹ Any moor or open waste, properly only of an alpine tract; N.Cy.² Nhb. Ah'se been amang t'sheep on t'fell, S. Tynedale Stud. (1896) Runed; Nhb¹, Dur.¹, s.Dur. (J.E.D.) Lakel. In the lake district it is applied to particular mountains, as Scawfell, Kirkfell, and is applied to a mountain district generally which is termed 'The Fell.' The unenclosed upland common is also called 'The Fell.' Ellwoon (1895). Cum. Ah was hardly iver off t'fells, Sargisson Joe Scoap (1881) 8; It's sae neyve to luik owre the black pasture, The fells abuin aw, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) 16; Gl. (1851); Cum.³ If there were nea fells there wad be nea deals, Prov., 175. Cum., Wm. More properly a chain of high steep hills, and high lands fit only for pastures, Nicolson (1677) Trans. R Lit. Soc. (1868) IX. Wm. Loo' the', he cū's lowpin' o' t'fells, Richardson Sng. Sol. (1859) ii. 8; I lost me sel on thor plaguy fels, Wheeler Dual. (1790) 24. n.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Chains of mountains not admitting of cultivation, Willian List Was (1811); Hutton Tour to Caves (1781); w.Yks.¹, n.Lan. (W.S.), n.Lan.¹ 2. Comp. (1) Fell-bloom, the bird's-foot trefoil, Lotus corniculatus; (2) -country, the hill or moorland country or

district; (3) -foot, the foot of a rocky hill; (4) -head, the top of a mountain, not distinguished by a 'pike'; also used attrib.; (5) header, see sider; (6) ousel, see throstle;

top of a mountain, not distinguished by a pike; also used attrib.; (5) header, see -sider; (6) ousel, see -throstle; (7) -side, a hillside, a mountain district; (8) -sider, one who lives on the hills or 'fells'; (9) -slope, the slope of a hill; (10) -throstle, the ring-ousel, Turdus torquatus; (11) -yat, a gate opening on to a moor or 'fell.'

(1) Sc. (Jam) (2) Nhb. A well-known character in the fell-country, Clare Love of Lass (1890) I. 83. (3) Sik. In the house at the fell-fit, where the burn is a spring, Chr. North Noctes (ed. 1856) IV. 72. (4) Cum.\(^1\) Wm. Yan o ther deeals up amang t'fells—a fell-heead spot amackily, Spec Dial. (1877) pt. i 1; Soa heigh an' ta, com yan an' 0, O' t'fell-heead rank an' file, the pt ii. 37. (5) Wm. He's a fell-heeder thoo can tell bi his twang (B.K.). (6) Lan. (G.E.D.) (7) Lakel, Ellwood (1895). Cum. If you ax where I come frae, I say the fell seyde, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) 55. Lan. Comin' up the fellside, Waugh Winter Five, 15 n.Lan.\(^1\) London for riches, Preston for pride, Kendal for poverty on the fell-side, Local Rhyme. (8) Lakel. Ellwood (1895). Cum. Fell-seyders, and Sowerby riff-raff, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1840) 42; Among real fell-siders, Sargisson Joe Scoap (1881) 4. (9) n Yks.\(^2\) (10) Cum. Commonly called Fell Throstle, Hutchinson Hist Cum. (1794) I. 457. (11) Cum. They beaath leevt iv a farm clwose teh Torento fell yat, SARGISSON Joe Scoap (1881) 10.

3. A fairly level field on the top or side of a hill.

Ayr. The partridge loves the frutful fells; The plover loves the mountains, Burns Westlin Winds, st. 2; By mosses, meadows, moors, and fells, ib. Twa Herds (1785) st. 15.

[1. In frith and fell Saul soght dauid for to quell, Cursor

M. (c. 1300) 7697. ON. fjall, a mountain.]

FELL, sb. Der. [fel.] 1. Mining term: the lead ore as first extracted from the mine. Also called bouse (q.v.).

Fell, bous, and knock-barke, MANLOVE Lead Mines (1653) 1 266. Hence Fell-heap, sb. minerals, ore, and extraneous substances, thrown into a heap promiscuously in the state Stances, thrown into a heap promiseuously in the states are drawn out of the mine.
Mander Miner's Gl (1824).
2. A district out of the ordinary mining locality.
Manlove Lead Mines (1653) Gl.
FELL, v.¹ and sb.⁴ In gen. dial. use in Sc. and Eng.
1 a. To bring to the ground with a blow or stroke.

1. v. To bring to the ground with a blow or stroke; to

1. v. To bring to the ground with a blow or stroke; to knock down, stun.

Edb. Ye've felled me wi' your nieve,—ye've felled me outright, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xix. Sik. If you do I'll fell you, Chr. North Noctes (ed. 1856) II. 260 Nhb.¹ We didna want to hurt them, so we just felled them an' flang them oot, Oliver Nhb. (1835) 156. Dur.¹, Lakel.² Cum. I still cud fell him in my turn, Richardson Talk (1886) ist S. 30. Wm. I think when he said it, a streea wad hae fell't me, Spec. Dial. (1877) pt. i. 44. n.Yks.¹ He fell'd em, stoups, rails, and a'. m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. I'll fell onny on 'em' at does it ageean, Cudworth Dial. Sketches (1884) 3; w.Yks.¹5, n.Lin.¹, Nhp.¹, War.³, Hnt. (T.P.F.)

Hence (1) Fell-down, sb. a fight, struggle; (2) Felled,

Hence (1) Fell-down, sb. a fight, struggle; (2) Felled, ppl. adj., fig. prostrate with illness, &c., overcome with surprise; (3) Fell't-sick, extremely sick, so as not to be able to chiral

able to stir.

(1) Gall. Wading thro' the fields o' gore, Full freely took their (1) Gain. Wathing this the helds of gold, I am heerly does then chance at fell-down, pell-mell, Lauderdale Poems (1796) 9. (2) Sc. She was that felled and dowf-like—aye in a kind o' dwawm, Roy Horseman's Wd. (1895) vi Cld. (Jam.) n.Yks.2' Fell'd with an ailment,' prostrate with sickness. Lan. I'm welly felled wi' seeing him, Gaskell North and South (1855) xxxvi. (3) Cld. (Jam.)

seeing him, Gaskell North and South (1855) xxxvi. (3) Cld. (Jam.)

2. To kill; to injure severely or fatally.

Sc. She juist felled hersel' at Craigo, Ramsay Remin. (1872) 104

Sh.I. Hit's a miracle 'at shū wisna fell'd, Sh. News (Sept. 4, 1897). Cai.¹ Biff. There some fat hens sit o' the bawks, Gudewife, ye maun gae, haste ye, fell ane, Taylor Poems (1787) 62.

Bch. I wan the vogue, I Rhaesus fell'd, Forbes Ulysses (1742) 25.

Abd. For our Meg, she'll fell hersel', Cock Strains (1810) I. 104; 'Fat's happen't?' 'Yer gweed-sin's fell't!' Alexander Ain Fik. (1882) 36. Fif. To fecht an' fell the Frenches, Douglas Poems (1806) 25. e.Fif. We happened to hae a fat swine o' twenty stane wecht to be felled, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) iv. Link. I'm fley't 'twill fell him Sic news to hear, Coghill Poems (1890) 70.

3. Phr. (1) to fell two dogs with one stone, fig. to kill two birds with one stone; (2) I'll be or I'm felled or were I felled, an exclamation or expletive equivalent to 'I'll be hanged.'

(1) Sc This, Drudgeit said, 'would be felling two dogs with one

stone,' Scott Redg. (1824) i. e Fif. It wad enable us to fell twa dogs wi' ae stane, Latto Tam Bodkm (1864) xi. (2) Lth. My mither aye thinks I'm to sit still and spin; Whan the sogers gae by, war I fell'd I maun rin, Macneill Poet Wks (1801) 206. ed. 1856 w.Yks. Then I'm felled if I can tell what they wor, Cubworth Dial Sketches (1884) 27; wYks.\frac{1}{27}. To overcome, 'floor,' do for, do away with.

Abd Ye bla' my whistle! It wad fell ye, Ye hinna breath, Shirfefs Poems (1714) 102, ed. 1853. Cum. He never knew the man who could 'fell' him in wrestling, in shearing, in dipping, in drinking, Linton Liezie Lorton (1867) v. w.Yks. This iz t'ninth pen'orth o' parkin nobbut, an' ah want ta fell t'lot, Binns Vill. to Town (1882) 17; w.Yks.\frac{15}{2} A man not only fells an ox when it is hide-whole, but fells a crop of it when roasted. but fells a crop of it when roasted.

Hence Feller, sb., fig. a hearty eater. w.Yks.<sup>5</sup>
5. Weaving term: to finish a 'piece' or 'cut'; to finish

a warp.

w.Yks. She felled her piece on Wednesday, *Bradford Obs.* No. 9948, 7; Suzy, bring me some moar cops, or I sal nivver have t'webb fell'd fer a month, *Yksman. Comuc Ann* (1877) 24; Shoo'd deed withaat a nooatice, An' shoo had'nt fell'd her warp, HARTLEY Ditt (c. 1873) 22.

Hence (1) Fellers, sb. pl. the marks existing in the warp at the end of each 'piece'; (2) Felling, vbl. sb. the act of finishing a warp; (3) Felling rod, sb., see below.

w.Yks. (1) Phases of Bradford Life, 199. (2) Weaving it up to the end as nearly as possible (W.T.); (J.M.) (3) A rod that is put through the end of the warp and held by cords or canvas to the warp beam, as the warp can be let off and woven till the end gets almost up to the gear (ib.).

almost up to the gear (th.).

6. Phr (1) to fell out, (a) to finish weaving the last 'cut' of a warp; to weave a stripe in the end of a 'piece' with west of a different shade or colour; (b) of beams: to come to an end, to become empty; (a) to fell the web, to cut off and stitch a 'piece' when woven; fig. to finish off anythin.

w.Yks. (I, a) (R.H.R.); (S.K.C.); CUDWORTH Horton (1886)

Gl (b) A seet o' beams are felling aht to-day (W.C.S.). (2) He's
fell'd web (W.T.); Ah fried him a pund a steak an' some onions
an' he fell'd tweb (J.T.).

7. Fishing term: to let out or cast a net from a boat. Also with out.

Sc. Which shot is commonly used by felling or laying the net up the water, to intercept fish going out by the sea, Leslie of Powis, 55 (Jam.); They did not describe the exact place where they felled it off, nor where they hauled the net, ib. 197

8. To befall, chance, happen, esp. in phr. well fells me,

ye, &c.

n Sc. Well fell's me now, my ain gude lord, These words do cherish me, Buchan Ballads (1828) I. 199, ed. 1875. Elg. Weel fells ye, honest carle, Couper Poetry (1804) I. 164. Abd. Well reins ye, nonest carrie, Couper Poerry (1804) 1. 104. Abd. Well fell's us 'at's in bigget bouns, Beattie Parings (1801) 34, ed. 1873; 'They tell me he's better up on't nor ever' 'An' weel fell's 'im,' ALEXANDER Ain Flk (1882) 130; Well fell me now, my lad I'll shortly see, Ross Helenore (1768) 86, ed. 1812 Per. Dool fell the swain that's mang'd wi' love, Nicol Poems (1766) 19.

9. sb. A knock-down blow.

e.Yks. Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 26; e.Yks. If thoo disn't mind 11. Weaving term: a breaking of all the threads in

a spinning-mule.

w.Yks. Sometimes the spinner would stop an instant in his work. The result would be a 'fell,' and all ends down, Binns Vill. to Town (1882) 15.

Town (1882) 15.

12. Lot, fate, destiny.

Ags., Abd. Wae's my fell! Alas my fell! (JAM) Abd. And for the haddocks! wae's my fell, They're out o' reason, Beattie Parings (1801) 41; O wae's my fell, Is that ye, Colin; are ye there yoursell? Ross Helenore (1768) 58, ed. 1812; I ne'er can hope, alas! my fell! To win his length, Shirkers Poems (1790) 9.

FELL, v. and sb. s.Cy. Dev. Cor. Also in form vell. el, vel. 1. v. To pare or separate the turf entirely [fel, vel.] from the soil in grass-land; to pare or plough thin. burn-beat, denshire.

Dev. MORTON Cyclo. Agric. (1863); MOORE Hist Dev. (1829) I. 355; Dev. The balk or narrow slip which is left in velling the land,

38. nw.Dev. Cor. The ground, which is generally a lay from four to seven years old, having been stripped or velled, is dragged, harrowed, and rolled, Marshall Review (1817) V. 543.

Hence (1) Felling, vbl. sb the act of ploughing up the turf or upper surface of the ground, to lay it in heaps to

burn; (2) Felling plough, (3) zole, sb. a plough used to pare or separate off the turf in breaking up grass-land.

(1) s.Cy. Grose (1790). w Cy. Ray (1691); A term used by the Western burn-beaters, Worlinge Dut Rust. (1681); Balley

(1721). Dev. When velling is performed, the wing of the share Vancouver's Surv. in Moore Hist. Dev. (1829) I. 296; Horae Subseivae (1777) 450, Dev. Of the same nature as spading or skirting. w Dev. For veiling, the share is made wide, with the angle or outer point of the wing turned upward to separate the turf entirely from the soil, Marshall Rur. Econ. (1796) 143. Cor. If an old grass field with a thick face is to be taken into culture, the an oid grass field with a thick face is to be taken into culture, the skimming plough is used, and the process is called felling, Quiller-Couch Hist Polperro (1871) 118. (a) n.Dev. A velling-plough an' a dradge, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 66. (3) nw.Dev.¹

2. sb. Part of a plough.

n.Dev. Bobby 'th vaught'e vor es sel' Haimses. a hanniber, a vell, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 67; May sexton's shoul, or ploughman's vell, Hulve not wan turf where they two dwell, 1b. st. 98.

[Prob. conn. w. fell, sb.1]

man's vell, Hulve not wan turf where they two dwell, 1b. st. 98.

[Prob. conn. w. fell, sb.]

FELL, adj.¹ and adv. Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lin. Shr. Nrf. [fel.] 1. adj. Savage, fierce, cruel; terrible, stern. Also used advb. and fig.

Sc. A fell beast if brought to bay, but otherwise not hurtful to man, Lang Monk of Fife (1896) 41; The fell auld lord took the Whig such a swank wi' his broadsword, Scott Bride of Lam. (1819) xxiv. Eig. Awn, fell Pride, look owre the wreck Thou spreadst by flood and field, Couper Poetry (1804) I. 51. Abd. 'What's broucht ye here at sic a time?' 'Fell needcessity, sir,' Mac-DONALD Sir Gibbie, xxxiii. Frf. Tir'd o' that fell midnight-dance, Morison Poems (1790) 7. Rnf. Ye... nurs'd such spite and rancour fell Against the crew, McGilvray Poems (ed. 1862) 126. Ayr. Aft honour droons In fell despair, White Jottings (1879) 188. Link. The puir wee things [birds] were sairly smit Wi' that fell eastlin' breeze, Lemon St Mungo (1844) 51. Lth. Shouted slogans of fell foes at jar, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 26; I sing o' danger, fire, and sword; Fell faes are coming near ye! Macneill Poet. Wks. (1801) 222, ed. 1856. Peb. Fell author of destruction, ArFLECK Poet. Wks. (1836) 33. Dmf. I'd sink as soon in Nith's fell flood, As you offend, Quinn Heather (1863) 39. N.Cy.¹ Cum. Fell memory, like a mirror true, Gilpin Pop. Poetry (1875) 123. n Yks. She's timerous to please, and varra fell. . Nean's yable to abide her crueltie, Meriton Praise Ale (1684) l. 600. Lin. Woa then, wiltha? dang tha —the bees is as fell as owt, Tennyson N. Farmer, New Style (1870) st 10; The bees are fell to-day (J. P.F.). in Lin.¹ I shall look as fell as a bull at Scawby man next time he cums.

Hence Fell-bred. adi, of a vicious kind. in Yks.² he cums.

Hence Fell-bred, adj. of a vicious kind. n.Yks.2

2. Of disease, illness, &c.: fatal, deadly.
n.Lin. Bud it's as fell as th' black-feaver, Peacock Tales (1890)
and S. 18; n.Lin. It's a very fell complaaint.

3. Keen, pungent, biting in flavour; tasty.

Abd. Pree the cheese, Ye winna fin't that fell, Goodwife (1867) st. 30. Ayr. The dame brings forth in complimental mood, To grace the lad, her weel-hain'd kebbuck, fell, Burns Cotter's Sat. Night (1785) st. 11.

A Keen agger decireus aggert.

4. Keen, eager, desirous; energetic, striving, busy.

Also used advb.

Also used *aavo*.

Ayr. Wi' an appetite on his mind as fell as the hunger of a rabiator, Galt Sir A. Wylie (1822) xlix. e.Lth. Man, ye maun hae a fell drouth! Hunter J Inwick (1895) 225. Nhb. Moother was a fell yan for early kirstnins, S. Tynedale Stud (1896) Robbie Armstrong. Cum. She's a gay fell an (E.W.P.); Cum.<sup>2</sup> n Yks.<sup>1</sup> T'au'd horse trails mair an hau'f t'draught. He's ower fell by owght. Tyoung un's keen; but t'au'd chap—he be fell. He owght. Tyoung un's keen; but t'au'd chap—ne be ieil. He weean't be bet wiv a lahtle; n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> He eats his meat varry fell [eagerly]. They're quite fell about it. Thoo's marr fell for thy dinner than rife for a race. Lin. I'm that fell, get out of my way do! (W.W.S.) Nrf. There's a wonnerful show of these newfangled... reapers... and I'm rarely fell on seeing them, HAGGARD Col Quartch (1888) II.xiv.

5. Sharp, acute, intelligent, shrewd; severe, 'cutting Sc. A fell body, an acute person; sometimes 'wyss and fell' (Jam.); Sandy, that 'fell' body, one of Edinburgh's 'crusted characters,' Keith *Indian Uncle* (1896) 60. Rnf. Some wily lass ... hauds him, wi' her Glaumour gift, sae fell, Picken Poems (1813) I 21. Lnk. I m thinkin' wee Brosy will sune be ready for the schule. They tell me hes a fell ane and terrible like his father, Fraser Whaups (1895) xiv; The fellest fortune-teller e'er was seen, Ramsay Gentle Shep (1725) 33, ed. 1783 e Lth. They a' said I was a fell body, an' that I had come ower Geordie 1221 fine, Hunter J Inwick (1895) 42 Edb. Epitaphs on sumphs and hashes Right fell an' keen, Forbes Poems (1812) 8 Gall. Sally's tongue's batth dreich and fell Nicholson Poet Wks (1814) 116, ed 1897 Kcb. There's no a feller loon At coontin', psalm, or carritch, But tent yethis, he's feller still at sowens or at pairitch, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 140. n Cy. GROSE (1790). Nhb.1

Ingleside (1890) 140. n Cy. Grose (1790). Nhb.¹

6. Mighty, strong, valiant, vigorous; also used fig.
Sc. A bonny terrier that, sir—and a fell chield at the vermin, I warrant him, Scott Guy M. (1815) xxii, He made a fell spring from the house door to the cart, Whitehead Daft Davie (1876) 298, ed. 1894; Isn't she a fell singer? Grey Misanthrope's Heir (1897) xxii. Fif. In Wallace' days fell deeds were done, Douglas Poems (1806) 13 Ayr. A' north o' the Tweed are to strike a fell blow at Embro', Johnston Glenbuckie (1889) 39. Lik. The lass was forty, fat, and fair, Sprightly and blythe and fell, Stewart Twa Elders (1886) 11 Edb. Auld Scotia's food... That's reared thumpin queans an' fell, Liddle Poems (1821) 124. Rxb. Her doughty sons in days langsyne Defied her fellest foemen, Riddle thumpin queans an' fell, LIDDLE Poems (1821) 124. Rxb. Her doughty sons in days langsyne Defied her fellest foemen, RIDDELL Poet. Wks. (ed 1871) I. 71. Nhb.¹ 'She's a little fell 'un'—said in complimenting a servant girl, not robust, who had done more than could have been reasonably expected. 'A fell bit callant'—a brave, enduring little body. Dur. Gibson Up-Weardale Gl. (1870). Cum. He's a fell ane at a brae side (J Ar.). Yks. A plough goes too fell when going deeper than is wished, Morron Cyclo. Agric. (1863). n Yks.¹ Of the ploughshare and coulter, when the former is set so as to enter the earth too deeply, the latter so as to 'take is set so as to enter the earth too deeply, the latter so as to 'take too much land'; n.Yks 2 I wasn't i' fell order.

7. Grave, serious; important, momentous; strange,

extraordinary.
Sc. It's a fell thing, wean, that ye canna stand still a minute. 'He's a fell fallow.' a strange, unaccountable sort of fellow (JAM) The s a fell failow. A strange, unaccountable sort of fellow (JAM).

In Sc. It was a fell time wi' me, Gordon Carglen (1891) 115. Fif.
It's a fell trauchle, Robertson Provost (1894) 173 s.Sc. A pause ensued, a moment's breath, Before the last fell tug of death,
WATSON Bards (1859) 201. Edb. It masters a' sic fell diseases,
That would ye spulzie, Fergusson Poems (1773) 145, ed. 1785.
Dmf I gat... Some business letters sharp and fell, Reid Poems

(1894) 214.

8. Great, exceedingly large.
e.Sc. He gaed back thinkin a fell lot o' himsel', Setoun R.
Urguhart (1896) xxx. Frf. A fell bit o' me was buried in my
laddie's grave, Barrie Thrums (1889) vi. Per. There's a fell
puckle left, Ian Maclaren Brier Bush (1895) II. Fif. Puir lass,
she made a fell steer [stir], Robertson Provost (1894) 26. Dmb.
Ye needna be in sic a fell hurry, Cross Disruption (1844) xxiii.
Ayr He has a fell sicht o' siller i' the stocks, Johnston Kulmallie
(1891) I 158. Nhb. 'He'd a fell job on't,' the work took more
doing than was anticipated.

Hence Fell she a quantity large amount

Hence Fell, sb. a quantity, large amount. n.Shr. He can spare some, he's got a fell of it (E P.)

n.Shr. He can spare some, he's got a fell of it (E P.).

9. adv. Very, exceedingly, used as an intensitive.
n.Sc. Liars will he on fell gude men, Buchan Ballads (1828)
I. 18, ed. 1875. Abd. Meal was fell chape, Alexander Am Flk.
(1882) 210. Frf. She was 'complaining fell about her back the day,' Barrie Thrums (1889) xvi; I think I would fell like it, ib Tommy (1896) 119. Per. The auld Scots sangs are fell humorous, Fergusson Vill Poet (1897) 76 Fif. To gar the lazy hours slide by, Fell janty jokes the shearers try, Douglas Poems (1806) 124.
e.Lth. I likit him fell weel, Hunter J Innuck (1895) 21. Ayr. The Laird o' Clumbeith, a fell sturdy auld billy, Service Notandums (1890) 26 Edb. Mang them fell mony a gausy snout Has gusht... wi'blude, Fergusson Poems (1773) 156, ed. 1785. Gall. They're .. wi'blude, Fergusson Poems (1773) 156, ed. 1785. Gall. They're baith fell fond o' airin' their waistcoats at the plate, Crockert Bog-Myrtle (1895) 409. Yks. Kinraid were just fell again him, and as for that matter, so was I, Gaskell Sylvia (1863) III. vii.

Hence Felly, adv. exceedingly.
Cum. For a meyle they ran at least Till a' war felly spent, Stagg Misc. Poems (ed. 1807) 37.

[1. For he was proud, fers, and fell, *Cursor M*. (c. 1300) 2197. OFr. *fel*, 'farouche' (LA CURNE).]

FELL, *adj.*<sup>2</sup> n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Flat-shaped, shallow.
'That shovel's ower fell,' i. e. not concave enough.

FELL, FELLEN, see Fail, sb.1, Fall, v., Fellon.

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FELLENLY, adv. Sc. Vigorously; effectively, ex-

tremely well
e Per. Used by an elderly man (c 1882) in describing the action

of a patent harrow 'It brok' the clods fellenly' (W.A C.)

FELLET, sb and v. Glo Ken. Also in form vellet
Glo. [fe lit, ve lit] 1. sb. The portion of a wood
felled annually; a portion of felled wood.

Glo. Honae Subsectivae (1777) 151, Gl (1851); Glo. 12, Ken 12
2. v. To fell a certain portion of a wood annually. Glo. 12

FELLFAW, FELLFO, FELLFOR, see Fieldfare. FELLICKS, sb. pl. Lan. The felloes of a wheel (HALL)

See Felk, Felloe.

FELLING, ppl. adj. Lin. Hmp. In comb. (1) Fellingaxe, an axe with a long and narrow head used for felling

trees; (2) bird, the wryneck, Jynx torquilla.
(1) n Lin. (2) Hmp 1 Sometimes called the stripping bird It derives its names from its note, being about the time (April) when

oaks are felled and the bark stripped.

FELLOE, sb. Var. dial. forms in Eng. and Amer.
See below. (1) Fally, (2) Felf, (3) Felly, (4) Felve, (5)
Fillie, (6) Vally, (7) Vellar, (8) Veller, (9) Velly, (10)
Villy. Cf. felk.

Villy, Cf. felk.

(1) se.Wor.<sup>1</sup> (2) n Yks <sup>2</sup> e.Yks. The felfes of the waines, Best Rur. Econ (1641) 35. m.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> (3) Dur.<sup>1</sup> Cum. Ivery time t'wheels went roond they [t'spekes] knattlt back an forret in t'felleys like drumsticks, Sargisson Joe Scoap (1881) 217.

Wm. (B K.), n.Yks.<sup>12</sup> Lan. Marshall Reports Agric. (1818) I 268. s.Chs.<sup>1</sup>, nw Der.<sup>1</sup> Shr Marshall Review Agric. (1818) II. 176. [Amer. Dial Notes (1896) I. 330] (4) n.Yks.<sup>12</sup>, e.Yks.<sup>1</sup> (5) Cai.<sup>1</sup> [The fillies so worn, that the spokes shall be ready to start out of their sockets, Lisle Husbandry (1757) 44] (6) s Wor.<sup>1</sup>, Hrf.<sup>2</sup>, Gio.<sup>1</sup> (7) Dev Reports Provinc. (1889). (8) w.Som.<sup>1</sup> Vuul·ur. (9) s Wor (H K.), Gio.<sup>1</sup>, n.Wil. (E H G.) w.Som.<sup>1</sup> Vuul·ur. Laws Little Eng. (1888) 422; (W M M.) Wil Slow Gl. (1892). FELLON, sb. Sc. Irel. Nhb Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Hrf. Also Dev Cor. Also written fellen Cum. w.Yks.; fellin Nhb.<sup>1</sup> nw.Dev.<sup>1</sup>; felon Bnff Ant. Yks. Der.<sup>1</sup>; and in form vellon Cor. [felən, in]

1. A whitlow, boil; a local inflammation. Also in comp.

Bone fellon.

Buff. Spring whitlow grass, Draba verna Roadsides. A ver small herb used in whitlows or felons, Gordon Chron. Keith (1880) 293 Ant. (WH.P), Nhb<sup>1</sup> n.Yks.<sup>1</sup> A painful swelling, frequently in a finger, or other part of the hand, arising from an abscess, which suppurates and breaks after a time, and very frequently, then, is accompanied by the passage of particles of the bone. A painful disorder of the hands or other members of the human body, of the nature of an abscess. n Lan. Lin. I have a fellon coming upon my thumb n Lin., Hrf. Cor. 2. An eruption on the skin, a rash.

2. An eruption on the skin, a rash.

Nhb.¹ n.Yks.² A kind of eruptive disorder in children. w.Yks.

Banks Wifid Wids. (1865). Der.¹ The red-gum in children. Obs

w.Cor. N. & Q (1854) 1st S. x. 300.

3. A disease in cows, caused by cold; see below.

Ant. A hardening in a cow's udder (W.H.P.) N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹

Dur.¹ The primary symptom being a bad cold Lakel.² Cum As for grease, or the glanders, reed watter, or fellen, Anderson Ballads (ed 1881)146, Cum.¹ Yks. She'll strike felon if we sign'er w'ile it's so stormy (F.P.T.). n.Yks.¹ The udders of cows are frequently thickened and enlarged in the progress of the disorder, in which case the term Yuer-fellon is employed; n.Yks.² The tightness and soreness of a cow's skin from cold. 'Cripple fellon,' the lameness in the legs of cattle from fellon. ne.Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹ A skin disease, incident to cattle w.Yks. A gentleman farmer, having some cattle affected by the foul or fellen, . . . and having heard that an old man affected by the foul or fellen, . . . and having heard that an old man . . was famous for curing the disease, went to consult him, Henderson Flk Lore (1879) v; w.Yks. Her yowyer is seen hellerd wi' t'fellon, 11. 290; w.Yks 2 A disease of the joints in cattle. Lan., ne.Lan., n.Lin. nw.Dev. Known by the various names of blackleg, black-quarter, quarter-evil, and quarter-ill. Setons are freshed. quently employed as a preventive, because they are supposed to draw off the impurities of the blood. Cor. Hence Felloned, pp. hide-bound.

w.Yks. T'cah's fellon'd; her hide's as fast as owt, Banks Wefld.

Wds. (1865). 4. Comp. (1) Fellon-grass, (a) the plant Imperatoria Ostru-thium; (b) the black hellebore, Helleborus niger; (c) the green hellebore, H. viridis; (d) the herb Robert, Geranium Robertianum; (e) the Angelica sylvestris (?); (2) ·herb, (a) the mouse-ear hawkweed, Hieracium Pilosella; (b) the chickweed, Artemisia vulgaris; (3) ·wood, (a) the bittersweet, Solanum Dulcamara; (b) see ·grass(a); (4) ·wort, see  $\cdot$ grass (d).

(1, a) Lakel 2, Cum. 1 n.Yks. 2 The grass or herb boiled with other things to cure the fellon. (b) Cum. The leaves of this plant are much used for making setons or setters in cattle (B & H.) (c) Wm. (d) n.Yks. (e) Rxb. (JAM) (2) Cor.<sup>12</sup> (3, a) Cum.<sup>1</sup>, w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, Lan.<sup>1</sup>, n.Lan.<sup>1</sup>, ne Lan.<sup>1</sup> (b) Cum (4) n.Yks.

[1. Panary, a felon or whitlow at the end of a finger,

Corga.; A fellon or impostumation under the rootes of

FELLOW, sb. and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms fallow Sc.; fella m.Lan.<sup>1</sup>; feller War. Wil. Som. Amer.; fello e Lan.<sup>1</sup>; fellor Dor.; felly w.Yks.<sup>28</sup> Lan.<sup>1</sup> e.Lan.<sup>1</sup> [felə, feli.] 1. sb. An associate,

companion, comrade, equal.

Lth. Ae douce, mensefu' well-faur'd queen [quean]... With heid an' hairt sae stock'd to be her lord's fit fallow, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 151. w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Lan. 'Fellies,' he added, turning to the crowd. Kay-Shuttleworth Scarsdale (1860) I. 60 e.Lan 1, m.Lan 1 Dor. That I midden be a hemm'd in by the vlocks o' your fellors, Barnes Sng. Sol. (1859) 1 7.

Hence (1) Fellow-folks, sb pl. people of corresponding character; companions. n Yks.<sup>2</sup>, (2) Fellowly, adj. familiar, free. Ken.<sup>12</sup>

2. A man, male person. See Follow, sb.<sup>1</sup>
Lakel <sup>2</sup> Lan. These are felly's shoon, aren't they, mam <sup>2</sup> WAUGH
Sneck-Bant (1868) 111, Aw's be a felly, soon, shan't aw, mam <sup>2</sup>... Little lads o' groon into fellys, don't they mam? ib. Lan. Sithee, that first is a felly; t'other are o' women. m.Lan.

Hence Fellow-fond, adj. fond of men, amorous; love-

smitten, in love.

n,Yks,¹; n.Yks ² 'A fellow-fond lass.' 'A fellow-fond fit,' a female love-fit. e.Yks,¹ Said of girls who run coquetting after young men, MS add (T.H.) m Yks,¹, n.Lin.¹

men, MS add (I.H.) m Yks.¹, n.Lin.¹
3. A young, unmarried man; a sweetheart.
Lan. I've browtthee a felly, Brierley Waverlow (1884) 208; Lan¹
Mam, eawr Mary's getten a felly neaw; aw met 'em i'th lone toneet. Hrf.¹ [Amer. A young woman's feller is the particular one
who is 'sparkin' her—paying her attention with possible matrimonial intentions, Dial Notes (1896) I. 388.]

A A bushond

4. A husband.

w.Yks. When my felly comes home to his drinkin, Hartley Clock Alm (1871) 29, Her felly said 'at shoo hadn't lost th' use ov her teeth, b. Budget (1869) 82, w Yks. Au've lost my felly sin' Au saw yo.

5. A contemptible person.

5. A contemptible person.

5. For I see by thy ill colour, Some fallow's deed thou hast done, Herd Coll. Sngs. (1776) I. 92 War (J R.W) Wil Slow Gl. (1892) Som SWEETMAN Wincanton Gl (1885). Gl. (1892) Som SWEETMAN Wincanton Gl (1886. pl Servants employed in husbandry. Hrf Duncumb Hist. Hrf. (1804).

w.Som. Very common Aa'l bee baewn yue doa'un fuul ur dhik dhae'ur duug, neet dheen twain tee muy'uld u dhu plae'us [I will be bound you do not match that dog within twenty miles].

8. To swagger about, bluster.

w.Yks (C.C.R.); w.Yks.<sup>3</sup> He fellies about. Lan. Felleyin up and down, Cleeg Sketches (1895).

Hence Fellying, ppl. adj. swaggering, blustering.
Lan. Yo stuck up, felleyin, ugly thing, Cleeg Sketches (1895) 68.

[1. They said every one to his fellow, Come, and let us cast lots, Bible Jonah i. 7. 2. Moyses was a wonderful felowe, and dyd his dutie being a maried man, Latimer Planghers (1800) ed. Arber 201 Ploughers (1549), ed. Arber, 29.]

FELLOWSHIP, sb. Lin. Friendly conversation. Lin Agate-house with Bill, we had some fellowship. sw.Lin. We had a little fellowship together.

we nad a nitue reliowship together.

FELLY, v. Nhb. Dur. Yks. In form fello m.Yks.¹ [fe li.] To break up fallow land; to plough a ridge towards the 'reen' in contradistinction to gathering up towards the 'mid-rig' See Fallow, v.

n Cy. Grose (1790). Nhb.¹, Dur¹, n.Yks.¹², ne.Yks.¹ e Yks

Marshall Rur. Econ (1788). m.Yks.¹ To plough a field in fallow for the first time, in the spring, is to fello it. To plough it the second time, is to 'stir' it.

Hence Fellying, vbl. sb. the first ploughing after a corncrop. Yks. Morton Cyclo. Agric. (1863). FELLY, see Fail, sb.1, Felloe, Fellow.

FELS, sb. pl. n Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] The felloes of a wheel. (Hall.) ne felloes of a wheel. (HALL.)
[Gantes, the felles of a cart-wheel, Cotgr.]

FELSH, v. Lin. [Not known to our correspondents] [fels.] To renovate a man's hat.

FELT, sb.1 Yks. Nrf. Som. [felt, w.Som. velt.] A

skin, raw hide. w.Yks w.So. w.Som 1 Vult, dried untanned skin of any animal.

Hence Felt-pulling, prp. pulling the hair or fur out. Nrf. [Hares] fighting on a moonlit night in a rush-marsh smacking each other in the face, and felt-pulling, Emerson Birds

(ed 1895) 325.

FELT, sb.<sup>2</sup> Sc. Irel. Nhb. Stf. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bdf. e.An. Wil. Som. Also in forms falt Oxf.; velt w.Cy.; vilt Glo.<sup>1</sup> [felt, fæt, velt.]

1. The fieldfare, Turdus pilaris.
N.I. The fieldfare is here called the large blue felt. Dwn. (C.H.W.), Stf.1, Not. (L.C.M) Lei 1 The cock and hen, being some-(C.H.W.), Stf.<sup>1</sup>, Not. (L.C.M.) Lei <sup>1</sup> The cock and hen, being somewhat dissimilar, are sometimes distinguished as 'cock-felts' and 'hen-felts.' Ninp Swainson Brds (1885) 5, Nhp.<sup>1</sup> Often called Cock Felts, in distinction from the Redwing, Turdus Iliacus, with which it congregates; Nhp.<sup>2</sup>, War.<sup>3</sup>, s.Wor. (H K.), s.Wor. Glo. (W.H C.); (H S.H.), Glo. Oxf. (L M R.); Oxf., Brks. Science Gossip (1870) 119. Bdf. Commonly called 'pigeon-felts' (J.W.B.). e.An. Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 44. Suf. (C.T.) Wil. The ploughboys call the fieldfare 'velts,' Jefferies Wild Life (1879) 301; The Fieldfare is perhaps better known as the Velt, a rustic pronunciation of felt or Pigeon-felt, Science Gossip (1870) 110: Wil. The usual name for the bird in n.Wil. w.Som.<sup>1</sup> 19; Wil. The usual name for the bird in n.Wil.

Full, vull (rare).

Hence (1) Felty, (2) Velder or Veldey-bird, (3) Velly-bird, the fieldfare, Turdus pilaris.

(1) Nhb. (2) Hrf. 2, Brks. (3) Glo. 2

2. The missel-thrush, Turdus viscivorus. Also in form Feltie.

Sig., Bwk. The names of the missel thrush and fieldfare are often interchangeable, Swainson Birds (1885) 2. Oxf. (H.A.E.)

3. The redwing, Turdus Iliacus.

N.I.<sup>1</sup> Le. <sup>1</sup> A 'hen-felt' usually means a redwing. Nhp. Swainson 1b. 5. se. Wor <sup>1</sup>, Glo. <sup>1</sup> FELT, sb. <sup>3</sup> and v. Sc. Yks. Not. e.An. [felt] 1. sb.

A thick matted mass of any fibrous substance; a thick

A thick matted mass of any fibrous substance; a thick growth of weeds, &c.

Bnff¹ The lan's a' ae felt o' weeds. That steer hiz a richt felt o' hair. e An.¹ This land is all a felt. e.Suf. (F.H.)

2. The couch-grass, Triticum repens.

Sc. It seems to receive this name, because the ground is matted by it so as to resemble the cloth called felt (JAM.), This soil... is apt to be overrun with the creeping wheat-grass, known by the vulgar name of 'felt' or pirl-grass, Statist Acc. XI 374 (ib.).

3 A soid of grass 3. A sod of grass.

Not. It's getting a nice felt on it (L C M.).

4. v. To become matted or entangled; to interlace

4. v. 10 become matted of entangied; to interface fibres of wool, &c., into a compact textile fabric.

Bnff. Up's at times added. 'The tatie-lan's a' feltit up [or feltit] wee weeds.' [The wool will work or felt much more easily, ARMATAGE Sheep (1882) 4.]

Hence (1) Felting, vbl. sb. the process by which wool, &c., is made into a compact textile fabric; (2) Feltit, ppl. adi matted or entangled: stiffened by wet &c.

adj. matted or entangled; stiffened by wet, &c.
(i) w.Yks. Baines Yks. Past (1858) 629; (J.M.) (2) Sh I. Wi weet an' gutter feltit, Burgess Rasmue (1892) 26; He an' Betty wis

weet an' gutter feltit, Burgess Rasmu (1892) 26; Hean' Betty wis tyn' her feet afore dey sood peel aff da feltit pells o' 'oo' 'at wis still apon her, Sh News (July 31, 1897).

FELT, see Feal, v.

FELTER, v. and sh. Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Lin. Glo. Oxf. Also in forms falter n.Cy.; filter Glo [fe'ltər, fe ltə(r).] 1. v. To entangle, intertwine, mat together. Gen in pp. Cf. cotter, v²

N.Cy.¹, n.Yks.¹², m Yks.¹ w.Yks Tha'll get that kite tail feltered if ta doesn't mind (J.T.); Havin' getten his hand feltered i' th' worset, Yksman Coma Ann. (1879) 24; It were feltered up wi' all mako'stuff, Snowden Web of Weaver (1896) xii; w.Yks ¹Herhair war seea felter'd an cotter'd wi' elflocks, ii. 286; w.Yks ³5, e Lan.¹ n Lin.¹ Glo. To felter one's hair, Horae Subsectivae (1777) 153

Hence (1) Feltered, ppl. adj. matted, entangled; shaggy, unkempt, rough-coated; (2) Feltering comb, sb. a comb.

(1) n.Cy. Gross (1790). Nhb. It's hard to say what a raggy lad an' a feltered foal may turn to, *Prov.* s Dur. (J E.D.), Lakel. 2 n.Yks 1 As shaggy and rough as a feltered foal; n.Yks. 2 e.Yks n. iks - As snaggy and rough as a feltered foal; n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> e.Yks [Pease] pull the best when they are the most feltered togeather, Best Rur. Econ. (1641) 57. w.Yks. Used to denote the condition of a warp, where the threads are in a tangled or disordered state, and consequently difficult to weave (W.T.); (S.P.U.); w.Yks.<sup>1</sup> (2) Oxf.<sup>1</sup> MS. add.

2. To encumber, cling about. Also used fig. to confuse,

'maze,' stun.

Abd. Wi' Lindy's coat aye felt'ring her aboon, Ross Helenore (1768) 66, ed. 1812. Edb. Whose main design and chiefest aim's to felter Thy best friends feet, by drinking helter skelter, Pennecuik Wks (1715) 378, ed. 1815 n Yks.<sup>2</sup> w.Yks. Aw wor feltern' my brain, Yksman (1876) 36

Hence Feltered, ppl. adp., fig. confused, stammering. Sc. W.' felter'd tongue, and flichterin heart, Jamieson Pop. Ballads (1806) I 234 Slk. The muckle, duddy, feltered gouk, Hogg Tales (1838) 73, ed 1866.

3. To weave any piece of cloth in a faulty manner. Fif. (JAM.)

4. To filter, fall in drops. Also used fig.
Rnf Clear springs felt'ring frae the linn, Fraser Chimes (1853)
85. n. Yks. The wind is said to get feltered by blowing through a hedge (I.W.).

5. sb. A knot, tangle, tangled mass. Also used fig.

Fif A' yer felters will be detected, ROBERTSON Provost (1894)

99; A fault in weaving (JAM.). w Yks I got them out of felter,

Saunterer's Satchel (1879) 49; Shoo left him to get alt ov his

felter as weel as he could, Yks. Wkly. Post (Feb 1, 1896).

[1. Feltred, entangled, Coles (1677); In wardlie effairis thay war sa feltired, Dalrymple Leslie's Hist. Scotl. (1596) I. 100.]

FELTH, FELTIFARE, FLIER, see Feelth, Fieldfare.

FELTRICS, sb. pl. Yks. Lin. Also written feltrix m.Yks.¹; and in form felteric n.Lin.¹ [fe-ltriks.] A disease in horses; see below.

n.Yks.¹ Great thickening and hardness of the skin and the integuments beneath take place, and the har becomes matted and staring; n.Yks.² Knotty enlargements beneath the hair and skin of horses. ne.Yks.¹ A disease in the course of which lumps filled with watery matter appear underneath the belly. n.Lin.¹ FELTYFARE, FELTYFLYFR, see Fieldfare.

FELVE, FELVERD, see Felloe, Fieldfare.

FELVE, FELVERD, see renoe, Fleidiare.

FEMALE-HEMS, sb. pl. Lin. The common hempnettle, Galeopsis Tetrahit. (Hall.), Lin.<sup>1</sup>

FEMBLE, sb. Lin. e.An. s.Cy. Sus. Also in form fimble n Lin.<sup>1</sup> Ess. Sus. [fe·mbl, fi·mbl.]. The female plant of the hemp, Cannabis sativa, often applied errosposely by old swriters to the male plant. Also in according neously by old writers to the male plant. Also in comp.

Femble-hemp.

Lin. Pull the femble or male hemp about the 20th of August, MARSHALL Review (1811) III. 154. n.Lin. Carl-hemp was used for ropes, sackcloth, and other coarse manufactures; the fimblehemp was applied to making sheets and other household purposes (s.v. Carl-hemp). Nrf., Suf. In the hemp districts, the staminiferous hemp is called Carl hemp; the pistilliferous, Ferable-hemp. The Carl never produces any seed, but has a weaker fibre than the Femble, N. & Q. (1854) 1st S. x. 292. s.Gy. RAY (1691); BAILEY (1721). Ess. Thistle or she-hemp. As distinguished from the carle, he, or seed-hemp (K.). Ess., Sus. The female hemp, soonest ripe and fittest for spinning, but is not worth half so much as the carle with its seed, GROSE (1790). [The term was constantly seed for the carle with its seed, writers but is rown more correctly used for the misapplied by old writers, but is now more correctly used for the female plant (B. & H)]

[Fimble hemp, that is the yellow early hemp, Worlinge Dict. Rust. (1681); Item of a wayne or cart load of hempe, line or fembulle 2<sup>d</sup>, Nott. Rec. (1500) III. 451. MDu. fimele (femele), 'cannabis brevior' (VERDAM).]

FEMLANS, sb. pl. Obs. e.Lth. (JAM.) The remains of a feast

of a feast.

About 40 years ago [c. 1770] when children were invited to partake of what remained at the tables of their relations, after the jollities of Handsel Monday, they were asked to come and get some of the femlans.

FEMMEL, v. Ayr. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents] To select the best, at the same time throwing out the inferior articles.

FEMMER, adj. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also in forms fem, femor n. Yks.<sup>2</sup>; femma Cum; fremmer N.Cy.<sup>1</sup> [fe mər.] 1. Weak, frail, slender, slightly made, cranky,

[fe'mer.] 1. Weak, frail, slender, slightly made, cranky, used both of persons and things.

N Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ She's nobbut femmer, poor body. Mind hoo ye gan; that brig's nobbut femmer. Nhb., Dur. Nicholson Coal Tr. Gi (1888). Dur. Gibson Up-Weardale Gl. (1870); Dur ¹, e.Dur.¹ s Dur It's a varrafemmer bit o wark. It's a femmer consarn (J E D). Cum. T'bank's that terring when a body's femma and not joost sae young as they yance was, Clare Rise of River (1897) 84; Quite unknown except in the Alston district (J Ar.). n.Yks. Them chairs is varry femmer (T K.); n.Yks 13

Hence (1) Femmersome, adj. stiff, not supple; (2) Femoral, (3) Femorous, adj. slender, slight, frail.
(1) Lan. (T.R.S.) (2) n.Yks.2 'Of a femoral build,' said of a delicate person, or a slight-made article (3) 16.

2. Effeminate. n Yks.2

[Sw. dial. fenimer, active, light (Rietz); Norw. dial. fim, quick (Aasen); ON. fimr, nimble (Vigfusson).]

FEMMIL, adj. and sb. Sc. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents] 1. adj. Firm, well-knit; athletic. Fif, Rxb. 2. Active, agile. Rxb. 3. sb. Strength, substance, stamina.

FEN,  $sb^1$  Irel. n.Cy. Stf. Lin. Nhp. e An. Also Dev. Cor. Also in form  $ven(n Wxf^1nw.Dev.^1Cor.^1$  [fen, ven.]

FEN, sb.¹ Irel. n.Cy. Stf. Lin. Nhp. e An. Also Dev. Cor. Also in form ven(n Wxf.¹nw.Dev.¹ Cor.¹ [fen, ven.] 1. In comp. (1) Fen.berry, (a) the marsh-wort, Helosciadium nodiflorum; (b) the bog-berry, Vaccinium Oxycoccos; (2) cock, the water-rail, Rallus aquaticus; (3) cricket, the mole-cricket, Gryllotalpa vulgaris; (4) deek, a dike or drain; (5) man, an inhabitant of the Fens; (6) nightingale, a frog; (7) caks, willows; (8) slogger, see man; (9) thrush, the missel-thrush, Turdus viscuorus.

(1, a) Cor. An herb called samolus, marsh-wort, or fen-berries, Hunt Pop Rom w Eng. (1865) 416, ed. 1896. (b) n.Cy., Stf. [Vaccae Vaccinii Palustris, quae sc. in Paludibus crescunt, Skinner (1671).] (2) nw Dev¹, Cor.¹ (3) Lin¹ [So called, because like a mole it buries itself with great expedition in the ground, Grose (1790) MS add. (M.); People call them fen crickets, White Selborne(1789) 176, ed 1853] (4) e.An.¹ (5) Lin. A Fenman's dowry, threescore geese and a pelt (a sheepskin, which was formerly used as an outward garment), Thompson Hist Boston (1856) 731. Nrf. Yon fenman's cottage, cosily nestled amid those stunted willows, PATTERSON Man and Nat. (1895) 12. (6) Lin. Thompson Hist. Boston (1856) 733. e An.¹ Nrf. Cozzns-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 47. Suf. A croaking frog is sometimes so called, but the more common name for it is March bird, e.An. N. & Q. (1866) II. 363. e Suf. (F.H.) (7) sw.Lin.¹ (8) Lin. And so we find the 'Fen sloggers' cutting the banks in a wet time and purposely flooding the country, Lin Pocket Guide (1874) 26. (9) Nhp Swainson Birds (1885) 2; Nhp.¹ Called also Marble-thrush, Gaw-thrush.

2. Mud, dirt. Wxf.¹ Hence (1) Venie, adj. dirty; (2) Venn-scrape, sb. a mudscraper, similar in shape to a large hoe.

(1) Wxf.¹ 'Venie bogher,' a dirty road. 'Venie sheardh,' a dirty gap. (2) nw.Dev.¹

3. Peat, a bog. Also used attrib.

(2) nw.Dev.1

3. Peat, a bog. Also used attrib.

Dev. The venn land, being of a spungy consistency ... such [peat soils] as are under the venn, Young Annals Agric (1784-1815) XXIX. 571, 'Eef the cock mout the avore the hen, There'll be nort else seps [except] mud an 'ven.' Although 'Ven' is very common on Dartmoor, meaning a fen or bog, and frequently occurs as a place-name throughout Dev., I have only heard it, except in the above prov., in combination with other words, Reports Province. (1893); The peat or black earth of Dartmoor is still called 'ven' or 'fen,' N & Q. (1851) 1st S. 111 310.

FEN, sb.² and v.¹ Ken. 1. sb. Mouldiness. See Fenny.

Fen, the name of a very pernicious distemper to which hops are Fen, the name of a very permicious distemper to which hops are subject. It consists of a quick growing mould or moss which spreads itself with great rapidity, and occasions dreadful ravages in the hop-grounds, Complete Farmer (1766); The leather was covered with blue fen (D.W.L.).

2. v. To grow mouldy. (K.)

[1. OE. fyne, mould (fungoid growth).]

FEN, v.<sup>2</sup> Oxf. Brks. Suf. Ken. Hmp. Wil. Som. Amer. In form van Brks. [fen.] An evel mation used by hope

In form ven Brks. [fen] An exclamation used by boys

in var. games, esp. marbles, meaning 'I forbid'; see below.

Cf. fain, v.

Oxf.1 A word used in play which means you are free, and cannot be caught 'Fen keeps' means you cannot keep marbles, &c when won; 'fen twos,' that you cannot keep two if won. Brks 1 If one player says, 'ven knuckle-down,' this means that his opponent must shoot his marble without resting his hand on the ground. Suf. A boy at marbles, his taw slipping, cries 'Slips over again' to authorize another attempt; which his adversary averts by sooner, or more quickly, exclaiming 'Fen slips over again.' Ken. Boys who find money cry 'fen halves,' i. e. 'I forbid you to go halves'; so in any game 'fen' is called for a truce (G B.); Freq heard in so in any game ten is called for a truce (G.B.); Freq heard in e. Ken and common some thirty years since, in and about Canterbury, N. & Q. (1877) 5th S vii 58. Hmp. In freq. use among schoolboys, and applied in var. ways Wil. Britton Beauties (1825). Som. Sweetman Wincanton Gl. (1885); A boy at marbles (1825). Som. SWEETMAN Wincanton GI. (1885); A boy at marbles willsay 'Fen pleads,' meaning that a stone, &c. must not be removed (W.F.R.). w.Som 'Much used by boys in their games, [fai nslúps] at marbles, [fai npee peen] at hide and seek, &c Collog. (1 am fly,' says Jo, 'but fen laiks, you know,' Dickens Bleak House (1853) xvi. [Amer. 'Fen heist!' don't hoist or raise your hand while shooting, Dial. Notes (1896) I 61; When you said 'fen clearances' your opponent had no right to clear away the rubbish lying between his marble and yours. The phr. 'fen everything' deprived your opponent of all privileges. When boys saw a dead animal they would say 'fen all round my family and spit out' and then would spit, 1b. 219 ]

[The same word as ME. fend, to forbid (Towneley Myst., 9). Fr. defendre, to forbid (Cotgr.).]

FEN, see Fend.

FENCE, sb. and v.1 Sc. Also e.An. [fens] In comp. (1) Fence-fed, well-fed, stall-fed; (2) ·louper, fig.

an intractable person, one who goes beyond bounds.
(1) Frf. She was a sleek an' fence-fed beastie, Made fat an' fair wi' tit-bits tasty, SMART Rhymes (1834) 123. (2) Sc. I got charge to take the young fence-louper to the Tower here, and deliver her to the charge of Lady Mansel, Scott Nigel (1822) xxx.

2. A hedge.

Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 61. Suf.<sup>1</sup>, e.Suf. (F H.) Ess. Cut that fence down, and fill the gaps in the other with canker branches (C D.).

3. v. To act as a protection against; to protect from, defend.

Sc. A cup of sack shall fence the cold, Scott Old Mortality (1816) xix. Edb. Lawyers might flyte, an' strangely fence the plea, Learmont Poems (1791) 278. Suf. Dew yar butes fence? [keep the wet out]. e.Suf. That hedge won't fence out the pigs (FH)

Hence Fencible, (I) adj. capable of bearing arms for defence; (2) sb pl. the defenders of the country, militia.

(I) Lnk. We cannot be against the raising of all fencible persons in the land, and permitting them to fight against this enemy, for defence of the kingdom, Wodrow Ch. Hist. (1721) I. 2, ed. 1828.

(2) Frf. Here he would be met by the doughty fencibles, now in council assembled, Inglis Am Fik. (1895) 41; He felt for Britain and her woes, And joined the fencibles, Sands Poems (1833) 42.

4. To formally open an assembly or court of law.

4. To formally open an assembly or court of law.

Sc. Not to own or answer to any court fenced in the name of Charles Stuart, Thomson Cloud of Witnesses (1714) 334, ed. 1871; They wunna fence the Court as they do at the Circuit, Scott Midlothian (1818) xxi; The custom, after falling into disuse in the courts of law, has been hitherto retained in the service of Brieves before the Macers (Jam). Fif. A number sufficient to fence the Assembly, Scor Apolog (1642) 147, ed. 1846.

5. Phr. to fence the tables or the Lord's table, to address

intending communicants, warning off those who are un-

worthy to receive the Communion.

Sc. (Jam.); Oh for a Sacrament Sabbath at Kencairn, and Mr. Fulton fencing the tables, Wright Sc. Life (1897) 15; This used to be an elaborate business, but it is now less common, and less formidable (A.W.). Bnff. I also fenced the tables, served three ... and gave the concluding address, Gordon Chron. Keith (1880) 439. Gall. Then he set himself to fence the tables, Crockerr Bog. Myrtle (1895) 22

Hence (1) Fencing, vbl. sb. the act of delivering the

so. the act of delivering the address to intending communicants; (2) Fencing-prayer, sb. the prayer used at the 'fencing of the tables.'
(1) n Sc. When the 'fencin' is completed the bread and wine are handed round, Gordon Carglen (1891) 290. (2) Gall. Mess Hairry was at his fencing prayer in the Kirk on a Sacrament Sabbath, Crockett Standard Bearer (1898) 120.

FENCE,  $v^2$  Cmb. [fens.] To mess about with water; to let it slop from side to side. Ernest Giddens is fencing, Sir (W.M B.).

FEND, v. and sb. Var. dial uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form fen Sc. (Jam.) Cal. N Cy. Nhb. S Not. [fend, 1. v. To defend, protect, guard, shelter.

used intr. to escape harm.

S & Ork. Abd. Fendher couthie heart frae care, Thom Rhymes (1844) 102. Lnk Hap ye fu' snod in the faulds o' my plaid, To fen' ye frae the dew, Coghill Poems (1890) 161; Ne'er a shoe to fend ther feet, Hamilton Poems (1865) 103 Edb. My trees in bourachs owr my ground Shall fend ye frae ilk blast o' wind, Ferenses Poems (1870) 103 ed. 1882. Boist'rous winds mayban cusson *Poems* (1773) 137, ed. 1785; Boist'rous winds mayhap portend That the ripe corn will hardly fend, But shaken be, *Ha'rst* Rig (1794) 40, ed. 1801. n.Cy. Border Gl. (Coll. L L B) w.Yks.<sup>2</sup>, Glo.<sup>2</sup>

Hence Fender, sb a defender. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>
2. To argue, altercate, recriminate; to attempt to prove or disprove by argument, gen. in phr. fending and proving.

N Cy.<sup>1</sup> s.Dur. She's always fenden' an' preuven' [spoken of a quarrelsome gossip] (J E.D.). Cum. Grose (1790); Fendin' and pruvin' [proving] is the old term, still in lively use here, for disputing and altercations among propholysis; short I think of puting and altercations among neighbours; short, I think, of litigation (M.P.); Cum¹, n.Yks.¹², m.Yks¹ w.Yks. Ther wor a good deeal o' fendin' an' provin', HARTLEY Clock Alm. (1875) 46; good deeal o' fendin' an' provin', HARTLEY Clock Alm. (1875) 46; Fending is also arguing, almost quarrelling, in the phrase 'fending and proving,' used of the mutual recriminations of persons who repudiate personal responsibility for some mishap, and try to throw the blame on one another, Sheffield Indep (1874), w Yks. 14 Lan. Another common expression is 'fending and proving,' Gaskell Lectures Dial (1854) 17 Chs 1 Dunna thee ston theer fendin and provin, but get to thi wark; Chs. 2 'You must fend and prove him,' used when a person is not easily convinced, Chs. 3, Der 2, nw.Der. 1 Lin 1 I niver goa near hand him at 'lection times, he's alus fondin' used when a person is not easily convinced, Chs.<sup>3</sup>, Der<sup>2</sup>, nw.Der.<sup>1</sup>
n.Lin <sup>1</sup> I niver goa near hand him at 'lection times, he's alus fendin'
an' provin' aboot Mr. Gladstone. Nhp.<sup>1</sup> It is common to say, 'Don't
stand fending and proving there,' when a person persists in endeavouring to make his own case good. Shr.<sup>1</sup> Obsol. Han they settled
about the füt-way yet? theer's bin a sight o' fen'in' an' provin'. Oxf.<sup>1</sup>
Thar's gwain t' be a fendin' an' provin' at 'Amboro' about what
Billy 'Arris said 'e yerd Tommy Long say about Polly Lar'ner.
e.Suf. (F.H) s.Cy Holloway. Ken. 'To stand fending and proving,' denying one thing and asserting another (K).

Hence (I) Fend heads. Sh. th. matters of dispute or con-

Hence (1) Fend-heads, sb. pl. matters of dispute or contention, sources of strife; (2) Fendible, adj. admitting of justification, argument, or defence; plausible; (3) Fending,

justification, argument, or defence; plausible; (3) Fending, vbl. sb. quarrelling, altercation, disputing.

(1) n.Yks. Aye, they're at fend-heeads alriddy (T.S.); n.Yks. <sup>12</sup> e.Yks. <sup>1</sup> Jack an his wife's awlas at fend-heeads, MS. add. (T.H.) (2) n.Yks. <sup>12</sup> (3) w.Yks. 'He thinks about nothing but fending,' about nothing but disputing, or vindicating himself (C.C.R.), A varry deal less gossapin, an fendin, than thear wor, Tom Treddle-HOYLE Barrisla Ann. (1869) 53.

3. To ward off, keep back, turn aside. Also used fig. to guard against, take precautions or preventive measures.

Gen. with off.

Sc. Ye are had a good roof ower your head to fend aff the weather, Scott Antiquary (1816) xxxvii S. & Ork. MS. add. Frf. Or everfendit rain or dew, Beattie Arnha (c 1820) 15, ed. 1882. Ayr. Here stands a shed to fend the show'rs, Burns Holy Fair Ayr. Here stands a shed to tend the show'rs, Burns Holy Fair (1785) st. 9. Lnk. An' fend aff the blast that blew gusty an' dour, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 39. Lth. It'll fend the weet an' stand the blast better, Strathesk Blinkbonny (ed. 1891) 183. Gall She fended them off, Crockett Sunbonnet (1895) 1 N.I.¹ n.Cy. Grose (1790). Nhb.¹ Fend off that keel. n.Yks.², e.Yks.¹ w Yks. He strake seldom but fended and dodged, Snowden Web of Weaver (1896) 1. Not.¹ If turkey cock runs at ye fend him off wi' yer the Color of the House Subcream (1896) 1. Pate 1. The head? keervul to vend aff taaykin' cawld at this time o' year. Hmp. Grose (1790) MS add (M) I.W. Dor. Ladies know what to fend hands against, Hardy Tess (1891) xii. [Lap-cocks... which fend off much rain, Stephens Farm Bk (ed. 1849) II. 237.]

Hence (1) Fend-caul, sb. anything adopted to keep off the cold; also used attrib.; (2) Fend off, sb. a fender for a boat; (3) Fend-off-post, sb. a post set in the ground to protect an object from injury by carts, &c., coming in contact with it.

(1) n.Sc. To hear them bleatin, Wi' scarce a hap-warm fend caul teat on, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 60 (Jam.). (2) War.<sup>3</sup> Wor. 4 Fendoffs (E.S.). (3) N.I.<sup>1</sup>

4. To strive, struggle, work hard in gaining a livelihood.

Also used fig.

S & Ork. To fend for a liveen, MS add. Lth. Sic wark For lang I tholed an' fendit, Smith Merry Budal (1866) 40. Bwk Sae lang as I can pay the rent We'll fend thegither, CALDER Poems (1897) 283. Ayr. Semple-folk maun fecht an' fen', Burns Gane is the Day. Dmf Nane kens how auld Kimmer maun fecht and maun the Day. Dmf Nane kens how auld Kimmer maun fecht and maun fen, Cromer Remains (1810) 59 n Cy. (K.), N Cy., Nhb¹, Dur.¹, n.Yks.¹³ e.Yks. Marshall Rur Econ. (1788) m.Yks.¹ He may fend as he likes—he'll never do well. w.Yks.¹ I'll fend w.' it mesen (CAF); w.Yks.¹ He fends hard for his living; w.Yks.³ A jay is a bird fonder of stealin' fruit nor fendin', w.Yks.⁵ 'Astēad o' cronking thear, gehr up an' fend abart, —assist in the work of the house. Lan. Him that fends for his livin', Waugh Sngs. (1866) 14, ed 1871, Lan.¹ n.Lan¹ Fendin' fer a leevin'. Chs.²; Chs.³ In hard times we must fend to live. n.Stf l'd make a shift and fend indoor and out to must fend to live. n.Stf I'd make a shift, and fend indoor and out to give you more liberty, Geo Eliot A Bede (1859) I 45 Der 2

Hence (1) Fendable or Fendible, adj, (2) Fending, ppl. adj industrious, hard-working, plodding, laborious (1) Cum An industrious thrifty widow is called a fendable body

here MP.). n.Yks¹, e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹ Heeswaxen agay, leathewake, fendible, whelkin, haspenald tike, ii 289. (2) w.Yks.³ 5. With for: to make shift, provide for, keep, esp. in. phr.

to fend for oneself.

Sc. Ane wad hae carried me through the world, and friended me and fended for me, Scott Midlothian (1818) xx; I'm a Stewart, ye see, and must fend for my clan and family, Stevenson Catriona (1893) 11. Sh.I. He's had nane ta fend for him sin him at belanged ta me wis ta'en, Burgess Sketches (2nd ed.) 31. Per. What ken a young thing like you about fendin' for a bairine? CLELAND Inchbracken (1883) 28, ed. 1887. Fif. Ye maun fend for yersel', ROBERTSON Provost (1894) 45. e.Fif. As his bairins grew up, they had to . . . fend for themselves, LATTO Tam Bodkin (1864) vi. had to...fend for themselves, Latto Tam Boden (1864) vi. Ayr. For will there's a way Aye to fen' for yersel', White Jolings (1879) 154 Edb. He could fend for himself, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xxii. Gail. It was not our pleasure to be served by any woman... So.. we had to fend for ourselves, Crockett Raiders (1894) iii. n.Cy. Bailey (1721); I have twa bairns to fend for, Grose (1790); NCy², s Dur (J E.D.) Wm. But if they sud leev till they fend for thersels, Bowness Stud. (1868) 16; A want ta fend fer mi sell, an net be traepan aboot dewan nowt, Spec Dial. (1885) pt iii. 33; (B K.) Yks. He'll hae ti fend for hissel (T K.). n.Yks.³, ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks.¹ Ah fends fo' mysen. w Yks. I loves her all t'better. 'cos she cannut fend fur hersen. Hartley I loves her all t'better, 'cos she cannut fend fur hersen, Hartley Clock Alm. (1874) 50; Willan List Wds. (1811); w.Yks. Lan. Nip aw leet fend for hurseln, Tim Bobbin View Dial. (1740) 21; DAVIES Races (1856) 267. Lan. There's this little un to fend for, MATHER Idylls (1895) 69. Chs. Yo seen I have for t'fend for ahr Emma's three childer, nah oo's djed an gone. n.Stf. I wanted to ha' lads as could fend for theirsens, Geo. Eliot n.Stf. I wanted to ha' lads as could fend for theirsens, Geo. Eliot A. Bede (1859) I. 163. Der. It's as well to know how to fend for yoursen, Cushing Voe (1888) II. vii; Der.², nw.Der.¹, Not. (J H.B.), Not.¹² s.Not. A fen' for mysen; a'm non beholden to him. He's big anew now to fend for hissen (J.P.K.). n.Lin¹ He's fended for his sen sin' he was sixteen year ohd. s Lin. (T.H R.), Lei.¹ Nhp¹ He has got a large family, and nobody to fend for them but himself. War. They must turn out and fend for themselves, Geo. Eliot Floss (1860) I. 122; War.²³ e Ken. She must go to the Workhouse now that she has no one to fend for her at home (G.G.). Dev Thee will have to fend and fashion for thyself when I'm gone. O'Neill Dimbses (1803) 20. when I'm gone, O'NEILL Dimpses (1893) 20.

6. To get on, fare, esp. in phr. how fend you? or how do

you fend?

Sc. Asked him how he was fending in the world, Sc. Haggis, 66. Fif. How hauds your health? how do ye fend? Douglas Poems (1806) 88. s.Sc. How do you fend wi' your fiddle? Do ye mak onything o' a guid leevin' o't? Wilson Tales (1836) II. 259. Rnf. My wordy chiel', how fen' ye? Picken Poems (1813) I. 146; Your better half this letter sen's Informing you how weel he fen's, M'GILVRAY Poems (ed. 1862) 191. Ayr. He met wi' the Devil; says 'How do you fen?' Burns Carle of Kellyburn Braes, st. 2. Lnk. Peace-maker af times badly fen In rows twixt lad an' lach. Orr Laigh Flichts (1882) 30 Sik. I couldna ken how ye micht be fennin in the Tent for fish, Chr. North Noctes (ed. 1856) IV. 26. Dmf. I'm fain to ken . . . how ye fen', Quinn Heather (1865) 39. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy. How fends it? how are you? Nhb. Ah'm nobbut lulked in to see hoo ye and t'bairn were fendin', S Tynedale Stud. (1896) Robbie Armstrong. Cum. Auld friend, howfend ye? Stage Misc. Poems (ed. 1805) 47; Wey, Jacob, how fens te? Rayson Poems (1859) 21; How fens te, Iommy? Anderson Ballads (ed 1808) 99. Wm. I'd kna haw they fend all, Wheeler Dial (1790) 112, ed. 1821; Hoo does he fen at plewin? He nobbut fens varra poorly (B K.). w.Yks. How fend ye? Dyer Dial. (1891) 49; How fend you? Hutton Tour to Caves

7. To subsist, maintain or support life; to live, exist. Sc. There is neither bread nor kale To fend my men and me, Scott Ministrelsy (1802) I. 356, ed 1848. Abd. The lanely few that Heaven has spar d Fend on a foreign strand, Thom Rhymes (1844) 129. Frf I ha'e a wife an' bairnies three To feed an' fen', SMART Rhymes (1834) 96. Ayr. Gie them guid cow-milk their fill, Till they be fit to fend themsel', Burns Death of Maile, 1 32; A rices for him to fan Ar', soon short I says Boarse (1821) nii, they be fit to fend themsel', Burns Death of Matte, 1 32; A place for him to fen An' roam aboot, Laing Poems (1894) 116. Edb. If ance I catch ye, here I vow, Nae mair ye'll fend, McDowall Poems (1839) 54. Lnk. Gin folk wadna drink, how could Government fen'? Rodger Poems (1838) 56, ed. 1897. Lth. She fended on naething ava, man, Ballantine Poems (1856) 85. Gall. Age and poortith shore [threaten] him, Ere the bairns can fend themsel'. Nicholson Poet Whs. (1814) 116, ed. 1807. Keb My meets and poortith shore [threaten] him, Ere the bairns can fend themsel', Nicholson Poet Wks. (1814) 116, ed. 1897. Kcb. My master had given the Evil servant the fields to fend him, Rutherford Lett (1660) No. 157. n Cy. Border Gl. (Coll. L L.B.) w.Yks.2 To feedquietly and contentedly They're fending rarely. n Lin.1 Noht bud a few rabbits can fend o' Alkborough hill sides e' a dry time. Hence (1) Fending, sb., (2) Fennins, sb. pl. means of subsistence, sources of livelihood; provision.

(1) Sc. Fire and fending and meat and claith, Scott Antiquary (1816) xi. Lnk Wa'd ve ken my gate of fending My income.

(1816) xi. Lnk Wa'd ye ken my gate of fending My income, management and spending Ramsay Poems (ed. 1733, 174. Lth. Her auld sire a humble swain, Wha barely maks a fending, Ballantine Poems (1856) 153 (2) Cai. 1

8. To manage, get along, maintain or provide a livelihood for oneself or for others.

Sc. There's a difference between fen and fare well, Henderson Prov. (1832) 15, ed. 1881. S. & Ork. I can fend my way, MS. add. Rnf. Tho' I hae unca little gear, somehoo I maun to fen', Young Putures (1865) 47. Ayr. We ance could boast a but an' ben, An' aye in comfort did we fen, Laing Poems (1894) 32; They had hitherto fen', without it Cur. Cillages (1892). ben, An' aye in comfort did we fen, Laing Poems (1894) 32; They had hitherto fenn't without it, Galt Gilhaize (1823) xiii. Lth. I canna fend at less than seven shilln's an' saxpence, Strathesk More Bits (ed. 1885) 110. Edb Donald thinks for a' their blaw, That he will fend, Ha'rst Rig (1794) 11, ed. 1801. Bwk. Bend aye, to fend aye, The storm will sune blaw past, Chisholm Poems (1879) 66 Rxb. How shall we get fendit, Whan a' our crop an kail are endit? Ruickbie Wayside Cottager (1807) 109 Nhb. Gie empty wames a stane o' meal They'll fend, Proudlock Borderland Muse (1806) 260 Poor folks wed nut get fended suip. Wilson Muse (1896) 260, Poor folks wad nut get fended sum, Wilson Pitman's Pay (1843) 46. e.Dur. 1'A man may spend: He'll always fend,—That is, if the wife be owt' Lakel. Ellwood (1895). Cum. The idea of success seems to be included in the word, as when a thing must be attempted in the expression 'You must either fend or fail' (MP.). wYks. Aw nursed tha, an fended tha, Snowden Tales Wolds (1893) vii; (R H.H.) e.Lan. I.Ma. Who can tell how they would fend in the world if we were gone, Caine Deemster (1889) 225. s.Chs. Naay, you mun fend aayt für yürsel [Nai, yo mun fend aft for yursel].

Hence (1) Fendable or Fendable, adj. managing, provident, able to make a living; (2) Fender, sb. a good manager, provider; one who manages to make a living; (3) Fending, vbl. sb. management, providence, contriving.

(1) n Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.<sup>2</sup> n.Yks.<sup>1</sup>; n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> 'A brave fendable body in a family,' a famous household manager. ne.Yks.<sup>1</sup>

Sha's a very fendable lass. e.Yks.\(^1\), ne.Lan.\(^1\) [A fendable fellow (K.).] (2) m.Yks.\(^1\) She's a bad fender for a house where there's a lot of children. w.Yks. (J W.); w.Yks.\(^3\) Said of a horse that picks out the best or eatable portions of pasture. (3) Edb. So, by her fending, . . he had grown a strapping laddie, Moir Mansie Wanch (1828) i.

9. To do anything neatly or adroitly; to contrive, manage.

Also used fig.

Dmf. I couldna fen' but listen tho' a mist cam' in my een, Reid Poems (1894) 162. n Cy. (J L.); N.Cy. 1 'I cannot fen,' I am restrained by awe at the presence of some one whom I respect or dread.

Hence Fensome, adj. neat, adroit, becoming. N.Cy.<sup>1</sup>, Lan.<sup>1</sup>
10. To forbid, object to, prevent. Cf. fen, v.<sup>2</sup>
Glo.<sup>12</sup> Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873). w Som.<sup>1</sup> Ee fair un vrum zwair n pun eez graew'n [he forbid his going on his land].

11. sb. A defence, protection, guard.

Sc I e'en grippit at the first thing I could make a fend wi', Scott Rob Roy (1817) xxviii; And out I wad be, and out John gat me, but wi' nae sma' fight and fend, ib St Ronan (1824) xx.

12. An attempt or endeavour at anything; a struggle or shift for a living, a makeshift, esp. in phr. to make a fend.

Can. 1 Abd. Thro' hard times to make a fend, As best he can, Shirrers Sale Catal. (1795) 3. Rnf. It.. seemed to think that, hap what micht, 'Twad aiblins mak' a fend, Young Pictures (1865) hap what micht, 'Iwad aiblins mak' a tend, Young Pictures (1865) To. Ayr. Wi' sic a braw fellow, In poortith I might mak a fen', Burns Tam Glen, st. 2 Link. As lang's a bodie mak's a fen, Murdoch Doric Lyre (1873) 43. Edb. An'stowlens they will mak' a fen' To prie the lasses' mouthies, New Year's Monung (1792) II Peb. Late an'soon I've toil'd an' striven, Thinkin' aye to mak' a fend, Affleck Poet. Wks. (1836) 122 Sik. I howp wi' sic as we hae...you will be able to mak a fend, Chr. North Noctes (ed 1856) IV. 91. Dmf. Willie wad need make a fen' Tae bide at the cottage contentit Rfin Poems (1804) 107. Nih. Ah maun mak' cottage contentit, Reid Poems (1894) 197. Nhb. Ah maun mak' a fend to get tiv Austin, S. Tynedale Stud. (1896) No. 4; If he'd hedden twee wooden legs he felt sure he could he' meyd a better fend on't, Haldane Geordy's Last (1878) 12; Nhb. Cum. His fadder had a shop in Liverpool, an' a good fend he meàd, FARRALL Betty Wilson (1886) 26; We hear of a person making a good fend, a brave fend, or even a poor fend, for a family (M.P). Wm. A sud nobbet meeak a varra feckless fend if a wes witched sick a parlish lang wae frae heeam, Spec. Dial (1877) pt. i. 10. n.Yks. It's tahme thou was macking some fend, Tweddell Clevel. Rhymes (1875) 9; nYks. They make a good fend for a living; n.Yks. A good fend for a living. e.Yks. He disn't seem to mak a bit o' fend. m.Yks. Thou makes no fend of it, man!

13. Activity, energy; management, resource.

n.Yks.¹; n.Yks ² Neea mair fend than a new boorn bairn.

ne.Yks.¹ Sha's neea fend aboot her, na mair 'an nowt. e.Yks.

MARSHALL Rur. Econ. (1788). m Yks.¹ He's no fend in him.

w Yks. 'He has no fend about him,' implies no self-dependence,

Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Jan. 3, 1891); Not a bit o' fend for his sen,

BANKS Whfld. Wds (1865); w.Yks.⁵ He's noa fend in him.

Hence (I) Fandfor addiresqueeful full of energy or

Hence (I) Fendfou, adj. resourceful, full of energy or activity; (2) Fendless, adj. (a) without energy or resource, shiftless; (b) fig. without pith or stamina, insipid, wanting in flavour; weak; (3) Fensome, adj., see Fendfou.

(1) Sc. The sighing gudewife will lack her snawy blanket... else ye're grown less fendfou than I ever saw ye, Blackw. Mag. (Dec. 1821) 321 (Jam). (2, a) Bnff. He's bit a fenless bodie aifter a'. Abd. The peer infant's fen'less, an' tir't oot as weel, Alexander Ain Flk (1882) 66. w.Yks. She's a poor fendless body (F.P.T.). (b) Bnff. It's only a gey fenless crapie o' aits, that, aifter a' it he's deen till't. De ye like that wine?—It's unco fenless kyne o' stuffie. (3) N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹

14. Provisions, food.

n.Sc. Nae sumptuous fend, but hamely food, TARRAS Poems (1804) 34 (JAM).

[Shortened from Defend.]

FENDER, sb. w Som 1 A sluice.

The only name in use to imply the whole apparatus for controlling water-flow, but the fender proper is the door or shutter which slides in a grooved frame—this latter is called the fender frame. 'You zaid you'd have the fender a-do'd: can't turn the water into thick there mead till he's a-put in order.'

FENDER, v. Yks. Lan. Der. Also in form fewnder Lan. 1. To strengthen or fortify by argument. Used in pp. n.Yks.2

2. ? To recover, regain strength.

Lan. I geet hop when ut I cud fewnder, PAUL BOBBIN Sequel
(1819) 37; (S.W.)

3. To strive or struggle for a living. Der. 1
FENDFARE, sb. Nhb. Also in form fendyfare. The fieldfare, Turdus pilaris.

Nhb. An abundant winter visitant, Hancock Birds.

FENDY, adj. Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also in form fenny Ayr. Gall. (Jam.) [fendi, feni.] 1. Clever, resourceful, good at managing, economical, thrifty.

resourceful, good at managing, economical, thrifty.

Sc. Alice, who he said was both canny and fendy, Scott Waverley (1814) xviii. Ayr. He's . . . a richt fenny chiel, White Jottings (1879) 276. Edb. A bang O' Highlanders, a fendy rout, Bath yawl and strang, Ha'rst Rig (1794) 7, ed. 1801. Gall. (Jam.), N.Cy.¹ Nhb. She had been so proud of that carpet, and she was too 'fendy' a housewife to take its destruction calmly, S. Tynedale Stud. (1896) Robbie Armstrong; Nhb.¹ He's a fendy body. Dur Gibson Up-Weardale Gl. (1870), Dur.¹ s.Dur. She is a fendy body (J E D). Lakel. Ellwood (1895). Cum. Gl. (1851); She's a gay fendy lile body, Piketah Forness Flk. (1870) 32, Cum.¹ Yks. He's a rare

fendy little chap, he's always ather fishin' or mendin' his net (T.K.). n Yks <sup>3</sup>, Lan <sup>1</sup>, ne Lan <sup>1</sup>

19 Yks 3, Lan 1, ne Lan 1

2. Convenient, handy, coming at the right time.
Sc. Her blythsome bield, to ilka chield Wha bare a pack, was fenny, Wilson Poems (1790) 227 (Jam)

3. Of boats, &c.: buoyant, rising to the waves. Also used of cattle: frisky.
Shi. Dy fendy boo doo'd lift wi' pride, An' fling da sprae o'm far talee, Sh. News (June 4, 1898). S. & Ork. 1 Nhb. Fendy cattle, White Nhb (1859) 34.

4. Healthy, well, in good condition.
Ayr. Common He is braw and fenny the day (J.F.).
FENDYFARE, FENE, see Fendfare, Fain, adj. 1
FENEAGE, FENEAGUE, FENEGE, see Fainague.
FENESTER, sb. Obs. Sc. A window, casement.
Fif. The windocks a' were driven in, And heaps o' ragin' bodies Cam streamin' throu' ilk fenester, Tennant Papistry (1827) 195.
[Cleir fenystaris of glas, Douglas Eneados (1513), ed. 1874, iv. 85. Fr. fenestre, a window (Cotgr.).]
FENFIELD, FENGFIELD, FENIGY, see Venville,

FENFIELD, FENGFIELD, FENIGY, see Venville,

Fainaigue.

FENKLE, sb. Nhb. Yks. Written fenkill w.Yks 5 [fe nkl.] A bend, angle, corner of a street, river, &c. Nhb. Most of our old towns possess a fenkle or corner street.

Fenkle streets are found in Newcastle, Alnwick, &c. w.Yks.5 A winding-pathway.

FENKLY, adj. s.Chs.1 [fe'nkli] Smart in appear-

FENKLY, adj. s.Chs.¹ [fe'nkli] Smart in appearance. See Fannickly.

FENNEL, sb. Sur.¹ A female hare when giving suck.

FENNY, adj. n.Cy. Yks. Ken. Hmp. Wil. Also inform fennery Grose; venny Hmp.¹ Wil. [fe'ni, ve'ni.]

Mouldy, mildewed. See Vinny.

n.Cy.Bailey (1721). w.Yks.¹ Ken. Itwas quite fenny (D.W L.);

Lewis 1. Tenet (1736); Fenny cheese, Ray (1691); Grose (1790);

Ken.¹2 ne.Ken. Applied gen, not limited to cheese 'My preserves are all fenny' (H M.). Hmp. Holloway; Hmp.¹ Blue venned cheese. Wil. Venny cheese (K).

[Fenny, mouldy as fenny cheese, Worlinge Dict. Rust. (1681). OE. fynig (finie in pl.) (Ælfric Josh. ix. 5)]

FENNY, see Fendy, adj.

FENNY, see Fendy, adj. FENODYREE, sb. I Ma. Also in form Phynnodderee.

A wild man of the wood; fig. an awkward fellow.

This useful little old gentleman [the Phynnodderee] with his hairy coat was a fallen fairy who was banished from his brethren in Fairy-land for having paid his addresses to a pretty Manks maid, and deserting the fairy court during the harvest moon to dance with his earthly love in the merry Glen of Rushen, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I 201; Don't let me see a speck on that coat, ye fenodyree, when ye come back, Brown Yarns (1881) 115, ed. 1889.

[Manx fenodyree, a satyr, a 'lubber fiend' (Kelly).]
FENOM-WATER, sb. War. In form fanom- (Hall.). The discharge from wounds, both of persons and animals.

War. (HALL); War.<sup>3</sup> Well known in s.War The discharge from 'angry' wounds, whether human or animal, is commonly spoken of as the venom, and it is said that they will not heal until the discharge or 'fenom-water' is out; War.<sup>4</sup>

FENT, sb.<sup>1</sup> and v. Sc. Yks. Wm. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Also in form vent n.Yks.<sup>1</sup> [fent.] 1. sb. An opening or slit, purposely left in any article of clothing.

Sc. He put his hand into her bosom, and the other hand into the

Sc. He put his hand into her bosom, and the other hand into the fent of her petticoat, Law Case (1814) (JAM). Cai.<sup>1</sup>, n.Yks.<sup>1</sup>

2. The binding of the edge of a garment.
n.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, Lin. (HALL), Lin.<sup>1</sup>, n Lin.<sup>1</sup>

3. A fragment or remnant of cloth, calico, &c.; gen. in pl. Also used attrib.

S. & Ork. Remnants of cloth sewed together n.Yks 1; n.Yks. 2 Fents and fag-ends, cloth remnants in varieties. m.Yks.<sup>2</sup> for the woven fabrics. w.Yks. It worn' fents an' cheap, Yksman. (1878) 7, col. 2; A cut-off end of a piece of cloth, sold below usual price (S.P U); w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>; w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> The ends are called the fent ends, w.Yks.<sup>3</sup> A portion woven after the piece is completed. Lan. A couple of fents of his own weaving, Brierley Irkdale (1868) 77; At number one a lodger's sto'en some fents, Doherry N. Barlow (1884) 74: Aw'm no less a personage than the Vision of the fents of the couple of the couple of fents of the fe (1884) 54; Aw'm no less a personage than th' King o'th Fent Thrade ... King Dick, at th' Owd Fent Shop, Accompton Obs. (Feb 16, 1895) 2, col. 1. Chs. Gen. what is cut off a 'piece' of 'cloth' to reduce it to the orthodox length. In the bleaching process, or rather the beetling process, cloth becomes a good deal stretched, and there are thus obtained too many yards, which are cut off. Fents are sold remarkably cheap, and the sale of them constitutes a distinct trade. They are gen. sold by weight, nw.Der. 1, n.Lin.1

Hence Fentlings, sb. pl. little pieces, fragments. Wm.

(J.B.)

4. Fig. A fag end or remnant of anything; see below. w.Yks. The term has also become vulgarized to mean the 'rear' of the human frame, the 'breech.' It tha' sez that agen, Ah'll pawse [kick] thy fent! (W.B.T) Lan. He could only just remember the 'fent' of his school-days, Brierley Cotters, iii; Un as for th' tother owd bit of a fent fro Ratchdul, way it isn't wo'th pickin' up for a hanketcher, Accompton Obs. (Feb. 16, 1895) 2, col. 1.

5. v. To bind or sew an edging or binding on to a garment. n.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, Lin. (Hall.)

6. Fig. To cut short, diminish, 'dock.'

Lan. Yo'wouldn'thketo ha'yo'r drinkfented, Waugh Snowed-up, ii.

[1. Fent of a gowne, fente, Palsgr. (1530)]

FENT, FEOFF, see Fant, v.1, Fyoff.

FEOR, FEORIN, see Fear, Fearin(g. FER, v. w.Yks<sup>1</sup> [Not known to our correspondents.] To free pastures of cattle.

FER(-, see Far, adv., Fear, Fur, v.<sup>1</sup>

FERACIOUS, adj. Nhb.1 Ferocious, dangerous, furious. FERANDUM, sb. w.Som.1 [fərændəm.] A verandah, porch.

You main, Sir, out by the ferandum. FERD, sb. Sh.I. Also in form faerd-, fard. [ferd.] 1. A journey, voyage. S. & Ork.1

Hence Faerda-meat, Ferdamat, or Ferdin-meat, pro-

Hence Faerda-meat, Ferdamat, or Ferdin-meat, provisions, food for a journey.

Sh.I. Na, row doo me up a bit o'some kind o' faerda-maet ta tak wi' me, Sh. News (May 22, 1897); Shū clikkit a piece o' a lof...

'Dis'll be faerdimaet, lasses,' ib (Aug 6, 1898); Erty Tamsin wis 'Judas,' an' kerried da bag wi' da fardy maet, Burgess Sketches (2nd ed.) 111; (Coll. L.L.B); S. & Ork.\(^1\)

2. Food, provisions. S. & Ork.\(^1\)

3. A rapid pace; a rush, hurry.

S. & Ork.\(^1\) He went off wi' a ferd.

[1] Norw dial feed, a journey, fordamat food for a journey.

[1. Norw. dial. ferd, a journey, ferdamat, food for a journey (Aasen).]

FERD, see Faird. FERDILEST, adj. n Sc. (JAM.) Strongest, stoutest. Cf. feerdy.

FERDY, see Feerdy. FERE, sb. Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Also written feer Sc. (JAM.) w.Yks. ; feir Sc.; fier(e Ayr. N.Cy. [fir, fie(r).] 1. A

W. IRS."; feir Sc.; fier(e Ayr. N.Cy." [1ir, fie(r).] I. A friend, companion, comrade.

Sc. Well be ye met, my feres five! Scott Minstrelsy (1802) II. 93, ed 1848; I winna cum in Without my play-feres nine, Herd Coll Sngs. (1776) I. 156. Eig. The bairnie in the cradle coost, Syne caper't wi' her feres, Couper Poetry (1804) II 85. Per. Alas! alas! my fellow feres, Halburton Ochil Idylls (1891) 87. Ayr. And there's a hand, my trusty fiere, Burns Auld Lang Syne, st. 4; But what d'ye think, my trusty fier? ib. To Dr. Blacklock (1789) st. 4. Sik. There—my trusty fere—you have indeed clanned the st. 4; But what d'ye think, my trusty fier \*10. Io Dr. Blacklock (1789) st. 4. Sik. There—my trusty fere—you have indeed clapped the saddle on the right horse, Chr. North Noctes (ed 1856) II 244 Rxb. Let them whom nature ne'er designed A bosom-feir for womankind, A. Scott Poems (ed. 1808) 66. Dmf. Oor only feres the tods and yowes, Reid Poems (1894) 179 n.Cy. Border Gl. (Coll. L.L.B.); N.Cy. m.Yks. This term, though not in use conversationally occurs in one of the variations of the Christmes (nomens). 'Good luck to your feather-fowl, fere; And please will you give me my Christmas-box!' w.Yks. Willan List Wds. (1811).

2. Obs. A spouse, husband or wife.

n.Sc. Come choose a fere, my lassie dear, As lang as ye hae me,
Buchan Ballads (1828) I. 175, ed. 1875 N.Cy. w.Yks. Thoresby

Lett. (1703); w.Yks.4

3. Obs. An equal, match, esp. in phr. fere for fere.
Sc. Ellinour had ne'er a feer, In Bad'nach or Strathspey,
Jamieson Pop. Ballads (1806) I. 198; And Besswas a braw thumpin
kittie, For Habbie just feer for feer, ib I. 294; Clock Sorrow Mill
has nae feir, She stands aneth a heach, CHAMBERS Pop. Rhymes (1870) 247. Abd. They just were feer for feer, Ross Helenore (1768) 10, ed. 1812; The match is feer for feer, ib. 20.

[1. Ane yngliss man . . . [said] to his feir, I wat nocht quhat may tyd vs heir, Barbour Bruce (1375) 553. OE. (Merc.) foera (Matt. xxiii. 30); WS. gefera (Corpus MS.).]

FERE, sb.<sup>2</sup> Sc. [fīr.] A company, troop, band. Sc. Wi' a' his mighty fere o' men, Drummond Muckomachy (1846) IO Fif. Thron'd gloriouslie amid his feir O' fellow-bousers braw, Tennant Papistry (1827) 25; We'll soon be done, we've a strong feir [an able set of workmen engaged at the work] (G W.).

[That sa mony wer Of men and women gaderit all in that is a findly wer Of then and women gaderit all in fer, Douglas Eneados (1513), ed. 1874, II. 115; All the fere pat hym folowes, furse men of Armys, Dest. Troy (c. 1400) 1132. OE. gefër (Ælfric Josh. v. 13).]

FERE, sb. Abd. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A puny or dwarfish person.

FERE, adj. Sc. n Cy. Also written fear Kcb.; feer Sh I.; feir Sc. (Jam); fier Sc. n.Cy. [fir.] Strong, healthy, sturdy; entire; gen. in phr. hale and fere.

Sc. I trust to find ye bath hall and fere, Scorr Antiquary (1816)

Sc. I trust to find ye baith hall and fere, Scott Antiquary (1816) xxvii. Sh.I. I mind da day whin du [a fiddle] wis new. An' I wis hale an' feer, Nicolson Aithstin' Hedder (1898) 21; Ye see bi rooin', da'oo' is keepit hale an' fere, Sh. News (Aug. 14, 1897). Frf. We coft hei new claes, made her trig-like an' fier, Watt Poet. Shetches (1880) 81. Fif. There's Jenny comely, fier, an' tight, Douglas Poems (1806) 22. Rnf. While Heaven preserves us hale an' fier, Picken Poems (1813) I 155. Ayr. As lang's we're hale and fier, Burns Ep. to Dane (1784) st. 2 Lnk. Ye look baith hale and fere at threescore ten, Ramsay Gentle Shep (1725) 49, ed. 1783. Edb. I cannae say but I am hale an' fere, Learmont Poems (1791) 360; When some are tottering down the brae, That now are hale and fier, McDowall Poems (1839) 47. Rxb. Whalpies hale an' fere, Ruickbie Wayside Cottager (1807) 178. Gall. Though hale and feir, and routh o' rents, Like Adam still he had his wants, hale and feir, and routh o' rents, Like Adam still he had his wants, Nicholson Poet. Wks (1814) 44, ed. 1897 Kcb. While hale and fear wi' his twa han's He kept the crowdy gawin, Davidson Seasons (1789) 14. n.Cy. Border Gl. (Coll. L L.B.)

Hence Feerly, adv., fig. vigorously, with energy.

Frf. Worth withstood the minions vile, And fought his cause fu' feerly, Sants Poems (1833) 16.

[Thai thar lord fand haill and feir, Barbour Bruce (1375) VI. 315; Hal and fere and strong and stelewur'se, Hom. (c. 1175), ed. Morris, I. 25. ON. færr, fit for travelling, strong, capable.]

FERIE, see Feery.

FERINESS, sb. Obs. Sc. Also written ferinness.

Adhesiveness, consolidation.

Bnff. These roots . . . being straightened by the ferinness of the mold, they die away, and leave the whole mass of it very solid, Agric. Surv. App. 38 (Jam.).
[Der. of obs. Sc. ferine, meal (Jam.); Fr. farine.]

FERKISHIN, sb. Sc. A crowd, multitude; a large quantity.

Sc. I hae hætet the haill ferkishin o' ill-doirs, RIDDLE Ps. (1857) xxvi. 5. Tev. (JAM.) FERLE, see Farl(e.

FERLE, see Fairle.

FERLY, adj., sb. and v. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lei. Also in forms fairl(e)y Sc. (Jam.) Sh.I. Kcd. N.Cy.¹; fairlie Sc. N.Cy.¹ Cum.; farley Kcb. N.I.¹ Nhb.¹ n.Yks.² m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹ ne.Lan.¹; farlie Sc. (Jam.) Cum. n.Yks.¹; farly Or.I. Wm. n.Yks. Lei.; firly- Wm. w.Yks.¹ [ferli, farli, fārli.] 1. adj. Obs. Strange, wonderful, marvelless suppresing.

marvellous, surprising. Also used advb.

Sc. It's nae mair ferlie to see a woman greet than to see a goose gang barefit, Scott Rob Roy (1817) xxvii. Abd. Nor was it fairly, for she had na been So far a fieldward, Ross Helenore (1768) a., ed. 1812. N.Cy.<sup>1</sup>, Nhb.<sup>1</sup> n.Yks. Sedgwick Mem. Cowgill Chapel (1868) 108. Lei. 'He takes it farly,' he is surprised at it (K.). 2. sb. A wonder, marvel, surprise; a curiosity, novelty,

strange spectacle, used of inanimate things, events, &c. Sc. See what a fairlie I hae to show you, Roy Horseman's Wd. (1895) vii; I... cam forth to see what ferlies Heaven would send us, Lang Monk of Fife (1896) 53 Sh.I Daa was gaen ta da ella da night fir a fairly, Sh. News (July 2, 1898). Cai. Abd. It'll be a perfeck ferly gin it dinna leern to girn mair nor it does, Alexander Ain Flk. (1882) 66. Kcd. Never... Cud his tongue describe fat fairlies Met his een fan up he sat, Grant Lays (1884) 111. Rnf. The langer we bide in this warld o' pine, The ferlies ay girter we're seein, Picken Poems (1813) II. 44. Ayr. For fairlies, new, wha kens hoo sune Ye'll on a broom, ride to the moon, White Jottings (1879) 141. Lnk. Sic great ferhes, Sir, my Muse can do, Ramsav Poems (1721) 183; Hoo that cart wasna broken, has aye been a ferlie to me, Fraser Whaups (1895) xiii. Lth. Nae ferlie

though I mak my mane For thae black smeekit wa's now gane, BALLANTINE Poems (1856) 12 Edb Sair they lang To ken ilk ferlie, Ha'rst Rig (1794) 17, ed. 1801 Sik. Wi' her freaks and ferlies and phantoms of fear, Hogg Poems (ed 1865) 287. Dmf Foreign ferly or unco sight E'erbragg'd in sang, Reid Poems (1894) 29. Rxb. Sic ferlies they work, ye wad trow that they Wad the burns themselves gar rin up the brae, RIDDELL Poet. Wks. (ed. 1871) Duris themselves gar in up the orac, RIDELL Fore. W.R. (ed. 1071) I. 36 Gall. That had been a ferlie even on a day of miracles, CROCKETT Moss-Hags (1895) xxx NI. n.Cy. Border Gl. (Coll LLB.); N.Cy. Nhb. Wh. What saw yee else? onny new farly? Wheeler Dial. (1790) 77 Cum. Tha keep seck farlies o' purpos to freeten fwoks, Borrowdale Lett in Lonsdale Mag. (Feb. 1867) 312. n.Yks 1, w.Yks. 1, ne.Lan. Hence (1) Fairlyfu', adj. surprised, astonished; (2) in feeles the in surprise astonishment wonderment: (2)

ferhes, phr. in surprise, astonishment, wonderment; (3) Firly-farly, sb. a wonderful thing, a marvel; also used

contemptuously.
(i) n Sc. I'm fairlyfu' o' that, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 2 (JAM.).
(2) Luk. I... thocht ye prood stammack'd an' wonderfu' blate, But, noo, I'm in ferlies to see ye sae free, Murdoch Doric Lyre (1873) 97. (3) Wm. Giggling and laughing at a firley-farley, Hutton Bran New Wark (1785) l. 142. w.Yks.

3. Of living things: a strange spectacle, sight, often used

as a term of contempt.

Sc. But noo, I'm looked on as a ferlie, Allan Lills (1874) 42. Sc. But noo, I'm looked on as a ferlie, ALLAN Lilis (1874) 42. Fif. Oo she was a big ferlie, ye ken, ROBERTSON Provost (1894) 169. Per. What are ye glowerin' at me for as if a' wes a fairlie?

IAN MACLAREN Auld Lang Syne (1895) 290. Ayr. Ha! whare ye gaun, ye crowlin ferlie! Burns To a Louse, st i. Edb Ye nasty ill-faur'd crawlin' ferlie, Liddle Poems (1821) 45. Gail. War nor that, ye made a farlie Osonsie harmless Michael Carlie, LAUDERDALE Poems (1806) 21. Va tou-headed crawlin' farlie, Caronerra Class Poems (1796) 24; Ye tow-headed crawlin' ferlie, CROCKETT Cleg Kelly (1896) 153. N.I 'Ye farley ye.

4. pl. Sights, 'lions,' show things to be seen.
Sc. Spen'in' twa three hours lookin' at the fairlies, we toddled

Sc. Spen'in' twa three hours lookin' at the fairlies, we toddled awa hame again, Wright Sc. Life (1897) 32. Frf. He pleased Mary by listenin' to her account o' a' the sichts an' ferlies she had seen in Edinburgh, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 82, ed. 1889 Ayr. I'll e'en gae out and look at the ferlies and the uncos o' Glasgow, Galt Sir A Wyhe (1822) x; Are ye fashed wi' seeing ferlies' Johnston Kilmallie (1891) I. 38. Link. Ithers skelp awa in gigs, An' see a hunner ferlies, Warson Poems (1853) 69. Cum A thousand fairlies yet unseen . . . I' scwores o' tents we hevn't been, Stage Misc. Poems (ed. 1807) 141.

5 A trifle slight neculiarity or eccentricity a failing

5. A trifle, slight peculiarity or eccentricity; a failing, foible. Gen. in pl. and in phr. to spy ferhes.

N.I. Now, don't be commin' in here to spy farlies (s.v. Spy)

Ant. Used in the sense of prying or trying to see what you have no right to see, as, 'Are you spying farleys?' Ballymena Obs (1892) n.Cy. 'To spie ferlies,' to spie faults (K); NCy. Nhb. To 'spy n.Cy. 'To spie ferlies,' to spie faults (K); NCy.¹ Nhb.¹ To 'spy farleys' is equivalent to seeing strange and wonderful matters in commonplace things Cum. 'To spy farlies,' to gape and stare at novelties, Williamson Local Etym. (1849) 72 Cum., Wm (M.P.) n.Yks. I'se come to spy farlies, Sedgwick Mem. Cowgill Chapel (1868) 112; n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² A spyer of other folks' farleys. m.Yks.¹ Lan. Yo've some gumption fur sure to spie such ferlies, Kay-Shuttleworth Scarsdale (1860, II. 154; Faithful, frisky, and full of ferlies, Waugh Craig Dhu, 9.

full of ferlies, Waugh Craig Dhu, 9.

6. v. To wonder, marvel, be surprised or astounded at. Sc Nane ferlies mair than fools, Ramsay Prov. (1737). Sh.I. Hit fairleys me if we dunna hae suntin' efter dat, Sh. News (Feb. 19, 1898). Or.I. His horse... What ting he'd gotten upon his back Did farly mair an' mair, John Gilpin, st. 24, in Ellis Pronunc. (1889) V. 810. Cai Lels. He ferly't at the fiendish day, Couper Poetry (1804) II. 86. Abd. It's something strange; ye'll ferly, Sir, to hear't, Shirreffs Poems (1790) 119. Kcd. He fairlied sair at what he heard, Burness Garron Ha' (c. 1820) 381. Frf. Some ferlie sair, an' doubt the fact, Morison Poems (1790) 104. Fif. For weeks... back I've ferlied whaur a' my bits o' sape... gaed to, McLaren Tibbie (1894) 120. Rnf. I feilied ye cou'd do't for shame, Picken Poems (1813) I. 107. Ayr. An' ferlie at the folk in Lon'on, Burns Twa Dogs (1786) I. 122; My mother had been able to do naething since she saw the ring but ferlie at it on her finger, Service Notandums (1890) 60. Lik I ferly wherefore ye're sae soon astear, Ramsay Gentle Shep. (1725) 23, ed. 1783; It made us ferlie 'mang ourselves What body's it had been, Lemon St. Mungo (1844) 50. Lth. Never let The warld at ye ferlie, Bruce Poems (1813) II 123 Edb. I ferly unco sair, That ye sud musand gae, Fergusson Poems (1773) 153, ed. 1785. Sik. An' sits down but to ferly, Hogg Poems (ed. 1865) 420. Peb. See how they ferlie

a' the lot At ane anither, Affleck Poet. Wks. (1836) 93. Dmf I a the lot At ane anither, Affileck Poet, Wes. (1836) 93. Dmi 1 ferlied aft that wit and will Suld smoor aneth the gruesome grave, Reid Poems (1894) 56 Rxb. Losh man, ye gar me ferley in a fright, A. Scott Poems (ed 1808) 33 Kcb. To prie the new-earn'd sweets and farley a' To see sic gaucy thighs, Davidson Seasons (1789) 2. n.Cy Border Gl. (Coll L. L. B.), N.Cy., Nhb., w.Yks. WILLAN List Wds. (1811).

[1. Pe fax on his faire hede was ferly to schawe, Wars Alex. (c 1450) 601. The same word as OE  $f\bar{a}rhc$ , sudden, unexpected. 2. The sely hyrd . . Wounders of the sownd and ferly at he hes sene, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, 11. 86. 6. Thai . . . Farlyst, and 3arnyt hym to se, Barbour Bruce (1375) vi. 323.]

FERM, sb. Sc. (Jam) [Not known to our correspondents] A prepared gut, such as the string of a musical instrument. See Fern, sb.<sup>2</sup>

FERMADE, see Fair-maid.

FERMENT, v. w.Yks. (J.W.) Chs. [fame nt.] To

FERM TREE, sb. Obs. Suf. A tree or post for a landmark; sometimes used for the bounds of a parish. GARDNER Hist. Dunwich (1754) Gl

[For halyng up of the Ferme-Tre and other Labor, 8d, Churchw. Accts. Welberswick (1451) in Gardner Hist. Dun-

Churchw. Accts. Welberswick (1451) in Gardner Hist. Dunwich (1754) 148.]

FERN, sb.¹ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms farn Glo¹; fearn Cum n Lin.¹; fiern Hrf.¹; vern Hmp.; viern w.Som.¹ 1. In comb.(1) Fern-bounds, the right of cutting ferns; (2) — brackins, the male fern, Nephrodum Filix-mas; (3) — buttercup, the silverweed, Polentilla Ansenna; (4) knacker, the wheatear, Saxicola oenanthe; (5) ·nut, the earth-nut, Bunium flexiosum; (6) ·owl, (a) the nightjar or goat-sucker, Caprimulgus europaeus; (b) the short-eared owl, Asio brachyotus; (7) ·seed, in phr. to gather fern-seed, to make oneself invisible; (8) ·storms, rain caused by the burning of fern or heather; (9) ·web, the beetle, Melolontha horticola.

(i) Cum. The tenants . . had the privilege of greenhue and

(1) Cum. The tenants. . had the privilege of greenhue and fern-bounds, &c., the ancient fernigo; ferns being much in use fern-bounds, &c., the ancient ternigo; terns being much in use for bedding stalled cattle, Hutchinson Hist Cum (1794) I. 435.

(2) Cum. (B & H.) (3) Will. (4) Oxf. Gay Lett. Countess Suffolk (1729) I. 357, ed 1824. (5) Cor. Quiller-Couch Hist Polperro (1871) 189. (6, a) e.Lth. Swainson Birds (1885) 97.

Nhb.! Called also night-hawk. w.Wor. When he opens that mouth o' his, it be as wide as a fern-owl's, Berrow's Jrn. (Mar. 10, 1888). Shr. Swainson ib.; Shr.1 Called Fern-owl, because the bird frequently lays its eggs within the shelter of a bunch of fern-fronds: it makes no nest. Hrf. Glo. Gl (1851); Horae Subsecuae (1777) 153; Glo., Hmp. Wil. Thurn Birds (1870) 87; Smith Birds (1885) 311. w.Som. Vee urn-aewul. Not so common as Nightcrow. (b) Ir. Swainson b. 129 (7) Sc. I dare say it's nonsense, but they say she has gathered the fern-seed, and can gang ony gate she likes, Scott Guy M. (1815) xlv. (8) n Sc. In the Highlands where . . . the heather is burned by the shepherds, the belief is gen. where ... the fleather is out new by the shepher ds, the benefit is gen, among the people, N. & Q (1852) Ist S. v. 301. s.Sc., n.Cy. It is the practice of shepherds in spring when the heather is dry enough, to set fire to it... It is the gen. belief that this burning 'doth draw downe rain,' ib 302. Stf. His Majesty taking notice of an opinion entertained in Stf., that the burning of Ferne doth draw downe rain, and being desirous that the country and himself may enjoy fair weather, as long as he remains in those parts, His Majesty hath commanded me to write unto you, to cause all burning of Ferne to be forborne, until his Majesty be passed the country, Letter (Aug. 1, 1636) in N & Q. 1b. 243. (9) Dev. The smaller chafer with green thorax is always called Fern-web, Science Gossip (1874) 263. n.Dev A small chafer, injurious to the apple while very small, Marshall Rur. Econ. (1796). Cor. N. & Q. (1851) 1st S. 111 259, Cor.12

2. The bracken, Pteris aquilina.

w.Yks. (J.W.), n.Lin 1, Glo. 1 Hmp. There's not a deal o' black spem about'ere, but there be plenty o'vernon t'common (W M E F). w.Som I In speaking of 'vierns' generally the common bracken is meant, of which great quantities are cut for bedding.

FERN, sb.<sup>2</sup> Sc. Also written fearn. A prepared gut, such as the string of a musical instrument. Gl. Sibb. (Jam) FERNADDLING, prp. Cor. [fēnædlin.] Stealing. FERNAIGUE, see Fainaigue.

FERNARY, sb. Yks. The right to cut ferns for bedding, &c. Cf. fern-bounds w.Yks. With free common of ... and fernary, Grainge Nidder date

(1863) 178.

FERNER, see Fern year.

FERNER, see rem year.

FERN-FRECKLES, sb pl. Yks. Der. Also in forms fen-freckles Der.<sup>1</sup>; -feckles n. Yks.<sup>2</sup> Freckles, sun-spots, resembling the seeds of the fern. n Yks.<sup>2</sup>, Der.<sup>1</sup>

Hence Fern freckled, adj. freckled, sunburnt. w.Yks.4, Der 1 See Fern-tickles.

FERNIG, see Famaigue.

FERNIG, see Famaigue.

FERN-TICKLES, sb. pl. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks.; Lan. Der. Also Som. Also in forms faane Yks.; fairan- Cai.¹; fairn- Sc (JAM); fairney- Nhb¹; fan-teckles Dur.¹ w.Yks⁵ n Lan¹: fan- Wm. n Yks.¹ ne.Yks.¹; fanticles Cum¹ e.Yks.¹m Yks.¹w.Yks. ne.Lan¹; faren- N Cy.¹ n.Yks¹; farmaticles Cum.¹; farney- Nhb¹; farn-teckles w.Yks.; farn- N I.¹ Uls. N.Cy.¹ e Dur.¹ w.Yks.¹; farn ticles Cum.¹ n.Yks¹² ne.Lan.¹ w.Som¹; ferni- Sc. (JAM.); ferny- Slk.; ferren- Ant. Freckles, sun-spots sun-burn Rarely in sun

ferni- Sc. (JAM.); ferny- Slk.; ferren- Ant. Freckles, sun-spots, sun-burn. Rarely in sing.

Sc. Ilka plouk and fernitickle DRUMMOND Muckomachy (1846) 46, (JAM.) Inv. (H E.F.) NI. The faintickles inversayd a word but one, that they wouldn't light on a din skin, saying. Ant Ferrentickles inver spok' a word but yin, They niver lit on a din skin, Ballymena Obs. (1892). Uls (M.B.S.), N.Cy., Nhb., Cum., Wm., NYks. 2, ne Yks. e.Yks Marshall Rur. Econ. (1788); e.Yks. m.Yks. These are popularly accounted for as marks made by the spurtures of mulk from the mother's breast inputably occasioned. spurtings of milk from the mother's breast, inevitably occasioned, so that a face may be marred that is 'ower bonny.' w.Yks Hutton Tour to Caves (1781). Scatcherd Hist. Morley (1874) Gl; w.Yks. 15,

ne Lan.1 w.Som 1 Faarn tikulz.

Hence Fern-tickled, adj freckled, marked with sun-spots. Ca.<sup>1</sup> Sik. A bit fernytickled kintra lassie, Chr North Noctes (ed. 1856) II. 99 N.I.<sup>1</sup> n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy <sup>1</sup>, Dur.<sup>1</sup>, e Dur.<sup>1</sup> Cum. She's a reet bonny farmatick lyt lass, Dickinson Lit. Rem. (1888) 226. Wm. Lauve in days but thoo is fantickled (B K.). n.Yks <sup>1</sup> w.Yks. Shoo's fanteckel'd, Banks Wkfld. Wds. (1865). n.Lan.<sup>1</sup>, ne Lan.<sup>1</sup>, Der.<sup>1</sup>

n Lan.¹, ne Lan.¹, Der.¹

[Rocket . . . taketh away frekles or fayrntikles, Turner Herbal (1551) 169; A Ferntykylle (also Farntikylle¹, lenticula, Cath. Angl. (1483).]

FERNY, adj. Sc. Also Cor. Also written ferni-Cor.¹²

In comp. (1) Ferny-buss, a bush of ferns; (2) -cock, the beetle, Melolontha horticola; (3) -fire, a fire made from dry 'brackens'; also used fig. of a quick-tempered person; (4) -hirst, a hill covered with ferns; (5) -summer, St. Luke's summer, fine weather occurring on or about Oct. 18 summer, fine weather occurring on or about Oct. 18

(1) n.Sc. It's either a tod or a ferny-buss,  $P \circ ov$  (Jam.) (2) Cor. Used as bait for trout; Cor. (3) Cor. Like a ferny-fire, soon hot and soon cold w.Cor. (M.A.C.) (4) Rxb. (Jam.) (5) w.Cor. So called in the parishes of St. Levan and Zennor because at that time the bracken was cut for winter fuel (M.A C)

FERN.YEAR, sb. Obsol. Sc. Nhb. Also in forms fairn. Sc. (Jam.); farn. Kcb. Nhb.; ferner Cai. ; fern.yer nw.Abd. Rnf.; -zear Ayr.; -zeer Peb.; -zier Edb. Rxb. 1. The last or past year; the preceding year. Also used

attrib. and advb.

So Ye'll get as mickle for ae wish this year as for twa fern year, RAMSAY Prov. (1737); If I live another year, I'll ca' this year Fernyear, ib. Sh.I If hit no been her sister's deth dey'd been married ere fern year, Sh. News (May 21, 1898). Elg. Ten fern-years caff, and duddy claise, Couper Poetry (1804) II 224. Bnff. Whan Fairn-year comes for this bad year, Taylor Poems (1787) 6 Abd. The lint was fernyear grown beside the shaw, Guidman Inglismail (1873) 32; Ye pat awa' yer horseman fernyear, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) x. nw Abd. Wer nain [our own] bees fernyer never keest, Goodwife (1867) st. 29. Kcd. Twa muckle rucks o' fairnyear's aits Wer' stan'in at Fytestane, Grant Lays (1884) 6. e Per. Chiefly used in 'a fernyear cheese' (W.A.C.). Rif. His breeks war o' plush, that but fernyer had seen, Picken Poems (1813) II 134 Ayr. An' fernzear took a trip tae Enbrugh Town, Sillar Poems (1789) 161 Edb That bright sun . . . [shall] See fernzier's babes wi' savage monsters play, Learmont Poems (1791) 121; Kickshaws, strangers to our view Sin Fairnyear, Fergusson Poems (1773) 117, ed. 1785. Peb. Fernzeerah, ah! ye play'd a plisky, Affleck Poet, Wks. (1836) 124. Rxb. For fernzier, at our simmer fair, A. Scott Poems (ed. 1808) 120 Kcb. VOL. II. Abd. The lint was fernyear grown beside the shaw, Guidman

Auld farnyear stories come athwart their minds, Davidson Seasons

(1789) 5. Nab. Trans Phil Soc. (1858) 155
2. Phr. (1) fernyear's news, stale news, news known for some long time previously; (2) -'s tale, a fabrication, an

invented story. Sc. (1) (JAM) Eger, 19 (16). (2) And then told him a fern-year's tale, Sir

3. A remote, indefinite period; a time or date that may never arrive. Cai. [1. Fare-wel al the snow of ferne yere! Chaucer Tr. & never arrive.

Cr. v. 1176. OE. fyrngēar, a past year; cp. MHG. virne, 'alt vorjahrig' (Lexer); G firn (PAUL).]

FERNYTICKLES, see Fern-tickles.

FEROKERLY, adv. Or.I. For the most part, most frequently. (Jam), S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>

FERRA, see Farrow, adj.

FERRABIRT, sb. Sh I. Aprevision, foregoing. S.&Ork.1 FERRAGE, v and sb. sw Lin. [foridg.] search into, to clear out.

He begins to ferrage into things more'n he did. I've no man, so I mut ferrage out for mysen There's plenty of work if they will but ferrage out for it. They don't ferrage the corners out. She's always a-ferraging out the yard.

Hence (1) Ferraging-fork, sb. the iron fork used for moving about the hot embers in a brick oven; (2) - out,

phr. a thorough cleansing or clearing out.
(a) I've given all my places a good ferraging out.

2. sb. A thorough search or investigation; a thorough

cleansing.

I like to have a real good ferrage over once or twice a year.

[1. The same word as lit. E. forage, to make a roving search for. Fr. fourrager, to forrage, ransack (Cotgr.).]

FERREL, sb. Hmp. Also written ferrol Hmp. 1; and in form verrel. [fə'rl.] An indurated lump of gravel, sand, and iron

Hmp. These ferrols freq occur in the heath-lands of n Hmp. n.Hmp At the Burley quarries .. the so-called Burley rock, a mere conglomerate of gravel, the 'ferrels' or 'verrels' of n.Hmp. is dug, WISE New Forest (1883) 82

FERREN-TICKLES, see Fern-tickles.

FERREN. TICKLES, see Fern-tickles.

FERRER, sb. n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> [fə rə ] A cask having iron hoops.

[OFr. ferriere, 'vase à vin' (RABELAIS).]

FERRET, sb. e.Suf. (F.H.) A pill.

FERRET, v. In gen. dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written ferrit Ayr. Nhp.<sup>1</sup>; and in form verret s.Wor. Brks.<sup>1</sup> [fəˈrit.] 1. To search out, pry into, investigate; to find out about. Gen. with about or out.

Elg. Old aunt Watson . . . seemed disposed very heartily to terret the young officers, or indeed to ferret anything, provided she could annoy the company, Couper Tounifications (1803) II.

165 Dmb. If the cash has been prigged by any of our native

she could almoy the company, Courer Touriquations (1803) 11.

165 Dmb. If the cash has been prigged by any of our native gentlemen . . . it may be possible enough to ferret them out, Cross Disruption (1844) xxv, ed. 1877. Ayr. If that's what you have come to ferrit out, I may tell ye I have ample provision made for me, Johnston Glenbucke (1889) 75 w.Yks. Shoo's set th' poleece on to ferret it aght, Harrier Seets Yks and Lan. (1895) xx. Payus Wind Wide (1865). Los Chops at her pour electors x; BANKS Wkfld Wds. (1865). Lan. Chaps et hev nowt else ta x; BANKS Weffa Was. (1805). Lan. Chaps et nev nowt else ta du but ferret among things lang sen deead en fergittan, Kendal C. News (Mar. 23, 1889). Chs.¹ Yo want ferret it aht, dun yo? Not. What are you ferreting about for? (J.H.B.); Not¹ s.Lin. Now ferrit about sharp, and git it found (T.H.R.). Nhp.¹ A busy, careful housewife is said to go ferriting about after her servants. War.² Brks.¹ Certain dogs were 'verretin' about' after game. Hat. (T.P.F.) e.Suf. Don't come here ferreting about (F.H.).

2. To move about restlessly, to fidget; to worry, be uneasy.

n Lin 1 He meant it well, but I was soã on it 'at I hedn't been
to see him, I felt quite upset; it ferretted me all chapil-time.

s.Wor. Th' hull fam'ly on 'em be just the sa ame; this un kips verreting about, and niver is y-lay down comfortable like (H.K.).

FERRICHIE, adj. Cld. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Strong, robust. Cf. feerochrie, s.v. Farrach. FERRICK, sb. Sc. [ferik.] A mock sun. ne.Sc. A mock sun is in some parts called a ferrick and is believed to indicate the coming weather according to its position —east or west of the sun, or 'behind' or 'before' the sun, Gregor Flk-Lore (1881) 152. Bnff. A ferrick afore, Ayont the score: A ferrick ahin, Y'ill shortly fin.

FERRICK, v. and sb.<sup>2</sup> Nhp War. Oxf. Brks. In form ferruck War.<sup>3</sup> Oxf.<sup>1</sup> [fə rik, ək.] 1. v. To clean out. Oxf.<sup>1</sup> 2. To scratch. Nhp.<sup>2</sup>

3. To fidget or move about restlessly.

War. To ferruck about a house dusting corners. To ferruck about among the furniture for a lost article.

4. sb. A fidget, state of restlessness. Cf. ferret, 2.

Brks. I be all in a ferrick (M J B).

FERRIDGE, sb. e.An. A kind of gingerbread.

A common sort of gingerbread, made very thick, and gen. with

some figures imprinted on it before baking
FERRIES-KAERDS, sb. pl. Sh.I. Ferns.
Ye see yun glude o ferries-kaerds, Burgess Rasmie (1892) 73 FERRULE, sb. Som. Dev. Also in forms ferrel Dev.1; ferrol Dev.; verdle w.Som.<sup>1</sup>

1. An iron or brass ring.

w Som.<sup>1</sup> Vuur dl, seldom vuur ul. Applied not only to the tubelike ferrule, but also to the flat ring usually called a washer. Dev Bowring Lang. (1866) I. 27.

2. The frame of a slate.

Dev. w. Times (Apr. 30, 1886) 2, col. 2, Dev. FERRULE, v. Yks. [fərl.] To punish with a ferrule or wooden ruler.

w Yks. Has ta been ferruled to-day? Obsol, Leeds Merc. Suppl

(Jan 3, 1891); (J.T.)

[I shoulde tel tales out of the schoole and bee ferruled for my faults, Gosson Schl. Abuse (1579) 24 (DAV.). Der. of lit. E. ferule, an instrument for punishing schoolboys Fr. ferule, a ferula or paulmer used in schools for correction (Coter.). Lat. ferula.]

FERRULE, see Forrel.

FERRUPS, sb pl. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also in forms farraps Der.<sup>2</sup>, farrups w.Yks.<sup>3</sup> Lan.; firraps nw.Der.<sup>1</sup>; firrups w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Lan. [fə rəps, fa rəps.] An exclamation or mild imprecation, esp. in phr. by the ferrups or what

tion or mild imprecation, esp. in phr. by the ferrups! or what the ferrups!

w.Yks. What the farrups arta doin'? Well, be't farrups! Hl/x.

Courier (May 15, 1897), w.Yks.² By the firrups; w.Yks.³ What the farrups are ye at! Lan. The firrups tak um! Tim Bobbin View Dial (1740) 32; What the farrups! Yo'n see, he'll sattle down, Waugh Sphinx (1870) III. 259; 'Theigher,'aw sed, 'wheer th' ferrups has that cum fro?' Wood Hum. Sketches, 7; Lan.¹ Wot th' ferrups arto doin'? e.Lan.¹ What the ferrups is to do? Chs.¹ What the ferrups are you about? Chs.³ s.Chs.¹ Wot dhu fer ips u yu dóoin dhéeur? [What the ferrips are yo doin' theer?] Der.², nw.Der.¹

[What a ferrup, will you play when the dance is done, DRYDEN Tr. & Cr. (1679) III. II.]

FERRY, sb 1 Dev. A weasel; a young weasel See Vair.

FERRY, sb' Dev. A weasel; a young weasel See vair. Weasel. The young are termed by gamekeepers 'Ferries,' Bellamy Nat Hist Dev. (1839) pt 11. 1; Reports Provinc. (1885) 94

FERRY, sb.<sup>2</sup> and v Or.I. Chs. 1. sb. In comp. (1)

Ferry-boat, a jocose name for the thin, shallow, wooden bowl, used for skimming cream off milk; (2)-louper, a settler or incomer, one who has crossed from the mainland.

(1) Chs.<sup>1</sup> If cheese is poor it is sometimes said, 'Th' ferry-boat has been too often across th' cheese-tub' (2) Or.I. (Jam. Suppl.)

2. v. Salt-mining term: to convey rock-salt from the workings to the shaft. Hence Ferrier, sb. one who 'ferries'

or conveys rock-salt from the workings to the shaft. Chs.1 FERRY, see Fare, v.1

FERRY FAKE, phr. e.An. To pry about in an im-

pudent manner. e An. 1 Nrf. What are you ferry fakin arter? Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf (1893) 56.

FERRY WHISK, sb. Yks. [Not known to our corre-

spondents.] Great bustle, haste. (HALL.)

FERSELL, adj. and v. Sc. Also in forms fershell, firsle. 1. adj. Energetic, active, bustling, 'forceful.'

Abd. A bit gey kibble, fersell mannie, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xviii; Still in use. He's a fershell chiel'. I didna expec' to see him see fershell often be lang illness (G.W.) see him sae fershell after his lang illness (G.W.).

2. v. To bustle, fuss about, rustle. Also used fig.

Abd. Fat are ye fershellin' aboot at? (G.W.) Gail. As I sat in the vestry I could hear them firshin aboot the door, CROCKETT Sticket Min. (1893) 62; Rattons firshing among the straw, ib. Grey Man (1896) 130.

FERSH, adj. and adv. w.Som.1 Fresh.

Plase, Sir, Mr. Haddon zess your coat must be fersh [fuursh] a\_lined

FERSIE, sb. Sc. The farcy, the leprosy of horses. Fire is good fore the fersie, Ferguson Prov. (1641) 12; (Jam.)

FERS(S, adj. Sc. Fierce; also used advb.
Sc. Albeit he was a Fennich ferss, Herd Coll. Sngs (1776) I
Fif. As if frae death to save their lives They swallow'd fast FERTER, sb. Obs. Sc. A fairy.

Cai. (Jam.) Bch. Wi' sickness now he's ferter like, Forbes Ajax

(1742)7

FERTH, sb. w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> [fəp.] Energy, activity. See Forth-put, s.v. Forth, adv. 1 (7).

She's not a bit o' ferth about her.

FERTLE, see Firtle.

FERTOR, sb. Obs Sc. A coffer or casket. Fif. Fertor in flinders flew around; The kist, it boundit on the

ground, Tennant Papistry (1827) 150

[King Alexander... convenit all the prelatis and baronis of his realme & tuke vp the bonis of his grandame Sanct Margaret, & put thame in ane precious fertour of syluer, Bellenden Chron. (1536) bk. xiii. xvi (Jam.); Fertyr, feretrum, Prompt. OFr. fiertre, 'châsse, reliquaire' (La Curne).]

FERTURE, sb. Sc. (JAM.) [Not known to our corre-

FERVEN', adv. Obs. Sc. Eagerly, readily.

Edb. Doctors, wi' hocus-pocus faith Gie poison, . . . An' whan they're cramin' ye wi' death Ye pay them ferven', LEARMONT Poems

FERVILLED, pp. Yks. Also written furvilled. In phr. fervilled up with, provided with a superfluity of goods, e. g. household furniture.

e.Yks. Also used in the sense of hoarding instead of using (B K); Leeds Merc. Suppl (Mar. 5, 1893), e.Yks. Sometimes Pervilled, and Purvilled, MS. add (T.H.)

FESART, see Faizart.

FESARI, see Falzart.

FESCUE, sb. Shr. Hmp. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form vester Som. nw.Dev.\(^1\) Cor.\(^1\) [w.Cy. ve\(^1\)].

1. A kind of grass. Hmp\(^1\)

2. A pointer or reed used in teaching children to read. Shr\(^1\) Obs. I see yo' binna-d-in a 'umour to larn this mornin'; lear the form of the Paris of the second of the property. lave the fescue an' the Psalter an' run to Churt'n fur me, yo'n do it better w'en yo' comen back, Shr.2 Som. Breng tha hornen book. Gee me tha vester, Jennings Dial. w Eng (1869) 142. e.Som. W. & J Gl (1873). Dev. Grose (1790) MS add (C.) nw.Dev.¹ Dev, Cor. Monthly Mag (1810) I. 435. Cor. Gent. Mag. (1793) 1083; Cor.¹ A feather stripped of its vane, all except the point, and used by children at a dame's school, to point out the letter or word they are studying; Cor.2

[1. Festu, a feskue, a straw, rush, little stalk, Cotgr. 2. Why mought not he, as well as others done, Rise from his festue to his Littleton? Hall Sat. (1598) Bk IV. Sat. II.] FESH, FESHEN, FESIL, see Fash, v.?, Fetch, v., Fissle.

FESS, adj. Brks. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in rm vess Brks. [fes.] 1. Of animals: bad-tempered, form vess Brks.1 [fes.]

W.1 A cat with its back up looks 'ter'ble fess.' n.Wil. Of a ferret with its back up it would be said, 'I doant like to catch hold on un, he's so fess' (E H.G.).

on un, he's so tess' (E. H.G.).

2. Lively, active, strong; gay, 'smart,' clever. Also used advb. Cf. chuff, adj<sup>3</sup>

Brks. (M.J.B); Gl (1852); Brks. Why, 'e looks quite vess this marnin'. Som. A fess fellow, W. & J. Gl. (1873). Dev. Gen. used nonically, as in the phr. 'A purty fess chap he vor paint a'ouze!' Reports Provinc. (1893); He's terrible fess wi's tongue, Pulman Sketches (1842) 95, ed. 1871. n.Dev. Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) Gl. 3. Conceited, 'cocky,' impudent, over-confident; proud, stuck-up.

Stuck-up.

Stuck-up.

Hmp To be fess is to be set up, to be elated, in high spirits (J.R.W.); (M C.H B.), Hmp.¹ Used among schoolboys: 'You are very fess.' Wil. Slow Gl (1892); Wil.¹ Dor. Y'll be fess enough, my poppet, when th'st know! Hardy Tess (1891)22. Dev. Lukee zee, 'er'th agot a new bunnet. Why, 'er's za fess as a paycock, Hewert Peas. Sp. (1892); Reports Provinc. (1893); Dev.² Dick Brown's gettin' winderful fess.

Hence Fessy, adj. proud, conceited, 'cocky.' Hmp Wise New Forest (1883) 282; Hmp.1

4. Over-zealous, officious, meddlesome; fussy.

Dor. Meddling and eager in what is going on; assuming a high position in consultation. There's a fess fellow, Barnes Gl (1863; (C.W.); (N.B.) Som. Sweetman Wincanton Gl (1885)

Hence (1) Fessed, pp., (2) Fessy, adj. flurried, put out, 'fashed'

(1, 2) Hmp. 'To be fessey' or 'fessed' is to be put out of the way, to be flurried, Wisc New Forest (1883) 282, Hmp <sup>1</sup>

FESS, v. n Cy. Also Som [fess] To confess.
n.Cy. Grose (1790) MS add. (P), (JW); (HALL) w.Som.<sup>1</sup>
He never widn [faes] fess who 'twas do'd it, but we all knowed he'd a-got a hand in the job

FESS, FESSEN, see Fest, Fetch, v. Festen.
FESSING, prp Ess. [fe'sin] Forcing, pressing, obtruding a thing on one. GROSE(1790); Gl. (1851) · Ess 1
FEST, v and sb. Nhb Cum. Wm. Yks Lan. Lin Also in forms feest e Yks.; fess Lakel. Cum. w.Yks n Lin. i, fessen yks. [fest, fes.] 1. v. To make fast, to tie bind fasten.

to tie, bind, fasten. n Cy. GROSE (1790). Yks. (K.) n.Yks By reason of certain marriners and seafaring men mooring and fessing their ships and vessels to the said bridge.. this Court doth impose a pain that no mariner, &c coming within the harbour at Whitby do moor, fesse or tye any ship, &c, Quart Scss Rec (Jan. 11, 1658) in N R Rec Soc. VI 16; Meriton Praise Ale (1684) Gl. m.Yks<sup>1</sup>, w.Yks<sup>3</sup>
2. To bind to an agreement or contract, esp. to bind

an apprentice by indentures.

N Cy.<sup>1</sup>, Nhb.<sup>1</sup> Lakel. Ellwood (1895). Cum, Wm. Ferguson Northmen (1856). n.Yks.<sup>13</sup>, ne Yks.<sup>1</sup> w. Yks. Watson Hist Hlfr. (1775) 537; She was fested out to a cotton manufacturer, Ciav Herald Mar 6, 1896; Thoresby Lett. (1703), S. P. U.); w. Yks. 134, e.Lan 1

Hence (1) Fest, (2) Fested, pp. bound by agreement or contract; (3) Festing or Fessen penny, sb. earnestmoney given to bind an agreement, esp. in engaging a

GROSE (1790); N.Cy<sup>12</sup>, Nhb. Lakel. Ellwood (1895). (3) n.Cy. (K.) If a servant who has been duly hired and received her Hiring- or Festing-penny wishes to cancel her bargain; as for instance on account of an unlooked-for offer of marriage, she always sends back the Festing-penny with the notification of her altered plans. Two instances of the kind have occurred in this parish in the course of the Spring hiring-time of the present year, 1865 w.Yks. Leeds Merc. Suppl (July 11, 1896); w.Yks. 1 n.Lin Sutton Wds. (1881). 3. To put out cattle, sheep, &c., to grass at a fixed price per head.

Lakel. Ellwoop (1895). Cum. 12 Yks. I com ower to Langton to fest some becas, Philip Neville, xi. w.Yks. Quite common (W.C.S.); You see Sayger 'ad land to put t'sheep on, but Brayshaw's 'ad to be fessed out (F.P.T.); (S.P.U.); w.Yks. I'se' some meser foarced to fest owte two ousen, ii. 289. Lan. I bid him enquire if I could fest her to winter at any place near that country,

WALKDEN Diary (ed 1866) 78, Lan.1, ne Lan.1

4. To put out to board.

Wm A pleeacewhaar a cud fest mesell ootwhile a stopti' Lunnan, Spec. Dial. (1877) pt. i. 11. A went tet pleeace whaar a'd fested mesell oot, ib. (1865) 17; En he caant dea wieth barns he mun fest em awt, Wheeler Dial (1790) 15, ed. 1821. w.Yks. WILLAN List Wds (1811); They fested him out (E.L.); A gamekeeper is said to fest his master's pointer, when he agrees with a farmer to keep it for a time, N. & Q (1851) ist S iv. 42; (R.H.H.) Lan. neLan. I agreed to fest mysel for ten shillings a week.

5. To let off any work.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). w.Yks. Hutton Tourto Caves (1781) Lan.1,

6. sb. A fastening. Lin. (HALL.) [Not known to our correspondents.]

7. A mooring-place or landing-stage, to which boats, &c., can be made fast.

N.Cy. 1 Nhb. While their keels at the fest, Tyneside Sngstr (1889) 6; Then we row'd away up to the fest, Tyneside Sngs. (ed. 1891)

8. The earnest-money given to ratify or make fast an engagement, esp. in hiring a servant. Also in comp. Festpenny.

n.Yks. (R.H.H); n.Yks.2 ne.Yks.1 Called also Arles, or God's-

penny. The sum is usually from 1/ to 2.6 This custom only applies to hiring under the Martinmas system. Also the fine paid on taking over a leasehold farm 'Ah weean't tak t fest back, ah ll gan.' e Yks. A servant is not considered properly engaged, unless this 'fest' be given and received, Nicholson Fik Love (1890, 28; On engaging servants in the East Riding at the Martinmas Statute Hirings, it is customary to give them a sum of money varying from two to ten shillings, which is returned by them if they do not fulfil their engagement, Cole Place Names 1879 29, Lots of good-for-noughts would get their feest-penny who didn't intend to keep their agreement, Leeds Merc Suppl (Jan 26, 1895 8; e.Yks. 1 m.Yks. 1 got five shillings for my fest. w.Yks (R H H), n.Lin. 1 [1. We soot be forest in all our walke for to seke a maister balke for to fest. our werk to-gedir, Cursor M.

(c. 1300) 8797. ON. festa; cp. OE festan.]

FESTEN, v. Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also written fes'n
Abd. e.Lan.; fessen N.Cy¹ w.Yks; feszen w.Yks.

[fe sən] 1. To fasten, make fast, bind. Cf. fasten.

Abd. I lootit doon to fes'n my spat, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) XVIII N Cy 1 e.Yks. Thompson Hist Wellow (1869) 170. w.Yks. 'L'wor when aw feszend th' doorat neet, Harrley Ditt. 30, w Yks. 3 Lan. An' festen't all thi string, CLEGG Warp (1890) 6. e Lan. 1

2. To settle, bind to a bargain.

w.Yks If aw dooant festen that nah, it'll be sell'd bi th' time we come back, Hartley Clock Alm (1889) 34, There, that'll fessen th' stakes, Bickerdike Beacon Alm (1876)

3. To perplex, puzzle, put in a quandary or 'fix.

w Yks. Tha's fesened me nah, HARTLEY Clock Alm (1889) 49, They wor fessened what to do, ib. Pudden (1876) 46. Lan. Th' owd Irishman's a job to festen him wi' 'rithmetic neaw, Clegg

David's Loom (1894) in FESTER, sb. Yks. Chs. Fig. A rankling grievance,

a source of complaint.

n Yks.2 'It'll be a fester for 'em,' viz. the loss of their expected

Hence Festerment, sb. (1) an old hole, like that made by wet or age in timber; (2) a confusion, entanglement; fig. annoyance, vexation.
(1) Chs.<sup>3</sup> (2) Chs.<sup>1</sup> A festerment o' weeds, Chs<sup>3</sup>

FESTERLOW, sb. Lin. Wor. Also in form festile.

Lin. He'sbeen operaated on for a fester low (J.T.F.). s. Wor. (H K ) FESTICAL, sb. Sus. A feast. There ain't agoing to be any school festical to-year.

FESTRENS, see Fasten's.

FET, v. In gen dial. use in Yks. Lan. Chs. and midl. and s. counties. [fet, fot.] I. Gram. forms. 1. Present Tense: (1) Fat, (2) Fet, (3) Fit, (4) Fot, (5) Vet. [For examples see II below.]

(1) Shr.<sup>2</sup> (2) Lan.<sup>1</sup>, Nhp.<sup>1</sup>, War.<sup>12</sup>, w.Wor.<sup>1</sup>, Oxf.<sup>1</sup> (3) Cor. (4) w.Yks.<sup>3</sup>, Lan.<sup>1</sup>, m Lan.<sup>1</sup>, Chs.<sup>3</sup>, s.Stf, Nhp.<sup>1</sup> (5) Dev.<sup>1</sup>

2. Preterite: (1) Fat, (2) Faught, (3) Fett, (4) Fot, (5) Fut,

(6) Vot.

(1) Shr.<sup>1,2</sup> (2) Lan.<sup>1</sup> (3) Lon., Wil.<sup>1</sup> (4) w.Yks <sup>8</sup>, Lan.<sup>1</sup>, Chs.<sup>1,3</sup>, Der.<sup>2</sup>, nw.Der.<sup>1</sup>, Nhp.<sup>2</sup>, Shr.<sup>1</sup>, Glo.<sup>2</sup>, Brks.<sup>1</sup>, Wil.<sup>1</sup> (5) Bck (6) Glo.<sup>1</sup>, Wil.<sup>1</sup>

3. pp. (1) Fet, (2) Fot, (3) Vaught, (4) Vet. (1) Lan. (2) w.Yks 3, Lan. 1, e Lan. 1, Der. 2, nw. Der. 1, Hrf. 1, Glo. 1, Oxf. (3) Hmp. 1, w. Som. 1, n. Dev (4) n Dev. H. Dial. uses. 1. To fetch.

W.Yks. Herelad, fot mi a hommer an'chisel, wilta (D.L), w.Yks.<sup>3</sup> To a servant, who took a long time to answer the door-bell, 'Yo bide some fottin, lass' Lan. Hoo'd fot brass, if hoo wur in a show, Waugh Chim. Corner (1874) 26, ed 1879; A Lan. man does not say...he 'fetched,' but he 'fett' or 'fott,' Gaskell Lectures Dial. (1854) 24; Lan.<sup>1</sup>, e.Lan.<sup>1</sup> s.Lan. Picton Dial (1865). Chs.<sup>13</sup> s Stf. He fot him a pint o' beer. Shall I fot yer dinner for your? Pinnock Blk Cy. Ann. (1895). Der.<sup>2</sup>, nw.Der. Nhp. I be just a guing to fet the cows up. A churchwarden in a neighbouring village complaining to a clerryman of the quick succession of the willage, complaining to a clergyman of the quick succession of the levies for the repair of the church, said, 'You should not a' been so hard upon us, you should a' let us fot breath'; Nhp.<sup>2</sup> War. B'ham Whly Post (June 10, 1893); War. w.Wor. I'll fet the Bram Waly Fost (June 10, 1093); War 12 w. Wor. I'll fet the arrants 1' the evenin', w'en them childern's at school. Shr. 1' E fot a jug o' eel fur 'em 'E fat up the 'ackney mar' out o' the leasow to tak' the owd Maister wham; Shr. 2 Fat it from him. I fat it from the shop. Hrf. 1 Glo. (H T E.); I fot un out of the steable, Lysons Vulgar Tongue (1868) 27; BAYLIS Illus. Dial. (1870); Glo. 2 Oxf. 1 over the shop of the steable of cider this mornin', Glo. 2 Oxf. 1 I ha' bin an' fot a bit a coal Brks Varmer Whitfield . Fot I out o' all thuck caddle, Hughes Scour White Horse (1859) vi. Bck. (JAB), Ken 12, Hmp. 1, IW. 1 Wil Britton Beauties (1825). n.Wil A went an vot a pint o' beer (EHG); Th' king ha' vot m' into huz cheammurs, Kite Sig Sol. (1860) 1 4 Wil 1 Som. IENINGS Obs Dial w Eng. (1825). e Som. W & J Gl (1873) w Som. 1 Now only heard in the very common alliterative prov Vuur u-vau t, dee ur u bau t [far-fetched, dearly bought] Dev. Wud vet a perty penny, Peter Pindar Wks. (1816) IV 183, Dev. 1 I've be to vickrage to vet a book for dame. n Dev. An Bobby 'th vaught'e vor es sel', Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 67. Cor I went to fit a dish of tay, Higham Dial. (1866) 5 to fit a dish of tay, HIGHAM Dial. (1866) 5

Hence Fattin, sb. a small quantity, esp. in phr. a fatting

of drink.

n Cy. (HALL.) Shr.2 'A fattin' o' drink,' that quantity of ale which is carried out of a public house and drunk sub dio

2. Phr. (1) to fet a walk, to take a walk; see Fetch, v II.

2. Phr. (1) to fet a walk, to take a Walk; see Fetch, v 11. 1 (5); (2)—out, to rescue, fetch out, used in pp (1) Lon. A Cockney... will tell them what 'a prodigious pretty walk he faught' on the preceding Sunday, Pegge Anac Eng Lang. (1803) 110, ed. 1844; The use of the pret 'faught' is so sacredly confined to a walk, that they do not extend it to any thing portable, as in that case they would say 'I fotch it,' ib 113. (2) Brks. 1
3. To recover, improve in health, revive. See Fetch,

v. II. 6.

n Dev. Her moort ha' vet it, nif zo be tha hadst net let her totee up and down zo ort, Exm Scold (1746) l 252.

4 To deal or strike a blow. See Fetch, v. II. 10.

w.Yks. A father described striking his girl as, 'Au fot her a fillip, and then fot her another, and daan her coom' Lan. Hoo up wi a ladin' can un fot him such rap on th' yed, Wood Hum. Sketches, 7; Hoo fot me a leather reet across th' chops, Staton Loommany (c. 1861) 60. m Lan 'Aw'll fot thee a welt o' t'chops se Wor. I fot 'ım a paowt o' the yud ooth my stick

5. To court, make love to.

Dev I I wish, Rab, you'd leave vetting me

[1. Vr cart he schal drawe And fetten vr vitayles. P. Plowman (A.) 11. 155; Wel did moises pat it fand And dauid als pat fott be wand, Cursor M. (c. 1300) 21768; Two kides he fette, Gen. & Ex. (c. 1250) 1535. OE. fetian, pret. fetode ]

FET, adj. Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] Safe, not easily shaken.

The pancheon rack is fet enough.

FET, see Fit, adj.
FETCH, sb. 1 Irel. n.Cy. Yks War. Wor. Pem. Hmp. [fets.] A spectre, wraith, apparition; a ghost, spirit Ir. I'm afeard, Nelly, that I saw his fetch, Carleton Traits Peas.

(ed. 1843) I. 100; A fetch is the supernatural fac-simile of some individual, which comes to assure to its original [or his friend or relative] a happy longevity or immediate dissolution. If seen in the morning, a nappy longevity or immediate dissolution. It seen in the morning, the one event is predicted, if in the evening, the other, Banim O'Hana (1825) in N. & Q. (1852) 1st S. v. 557; These apparitions are called 'fetches' throughout the sister island, Henderson Flk-Lore (1879) 1; Is it your fetch ye sein? Years Flk-Tales (1888) III. Ant. It is reported that fetches have been seen, Hume Dial 22. n.Cy. Grose (1790); Denham Tracts (ed. 1895) II 77 n Yks.<sup>3</sup> The fac-simile of a person about to die or just dead. War.<sup>3</sup> 'Old Fetch will have you' was a servant-girl's threat to naughty n.Cy. GROSE (1790); Denham Tracts (ed. 1895) II children. Wor. The peasantry have a fancy, to this day, that they children. Wor, I ne peasantry nave a tancy, to this day, that they sometimes either see or hear a 'token' when a person is going to die, which they call 'Fetch,' and upon such occasions they say 'Fetch is come,' Allies Antiq. Flk-Lore (1840) 449, ed. 1852.

Hence Fetch-candle, sb. a supernatural light foretelling

the death, gen., of the person who sees it.

Pem. The superstition ... appears in the shape of the fetchcandle, a light seen moving in the air at night, and supposed to be candle, a light seen moving in the air at night, and supposed to be in attendance on a ghostly funeral, portending the speedy death of the party who sees it, N. & Q. (1852) 1st S. vi 17. s.Pem. Laws Little Eng. (1888) 420. s.Hmp. The light went out sudden—it must have been a fetch candle, Verney L. Lisle (1870) x; The light goes out when a soul departs, th. note.

FETCH, v. and sh. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [fetf, fatf, fotf; fef, fes.] I. v. Gram. forms. 1. Present Tense: (1) Fatch, (2) Fesh, (3) Fess, (4) Foch, (5) Fotch, (6) Vatch, (7) Vetch. [For further examples see II below.]

see H below.]

(1) Lan. Th' husbant had had a letter to fatch him to Liverpool,
BANKS Manch. Man (1876) viii. s.Chs.<sup>1</sup>, nw.Der.<sup>1</sup> Lin. John s

gone to fatch her in, Fenn Cure of Souls (1889) 19. War. 12, Cor 1 (2) Sc. And fesh my hawks sae fleet o' flight, Edb. Mag. (July 1819) 526 (JAM) Fif. Gae wa' to the yaird an' fesh a sybie, ROBERTSON Provost (1894) 29 (3) Bnff. nw.Abd. Rin, Jense, an' fess a truncher here, Goodwife (1867) st 26 Per. Rype the press, An' what ye find o' whisky fess Soberly oot, HALIBURTON Ochil Idylls (1891) 40. Gall. She went to the door and cried, 'Jen, he's wakkin'; fess the porridge! 'Crockett Raiders (1894) xxxv. (4) w Yks Awl foch em thi in a minit, HARTLEY Blackpool (1883) 89 (5) w.Yks. Ah'il fotch a sope o' drink, Preston Poems xxxv. (4) w Yks Awl foch em thi in a minit, Hartley Blackpool (1883) 89 (5) w.Yks. Ah'll fotch a sope o' drink, Preston Poems (1864) 5, w.Yks. For feear'd Boany's come to fotch him, w.Yks 285 Lan. Get' eaut an' fotch it, Brierley Cotters, xi e.Lan. Chs. Thah mun fotch me a pair o' pattens, Clough B Bresskittle (1879) 5; Chs. nw.Der. Glo. (HSH) (6) w.Som. Missus is a-tookt very bad; Joe mus' g'in an' vatch the doctor torackly. Dev. (7) Brks. Things be awnly wuth what um'ull vetch I.W. Som, Dev. 2. Preterite: (1) Fatched, (2) Feesh, (3) Feess, (4) Feish, (5) Fotch, (6) Fotched, (7) Fotcht, (8) Fuish, (9) Fush(e, (10) Vatched

(io) Vatchèd.

(10) Vatched.
(1) w.Wor (2) Bnff. Jannet feesh ben some whawkie, Taylor Poems (1787) 65. (3) Bnff. (4) Abd. O waly fa' the chiel that feish ye, Skinner Poems (1809) 91. (5) Lon. Pegge Ance Eng. Lang. (1803) 113, ed 1844. Hmp. Wise New Forest (1883) 190; Hmp. [Amer. Dial Notes (1896) I 376] (6) w.Yks. He went hoam theear an' then, an' fotched it, Yksman. (1888) 223. Np. 1 Hmp.<sup>1</sup> (7) Lan. Ut fotcht some colour i' my face, Brierley Bluckpool (1881) 1 (8) Abd. They fuish her hame, Ross Helenore (1768)
139, ed 1812 (9) Sc. Whate'er he fush in, Donald Poims (1867) 23.
Edb. Marget gaed an' fush a light, Tint Quey (1796) 19. (10) Dev.

3. pp. (1) Faitchen, (2) Feshen, (3) Fessen, (4) Fotch, (5) Fotched, (6) Fotcht, (7) Fushen.
(1) Lth. Mony a queer gun's faitchin oot, Lumsden Sheep-head

(1) Lth. Mony a queer gun's faitchin oot, LUMSDEN Sheep-head (1892) 36. (2) Sc. (JAM) Abd. Ye hinna fesh'n the goodwife wi'ye, ALEXANDER Am Flk. (1882) 55. (3) Bnff. (4) s.Hmp. There's that rope I lent Edwin to be fotch, Verney L Lisle (1870) x. (5) w Yks. Billy Spikkit wor fotched an' his fiddle, CUDWORTH Dial. Sketches (1884) 28 (6) Lan. Ha' fotcht a duck off th' wayther, BRIERLEY Layock (1864) v. (7) Sc. Skill was fushen, and that manie, Kinloch Ballads (1827) 99. I hae nae just gotten it yet, ... but Lody tell't me it wad be fushen the day, Glenfergus (1820) II. 161 (Jam)

II. Dial uses.

1. In phr. (1) to fetch butter, to churn so

II. Dial uses. 1. In phr. (1) to fetch butter, to churn so as to raise the cream to a certain consistency, (2)—errands, to go on errands; (3)—fire, (a) to enter a house for a moment and then go out again; see below; (b) 'to see fireworks' or stars, from a blow, knock, &c.; (4)—a vege, to go back a few paces so as to gain impetus for a run forward; (5)—a walk, to take a walk or stroll; (6)—off, (a) to stop work, leave off; (b) to cause to come off; (7)—up, to pull up short, to pull oneself together; (8)—up on end, to bring to one's senses, rouse; to cause to look about.

(1) Hrf² Hmp. Wise New Forest (1883) 282, Hmp.¹ Dor. Tha cooden vetch the butter in the churn, Barnes Poems (1844) 21.

(2) Cor. (B.S.) (3, a) Dev In times of the old tinder-box a person

cooden vetch the butter in the churn, Barnes Poins (1844) 21. (2) Cor. (B.S.) (3, a Dev In times of the old tinder-box a person whose fire was gone out would run into a neighbour's house, pick up a burning ember, and off as quickly as possible A person who had just entered a house and off again was spoken of as 'just fetching fire,' Reports Provinc (1886) 95. (b) Dev. I tellee what 'tez, 'e gied me zich a whop that boath my eyes vatched vire, Hewett Peas Sp (1892) (4) Dev. I Up arak'd and vetch'd a vege to thicka plashet, 4. (5) Glo. Lon The verb 'fetch' . . . is . . . gen. applied by the common people of London to a walk for pleasure, a promenade. Thus a Cockney will say to his companions . . 'Let us fetch a walk,' Pergee Anec. Eng Lang. (1803) 110, ed. 1844; A solicitor called at the house of a merchant. 110, ed. 1844; A solicitor called at the house of a merchant. TIO, ed. 1844; A solicitor called at the house of a merchant. On knocking at the door, he asked the cockney servant if his master was at home? The servant answered, 'No, sir, master is just stept out to fetch a walk,' Boston Herald (Nov. 26, 1839) 2, col. 2 w.Cy. Some go to church to fetch a walk, N. & Q. (1871) 4th S. vii 100. (6, a) Dev. So I fetched off work a bit early, O'Neill Idyls (1892) 49. (b) n.Lin¹ This damp weather hes fetch'd all the paaper off o' th' parlour walls (7) Mid. My new dodge for fetching a horse up before he can think, Blackmore Kti (1890) I. xv. Dev. Wul tha nex thing thay dood wis ta holler out 'Dress!'... Wat thay main'd wis ta vetch up a little bit zmurt, Nathan Hogg Poet. Lett. (1847) 44, ed. 1865. (8) w.Wor. As fatched him hup on ind immajutely, S. Beauchamp Grantley Grange (1874) II 249

2. To bring, carry with one.

2. To bring, carry with one.

Sc. Tak the rine [riven] dish and gang awa to the wal, and fesh hame some water, Chambers Pop. Rhymes (1870) 104.

ne Sc. Come our, an fess a' yir oose wi ye, GREGOR Fik-Lore (1881) 98. Buff. Haste ye, fesh, ye lazy sluts, Some meat to me, Taylor Poems (1787) 24. Bch. He's nae better, for our tears Canna fesh him again, Forbes Ulysses (1785 14. Abd. What cast has feshen you sae far frae towns? Ross Helenore (1768) 84. ed. 1812, The gill that Mains feish owre in 's han', Alexander Johnly Gibb (1871) xx. It tak's time to fess a men like that till's holy Gibb (1871) xx; It tak's time to fess a man like that till's holy senses, MACDONALD Sir Gibbie, xxii Kcd. Although ye sudna fesh us Either niz or neck to men'; Ca' an' see us, Grant Lays (1884) 46. Per. To fesh ye back wi' him to see his granny. Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 10, ed. 1887 Rnf As soon's I saw him wake I fushe a dainty bit o' cake, Picken Poems (1813) II 62 Lnk. Her aunt a pair of tangs fush in, Ramsay Poems (1800) I. 272 (Jam). Gail. Fess him on till the bonny braes o' Maxwelltoon' Crockett Raiders (1894) xliv. Nhb., Dur. 'Fetch her up,' a call from the banksman to the brakesman to bring the cage to the surface, Nicholson Coal Tr Gl. (1888). Cum¹ Fetch that chair this way. n.Yks.¹ Wants a speead, diz he? Tell'im. Ah'll be on inoo, an' Ah'll fetch yan wi' me. w Yks. Ah fetched Sarah along wi' me as shoo worn't fit to be left by hersen (J T.), He fun t'stick an' fetch't it hoam wi' him, Yksman Comic Ann. (1879) 48
Oxf. Hanging like a lump upon his bearers, as they fetched him to Gibb (1871) xx: It tak's time to fess a man like that till's holy Oxf. Hanging like a lump upon his bearers, as they fetched him to an empty hog-house, Blackmore Cripps (ed. 1895) xlvi. Cor. un home, Ben, to the House, CAHILL Certainty (1890) 43

3. To carry off, take away, steal. s.Wor. The fox fetched the last duck I had (H K.).

4. Fig. With up to bring up, rear; to train, educate.

Bnff. His grannie feess up the bairn. He fesses up ten caar ilky

year, an' sells thim fin they're ayens. Abd He's hed a faimly to fesh up and skweel, Alexander Am F.k. (1882) 16 e Dur. 1 n. Yks. 2 'I had 'em all o' fetching up,' I had the bringing up of the family. [Amer. I was fotch up with the niggers, Dial. Notes (1896) I. 67]

Hence Fessan-up, sb. nurture, rearing, training. Bnff.1 5. To plough in one direction only; to cut grass, corn,

&c., on one side only; see below.

w.M.d. This is sometimes done when a few furrows have to be tacked on to a 'land' that has already become joined to that ploughed next before it. 'That land won't be wide enough to finish the shot. You'll have to fetch a furrow or two.' When the crop can be cut on one side only; the machine continually cutting in one duection, and returning each time to begin at the same corner instead of making the circuit of the field. 'It does hinder so, when the corn's down and you've got to fetch it all' (W.P.M.).

6. To recover, revive; to improve in health. Gen. with up

w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> To gain flesh after having been reduced in weight by an illness. 'He'll soon fetch it up again.' Dor. I do hope Daisy will fetch round again now. . . . I don't mind breaking my rest if she recovers, HARDY Madding Crowd (1874) it; Give him another glass—then he'll fetch up, 1b. Jude (1896) pt. 11. vn. Som. 'Surely those bees are all dead?' 'Oh, no, they'll vetch when I do put 'em in the sun' (W.F.R.). w.Som.' Her ll vetchy up again now, I zim, but her 've a-bin ter ble bad Cor.' She'll soon fetch up again.

7. To bring to a decision.

War. (J R.W.) Som. SWEETMAN Wincanton Gl. (1883).

8. To breathe with difficulty; to gasp.

Sc. Often used of a dying person, who breathes with great difficulty (Jam). Sh.I. I wis standin' pechin' an' fetchin', Burgess Sketches (2nd ed ) 67. Cai. 1 Rxb. Tam, fetchin fast to gain his win', A. Scorr (1805) 66 (Jam.). n.Yks. 12, e.Yks. 1 m.Yks. 1 Applied to breathing, when respiration is a heaving, painful effort w.Yks. (J.W.) n.Lin. 1 I could tell ther was sum'ut bad th' matter, he fetch'd so.

Hence Fetching, (1) sb. a long breath, a deep respiration; used fig.; (2) ppl. adj. gasping, breathing with diffi-

culty.

(1) Ayr. Obedient to the impulse and deep fetchings of the tempestuous breath of the awakened winds of heaven, Galt Gilhauze (1823) xvin. (2) Sh.I. I hear his fetchin breath, Burgess Rasmie

(1823) xvin. (2) Sh.I. I hear his fetchin breath, Burgess Rasmie (1892) 65.

9. To pull by fits and starts, to jerk, pull intermittently. Ayr. Thou never braindg't, an' fetch't, an' fliskit, Burns To his Auld Maie, st 12. n.Cy. Border Gl. (Coll. L.L.B.)

10. To deal, strike a blow. In gen. colloq. use. Sc. (A.W.) Wm. She fetcht im a cloot undre t'lug, Spec. Dial. (1880) pt. 11 27. ne. Yks. He fetch'd ma a big clout ower theead e.Yks. Ahfetch'd him a crack owad [over] heead an that sattl'dhim. w.Yks. T'tuther sweep fetch't me a claat fair across t'faice, Tom Treddlehoyle Trip ta Luman (1851) 46; w.Yks. Lan. John fetched him a clout o' t'heead, Waugh Jannock (1874) vi. Chs.; Chs. Fetch'im a woipe oi th' yed. s.Chs. Oo faach tim ŭ klingk ŭ üsahy'd ü)th yed [Hoo fatcht him a clinker aside o'th' yed]. s Stf.

I'd no suner come up nor he fetched me a smack o' the yead, PINNOCK Blk Cy Ann. (1895). nw Der I Lin, I says 'Git awaäy, ya beäst,' an' I fetcht 'im a kick an' 'e went, Tennyson Owd Roa (1889) n.Lin, He's just fetched this cow o' mine a klink ower th' head wi' a stone, Peacock J. Markenfield (1872) III. 114; n.Lin. I Nhp. I He fotched me a fine thump on th' yed War. Fetched him a slap on the side of the head, Bartram People of Clopton (1897) 35, War.<sup>2</sup> w.Wor.<sup>1</sup> E upped an' fetched me a crack a the yud with 'is stick. Hrf.<sup>2</sup>, Glo.<sup>1</sup>, Hnt. (TPF) Cmb.<sup>1</sup> And she'll fetch him such a ding with her open hand. Ken. He fetched it such a crack with the hammer (D W L.). Cor. A great strip of ore-weed came flying through the darkness and fetched him a slap on the cheek, like a cold hand, 'Q' Wandering Heath 1895 8 Colloq.

Mrs Piper. having 'fetched' young Piper a crack, Dickens Bleak House (1853 xi. [Amer. I fotch him a slap with my hand, Dial Notes (1896) I 67.]

11. To reach, arrive at, attain to: to pass by in arriving

t. Also used fig to succeed, be successful.

Kcb. I doubt not but more would fetch heaven, if they believed Kcb. I doubt not but more would fetch heaven, if they believed not heaven to be at the next door, Rutherford Lett. (1660 No. 108. Cum. Be t'time Ah fetch t yooar yatt, Sargisson Joe Scoap (1881) 10. s. Wm. Wi a man we fetch'd by Warton, Hutton Dial. Storth and Arnside (1760) 180; That trick'll net fetch naw, ib. 1 105. L.Ma. It'd be on the stroke of three when they fetched his lodgin, Brown Witch (1889) 20. Oxf. I fetched back to the place at last, Blackmore Cripts (ed. 1895) xx. Som. It d' be about ztarten' now, for 'tis bound t'fetch Morlaix by mid-day, or thereabouts, Leith Lemon Verbena (1895) 136. Dev. Aun, aun ess went, laur jayly cry 'Till Starcrap pleace ess vetch'd, Nathan Hogg Poet, Lett. (1847) II. 18. Cor. I shaan't be long fatching home, Cor. Hard work to fetch hom. w.Cor. If I don't start soon, I sha-ant fetch home to-night. Common (MA.C.). fetch home to-night. Common (M A.C.).

12. To perceive, catch sight of.

Fif. 'What!' quo' Tam, lookin' up and discernin' naething. 'The window, yon's it.'... Tam looked again, but his een failed to fetch ony thing like a window... to view, M'LAREN Tibbie (1894) 22. 13. sb. A bundle; such a quantity as can be fetched or carried at once. e Lan.1

14. A trick, device, stratagem, 'dodge'; a pretence,

false tale; an imposition.

Sig. Dear brother, this is one of Satan's old fetches toward you, BRUCE Sermons (1631) 73, ed 1843. Lnk. This was another of the primate's fetches, Wodrow Ch. Hist. (1721) I. 423, ed 1828. Cum I That was a queer fetch, bit it dudn't help him. n Yks. He hez sike fetches (IW); n.Yks. w.Yks. It's nobbud fer a farther fotch, Prov. in Brighouse News (Sept. 14, 1889); w.Yks 2 Well, I never heard of a better fetch in all my born days. Not. It's note but a fetch (J H.B). s Not. They want to get me out an theirsens in; that's their fetch (J.P.K.\. n.Lin.\!\ He go\text{as reg'lar to chech an' chapil, that's a fetch o' his to mak foaks believe in him. sw.Lin.\!\!\! It's merely a fetch to get relief One wouldn't have thought a lady would make a fetch like that. Sus. 1 Sus, Hmp. Holloway. Hmp. 1 Dev. She told me Bob took the shoul, but it was all a fetch, w. Times (Apr. 30, 1886) 2. col 2.

Hence Fetch, v. to make a pretence; to deceive, im-

pose upon.

sw.Lin. There's a many fetches sooner than hardworks.

15. A deep, painful breath or inspiration; a catch, gasp. Sc. The deep and long inspiration of a dying person (JAM). Cum. 1 Yks. 1; n. Yks. 2 'I have a fetch and a catch,' a stitch in the side. m. Yks. 1

16. A pull, tug, jerk. Sh I Bawby lat doo Magnus gie him [it] a fetch, an' dan hit'll be ower a' da shunner, Sh. News (Aug. 6, 1898); Giein him a feich oot he cam, tb.

17. The distance required, by a body put in motion, to

acquire velocity.

Nhb.1 As the waves of the sea acquire a great fetch when the wind blows from a far unsheltered direction.

FETCHEL, v. Lei. War. To plague, tease, provoke.

Lei I oon'y did it to fetchel 'im. War. 3

FETCHES, sb. pl. Shr. Suf. [fet[iz.] Vicia sativa.

Shr. 1 Everall's got some famous winter fetches i' the Fut-way

fild—they'n 'elp 'is fodder out.

2. Half-grown pease-cods. e.Suf. (F.H.)

FETE, sb. Lin. [fit] A large puddle; a pool of muddy water.

MILLER & SKERTCHLY Fenland (1878) iv; Lin. 1 Strind over the fete, or you'll clag your dress.

FETE, FETH, see Feat, adj.2, Faith

FETI, adj. Dev. [fe ti.] feti many. See Feat, adj.<sup>2</sup> Great, large, esp. in phr.

Should have fett many beans, if the frost did not cut them, Reports Provinc (1897).

FETT, see Feat, ady 1

FETTER, v. Chs Shr. Dev. [fettə(r).] 1. To tie together a horse's or a donkey's fore and hind legs on one side, to prevent the animal from straying. nw.Dev.1

2. To hamper, hinder.

s Chs. It fet ürz ü bod i tü aav ü lot ü chil dürn übuw t üm wel dhi bin dooin dhü wuurk [It fetters a body to have a lot o' childern about 'em whel they bin doin' the work].

3. To potter about.

s Chs. Yoa wùn bi au viz fet urin übuw t ŭn gy'et in i foa ksiz roa'd [Yo wun be auvays fetterin' about an' gettin' folks'es road]. Shr.¹ The warden wuz al'ays fetterin' i' the church

4. With at: to meddle or tamper with; to touch lightly

and inefficiently, to 'tinker.'

s.Chs.<sup>1</sup> Dh)uwd chuurn ŭd ŭ wuurkt reyt ŭnùf. iv yı wùd')nŭr ŭ ky'ept fet ŭrin aat it [Th' owd churn 'ud ha' worked reight enough, if ye wouldnur ha' kept fetterin' at it]. The word has gen. a depreciatory sense.

FETTERLOCK, sb. Glo. I.W. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form vetterlock. [fe'ta-, ve'talok.] The fetlock

of a horse.

Glo., I.W.<sup>1</sup> Dor. Your meäre's in steable wi' her hocks In straw above her vetterlocks, Barnes *Poems* (1869-70. 3rd S. 100 w Som., Vaturlauk, rarely faturlauk. w.Dev. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). Cor.,

FETTING, see Footing.

FETTLE, sb.¹, v.¹ and adj. In gen. dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms fittle n.Yks.² e.Yks.¹; fottle Lan.; veckle, vettle Brks.¹ [fetl, fitl.] 1. sb. Con-

Lan.; veckle, vettle Brks.¹ [fe tl, fi tl.] 1. sb. Condition, state; order, repair; esp. in phr. in fettle, in good fettle, &c.; fig. temper, humour.

Sc. The boat's no in fettle for t; she's been makin' water this last week, Roy Horseman's Wd. (1895) xv. Frf. The meetings were only memorable when Tammas Haggart was in fettle, to pronounce judgments in his well-known sarcastic way, Barrie Thrums (1889) v. Per. A've cause tae be gratefu' for a guid memory, and a've kept it in fine fettle wi' sermons, Ian MacLaren Brief Bush (1895) 220. Fif. It's to be hoped oor man will be in guid fettle, Robertson Provost (1894) 159. s Sc. Man, ye're in gran' fettle the nicht, Cunningham Sket hes (1894) xiii. Ayr. I'll tak' my stand, tho' oot o' fettle, White Jottings (1879) 190, What fettle the day, laird? Are ye aboot your or'nar? Service Notandums (1890) 118. Link. They were, na doubt, in gay bad fettle, Ewing Poems (1892) 12. e.Lth. The minister was in gran' fettle dums (1890) 118. Lnk. They were, na doubt, in gay bad fettle, EWING Poems (1892) 12. e.Lth. The minister was in gran' fettle that day an' preached ane o' his best sermons, HUNTER J. Inwick (1895) 41. Dmf. (A C.) Gail. Mistress Slee was in gey guid fettle last week, CROCKETT Stickit Mim. (1893) 101. Nhb Weel graith'd—sair on mettle, Oor harness in fettle, Dixon Whitingham Vale (1895) 192; Nhb. What fettle? Dur. (A.B.); GIBSON Up-Weardale Gl. (1870); Dur. 1 e Dur. 1 As a salutation: 'Well—, what fettle?' 'Oh, canny' Lakel. ELLWOOD (1895). Cum. Nay, Ah can sing nin—Ah's 'neah fettle! Farral I. Retty Wilson (1886) 4A: fettle?' 'Oh, canny' Lakel. Ellwood (1895). Cum. Nay, Ah can sing nin,—Ah's i' neah fettel, Farrall Betty Wilson (1886) 44; He's ola's in good fettle (E W.P.); Cum. What fettle's thy fadder in to-day? Wm. (B.K.); Weest be sartan ta git oor cooarn i' gae good fettle, Spec. Dial. (1880) pt. 11. 3. n.Yks. 'Good mornin, sir,' says Frank, 'are ye i' good fettle?' Frank Fishing (1894) 24; n.Yks. 'Ah's feared he's in bad fettle, poor chap'; of a man whose circumstances are supposed to be but poor or bad; n.Yks. In good fettle. 'In very middling fettle,' only in a moderate state of health. 'Out o' fettle,' disordered. ne Yks! Yon far sahd o' t'clooas is varry sumpy, ah doot wer stuff weean't be i' ower t'clooas is varry sumpy, ah doot wer stuff weean't be i' ower good fettle for leading. e Yks. I Jack's gannin ti run a race wi Bob next Sunda, an he seems to be i good fettle fo't w.Yks. Bob next Sunda, an he seems to be I good fettle fo't w.Yks. They started aat at four o'clock one Saturday morning i' furst rate fettle, Hartley Ditt. (1868) 132; WILLAN List Wds. (1811); w.Yks.¹ Thou looks i gay good fettle, il. 285; w.Yks.<sup>234</sup>; w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> Ah hevn't been i' sich good fettle läately, 19. Lan Thah's nobbut fit fur t'sit under th' sycymoore tree, . . an' watch me put th' garden i' fettle, Banks Manch. Man (1876) xxxv; Awr ino fettle for catterweawin, Tim Bobbin View Dial. (1740) 27; Ween a very good clock at our house but it's out o' fettle, Ballad, Countyman's Ramble; Lan.¹ Chs. That weather glass canna be in pioper fettle, Warburton Sigs. (1860) 134; Chs.¹ A road which has been recently repaired is in good fettle. A person who is

extremely well is in good fettle; so is an animal which is fat; Chs³ s Chs.¹ Ahy)m¹ baad fet l für wuurk [I'm¹ bad fettle for work] Bin yur toolz¹ gdd fet l² [Bin yur tools¹ good fettle²] Midl. They were all in prime fettle, Bartram People of Clopton (1897) 138 Stf.¹ s.Stf. I was in no fettle for fightin¹. What a fettle he's lef' his furnace in, Pinnock Blk. Cy Ann. (1895) nw Der.¹, Not.² s.Not. Ah left the land i' capital fettle (J. P K.). Lin. Brooke Tracts Gl. n.Lin¹ His land's alus e' good fettle, let seasons cum what thaay've a mind Oh, I'm nobbut e' poor fettle, thenk you sw.Lin.¹ The place is in strange good fettle. Lei.¹, s.Lin. (T. H.R.) Nhp.¹ 'The house is in good fettle; it's just been repair'd.' Often used in an opposite sense, as, 'What a pretty fettle you've brought that horse home in,' when he is returned jaded, and bespattered with mud; Nhp², War.³⁴, s.War.¹, se.Wor¹ extremely well is in good fettle; so is an animal which is fat; jaded, and bespattered with mud; Nhp 2, War. 34, s. War. 1, se. Wor 1 Shr.<sup>1</sup>; Shr.<sup>2</sup> Yone brought him whoam in a pretty fettle Hrf. I've got the piece [field] in good fettle (WWS). Glo BAYLIS Illus. Dial. (1870); MORTON Cyclo. Agric (1863). Oxf. (GP.); Oxf.<sup>1</sup> A little out of fettle this marnin. Brks.<sup>1</sup> I be jus' in vine vettle vor a vight if a wants to't I beant a-veelin' in veckle this wettle vor a vight if a wants to 1 Deant a-veelin in vector this marnin'. Hrt. If a horse was ready and willing to work, he said he was in good fettle, Hrt. Mercury (Dec 24, 1887). e.Suf. (F H.), Ken (G B) Sus. Out of fettle, out of gear (J.L A.) Hmp. How do you feel?—I'm in good fettle (H C M B.). Wil. (W C.P), Keep things pulled up in goin' fettle, SWINSTEAD Pansh on Wheels (1897) 15 nw.Dev.1

2. Phr. to tyne fettle, to lose the faculty or capacity for speech, motion, &c.

Abd. His queets were dozen'd, and the fettle tint, Ross Helenore (1768) 45, ed. 1812; Her tongue for fear tint fettle in her cheek, ib 28.

3. v. To clean, tidy up, put to rights.

Yks. Starve, I reckon, if they willn't take to washing floors, an' fettling grates, an' such like, Taylor Miss Miles (1890) xii.

n.Yks. A houtlandish hignorant place where to tidy up a room is to fettle it, Fetherston Smiggins Fam 3. ne Yks. Wa mun fettle up wer hoos afoor t'backend. w.Yks. Let s all set too will still the proper before the proper of diverse to fettle his before delay. wir sweepin-brushes, mops an dusters ta fettle his hahce dahn, Tom Treddlehoyle Bairnsla Ann. (1868) 20; He wesht up pot an pan, An dahn he went an framed hissen, An fettled like a man, an pan, An dahn he went an framed hissen, An fettled like a man, Preston Poems (1864) 20; w.Yks.2; w.Yks.3 'W'at's t'use, then,' said he, 'o' all this fettlin' o' yor shooin?' w.Yks.5 Fettle up them fire-irons agean I come back. Lan. Has ti done fettlin' up? (AP); Aunt Judy came in to fettle up, Ackworth Clog Shop Chron. (1896) 13. Midl. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1796). Der. To fettle the churchyard, to clean it. Not.3 n.Lin Sutron Wds (1881); n.Lin.1 sw Lin.1 Just fettle it up a bit w.Wor.1 The gaffer's fettlin' the gardin' agin the flower show sw wwor.1 The gaffer's fettlin' the gardin' agin the flower show sw wor.1 The gaffer's fettlin' the gardin' agin the flower show sw wor.1 The gaffer's fettlin' the gardin' agin the flower show sw wor.1 The gaffer's fettlin up a mullick thwars fettlin up bit Shr. An't they.1 This room's all uv a mulluck, it wans fettlin up a bit. Shr. An'[they] begunnen to onload an fettle up a bit, Burne Flk-Lore (1883) vi Glo. Oxf. Holloway, Oxf. Commonly applied to cattle-sheds, &c

Hence (1) Fettler, sb. a cleaner, esp. a cleaner of machinery, engines, &c.; (2) Fettling, vbl. sb. a thorough cleansing; gen. with out; (3) Fettling day, sb. cleaning

(I) w.Yks.<sup>3</sup>; w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> A rare fettler. (2) w.Yks. Two owd worthies there thowt it a nice chonce ta gie it a good fetlin aht, Tom Treddlehovle Bainsla Ann. (Feb 4, 1859). (3) w.Yks. An' hire a charwoman o' t'fettlin' day, Yksman. (1876) 124.

An' hire a charwoman o' t'fettlin' day, Yksman. (1876) 124.

4. To repair, mend; to prepare, make ready, put in working order, set to rights. Also used fig.

Abd. Fettle at guns, either barrels or locks, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 123. Rnf. Buthe'sta'en'tto the smiddy and 'sfettl'd it rarely, Tannahill Poems (1807) 256, ed. 1817. A' the silly gom'ral ettled Was jist to keep his muscles fettled, Young Pictures (1865) 141. Bwk Spier 'Hoo the guid folks are fettlin' the day?' Calder Poems (1897) 237. N.Cy¹ Nhb. It tulk some time te fettle them, Wilson Pitman's Pay (1843) 24; Nhb.¹ The locks wants fettlin. Fettle the scythe. Nhb., Dur. Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl (1888). Dur.¹, e Dur.¹ s.Dur. Be sharp and git tea fettled (J E D). Cum. How way to t'smiddy and get t'gräip fettlet (J.Ar.). Wm. & Cum.¹ Wm. We're terble pinch't fer cofe hulls an sic like We want a reglar fettlin up, Spec. Dial. (1885) pt in 40; (B K.) n.Yks. Noo sir, you won't be oot this efthernoon, you'll be fettlin' yertunes, Frank Fishing (1894) 40; n.Yks.¹ Ah fun' him fettling'is n. xrs. Noo sir, you won the cottins ethernoon, you in be tertinivertunes, Frank Fishing (1894) 40; n. Yks. 1 Ah fun'him fettling 'is au'dsled. We libe leading to moorn's moorn; gan an' get pike-bottom fettled; n. Yks. 2<sup>3</sup> e. Yks. Ah'il gan an fittle dinner noo, Nicholson Fib-Sp. (1889) 61; Awd machine wants fitlin up waintly, ib. 93; Marshall Rur. Econ. (1788). w. Yks. Ah fettle'd ivvery button hoal, Blackah Sngs. (1867) 16; Bending to fettle the fire, Snowden Web of Weaver (1896) 19; Also used when massing the

tea. 'Fettle t'tea, Jane' (ÆB); Goo, Meäry lass, an' fettle t'watter oot o't'well for wer teäs (W.MEF), w.Yks.2Come, lass, fettle the fire. Lan. Fettle this speet for mi, wilt ta? Bowker Goblin Tales (1882) 51; Th' chap ut undertook to 'fettle Shakespear' only knows, Staton B Shuttle, 44, Lan.1, n.Lan.1, m.Lan.1 Chs.12; Chs.3 Whether it is a broken gate, a tumble-down barn, an unweeded garden, an unwashed child, broken harness, a plat fallenin. &c. &c. they mustallbe 'fettled' s.Chs 1 We fettle the fire fallenin, &c, &c, they mustallbe 'fettled' s.Chs 1 We fettlethe fire when we put fresh coals on, fettle a clock, fettle a road, a bridge, a gate, a fence, a drain, a chimney, &c, &c. s Stf We used to fettle we furnaces Sunday nights in them days, Pinnock Blk Cy. Ann. we turnaces Sunday nights in them days, Pinnock Bik Cy. Ann. (1895). Not 1, n.Lin.1, s.Lin (T.H R.), Rut.1 Lei.1 Will you please to fettle my work for me. Nhp.1 Come, see if you can't fettle this box; Nhp.2, War.4, s.Wor. (H.K.) Shr.1 Theer'll be a meetin' in the vestry nex' Toosd'y wik—'ould, I'm wrung—nex' Toosd'y as ever comes I mane—to fettle the pews and so forth. Hrf.1, Hrt. (H G.)

Hence (1) Fettlements, sb. pl. apparatus, appliances for work; (2) Fettling, (a) sb., see Fettlements; (b) vbl. sb. mending, repairing, putting in readiness for work; (c) so the mineral used for lining puddling furnaces; (d) ppl. adj. in good order, fitting or in readiness for work.

(1) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (2, a) 1b. They borrowed our fettling (b) Abd. Frae the fettlin' o' watches to men'in' o' sheen, Anderson Rhymes

(1867) 23. n.Cy. In an account of wages disputes in northern pits it was said some of the colliers declined Sunday fettling, and also Monday working (M.P.). n Yks. Who's to pay for t'fettling of all them clothes? Gaskell Sylvia (1863) I. v. (c) s.Stf. Pinnock Blk Cy. Ann. (1895). (d) Rut! It's a nice fettling day, sir; the road is settling nicely after the storm.

5. To attend to or see after animals; to groom or curry

horses; to harness.
Lth. A' the birds aboot the barn I maun fettle noo, M'NEILL Presson (c 1895) 96. n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Wm. & Cum. To fettle th' tits n.Yks. When Ah've been fettlin' t'coos, Munby Verses th'tits n.Yks. When Ah've been fettlin' t'coos, Munby Verses (1865) 66. w.Yks. Horses owt ta be well fettald dahn an foddered we oats an beans, Tom Treddle the Barrisla Ann. (1873) 45, Lucas Stud. Nidderdale (c. 1882) Gl; w.Yks. Gang and fettle t'horse. Lan. Nah then! get that 'oss fottled up (W.B.T.); Lan I think te be an ostler, for I con fettle tits, Tim Bobbin Wks. (1750) 71. Stf. Der Fettle down the tit (H.R.); Der 2 He's fettling the tits. Not. You might fettle hum [a horse] up a but before any TI. Str. Der Fettle down the tit (H.R.); Der Ettling the tits Not. You might fettle him [a horse] up a bit before any one comes to look at him (LCM.). Nhp. War. Go and fettle th' tits (JB.); War. Wwor. His butty... had fettled his osses, S Beauchamp Grantley Grange (1874) I. 30, w.Wor Tummas, thee mun go and fettle them bits down at the by-tack; thee'lt be back by supper-time. Shr.2 Hrf. (Coll. L.L.B); Hrf.2 To feed or

'bed up' cattle, &c.

6. To dress, put on garments; to trim up, adorn, dress up. Gen. used refl. and with up.

s.Sc. His honour's far ben abint the door . . . an' I canna gang in tae fettle him, Snarth Fierceheart (1897) 195 Lnk. O then how fondly she'd ye fettle, Your part maintain, Watt Poems (1827) 49. Gall. 'Nevertheless,' he continued, 'fettle on your blue bonnet and put us on the road to Bongill,' CROCKETT Moss-Hags (1895) xlvi. and put us on the road to Bongill,' CROCKETT Moss-Hags (1895) xlv1. Nhb. His mother can fettle him upbest (R.O.H.). Cum. Paddyfettel't it on, an' theear nivver was a peacock prooder ov its finery nor Paddy was ov his chain, Farrall Betty Wilson (1886) 158. Wm. & Cum.¹ Come, we mun fettle up oursells, 140. Wm. (E.C.) Yks. 'Mam'ma, will yer fettle me, to go aht wi' my auntie?' 'Eh! but ah'm always fettlin' yer' (F.P.T.). n.Yks. Ah'd fettle mesen for a spree, Munbey Verses (1865) 57. w.Yks. Ah'll just fettle mysen up an' go meet him (J.T.); Tha'rt bahn home. Tha needs fettlin' up, lad, Snowden Tales of Wolds (1894) 127; w.Yks.¹ l'Ilfettle myself up a bit; w.Yks.⁵ Ah'll goa fettle mysen up a bit. Lan. Awd no' greadly wesht an fettlet meh, Tim Bobbin View Dial. (1740) 18, Men and women makkin' sa mich to do about fettlin' their heeads greadly wesht an lettlet men, him bubbin rich lettlin' their heeads. Men and women makkin' sa mich to do about fettlin' their heeads. Men and women makkin' sa mich to do about fettlin' their heeads and bodies to mak' 'em luk nice, EAVESDOPPER Vill. Life (1869) 112; Lan'lady cum in . . . wi' her yār o' fettled up, Piketah Forness Fik (1870) 32 Not. (J.H B.) Leil 'Ah mut fettle me, wash and change my dress. Nhp. Fettle yourself up a bit before you go out. w.Wor. Fettle thysen, an' thee shalt go to town i' the gig. Shr. 2 Gwon up stairs to fettle herself; her'l soon be down.

7. To trim, shave, esp. to grind or trim the rough edges from iron castings or large blocks of stone. Also fig. to

polish, finish off, get done with.

N.I. 1 Nhb. Ah maun just fettle this basket afore Ah give over, Tynedale Stud. (1896) Ruined. Wm. To fettle a hedge or fettle a skirt of a dress (AT). n.Yks 2 e.Yks. Ah mud as well fettle it off and be deean wiv it. w.Yks. They'll fettle your fiz, Sheffield

Indep (1874); Chaps 'at's hed ta pay eighteen-pence a quarter for ther beards takkin' off aforetime, ma ger 'em fettled noo... for a penny a go, Yks Conet (1844) No. i 4, (J W.) Lan. Put a bit o' wark in just under his ear, an' fettle th' angles of his jaw, Brierley Cast upon World (1886) 48 Lin. Fettle up your work.

Hence (1) Fettler, sb. (a) a man who dresses or 'fettles' rough metal castings after they are taken out of the moulds; (b) the workman who sharpens the knives of the fustian cotters; (c) a navvy; (2) Fettling-shop, sb. the place where the metal castings, which require 'fettling,' go. (1, a) N I 1 w.Yks. (J T.); (W B T.) s.Yks. (C D) (b) Chs. 1 (c) e.Suf. (F H.) (2) w.Yks (W.B T.)

8 Weaving term: to remove the short fibres which clog the cards in a scribbling-machine; to repair or

rectify any faults in weaving.

w.Yks. (J M); After the cloth is woven, there is still much to be done before it comes to the wearer, it still requiring scouring, 'fettling,' and 'perching,' the two latter processes being required to rectify any mistakes in weaving, Cubworth Bradford (1876) 356; Used also of any cleaning process, by scraping, wiping, or rubbing, as distinguished from washing (W.T.). Lan. This was an overlooker, That came of ther loom to fettle, Gaskel Sigs (1841) 6.

Hence Fettler or Fettlur, sb. a man who cleans the

cards of a scribbling-machine.
w.Yks. (J.M.); (W.T); (S.P.U.)
Lan. Fettlur Dick is a owd
chum o moine, Sam Sondnokkur, 3.

chum o monne, Sam Sondnokkur, 3.

9. To attend to, provide for, see after.
e.Dur.¹ A woman has enough work to do with her children, 'mākin', mendin', and fettlin' for their bellies.' w.Yks. Them Leeds folk mought hae clemmed you! Bud I's fettle ye oop afore lang. Banks Wooers (1880) II. 14 Lan. Th' neighbors han as mich as they can do for t'fettle for theirsels, Lake Longleat (1870) II. vi; I'r aw blood un gore, hewe'er hoo fettlet meh soour, Paul Bobbin Sequel Dial (1819) 39. s Stf. A man as has got no grown-up experienced woman to ... fettle him up as he ought to be fettled, Murray John Vale (1890) xxxv. Der. He was a sore un to drink, so I had to fettle for my sen and him, and the boy too, Verney Stone Edge 11868) xxv, How hoo would fettle me, and tye my bond, Poems (1668) 30 Not Shefettles him an' looks after him as well as she can, Norman Abbey, I 257; (LCM)

10. Fig. To beat, chastise, punish; to kill, overcome, 'do for,' 'finish.'

Ayr. The cruel self-seekers then we'd fettle Wi' little din, Laing

'do for, 'finish.'

Ayr. The cruel self-seekers then we'd fettle Wi' little din, Laing

But they fettled me when they gat me Ayr. The cruel self-seekers then we'd fettle Wi' little din, Laing Poems (1894) 124. Nhb. But they fettled me when they gat me inte jail, Harrison Tymeside Sigs 76 e.Dur. I'll fettle ye up. Yks. 'I'll fettle thee, lad,' means to be revenged, gen., by physical force (J H.B). n Yks. 'Ah'll fettle 'm an' Ah get grip ov 'im. 'Noo, young un: thou'll fettle t'au'd cock, yit'; of two cocks fighting; n.Yks. 2 He fettl'd him nicely. e.Yks I We had a set-to and Ah seean fettl'd him off. m.Yks. I'll fettle thy jacket for thee. w Yks. 'He's fettled t'hen,' said Weasel, Snowden Tales of Wolds (1804) 106. Awcould fettle shast a dozzen on 'm Harris Paris Paris (1894) 106; Aw could fettle abaat a dozzen on 'em, Hartley Paris, 76; w.Yks. I paid her, an fettl'd her reight, ii. 288; w.Yks I'll fettle him off fur this. Lan. He cared not for the witch women ... he had fettled one of them, ROBY Trad (1872) I. 304; The soldier...had to confess himself 'fettled' by Lancashire clogs, BANKS Manch. Man (1876) xxxiv; I'm in th' worst mess...I'm fettled Manch. Man (1876) XXXIV; I'm in th' worst mess... I'm fettled now, by the Lord Harry, Burnerr Haworth's (1887) XXXIV. Chs.¹ A mother will threaten her child, ¹ Il fettle thee.² s.Chs.¹ When a person has received a crushing answer or retort, it is sometimes said ¹ Dhaat')s fet'lt im.² Stf. If you do them again, my boy, I'll fettle you for it (J.A.L.). Not.¹ Lei.¹ None o' your parvissing, or i'le fettle your nether end. War., Wor. (J.A.L.) Glo. Thee ha' fettled I, BAYLIS Illus. Dial. (1870).

Hence Fettler, sb. (1) a convincing argument, a 'settler'; (2) fig. a quick, sharp-witted person; also used ironically.
(1) n.Yks. Now that is a fettler. w.Yks. Lan. His speech were a fettler for th' woman, CLEGG Sketches (1895). (2) m.Yks.<sup>1</sup>
Thou's a bonny fettler! w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> A good pass upon a person, in word or act, is declared a 'fettler.' Th' art a bonny fettler, ar'n't tuh nah? e Lan.1

11. To mull ale or porter.

Lan. Mally, bring him a pint—an' fettle it, Waugh Chim. Corner (1874) 55, ed. 1879; We'll have it [drink] some neet at Lucky Riddles. Fettled?...Hot, wi' a bit o' nutmeg in't, Westall Birch Dene (1889) II. 3. Chs.1

Hence (1) Fettle, sb. ale warmed and spiced; (2) Fettled. ppl. adj. of ale, porter, &c.: heated and sweetened with sugar, spice, &c.

(1) Nhb. 1 (2) Nhb. When he cud cannily get his beek amang mulled yell or fettild porter, *Keelmin's Ann.* (1869) 116. w.Yks. 5 Ale mixed with spirits, then warmed, and sweetened. Lan. Hoo made mi a pitcher o' fettl't drink, Brierley Daisy Nook (1859) 32 e Lan L Chs L Ale mulled with ginger and sugar—much relished in Cheshire with toasted cheese

12. To set about doing anything; to set to work, begin,

commence. Gen. with m, on, or to.

Sc Fettling to the work as if there were nothing by-common in an Inglis waiting on a Minto, Keith Bonnie Lady (1897) 66; And knotty points were settled... That lang oor wits had fettled, And knotty points were settled... That lang oor wits had fettled, Ballads (1885) 48. Dmf. To fettle to any work, to set about it keenly (Jam.). n Cy. Balley (1721); Grose (1790); N Cy.² Nhb. If ye dinnet shuv aheed—an' fettle reetly, Wilson Sngs (1890) 6 Cum. To set off heamewards fettled, Gilpin Sngs. (1866) 201. Cum., Wm. Nicolson (1677) Trans R. Lit Soc (1863) IX. n.Yks. She did fettle To git her birds all under the lang-settle, Meriton Praise Ale (ed. 1697) 56; T'would a brossen thee back... To fettle man looad, Munby Verses (1865) 54; n.Yks.¹, n.Yks.² 'We're just fettling for off,' getting ready to go. w.Yks. They cut t'soap i' two wi' a pocket knife an' fettled on, Saun'erer's Satchel (1875) 15, Cum, Hannah, fettle in ta wark Garl Poetry (1873) 187, Hution Tour to Caves (1781); Willan List Wds. (1811), w.Yks.¹; w.Yks ⁵ Nah then, fettle on,' make a beginning. 'Fettling-on' čarnest,' beginning in earnest. ning in earnest.

Hence Fettling, vbl. sb. the act of preparing or setting

about anything

n. Yks.2 I see neea signs o' fettling

13. Fig. To manage, bring about, bring to pass; to settle, arrange for.

Gall. If that be so, we'll sune fettle that, CROCKETT Raiders (1894) xviii, Faith, an' it's my mither's son that could fettle that, ib Moss-Hags (1895) viii. Yks. After fettling the affairs of the poor Carroways as well as might be, BLACKMORE Mary Aneiley (1880) bk III. ix. n.Yks. 1'Ay, Ah aims we'll fettle it for him,' get something managed or arranged e.Yks. To settle or put an end to ill feeling. 'Ah'll bring tha a fairin an that'll fettle tha.' Lan. They're fur fettlin' it their own fashinon, Burnerr Haworli's (1887) xxxvi; It'll help us to fettle booath nation an' th' laws, Brierley Irkdale (1868) 18. Hrf. 1

14. To furnish, supply; to adapt, suit, make. Also used fig.

Yks. He said'e'd fettle a box to put the doll in (F.P.T.). n Yks. How are ya fettled fo' cats? Tweddell. Clevel. Rhymes (1875) 50; n.Yks. Ah fettled t'lahtle chap a spot i' t'au'd cau'f-pen fur's rabbits; n Yks.2 'How are you fettl'd for brass?' have you any change? 'Fettle me that an ye please,' put up the order in the note presented. Lan. Nothin' ud fettle me but aw mun come, Lake

Longleat (1870) I. xviii

Hence Fettled, ppl. adj furnished, supplied.

n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> A bravely fettled house.

15. To interfere with. Glo. (W.H.C.), Glo <sup>1</sup>

16. adj. Neat, trim; well-knit, well-made; fig. in good form or condition; meet, fitted or well-adapted to the occasion.

Sc. The feck, bereft o' giftie fettle, Snooled aff like sheep, Allan Lilts (1874) 7; When Jamie was fettle . . . His mind like a drawwell was fill'd t' the brim, Donald Poems (1867) 62; Short, applied to one low in stature, but well knit (Jam.). Frf. A winsome strapper, trim and fettle. Beattle Arnha (c. 1820) 12. ed. 1882. strapper, trim and fettle, BEATTIE Arnha (c. 1820) 13, ed. 1882.

[ME. fetlen, to make ready.]

FETTLE,  $sb.^2$  and  $v.^2$  Sc. Cum. Wm. Lin. Also in form faittle S. & Ork. [fe-tl.] 1. sb. A rope made of straw or hay; a piece of rope used to fasten a panner; a

horse-girth made of straw.

Sh.I. 'Here's Magnie's packie,' Lowrie said, as he grippid her bi da maeshie fettle oot o' da shot an' flang her i' da owse room, Sh. News (Apr. 23, 1898); Da fettle, ye see, wis aboot my craig, Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 24; (Coll. L.L.B.); S. & Ork. Or.I. In common use (J.G.). Can A strap or bit of rope on a creel or kesse to enable it to be carried on the back, leaving the hands free. Cum., Wm. Ferguson Northmen (1856) 211. Lin. Hence Footble there which the control of the strap which there is the control of the strap which there is the strap which there is the strap which there is the strap which there is the strap which there is the strap which there is the strap which there is the strap which there is the strap which there is the strap which the strap which there is the strap which there is the strap which there is the strap which there is the strap which there is the strap which there is the strap which there is the strap which is the s

Hence Fettle-strap, sb. the strap which sustains a pan-

nier. n.Lin.<sup>1</sup>
2. A handle of straw or rope in the side of a large basket. Cai. Each cassie has a fettle or handle in each side and end, to carry it by, Agric. Surv. 69 (Jam.). Sth. A short rope of the birch twigs, or hair, is fixed in the flat side of the basket, as a fettle to fix the basket in the clubbar on the horse's back, ib. 60 (ib.).

3. v. To wind a band or strap round anything; to fasten a 'fettle' to a creel. S. & Ork. 1, Cai. 1

FETTLES, sb. pl. Or.I. Also in form fattles. [Not known to our correspondents.] The remainder, what is

left of anything. (S.A S.)

FETTY, sb. Obs. Der. A fescue or pointer used in FETTY, sb. Obs. Der teaching children to read.

FEU,  $sb.^1$  and v. Sc. [fiu] 1. sb. Land held on

payment of a fixed yearly rent.

Sc. A speculative builder took land in feu, Scott St Ronan (1824) 1; To possess their farms and feus, 1b. Monastery (1820) 1. Frf. A site for a church was obtained on a feu belonging to Mr Carr, INGLIS Am Flk (1895) 61 Ayr. Bletherin'awa to him aboot tacks and feus, Service Notandums (1890) 29 Wgt. They Wgt. They tacks and feus, Service Notandums (1890) 29 Wgt. They experienced considerable difficulty in getting a suitable feu on which to build a church, Fraser Wigtown (1877) 235. [The feu system is a custom under which a feu or piece of land is purchased by a perpetual yearly payment instead of by a lump sum down. The feuar has all the rights and privileges of a proprietor subject only to the payment of the yearly sum agreed upon In the event of the feu (or payment) not being made, the property can be claimed as by a mortgagee, Lab Gl. (1894).]

2. Comb. (1) Feu-duty the annual rent paid by a tenant:

2. Comp. (1) Feu-duty, the annual rent paid by a tenant; (2) -rights, rights of property in land, held on payment

of a small sum.

(1) Sc. For non-payment of a feu-duty of three peppercorns a year, Scorr Waverley (1814) xlviii Abd. He could claim, gin he chose, Feu-duty in shape o' a fresh white-blawn rose, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 15. (2) Sc The inhabitants . . . had contrived to get feu-rights, Scorr Bride of Lam (1819) xi.

3. v. To let out land on long leases, gen. for building

Sc They were feu'd by a worthy crofter, Cobban Andaman (1895) xvii; Gen. 99 years is the term on which land is feued for building; at the end of this the building becomes the property of the landowner (A W). w.Sc. I hae nae intention...o' sellin' ony pairt o' the lands; but I wadna' objec' to feu, Macdonald Settlement (1877) 218 Ayr. It was agreed among the heritors... that there should be steadying feund off on each side according to there should be steadings feued off on each side, according to a plan, Galt Ann. Parish (1821) viii.

Hence (1) Feuar or Fiar, sb. one who holds land on a

long lease or in feu; (2) Feu d-out, adj let on very long

Sc. She's a life-renter, and I am fiar, o' the lands o' Wideopen, Scott Blh Dwarf (1816) x, The grand law-plea between us and the feuars at the Mussel-craig, ib. Antiquary (1816) ix. Ayr. There were favrites an ithers ta'en into the fauld, While feuars an' tenants were left in the cauld, Laing *Poems* (1894) 111; Cottars, feuars, blacksmiths and siclike, Service *Dr. Dugind* (ed. 1887) 13. Lak. Alexander Buchanan, fiar of Bucklyvie, Wodrow Ch. Hist. (1721) III. 407, ed 1828 e Lth. Maist o' the feuars in Snawdon village had bits o' kail-yairds o' their ain, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 160. Bwk. Several feurs have taken up their residence, Henderson Pop. Rhymes (1856) 102. Slk. He warned seven tenants and feuars off the estate, Hogg Tales (1838) 197, ed. (2) Edb. Some lown spot Whare ane might get a feu'd-out

lot, MacNell L Bygane Times (1811) 50.

[1. OFr. (Norm) feu, 'fief,' donner à feu, 'inféoder, donner en fief, dare per feudum' (Ducange, s. v. Feudum, 479).]

FEU, sh.<sup>2</sup> n.Stf. Hollowed tarred rope filled with gun-

powder and used for blasting. (J.T.)

FEUACH, sb. Bnff. A very short, light crop of grass,

or of oats and other cereals.

FEUCH, int. Sc. [fjūx.] An exclamation of disgust. Cf. feigh.

Cai. Fig. Feuch fill'd his loof wi' shamble's muck, Tester Poems (1865) 131.

FEUCH, FEUCHIT, see Feugh, sb.12

FEUCH, FEUCHII, see Feugh, so.—
FEUD, sb. and v. n.Cy. Yks. [fiud.] 1. sb. A cause of quarrel. Cf. feid.
w.Yks. 5 There's a feud atween 'em an' hes bin fur a long time back.
2. v. To contend. n.Cy. (Hall.)
FEUD, FEUG, see Foud, Feugh, sb.
FEUGGIL, sb. Bnff. A small truss of hay, straw,

grass, or rags, used to stop a hole.

He stappit the broken lozen wee a feuggil o' cloots.

FEUGGLE, v. Bnff. To beat soundly. Gen. with up. Cf. feugh, v.1

Feuggle up the ill-gettit geet. He's sair needin' a' it he's gettin'. Hence Feugglan, vbl. sb. a severe beating.

**FEUGH**,  $sb^1$  and  $v^1$  Sc. Written feuch Bnff<sup>1</sup>; and in forms feuchit Fif.; feug Rnf. [fj $\bar{u}_X$ .] 1. sb. A sounding blow; a sharp and sudden stroke. Also used fig. of a rushing sound.

a rushing sound.

n.Sc. (JAM) Abd. A chiel came wi' a feugh, Box'd him on the a—e, Skinner Christmas Ba'mg (ed 1805) (JAM). Frf. In a trice I got a bang, Wi' sic a feugh my twa lugs rang, Sands Poems (1833) 80; A covey raise, wi' sic a feugh, O' paetricks grey and plovers green, ib 83 Fif., Rnf. (JAM)

2. v. With up. to beat soundly. Cf. feuggle.

Bnff, Feuch him up. he's an ill-contrivet loon.

Hence Feuchan up, he's an ill-contrivet loon.

Hence Feuchan up, sb. a sound beating. ib.

3 Fig. To work hard. ib.

FEUGH, v.² and sb.² Obs. Sc. Also written feuch
(Jam.). 1. v. To smoke a pipe

Sc. They feugh'd the pipe, and argued het, Anderson Poems
(1813) 86 (Jam.) Beh. Deil belickt did he the hale gate bat feugh at his pipe, Forbes Jrn. (1742) 13
2. sb. A whiff from a pipe. n.Sc. (JAM.)

FEUS, v. Nhb. [fius.] To turn into fibres as the head of a chisel does by repeated strokes of the hammer.

FEUSOME, FEUSTER, see Fewsome, Feaster.

FEUTH, see Fouth.
FEUTLETH, sb. Cum. A measure of weight, varying

from  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a stone.

I remember old persons using the word, and its meaning well But for certainty as to quantity I asked the oldest grocer in Penrith, and was told that formerly old country people used to ask for a feutleth of saut, sugar, or line, meaning a quartern (MP.); Four pounds of butter, a 'feutleth' of salt, now obs., Sullivan Cum. (1857) 84; Cum.1

FEUTT-AXE, sb. Cum.1 An axe having the edge turned

inwards; an adze. (s.v. Creuk't axe.)

FEVER, sb. and v. Sc. Nhp. Nrf. Som. Written faver

Nrf.; feaver- Som. 1. sb. In phr. the fever, a feverish

Nrf. My poor gal is werry sadly; the doctor say she ha' gat the faver (WRE).

2. Comp. (1) Fever-largie, (2) -largin, (3) -lurden, (4)

2. Comp. (1) Fever-largie, (2) -largin, (3) -lurden, (4) -lurgan, (5) -lurk, idleness, indolence, laziness.
(1) Sc. Two stomachs to eat, and one to work (JAM). (2) Som. W. & J. Gl (1873) (3) Nhp. You're good for nothing to day, you've got the fever-lurden. (4) w.Cy. Still current 'You have the fever-lurgan,' you are too lazy to work (HALL). (5) Nhp. Now only preserved in the following metrical saw: 'Fever-lurk, two stomachs to eat, And never a one to work.'

3. v. To become feverish, to catch a fever; fig. to grow

hot, excited.

Sc. The Trojan soon after fevered, and took the pox, Scoticisms (1787) 120; He fevered, Monthly Mag (1810) II, 436, GROSE (1790) MS. add. (C.) Rnf. The bluid in his bouk to his face gan to speel, An' he fever'd to think upon H-r M°N-l, Picken Poems (1813)

FEVERFEW, sb. Sc. Yks. Chs. In form fever-foullie Sc. (Jam.) The plant Erythraea Centaurium.

Sc. (Jam.) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> A kind of tansy used with other herbs in cattle disorders. Chs.<sup>1</sup> Much used in rustic medicineas a stomachic

[Febrifuga... in English Fedderfew and Feuerfew, Gerrande Herb. (ed. 1633) 653. AFr. fevrefue; see Voc. (1265) in Wright's Voc. (1884) 556.]

FEVERTORY, sb. Wil. The common fumitory,

Fumarıa officinalis.

From which a cosmetic for removing freckles used to be distilled.
'If you wish to be pure and holy, Wash your face with fevertory,' Local Rhyme.

FEW, adj. In gen. dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms veo Som.; vew w.Cy. [fiu, fjū, feu, w.Cy. vē, vū.] 1. Little in quantity, used mostly of certain liquids,

vii.] 1. Little in quantity, used and esp. in phr. a few broth, &c.

Sc. A few broth, a few porridge. Brookes Tracts Gl.; A few of broth, Leigh Gl. (1877). Nhb.¹ Will ye he' a few mair broth? s.Dur. Give us a few broth (J.E D). Cum. Cuddent ye sup a laal few poddish? (E.W.P.) Wm. Will ye hev a few mair broth? (B.K.) n.Yks.² e.Yks.¹ A few porridge. w.Yks.¹; w.Yks.⁵ Boiled milk after the bread has been broken into the larger vessel and the milk

poured on, we have heard 'a few' asked for, but never before the bread was put in. The phr. 'a faew pers sowp' [peas soup] we have heard too on different occasions. Lan. If it hadn't been for your ma's few broth, and sups o' meal, we might ha' been clemmed, Monthly Pkt (Jan 1863 97. Chs. Broth, porridge, furmetry, &c. are treated as plural substantives, and so 'few' is prefixed; Chs. 23 Der. 1 Obs nw Der. 1 Let 1 Av' a few moor broth, lov, thee're very good to-dee Nhp. Our villagers, in speaking of broth or porridge, say, 'Will you like a few broth?' I am not aware that this word is ever appropriated to any other liquid; we never say a few tea, or a few milk; Nhp.<sup>2</sup> A few broth or porridge. War. (J.R W.) Shr. A few soup, White Wrekm (1860, xxvii. Hrt. (H G.) Bdf. Constantly used with reference to liquid measure (J.R.W.) Shr. A few soup, White Wrekn (1860, xxvii. Hrt. (H.G.) Bdf. Constantly used with reference to hauid measure (J.W.B.) Lon. Stay a few while, and I will go with you Wait a few, Pegge Anec. Eng. Lang. (1803) 181, ed. 1844. e.An¹ We talk of 'a few broth' and 'a few gruel' In all other cases we use the word like other people; e An.² Cmb. (JDR) Nrf. Have a few gruel to keep the cold out, Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 60; Madam E— sent me a few broth (WRE.). w.Nrf. The workhousen, where they. feeds 'em off a few broth an' no sauce 'cept taters, Orton Beeston Ghost, 14 e.Suf A few patience (FH.). Dor. (W.C.); (A.C.) Som W. & J. Gl. (1873); Jennings Obs. Dial. w.Eng. (1825). w.Som! 'A few broth' was always said by our old family doctor, and still is by all dialect speakers. 'Bill, urn arter a vew turps—this here paint's to thick by half.' Dev. With a huge iron ladie dipped a few savoury broth out of the big pot, O'Neill Idyls (1892) 8; Reports Provinc. (1877) 130, Dev.! n.Dev. A few Welsh flannin' vor a flapper, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 69. nw.Dev. Known at Hartland (R P.C.). Cor. 12; Cor. 3 'Give us a few sup,' a little supper. Not very frequent.

Hence (I) Fewness, sb. smallness in point of numbers;

Hence (1) Fewness, sb. smallness in point of numbers;

(2) Fewsome, adj. very few. (1) Sc. (A W.), n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> e.Yks.<sup>1</sup> MS. add. (T.H.) (2) Nhb.<sup>1</sup>

Thor's oney fewsome on us the neet

2. Moderate in amount, little, gen. used subst. with a

sc. (A W.) n.Cy. 'Little few' might be used about almost anything, as 'Put a little few coals on the fire' (J.W H.), N Cy.', Nhb.' Dur.' When used singly or with the article a it denotes a 'small quantity', when used with the article, and also an epithet, as gay quantity', when used with the article, and also an epithet, as gay good, &c., it then conveys the meaning of a 'tolerably large quantity.' Cum.' A girt few, a laal few. Cum., Wm. 'A good few,' or 'a gayfew,' often means a great many. 'A laal few,' very few (MP). s.Wm. She gave us a few of their poddish, Souther Doctor (ed. 1848) 560 n.Yks. There's a good few on 'em i' t'sack, Munber Verses (1865) 53. n.Yks.¹ There's a gay few side-aways amang that whoats Not a good crop of apples, but a canny scattering few amang t'trees. Nobbut a lahtle few; n.Yks.² 'A good few,' 'A gayfew,' or 'A nice few,' many or rather the medium between many. few,' or 'A nice few,' many, or rather the medium between many and few. 'There was a good few at church this morning,' or 'a goodish few.' ne.Yks 1 There's a middlin' few on 'em Ah see'd goodisn iew. ne.x ss 1 here's a middin' iew on 'em. Ah see'd a good few bo'ds amang t'tonnups yisttherda. e.Yks.¹, w Yks. (J.T.), w.Yks.³, Not¹, Der.², n Lin.¹ Lei¹Ah'n a good few apples this year. Nhp.¹ 'There wer' a good few at the fair.' The most common application is to a crop of fruit on a tree. Complaining to a gardener of the failure of plums in the garden, he replied, 'Oh a gardener of the failure of plums in the garden, he replied, 'Oh no! there's a good few.' War.³ Hrf.² There were a good few ship at the fair yesterday Glo. A good few (E.D.); Glo.¹ Hnt. 'A strong few,' very few (J.T F.). e.An.¹ We brought in a good few of sprats. Ken¹ A good few. A goodish few. Hmp. 'Just about a few!' i e. a good many (H.C.M.B.). Wil. Our measter had a man [main] veaw hurs [hares] under the linchards, AKERMAN Spring-tide (1850) 79; Wil.¹ 'A goodish few,' or 'a main few,' a considerable quantity or number. Dor. There's a good few wuss off, Good Wds. (1870) 94. w.Som.¹ Cor. A good few people comed down behind the hedge to see, 'Q.' Troy Town (1888) xi. [Amer. Dial. Notes (1896) I. 371.]

FEW, v. Obs. n.Cy. To change.
Coles (1677); (K.); Balley (1721); Grose (1790); N.Cy.
FEW, v. and sb. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Also written fu(e Nhb.1 Dur. Cum.12 [fiu.] 1. v. To attempt, endeavour; to strive, struggle.

Nhb. Aa'll few to be wi' ye the morn. Aa'll fue to di'd. Dur. Gibson *Up-Wear dale Gl.* (1870). Cum She couldn't fue to gang—she hadn't face for't, Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xxi; Cum. 'I can't fu'-I cannot for shame do so; or, I cannot begin it.

2. To show aptitude, give promise.

Nhb. He's a likely leukin chep; he fews weel. Cum. 'He makes a poor few,' or 'fews badly for a shearer,' used to be said in the days of sickles; as, to shape, and offer in like manner (M.P.); Fell to wi' poddingers an' cans, An' few't weel to git drunk'n, GILPIN Sngs. (1866) 277; Cum. 'How does he fu?' how does he offer or seem to do

3. To suit, get on, fit in with.

Cum. Thoo fews t best IV oot I've hard yet, RICHARDSON Talk (1876) 80. They hunted through Holland, an' still didn't fue, Gwordie Greenup Rhymes (1876) 16, Ah dudn't fue varra weel for his notions, Sargisson Joe Scoap (1881) 161.

4. sb. An attempt, effort; a method, mode of setting

about anything.

n.Cy. A good or bad feu of doing anything, GROSE (1790) Nhb.1 He myed the best fue on't aa've seen. Cum. He makes a good or poor few (MP.), (HW.)

[1. OFr. fur (fuer), 'fouir, labourer' (LA CURNE).]

FEW, v. Chs. 123 Preterite of to fly.

FEW, see Fay, v.

FEW, see Fay, v<sup>2</sup>
FEWLY, adj. Ess. [Not known to our other correspondents] Poorly, delicate. (J.M.)
FEWMOT, see Foumart.
FEW.PENNY, sb. m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> [Not known to our correspondents.] [fiu-peni.] A hiring-penny.
FEWSOME, adj. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written feusome n.Cy. Nhb.<sup>1</sup>; fusom Cum.<sup>1</sup> n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>; fusome N.Cy.
Nhb.<sup>1</sup>n Yks.<sup>12</sup>; fusum n.Yks.<sup>1</sup> [fiu-sem.] 1. Handsome, comely, shapely, neat. Cf. viewsome.

comely, shapely, neat. Cf. viewsome.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ Cum. She was... as douce and fewsome as ony woman's bairn, Linton Lizzie Lorton (1867) xxv; Cum.¹, Cum.³ Lal Dinah Grayson's fresh, fewsome, an' free, 37. n.Yks.¹²

37. n.Yks.12
Hence Fewsomely, adv, fig. in a handsome or becoming manner.

Cum. They'd oalus behaved varra fewsomely tummeh, Sargisson Joe Scoap (1881).

2. Deft-handed, capable, workmanlike. Also used fig. NCy, 1 Nhb. 1 Gen. in a sinister manner Cum. Good fewsome, soond oald fashion'd ways, Gwordie Greenup Yance a Year (1873) 15; Ralph dud mak a vara fusome meal, Graham Gwordy (1778 105, Cum. Wm. She seems a varra conny fusom wife, Wheeler Dial. (1790) 48.

FEWSTER, sb. and v. Som. Dev. [fæstə(r).] 1. sb.

A fester, gathering.

w.Som. Of a lame dog, a keeper remarked two or three times:

'He've a-got a fewster [feo stur] behind the shoulder o' un.' Dev.

Reports Provinc. (1887) 6

2. v. To fester, gather.

Dev. Ef yū dawnt pull out thickee thern vrom yer vinger 'e'll fewster. Hewett Peas. Sp. (1892)
FEWTRILS, sb. pl. Lan. Little, trifling things. Cf.

fattrels.

Peg ad hur hoppet ov hur arm wi hur odd fewtrils int, Scholes Tim Gamwattle (1857) 28; Tim Bobbin View Dial (ed 1866) Gl; GROSE (1790) MS. add. (P); Lan. FEWTY, FEX, see Footy, Faix. FEY, adj, sb. and v Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Also written

fay Sc.; and in forms fe-Ayr.; fee Sc. (Jam.); fi. Ant.; fie Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.'; fye Sc. [fe, fi.] 1. adj. Fatedto die, doomed, predestined to death or calamity; frenzied, mad. Sc. 'The gauger's fie;' by which word the common people express those violent spirits which they think a presage of death,

Scott Guy M. (1815) 1x; Fa' on the fayest, the beetle amang the bairns, Henderson Prov (1832) 108, ed 1881. Sh.I. Shü's shaaen sae muckle sense trou aa, I tink shu's fey, Burgess Rasmie (1892) 92; Is doo fay, Mansie? Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 257. n.Sc. Gie me the prisoner on behind And nane will die but he that's fay, Buchan Ballads (1828) I. 113, ed. 1875. ne.Sc. In washing if the soap did not rise on the clothes there was a fey person's clothes in the tub, Gregor Flk-Lore (1881) 177; In the brewing of the ale for Christmas, if the wort boiled up in the middle of of the ale for Christmas, if the wort boiled up in the middle of the pot there was a fey person's drink in the pot, ib. 157. Bch. Bat 'las! his bleed was fey, Forbes Ajax (1742) 7 Abd. Saun'ers spak' till 'im mair like a fey body, Alexander Am Flk. (1882) 67; It seems, they tint the heart, Or else were fay, Shirrefs Poems (1790) 261. Kcd. Both ane and a' did think her fey, Jamie Muse (1844 90. Frf. I'm neither fey nor waur o' licker, Beattie Arnha (c 1820) 31, ed 1882. Ayr. In this fey man's service Winterton then was, Galt Gilhauze (1823) x; She was however at times a little unco and fey, and would come to the kirk dressed at times a little unco and fey, and would come to the kirk dressed from tap to tae in scarlet robes, Service Dr. Dugud (ed 1887) 129. Lth. Wad ye rax his craig When our daughter is fey for

a man? BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 207. SIk. They thought their master was fey the day, Hoge *Tales* (1838) 305, ed 1866 Dmf. Fey as a nateral aneth the mune, Reid *Poems* (1894) 79. Rxb. Thou mayst have seen when the wise waxes fee So 'wildered become one and all, RIDDELL Poet Wks (ed 1871) I. 13 Gail. Now I think we were all fey at this time, CROCKETT Moss-Hags (1895) xxv Nhb. The word 'fey' was formerly used to express the state of a person who was supposed to be dying, but who would rise from his bed and go about the house, conversing with his friends, as if nothing ailed him Persons also in health, whose eyes displayed unusual brightness, and who appeared to act and speak in a wild and mysterious manner when preparing for battle or for a perilous journey, were frequently said to be 'fey', that is, doomed shortly to meet with their death, OLIVER Nhb (1835) 108. Cum. What our Cumberland land folk call being fey, Cornh. Mag. (Feb 1890) 128

Hence (1) Fey-crap, sb. a crop unusually good, regarded as a warning of the owner's death; (2) dom, sb. a presentiment or warning of death or disaster; (3) like, adj. as if under doom or fated to die; (4) -ness, sb. (a) the condition of one under doom or sentence of death; (b) a ghost, apparition, spectral likeness; (5) -token or -taiken,

sb., see dom.

(1) ne.Sc. A crop more than usually good foreshadowed the death of the good man and went by the name of a fey-erap, Gregor Flk-Lore (1881) 204 Bnff. (2) Ayr. I hope it's no a fedam afore death, Galt Entail (1823) I. 156 (Jam). Lnk. Aye ower my heart a dark feydom is hingin', Hamilton Poems (1865) 67. Ant. If a person does anything unusual or contrary to his customary way of doing things it will be said: 'There's a fidom before him,' Ballymena Obs (1892). (3) Ayr. I saw him rinning to me... waving his arms like flails, and vera raised an' fey-like, Service Dr. Duguid (ed. 1887) 246. (4, a) Sh.I Lord keep it sae, if it's no feyness wi' her, Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 212 (b) Sh.I. Lowrie Sinclair! can dis be dee, or is hit dy feyness? (b) Sh.I. Lowrie Sinciair can dis be dee, of is int dy teyriess. Sh. News (Apr. 9, 1898); Shūs staandin inunder ane o' yaur kolls o' hay wi' Tomy o' da Lees, or dan his fiyness 'b' Sept. 24, 1898). (5) Sc. When a peevish man becomes remarkably goodhumoured, or a covetous man becomes liberal, it is common'to say 'He's surely fey.' Anything of this kind is called a 'fey taikin,' a presage of death (Jam.). Abd. What fye token do ye see about me? Statist. Acc XXI 150 (tb).

2. Used with respect to corn; see below.

nSc. A fey puckle is a grain that has lost its substance or

become decayed. Still common (JAM.).

3. sb. The warning or predestination to death or calamity. Sc The Fye gave due warning by certain signs of approaching mortality, Statist Acc. XXI. 148, in Brand Pop. Antiq. (ed. 1813) II. 542, The Fye has withdrawn his warning, ib. 149 [I thinks by the fey of his eye, that the captain's time is up to-day, Lyrron Paul Clifford (1848) 218]
4. v. To be mad; to act as if 'fey' or doomed to death.

Sc. What for fey the far-aff folk? WADDELL Psalms (1891) n. 1 [I. OE. fæge, fated to die, near to death (Beowulf); cp. N feigr, Norw. dial feig (AASEN).]
FEY, v. Not. To scratch, as a dog at a rabbit-hole.

Thou moant fey when there's nowt theer.

FEY, FEYACY, see Fay,  $v^{12}$ ,  $sb^2$ , Facy. FEYADIN, sb. Sh.I. The whale. S. & Ork <sup>1</sup> FEYAG, sb. Sh I. Close, warm rain accompanied by

A fjäg o' rain, o' snaw, Jakobsen Norsk in Shetl. (1897) 70; S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>

FEYARM, FEYH, see Fiaarm, Fay, v.2

FEYN, FEYTHER, see Fain, adj., Father.

FEYT, sb. Shr. A deed, performance; a bold action. (Hall.); Shr <sup>2</sup> Gen. understood in a bad sense. A shëamful A pritty feyt.

FEYTLINS, sb. pl. Sh I. The skin from the legs of

FEYTLINS, sb. pl. Sh 1. The skin from the legs of an ox, of which 'rivlins' are made. S. & Ork¹

FEZZLE, sb. and v.¹ Rut. Lei. Nhp. Also in form fazzle Lei.¹ [fezl, fæzl] 1. sb. A litter of pigs. Rut.¹, Lei. Nhp¹² 2. v. To lifter as a sow. Lei.¹

FEZZLE, v.² e.Yks.¹ [fezl.] With on: to fall to with a good will; to seize eagerly. Cf. fezzon, v. Ah was varry hungry, an Ah fezzled-on at yance.

FEZZON, v. n.Cy. Yks. Lin. [fezen.] To seize fiercely, fasten on; to grapple with, fight. Gen with on. n.Cy. Grose (1790). n.Yks¹; n Yks.²¹They fezzon'd on like

famished diagons,' hungry monsters, said of fighting women ne Yks. He's fezzonin' intiv it e.Yks Marshall Rur. Econ. (1788); e.Yks 1 That's a shaap leeakin dog thoo's getten, wad he fezzon on a rat? m.Yks. He struck him, but, mind you, didn't he turn again and fezzon on him! n.Lin.1

FEZZON, see Fizzen.

FIAAG, sb. Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents] Fine meal-dust, farina. S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>
FIAARM, v. Sh I. Also in form feyarm S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>

To fondle, caress, treat kindly.

Commonly used (K I.); S. & Ork.1

Hence **F**eyarming, ppl. adj. flattering, fulsome, insinere. S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>

FIALGRS, int. S. & Ork. Also written fyalgers. An exclamation of surprise.

FIANSKIEN, *int* Sh.I. An exclamation expressive of kindness. S. & Ork <sup>1</sup>

FIAR, see Feu, sb 1, Fier. FIB, v Lan. To hit, strike, 'box.'

These two set to, an' had a rare do too, fibbin' away at one another i' grand style, Dottie Rambles (1898) 97.

FIBSCH, sb. Bnff. [Not known to our correspondents.] [fibf.] A big person of disagreeable temper.

FICCHES, sb. pl Lin. A disease on the tongue of chickens or fowls; the 'pip.'

FIC-FAC, sb Sc. Cum. Lan. Also written fick-fack Sc. (Jam.); and in form fig-fag Sc (Jam.) Cum. A sinew, the tendonous parts of meat; the tendon of the neck. Cf.

fix-fax, sb.\(^1\)
Cld. The tough strong elastic ligament running along the vertebrae of the back, the ligamentum nuchae (Jam). Cum. As teugh as fig-fag (EWP); Cum.\(^1\), n.Lan.\(^1\)

FICHER, v. and sb. Sc. [fi·xər.] 1. v. To work

slowly and awkwardly; to trifle, delay, fidget, fumble.

Abd. (Jam) Kcd. Fat ever keeps ye ficherin' there? Grant

Lays (1884) 21; It wis nane but Donal' Ficherin' at the sneck, Lth. (JAM.)

tb. 35 Lth. (JAM.)
Hence Ficherin', (1) vbl. sb. idling, trifling; (2) ppl. adj.

slow and awkward at work.

(1) Abd, Lth. (JAM) (2) Bnff. The word conveys the notion of weakness in the person, and very often insignificance in the work: 'He's a peer ficherin' mannie, he can dee naething richt' 2 sb. Slow, awkward work, awkward handling, 'toying.

Bnff. He keepit sic a ficher at a' thing it he tried, it a ga' 'im's leave

3. One who is slow and awkward at work. Bnff.1 FICK, see Fike, v.

FICKELTOW, sb. Obs. Nrf. Also written fickletow. Thefore-tackleor carriage which supports the plough-beam.
Nrf. Grose (1790) Suppl e.Nrf. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1787) FICK-FACK, FICK-FYKE, see Fic-Fac, Fike-fack.

FICKLE, v. and adj. Sc. Nhb. Nrf. Ken. [fikl.] 1. v. To puzzle, entangle; to do something which others cannot do.

Sc. She may come to fickle us a', Scott Antiquary (1816) xxxix, The Pharisees teuk rede how they micht fickle him in his talk, HENDERSON St. Matt (1862) xxii. 15 Lth. He has lang 'heids,' and disna gi'e them ower again in the same words, which fickles the young folk, Strathesk Blinkbonny (ed. 1891) 78. Edb. Few could fickle me in the Bible, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) iv. Nhb.1

COULD Takke me in the Bible, MOIR Mansie Wauch (1828) iv. Nhb.¹

Hence Fickly, adj. puzzling, difficult.

Sh I. Der's mony fikhe wirds i' da Bible dat I can mak bit little o', Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 27 e.Lth. Hoo he killed them a' sae quickly To a' that saw't was problem fickley, Mucklebackit Rhymes (1885) 39. Nhb.¹

2. Phr. to fickle a person in the head with something, to put something into a person's head; used in a bad sense. Ken.¹²

3. adj. Unsteady, unsafe; treacherous. Also used fig. Per. That is an unco fickle scaffold Ye've fickle grun' to gang on (G.W.). Edb. Some says I ha'e a fickle job, Baith troublesome an' fashious, Forbes Poems (1812) 150

4. Of a trap or spring: set 'very light' so as to spring

easily.

Nrf. There he sets his springe, as 'fickle' or 'slim' as he can,
EMERSON Birds (ed 1895) 290; (M.C.H.B)

FICKLEDY, adj. Hrf.<sup>2</sup> [fi kldi.] Fickle.

FICKLE-PINS, sb pl. Per. Knr. (Jam.) A game in which a number of rings are taken off a double wire united at both ends

[Prob. the same as 'Glarks' (q.v.).]

FICKS, sb. pl. Sc. A disease of sheep. Cf. ficches. The scab, fags or kades, ficks, footrot, and other local diseases incident to sheep, Campbell Journey (1802) I. 227, note (JAM., s.v Fags)

FID, sb. Ken. Sus Hmp. [fid.] 1. A thick piece of

anything.

e Ken A fid of yellow soap (G.G.) Sus.<sup>2</sup> Hmp.<sup>1</sup> A fid of cheese.

2. A thatcher's handful of straw.

Ken Morron Cydo Agric (1863), Ken.<sup>1</sup> Four or five fids are about as much as a thatcher will carry up in his dogs. FID, v. Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] To cause to move one way and the other with quick alterna-

tions, to wag See Whid.

The sportive lambs That lightly frisk and fid their tails, A. Scott

Poems (1805) 135 (JAM.).

FID,  $v^2$  Shr<sup>1</sup> [fid] Of a horse: to chew fodder and eject it from the mouth when, from being imperfectly

masticated, it cannot be swallowed.

masticated, it cannot be swantowed.

Maister, that owd mar' fids 'er tother—'er's got no tith at all.

FID, v.<sup>9</sup> Sus. [fid.] To work hard at anything.

He wur adle an he fidded ower dat purtty commence ower ter farmer Scanders, so dat he cum in dat roupy an swirmy, Jackson Southward Ho (1894) I. 389; Sus.1

FID, see Feed.

FIDDABIRD, sb. Sh.I. Part of a fishing-line. S. & Ork. FIDDACK, sb. Sh.I. [fi·dək.] A water-pail. S. & Ork. FIDDACK, sb. Obs. Pem. An apron. s.Pem. She carr'd it off in 'er fiddack (W.M.M.).

[Wel ffedog, an apron; cp. arffedog, 'gremiale' (DAVIES, ed. 1632)

FIDDER, v. spondents.] Dmf. (Jam.) [Not known to our corre-To make a motion similar to that of a hawk when he wishes to remain stationary over a place, or of a

FIDDERS, sb. pl. Sh.I. A mark, a thin slice cut from both sides of the ear of an animal to mark it. S. & Ork 1 FIDDICK, v. Dev. Also in form viddick. [fi dik.]

To scrape; to hoe.

Dev. 2 The garden's gettin' terrible weedy, it wants viddickin' again; Dev.3 Still in common use Why vor be you fiddicking there? Why dissent put yer stren'th tu't and hat they gert cobs abroad? Yū mid fiddick, fiddick all day long an not dū wan mossel

FIDDL, v. Sh.I. To humble. S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>
FIDDLE, sb. and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written fidel Sc. [fi'dl.] 1. sb. In comp. (1) Fiddle-diddle or didel, the music of the fiddle; also used advb.; (2) doup, a term of contempt; (3) drill, a drill or barrier tool used with a how and string; (4) faced long fored. tool used with a bow and string; (4) -faced, long-faced, solemn, melancholy looking; (5) -father, the bass fiddle; (6) -jigging, doing anything in an awkward manner.

(1) Fif Pipe and fiddle, That garr'd resound maist a' the widdle, Skrieghin', and screedin' fiddle-diddle, Tennant Papistry (1827)

140. Ayr.Fidel-didel, fidel-didel, went the fiddlersthree, Ballads and Swes (1846) Lett. (2) Bwk. Ill-canker't fiddle-doub leaving ay

140. Ayr. Fidel-didel, indel-didel, went the indelets three, Ballads and Sngs. (1846) I 21. (2) Bwk. Ill-canker't fiddle-doup, leaving ay her trail, And slubbery o' filthy stuff, like a black snail, Henderson Pop. Rhymes (1856) 98. (3) w.Yks (J.T.) (4) w.Yks. Aw've noa pashuns at o wi fiddle-faced-foak, Warty Rhymes (1894) 41. (5) w.Yks. A fiddle fayther withaght strings, Yksman. Comic Ann. (1878) 31. (6) n. Yks. What's ta fiddlenging that way for, frame tha (W.H.).

2 Phr. (1) To find a fiddle, (a) to come upon something very amusing; (b) to find a child dropped by the gypsies; (2) to hang up one's fiddle on the door-sneck, to be in a bad temper; (3) to hang up one's fiddle when one gets home, to be good company abroad but bad company at home.

other good company an oad out bad company at nome. (1, a) Sc. Gen. applied to a person who is extraordinarily merry without apparent cause (Jam. Suppl). (b) Abd. And Dick thought now that he had found a fiddle, Wha never brak his shins upon the cradle, Ross Helenore (1768) 139, ed. 1812 Frf. (Jam.) (2) n.Lin. He's hing'd his fiddleup o' th' door-sneck. (3)th. He can tell sum real good taales when he's upo' his roonds, bud ther's them 'at knaws says he alus hangs up fiddle when he gets hoam.

3. A jam puff; pastry with jam inside.

sw Lin. The 'pasties' which children bring to school for their linner. 'Have you got your fiddle?' 'Mother, do make me a

fiddle to-day

4. Comb. in plant-names: (1) Fiddle-cases, the yellow rattle, Rhimanthus Crista-galli; (2) -grass, the codlins-and-cream or cherry-pie, Epilobium hirsutum; (3) -sticks, the water figwort, Scrophularia aquatica; (4) -strings, the ribs of the plantain-leaf when pulled out; (5) -wood, see .sticks.

(1) I.W.<sup>1</sup> (2) Yks. (B. & H) (3, 4) Wil.<sup>1</sup> (5) e. Yks. So called because the stems are by children stripped of their leaves, and scraped across one another fiddler-fashion, when they produce a

squeaking sound (B. & H.).

5. The wild carrot, Daucus Carota. n Lin. (B. & H.)

6. pl. The water figwort, Scrophulara aquatica.
Yks. (B. & H.) n Lin. The stalks children rub together for the

sake of producing a squeaking sound, which they think musical. War. 2. Dev.4

7. The murrain-grass or knotty-rooted figwort, Scrophularia nodosa. w.Yks. (W.F.)

8. The marsh-marigold, Caliha palustris. Bnff.<sup>1</sup>

9. v. To dawdle, waste time, idle; to make little pro-

gress, move about aimlessly; gen. with about.

Sc. (Jam.), Cai¹ n.Yks. What's the fidding at? (TS.) e.Yks.¹

MS. add (TH.) w.Yks. Leeds Merc Suppl (Mar. 12, 1893); (JT.)

n.Lin¹Themmen we send to Parliament fiddles about wi' Bradlaugh n.Lin ¹ Ihem men wesend to Parliament fiddles aboot wi' Bradlaugn an' Ireland esteäd o' gettin' on wi' business. Nhp.¹ Don't stand fiddling over your work so. War. It was really very annoying to see them fiddling about with the ball, B'ham Dy Gazette (Mar. 23, 1896); War.³, se Wor.¹ Nrf. Thus of a sporting dog when sent to retrieve a wounded bird, if the dog runs about aimlessly or playfully without hunting the dog is said to 'keep on fiddling about' (M.C H.B.). w.Som.¹ I zee thee art gwain to bide fiddlin about, eens thick job mid least gin Zadurday night! Dev.I would rather fiddlee about [walk about desultorily at pleasure], Reports Provinc. (1893)

Provinc. (1893).

Hence (1) Fiddling, (a) vbl. sb. the act of dawdling, a slow, lazy way of working; (b) ppl. adj. trifling, idling, dawdling; (2) Fiddling and faddling, phr. doing anything in a slow, unskilful manner.

(1, a) w.Som. 1 (b) Lan. Be honged to yo fur a fiddlin', moitherin' owd foo' 1 New Whly (Jan. 19, 1895) 7, col 3. War. 2 Yo've got sich a fiddlin' way o' workin'. Common. (2) e.Yks. Leeds Merc. Such (Mar. 1882)

Suppl. (Mar 12, 1893).

10. Comb. (1) Fiddle-fike, (a) a troublesome peculiarity of conduct. Per. (JAM.); (b) a trifler, a fastidious, overpunctilious person. (ib.); (2) Fiddle-ma-fyke, see Fiddle-fike (b). Rxb. (ib.)

11. To scratch, as a dog.

Der 2, nw.Der. e.An. (HALL.); To fiddle for fleas (E.G.P.).

FIDDLE-BAG, sb. Glo. A smock-frock. (S.S.B.)

FIDDLE-BAG, 50. Glo. A SMOCK-HOCK. (S.S.D.)
FIDDLE-FADDLE, sb. and v. In gen. dial. and colloq.
use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form viddle-vaddle
Brks. [fidl-fadl, -fædl.] 1. sb. Nonsense, trifling;
fancifulness; pl. trifles, whims; trifling, idle employments.
Abd. What fiddle-faddle is this! Anderson Rhymes (1867) 202.
Frf. All their big words and their noise Are nothing but mere fiddle-

Fri. All their big words and their noise Are nothing but mere fiddle-faddles, SMART Rhymes (1834) 223 Ir. You've got twenty odd pounds already for dress and fiddle-faddles, McNulty Misther O'Ryan (1894) iii. w.Yks. Lan. Come, no fiddle faddle; out with it at once, mon. Not. Let's have no more of your fiddle-faddle. n.Lin 1, Nhp. War. w.Som. Hot's the good to tell up a passle o' fiddle-faddle 'bout it?

2. An idler, trifler, one who makes an appearance of doing work without much result. Brks. 3. v. To trifle, dawdle; to be particular about trifles; to

3. v. 10 trifle, dawdle; to be particular about trifles; to be faddy.

Sc. (A.W.) n.Yks. What's tha fiddle-faddling aboot at? Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Dec. 20, 1890). Chs. 1 s.Chs. 1 Aurvi fet "irin übuw't ün fid'l-faad'ın, 60 wüz lahyk üz iv 60 wüz nev ür reyt [Auvay fetterin' abowt an' fiddle-faddlin', hoo was like as if hoo was never reight] (s.v. Fidge). Der. 2 s.Lin. I'm out o' paätience seein' ye fiddle-faddlin' i' this waä (T.H.R.). War. 23 Shr. 1 I canna think whad yo'n bin fiddle-faddlin' about all mornin'. Brks. 1 w.Som. 1 Dheet fid l-fad laul dhu dai laurng, lat dhee uloa un [Thou wouldst trifle and do no work all the day long (if one) let thee alone]. and do no work all the day long (if one) let thee alone].

Hence Fiddle-faddler, sb. an idler, trifler. Brks.1

FIDDLER, sb. Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [fi:dlər, fi'dlə(r).] 1. In comb. (1) Fiddler's fare, meat, drink, and money; (2) 's green, (a) an imaginary place, used as an

money; (2) 's green, (a) an imaginary place, used as an expletive; (b) a sailor's imaginary paradise; (3) 's money, small change, small silver coins; (4) 's news, stale news. (1) w.Yks.¹ (2, a) w.Yks. 'Thee goa ta Fidler's Green!' 'An' wheear's that, pray thi?' 'It's ten miles tother side o' Hell Square' (B.K.). (b) Cor. Cornish sailors... often speak of the 'Green,' which they frequently call Fiddler's Green amongst themselves. They describe this place as an 'Isle of the Blest,' Flk-Lore Rec (1881) IV. 196. (3) Yks. N. & Q. (1876) 5th S vi 536. w.Yks. I shall have to pay you in fiddler's money to-night (H.L.). Chs 's s.Chs.¹ Ahy aad' für taak 'it aavt i fid lürz mun'i [I had for tak 'it savt i fid lürz mun'i [I had for tak s.Chs.¹ Ahy aad für taak it aayt 1 fid lürz mun 1 [l had for tak it ait 1' fiddler's money]. Der. N. & Q. (1877) 5th S. vii 138 n.Lin.¹ Groats, threepenny pieces, pennies, half-pence, and farthings, small change such as is given to wandering musicians. Oxf, Mid., e.An., Sur., Dor. N & Q (1877) 5th S. vii. 138. Wil. w.Som. Why, missust this here's hot mid call [fud lurz-muun'ee]. Dev. Not exceeding sixpence in value, Reports Provinc (1877) 130. e.Cor. Elderly persons restrict it to sixpences, whilst those who are younger make it include all silver coins from sixpence downward My own belief is that it originated, at least in East Cornwall, in the fact that a sixpence was the time-honoured coin and amount for a party of dancers to give a fiddler for playing a three-handed or four-handed reel at village fairs, N. & O. (1877) 5th S vii. 138 (4) Sig. I hear ane crying, 'Fiddler's news!' Fiddler's 'or piper's if ye choose! Towers Poems (1885) 69

2. Phr. (1) as drunk as a fiddler's bitch, very drunk; (2) like a fiddler's elbow, going in and out; crooked.

(1) War. (J.R.W.) (2) w Yks. Chs. Any very crooked job or thing is said to be 'like a fiddler's elbow,' Sheaf, I 83. s.Chs 1 Oo wüz ü regilür ky'aan t, dhaat)s wot óo woz—in ün aayt ü foa'ksız aay'zın lahyk ü fid lürz el bü [Hoo was a regilar cant, that's what hoo was—in an' att o' fohks'es haisen like a fiddler's elbow]. My own belief is that it originated, at least in East Cornwall, in the

what hoo was—in an' aït o' fohks'es haïsen like a fiddler's elbow].

3. The common sandpiper, Tringoides hypoleucus Heb. From the manner in which it continually vibrates its body

as if on a pivot, Swainson Birds (1885) 196. [Johns Birds (1862)]

4. The angel or shark-ray, Squatina Angelus.

Ken¹ 'We calls these fiddlers because they're like a fiddle'
[Satchell (1879).]

FIDDLTIE-FA, sb. and v. Bnff.<sup>1</sup> [fi dlti-fa.] 1 A trifling excuse; hesitation. 2. v. To hesitate; to make much ado about a thing.

He fiddltte-fas aboot it ass lang's ony ther bodie wid dee't.

FIDDY-FADDY, adj. Dur. Yks. Der. [fi'di fadi.]

Fastidious, over-nice; trivial, elaborate.

e Dur. Elaborate, e.g of fancy work. Not common. w.Yks.

(J.W.), Der.2

FIDED, FIDEN, see Feed.

FIDED, FIDEN, see Feed.
FID FAD, sb. and v. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Nhp. War. Hnt. Hmp. Dev. 1. sb. A fastidious person, one who is over-nice and particular; a trifler.

Der.<sup>2</sup> Nhp.<sup>1</sup> What a fid-fad you are! War. She's an old fid-fad (J.R.W), War.<sup>23</sup>, Hnt. (T.P.F) Hmp. Holloway. Dev. He's a reg'lar fid-fad, there's no doing ort to plaize un (R.P.C.).

2. A slow pace. e.Yks.<sup>1</sup> MS. add. (T.H.)

3. v. To waste time; to fuss, trifle, potter about.

Lin.<sup>1</sup> n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> She's alus fid-faddin' efter th' chaps e'stead o' mindin' her wark. Dev. He's constantly fid-faddin arter'n. w. Times

mındin' her wark. Dev. He's constantly fid-faddin arter'n, w. Times (Apr. 30, 1886) 2, col. 2; He was up there fid-fadding about as usual (R.P.C); Dev. Yū dawnt dū nort but fid-fad all the blessed

usual (R.P.C); Dev.<sup>3</sup> Yū dawnt dū nort but fid-fad all the blessed day, there idden nort tū shaw vor yer work.

Hence Fid-fadding, (1) sb. trnfling, petty conduct.
e.Lan.<sup>1</sup>; (2) ppl. adp. frivolous. w Yks.<sup>2</sup>
4. To go slowly. e.Yks.<sup>1</sup> MS. add. (T.H.)

FIDGE, v. and sb. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan.
Chs. Not. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. Also written fige Sc. [fidg.]
1. v. To fidget, move restlessly; to kick with the feet, sprawl, waddle; to perform busily. Cf. fitch, v, fig, v.<sup>1</sup>
Sc. He... fidged in his seat, Magopico (ed. 1836) 16. Sh.I.
Spaek ta da jantleman, an' no geng fidem' aboot da hoose yon wy.

Sc. He... fidged in his seat, Magopico (ed. 1830) 10. Sn.i. Spaek ta da jantleman, an' no geng fidgin' aboot da hoose yon wy, Stewart Fineside Tales (1892) 210. Cai.¹ Elg. He hotch'd, he fidg'd—the foul fiend leugh, Couper Poetry (1804) II. 72. Abd. I fidg'd, an' flet, an' sobb'd, an' sigh'd, Cock Strains (1810) I. 99. Per. When I shall fidge so devoutile Busk'd in her arms, Nicol Poems (1766) 20. Fif. It began to dance spontaneously, and fidged and freched in strange inquestude. Transact Angles (1810) 100 ed. and frisked in strange inquietude, Tennant Anster (1812) 139, ed. 1871. Rnf. Tam coudna pit up wi't, he fidg'd an' he flang, Picken Poems (1813) II. 132. Ayr. Ne'er claw your lug, an' fidge your back, An' hum an' haw, Burns Author's Earnest Cry (1786) st. 6. Lak. He fidged aboot, and twirled his hat, Stewart Tua Elders (1886) 12 Lth. The auld man fidged, syne blunt his mind He spak' richt howe, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 150. Edd. He never mickle spake himsel; But fidg'd at ilka clever tale, Learmont Poems (1791) 57 Peb. Ilk ane fidged an' clue his crown, Affleck Poet. Wks. (1836) 128. Dmf. Noo wi' joy I'm like tae flee, Tae hear ye fidge, my Nelly, Quinn Heather (1863) 224. Gall. He has got a shot, Cleanthrough his hip, Whilk gars him forto figean's cart, Lauderdale Poems (1796) 36 Kcb. An social mirth Sits fidging on ilk turf throughout the hill, Davidson Seasons (1789) 70. n Cy Grose (1790). Nhb. But what wi' the talkin' aw'm fidgin fu' sair, Auld Fisher's Crack (1886); Nhb.¹ Cum. Weel fidg'd, my sonsy Sally, Stage Misc Poems (ed 1807) 140. Wm. The barns of the nebberraw carrol the story of the Cherry tree with other godly Ballais; and lasses fidge their parts, Hutton Bran New Wark (1785) back, An' hum an' haw, Burns Author's Earnest Cry (1786) st. 6. raw carrol the story of the Cherry tree with other godly Ballads; and lasses fidge their parts, Hutton Bran New Wark (1785) 1 35; [T'nag] wes liggan fidgean an spraalan we her heead doon bank, Spec. Dial. (1885) pt. 111. 5. n.Yks 3 e Yks. 1 Can't thä sit still an not fidge about 1' that way? w Yks. Shoo... screamed an' fidged like a divvil in a ratton trap, Yksman. (1877) 4, col. 2; (J.T.), Hutton Tour to Caves (1781); w.Yks.23, ne.Lan.1 Nhp.1 Sit still; don't fidge about so. War.3 Shr.1 'Er's al'ays fidgin' about—'er canna be still 'erself nor let other folk be. Hif 2

Hence (1) Fidging, (a) vbl. sb. fidgeting, restless moving; (b) ppl. adj.; (2) Fidgy, adj. restless, fidgety. (1, a) Ayr. 'Fidgin',' simply means sitting hotching in a happy mood, working her auld carcase within her claes, a wee snuff o' animal heat being also essential, Hunter Studies (1870) 28. (b) animal heat being also essential, HUNTER Studies (1870) 28. (b) Sc. A fidging mare should be weel girded, HENDERSON Prov. (1832) 98, ed. 1881. Dmf. Fidgin Davie, CROMER Remains (1810) 105. (2) Edb Yon ill corn'd wives an' lassies fidgy, LIDDLE Poems (1821) 39. Nhb.¹ n.Yks. T'bairn's varry fidgy; helikely hez lops (I.W). e.Lan.¹ 2. To be anxious, troubled, to worry; to be eager, excited, esp. in phr. to fidge fain or full fain, to be restless with accordance.

with eagerness.

with eagerness.

Sc. They were ne'er fain that fidg'd, nor fou that lick'd dishes, FERGUSON Prov. (1641) 31. Abd. I've seen a dozen fidgn' for their fate, SHIRREFS Poems (1790) 124. Fif. Scotia's sons may fidge fu' fain While they hae routh o' barley bree, GRAY Poems (1811) 160. Rnf. I've been through fancy's fairy beams, Sae fain's I hae been fidgin', Webster Rhymes (1835) 68; Slaves like us, whafidgeandfret Without a cause, M'Gilvray Poems (ed. 1862) 188. Lnk. Your just sittin' on nettles fidgin' to hear hoo I got to Glasgow, FRASER Whaups (1895) 206. Lth. They'rea' bees o' the same bike, Fond to gar Bardies fidge an' fike, Bruce Poems (1813) II. 184. Nhb. To 'fidge and fyke,' to be restless and uneasy. Cum. Will just seem like croniesyen's fidgin to see, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) 57. e.Yks. Hence (1) Fidging. (a) sb. restlessness. uneasiness: (b)

nage and tyke, to be restless and uneasy. Cum. Will just seem like cronies yen's fidgint to see, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) 57. e.Yks. 1

Hence (I) Fidging, (a) sb. restlessness, uneasiness; (b) ppl. adj. restless, anxious, esp. in phr. fidging fain or fu' fain, anxious, eager, excited; (2) Fidgy, adj. uneasy.

(I, a) Elg. A dram an' religion eas'd my heart o' its fidgin', Tester Poems (1865) 144. (b) Sc. Nor wonder in hopes they mith catch him, They a' were fidgin fain! Jamieson Pop. Ballads (1806) I. 293. Abd. Helen gae on; We're a' fidging fain. How came she here! Shirreff Poems (1790) 173. Kcd. The Laird at this was fidgin' fain, Burness Thrummy Cap (c. 1796) 409. Ayr. It pat me fidgin-fain to hear't, Burns Ep. J. Lapraik (Apr. I., 1785) st. 5. Lik. Wow she was cadgie an' fidgin' fu' fain, Hamilton Poems (1865) 293. e.Lth. Mr. S., there, is fidging-fu-fain an' shaking with eagerness to say something, Mucklebackit Rhymes (1885) 201. Edb. The sutter he was fidgin' fain, An stuck like roset till the mane, Forbes Poems (1812) 162. Dmf. Dear scenes o' youth, wi' fidgin' fit... I spiel your hights again, Reid Poems (1894) 85. Gail. Whilk made me blythe, ay fidgein' fain, Lauderdale Poems (1796) 87. N.Cy.\(^1\) Nhb. We're fidgin a fu' fain, Charnley Fisher's Garland (1824) 7; Nhb.\(^1\) Lan. The gentleman looked 'fidging fain' to be gone, Gaskell M. Barton (1848) xxiii. (2) e.Lan.\(^1\) 3. sb. A shrug, twitch, restless movement; a fidget,

3. sb. A shrug, twitch, restless movement; a fidget,

mental agitation.

mental agitation.

Sc. Whan might comes on No ane gi'es e'er a fidge or fyke, Macaulay Poems, 129 (Jam). Abd. He shrugs his shoulders with a careless fidge, Ogg Willie Waly (1873) 23. Frf. He gae a fidge and nathing said, Morison Poems (1790) 9. Edb. 'Dog on it,' said James, giving a fidge with his hainches, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xxiii. Gail. 'Gin ye are insic' a fidge!' quoth Alick, Crockett Cleg Kelly (1896) xxviii. s.Not. We was in a bit of a fidge at 'im bein' so late (J.P.K.). Nhp. I was in a fine fidge. War. Hrf. The wriggling or twisting about of a child.

4. A fidget, a restless person.

w.Yks. (J.T.), n.Lan. Chs. s. Chs. Oo wuz dhu auf ulst uwd

fij·ah ev ŭr seyd [Hoo was the awful'st owd fidge ah ever seid].

Shr. A reg'lar owd fidge.

[1. Remuer, to move, stir, fig, fidge, Cotgr.]

FIDGE-FADGE, sb. and v. Yks. 1. sb. A 1. sb. A slow, easy pace in walking or riding; a motion between walking and trotting. ne.Yks<sup>1</sup> (sv. Fadge), e.Yks<sup>1</sup> 2. v. To go along slowly, sluggishly, at a pace between walking and running. e.Yks<sup>1</sup>

FIDGEON, FIDGET, see Fitchan, Fitchet(t.

FIDGET, adj. w.Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] Restless, impatient, uneasy.

FIDGIPS, sb. Nrf. [Not known to our other corre-

FIDGIPS, sb. Nrf. [Not known to our other correspondents.] A childish boys' play or amusement. (W.W.S.) FIDGLE, v. War.<sup>2</sup> [Not known to our correspondents.] [fidgl.] To fidget.

FIDLIN'-MONEY, sb. s.Chs. Small change. Cf. fiddler's money.

Wot fid lin mùn'i it iz, tǔ bi shoour [What fiddlin' money it is, to be sure].

FIDOM, see Fey, adj.
FIDTHER, v. se Wor. [fi. 50(r).] To make a slight rustling sound, as a mouse of a rat does among straw, &c. Cf. fitter, v.

FIE, v. Nhb. [fai.] To signify.

What fies taakin'?

What fies taakin'?

FIE, FIEF, see Fay, v.<sup>12</sup>, sb.<sup>1</sup>, Fey, adj, Feff, sb.

FIE-GAE-TO, sb. Obs. Sc. Much ado, a great bustle.

Sik. Saw ever ony body sic a fie-gae-to as this? Hogg Wint.

Even. Tales (1820) II 135 (Jam.); Sick a fie-gae-to as yon I saw

never, ib Perils of Man (1822) II 149. Rxb. (Jam.)

FIEKIK, sb. Sh.I. A tag, tassel; an ornamental appendage to a dress. S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>

FIEL, see Feil.

FIELD. sb. and v. Van diel uses in Sc. and Field.

pendage to a dress. S. & Ork.\*

FIEL, see Feil.

FIELD, sb. and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms fylde ne.Lan.¹; fild Shr.¹; veel Som. [fild, fild, w.Som viəl.] 1. sb. In comp. (1) Field-daisy, the ox-eye daisy, Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum; (2) gear, gala attıre; (3) kale or keall, the wild mustard, Smaps arvensis; (4) lark, the tree-pipit, Anthus trivialis; (5) lily, the stinking iris, Iris foetidissima; (6) marigold, the corn-marigold, Chrysanthemum segetum; (7) pussy, the woolly bear, the hairy caterpillar of the tiger-moth, Arctia Isabella; (8) reeve, see below; (9) sparrow, the hedge-sparrow, Accentor modularis; (10) teg, a sheep under twelve months old; (11) titling, see lark; (12) ware, corn and other products of husbandry; (13) wench, a woman employed in the fields.

(1) Dev. (2) Lth. All in field gear and grandeur of bright ribbons and clean caps and aprons, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 277. (3) Cum.¹ (4) Nhb.¹ [Swainson Birds (1885) 46] (5) Dor. (G.E.D.) (6) Shr. (B. & H.) (7) War.² (8) Cum.¹ A person having charge of a stinted pasture belonging to different owners. Cmb. The open field-land is kept very well drained by a wise regulation... of appointing field-reeves who have the authority to order any drains to be opened Marshall Remem (1811) III. 227. (6) Rxb. Swainson

field-land is kept very well drained by a wise regulation... of appointing field-reeves who have the authority to order any drains to be opened, Marshall Review (1811) III. 237. (9) Rxb. Swainson Birds (1885) 28. Nhb.¹ (10) Oxf. Best pen of five fat field tegs, Oxf. Times (Dec. 17, 1898) 3. Brks ib. (11) w.Wor. Berrow's fin. (Mar. 3, 1888). (12) Hrt. The farmer's corn, and other of his fieldware, Ellis Mod. Husb. (1750) II. ii. (13) Gall. He might have beheld fifty field-wenches breaking their backs among the sheaves, Crockett Bog-Myrtle (1895) 30.

2. Phr. (1) a field of ground, (2) — of land, an enclosure, field.

(1) w.Som, Aan ee u-fun eesh dhik ee veerul u graewm naut eet? [Have you not finished that field not yet?] (2) Shr. 1

3. A stretch of unenclosed arable land, as opposed to

3. A stretch of unenclosed arable land, as opposed to pasture.

n Lin¹ Unenclosed land under plough, as Haxey Field, Scotton Field. Glo.¹, Suf. (C.G.B) Som Corn land uninclosed, Jennings Obs. Dial. w. Eng. (1825). [Before the enclosures, all the arable land of a village community lay in one, two, or three fields (this word meaning just the opposite of our field, that is, it meant a great stretch of unenclosed arable land). Arthur Young, in the last century, still used field-land in contradistinction to enclosed land, Trans. Phil. Soc. (Apr. 1, 1898) s.v. Furlong.]

4. A parish or lordship; common-land belonging to a parish.

Nhb.1 A division of land consisting of many separate holdings, grouped together in the ancient system of cultivation for the purpose of a rotation of crops. Rut. I us'd to manage Bisbrooke Field.

Let. The last man as he killed Keeps pigs in Hinckley field. Nnp. 1 Wheere's that beast gone?—Wi' over the bruk, into Mooreton field. War.24 s.War 1 That bit lies in Alkerton field. Hnt. Confined chiefly to an enclosed parish (T.P F.).

5. Low, marshy land. ne.Lan.1

6. A sloping hillside.

e Yks. Fimber Field, Sledmere Field, Cole Place-Names (1879) 32. 7. The space or bay between beam and beam in a barn.

wii. A barn of four fields, Davis Agric. (1813); Wii. 1
8. v. To sink a margin round a panel of wood.
Sc. (JAM) Per. Still in use. A joiner told me that old-fashioned doors were all 'fielded' (G.W).

Hence Fielding plane, sb. the plane used in sinking a

Sc. (Jam.) Per. A joiner told me his fieldin'-plane cost him 16/6 (G. W.).

FIELD, FIELDERT, see Feal, v, Fieldward.
FIELDFARE, sb. In gen. dial. use in Sc. Irel. and
Eng. I. Dial. forms: (1) Feldefare, (2) Felfaa, (3)
Felfar, (4) Felfare, (5) Felfaw, (6) Felfer, (7) Felfit, (8)
Felfoot, (9) Felfur, (10) Felfut, (11) Fellfare, (12) Fellfaw, (13) Fellfo, (14) Fellfor, (15) Feltifiare, (16) Feltiflier, (17) Feltyfare, (18) Feltyflyer, (19) Felverd, (20) Fildefare, (21) Fildevare, (22) Fildifire, (23) Filfare, (24) Fulfar, (25)

faw, (13) Fellfo, (14) Fellfor, (15) Feltifare, (16) Feltifilier, (17) Feltyfare, (18) Feltyflyer, (19) Felverd, (20) Fildefare, (21) Fildevare, (22) Fildifire, (23) Filfare, (24) Fulfar, (25) Fulfer, (26) Fulfit, (27) Veelvare, (28) Veldevare, (29) Veldever, (30) Veldwer, (31) Veltiver, (32) Vildéver, (33) Vildyveer, (34) Villvare, (35) Vulver.

(1) Ir. Swainson Buds (1885) 5 Dur. Midl. Swainson ib. nw.Der. Nhp. 1, War. 3, Wor. (R W M) (2) n Lan. 1 (3) Nrf. A pretty little felfar, Spilling Daisy Dimple (1885) 28. (4) Not. (J.H.B) (5) n.Yks. Swainson ib. (6) e.Yks. 1 w.Yks. Swainson ib.; w.Yks. 2 Lan. Swainson ib. (7) w Wor. Berrow's Jrn (Mar. 3, 1888). e.Suf. Swainson ib. (8) e.An. 1 (9) n Lin. 1 (10) Suf. (C.G.B.) (11) War. 3 (12) n.Yks. 3 (13) Lakel. Ellwood (1895). Cum. 1 (14) w.Yks. Lucas Stud. Nidderdale (c. 1882) 165. (15) Sc. (JAM.) (16) Sc. Swainson ib. (17) Ir., Midl. Swainson ib. (20) War. (J R.W.), Hrf. 1 Som. 'Farewell fieldefare.' This expression is occasionally heard It means, as fieldfares disappear at a particular season, the season is over; the bird is flown Jennings Obs. Dual. w Eng (1825); W. & J. Gl. (1873). (21) w.Som. 1 (23) Ken. (W F.S.) (24) Nrf. Emprson Birds (ed 1895) 5 (25) e.An. 1, Nrf. (C.W.B.N.) (26) n Ess. Forby Gl. (ed 1895). (27) Som. Jennings Obs Dial w Eng (1825); e.Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873). (28) Wil. 1 (29) ib. At Clyffe Pypard (sv. Velt). e.Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873). (28) Wil. 1 (29) ib. At Clyffe Pypard (sv. Velt). e.Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873). (29) ib. At Clyffe Pypard (sv. Velt). e.Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873). (29) ib. At Clyffe Pypard (sv. Velt). e.Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873). (29) ib. At Clyffe Pypard (sv. Velt). e.Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873). (29) ib. At Clyffe Pypard (sv. Velt). e.Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873). (29) ib. At Clyffe Pypard (sv. Velt). e.Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873). (29) ib. At Clyffe Pypard (sv. Velt). e.Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873). (30) Glo. 1 (31) Brks. Gl. (1852); Brks. 1 (32) Glo. Lewis Gl. (1839). (33) Glo. 1 (34) w.Som. 1 Vúl vae·ur. (35) Wil. At Huish (s.v. Velt).

II. Dial. meanings. 1. The missel-thrush, Turdus visci-

Sig., Bwk. The names of the missel thrush and fieldfare are often interchangeable, Swainson 16. 2. n.Lin. e An. The same confusion prevails in e.An., 16.; e.An. Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 44; The Missel Thrush, or Fulfar, or Yellow Fulfar, as he is called on the marshes, Emerson *Birds* (ed. 1895) 5; Swainson *ib*. e.Suf. Applied indiscriminately to the fieldfare and missel thrush, *e.An*. Dy. Times (1892).
2. The redwing, Turdus Iliacus.

Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 44.

[1. Grive, the great thrush called a fieldfare or feldifare,

COTGR.; The frosty feldefare, CHAUCER Parl. Foules, 364.] FIELDWARD, adv. ? Obs. Sc. Also in forms fieldert n.Sc.; fieldwart Sc. (JAM.) Towards the fields; abroad; also in phr. a fieldward.

n.Sc. They took their budgets on their backs, And fieldert they were boun', Buchan Ballads (ed. 1875) II 157. Abd. How enter'd ye a fieldward sae your lane? Ross Helenore (1768) 31, ed. 1812.

FIELDWAYS, adv. Oxf.1 [fīlwēz.] Across fields,

by way of fields.

If you wuz tu goa fee'lwaiz frum En'sum tu Ambuuru ut nuuyt, yood aa noa kaul tu oapn dhu gyets; kauz u goast uod duot faar ee [If you wos t' go fielways from Ensum t' 'Amboro' (Ensham to Hanboro') at night, you'd 'a no call t' open the gets (gates), 'cause a ghost ööd dööt far ee].

**FIELDY**, sb. Sc. Nhb. [fīːldi.] 1. The hedge-sparrow, Accentor modularis. Rxb. Swainson Birds (1885) 28. Nhb.1 2 The fieldfare, Turdus pilaris. Nhb.1

FIEND, see Fient.

FIENDIN, sb. Sc. Also written fyandeen; and in form finnin Ags. (JAM.) The Devil; also used as an int. Sh.I. (Coll. L L B.) S & Ork. Ags. The name of the 'Finnin's den' is still given to a place between Forfar and Dundee, according

to the account given by Pitscottie and the tradition of the country,

once the residence of cannibals (JAM.). [ON. fjandinn, the devil, 'antiquus ille hostis' (Fritzner, s v. Fjāndi). For other instances of the retention of the affixed article see Jakobsen Norsk in Shetl. (1897) 108.]

FIENT, sb. Sc. Irel. n Cy. Cum. Also written feent Sc.; feint Sc. N.I.¹ Cum.; and in forms faint Sc.; feand Wxf.¹; feen Ant.; feind Sc. N.Cy.¹; flend, fint Sc. [fint, fin, feint, d.] 1. Used as an exclamation or oath, gen. with negative sense, the Devil, nothing, not, esp. in

gen. With negative sense, the Devil, nothing, not, esp. in phr. fient a, fient ane, not a, not one. Cf. fiendin.

Sc. But feint o' his belangings are hingin' where they yist to hing, Tweeddale Moff (1896) 191; The Harper harped to hie and law, And the fiend dought they do but listen him to, Scott Ministrelsy (1802) I 425, ed. 1848. Cai.¹ Elg. I ha'e a sark, but fient anither, Tester Poems (1865) 79. Abd. Finta doit yes' ha'e to pay's, Cock Strains (1810) I. 81. Kcd. Feent a creature hardly plays, Jamie Muse (1844) 88. Frf. The fint a rock he saw, that I should ban, He saw, Sanns Feenes (1802) on Per Fiend a peny in the pure He saw, Sands Poems (1833) 99. Per. Fiend a peny in thy purse, Smith Poems (1714) 12, ed. 1853. e.Fif. To hangle aboot through the streets o' a big city . . . wi' next to feint foondit i' yer pouch, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) xviii Sig. Katie's mither should haen meal, Yet fient a bag cam' near, Towers Poems (1885) 173. Rnf. Since I was wi' ye feint a spree Hae I been at, BARR *Poems* (1861) 153 Ayr. Tho' he was o' high degree, The fient a pride—nae pride had he, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) l 15. Lnk. Feint o' ither pride had he, Burns Twa Dogs (1786) 1 15. Lnk. Feint o' ither spake or spinnle In a' the mill will gie a dinnle, Watson Poems (1853) 14 Edb. The fient as stime! Ha'rst Rig (1794) 11, ed. 1801. Bwk. For fiend a hen, Henderson Pop. Rhymes (1856) 51. Slk. The feint a sperk o' sense they ken ava, Hoog Tales (1838) 188, ed. 1866. Dmf. Fient an icker rowthly sawn Cam' stowlins tae the sieve, Reid Poems (1894) 57. Kcb. Feint ane amang them wad marry yoursel', Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 157 Wxf. n.Cy. Border Gl. (Coll. L.L.B); N.Cy. Cum. The feint a yen wad creedit him Stage Miss. Paems (ed. 1807) 136. him, STAGG Misc. Poems (ed. 1807) 136.

2. Phr. (1) Fient a haet (or hate), nothing at all, 'devil a bit'; (2) — ma care, no matter; (3) (the) fient a bit, (4) — a flee (or—flee), (5) — a gear, (6) — a hair, not at all, never, not in the least; (7) — ane o' me (or — o' me), by no means I, not; (8) — haet see Fient a haet; (9) — haet ae, not one;

- the haet, see Frent a haet.

(1) Sc. Fear'd! fient a haet care I, ... be she witch or deevil, Scott Guy M. (1815) lin. NI. Ant. What have you got in your pockets!—Feen a haet, Ballymena Obs (1892). (2) Ayr. Yet feint ma care, I ken ye're candid, Thom Amusements (1812) 23; The fient ma care, quo' the feirie auld wife, Burns Deuk's dang The fient ma care, quo the ferre aud whe, BURNS Deuk's dang o'er my Daddy, st. 1. Edb. He took shanks naig, but fient may care! He arshins kiss'd the causey Wi' bir that night, Fergusson Poems (1773) 169, ed. 1785 (3) Sc Fient a bit will you speak out noo, Roy Horseman's Wd. (1895) Vi. Cal. Per. Fient a bit o't, Ian Maclaren Auld Lang Syme (1895) 144. Fif. Faint a bit o't, Robert, Robertson Provost (1894) 50. Rnf. The vera slaps that stegh our wames, The fient a bit I ken their names, PICKEN The Care of the Province of t that stegh our wames, The fient a bit I ken their names, Picken Poems (1813) I. 124. Edb. Feent a bit ye're in my way if ye binna in yere ain, N. & Q. (1871) 4th S. viii 451. Gall. 'Feint-a-bit,' answered theyoung woman, Crockett Sunbonnet (1895) xv. N Cy.¹ Feind a bit. (4) Fig. Feint-a-flea, man, car'd we, man, As lang's we drew the penny, Tester Poems (1865) 127. Abd. Fient a flee care't Patie, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xxxii Edb. Reft of thee, fient flee we care For a' that life ahint can spare, Fergusson Poems (1773) 143, ed. 1785. (5) Abd. When I came first to Aberdeen, A house was naething to maintain, The fint a gear, Beattie Parings (1801) 40, ed. 1873. (6) Sc. Fient a hair are ye the better o' that, Scotch Haggis, 110. Abd. The fient ae singil hair care ye, Gudman Inglismail (1873) 30. Per. The fient a hair cares he For ony mortal bodie, Nicoll Poems (ed. 1843) 102. Ayr. Feint a hair will strangers ken or care about the like o' that, Gatt Lards (1826) xxxviii. Edb. Feint a hair cared he about auld kirks, or kirkyards, Moir Manse Wauch (1828) x. (7) Sc. Feind o' me will mistryst you, for a' my mother says, Scott Blk. Dwarf o' me will mistryst you, for a' my mother says, Scott Blk. Dwarf (1816) iv. e.Fif. Feint ane o' me kent that it was ab'low yer chair,

Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) in. Lth. The feint ane o' me could satisfy them either, Lumsden Shech-head (1892) 241. (8) Sc Fient-haet ye'll make o't, I see, T Scott Poems (1793) 333. Rnf. I'm e'en getting clung, The fient haet I've preed since my supper, Webster Rhymes (1835) 82. Ayr. Fient haet o'them's ill-hearted fellows, Burns Twa Dogs (1786) 1. 180 Lnk. Fient haet o't's renows, Burns 1 wa Dogs (1786) 1. 180 Lik. Fight haet of 's true, Coghill Poems (1890) 29 Edb. What's siller for ? Fight haet awa, Fergusson Poems : 1773) 217, ed 1785. (9) Fif. Fight haet ae button would keep sticket, Tennant Papistry (1827) 133. (10) Sc. The feint the hate do the ceevil courts do but explain the bargain, Crack Aboot Kirk (1843) I 12 Lth. Fient the haet o' them were soun, SMITH Merry Bridal (1866) 12.

FIER, sb. Sc. Also written feer, feir, fiar. [fīr, fiər.]

1. pl. The prices of grain legally fixed in each county for the current year; also in comb. Fiars' prices.

Sc. Quite an authority in fiars' prices, Tweeddale Moff (1896) 34. Sometimes the price in sales of grain is fixed by the Sheriff-fiars These are the rates settled by a sentence of the Sheriffs proceeding on the report of a jury, on the different kinds of grain, of the growth for the preceding crop and serve as a rule for ascerof the county for the preceding crop, and serve as a rule for ascertaining the prices, Erskine Instit. B iii I. 3, s 4 (JAM.). Per. Taken for the regulation of rent, where a corn rent is paid, Farmer's Jrn. (Mar. 17, 1828). Rnf. Strange 'tis to a stranger's ears To hear them praying for low flars, McGilvray Poems (ed. 1862) 40. Lth. Twa bushels o' barley, an' twa o' yaits, an' ane o' wheat (to be paid for in siller an' computed according to the second flars' prices o' the Coonty o' Heddington for ilka year), LUNSDEN Sheephead (1892) 262. [Many years ago the fiars were struck both at Candlemas and Lammas, Stephens Farm Bh. (ed. 1849) II. 503.]

2. A standard of any kind.

Rxb. Yarn is said to be spun by, i.e. past or beyond, the fier

when it is drawn smaller than the proper thickness (JAM.)

3. A very tall person, who has not breadth enough in

proportion to his height. (ib)
[I. OFr. feur (foer, fuer), 'prix, valeur' (LACURNE); MLat.

forum, market-price (Ducange); Lat. forum, a market.]

FIERCE, adj. Yks. Stf. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Oxf. Bck.

Bdf. Hrt. e.An. Ken. Also in form fairce Ess. [fiss.]

1. Brisk, lively, vigorous, in good health, convalescent; in good spirits, bright, brave, valiant, mettlesome.
w.Yks. Of a timid child it will be remarked 'He'll soon get fierce' (CC.R.). Stf. I feel quite fierce this morning, N. & Q. fierce' (C C.R.). Stf. I feel quite fierce this morning, N. & Q. (1853) 1st S viii. 230. s Not. She's a bit fiercer this mornin' (J P.K.) sw.Lin.\(^1\) The babe's quite fierce again. Oh, they were fierce; they were as merry as crickets. Lei\(^1\) Ah'm glad to see ye luke so feece to-dee. War. Applied to babies, Leanington Courier (Mar 6, 1897); War.\(^2\) As fierce as a four-year old [horse]; War.\(^3\)4, s.War.\(^1\) Oxf.\(^1\) He's as fierce as a maggot,' commonly applied to pseudovaliancy (G.O.), Oxf.\(^1\) Spoken usually of babies, MS add. Bck., Bdf.\(^1\) Her eyes are fiercer,' was said of a sick child, on its beginning to recover (J W B). Hrt. She's quite fierce to-day (H.G.); (J.W.) e.An.\(^1\) Don't fare fierce [don't feel bright]. Suf Little Annie's a fierce un, Macmillan's Mag. (Sept. 1889) 357. Cmb. Indicates the last stage of convalescence, when appetite is keen, and activity irrepressible (W.M.B.); He's quite fierce again, thank you, sir, N. & Q. (1853) 1st S. viii. 230. Ess. You look wholly fairce (H H.M.).

2. Ardent, eager; full of desire; hungry.

2. Ardent, eager; full of desire; hungry.

s Not. They were quite fierce to hae me run again 'im. Fierce s Not. They were quite heree to hae me run again 'm. Fierce anuff at the first, but soon tired on't. He were allus very fierce, when he hed 'is dinner wi' huz (J P.K). n.Lin. Thoo's fine an' fierce oher that bairn o' thine, Mary If thoo's soā fierce oher thy wark e' th' mornin', thoo'll be daul'd oot afoore neet. Ess. A man must be fairce to get on (H H.M.).

Hence Fiercely, adv. hastily, impetuously.

Ken. Don't go so fiercely (D.W.L.).

3. Of fruit: ripe.

3. Of fruit: ripe.

Ess The cherries are gittin wholly fairce (H.H.M.).

[1. He had tofore departed from his father as pert and fierse...as coulde be, UDALL Erasmus (1552) fo. cccxxix a.]

FIERCELINGS, adv. and adj. Obs. Sc. Also written flercelins. I. adv. Fiercely, with violence, in haste.

Abd. I came flercelings in And wi my trantlms made a clattering din, Ross Helenore (1768) 39, ed. 1812. Fif. Sae flercelins had his wid-dreme stirr'd him, Tennant Papisiry (1827) 45.

2. adj. Fierce, violent.

Abd. The fiercelings race her did so hetly cadge, Ross Helenore (1768) 60, ed. 1812; With a fiercelins bang, ib. 107.

[1. Fierce+-lings; for suff. cp. backlings.]

FIERD, FIER(E, see Fired, Fere, sb.1, adj.

FIERY, adj. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Stf. Shr. Glo. Som. Also written firy Sc. 1. In comp. (1) Fiery-bran-tail, the redstart, Ruticilla phoenicurus; (2) edge, the keen edge, the first or original edge on a knife, &c.; fig. the first eagerness; (3) heap, a heap into which the small or duff coals were formerly teemed and burnt; (4) redtail, see -bran-tail; (5) -stick, used in prov.; see below; (6) -tail, see -bran-tail; (7) -tangs, a name given to the crab, Cancer pagurus, and to the lobster, Cancer gammarus; (8) -water, phosphorescence on the sea; (9) -wud, mad,

(8) -water, phosphorescence on the sea; (9) -wud, mad, eager, keen.

(1) Shr. Swainson Birds (1885) 12; Shr.¹ (2) NI.¹ I'll just eat a bit now to take the fiery-edge off my appetite Of a new servant, 'Oh wait till you see how he does, when the fiery-edge goes off him.' (3) Nhb.¹ Nhb., Dur. The deposit of rubbish and waste or unsaleable coal which usually takes fire spontaneously, Greenwell Coal Tr. Gl (ed. 1888). (4) Oxf. Aplin Birds (1889) 214 (5) Sc. Fun is fun, but a fiery stock in a chiel's back-side is nae fun [iun is fun, but this is dead earnest] (G.W.). (6) w.Som.¹ Vuy-ureetaa-yul. (7) Ags. Agnc. Surv Fif. 55 (Jam.). (8) Nai. (W.G) (9) Fif. I sall... raise a chieftain o' renown, Makin' him fiery-wud and bown To seek the harlot's life. Tennant Papistry (1827) 21.

2. Of a coal-pit: producing inflammable gas.

Nhb¹ Nhb., Dur. Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl. (1888). n.Stf. (J T )

3. Burning.
Glo. That's the fiery bush God 'peared to Mosis in, Faurford Church Windows

FIESE-WHELK, sb. Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The structed whelk.

FIESP, v. Sh.I. Also in form feesp. briskly, to 'fisk about.' S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>

Hence Fiespin, ppl. adj. (1) in a moderate state of health. ib.; (2) lively, vivacious, affectedly lively, mincing. (Coll. L.L.B.), S. & Ork. 1

FIESTI-BAA, sb. Sh.I. A fungus-ball filled with dust. Cf. feist, sb.<sup>3</sup> S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>

[Cp. Norw. dial. fisball, 'Lycoperdon Bovista' (AASEN).] FIEVALIS, adj. Sh.I. Powerless. (JAM.), S. & Ork. FIEVVLE, see Fivl.

FIFERING, ppl. adj. e.An.1 Of pain: quick-darting,

FIFERS, sb. pl. e An. [fai'vəz.] The fibrous roots of a plant.

e.An.<sup>12</sup> Suf. It's the fifers what dror all the suction (C.T.). [The same word as 17th cent. E. fiver, a fibre. The threds Of life, his finers, wrathful Delius shreds, SANDYS Ovid's Met. (1621) vi (N.E.D.).]

FIFERS, sb. pl.<sup>2</sup> Sc. A variety of marbles.

Abd. A despised variety of 'bools' or marbles, soft and of a dull brown in colour (W M).

FIFFLE, see Feiffle.

FIFFLE-FAFFLEMENT, sb. Cum.1 Trifling and unnecessary work.

FIFISH, adj. Obs. Sc. Eccentric, odd, somewhat deranged in mind.
e Sc. To guide in that gate a bargain that cost him four dollars!

—very, very Fifish, as the east-country fisher-folk say, Scott Pirate (1822) ix; 'Just Fifish,' replied Peter, 'wowf—a wee bit by the East-Nook or sae,' ib. Redg. (1824) vii.

Hence Fifishness, sb. eccentricity, lack of saneness. Lth. (JAM.)

FIFTEEN, num. adj. Sc. Also written feifteen. In phr.

the Fifteen, the judges of the Court of Session.

Sc. Besides, a man's aye the better thought o' in our country for having been afore the Feifteen, Scott Guy M. (1815) xxxviii. Ayr. Aye talkin' aboot hornin' and caption and the fifteen o' Embro', Service Notandums (1890) 12; I would bring the cause before the Fifteen at Edinburgh, Galt Provost (1822) xlv.

FIFTY SIX, sb. Som. Dev. Also in form vifty-w.Som. nw.Dev. A weight of 56lb.; the usual name

w.Som.¹ What's the matter with your foot, William?—Well, sir, a vifty-zix [vee-ftee-ziks] vall'd down'pon my gurt toe, and squat-n all abroad. nw.Dev.¹

FIG, sb.¹ Var. dial. uses in Irel. Eng and Colon. Also in forms fag Lan e Lan.¹; feg Nhb¹ Dur¹ Wm. Glo¹ Wil Som.; vig Brks.¹ Wil Som. [fig, fag, feg.]

1. In comb. (1) Fig blue, a composition in the shape of a small round cake, made of indigo, &c.; (2) -pie, a pie made of figs, a simnel; (3) -pie Sunday, Mid-Lent Sunday, on which day fig-pies are eaten; (4) -pie wake, the wake or festival held on Mid-Lent Sunday; (5) -sowan, boiled figs; (6) -sue, a dish made of bread, figs, and ale, eaten upon Good Friday; (7) — Sunday, Palm Sunday.

(1) Dur.¹ Used in washing linen. (2) Lan. Fag Pie to Bowlegged Sunday, Clege Sketches (1895) 398, Another viand especially eaten on Mid Lent Sunday was that of figor fag-pies, Harland & Wilkinson Flk-Lore (1867) 222 e.Lan.¹ Stf. The fig-pies are made of dry figs, sugar, treacle, spice, &c. They are rather too luscious for those who are not 'to the manner born,' N. & Q (1856) 2nd S.

1. 227. (3) Lan. (J.L.); The orthodox customs of Fig-pie Sunday are almost obs. there now; but some time ago they were carefully observed by members of the Church of England, for with the Nonconformists the fig pie found no favour, N & Q. (1869) 4th S in. 553. e.Lan¹ (4) Stf. This is kept in the parish of Draycotle-Moors... on Mid-Lent Sunday... On this Sunday, the friends of the parishioners come to visit them and to eat fig-pies, N. & Q. (1860) and S. i. acar. (5) Wm. Ab could eat some fer-sowan of the parishioners come to visit them and to eat fig-pies, N. & Q. (1856) 2nd S. i. 227. (5) Wm. Ah could eat some feg-sowan (B.K.) (6) n.Cy The customary dish of Fig-Sue is still prepared by many families throughout the whole of the North of England, Denham Tracts (ed. 1895) II 9. Cum, LINTON Lake Cy (1864) 303; Gl. (1851); Wm. A mess made of ale, boiled with fine wheaten bread and figs, sweetened with sugar. . was the dinner of Good Friday, Lonsdale Mag. (1822) III 324; BRIGGS Remains (1825) 205, 235. ne.Lan 1 (7) Nhp. Agirl from Syresham ... received a present of abox offigs and abox of sweets from her mother last Palm Sunday, Flk-Lore Jrn. (1885) III. 283; Nhp 1 It is the universal custom, with both Jrn. (1885) 111. 283; Nhp 1 It is the universal custom, with both rich and poor, to eat figs on this day; Nhp.2 Oxf. N. & Q. (1856) and S. i. 227, ib. (1869) 4th S. iv. 286. Bck., Bdf. Probably because the cursing of the barren fig-tree is the first incident of the ensuing day recorded in the Gospel. Figs are consumed largely on every anniversary of this day (J.W B.). Hrt. Brand Pop. Antiq. (ed. 1870) I 78; So called at Kempton, on which day it is customary to eat figs. A custom still observed by all ranks, Hone's Year Bk. (1832) col. 1593.

2. A raisin; dried fruit in general. Also used attrib Brks. (W.W S.); Gl. (1852); Brks. Hmp. (JRW); Hmp. Wil. (K M.G); Vigs, apples nuts, and oranges, Slow Rhymes (1870) WIL (R. M.G.); Vigs, apples nuts, and oranges, SLOW Rhymes, 1070) 8. Som. AI mean lalke vigs you be zo zweet, Frank Nime Days (1879) 61; (W.F.R.); Jennings Obs. Dial w Eng. (1885). w Som. Dev. Raisins and plums, indifferently, Grose (1790) MS. add (M), Fig pasties are made of stoned raisins, which they call figs, Sharland Ways Village (1885) 118, Dev. 184, nw.Dev. 1, s.Dev. (G E D) Cor. And then two bak'd pies, full o' figs, Forfar Poems (1885) 22. Cor. 12

Hence (1) Figged, adj. made with raisins; spotted like a pudding with raisins; (2) Figged-cake, sb. (a) a plumcake; (b) a game; (3) -pudding, sb. a plum-pudding, a pudding with raisins in it; (4) Figgedy, (5) Figgetty, adj., see Figged; (6) Figgetty-pudding, sb., see Figged-pudding; (7) Figgy, adj., see Figged; (8) -cake, sb., see Figged-cake; (9) -dickey or -diggy, sb. a flat unleavened cake; (10) -dough or -duff, sb. (a) a hot currant-bh; see an inferior kind of plum-pudding; (11) dump, sb, see Figged-pudding; (12) hobbin, sb, see dough (b); (13) hoggan, sb, a cake made of flour and raisins; (14)

-hoggan, sb. a cake made of flour and raisins; (14)
-pudding, sb., see Figged-pudding; (15) -whitpot, sb. a favourite dish made with raisins and treacle.

(1) Wil.¹ A true-born Moon-raker described his face as being 'vigged aal auver wi' spots an' bumps afore marning.' (2, a) Hmp. (J.R.W.); Hmp.¹ Som. Sweetman Wincanton Gl. (1885). Cor. Such lovely. . figged keakes, Hardy Blue Eyes (1895) 9 (b) Som. Sweetman Wincanton Gl. (1885). (3) Hmp. (J.R.W.); Hmp.¹ Wil. Britton Beauties (1825); Wil.¹ s.Wil. Monthly Mag (1814) II. 114. Dor. (C.W.); Dor.¹ Som. (W.F.R.); Jennings Obs. Dual w.Eng. (1825). (4, 5) Wil.¹ (6) Wil. Slow Gl. (1892). s.Wil. A girt big figgetty puddin (G.E.D.). Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873). (7) Dev. Christmas puddings are said to be figgy, Hewett Peas. Sp. (1892). Cor. O'Donochue St. Knighton's (1864) Gl. (8) Wil. (K.M. G.) Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873). Dev. A figgy cake hot from the oven, O'Neill Idyls (1892) 10; Dev.¹ Rain, Rain, go to Spain; Come again another day: When I brew and when I bake, I'll give you a figgy cake. (9) w.Cor. Made with flour, butter, sugar, and small a figgy cake. (9) w.Cor. Made with flour, butter, sugar, and small

slices of apples, instead of currants (M.A.C.). (10, a) Dor. Lucas Stud. Nidderdals (1882) 16. (b) nw Dev. Not common. Cor. Dough, suet, and raisins, mixed and baked in the shape of a pasty; Cor. (11) Glo. (12) Cor. Sign. Figgy-duff. (13) Cor. Often eaten by miners for dinner (s.v. Hobban). (14) I.W., Will. Som. When yo can't yeat feggy pudden, Agrikler Rhymes (1872) 17. w.Som Also a baked batter pudding with raisins in it. Dev. 17. w.Som <sup>1</sup> Also a baked batter pudding with raisins in it. Dev. A woman placed this notice in her shop-window: 'Figgy pudden wan appenny a slice; More figgier wan penny a slice,' Hewett Peas. Sp. (1892); Dev <sup>18</sup>, nw.Dev.<sup>1</sup> Cor. I likes figgy pudden, I do sure nuff (H.E.); A baked or boiled suet pudding with raisins in it, Flk-Lore Irn. (1886) IV. 110; Cor. <sup>128</sup> (15) nw.Dev.<sup>1</sup> It is made of milk, treacle (which causes the milk to kern, 1. e. curdle), and a little flour, and is either boiled over the fire or baked in an oven. The addition of 'figs' ... makes the difference between plain whitpot and figgy-whitpot (s.v. Whitpot).

3. Phr. fics and nuts. almonds and raisins. Cor.<sup>1</sup>

3. Phr. figs and nuts, almonds and raisins. Cor. 1
4. pl. The plant Callthammon floridulum.
w.Ir. At the close of summer great quantities of its hemispherical densely-matted and aggregated cushions, which are called figs by the country people, are washed on shore and collected as manure, Phycologia Brit. (B. & H.)

5. A division of an orange.

Nhb., Dur. These used to be called figs . . . some fifty years ago, N. & Q. (1877) 5th S. viii. 79. [w.Indies. Figging an orange, tb.

6. The droppings of a donkey. Nhb.¹

FIG, sb.² War.³ [fig] A fit of anger, pet, ill-temper. She was in a fine fig about it.

FIG, v¹ Yks. Also Som. Dev. Also in form vig Som. w Som.¹ Dev.¹ nw.Dev.¹ [fig, vig.] 1. To move briskly and restlessly; to jog to and fro; to kick with the fact as doors do in corrections themselves to scratch. Cf. feet, as dogs do in scratching themselves, to scratch. Cf.

w.Yks. Fig'd wi it' feet, BANKS Wkfld. Wds. (1865); At that minnit t'whissal saanded an off ahran, leavin him figgin it winda, Tom Treddlehoyle Bairnsla Ann. (1852) 9. Som To rub gently by a quick motion of the finger forward and backward, W. & J. of a quick motion of the migs viggy nif wit, but I'll hold thee, mun. Dev. Whot be yū vigging about they tatties vur? Duee be quiet, an' not keep vigging there. Yu dawnt du nort but vig, vig, vig, awl day long! Hewett Peas. Sp. (1892); Yu must wash the ase yer dug, Harry; tha vleys be ayting aw'n tu death. 'E dû'th nort but vig 'iszel, ib. 144, Dev.\textsup n Dev.\textsup n Dev.\textsup n Dev.\textsup n Dev.\textsup n Dev.\textsup n Dev.\textsup n Dev.\textsup n Dev.\textsup 2. Fig. To busy oneself about trifles; to be more anxious

about other people's affairs than about one's own.

w.Yks 5 Running figging abartan' me släaving at it t'week in an' t'week art an' nivver owt else. Shoo can du nowt bud fig; that's her āaling, missis.
3. To fight.

n Dev. Horae Subsectvae (1777) 451.

[1. Fretilleur, a busie-body, a restless fop, one that often stirs or figs up and down, Coter.]

FIG, v.<sup>2</sup> Yks. Lan. Dev. [fig.] To apply ginger to a horse to excite it to carry its tail well.

w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, ne.Lan.<sup>1</sup> Dev. Monthly Mag. (1810) I. 435,

FIG, v.<sup>3</sup> Nhp.<sup>1</sup> [fig.] To bribe, flatter.

FIG, v.<sup>4</sup> Wor. To dress finely.

s.Wor. A wuz pomped hoff an' togged hup hiver sah fine, an' despret figged hout sure-ly (H.K.).

FIGARY, FIGE, FIG-FAG, see Fegary, Fidge, Fic-fac.
FIGGETTY-DUMPLING, sb. Shr. A pudding made with figs.

Made by lining a basin with paste and then filling it with figs cut in pieces, currants, a little candied peel, treacle and water, covering it with paste and boiling it for some hours.

FIGGLE, v (?) Yks. Also Dev. Also in form viggle Dev. [figl, vigl.] To fidget about, to wriggle; to potter

about seeking a living. Cf. fig. v.\(^1\) e Yks. He keeps figglin' about (I.W.). Dev. Thickee cheel 'll viggle about till 'er wunt be vit to be zeed, Hewett Peas. Sp. (1892).

FIGGLE-FAGGLE, sb. Ayr. (JAM.) Foolish, trifling conduct, ridiculous behaviour. Hence Figgle-faggler, sb. one who destroys good morals.

FIGGLELIGEE, adj. Abd. (JAM.) Finical, foppish; excessively polite.

FIGH, see Foul.

FIGHT. v. and sb. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms facht, faught Sc. [fait, feit, foit, Sc. fext.] I. v. Gram. forms. 1. Present Tense: (1) Sc. fext.] I. v. Gram. forms. 1. Present Tense: (1) Faight, (2) Fate, (3) Fecht, (4) Feeght, (5) Feight, (6) Feit, (7) Feyght, (8) Feyt, (9) Feort, (10) Foight, (11) Fuffen.

(1) s.Not. (J.P.K.) (2) Not. I'll fate yow (J.H B ). maist past my power to fecht it ony langer, Scotch Haggis, 39; maist past my power to fecht it ony langer. Scoth Haggis, 39; Fæycht, Murray Dial. (1873) 204 Sh.I. Hopp an' Faer began ta fecht, Burgess Sketches (2nd ed.) 126. Cai 1 Elg. They rout [bellow], and fecht, and sten, Couper Poetry (1804) I. 184 Abd. Fat's adoo? ony chiel fechtin' or fou? Alexander Am Fik (1882) 103. Frf. He winna.. iecht his ain shadow again, Wart Poet Sketches (1880) 96. Fif. To fecht an' fell the Frenches, Douglas Poems (1806) 25. Rnf. The mair I fecht an' fleer, an' flyte, The mair I think the Jad' gangs gyte, Picken Poems (1813) I. 125. Ayr. Sair I fecht them at the door, Burns O that I had nee'n been warmed et a. Lak' Strapped like and gauge tage the Marson. Ayr. Sair I teent them at the door, BURNS O that I had ne'er been married, st. 2 Link Stripped like ane gaunt tae feeth, Watson Poems (1853) 10 Gall. He could feeth a hale regiment o' sodgers, IRVING Lays (1872) 232. (4) n Yks. An stript te feeght, Castillo Poems (1878) 57. Chs. And braver than manny a redcoat feeghting, BANKS Prov. House (1865) 8, ed. 1883 (5) Cum. They'd feight owt o' their weight, Richardson Talk (1876) 82. Wm. When they come skelpin feaves to fourth the account When owt o' their weight, RICHARDSON 1air (1870) 82. Wm. when they com skelpin feayce to feayce to feight the enemy, Whitte-HEAD Leg (1859) 19. n Yks. Thar was dancing an feightin' for ever, Reeth Baitle Fair, 1 41 Lan. If its thieves, it willn't do to feight 'em wi' talk and a tallow candle, HAMERTON Wenderholme feight 'em wi' talk and a tallow candle, Hamerton Wenderholme (1869) v. Chs.¹ Almost pronounced like 'fate.' Shr. Them two cocks feighten (A J.M.). Lin. Hey! yon's a town's chap wants to feight! Brown Lit Laur. (1890) 16 n Lin.¹ (6) w.Yks. Wright Gram Wndhll. (1892) 133. Der.¹ (7) ne.Yks.¹ 33 Lan. Folk seyn as he's bin feyghtin t'sodgers, Kay-Shuttieworth Scarsdale (1860) II. 158 (8) Cum.¹ Wm. Thael foe oot, fratch an feyt, Spec. Dial. (1885) pt. ni. 37. e.Yks. Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Mar. 15, 1884) 8. w.Yks. Yo'look as if yo' could do a bit o' feyting, Westall Birch Dene (1889) I. 242. e.Lan.¹, s Chs.¹ 81. nw Der.¹ sw.Lin.¹ The bairn seems to feyt for her breath. (9) Dev. Grose (1790) MS add (P.) (10) n.Cy., Chs I wunna foight thee now, I ll foight thee Bunbury Wakes, Egerton Flk. and Ways (1884) 117 Chs¹ (11) w.Yks. Does ta think they're baan to tuffen agean? Hartley Pans, 10; Fuff'nin up hill an' dahn, Yks Wkly. Post (Mar. 14, 1896). dahn, Yks Wkly. Post (Mar. 14, 1896).

2. Preterite: (1) Faft, (2) Fait, (3) Faowt, (4) Fate, (5) Faucht, (6) Faught, (7) Feet, (8) Feht, (9) Fet, (10) Feught, (11) Feuwcht, (12) Fit, (13) Focht, (14) Fote, (15) Fout, (16) Fowt, (17) Fuwt, (18) Vout.

(15) Four, (16) Fowt, (17) Fuwt, (18) Vour.

(1) w.Yks. 1 (2) n.Yks. Timistress order'd 'em te bed, An' fait quite shy, Tweddell Rhymes (1875) 80, ed 1892. (3) m.Yks. 1 Introd 34. (4) w.Yks. 3; w.Yks. 5 Pronounced 'faat.' 'Hes tuh ivver fotten that kiddy Bil?' 'Aye, ah faat him t'last week.' (5) Abd. Sair for life an' lan' he faucht, Still Cottar's Sunday (1845) 74. Rnf. Whase auld forebears in bluidie weirs Stood firm an' faucht, Clark Rhymes (1842) 13. (6) Frf. The strolling gang Fell out, an' faught, an' grat, an' sang, Piper of Peebles (1794) 17. Rnf. I faught, an' drew as well's I could, An' roar'd, Picken Poems (1813) I. 59. (7) w.Yks. Wright Gram. Windhil. (1892) 133. (8) m.Yks. I Introd. 34. (9) s.Chs. 181. (10) Bnff Keen a' leught 'twish despair and houp, Taylor Poems (1827) 26. w.Sc. How they battled an' feught without musket or cannon, Carrick Laird of Logan (1835) 262. (11) Sc. Murray Dial. (1873) 204. (12) Nhb. 1 Cum. The Thursby lads they fit the best, Anderson Ballads (ed 1808) 11; Cum. 1, Lin. 1, Lei. 28. Nhp. 1 They fit for an hour desperately; Nhp. 2 Cmb. They fit (J.D.R.). (13) Cai. Abd. Oor forefathers focht an' suffer't, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) vii. Lnk. Sins and pains went baith thegither And tore and focht wi' ane anither, Deil's Hallowe'en (1856) 18. (14) War. 2 They fote 'isterday. (15) s.Not. (J.P.K) (I) w.Yks.1 (2) n.Yks. T'mistress order'd 'em te bed, An' fait haith thegather And tore and focht wi' ane anither, Deal's Hallowe'en (1856) 18. (14) War.<sup>2</sup> They fote 'isterday. (15) s.Not. (J.P.K.) Nhp.<sup>1</sup> You fout him well, and he got no more than he desarved. Ken.<sup>1</sup> Two joskins fout one day in a chalk pet, until the blood ran all over their gaberdines. Som. Vor hes rights and hes country he fout, Agrikler Rhymes (1872) 49. (16) Nhb.<sup>1</sup> The Border frays In which they fowt i' former days, Wilson Opening of Newc. Railway (1838). Wm. Wha crusade 'mang the reptiles went An fowt a dragon doon i' Trent, Whitehead Leg. (1859) 41. ne.Yks.<sup>1</sup> 33. e.Yks.<sup>1</sup> w.Yks. Banks Whfld. Wds. (1865). Lan. Went at t and fowt, Brierley Layrock (1864) x. Chs.<sup>1</sup> Plur. fowten. s.Stf. The Duke fowt theer agen Bonyparty, Murray Rainbow Gold (1886) 80. Lin. Eh, but 'e'd fight wi' a will when 'e fowt, Tennyson Owd Roā (1889). se.Wor.<sup>1</sup> Ower dog un Dame Wright's cat fowt istady. (17) s.Chs.<sup>1</sup> 81. (18) Brks.<sup>1</sup> Vol. II.

3. pp. (1) Faowtu'n, (2) Fauchten, (3) Faught, (4) Feawton, (5) Fechen, (6) Fechin, (7) Fet'n, (8) Feuchan, 169 Feuwchen, (10) Fit, (11) Fitten, (12) Fochen. (13) Focht, (14) Fochten, (15) Foffen, (16) Foghen, (17) Fotun, (18) Fouchen, (19) Foucht, (20) Fouchten, (21) Foughfen, (22) Foughten, (23) Foucht, (24) Foutent, (25) Foutent, (26) Fowthen, (27) Fowghten, (28) Fowt, (29) Fowten, (30) Fuffen, (31) Fuw'tn, (32) Vort.

(1) m.Yks. Introd. 34. (2) Lnk. What's wantit is sauls that hae fauchten Life's battles without ony din, Nicholson Idy'lls (1870)

79 (3) Lnk. Tho' we had faught tae bring them up, We're noo paid for oor pains, Thomson Musings (1881, 96. (4) s.Lan. Hast thou feawton him? (E.F.) (5) Sig. Honest worth has fech'en lang To keep its feet amang the thrang, Towers Poems (1885) 66. (6) Sh.I. I cood'a fechin' wi' a jian as grit as Goleeah-a-gath, STEWART Fireside Tales (1892) 255. (7) s Chs. 81 (8) e.Lth Mr. Clods stated that he had feuchan... for abune therty twalmonths noo against the wrack, Mucklebackit Rhymes (1885) 176 9 Sc. Murray Dial. (1873) 204. (10) Len. 28 [Amer. We'd fit an' licked, Lowell Biglow Papers (1848) 122.] (11) Nhb. When we had fairly fitten oursels clear o' them, OLIVER Rambles (1835) 156. n.Yks. (FS) (12) Sc. Ye'll see the too siest fecht that was ever fochen, Ford Thistledown (1891) 28. Car. Abd. We hae fochen as we never focht in oor lives afore, McKenzie Cruisie Sketches as we never focht in oor lives afore, McKenzie Cruise Sketches (1894) xvii. Ayr. We ha'e fochen to get bath ends to meet, White Jottings (1879) 177. (13) Rnf. Bath late an' air I've focht, an' swat, an' a' that, Picken Poems (1813) I. 147. (14) Lnk. When ha'irst is feckly fochten o'er, Watson Poems (1853) 39 (15) w.Yks. I (16) e Lan. I (17) m.Yks. I Introd. 34. w.Yks. Fotn, Wright Gram. Wndhll. (1892) 133. (18) Sc. War maistly fouchen wi' the gab, Donald Poems (1867) 21. Abd. There were few wad hae fouchen wi' blin' Tibby Hogg, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 13. (19) Lnk. Brave hearts that hae foucht through a' weathers, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 80 (20) Dmf. We've fouchten teuch. an warstled sair. (1870) 80 (20) Dmf. We've fouchten teuch, an warstled sair, CROMEK Remams (1810) 48 (21) w.Yks. We should be transported CROMER Remains (1810) 48 (21) w.Yks. We should be transported together just for poaching, because we had foughfen, SNOWDEN Web of Weaver (1896) xm. (22) Sc. Fools must be flattered, not foughten wi', Scott Abbot (1820) xm. Lnk. He's foughten his way, an' won up 1' the warl', Hamilton Poems (1865) 293. Lth Thou'st foughten mony a weary battle, Ballantine Poems (1856) 66. Sik Donald hes foughten wi' reif and roguery, Hogg Poems (ed. 1865) 419. Gall. Our friens they hae foughten and flyten, Nicholson Poet. hes foughten wi' reif and roguery, Hogo Poems (ed. 1865) 419.

Gail. Our friens they hae foughten and flyten, Nicholson Poet.

Wks. (1814) 190, ed. 1897. Cum. I'vefoughten in thy cause, Relph Misc. Poems (ed. 1798) 14. n.Yks.², e.Yks.¹, w.Yks.¹ 2³ Lan. Th' bull baits used be foughten theere opposit th' owd aleheause, Owen Good Owd Toimes (1870) 8; Lan¹ Chs.³ Well, ge foughten, and come whoam Shr.¹ They 'adna foughten manny minutes afore the sergeant coom oop. (23) w.Yks.³ Lan. Aw've fou't weel it' battle o' loife, Harland Lyrics (1866) 137. (24) w.Yks.¹ He hed foute a good feight, ii. 337. (25) Nhb¹ (26) Sc. Murray Dial. (1873) 204. (27) Lan. Han yo fowghten? Gaskell Lectures Dial. (1854) 26. Lei.¹ 28. (28) w.Yks. Thah knaws hah ah've tew'd, an' struggl'd, an' fowt, Binns Factory Times (Aug. 2, 1889) 8, col. 6. Lan. Hoo'd a fowt hersen i' his place, Burnett Lowne's (1877) iv. Oxf.¹ Uuwr Jemz un yoor Jak u fel uuwt un fuuwt, uuy doo deklaar¹! [Our Jemes an' your Jack a fell out an' fowt, I do declaar¹] deklaa't' [Our Jemes an' your Jacka fell out an' fowt, I do declaar']
Nrf. (A G.F.) (29) ne Yks. 33. Lan. He protested he 'should
ha' fowten if anybody else had done,' Brierley Waverlow (1863)
50, ed 1884. (30) w.Yks. Hears theas chaps it tap room, hev been
an haar an a hauf, and hevvant fuffen yet, Bins Vill to Town (1882)
66, w.Yks. 3 (31) s Chs. 81. (32) n.Dev. Why esthort you coudent
a vort zo, Exm. Crtshp. (1746) l. 334.

H. Dial. uses. L. v. In phr. (1) to fight dog, fight bone,
to fight like dogs over a bone; (2)—tiself, of an infant:
to bruise, scratch itself; (3)—quite shy, to be distant,
cold, unfriendly; (4)—up and down, to fight with hands
and feet; (5)—wi nowt, to take part in a bull-fight, to be
present at a bull-fight.

(1) Dmb. Let Sir Robert Peel and the Kirk o'Scotland fecht doug deklaa'r! [Our Jemes an' your Jack afell out an' fowt, I do declaar!

(1) Dmb. Let Sir Robert Peel and the Kirk o' Scotland fecht doug fecht bane, Cross Disruption (1844) xxix. (2) n Lin. (3) n Yks. T'mistress order'd 'em te bed An' fait quite shy, Tweddell Clevel. Rhymes (1875) 80, ed. 1892. (4) w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan. Dun they feight up or deawn? Ab-o'-th'-Yate, Oddlad's (1884) 5; The question is mockingly addressed to some one who does not know the meaning of the expression, hence the senseless or alternative (S.W.). (5) Ayr. Or by Madrid he taks the rout To thrum guitars an' fecht

wi' nowt, Burns Twa Dogs (1786) l. 161.
To harass.
Kcb. They'd better fyle their wylie coats, An' fecht me wi' their prankets, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 144.

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 To beat, flog.
 w Yks. I wor ə bad ən, a nıvə niu sitš ə briut fə feitin iz waif ən bānz (J W.) n Lin¹ I shan't let oor Bob goa to school noa moore; th' master feights th' bairns Sur.¹ Sus.¹ A standing complaint of parents against a school-teacher is, 'I wants more learning and less fighting

less fighting?

4. sb. Effort, struggle, hard work.

Kcd. Wi' an unco fecht she 10w't An' trail't him to the settle,
GRANT Lays (1884) 19. Ayr. It was a sair fecht on the road hame,
HUNTER Studies (1870) 145; Whyles I had a terr ble facht to chirt
in the lauch, Service Dr. Duguid (ed. 1887) 19 Edb. An' up a
lang dark stair alane, Wi' meikle faught, I scrambl d, New Year's
Morning (1792) 13; Wi' meikle faught they a' gat hame, Auld
Handsel Monday (1792) 23 Sik. At length the muckle tears wad
out wi' a sair faught and ran ower my beard, Hoge Tales (1838)
8, ed. 1866. Kcb. He took thocht o' a wife To help wi' the warl'
an' the fecht o't, Armstrone Ingleside (1890) 216.

FIGHTABLE, adj. Yks. Chs. Dev. Also written
feightable s.Chs 1 Ready to fight.

n.Yks I plagued him till he was fightable (I.W.) s.Chs.¹ Ah
nev üi felt sü maad 1 au mi lahyf; ah wüz fey tübl [Ah never felt

n.Yks I plagued him till he was fightable (I.W.) s.Chs.¹ Ah nev ŭi felt sŭ maad i au mi lahyf; ah wüz fey tübl [Ah never felt sö mad i' aw my life; ah was feightable]. Dev. He was quite fightable whenhe heard she had been there, Reports Provinc. (1891). FIGHTEE-COCKS, sb. pl. Nhb.¹ Chs Nhp. e.An. Sus. The ribwort plantain, Plantago lanceolata, so named from a game played by children with the stems. See Fighting-cock, sb. 2.

FIGHTING, vbl. sb. Yks. Suf. In comp. (1) Fightingfarand, in the fighting way or fashion; (2) stones, ancient flint weapons.

(I) w Yks. WILLAN List Wds. (1811) s v Farand-man. (2) Suf. Flint weapons used commonly to be found by labourers, who called them 'fighting stones,' and used them in mending the roads, RAVEN

Hist. Suf (1895) 10

FIGHTING-COCK, sb. Sc. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Nhp. Shr. e.An. Wil. Dev.

1. A cock bred and trained for cock-

fighting.

Abd. He was up i' my witters like a fechtin cock, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xxiii. n.Cy. (J W.) Shr. In old leases reserves were made .. for the keep of fighting-cocks, Marshall Review

(1818) II. 233.
2. pl. The stems and flower-heads of Plantago lanceolata, or 'lamb's tongue,' used by children in a game which tries the endurance of a cock or 'kemp.' Cf. cock-fighters.

tries the endurance of a cock or 'kemp.' Cf. cock-fighters.

Nhb¹ Each combatant is provided with an equal number of stalks and heads ('kemps'), and holds out one to be struck by the opponent. If it is decapitated by the blow the player gives his return stroke with a fresh 'kemp', but-if it survives the blow it is used in return. The play is thus kept up alternately until one of the players has lost all his heads. The victor then counts his survivors. n Yks. (I W.) Chs.¹ Used for playing a game in the same manner as chestnuts are used in the game of Conquerors, Chs.³ Nhp¹ The spikes of the different species of plantain. Shr.¹, e.An.¹ Wil.¹ Plantago mediu, and other plantains. Dev. n.Dev. Hnd-bk (1877) 245

(1877) 345 FIGMALIRIE, see Whigmeleerie.

FIGURANDYING, vbl. sb. Irel The making a ridi u-

FIGURANDYING, vbl. sb. Irel The making a ridi ulous figure, playing antics, making a fuss.

The figurandyin' you have wid that baste... bangs all, Barlow Idylls (1892) 113; The childer would travel a deal safer with some one to keep an eye on their figurandying, ib Kerrigan (1894) 101.

FIGURE, sb. and v. Sc. Irel. Yks. Lin. Glo. Som. Dev. Also written figger e.Yks. Glo.; and in form vigure w.Cy. [figər, figə(r).] 1. sb. A person of grotesque or untidy appearance; often applied in a scolding way to children.

e Yks. What a figger thoo is wit thy black ee and that cloot tied aboot thy heead! Thoo late figger, thoo! let cat aleean and deeant pull her tail. w.Yks. (J.W.)

2. Phr. (1) a figure of nought, a mere cipher, a nobody; (2) to go (be) out in one's figure, to go out in one's indoor clothing.

(1) Dev. He was a vigure of nort, Reports Provinc. (1886) 102. (2) Ir. (F.R.C.); Every one was out in their figure (of women walking)

Ir. (F.R.C.); Every one was out in their figure (of women walking in the streets without jackets on), Amer. Dial. Notes (1896) I. 21.

3. Resemblance, likeness.
w.Som.¹ Uur-z dhu vuur ee fig ur uv ur mau dhur [She is the very image of her mother]

4. v. To cipher, reckon, to do arithmetic.
w.Som¹ Yue plaiz vur rak n ut aup; aay kaa'n fig uree zu

wuul-z-au m [You please to reckon it up; I cannot cypher as well as some (people)]. Zo long's anybody can rard ther Bible an' vrite a leedle, an' figury 'nough vor to reckon up ther money, 'tis a plenty.

Hence Figuring, sb. arithmetic.

Abd. Na, na, Dominie; ye may be gude at the figuring, I winna deny, Ruddiman Sc Parish (1828) 120, ed 1889. w.Yks. (J.W) n.Lin 1 He's to noa moore ewse at figurein' then a bee-skep is to plug a bung-hoäle.

5. Phr. to figure with one's fists, to flourish about with

the arms, to throw the arms wildly.

Gio. Er came up yere an' hollered, an' . figg
a rum un, Buckman Darke's Sojourn (1890) xvi. . figgered wi' ers fistes

a rum un, Buckman Darke's Sojourn (1890) xvi.

FIKE, sb.¹ s.Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Burnt leather.

FIKE, v. and sb.² Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Also written feik, feyk Sc.; fyke Sc. Cal¹ Nhb¹; and in forms feck Sc. n.Cy. (Hall.); fick n.Cy. n.Yks.¹² ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks.¹ w.Yks¹³5; fyk Sc. [faik, fek, fik.] l. v. To move restlessly, fidget; to kick, struggle with the feet; of a horse: to be restive. Also used fig.

Frf. Intil her gills he fikes and fummels, Cuts out the guts, Sands Poems (1833) 82 Fif. The mair he fummelt and he fykit, Fient haet a button would keep sticket, Tennant Papistry (1827) 133 Ayr. Ye sud be licket [punished] until ye fyke, Sillar Poems (1789) 10. Lnk. Now let her snirt and fyke her fill, Ramsay Tea-Table Misc. (1724) 1. 95, ed 1871. Edb. Ye've mony a ane made claw and fike, Whare fan' it yeuky Liddle Poems (1821) 47. n.Cy. Grose (1790), N.Cy.¹ Nhb. The shepherd now may fidge and fyke, For now she's dead, Donaldson Poems (1809) 173; Nhb¹ fyke, For now she's dead, Donaldson Poems (1809) 173; Nhb 1 To move in an unconstant, undeterminate manner; to go about idly (HALL). n.Yks. (R.H.H.); She'd fick'd, an' struggled, an' se towpled in, Browne *Poems* (c. 1798) 159; n.Yks. T'puir bairn nobbut ficks wi's taes a bit. He's not yabble to meeav else, n.Yks. Decant fick thysel ower't. Yan's bit o' time gets fick'd ower [one's life gets struggled through]. ne.Yks. T'barra ficked aboot's bed despertly. e Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ.(1788); e Yks Ah'll fick whahl Ah dee afoar Ah let him get it fre mä. w Yks, He frothed at mahth . . . an' ficked wi' hes feet, they thought they'd killed him, HARTLEY Clock Alm. (1874) 17; w.Yks. 185

Hence (1) Fiking fain, phr. restless; (2) Fiky, adj. fidgety, restless; 1tchy; of a horse: restive.

(1) Kcb. The clocken hen. to the midden rins Wi' a' her burds about her, fyking fain, Davidson Seasons (1789) 5. (2) Frf. He says she was a feikie fushionless besom, Barrie Minister (1891) 1x. Sik Gude sake! quat this fyky way, Hogg Poems (ed. 1865) N.Cv.1

2. Phr. to fyke and fling, to dance.

2. Phr. to Jyke and Iting, to dance.

Sc. To fyke and fling at piper's wand, Scort Midlothian (1818) x; I have often wondered thorow my life how any . . . durst crook a hough to fyke and fling at Piper's and Fidler's springs, Walker Remark. Passages (1727) 60 (Jam).

3. To be fussy or restless; to vex oneself; to busy oneself about trifles; to trifle, dally.

Sc. She wad rather lock up a haill ward than be fiking about thae nift-naffy gentles, Scott Guy M (1815) xliv; Ye feik it awa' like an auld wife baking, Ramsay Prov. (1737). Cai<sup>1</sup> Abd. She never fykes wi' flighty flings Of heathen gods, Skinner Poems (1809) I; Gin we fyke on till her am fouks come here, Ye'll see (1809) I; Gin we tyke on till her ain touks come here, Ye'il see the town intill a bonny steer, Ross Helenore (1768) 99, ed 1812. Ayr. Nor wait to fash and fyke and mend them, Thom Amusements (1812) 27; Some drowsy bummle, Wha can do nought but fyke an' fumble, Burns On a Sc Bard, st. 4 Lth. Nae langer grane, nor fyke, nor daidle, MacNeill Poet. Wiks. (1801) 172, ed. 1856. Sik. My mither 'il be fiking up an' down the house an' putting a' things to rights, Hogg Tales (1838) 78, ed. 1866. Kcb. And gayly fykes to feel his neb An' join his melody, Davidson Seasons (1280) S NI! Ant A'muest fiking a' an' daen wee turns Rallwaren. (1789) 5. N I.<sup>1</sup> Ant. A'm jest fikin at an' daen wee turns, *Ballymena Obs* (1892) N Cy.<sup>1</sup>, Nhb.<sup>1</sup>

Hence (1) Fikery, sb. fussiness, worry about trouble; (2) Fiket, ppl. adj. fidgety, difficult to please; (3) Fikiness, sb. agitation; (4) Fiking, (a) sb. trouble, effort; (b) ppl. adj. troublesome, bustling; (5) Fiky, adj. (a) troublesome, fiddling, minutely elaborate; (b) fastidious, difficult to

please, fidgety.

(1) Sc. I dinna ken how ye do, Jeanie, . . but I couldna be fashed wi's c fikery, *Petticoat Tales* (1823) I. 330 (Jam.). Cai.¹ Ayr. I canna understand, said he, what for a' this fykerie's about a lump o' yird, GALT Entail (1823) xxxv. Dmf Several times his fussiness and fikery have brought angry growlings out of me, Carlyle Lett (Aug. 12, 1850) (2) Ayr. When a' ither dugs wad grow crusty and fyket, Airken Lays (1883) 78 (3) Sc It was a country lass who defined it [love] as 'just an unco fykieness i' the mind,' Ford Thistledown (1891) 242; I'm sure ye ken as weel as me that love's just an unco fykiness o' the mind, Dickson Auld Min. (1892) 128, Her feikieness ended in his surrender, Barrie Thrums (1889) xiv. (4, a) Edb. I'd... after a' my fykin' fail To mak a sang, Crawford Poems (1798) 48. (b) Abd. Fat think ye o' the carlie, The glowrin' fykin' carlie'? Thom Rhymes (1844) 152. (5, a) Cail Of jobs of minor importance, but involving time and trouble Abd. Ye're nae like this wi' a' your fiky dress, Ross Helenore (1768) 28 (Jam.) [fecky dress, tb. 34, ed. 1812]. N.Cy.¹ (b) Or.I. (S.A.S.) Per. As neat an' fikey a little mannie as ever a' saw in a black goon, Ian Maclaren Brier Bush mannie as ever a' saw in a black goon, Ian Maclaren Brier Bush (1895) 200 Ayr. My Lord there is hyte and fykie, Galt Gilhaize (1823) v. e.Lth. She was that fiky, ye micht ha thocht I was some young quean bein buskit for her waddin, Hunter J. Inwick (1895)68

4. To trouble, vex, perplex, to make uneasy.

Sc. This will fike him (JAM.). Per. It snoozes on through rain and snaw. Nor fykes its noddle, Nicoll Poems (ed. 1843) 283. Fif. Skail that mad ill-gainshon'd byke O' Test'ment-men that doth us fyke, Tennant Papistry (1827) 103. Rnf. They aft times mak my heart sae sair, Sae fyk'd an' flurried, Picken Poems (1813) 45. Lth. I'm blithe to halt an' swither Afore I fyke ye BALLANTINE Poems (1856) 132. Edb. Ye may be sure this did me fyke, Crawford Poems (1798) 5

5. To trifle or dally with a woman; to flirt.

Abd. Not necessarily including the idea of indelicacy of conduct (Jam.), No to fike wi' you wild hizzie, Tarras Poems (1804)

6. To shrug.

Abd. Some baith their shou'ders up did fyke, Skinner Poems (1800) I.

7. sb. A restless motion, a fidget; a struggle, kick, convulsive movement of the leg; in pl restlessness, esp. in phr. to have the fikes, to have the fidgets.

Sc. No ane gies e'er a fidge or fyke Or yet a moan, Macauley Poems, 129 (Jan.). N.Cy.<sup>1</sup>, Nhb.<sup>1</sup> n Yks Ah meead but a sorry fick, Broad Yks. (1885) 15 ne.Yks <sup>1</sup> e.Yks. Nicholson Fik-Sp (1889) 92, e Yks <sup>1</sup> He just gå three ficks and then dee'd [died].

8. Bustle, fuss, fidgeting; a stir, disturbance; esp. in phr. to be in, or make, a fike, to make a fuss, pay much

phr. to be in, or make, a fike, to make a fuss, pay much attention; to be in a bad temper.

Sc. Menteith should be received with all honour, with an abundant fyke and fuss, Keith Indian Uncle (1896) 76. Bnff. Withoutten feyke or yammer, She [Venus] smiles at Vulcan an' his hammer, Taylor Poems (1787) 58 Abd. She then wi' Geordy held an unco fyke, Shirrefs Poems (1790) 98. Kcd. Ye mak sae great a fyke, Burness Garron Ha' (c. 1820) 1. 30. Fif. To trust them ought he made a fyke, Gray Poems (1811) 72. Rnf. Let your Faither, but [without] sie fykes, Gang out and in, just as he likes, Picken Poems (1813) I. 126 Ayr. As bees bizz out wi' angry tyke. Burns Tam o' Shanter (1900) 1. 102. Lnk. Dinna ve look fyke, Burns Tam o' Shanter (1790) I. 193. Lnk. Dinna ye look sae disdainfu' Tae gar folk think ye're in a fyke, Thomson Musings (1881) 43. Edb They... Tak' what's to gi'e; for which they thank, And mak' nae fike, Ha'rst Rig (1794) 9, ed. 1801. Sik. Dinna be in sic a fike, Hogg Tales (1838) 186, ed. 1866. Gall. Saw ye ever sic a fyke made aboot a lass? Crockett Standard Bearer (1898) 143

9. Trouble, care, worry, vexation.

Abd. Man, ye're a byous han' for breedin fyke, Guidman Inglismaill (1873) 30. Frf They dootless caused a deal o' fyke, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 42, ed 1889; The auld bodies, WILLOCK Roselty Emas (1000) 42, ed 1009; The aud bodies, I fear, may hae nae little fyke In uniting December to May, Wart Poet Sketches (1880) 114. Rnf. Without muckle strain or fyke [I] Can brawly tell what he was like, Young Pictures (1865) 145. Ayr. Them he shew'd wi' little fyke, Truth's looking glass, White Jotings (1879) 205. Lnk For gudesake pit him to a trade, to me he's sic a fyke, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 121. Rxb There's fears for them that's far awa, And fykes for them are flitting, RIDDELL Poet. Wks. (ed. 1871) II. 74 N.Cy. Trifling cares. Nhb.

10. Dalliance, flirtation.

Sc. He held a great fike wi' her (JAM.). Abd. They had a fyk together: Ye ken fu' well baith ane an' a', Cock Strains (1810) II. 144. Lnk. Provided ay Their license didna breed a fyke An' gar them stray, Watson *Poems* (1853) 26. Rxb. Where haup [hop] we thus in cheerie fyke, An' lave our lims whene'er we like, A. Scott Poems (ed. 1808) 52.

11. A whim, fancy, freak; also a fancy article, a gewgaw. Sc. The bishop was one of her dishkes. As she put it. He had ower mony fikes, Tweeddall Moff (1896) 147 Abd. Ither folks fykes, MacDonald Alec Forbes ed. 1876, 377. Frf. Their braw newfangled fyke Wi'stane an' lime SMART Rhymes (1834 88) Per. A've eneuch without ony fyke (delicate work) o' that kind, IAN MACLAREN K Carnegie 1896 353 s.Sc He wad hae to buy fykes to her in ilka market, Wilson Tales 1839, V 62. e.Lth.

fykes to her in ilka market, Wilson Tales 1839, V 62. e.Lth. Some fyke was wrang—we boud to gang, Mucklebackit Rhymes (1885) 13 N.Cy 1 Trifling cares.

Hence to take the fikes. plir. to have the whim, to incline. Link. A Briton. . As his fancy takes the fykes May preach or print his notions, Ramsay Poems (1800) I. 362 (Jan.)

[1. The Sarazynes fledde, away gunne fyke, Coer de Lion (c. 1325) 4749. Cp. Sw. dial. fika, to hasten (Rietz).]

FIKE-FACK, sb. and v. Sc Lin. Also in forms feckfack S & Ork. 1; feck-fyke Cai. 1; feik-fak Sc.; fick-fack Fif. (Jam.) Lin. 1; fick-fyke Bnff 1: fyke-fack Sc. 1. sb. A troublesome, finicking job. needless bustle, stir.

A troublesome, finicking job, needless bustle, stir.
Sc. Carries aw the siller out o' the kunetree to his Georgias, and his feik-faks yonder, Magopico (ed. 1836) 34, Those esp. which are occasioned by the troublesome humour of another (JAM.) Cai. The smaller jobs of household work. Bnff 1

2. pl. Nonsense; foolish, trifling sayings; whims, peculiarities of temper.

Sc. Your exyems [axioms] may du amon' your triangles an' sik like fyke-facks an' kyowows, but they're a' bletheis ony ither wey, Salmond My Man Sandy (1895, 60. Fif. (Jam). Ayr Yese get me na ill to be courtit, For fykefacks-I cuist thaim awa, Ballads and Sngs (1847) II. 84.

3. v. To trifle away time; to bustle about needlessly.

S. & Ork 1, Bnff 1, Lin. 1

Hence (1) Fike-fackan, sb. bustle, stir, fuss. Bnff. 1; (2)

Fike-fackin', ppl. adj fussy, bustling. ib.
[2. Cp. LG. fikkfakkerien, 'Windbeutelige Handel und lose Streiche' (Berghaus)]

FIKE-MA-FACKS, sb. pl. Lth. (JAM.) Nonsense; silly, trifling sayings.

FIKES, sb. pl. Lin. [faiks.] Blisters or sores upon

the feet.

Walking in London in summer-time brings on fikes

FIK-MA-FYKE, sb. Fif. (JAM.) A troublesome, restless person; one busied with trifles.
FIL, FILABEG, see Fall, v., Fillibeg.
FILAERA, sb. Also written filayra Lan. Chs. e.Cy.;

FILAERA, sb. Also written filayra Lan. Chs. e.Cy.; fillaīra N.I.<sup>1</sup> (1) The cat's valerian or all-heal, *Valeriana officinalis* (N.I.<sup>1</sup>); (2) the common hemp agrimony, *Eupatorium cunnabinium* (e.Cy.); (3) a variety of potato (Lan.

FILANDS, sb. pl. Obs. e.An. Tracts of unenclosed

arable land.

[Champain or field-land, Worlings Syst. Agric. (1681) 35.] FILBEARD, sb. Chs. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. I.W. Also written filberd Lei. Nhp 12; filbyard Shr. fill-beard se. Wor. Oxf. vilburd I.W. [filbied.]

1. The filbert, Corylus Avellana.

Chs. 1 s.Chs. 1 Fil beetrd Let. 1 Nhp. 1 An archaism; Nhp. 2, War. 2, s.Wor. (H K), w.Wor. 1, se.Wor. 1, s.Wor. 1 Shr. 1 I never sid the filbyard-trees covered ooth lamb-tails [catkins] as they bin this 'ear. Glo. (AB); Glo. Oxf. MS. add I.W. 2

A nut similar to the filbert but having longer husks. Hrf 2

[1. Avelaine, a filbeard, Cotor.; Filberde tree, noisetter, Palsgr. (1530). Fr. (Norm. dial.) noix de filebert, 'aveline; FALSGR. (1530). Fr. (Norm. dial.) noix de filebert, 'aveline; saint Filebert qui avait beaucoup enrichi l'abbaye de Jumièges, y avait sans doute introduit de meilleures noisettes,voyez Acta Sanctorum, août, IV. 66-95' (Duméril.).] FILBOW, sb. Abd (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A thwack, thump.

FILBOW, sb. Chs. The part of a gate-hinge which

is driven into the gate.

FILCH, see Filsch, sb. FILCHAN, sb. Sc. 1. A confused, disorderly, or dirty mass.

Abd. Fat foul filchan's that ye've got? That garden's in a

filchan o' weeds (GW).

2. pl. Bundles of rags, patched or fastened together; the attire of a travelling mendicant. Ags. (JAM.)

FILDEFARE, FILDIFIRE, see Fieldfare.

FILDEFARE, FILDIFIRE, see Fieldare.

FILE, sb<sup>1</sup> Yks. Lan. Der. Nhp. War. Shr. Brks Mid.

Hnt. Sus. Hmp. Slang. [fail, foil.] A cunning, shrewd
fellow, a cheat, rascal; an old fellow. In gen. slang use.
e Yks.<sup>1</sup> A deep awd file. w.Yks<sup>5</sup> A young file,—up to awal
soarts o' tricks. A jolly file Lan. Nadın, like a fawse owd file
ut he wur, . drew his pack off the seeat, Brierley Old Radicals,
14; DAVIES Races (1856) 231. nw.Der.<sup>1</sup> A rum old file Nhp.<sup>1</sup>
War.<sup>2</sup>; War.<sup>3</sup> He is a crafty old file, War.<sup>4</sup>, s.War.<sup>1</sup>, Shr.<sup>2</sup> Erks.<sup>1</sup>
That awild wile he got maain canstankerous laavtely, an' I can't do That awld vile be got maain canstankerous laaytely, an' I can t do nothun' wi'n. Mid. He is a very deep file, though he knows very littleof racing, BLACKMORE Ktt (1890) II xxi. Hnt (T P F), Sus 12, Hmp. [Slang. Old Blowhard (as the boys called him) was a dry old file, with much kindness and humour, Hughes Tom Brown (1856) iv.]

FILE, sb.2 Sc. Nhb. Yks. Sur. Sus. Hmp 1. A disease among cattle and sheep; also called File in

Nhb 1 n.Yks.2 A painful crack in a cow's hoof (s v Cow-file). 2. Phr. The better file, the better class, better number, those above the common herd.

Sc. Titles are too formal between us of the better file, Scott Nigel (1822) XI

3. The run or 'muse' of a hare. Sur. (T.T.C.), Sus. 12, Hmp.1

FILE, sb.3 Brks. A fall in wrestling.

Zay! Try a file wi' thee, shepherd, Hughes Scour. White Horse (1859) vi

FILE, v<sup>1</sup> Sc. Nhb. Yks. e.An. Som. Also written fyle Sc. [fail.] To defile, soil, stain, make dirty; to disorder;

also used fig.

Sc Ne er drink brandy in the morning, it files the stamach sair, Scott Midlothian (1818) viii; The letters may bide, I'll never file my fingers with them, ib. St. Ronan (1824) ii. Sh I Dy black nny angers with them, w. 5t. Noman (1024) It. Shi I by black tongue canna fyle Tamy's gude name, Sh. News (Jan. 8, 1898) ne.Sc. A blacksmith would on almost no consideration work on Christmas—in common language 'file his ahpron,' Gregor Flk-Lore (1881) 156 Cai. I widna fyle ma fingers wi'd Abd. See, ye strong them them for work of the strong that the strong them. stupid thing, Fat way ye've fyl'd my curch, Beattie Parings (1801) 30, ed 1873. Frf. The low part where they bide not being for the like of me to file my feet in, Barrie Tommy (1896) vii. Per. Who did them seek, And made them almost file their breek, Per. Who did them seek, And made them almost file their breek, SMITH Poems (1714) 3, ed. 1853 e.Fif. My mither strictly enjoinin' me to .. no fyle my breeks wi' the bluid, LATTO Tam Bodkin (1864) iv. Rnf. Set working men to claut the streets, Lest Jamie files his shoon, BARR Poems (1861) 232. Asyr. Ane curses feet that fyl'd his shins, Burns Holy Fair (1785) st. 10; The gentry hae come to a low pass when they would file their fingers wi' ony sic black art, GAIT Lairds (1826) 1 Lnk. We're fyle't a' owre wi' mony a stain, Coghill Poems (1890) 26 e.Lth. I wadna fyle my fingers wi't, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 64. Edb. That gars me fyle my face with tears, Pennecuik Wks. (1715) 340, ed 1875. Bwk. Your sherney meags cou'd file the sea, HENDERSON Pop Rhymes (1856) 79. Dmf. Ghastly muzzles filed wi' blue, Quinn Heather (1863) 241. Gall. Get your dener, addies ond see and no file your clear (POCKETT Rades (1864)) haddie, and see and no file your claes, CROCKETT Raiders (1894) xxii. Kcb. They'd better fyle their wylie coats, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 144. N.Cy. Nhb. They twist and thraw frae wast to east, A' filed wi' yird, Strang Earth Fiend (1892) pt. ii. st 11; Nhb. w.Yks. Willan List Wds. (1811). e.An w Som. Ee oa-n fuy ul ee z-zuul wai gwai n dhur, wul ur? [He will not defile himself by going there, will he?]

Hence (1) Filement, sb. obloquy, dirt in a moral sense; (2) Filing, vbl. sb. the act of soiling, dirtying; (3) Fily, adj.

(1) Sc. You have flung fylement in public, Stevenson Hermiston (1896) iii. (2) Sc. As for the fylin' o' the sheets—dear me, Leighton Sc. Wds. (1869) 8. Edb. There was no end to the rubbing, and scrubbing, and brushing, and tyling, and cleaning, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xii. Dmf. My lad canna kneel at the Beuk For fyling the knees o' his breeks, Cromek Remains (1810) 26. (3) Nrf. Trans. Phil. Soc. (1855) 31.

[I fyle or araye with myer, Je emboue, Palsgr. (1530); Quhat hard myschance filit so thi plesand face? DougLAS

Eneados (1513), ed. 1874, 11. 85. OE. (ge)fylan, to defile]

FILE. v.² n.Yks¹² [fail.] With over: to smooth over, wheedle, cajole, whether by applying flattery or disarming suspicion.

FILE, see While.

FILES, sb. pl. Ken. Dor. [failz.] "A name given to

fossil spines; see below.

Ken. In the chalk quarries about Gravesend the echinoderms of the genus cidars are known as 'nipple-rings,' and the spines of the same as 'files,' N. & Q (1877) 5th S vii 116. Dor. The finspines common in the Lias beds near Lyme Regis were described by the working men as 'files' or 'saws,'  $\imath b$ .

FILFARE, FILIBEG, FILIPEG, see Fieldfare, Fillibeg.

FILK, see Which.

FILL, sb.1 Not. Rut. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hrt. e.An. Ken. Sur. Also written fil Not.; phill Hrt.; and in form vill Hrf.¹ Glo.¹ Brks ¹ Ken ¹² [fil, vil] 1 sb. pl. The shafts of a cart. w.Wor.¹, Glo.¹², e Suf. (F H) Cf. thill.

(FH) Cf. thill.

Hence (1) Filler, (a) sb. the shaft-horse; (b) v. to go behind; fig. to draw back; (2) 's gears (or gear), phr. the harness of the filler; (3) 's hames, phr. see below; (4) -horse, sb., see Filler (a).

(1, a) Nhp. 12, War. 3 Wor. Had reins to the filler, Evesham frn. (July 23, 1898). w Wor. 1, se. Wor. 1, s. Wor. (HK.), Hrf. 1, Glo. 1, Oxf. 1, Brks. 2 e An. 1 In Suf. the horses in a team are distinguished by the names of fore-horse, fore-lash, hand-horse, and filler Suf. (C.T.); RAINBIRD Agric. (1819) 292, ed. 1849. e Suf. (F.H.), Ken. 12 (b) e. An. 1 (2) Suf (C.T.), e Suf (F.H.) [Morron Cyclo Agric. (1863).] (3) Nhp. 1 Two pieces of wood which go over the collars of husbandry horses, and fasten at the top by leather straps called copses, and to each side of which is attached leather straps called copses, and to each side of which is attached a chain for the horse to draw by. (4) Sur. Just as the filler-horse was congratulating himself that it was all plain sailing, Hoskyns Talpa: 1852) 3, ed 1857. [Morton Cyclo. Agric. (1863).]

2. Comp. (1) Fill-bells, the chain-tugs to the collar of a cart-horse; (2) -hanks (or Filanks), thongs or chains fastened to the collar of the shaft-horse; (3) -horse, the

fastened to the collar of the shaft-horse; (3) -horse, the shaft-horse; (4) -tugs, see 1. (3).

(1) e.An. Suf Rainbird Agric. (1819) 292, ed. 1849. [That part of the gears of a shaft- or thill-horse which is put through an iron ring fastened to the shaft (W W S.) ] (2) Not. Short chains from the hames to the shafts (J.H.B.). Nhp. The leather thongs fastened into the hames of the collar of the filler. (3) Rut , War. Hrt. The chains or traces of the hindmost or phill-horse are put on an iron hook, Ellis Mod. Husb. (1750) I. 39 e.An. In a regular team, the order is, the fore-horse, the lark-horse, the pin-horse, and the fill horse. Ken (4) Nhp. [1. (1) The filler [fill-horse], equus carro subjectus, Coles (1679). 2. (3) Thou hast got more haire on thy chin then Dobbin my philhorse has on his taile, Shaks. M. Ven. (ed. 1623) II. ii. 100.]

1623) II. ii. 100.]

FILL, sb<sup>2</sup> Ken. Also in form fel. [fil.] In phr. neither fill nor fall, not a trace, an expression frequently used in connexion with any person or anything lost.

(W.G.P.); Ken. My old dog went off last Monday, and I can't hear neither fill-nor-fall of him

FILL, v. Sc. Irel. Cum. Oxf. Dev.? [fil.] 1. In.comp. (1) Fill-basket, a large kind of pea. Oxf.<sup>1</sup>; (2) -bow, a hoop of whalebone used in filling sausages. Cum.<sup>1</sup>

2. Phr. (1) fill and fetch mair, riotous prodigality, a continuous bout of drinking; (2) to fill the tack, to hold a lease, to occupy a farm as tenant.

(1) Sc. Here, frae the kitchen to the ha', it's fill and fetch mair

frae the tae end of the four and twenty till the t'other, Scott Rob Roy (1817) vi Ayr. It was fill and fetch mair a' nicht, Service Notandums (1890) 31. (2) Abd. When I first fill'd the tack of mains of minnie, Beattie Parings (1801) 12, ed. 1873.

3. With out: to pour out; to fill.

Dub. Fill out the tea (A S.-P). Dev.? Mrs. Jeremiah filled out the cups, O'NeILL Dimpses (1893) 153.

4. In hand-loom weaving: to fill the bobbins with yarn and thus prepare them for the shuttle.

Frf. Nanny went to the loom in his place, filling as well as weaving, BARRIE Thrums (1889) xii.

FILL, see Which, While.
FILLAD, sb. Cai. [filad.] A thigh.

FILLER, sb. Sc. Nhb. Dur. Chs. Lin. [fi·lər, fi·lə(r).] 1. A small funnel for filling a bottle with liquid.

Sc. Sinclair Observations (1782) 117 (Jam). Cai. Edb. The spirits good As e'er ran through a filler, Forbes Poems (1812) 18.

2. A man employed in filling the loose coals where separate holers of kirvers and getters and 'fillers' are employed.

Nhb., Dur. Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl. (1888) with gripes (i.e., large forks with many prongs) fill railway and other trucks with the coke from the bench, where it has been put by the 'drawer,' Gl. Lab. (1894).]

3. A salt-making term: a man employed in filling sacks with salt, when salt is packed in that manner. Chs.<sup>1</sup>

4. pl. Comb. Fillers in, small stones in the inside of a rubble wall. n.Lin. FILLET, sb. Nhb. Chs. Also Dor. [filit.] 1. A broad band of tin used for raising the sides of a cheese-

vat when the curd is first put to press.

Chs <sup>1</sup> As the curd sinks with pressure, the fillet sinks with it into the vat; Chs.<sup>3</sup>

2. A cheese-binder, a cloth put round a cheese in a vat. s Chs., Dor. 3. pl. The hollow between a horse's ribs and haunch-bones. Nhb. [3. The fillets [in a horse] are the foreparts of the

shoulder next the breast, Kersey (1715).]

FILLET, v. War. In phr. to fillet the curry, to 'wash the potatoes,' when they are being taken up in a field. [Not known to our other correspondents.]

Strictly perhaps it ought to be confined to the actual placing of the potatoes in the washer 'Let's fillet the currie and get done

quick' (N.R).

FILLETING, sb. w.Yks. [filitin.] Narrow strips of leather, india-rubber, or cloth, used for covering certain parts of a scribbling or carding machine.

For covering the cylinders of a scribbling machine (J M.); A piece of leather or cloth in which the pins of a carding-machine are fastened, and which is then fastened round a roller (S A.B)

FILLIBEG, sb. Sc. Cum. Also written filabeg Sc.; filibeg Sc. (JAM.); fillabeg, philibeg Sc.; and in forms feil beg Sc. (JAM.); filipeg Sc.; fillibag Cum.; pheliebeg Sc. (JAM.)

1. The short kilt worn by Highlanders; also used attrib.

Sc. The feil-beg, 1 e little plaid, also called kelt, 1s a sort of short petticoat reaching only to the knees, and is a modern substitute for the lower part of the plaid, being found less cumbersome, Pennant Tour (1769) 210 (Jam); The kilt or pheliebeg was not the ancient Highland garb, but was introduced into the Highlands about 1720 by one Thomas Rawlinson, an Englishman.. The convenience of the dress soon caused it to be universally adopted in the Highlands, of the dress soon caused it to be universally adopted in the Highlands, Culloden Pap. (1815) 289, note (ib.); Prince Charles... put on man's clothes again, a tartan short coat and waistcoat, with philibeg and short hose, Boswell's Jrn. (1785) 222 (ib.); Monthly Mag (1798) II. 438. Ayr. With his philibeg an' tartan plaid, Burns Jolly Beggars (1785) l. 143. Edb. Their stumps erst us'd to filipegs Are dight in spatterdashes, Fergusson Poems (1773) 156, ed. 1785; Fare ye weel, ye cheerful crew, Wi' fillabegs an' bonnets blue, Forbers Poems (1812) 51
2. pl. Obs. Long drawers, visible below the dress, formerly worn by girls and young women: also used attrib.

merly worn by girls and young women; also used attrib.

Cum. They were often quite plain at the bottom, but freq. trimmed with lace frills or other adornments. Not heard of late years since

with lace frills or other adornments. Not neard of late years since the fashion has gone out (J.A.).

[Gael. feileadh-beag, the kilt in its modern shape, as distinguished from feileadh-mòr, the kilt in its primitive form (M & D); feileadh, a kilt + beag, little.]

FILLIE, FILLILOO, see Felloe, Fillyloo.

FILLIES, sb. pl. Lin. Land enclosed from the sea.

Lin. In common use in the 'marsh' along the coast (R.E.C).

FILLING, sb. Nhb. Yks. [fi·lin.] corn thrown to the middle of a stack. 1. The hav or

e.Yks. Another to lye the filling, Best Rur. Econ. (1641) 59.

e. Yks. Another to tye the filling, Bash Ran. Etch. (1041) 59.

2. pl. Infiltrations of water.

Nhb. A sump (or well to a coal-pit) to hold the drawings (or filings as we call them here) of water, whether rain or otherwise, Compleat Collies (1708) 14.

FILLIP, sb. and v. Yks. Nhp. Also written fillop w. Yks. [filip, -pp.] 1. sb. A quick, stinging blow. e. Yks. Nicholson Flk-Sp (1889) 26.

Hence Filliper, sb. a heavy blow; fig. an unanswerable

argument, a big lie.
n.Yks.(W H) w.Yks. Whirl'd'emrahndhis heeadwi't'intenshun

o' gettin' 'em reyt on t'swing ser a reglar filliper, Binns Grig (1889) No. 1 7, (B K.); Cum. thah's gien ma a filliper at last, good day to the, Tom Treddlehoyle Baimsla Ann (1872) 49.

2. A cruel operation performed on a toad or hedgehog. Nhp.<sup>2</sup> 3. v. To strike with a sudden spring or motion. tb. Hence Filliping, vbl. sb the shooting of a taw in games of marbles. w.Yks. (J.W.)

4. To thrash, beat a person.

w Yks. A filopt im on rett o nool (J.W.).

Hence Filliping vbl. sc o cound betting

Hence Filliping, vbl. sb. a sound beating.

w.Yks I gav ər ə guid filəpin (ib. .

[3. To fillip one, talitrum impingere, incutere, infringere alıcıı, BARET (1580).]

FILLIS, sb. Ken. [Not known to our other correspondents.] A loose kind of string. (W.F.S.)

FILLNUT, sb. Ess. The filbert nut, Corylus Avellana.

FILLOCK, sb. Obs. Sc. A young mare or filly.

GROSE (1790) M.S. add. (C.)

FILLY, sb. Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Der. Lin. Nhp. [fi·li.] In comb. (1) Filly fair, a concourse of young girls, a gathering of boys and girls; (2) fair day, Palm Sunday; see below; (3) foal, a young female foal; (4) nail, a nail 1 in long by about 10 in thick having a large square head about 1 in. across and 13 in. thick; (5) tails, fleecy

clouds of the cirrus kind. (1) Nhb. And when fou wi' cronies dear, Ye'd sally out to Filly Fair, OLIVER Sngs. (1824) 13; Nhb. (2) Cum. Palm Sunday was long held as a day of recreation for young people at Arlecdon, after the children of the parish had repeated the catechism in the church, and is called Filly Fairday. Latterlythe custom has gone out of use.
(3) Nhb. 1 Filly-fwoal, a young marewhile sucking. The young horse of the same age is a cout-fwoal. w.Yks. Thoresby Lett. (1703); w.Yks 4, Nhp 1 (4) Nhb. These nails were specially made in former times for warships, to cover the bottoms before sheathing of other metal had been introduced. They were made by superannuated nailors incapable of heavier work. (5) Sc. Hen-scarts and filly-tails Make lofty ships wear low sails, Chambers Pop Rhymes (1870) 377 Nhb.¹ n.Yks.² Signs of fine weather w.Yks.¹ T'element wor feaful full of filly-tails an hen scrattins, ii. 286. Der.² Indicating wind. nw.Der.¹ n.Lin.¹ Believed to presage wind. [Swainson Wheether Ref. Lev. (1972) as a line of the process of the pr Weather Flk-Lore (1873) 203.]

[(3) Neighing in likeness of a filly foal, Shaks. M. N. Dream, 11. 1. 46.

FILLY FALLY, v. m.Yks. To idle, 'dilly-dally.'
Aa sul fi h'lifaa li 1 h' nu laang ur.
FILLY FINDILLAN, sb. Irel. The dropwort, Spiraea Filipendula. (B. & H.)

Filipenaua. (B. & fl.)

FILLYLOO, sb. and int. Chs. Dev. Also written filliloo Chs. [fi lilil.] 1. sb. An uproar.

Dev. Yū niver did zee sich a fillyloo in yer born days! Hewert Peas. Sp. (1892).

2. int. An exclamation. See Fine, adj. 2. (2).

Chs. Aye, filliloo, ahr Sal's goin be wed.

FILMART, FILMERT, FILMUT, see Foumart.

FILP, sb.1 Bnff.1 [filp.] A person of disagreeable temper.

FILP, sb 2 Dmf. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents] A fall off one's feet.

FILREY, adj. Sc. Fussy, troublesome about little

things.
Abd. Oy, just a filrey mannie, McKenzie Cruisse Sketches (1894) 111. FILSCH, sb. Sc. Also written filch Cai. [filf.] Any kind of weed or grass covering the ground, esp. when under crop. n Sc. (Jam.)
Hence (1) Filsched-up, (2) Filschy, adj. of a sheaf of

corn: swollen, bulgy with weeds or grass.
(I) n.Sc. (JAM.), Cal. (2) n.Sc. (JAM.)

2. Fig. A long, lean, lank person or child.

Buff. He is a barrily filsch o' a chiel, Gregor Notes to Dunbar,
III. 180. Abd. (G W.)

FILSCH, sb.<sup>2</sup> Abd. (Jam.) A thump, blow.
FILSCH, sdp. Lth. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Empty, faint, hungry.
FILSKA, sb. Sh I. [Not known to our correspondents.] A wanton fit; wild, flighty behaviour. S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup> [Norw. dial. villska, wild behaviour (AASEN).]

FILSKIT, adj. Sh.I. Also in form filskott. [fi·lskit.] Lively, playful, having an exuberance of animal spirits; wanton, silly.

Lie doon, doo filskit brute'at doo is. Gie him a stang, Mr. McLeod, he'll destroy your troosers wi' his dirty feet, Sh. News (Nov. 5, 1898); Very commonly used (K.I.); (W.A.G.); S. & Ork. 1

[Cp. Norw. dial. villskytt, a restless turbulent fellow

(AASEN).]

FILSTAR, sb. Lin 1 [Not known to our correspondents.] A [pestle and] mortar.
You cannot pound those coprolites in the filstar.

FILT, see Filth, Feel.
FILTAGH, sb. Ant. A cow that has not had a calf for two years. (S.A.B.) FILTER, see Felter.

FILTH,  $sb^1$  Chs Cor. [filb.] Fill, sufficiency. Cf. fulth. s.Chs.'Oo ateit, an'ad'er filth, DARLINGTON Bk Ruth, 11. 14; s Chs. 1 I have heard Proverbs vii. 18 read, 'Come and let us take our filth of love.' Cor. He had his filth of meat. A poor dear old sister that has not got her filth of bread; Cor. 2 I've had my filth.

FILTH, sb.<sup>2</sup> Cum. Wm. Lan. Lin. War. Wor. Dor. Som. Cor. Also in form filt Dor. w.Som.<sup>1</sup> [filp.] 1. A

scoundrel, rascal, vagabond.
Cum There lives a filth in Slattergeate, Rayson Misc Poems (ed 1858) 51. Wm. Na yan can bide wie him, an arrant filth, Wheel ER Dial (1790) 16 Lan. I cawld awt, tha'rt a red-yeded scamperin' young filth, Takin' th' New Year in (1888) 9.

2. A slut, drab.

Dor. HAYNES Voc (c. 1730) in N. & Q. (1883) 6th S. vii. 366. w Som. Yu guurt fult, yue [You great filth, you] Yu duurttee fult, yue! lèok tu yur peen ee! [You dirty filth, you! look at your pinafore!] Cor. She's a dirty filth; Cor. 2

3. Vermin, parasitic insects.

n.Lin.1 Roase-treäs is cuver'd wi' filth to-year.

4. Weeds.

War.3 Those plants will not grow until the filth has been cleared Wor. (E.S.)

[2. A filth or filthy sloven, *Ordon*, Sherwood (1672).] **FILTHMENT**, sb. Cum.<sup>1</sup> Dirt, anything inferior or

offensive; a low character.

FILTHY, adj. and sb. n.Cy. Yks. Lin. Glo. Dev. Also in form viithy Dev. [fi-lpi] 1. adj. Covered with weeds. Glo. Lewis Gl. (1839); Glo. 1. 2. Infested with vermin.

n.Cy. (J.W.), n.Lin. Gio. Lewis Gl (1839).

3. Obs. Used as an intensitive: great, excessive.

Dev. He understands distraction and part of the multiplication table, . . . which you'll zay iz a vilthy deal to learn in zix weeks time, Gent. Mag (1733) 532, ed. Gomme (1884) 331.

4. sb. Filth of any kind. Glo. 2 See Filtry.

5. Weeds in cultivated land. 1b.

6. A scoundrel, rascal, a morally filthy fellow.
w.Yks. That filthiest a all human filthies, Robert Owen, Shevuld Ann. (1848) 20.

FILTRY, sb. Glo. Wil. Som. Also in form viltry w.Cy. [fi·ltri.] 1. Filth, nastiness; rubbish, litter; also used attrib.

Glo. Eeh! how the old master did nag Susannah. Glo. Eeh! how the old master did nag Susannah. Ur had store of viltry speech had old Jonathan Wayfer, Gissing Vill Hampdon (1890) II. v; Trumpery filth, Lewis Gl (1839; Glo.<sup>2</sup> Will. Ther's a lot o' filtry about this house. Som. Jennings Obs. Dial w.Eng (1825); W. & J Gl. (1873). w.Som. Used very commonly to express any mixture or foreign substance; as in corn or seed, mixed with other seeds, dirt, or other matter. Vuuree plaa yn saam platheur is suyt u ful tree een ut (Very plan) (18 bad sample of u kau'rn; u suyt u ful tree een ut [Very plain (i.e. bad) sample of wheat: a great deal of rubbish in it].

2. Weeds in cultivated land. Cf. filthy, sb. 5.

Glo. Lewis Gl. (1839), Glo.2 39.

FILTY, adj. Pem. Smart; also used advb.
s.Pem. Filty fine [over-dressed], Laws Little Eng. (1888) 420.
FIM, sb. Sh.I. A small quantity. (K.I.), S. & Ork.
FIMBLE, sb. Hrf. A wattled chimney.
FIMBLE, v. Yks. e.An. [firm(b)l.] To touch lightly,
pass through without cutting; to fumble.
w.Yks. e.An. My scythe fimble the grass. Ess. (W.W.S.); Gl.

FIMBLE, see Femble.

FIMIS, sb. and v. Sh. and Or.I. Also in form fimmish S & Ork [fimis, if] 1. sb. A harry, fuss, state of excitement and irritation; a perplexity.

S. & Ork To be in a fimmish. Or.I. He gan'd around him in a

stimmis, Till he was fairly i'a fimis, Paety Toral (1880) 25, in Ellis

Pronunc. (1889) V. 792

2. v. To be in a hurry. S. & Ork.

[1. Cp. Norw. dial. fim, quick, rapid (Aasen); ON. fimr, nimble, agile.]

FIMMAKING, ppl. adj. Nhp. Trifling, petty, insig-

nificant; dawdling, loitering.
Common. I can't get on at all, I've such a fimmaking job Why
don't you do the work properly and not in such a fimmaking manner?
(C A.M.); Nhp.¹ Spoken of servants who go idly about their work, not in good earnest.

FIN, sb. Lan. Chs. Midl. Lei. Nhp. Hmp. [fin.] 1.

A finned creature, a fish.

Lei Theer 'asn't a fin i' the stank

2. The bones of a fish. Chs. Cf. files.

3. A piece of split whalebone.

Lan Wished him to call for it a whip]...and put me a new fin to the top of it, Walkden Diary (ed. 1866) 63

s. Lan. When umbrellas were made of whalebone stretchers or mbs, these latter were called fins. The elastic stiffeners in an old-fashioned 'pair of stays' for a woman were of whalebone, and were called fins (SW).

4. The broad end of a ploughshare. Hmp. Holloway.

5. The rest-harrow, Onoms arvensis; also in comp. Fin-

Midl. Marshall Rur Econ. (1796) II. Nhp. Where the blushing finweed's flower, Clare Vill Minst. (1821) I. 204; Nhp. 12

FIN, sb. 2 Sc. [fin] Humour, mood, temper; a state

of eagerness, eager desire; gen in phr. to be in a (the) fin.

Abd. Gin ance ye pit me in a fin, I may, wi pains, lear to had in,

SHIRREFS Poems (1790) Invoc. to Ramsay, st. 4; In the fin' of

singin' He was in a fin' about winning awa (JAM.).

[Cp. the use of Fr veine. Il est en veine, he is in the vein (LITTRE); veine, a vein or conceit in versifying (Cotgr.).] FIN, v. Cum. [Not known to our correspondents]

FIN, v. Cum. To end. (HALL.)

FIN, FINAGUE, see Find, When, Whin, Fainaigue. FINAUNCE, sb. Obs. Nhb. Ransom.

With thy blode precious our finaunce thou dyd pay, Richardson Bordere's Table-bk. (1846) VII 324.

[Fr. finance, 'action de finer, de rançonner'; mettre à finance, 'mettre à rançon' (La Curne).]

FINCE, sb. Cor. [fins.] Offence.

No fince I hope, my dear, Daniel Poems.

FINCH, sb. s Not. [finf.] The bullfinch, Pyrrhula europaea. (J.P.K)

europaea. (J.P.K.)

FINCH, adj. Chs. Midl. Nhp. [fins.] In comp. Finchback (or backed). Of a cow: having a white back.

Midl. MARSHALL Rur Econ. (1796) II. Nhp. 12

Hence Finched, adj. Of the back of a cow: white.

Chs. Their prevailing colours are red, brindled, and pied; with almost universally finched or white backs, MARSHALL Review (1818) II. 36, Chs. cows have 'almost universally finched or white backs,

II. 36, Chs. cows have 'almost universally finched or white backs,' Reports Agna. (1793-1813); These cowsare now rarely seen (R H). FIND, v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel Eng. and Amer. Also in forms fin Sc. Nhb.1; finnd n.Yks.; vin(d w.Cy. [faind, find, foind.] I. Grann. forms. 1. Preterite: (I) Faan, (2) Faand, (3) Fan, (4) Fand, (5) Faun, (6) Fawwnd, (7) Fon, (8) Fond, (9) Foon, (10) Foond, (11) Fun, (12) Fund, (13) Funded, (14) Fuon, (15) Vaewnd, (16) Voun. (1) m.Yks.1 Introd. 34. w.Yks 3 (2) m.Yks.1 Introd. 34. (3) S. & Ork.1 Cai.1 Bnff.To a' his flock he ay fan bread, Taylor Poems (1787) II4. Abd. It matters-na fat wwe I fan't oot. Alexander

S. & Ork. 1 Cai. 1 Bnff. To a' his flock he ay fan bread, Taylor Poems (1787) 114. Abd. It maitters na fat wye I fan't oot, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xxiii. Cum. Sin' he the yellow pwokie fan', Gilpin Sngs (1866) 337, Gl. (1851); Cum. 1 Wm. T'watchmen 'at gang aboot t'toon fan' me, Richardson Sng. Sol. (1859) 111. 3. ne. Yks 1 They varry seean fan' it oot. e. Yks When he fan his legs, he peg-legged away full pelt, Nicholson Fik-Sp (1889) 33, e. Yks 1 It waan't lang afoor Ah fan meant [meaning] on't. w. Yks. 5 Ah fan one mesen t'last week. (4) Elg. Look ye what I fand yestreen, Tester Poems (1865) 212. Bch. I soon fand out auld Thetis trick, Forbes Ulysses (1785) 17. Frf. I soon fand the way to kittle Lugs, looves, an'a', Sands Poems (1833) 24 s Sc. Ye never . . . fand a young peasweep, Watson Bards (1859) 197. Lnk. He fand he was wrang'd, Watson Poems (1853) 8 Edd. He fand his spung, Forbes

Poems (1812) 41. Gall. Till the cotmen fand him, CROCKETT Sun-Foems (1812) 41. Gall. I'll the cotmen fand him, CROCKETT Sunbonnet (1895) 1v. Diff Trace o' Crichton fand they nane, Reid Poems (1894) 79. N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ Dur. Ah sowght 'im, bud ah fand 'im nut, Moore Sng Sol (1859) in. 2; Dur.¹ Cum. Efter aa past them a laal bit, aa fand him 'at I like, Dickinson Sng. Sol (1859) iii 4; Cum.¹ Wm. He fand his disciples fast and saund asleep, HUTTON Bran New Wark (1785) 1. 158. n Yks. They fand him' amanger, Tweddell Clevel. Rhymes (1875, 7; n.Yks¹, ne.Yks¹, e.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹, w.Yks.⁵ Fand that yonder. Lan I soon fand that Jack was tellin' bis wife a but of his mind Favrendeners. e.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹, w.Yks.⁵ Fand that yonder. Lan l soon fand that Jack.. was tellin' his wife a bit of his mind, EAVESDROPPER Vill. Ltfe (1869) 2; Lan¹, n.Lan.¹ (5) Abd. He faun' ayont the tailor's tap, Thom Rhymes (1844) 153. (6) Cum.¹ s v Fan. (7) w.Yks. We fon this aht befooar we gat hooam, Shevvild Ann. (1848) 6; w Yks.² I fon it! w.Yks.⁴ (8) Nrf I sarched arter 'im, but I fond him nut, Gillett Sng. Sol (1860) in 1. (9) m.Yks.¹ Introd. 34. (10) n.Lin.¹ (11) Cum.¹ s v Fan. e.Yks.¹ Fan is more gen. employed in the past. w Yks.² 45, Lan¹, e.Lan.¹, m.Lan.¹ s Stf. We fun he'd escaped scot-free, Pinnock Blk. Cy Ann. (1895) 23 Not He fun it (J.H B); Not¹, s.Not (J P K), nw.Der¹ Lin. Then I waaked an' I fun it was Roaver. Tennyson Oud Roa (1880): Then I waaked an' I fun it was Roaver, Tennyson Owd Roa (1889); Lin. I lost my blouse and fun it in the dykeings. sw.Lin. We fun a lot more. Lei War. I fun your thimble in the gutter, ma'am. Shr. I looked all through the neesen, but I fun him on the ruff (A.J.M.). Oxf. 1 MS. add (12) Dur. 1, Cum 1, n.Yks 1, ne Yks. 1 W Yks. 5 We have heard 'fund'... but such use is only occasional and principally confined to children. Lan. An' nowt 'ud fit him till he fund, Harland Lyrus (1866) 76. Chs. 1, s Chs. 181, nw.Der. 1, Nup. 1, se.Wor. 1 Shr 1 The best part on 'em I fund i' the uvver leasow. Hrf. 1; Hrf. 2 I fund it. s Hmp. The coastguard fund me leasow. HTI.-; HTI.- I lund II. Shind. The coasignard fund me like a bird in a cage, Verney L. Lisle (1870) xx. (13) Hrf. 1 (14) m.Yks 1 Introd 34 (15) w.Som. Elworthy Gran. (1877) 48. Som. Jennings Dial w Eng. (1869). (16) e.Dev Jist ääder they'd pass'd ai voun' he ai leuv'th ta my sawl, Pulman Sng. Sol. (1860)

2. pp. (1) Fan, (2) Fand, (3) Fon, (4) Fond, (5) Foond, (6) Foun, (7) Fun, (8) Fund, (9) Funden, (10) Fune, (11) Fuon, (12) Fuond, (13) U-vaewnd.

(I) Ayr. Rab was fan' deid in the bed, SERVICE Notandums (1890) 38 Link Whase like sall ne'er again be fan' In Scotlan' broad, Coghill Poems (1890) 11 (2) Per. We hae fand it A joyfu' truth that Providence is kind, Haliburton Ochil Idylls (1891) 69. Frf Tae get back the sheep tae the flock efter he had fand him, Inglis Am Flk (1895) 32. Ayr. I could hae fand in my heart to despise her, Hunter Studies (1870) 20. Yks The Lord be praised that a' this iniquity's fand out, Howitt Hope On (1840) xviii. n.Yks. 1 w.Yks. He's fand out 'at brass...can't do iveryxviii. n.Yks.¹ w.Yks. He's land out 'at brass...can't do iverything, Jabez Oliphant (1870) bk. v. vi. (3) n.Lin.¹ (4) e.An.¹ I have fond it. (5) m.Yks.¹ Introd 34. (6) Ess.¹ (7) Sh.I. As I hae fun' afore, Whin I gaed ta da far haaf, Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 92. Cai.¹, N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ When ye've fun oot, come and tell us. Cum. An' Greace hes fun' the little cat, Gilpin Sngs (1866) 55. n.Yks.¹ It's on'y new fun' out; n.Yks.², ne.Yks.¹ 22. e Yks. T'yung squire was fun... wiy your gun iy his hand. 33. e.Yks. Tyung squire was fun ... wiv your gun iv his hand, WRAY Nestleton (1876) 196 w.Yks. I I nivver sud a fun 'em, ii 304; w.Yks.<sup>3</sup> Lan As fain as if he'd fun a turmit, Staton Loomnary, 24. e.Lan.<sup>1</sup> Der. There's been a murder . . . they'd a fun' a body lyin' in the road, Verney Stone Edge (1868) xviii; Der.<sup>1</sup> Han you fun't? Not.<sup>1</sup>; Not.<sup>2</sup> Have you fun it? s.Not. (J.P.K) n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> Sum pots wi' ashes in 'em was fun' at Frodingham a while back. sw.Lin.<sup>1</sup> I think they've fun out their mistake. Lei.<sup>1</sup>, War.<sup>2</sup> (8) Sc. I haena fund Miss Clara, Scott St. Ronan (1824) xxxvii. Rnf. I've fund her feckful fang mysel', Picken Lei., War.<sup>2</sup> (8) Sc. I haena fund Miss Clara, Scott St. Ronan (1824) xxxvii. Rnf. I've fund her feckful fang mysel', Picken Poems (1788) I. 147. Edb. Fouk had na fund the Indies whare it grew, Fergusson Poems (1773) 108, ed. 1785. Gall. Aft your secret dens and haunts Are fund by folks wha are nae saunts, Nicholson Poet. Wks. (1814) 44, ed 1897. N.Cy.¹ Used by old people. Nhb.¹ He should a fund it oot bi this time. Cum.³ 163. Wm. If I cud a fund i'm hart I'd a droont t'poor beggar, Robison Aald Taales (1882) 9. n.Yks.², w.Yks.¹ Lan. Heaw wur it fund eawt ¹ Brierley Layrock (1864) vii. n.Lan.¹ Chs. Th' Highlanders... were goin't keep him theere till he were fund, Croston Enoch Crump (1887) 15. s.Chs¹ 81. n.Lin¹ Shr.¹ Han 'ee fund any ?—Aye, a right tuthree. Hrf. Duncumb Hist. Hrf. (1804) 12. (9) Nhb.¹ If he'd been funden oot, thor'd been bonny gam noo. Lan Gaskell Lectures Daal. (1854) 25. (10) Sh.I. Der owerpeers ir no ta be fûne ony idder place 'at I ken, Sh. News (July 9, 1898). (11,12)m.Yks.¹ Introd.34. (13) w.Som. Elworthy Gram. (1877)48.

II. Dial. meanings. 1. Inphr. (1) one would not find, used

II. Dial. meanings. 1. Inphr.(1) one would not find, used contemptuously of a worthless person or thing; (2) to find a person wanting; to miss a person, feel the loss of; (3)

- oneself, (a) to come to oneself, recover one's senses; (b)to know oneself; (4) — out on, to find out, discover.

to know oneself; (4) — out on, to find out, discover.

(1) s Not. These taters are rammel; a wouldn't find 'em (J.P.K.).

w.Som.¹ Wuy aay wud-n vuy'n un Why, I would not find him '],

1 e if he or it came in my way derelict and to be had for
taking, I would not appropriate 'Call thick there a knive, why I
widn vin' un' [would not pick it up in the road]. A man,
speaking of another as a lazy good-for-nought, said: 'He idn
a-wo'th his zalt; why I widn vin' un.' Dev. Why, I wid'n vind

1t, Reports Provinc. (1885) 116 (2) Dev. Though he was a newcomer, we found her wanting directly she was laid by, O'Neill

Idyls (1892) 33 (3, a) s.Not. At fust ah couldn't think what ed
appened me, but when ah got to the bottom then ah found mysen dyls (1892) 33 '3, a) s.Not. At fust ah couldn't think what ed appened me, but when ah got to the bottom then ah found mysen (J.P.K.). (b) Cor. I shouldn't find myself, dressed up like that. (4) Ir. An' we thought he'd find out on us thin, Barlow Bogland (1892) 20, ed. 1893

To meet with, experience, have. Ess. What soart o' wether hev yow foun'?

3. With up: to discover by search.

Nrf I hope he will be found up and brought speedily to light, Nrf Dy. Standard (1804) 2, col. 4, You'll find up more such teers, Taylor Nathan the Wise (1830) 71, ed 1887 e Suf In everyday use (F H.). s Hmp. Lettie, you find up that bit o' soap as I set by but now, Verney L. Lisle (1870) x.

4. To feel, experience a sensation; gen. with of: to feel

4. To feel, experience a sensation; gen. with of: to feel the effects of; to perceive a taste, smell, &c.

Sc. Do you fin' ony cauld the day? I canna fin' the taste o't. I fin na smell ava (Jam. Suppl.); I find no pain, Scotusms (1787) 36.

Sh.I. I began ta fin' a dwaamish kind o' wy aboot my ain head, Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 263. Abd. Wi' my stick I gae'r a rout She fan right snell, Cock Strains (1810) I. 116. nw.Abd. I'm sere ye'll fin the yowm, Goodwife (1867) st. 3. Frf. There's game, I'm sure. I find the smell I' the park o' Ethie, Sands Poems (1820) 82. w.Sc. There's an' awwi, 'dearth.wark at my heart. game, I'm sure. I find the smell I' the park o' Ethie, Sands Poenis (1833) 82. w.Sc. There's an' awfu' dearth-wark at my heart, I never fand ony thing like it before, Carrick Land of Logan (1835) 88. Rnf. 'Od, I ne'er afore fan' queerer, Neilson Poems (1877) 39. Ayr. Before half-an-hour's by ye'll ne'er fin't, Galt Sir A. Wylie (1822) v. Lnk. We wadna ken pleasure if we never fan' pain, Lemon St. Mungo (1844) 32. Edb. Claw and fike Whare fan' it yeuky, Liddle Poems (1821) 47. N Cy. Cum. Gl. (1851); Cum. A pain com agean war nor iver he'd fund, 163 War. I find of this weak ankle in frosty weather. s. Wor I didn't find of it (H K.); s. Wor. Hrf. Glo. When et do rain I do vind o' the warter zoāking in thur a bit. Buckman Daike's Sowurn (1800) ii: (H.K.); s.Wor.', Hrt.' Glo. When et do rain I do vind o' the warter zoāking in thur a bit, Buckman Danke's Sopourn (1890) ni; (A.B.); Glo.' You may nt feel it now, but you il find of it by and bye Oxf. (J.W.) Hmp. (H.E.); How's the rheumatics, John?—Oh, I finds on it in m: shoulder (H.C.M.B.). Wil. He'll find on't, bless'ee, for years, I'll warn (G.E.D.).

Hence Finding, vbl. sb. the act of feeling, perceiving.

Nhb. Seein's believin', but finnin's the truth (R.O.H).

Sc. (Jam.) Buff. I pried her mou' an' thum ther chin, But laigher down did never fin', Taylor Poems (1787) 57. Ruf. Her ladyship fan' roun' the back o' his heid, Nellson Poems (1877 51. Nhb.1 It's that dark, as ll he' to fin' for the sneck. Just fin me

hands, hoo caud th'or.

Hence Finding, vbl. sb. the act of feeling, searching,

groping.

Luk. Sic findin' o' pouches, sic questions they'll spier, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 21

6. To provide, supply; to maintain, esp. in phr. to find

oneself, to provide one's own food and clothing. Sc.(A.W.) Edb. Hain'd multer hads the mill at ease, And finds the miller, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 150,ed 1785. Dur. 1 n. Yks. Agowk in finnding its gorpins [a cuckoo in feeding its fledglings], Atkinin innding its gorpins [a cuckoo in feeding its fledglings], ATRINSON Moor. Paarsh (1891) 138. w.Yks.¹ Lan. Tha met as weel ha fund him th' brass, Joe, CLEGG David's Loom (1894) ii. Chs.¹ In hiring a farm servant who was not to live in his master's house, it would be stipulated that he was to have so much wages 'and find himself.' nw.Der.¹, Not ¹ n Lin.¹ A servant 'finds himself' when he provides his own food and lodging. sw.Lin.¹ His sister gives him harbour, but he finds himself Lei.¹ A cain't foind strekins c' bif out or to go To Soundays. His messter founds 'lin.' stickins o' bif out on't for Soondays. His masster foinds 'im in butes an' all. Nhp.¹ His father's dead, and now he finds himself. Such wages will barely find salt to my pornidge. War.³ Shr.¹ I call three shillin' a day big wages, an' find'em in mate an' drink. Glo. 'Twoud cost too much to vind the skeandalous owld twoad wi' heker, Buckman Darke's Sojourn (1890) vii. Lon. George was to have permanent wages and 'find himself,' Mayhew Lond. Labour (ed. 1861) II. 51. Hnt. (T P.F.) w.Som. They don't 'low me

but dree and zixpence a wik, and that id'n much vor to lodge and find and mend a gurt hard boy like he. Cor.<sup>2</sup> [Amer. Pay five dollars a week and find him, CARRUTH Kan Univ. Quar. (1892) I.]
7. To stand sponsor to a child in baptism.

Hrf. Duncume Hist Hrf (1804), Hrf.<sup>1</sup>

FINDER, sb. Obs. e An A dog trained to find and bring game that has been shot; a water-spaniel, retriever.

FINDERNE'S FLOWERS, phr. Der. The name for a slightly double form of Narcassus poeticus, a flower said to have been brought by Sir Geoffrey Finderne from the Holy Land.

(A L M); Burke Vicissitudes of Families in N. & Q. (1871) 4th

S vn. 194, Irn Horticulture (July 29, 1869).

FIND-FAULT, sb. Lan. Som. A fault-finder, scold,

Lan We have a good old Lancashire saying that one mend-fault Lan We have a good old Lancashire saying that one mend-tault is better than nine find-faults, Melly Sp Sovrée Liverpool Co-op Assoc. (Feb 17, 1863). s.Lan. (F.E.T.), (S.W.) w.Som. Tidn no good, do hot 'ee will, you can't never plase thick there old vind-faut. Very common.

FINDHORN-HADDOCK, see Finnan-haddie.

FINDLESS, sb. Sc War. Wor. Shr. Also written findliss; and in forms findle Sc.; fundless War. Shr. Anything found by accident: a treasure-trove.

Anything found by accident; a treasure-trove.

n.Sc. (Jam), War.<sup>2</sup>, se Wor.<sup>1</sup> Shr.<sup>1</sup> I 'ad sich a fundless this mornin'. I fund our paas'n's pus, an' 'e gid me 'afe-a-crownd

fur the findin'.

[pe vttre\_riwle...is monnes findles, Anc. Riwle (c. 1225) 6. OE. \*findels, cp. Da. findelse]

FINDON HADDOCK, see Finnan haddie.

FIND-OUT, sb. e.Suf. An invention. (F.H.) FINDRUM, sb. Obs. Sc. Also in form

FINDRUM, sb. Obs. Sc. Also in form fintrum-(JAM.). A smoke-dried haddock. See Finnan haddie. Edb. The Buchan bodies thro' the beech Their bunch o' Findrums

Edb. The Buchan bodies thro' the beech Their bunch o' Findrums cry, Fergusson Poems (1773) 158, ed 1785.

Hence Fintrum-spelding, sb. a small dried haddock.

Sc. He is like his meat; as din as a docken an' as dry as a Fintrum spelding, Saxon and Gael (1814) I. 107 (Jam).

FINDSILY, adj. Obs. Sc. Clever in finding.

'A findsily bairing arshis daddy be hang'd' Itisspoken to children when they say that they found a thing which we suspect they pick'd, Kelly Prov. (1721) 30; 'A fin'-sily bairin,' a child that brings home things that are stolen and says he found them. Gross trings home things that are stolen and says he found them, GROSE (1790) MS. add. (C)

FINDY, adj. Sc. Nhb. Yks. Hrt. Also in form finnie Sc. [findi, fini.] Plentiful, full, substantial, solid. (Only occurs in the prov below)

Sc. A wet May and a windy, makes a full barnyerd and a findy. Sc. A wet May and a windy, makes a full barnyerd and a findy, KELLY Prov. (1721) 51; A wet May and a winnie, Makes a fou' stackyard and a finnie, Swainson Weather Flk-Lore (1873) 91. Nhb. RICHARDSON Borderer's Table-bk. (1846) VII. 255. m.Yks. Hrt. ELLIS Mod. Husb. (1750) III. ii [RAY Prov. 1678) 44.] [Crist iss strang & stedefasst & findiz, Ormulum (c. 1200) 4149. OE. (ge) findig; capax' (Ælfric); cp. LG. findig, 'grob, schwer, plump' (BERGHAUS).] FINDY FEE, sb. Nhb. [findi-fi.] The fee or reward paid to the finder of anything lost.

FINDY KEEPY, phr. Nhb. 'Findings keepings,' who finds shall keep; a formula used by children when searching for a lost article.

searching for a lost article.

Its utterance giving the finder the right to keep the article. The form is sometimes extended, as 'Lossy, seeky, findy, keepy.'

FINE, adj, adv. and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms foin Chs.'; foine Chs.'; vine w.Cy. [fain, foin.] 1. adj. In comp. (r) Fine-bent, the grass Agrostic foil of the computation of the comput foin.] 1. adj. In comp. (1) Fine-bent, the grass Agrosus filiformis; (2) -clout, a particular kind of nail; (3) -coal, sea-coal; (4) -John, (a) the bent-grass, Agrostis vulgaris; (b) the fine-top-grass, Agrostis alba; (5) -leaf, the violet, Viola tricolor; (6) -yarn, a yarn made from small carefully-grown fibres.

(1) n.Cy. Young Annals Agric. (1784-1815) XXVII. 179. (2) Shr. To make a pound of fine clout requires three hours, White

(1) n.Cy. Young Annals Agric. (1784-1815) XXVII. 179. (2) Shr. To make a pound of fine clout requires three hours, Whitte Wrekin(1860) xxiv (3) Stf. 1 (4, a) Chs. 13 (b) Chs. (5) Lin. 1 What a beautiful nose-gate of fine-leaves you've got. (6) w.Yks. (F. R.) 2. Phr. (1) As fine as a new-scraped carrot, (2) — as Phillyloo, (3) — as Dick's hat-band, very fine, smartly dressed; (4) fine and, very.

(1) Chs. 'As foine as a new scrap'd carrot,' as folks sen, Сьоцен В. Bresskittle (1879) 4, Chs.¹ (2) Chs.³ (3 Chs. When I put my new smock-frock on this mornin' aw felt aw wer' as foin as Dick's hatband, Croston Enoch Crump (1887) 11 (4) Bnff. My coat, by luck, was fine an' braw, Taylor Poems (1787) 54 Ayr. His breeks were fine and ticht, Service Dr. Dugund (ed 1887) 172. Wm Ise fine an sartin e ony body ets worth thinkin' aboot, Mary Jane, 15 e.Yks. Ah's fine an hung-ry w Yks Fain on mad [very angry] (J.W). Chs. Gradely, gradely. Aw'm foine and fain to see thee, YATES Owd Peter, 111. Der. I'm fine and pleased for to see you so content, VERNEY Stone Edge (1868) xxv Cor. Look! there aw [1t] es again—I'm fine and queer Forfar Peems (1885) 50, Cor. I'm getting on fine and well, thank 'ee; Cor 2; Cor 3 She's gone fine and proud since her husband came home

3. Of liquids: clear, transparent.
w.Som. This yer cider's so thick's puddle, can't get it fine no how. Dev. Za zoon's the wauder's turnin fine, An' gittin' low, til be a famious time, Pulman Sketches, 45, in Elworthy Wd-Bk. (1886).

4. Of potatoes: very small. Wil. 1

5. Tractable, docile, well-behaved, pleasant.

Luk As for fairies . They're fine bit bodies, Black Falls of Clyde (1806) 200. n Yks. 1 Of children and young people gen.

6. Great, considerable in quantity.

Cum. It's a fine deal narder millions, Sargisson Joe Scoap (1881)
189. w.Yks. (JW) nw.Der. There's a fine lot. Cor. A fine deal of player [pleasure], O'Donoghue St. Knighton's (1864) 301.

7. adv. In comp. (1) Fine-draw, to flatter, deceive people by fair speeches; to exaggerate; (2) draw'd, slender, attenuated; (3) -drawer, one who repairs flaws in newlymanufactured cloth; (4) drawing, the name of one of the sorts of long or combing wool, sorted out of the fleece; (5) finger'd, white-handed as a lady, fastidious; (6) -mouthed, fastidious, particular, nice; of a horse: tendermouthed; (7) -plucked, brave, courageous; (8) -tasted, fine-flavoured.

(1) w.Cy. Grose (1790) Suppl. w.Som. Dhik dhae ur stoa ur-z tu fai'n u-draa'd [that story is too fine-drawn] n.Dev. Oll vor palching about to hire lees to vine-dra voaks, Exm. Scold. (1746) I. 201; Horae Subsectivae (1777) 451. (2) Sus. I didn't think he was 'fine-draw'd' enough for a curate, Egerton Fiks. and Ways (1884) \*Inne-draw'd enough for a curate, EGERTON Files, and Ways (1884) 85. (3) w.Yks.3 (4) w.Som.¹ Fuy'n-drau-een. (5) n Yks.2 (6) Nhp.¹ War.³ Let him have his head—he is very fine-mouthed (7) Oxf. A rare fine-plucked one as ever I see, Blackmore Cripps (ed. 1895) xlvi. (8) e.Dur.¹
8. Phr. to talk fine, to attempt to talk like an educated person, to talk affectedly.

w.Yks. Ah sud larn to tawk fine, Tom Treddlehoyle Bairnsla Ann (1888) s. Un It's no weefer you an' me for to true to talk.

Ann (1858) 5. Lin. It's no use for you an' me for to try to talk fine, becos we can't come it (J.T F.). se.Wor. Brks 1 She med ha bin to zarvice in Lunnon, but us wunt hev her come back a-tawkın' vine to we

a-tawkin' vine to we.

9. Well, very well, perfectly, nicely; very, very much.
Sc. It would come in fine for the plenishing, Keith Indian Uncle
(1896) 29. Sh I. I'm getting along fine, Sh News (Nov. 5, 1898)
Elg Ye'll thrive fu' fine gin ye wad dine On port, an' pease, an'
pork, Tester Poems (1865) 122. Per. A'll manage him fine, Ian
Maclaren K. Carnegie (1896) 96. Frf. I would have liked fine to
be that Gladstone's mother, Barrie M. Ogilvy (1896) v. Frf. Dear
lassie, ye sing fine, Douglas Poems (1866) 132 Sig. We met—
fine I mind—on a warm afternoon, Towers Poems (1885) 149.
Dmb. O fegs, I ken fine what I'll mak o't, Cross Disruption (1844)
v. Rnf. Around a fire that blazes fine, Barr Poems (1867) 139.
Ayr. Women can claver fine among themselves, Johnston Kilmalhe
(1891) I. 98. Lnk. He may think he's doing fine, when no faults (1891) I. 98. Lnk. He may think he's doing fine, when no faults are being found, Stewart Twa Elders (1886) 141. e.Lth. For sma' allotments, there was nae dou't it wad dae fine, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 160. Edb. I ken that fine, mother, an' I am thankfu', Stevenson Puddin (1894) 58. Gall. Celie Tennantasked Cleg how he was getting on; he said . . . 'Fine,' Crockett Clig Kelly (1896) viii. Nhb 'De ye knaa the priest?' 'Aye, fine.' Aa'il fin' me way fine (ROH.). Cum.! A fine girt an. A fine laal an. Wm. It's fine sarten he'll be hung (B.K.). Yks. (J.W.) Dev. The httle maid's getting on fine with her book, O'Neill Idyls (1892) 75; Yü've a-dugged yer tail purty fine, I can tellee, Hewett Peas. Sp. (1892) 75 Cor.! A fine clever boy.

10. In good health, well: prosperous in good spirits (1891) I. 98. Lnk. He may think he's doing fine, when no faults

10. In good health, well; prosperous, in good spirits.
Sc. 'Hoo's yer blackie?' 'Frne, man; he's whustlin' rale weel the day,' WRIGHT Sc. Life (1897) 4. Abd. 'Hoo's a' your folk?' 'Oh! fine, man,' Guidman Inglismail (1873) 36. Inv. (H E F.) Frf.

He often wrote that he was 'fine' when Jess had her doubts, BARRIE Thrums (1889) xvi. Ayr. Her ord'nar' health is fine, if it wasna for that craichle o' a hoast, Johnston Kilmallie (1891) I. 79 Lth Tell your mother that...Willie's fine, Strathesk More Bits (ed 1885) 67. Edb. A' wi' us are hale an' fine, Learmont Poems (1791) 265. Nhb. 1'Hoo are ye thi day?' 'O, lad, aa's fine.' 11. v. With up: to clear up.

Wor. This fall o' snow 'll fine up the weather (H.K).

12. To become fine and powdery in consequence of being

12. To become fine and powdery in consequence of being slaked. n.Yks<sup>1</sup> [Not known to our correspondents.] FINE, see Fain, adj.<sup>1</sup>

FINED, pp. Hmp. Confined. N. & Q. (1854) 1st S. x. 400.

FINEEGIN, adj. Oxf. Sly, deceitful, underhand. FINEER, v. Sc. (JAM.) w.Yks To veneer.

[The fineering of cabinets in wood, Smollett France and

Italy (c. 1760) Letter xxviii (DAv.).]

FINE LEVER, sb. Obs. Sc. A raiser of fines.

Ayr. The dread and fear in which our simple country-folk held his Majesty's ungracious fine-levers, Galt Gilhaize (1823) xvii

FINELY, adv. Sc. Irel. Cum. Lin Nhp. Hnt. e.An. Cor.

1. Perfectly, thoroughly, quite; very much.
ne Sc. 'Do you understand his seimons?' 'Finely that, Mem,'

GRANT Keckleton, 186. w.Cor. I've been finely thinking of you. Common (MAC).

2. Used predicatively as a quasi-adj.: very well in health, convalescent.

convalescent.

Ir. Bedad, I'm glad to see you so finely. BARLOW Lisconnel (1895)

21. Sh I. 'Hoo is Kirsty?' . . . Aandrew said she was finely,
BURGESS Sketches (2nd ed.) 34. Cum.¹ Fadder's finely an'o'. n Lin.¹
Nhp.¹ She's getting very finely. Hnt. (T P.F.) e An.² 'How is
your wife, John, after her groaning?' 'Finely, Sir, thank'ee' Nrf.
She is finely She dew very finely (E M.); 'How is Mrs So and
So?' 'Thank you, Sir, she is doing finely' (W.R E.).

FINENEY, v. Obsol. Dev. Also in form finey n.Dev.
To mince sumper: to be ceremonious.

To mince, simper; to be ceremonious.

Dev. Zit down to table, good now, draw in your chair, dontye fineney zo, Monthly Mag. (1810) I 435; Moore Hist. Dev. (1829) I 354. n.Dev. Now doant make-wise an' finey zo, Rock Jim an' I 354. n.Dev. No Nell (1867) st. 48.

FINER, sb. Lan. A name given to the inspector by the factory hands; one who fines. Gl. Lab. (1894). FINERIES, sb. pl. Sh.I. Dainties, delicacies.

A hantle mair sae dan we ir noo wi' a' da fineries 'at we hae, J.H. Da Last Foy (1896) 4; What i' da name o' Gud ir ye settin' doon sic a table o' fineries ta wis, twa neeber lasses? Sh. News (Oct. 30, 1897).

FINERY, sb. Stf. Sus. One of the furnaces in a

forge, see below; a forge.

Stf. Sus. In every forge or hammer there are two fires at least; the one they call the finery, the other the chafery. At the finery, by the working of the hammer, they bring it into blooms

and anconies, RAY (1691). [(K.)]
[Then be there two forges... . the one whereof is called [I hen be there two forges...the one whereof is called the blomary, or (as it seemeth) the finary, into the which .. are cast the said sowes of raw iron, Cowell Interp. (ed. 1637) s. v. Blomary. Fr. finerie, 'fourneau qui sert à l'affinage de la fonte à la houille' (LITTRÉ).]

FINE THE FEARS, phr. Ant. (S.A.B.) Dwn. (C.H W.)

An expression implying 'there is no fear of it.'

FINEY, see Fineney.

FINGER, sb. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Colon [fings(r, finger.]] 1. In comb. (1) Finger-blight, the 1. In comb. (1) Finger-blight, the depredations of children upon fruit-trees; (2) calves, sucking calves; (3) cold, cold enough to chill the fingers, sharp, moderately cold; (4)-fed, delicately reared, pampered; (5)-hat, a finger-stall; (6)-nebbs, finger-tips; (7)-pillory, a pillory, imprisoning the fingers; (8)-poke, see-hat; (9)-root, the foxglove, Digitalis purpurea; (10)-stall, (a) a rim of metal worn by women on the finger to hinder thread

rim of metal worn by women on the finger to hinder thread from cutting in sewing; (b) the flower of the foxglove, Digitalis purpurea; (11) thrumm'd, of the leaves of a book: crumpled, soiled, thumbed.

(1) Glo. (S.S.B.) (2) e.Dur. (3) w.Mid. (W P.M.) Ken. It's not more than finger-cold to-day (D.W.L.); Ken. We shall very soon have the winter 'pon us, 'twas downright finger-cold first thing this marning. Dev. It is a finger-cold morning to-day, ma'am, Reports Provinc. (1893). (4) Sc. It's but cold comfort a

young lady like you, finger-fed and gently reared, would meet with at Kingshouse. Keith Bonnie Lady (1897) 48 s.Sc. 'Jam') Cum. Unenvying finger-fed feyne fwolks, Stage Misc. Poems (ed 1805) 117. (5) Nhb. (6) Edb Writers, your finger-nebbs unbend And quat the pen Fergusson Poems '1773' 150, ed 1785. n.Cy. Border Gl. Coll LLB 7) Lei. In the parish church at Ashbytale Touch was a force relieve to purple children or others. de-la-Zouch was a finger-pillory, to punish children or others (8) Dur.<sup>1</sup>, n Yks. (I W.) (9 Sus. (10, a) n.Lin<sup>1</sup> (b) War.<sup>3</sup>
(11) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>

(11) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>
2. Phr. (1) a finger of scorn, a contemptible fellow; (2) to be all fingers and thumbs, to be chilled, numbed; to be clumsy; (3) to get some one on one's finger-ends, to get some one within one's power: (4) — go with one's finger in one's mouth, to go without food or money; (5) — have the fingers get close to the thumb, see below; (6) — lift the little finger, (7) — look at one's little finger, to get drunk, be addicted to drinking: (8) — put finger in eye, to cry; (9) — see the ends of one's fingers, (10) — throw (or turn) up the little finger, (11) — want to know which side of one's fingers the nails grow, see — look at one's little finger.

the nails grow, see — look at one's little finger.

(1) Ayr. I had my satisfaction o' that finger o' scorn, Gilbert, Galt Lairds (1826) iv. (2) Dev. My hand's all vingers-an'-thums, Pulman Sketches (1842) 95, ed 1871. (3) Link [He] Sune wan her he'rt, an' hoo, gude kens, Gat Mysie on his finger en's, Hamilton Poems (1865) 36. (4) w.Yks. Fowk can't go far wi' ther fingers 1' ther maath, Prov. in Brighouse News (Aug 10, 1889). 1 ther maath, Prov. in Brighouse News (Aug. 10, 1869). (5) Sus. Used among us to express the not uncommon occurrence of the head of a family being able to introduce various members of the family into the same employ. 'Yes, sir, the fingers have got pretty close to the thumb,' Egerton Fik. and Ways (1884) 83 (6) Colon. 'The best of tellows,' said everybody, 'but liquors a bit, don't you know; lifts his little finger,' Percock Soldier and Maid (1890) 1. (7) Not. Let. A's unaccountable fond o' lookin' this little finger, an' it een't non so overless northern. (8) Nho I at his little finger, an' it een't non so oyable, naythur. (8 Nhp. Said to fretful children, 'Come don't put finger in eye about it.' (9) Not. Lei. A wur all'ays to' fond o' seein' the ends o' his fingers. (10) Ayr. He turned his wee finger owre aften up, ye ken, Service Dr Duguid (ed 1887) 236. Ir They had turned up their little fingers a thrifle too often, Yeats Flk-Tales (1886) 196. (II) Not. 1 Lei. 1 A wants to knoo which soide o' is fingers the neels groo

3. A measure of depth used in blasting rock.

Cor.<sup>2</sup> The depth of a hole for blasting rock is measured by miner placing his fingers against the borer in the hole. 'There's three more fingers to bore.

4. pl. The foxglove, Digitalis purpurea. w.Som. 5. pl. The cuckoo-pint, Arum maculatum. War. 6. pl. The points of a reaping-machine through which the knives work, separating the straws.

n.Lin. An' reaper... cums wi' it fingers agen his legs, Peacock Tales and Rhymes (1886) 80.

FINGER-AND-TOE, sb. and v. Sc. Irel. Yks. Not. Lin Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Mid Cmb. Nrf. Ess. 1. sb. A

disease in turnips; gen. in pl.
Sc. (A.W.), Ant. (W.H.P.) e.Yks. Baines Yks. Past (1870)
123; e.Yks., Not.<sup>2</sup> Lin The roots, instead of swelling, running into strings of that form, and rot and come to nothing, Marshall Review (1811) III 161. n.Lin. Caused by a small insect piercing the tap-root and causing it to branch, producing instead of a bulb the tap-root and causing it to branch, producing instead of a bulb something not very much unlike human fingers and toes sw Lin.\(^1\) They've gone to finger and toes a good deal. Nhp.\(^1\), War.\(^3\) Wor Professor Winter has been lecturing at Bangor College on Finger and Toe in turnips, Evesham Jin. (Feb 27, 1897). Shr.\(^1\) w. Mid. Them turmits are all fingers and toes, they'll never come to no good (W.P.M.). Nrf. Arch (1879) VIII. 169.

2. The bird's-foot trefoil, Lotus corniculatus. Cmb., Nrf., Fee (R. & H.)

n.Ess. (B. & H.)
3. v. Of turnips: to grow with the roots branching out into the shape of fingers and toes instead of forming a bulb sw Lin 1 Some odd ones are finger-and-toeing.

FINGERFULL, sb. Sc. A pinch, small quantity.

Ayr. Just put a fingerfu' o' poother i' the pan, Johnston Glen-

buckie (1889) 19. FINGERIN, sb. Sc. Also in form fingrom (JAM.). 1. Fine worsted, spun of combed wool on the small

wheel; also used attrib. Sc. Distinguished from wheelin, which is worsted spun on the large wheel from wool not combed, but merely carded (Jam.) Abd. [They] Wore cassimere knee-breeks and white fingrin' hose, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 130. Kcd. A fingerin' worset gravet Carried comfort round his throat, Grant Lays (1884) 81.

Obs. A coarse woollen cloth.

2. pl. Obs. A coarse woollen cloth.

Abd. In the beginning of this century, the woollen manufacturies of Aberdeenshire were chiefly coarse slight cloths, called plaidens and fingioms, which were sold from 5d. to 8d. per ell, Statist. Acc. XIX. 203 (JAM).

[1. Repr. Fr. fin grain, lit. 'fine grain,' cp. grogram=

Fr. gros grain.]

Fr. gros gram.]

FINGERS-AND-THUMBS, sb. pl. (1) The bird's-foot trefoil, Lotus corniculatus (Rut. Oxf. Hrt. Hmp. Dor. Dev. ); (2) the Lotus ulignosus (Dor.); (3) the lady's slipper, Cypripedium Calceolus (Dev. ); (4) the common furze, Ulex europaeus (Wil.).

(1) Rut. N. & O. (1882) 6th S. vi. 237. Oxf. MS. add. Dor. (G.E.D.) (2) Dor. (G.E.D.) (4) Wil. Slow Gl. (1892).

FINGERYSIDE, sb. Obs. Cum. A species of fish in the parish of Beweastle.

Marked with regular and dark-coloured triangles from the back

Marked with regular and dark-coloured triangles from the back to the belly, Hutchinson Hist Cum (1794) I. 96.

FING-FANGS, sb. pl. Der. [fin-fanz.] Fleshy protuberances on the feet. (S.O.A.)

FINGROM, see Fingerin.

FINGTED, sb. Rxb. (Jam) A finger bandaged or

FINIFY, v. e.An. To be over-nice in doing anything, to be fastidious, particular; to adorn, decorate. e.An., e.Suf. (F H.)

[Punper, to sprucifie or finifie it, curiously to prank, trim or trick up himself, Cotgr.]

FINISHED, ppl. adj. Yks. Chs. Shr. [fi:nift.]

1. Complete; striking, strange.
w.Yks. Well, they sed it wor t'finishedist consarn they ivver clapp'd ther eyes on, HALLAM Wadsley Jack (1866) v; But t'finish'dist thing ther wor thear wor a tailor, ib. x.

2. Phr. not quite finished, weak of intellect, silly, half-crazed. s.Chs<sup>1</sup>, Shr.<sup>1</sup>

FINISHING-UP, sb. e.Suf. The third hoeing of turnips.

FINISKID, ppl. adj. Sh.I. Mildewed. Shu wis turnin' up a finiskid lok o' da stead o' a koll, Sh. News (Sept. 3, 1898), Used of hayor corn which has become rotten (K.I.). FINKLE, sb. n.Cy. Yks. Lin. Ken. Also written finkel N Cy.¹ w.Yks.² Lin.; fynkle n.Cy. Yks. [fiŋkl.]

The fennel, Foenculum vulgare.

n Cy Trans. Phil. Soc (1858) 155; N.Cy. w.Yks. (C.C.R.);
w.Yks 1284 Lin. Skinner (1671); Obs (R.E.C.) Ken (G.B.), Ken. [Venckel, finckle, Hexham (1658); Fenuculus, fenkele,
Alphita (c. 1450) 83. Cp. M.Du. venkel, vennekel, 'fenuculum'
(Teuthouste). (Teuthomsta).]

FINKS, sb. pl. Yks. [finks.] The fatty portions of the whale left after the extraction of the oil.

n.Yks.¹; n Yks.² 'Blubber-finks' Mixed with soil, the fields around Whitby in the days of the Greenland fishery bore testimony ic its efficacy as manure, and the atmosphere to its fragrance [Cp. Sw. dial. finker, small parts from the inwards of a goose (RIETZ).]

FINNAC(K, sb. Sc. Also written finnoc n.Sc. (Jam.); finnock Sc.; phinnick, phinoc Sc. (Jam.); and in form finner n.Sc. (Jam.) [finak.] A white trout, a variety of

the Salmo fario.

Sc. The whitling and the finner or finnoc, have been supposed by many to be young salmon... Although they are unquestionably of the same genus yet they are obviously distinct varieties. Finners of the same genus yet they are obviously distinct varieties. Finners or finnocs... have fins of a yellow colour, Mackenzie Prise Ess. Highl. Soc. II. 377, 378 (Jam). Inv. In those rivers and in some of the lakes there are salmon, finnacks, white, black, and yellow trouts, Statist. Acc. VIII. 410 (ib). Mry. The rivers swarm wi salmon, an' o' finnocks thousan' scores, Hay Lintle (1851) 53. Eig. Finnacs are a species of fish in colour and shape like a salmon. They weigh from 2 lbs. to 4 lbs, Statist. Acc. IX 156 n. (Jam) [Finnack, Salmo salar, Satchell; Finnock, Phinock, Salmo trutta, ib.]

[Gael. fionnag, a white trout, a young salmon (M. & D.), der. of fionn, white]
FINNAN-HADDIE, sb. Sc. Slang. Also in forms findhorn-haddock Sc.; findon-Sc. (Jam.); finnie-Slang;

finnon- Sc. (Jam.) A haddock cured with the smoke of green wood, turf, or peat-earth. Cf. firedrum.

Sc. You're sitting down to a cup of tea and a finnan haddie all by yourself, Keith Indian Uncle (1896) 80; The elder girl... was preparing a pile of Findhorn haddocks, Scott Antiquary (1816) xxvi; Findon haddocks are well known and are esteemed a great delicacy for their delicious taste and flavour. They are cured with the smoke of turf or peat earth and brought to the market frequently within twelve hours after they have been taken from the sea ... Findon is a small village in the county of Kincardine, Thom Hist. Abd. (1811) II. 170 (Jam). Cai. w.Sc. They catch speldings an finnan haddles there, MacDonald Settlement (1869) 99, ed. 1877. Slang. Mayhew Lond. Labour (1851) I. 77, col. 1

FINNER, sb. Sc. [fi ner.] A name given to whales of the genus Balaenoptera, from the fact of their having a

dorsal fin.

Sh.I. The Finner of Shetland may consist of the Balaenoptera gibbar, the Jubartes or Rorqual of La Cepede, HIBBERT Desc. Sh 1. (1822) 260, ed. 1891; Large lean whales are sometimes stranded in the creeks and sometimes chased ashore by boats. These commonly measure from 60 to 90 feet in length and are denominated finners, Statist. Acc. V. 190 (JAM.). Or.I. As a finner would go thro' a herring-net, Scott Pirate (1821) 11. S. & Ork. 1 Cai. 1 A Rorqual. Balaenoptera musculus, and other species of the same family.

FINNER,  $sb^2$  Der. A finger. For the childer's finners...s as mischievous, Verney Stone

Edge (1868) xx11.

FINNER, FINNERY, FINNEY, see Finnac(k, Vinny. FINNER, FINNER, THEREY, FINNEY, see Finnack, vinny.

FINNICK, sb., adj. and v. Irel. n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Not.

Nrf. Suf. Ess. Also written finik Not.; finnack s.Chs.¹;

finnik N.Cy.¹ e.Yks¹; finnock e.Yks¹ [fi nik, -sk.]

1. sb. One who behaves in a finicking manner, one who

is over-nice; a tawdrily-dressed woman. Gen. in pl. form. e Suf. (F H.) Ess. But—though no finnicks—clean an' neat, Clark J. Noakes (1839) st 31; (W.W.S.); Gl. (1851), Ess. 1

Hence Finnickin, sb a particular person. Not. (J.H.B.)

2. Mincing, affected manners. s.Chs. Ah kon, u baer sey -z fin•ŭk 「Ah conna bear sey -'s finnack].

3. adj. Faddy, particular, over-nice. e.Suf (F.H.) Hence Finnicky, adj. affected, faddy, particular; trifling,

small, puny.
Ant. Ballymena Obs (1892). N Cy.<sup>1</sup>, w.Yks. (J.G.), s.Chs.<sup>1</sup> 4. v. To mince, affect airs; to trifle or dawdle about a job, to waste time over trifling and unnecessary details.

e.Yks. s Chs. Sey aay of finaks [Sey has hoo finnacks].

Hence Finnicking, vbl. sb. with to go about: to go about

on tiptoe.

Nrf. To go finnickin' about for now't, Cozfns-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1803) 60.

FINNIE, sb. n Sc. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A salmon not a year old.

FINNIE-), FINNIN, see Findy, Finnan-, Fiendin. FINNISON, sb. and adj. Sc. Also written finnisin.

1. sb. Anxious expectation, earnest desire. Fif. (Jam.)
2. adj. Eager, keen, desirous.
Per. He's finnison to get it done. He's finnison to get dinner.
Common (GW).
FINNOC(K, see Finnac(k.

FINNS, sb. pl. Obs. Sh I. The name of some supposed supernatural beings; see below.
'Da Norrawa finns.' The home of the 'finns' was asserted to

be Norway, and in pursuance of their visits, which were chiefly nocturnal, although occasionally they were not afraid of the glare of the noonday sun, they were said frequently to assume the form of some amphibious animal, for instance that of a seal; hence many old people looked upon that very harmless creature with mixed feelings of fear and awe, Sh News (Dec. 4, 1897); The Finns were from early times believed by the Norwegians to possess great magic power. Hence the name of the dyke or dykestead 'de Finnigirt dyke,' the old name of which was simply Finnigord, the Finns' dyke, JAKOBSEN Sh. Dial. (1897) 73.

[Cp. Norw. dial. Finngjerd, sorcery, the magic art (AASEN); Sw. dial. Finn-skott, a disease suddenly attacking cattle, supposed to be due to witchcraft (RIETZ). For further information on the connexion between the Finns and sorcery see Vigfusson (s.v. Finnar).]

FINNY, sb. e Suf. (F.H.) In phr no finny, no fear! FINNYING, aa). Suf. Timid, fearful. e.Suf. She's that finnying she won't go out after dark (F H).

FINOODLE, v. Nhb.<sup>1</sup> To fumble. What's thoo finoodlin there at?

What's thoo finoddin there at?

FINTOCK, sb. Per. (JAM.) The cloud-berry or knotberry, Rubus Chamaemorus. Also called Averin (q v).

FINTOM, sb. e.An. Also written fintum e An.<sup>3</sup>

[fintəm.] A sudden freak, fancy.

e An 'Well there! what fintum now? Nrf. Arch. (1879) VIII. 169

FINTERIM See Finders

FINTRUM, see Findrum.

FINTUM, sb. e.An.<sup>1</sup> [Not known to our correspondents] A piece of wood fastened by a girdle or corround the waist of a reaper to carry his reaping-hook.

FINZACH, sb. Sc. The knot-grass, Polygonum aviculare. Bnff. Such is the stubbornness of grass, finzach, and sorrel. that they often baffle the harrow though ever so carefully applied,

Surv Agnc App. 39 (Jam)

FIORIN, sb. Sh.I. The ebb-shore. (K.I.), S. & Ork 1
[ON fjarm, the shore at ebb-tide (fjara+-in, suffixed) art), see Jakobsen Norsk in Shell. (1897) 108.]

FIORIN-GRASS, sb. Irel. The marsh bent-grass,

FIORIN-GRASS, so. Irel. The marsh bent-grass, Agrostis stolonifera or alba.

The famous fiorin grass of Dr. Richardson and the Irish agriculturists, Patrick Plants (1831) 64 (B. & H.).

FIPPENCE, sb. pl. Sc. n.Cy Yks. Lan. Der. Not Nhp. War. Lon. Nrf. Dev. Also written fippense nw.Der.; fippuns e Lan [fipons.] 1. Fivepence.

n.Cy. (J W.), w.Yks (J.T.), e.Lan., m.Lan, nw Der 1, s Not. (J P K.), Nhp., War 2 Lon Baumann Londinismen (1887). Dev. Awnly fippence a vard. Cheap. wadden er? Hewest Peas. So.

Awnly fippence a yard. Cheap, wadden 'er? Hewert Peas. Sp.

2. Phr. as fine as fippence, smart, very fine

Sc. 'As fine as fippence you'll give a groat raking' A jest upon a girl who is finely drest whereas she used to be dirty, Kelly Prov. (1721) 18 Nhp.¹ Nrf. She'll be haare d'reckly, as fine as fippence, A B K. Wright's Fortune (1885) 66.

FIPPENNY, adj. Irel. Yks. Lan. Also written fipp'ny Ir. Lan.; fippuny Lan. [fi·p(ə)ni.] Of the value of five-

pence.

Ir. Take you for a fipp'ny bit and a glass of sparits, Lever Jack Hinton (1844) 11. w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan A visit on a fipp'ny fare, Doherty N. Barlow (1884) 36 e.Lan. FIPPLE, sb. Sc. Nhb. Also in form faiple Sc. [fi-pl]

1. The under-lip of men or animals; a wry face, pouting lip. Sc. (Jam) Lth. Confined to that of a horse (tb.). N.Cy. 1 Nhb. 1 What a fipple!

What a upple!

2. Phr. (1) down in the fipple, 'down in the mouth,' discontented, crestfallen; (2) to hang the (or one's) fipple, to be discontented, sulky; to cry, weep.

(1) e Fif. She was lanely, wretched, doon i' the faiple, and sae furth, Larro Tam Bodkin (1864) xxi. (2) Rxb. Condemned to hang a faiple Some dowy get, A. Scort Poems (1805) 23 (Jam.) N.Cy., Nabal 2 Anything loose and flavoid hanging from the nase 3. Anything loose and flaccid hanging from the nose. Cld. (JAM.)

4. The crest or comb of a turkey when elated.

5. Of corn: the bottom of the sheaves; see below.

Nhb. After stooks of corn remain standing for a time, the bottoms of the sheaves become naturally longer on the outside than the

inside, which is called their fipple.

[1. Cp. Norw. dial. flipa, to whimper, to pout with the lips (AASEN); Sw. dial. flepa, to whimper, to make a wry face as though one was going to weep (RIETZ).]

FIR, sb. Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written

FIR, sb. Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written fur Cum. e.Yks.; and in form vir w.Cy. 1. In comp. (1) Fir.apple, (2) -ball, a fir-cone, the cones of the Pnus sylvestrus and Abies; (3) -bauks or -baulks, foreign deals used for the beams of a house; (4) -bob, see -ball; (5) -brushes, the needle-shaped leaves of the fir-tree; (6) -dale, (7) -deal-tree, a fir-tree, deal-tree; (8) -jacket, a coffin; (0) -needles, see -brushes; (10) -vowe, see -ball

-dale, (7) -deal-tree, a fir-tree, deal-tree; (6) -jacket, a coffin; (9) -needles, see -brushes; (10) -yowe, see -ball. (1) Dur.\(^1\), Cum.\(^1\) Wm. Ther's plenty of fir-apples ta year (B.K.). n.Yks. (I.W.) e.Yks.\(^1\) MS. add. (T.H.) w.Yks.\(^1\), Nhp.\(^1\), Lei\(^1\), Brks.\(^1\), e.Suf. (F.H.), Sur. (B. & H.), Hmp. (J.R.W.), Hmp.\(^1\), (2) Shr.\(^1\) (3) Nhp.\(^1\), e.An. (HALL.) (4) Lan.\(^1\), e.Lan.\(^1\), Chs.\(^1\), Lei. (B. & H.), Shr.\(^1\) w.Som.\(^1\) Vuur-baub. (5) Shr.\(^1\) (6) Rut.\(^1\)

lang as I can help it, Ford Thistledown (1891) 308. (9) Hmp.1

2. The wood of the fir-tree used for lighting purposes; a pine-torch; also called Candle-fir.

Elg. He wan his fir and cuist his peats, Abd Wkly Press (June 15, 1898, Aften they got a bit fir to the beet Whilk held them in light a lang winter's week, the Abd. Little Pate but-a-house dare hardly look, But had, and snuff the fir, BEATTLE Parings (1801) 26, ed. 1873.

Hence (I) Fir candle, sb. a torch, light; (2) futtle, sb. a large knife used for splitting candle-fir; (3) wood, sb.

bog-wood, used for lighting purposes.

(1) ne.Sc. Fir-can'les—that is, thin splinters of bog fir from one to...three feet long fixed in a sort of candlestick, Grigor Fik-Lore (1881) 54. (2) Abd (JAV.) (3) Sc. [At a child's birth] a lighted slip of firwood was whirled three times round the bcd, with the superstitious idea of averting evil influences, Andrews Ch. Life (1899) 194. Chs. In [the mosses] is found much of that wood we call firrwood, which serves the country-people for candles, fewel, and sometimes for timber-uses, *Trans Phil Soc IV.* 1061. Firwood is still obtained from Macclesfield Moss, and sold in the Formerly the cry, 'Firtown, but not now to any great extent Formerly the wood, Firwood,' was frequently heard in Macclesfield.

FIR, see Fur, sb.

FIR-BILL, FIRCOM, FIRDED, see Fur, Furcum, Firr'd. FIRDIT, ady. Sh.I. Lost, not to be found. S & Ork. FIRE, sb. and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

Also written feigher Lan.; and in forms foire Yks.; foyer Lan.; vier Dor.; vire w.Cy. [faiə]r, foiə[r].]

1. sb. In comb. (1) Fire-about, round about the fire; (2) back, the back part of a fire; a receptacle behind the fire; (3) bauk, the beam in front of an open chimney on which the well is bulk. (1) better a collecte a well as which the wall is built; (4) -beater, a stoker at a mill or factory; (5) -bit, phosphorescence on the sea; (6) -bits, a pair of small tongs used by a blacksmith; (7) -bladder, a pimple or eruption on the face; (8) -blight, a disease in hops; (9) -bote, (a) obs., the right of gathering wood for fuel; (b) decayed wood; (10) -brand-new, quite new; (11) -burn, see -bit, (12) case, the chimneypiece; (13) -cheek, the fireside, the side of the fire; (14) clay, deposits of silicious clay often used for fire-bricks; (15) coal, (a) coal supplied to workmen at a colliery for domestic purposes; (b) a glowing coal; (16) cods, a pair of bellows; (17) dart, lightning; (18) deal, a good deal, (19) dog, an andiron; (20) edge, the first impulse, eagerness; enthusiasm, spirit; (21) elding, fuel, firewood; (22) end, the fireside, fireplace, hearth, the end of a room where the fireside, fireplace, hearth, the end of a room where the fireplace is; also used alinb.; (23) end-pan, the boiler at the side of the kitchen fire-range or grate; (24) engine, the steam-engine; (25) fanged (or fang, fangit), (a) burnt, over-heated, dried, pungent; of food: scorched, burnt; of manure impaired by too great a degree of inward heat; (b) fig. hot-tempered, fierce, violent; (26) fanging, the action of too much heat upon cheese, manure, &c.: (27) fangitness, the state of being over--fanging, the action of too much heat upon cheese, manure, &c.; (27) -fangitness, the state of being overheated, burnt; (28) -flaught, (a) a flash of lightning; a meteor; the Northern Lights; also used fig.; (b) a piece of red-hot coal, flying out of the fire with a loud noise; (c) fig. a hot-tempered person; (29) -fodder, fuel; (30) -fork, a fork or prong used for stirring the fuel in an oven or for raking out the ashes; (31) -gods, see -cods; (32) -hole, the space in front of the boiler fires; a fireplace; (33) -house, the kitchen end of a cottage; the dwelling, distinguished from the out-dwellings; (34) -hung, hanging over the fire; (35) -jawm, a mantelpiece; (36) -juice, vitriol [not known to our correspondents]; (37) -kessen, see -kink'd; (38) -kettle, a pot for holding fire in a fishing-boat; (39) -kindling, (a) a house-warming, a festival given see -kink'd; (38] -kettle, a pot for holding fire in a fishing-boat; (39) -kindling, (a) a house-warming, a festival given upon entering into a new residence; (b) sticks or chips for lighting fires; (40) -kink'd, shrivelled by heat, forgetwisted; (41) -lamp, a portable fire used as a lamp; (42) -levin, lightning; (43) -lug-end, see -end; (44) -new, see -brand-new; (45) -pan, a fire-shovel; a dust- or ash-pan; (46) -papers, strips of ornamental paper used to fill upompty grates in summers (43) point (4 empty grates in summer; (47) -point, (48) -porr (or -pur), (49) -pote (or -poit), (50) -potter, a poker; (51) -prong, see -fork; (52) -scaup, a red-haired person, one of a hot temperament; (53) -sconce, (a) an iron basket used for holding a fire out of doors; (b) a fire-screen; (54) -scordel, one who crouches over the fire all day long; (55) -shool, a fire-shovel; also used attrib.; (56) -slaught, see -flaught (a); (57) -smatch, a burnt flavour in food; (58) -smatcht, burnt, having a burnt flavour; (59) -spannel (or -spaniel), see -scordel; (60) -sprit, a firebrand, a hasty, hot-tempered person; (61) -spuddle, one who is constantly stirring the fire; (26) -stead, (a) a fireplace; (b) the shelf over the fire; (c) a place where a fire is made out of doors; (63) -stick heft (or haft), (a) a piece of wood used for fuel, firewood; (b) a long stick, used as a poker; (64) -stone, (a) a silicious sandstone used for hearthstones or furnace-linings; (b) flint; an old-fashioned flint used for striking a light; (65) -tongs, house-tongs; (66) -trying, searching for firedamp; (67) -wheel, the firework, St. Catherine's wheel; (68) -wood, in phr. to wish one firewood of a boat, &c., see below.

(1) m.Lan.<sup>1</sup> (2) w Yks. Ah thowt same az wot Toabe Fletcher did when thay put him up a t'fire-back, Tom Treddlehoyle Barnsla Ann. (1861) 31. n Lin.<sup>1</sup> It's good to noht at all; you may fling it upo' th' fire back. (3) n Lin. 1 (4) Lan. He wouldn't do it ... becose it wur th' feigher-beater's job, Woop Hum. Sketches, 94 (5) Nai. (W.G.) (6) w.Yks. 2 (7) Hmp. Wise New Forest (1883) 282; Hmp. 1 (8) Hrt Ellis Mod Husb. (1750) IV. 1. (9, a) n.Yks 2 n Lin. 1 To have, perceive, and take in and upon the aforesaid premises sufficient houseboot, hedgeboot, fireboot, Lease of Lands in Brumby (1716) Npp 1 Cor. The prior gave 'privilege and freedom'...forgathering, for 'fire-boote and house-boote,' such boughs dom'...forgathering, for 'fire-boote and house-boote,' such boughs and branches of oak-trees in his woods...as they could reach to .. with a 'hook and a crook,' Hunt Pop. Rom w.Eng (1865) 434, ed. 1896. [N. & Q. (1871) 4th S. vii. 190.] (b) Nhp.' Now almost obs. (10) w.Wor.' 1, se. Wor.' (11) Nai. (W G.) (12) w.Yks. I shall be at a standstill when they [pen and ink] are up on the firecase, Snowden Web of Weaver (1896) xix. (13) Edb. Our stuffed chintz pattern elbow chair by the fire-cheek, Moir Manse Wauch (1828) ix. (14) Nhb 'I Known as under-clay, seggar-clay, or thill, Lebour Geol. Nhb. Dur. (1886) 45. Nhb., Dur. Greenwell Coal Tr. Gl. (ed. 1888). w.Yks. Geol. Surv. Verl. Sect Sh. No. 43. (15, a) Nhb.' Free of charge, except sixpence per fortnieth for leading. Tr. Gl. (ed. 1888). w.Yks. Geol. Surv. Verl. Sect Sh. No. 43. (15,a) Nhb. Free of charge, except sixpence per fortnight for leading, which is done by the colliery carts, within a reasonable distance Nhb, Dur. Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl. (1888). (b) Glo. (F.H.) e.Suf. 'I'll be burnt to a fire-coal, if that is not true 'Common (ib.). (16) n.Yks.¹, n.Yks.² 'Blast it up wi' t'fire-cods,' blow the fire. (17) Kcb. O where will ye gang When the fire dart lurks in the murky kcb. O where will ye gang When the fire dairt lurks in the murky cloud? Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 104. (18) Wil. (19) Wil. Slow Gl (1892). w.Som. The var androns are only known as fire-dogs by polite servants nw Dev. (20) Gall. He, contentit, slippet hame, For, 'las' his fire edge was gane, Nicholson Poet. Wks. (1814) 63, ed. 1897. Cum. He gallop't his laal nag till t'fire-edge was off. Wm. He seun gat t'fire-edge for mown' rubbed off when he hed it ta deea fer days tagidder (B K.). n.Yks. T'horses will be stiddier when t'fire-edge is off them (I.W.). w Yks. 'To take off the fire-edge,' to use anything for the first time. In grinding a new scythe, the edge given by the first on of the stone is distributed from scythe, the edge given by the friction of the stone is distinguished from the less acute edge of the forge, viz. the fire-edge. Sur. All that sanguine and pedantic enthusiasm best known in farming under the sanguine and pedantic enthusiasm best known in farming under the expressive title of 'Fire-edge,' Hoskins Talpa (1852) 235, ed. 1857. (21) n Cy. Grose (1790). n.Yks. (W.H.), n Yks. 12, ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks. (W.W.S.); Think me on tiget sum fire-eldin in te-neet, Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 95; Marshall Rur. Econ (1788); e.Yks.¹ n.Lin. He help'd me up wi'th' bundil o' fire-eldin (M.P.); n.Lin.¹ (22) Sc. There was din... 'Mang oor bairns the nicht ioun' the fire-en', Ballads and Poems (1885) 157. Bnff. I' the fire-en' sat man and wife, An' Tib an' I sat I' the neuk, Taylor Poems (1787) 64. Rnf. Morn and fight at your fire-end Sure psalms and nray. McGuyrand Morn and fight at your fire-end Sure psalms and nray. McGuyrand Morn and night at your fire-end Sing psalms and pray, McGilvray Poems (ed. 1862) 70. Ayr. The man who prefers the smoky air o' a change-house to his ain cosy fire-end, Johnston Glenbuckie (1889) 82 Lik. In the cozy fire-en' nook Stan's myauld arm chair, (1889) 82 Lnk. In the cozy fire-en' nook Stan's myauld arm chair, McLachlan Thoughts (1884) 26. (23) w.Yks. (J.T.) (24) Nhb.<sup>1</sup> The charge of water... may be done much cheaper by help of a fire-engine, Brand Hist. News. II. 685, note; At Walker Colliery there are two ventilators worked with a machine by the help of the fire-engine, Wallis Hist. Nhb. (1767) I. 128. Nhb., Dur. Nicholson Coal Tr Gl. (1888) Cor.<sup>1</sup> A favourite sign for a public-house (25, a) Sc. Herd Coll Sngs. (1776) Gl.; Cheese is said to be fire-fangit when it is swelled and cracked, and has received a peculiar taste in consequence of being exposed to much heat before it has been directly standard to the consequence of being exposed to much heat before it has been directly standard to the consequence of being exposed to much heat before it has been directly standard. sequence of being exposed to much heat before it has been dried

Nai. Having the quality of a dunghill impaired by too high a degree of the fermenting heat, Agric. Surv. Gl. (ib.) Ayr. If it [a heap of dung and peat] becomes hotter, a larger quantity of moss ought to be introduced that it may not be fire-fanged, Agric. of moss ought to be introduced that it may not be fire-langed, Agric. Surv. 399 (ib). n.Cy.lofoatmeal, &c that is over-dried, Grose (1790); N.Cy.l, Nhb. (R.O.H.), Cum.l n.Yks¹; n.Yks² It's fire-fang'd stuff [pungent in the mouth]. ne.Yks.l e Yks (H E W.), A cake is left too long in the hot oven. Is it simply burnt or scorched? Oh no! It's getten fire-fanged, Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 4; e.Yks.l Spoilt by a piece of wood being left in the oven which imparts a scorched or fiery flavour to the food. m.Yks.l w.Yks.l Oats or malt too hastily dried in the kiln, whereby it obtains as it were a smatch of the fire. (b)  $n.Yks.^{12}$ ,  $m.Yks.^{1}$  (26) Ayr. Hoving or fire-fanging is so seldom met with in the sweet milk cheese of that or fire-tanging is so seldom met with in the sweet milk cheese of that county, Agnc. Surv. 456 (Jam). [The heat generated in dung 'sometimes rises so high as to be mischievous, by consuming the materials (fire-fanging), 'Young Ann Agnc. (1784-1815) XLI. 253.] (27) w.Sc. (Jam.) (28, a) Sc. Saddled your horse, and left the castle like a fire-flaught, Scott Antiquary (1816) xxxiii; The fire-flucht's flashin' like mad, Roy Horseman's Wd. (1895) ii. Cail Abd. Up the Castle hill at fire-flaucht speed, Gudman Inglismaill (1873) 48. Slg. I think I see the fire-flaughts yet, Towers Poems (1835) 52. Lnk. The sunbeams glancin', Like fire-flauchts ower the loch's lane breast, HAMILTON Poems (1865) 51. Lth. The fire-flaughts dartin' frae his ee The wilds amang, MACNEILL Poet. Wks (1801) Introd. 10, ed 1856. Edb. Fire flaught and hail, Wi' tenfald fury's fires, FERGUSSON Poems (1773) 198, ed 1785. Slk. The fire-flauchtis flew, Hogg Poems (ed. 1865) 14 Dmf. Every moment now they thought That it would like a fire-flaught Flee o'er their head, SHENNAN Tales (1831) 73. Kcb. I find that a fire-flaucht of challenges SHENNAN IMES (1631) 73. Keb. Influt that a fire-flauchtof challenges will come out at midsummer, Ruthersrond Lett. (1660) No. 106. n.Cy. Grose (1790); (K.); N.Cy <sup>1</sup>, Nhb. <sup>1</sup> n.Yks. Our coo...rave out o' t'deer like a fire-flawt, Tweddell. Clevel. Rhymes (1875) 36; n.Yks. <sup>1</sup>; n.Yks. <sup>2</sup>Heranlıke a fire-flaught. (b) n.Yks <sup>12</sup> (c) n.Yks. <sup>1</sup>; n.Yks. <sup>2</sup> A regular fire-flaught. (29) n.Yks. <sup>12</sup> (30) Shr. <sup>1</sup> A long handled, two-pronged fork. 'Sally, yo' should'n a brought the fire-fork an' the slut afore yo' putten yore ands i'the flour' Sus. <sup>1</sup> Ken 1 A three-pronged fork, as broad as a shovel, and fitted with Ken¹ A three-pronged fork, as broad as a shovel, and fitted with a handle made of bamboo or other wood. (31) m.Yks.¹ (32) Nhb., Dur. Nicholson Coal Tr Gl. (1888). Lan Lookin' yearnstfully at th' fire-hole, Waugh Owd Bodle, 256. (33) Cal.¹ The 'but' end of a two-roomed cottage in which the family sat and took their meals. Cum.¹ (34) Fif. Richt glad his fire-hung pat to hear Singin' and dringin', Tennant Papistry (1827) II2 (35) w Yks. In a bit they coom to t'fire-jawm, Binns Orig. (1889) No i. 6. (36) Ess. You dashed the firejuice into my eyes, Baring-Gould Mehalah (1885) 383. (37) n.Yks.² (38) Sh.I. Clap dem i' da firekettle, an' prepare dysell for da shot, an' da kavlin' tree, Sh. News (Sept. 27, 1898) (39, a) ne.Sc. When the house was taken possession of there was (39, a) ne.Sc. When the house was taken possession of there was a feast—the hoose heatin or fire-kinlin, GREGOR Flb-Lore (1881) 51.

Abd (JAM.) (b)n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> (40) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (41)Nhb.<sup>1</sup> Nhb., Dur. Around iron cage supported on three legs or hung by chains, and in which coal fires are maintained for the convenience of the banksmen and coal fires are maintained for the convenience of the banksmen and screeners, Nicholson Coal Tr Gl. (1888). (42) Rxb. (JAM.) (43) Ayr. Clink ye at the fire-lug en', Wi' ink an' paper, Laing Poems (1894) 99. (44) s.Chs¹ Ai b Dùt'n)z got'n i spon spit in fahy'ŭrnyóo kóo üt für dhu war'ks [Abe Dutton's gotten a spon spittin' fire-new cooat for the wakes] se.Wor.¹ Glo He hed a vire-new book under hees arm, Roger Plowman, 13; Horae Subsecwae (1777) 153; Glo.¹, e.An.¹, e.Suf (F.H.), I.W.¹, Wil.¹ Dor. Last Easter Jim put on his blue Frock coat, the vust time—vier new, Barnes Parenes (1870) 8. Som In a fire-pay suit of clothes Parenes Jim put on his blue Frock coat, the vust time—vier new, Barnes Poems (1879) 8. Som. In a fire-new suit of clothes, RAYMOND Sam and Sabna (1894) 45. w.Som.¹ Our Urch come home vrom fair way a vire-new hat, darned fI know where the money com'th vrom. (45) e.An. (E.G.P.); (P.H.E.); e.An.¹ Nrf. Common (M.C.H B.). Suf. (C T), e.Suf. (F.H.), Wil. (G.E.D) Cor. Monthly Mag. (1810) I. 435; Cor.¹ (46) w.Yks. Tribbons i't'bonnets hung dahn like year owd fire papers, Tom Treddlehoyle Bairnsla Ann. (1861) 51. (47) w.Yks. Get t'fire-point an' poke t'fire wi't (Æ B.); Grose (1790); He gave it a prod behind wi'th' foir-point, Yksman. (1876) 131. (cl. 1; w.Yks.³ Au've stopp'd at Padham sooa long that ma legs have swelled as thick as firepoints; w Yks.⁴5 (48) n.Yks.¹2, m.Yks.¹ (49) n.Yks.¹3, n.Yks.² Give him the fire-pooat [knock him down]. ne.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Moses gate a brokken heead wi t'fire-poyt, Clayton's Ann. (1878) 29; w.Yks.¹ Wad he hed a fire-poit .. in his throttle, ii. 366. Lan Aw'd tak that pouse at top o' th' yed wi' th' fire-pote, Waugh Taitlin' Matty (1867) ii; Lan.¹4, e.Lan.²4, m.Lan.¹4 (50) w.Yks Thear wor noa foire-potter i't room to e.Lan.<sup>1</sup>,m.Lan.<sup>1</sup> (50) w.Yks Thear wor noa foire-potter i't room to mak'a way wi', Hallam Wadsley Jack (1866) ix. Lan. A'll swallow that foyer-potther, Brierley Layrock (1864) vii; Lan.<sup>1</sup>, e.Lan.<sup>1</sup>, nw.Der.<sup>1</sup> n.Lin. A skreed on 'em as long as my sister's kitchen fire

potter, Peacock R Skirlaugh (1870) II 279; n.Lin. 1 (51) Cor. Duffy pushes Huey back into the oven with the fire-prong, Hunt Pop. Rom, w.Eng. (1865) 396, ed. 1896. (52) n.Yks. 2 (53, a) n.Lin. 1 (b) Lin. N. & Q. (1874) 5th S. n. 207. n.Lin. 1 (54) Dev. Our cat is a regular fire-scordel [a fire cat or ash cat 'that scordels over the fire'], Reports Provinc. (1886) 96. (55) Dmb. I see you sae thick wi'this servant o' Satan wi'the fireshool hat, Cross Disruption (1894) State Will Tables W. And Tables W. (1844) x. Ayr. Auld Tubalcain's fire-shool and fender, Burns Grose's Peregrinations (1789) st. 7. Lan. Unless he coom on a fire-shool, Waugh Tufis of Heather (ed. Milner) II. 72. (56) Sc Like fire-slaught fliskin' hither-thither, Drummond Muckomachy (1846) 44. Fif. As thunder on the fire-slacht's back, Tennant Papistry (1827) 24. (57) n.Yks. 12, m.Yks. 12 (58) Cum 12 (59) ne. Wor. (J.W.P.) Sus. He wur hem foreright wud de fire-spannels, Jackson (J.W.P.) Sus. He wur hem foreright wud de fire-spannels, JACKSON Southward Ho (1894) I. 289, Sus. 1 (60) w.Yks. I have seen what a fire-sprit you can be when you are indignant, Bronte J. Eyre (1848) 267, ed. 1857. (61) w.Som. 1 Vuy.ur-spuud l. (62, a) Nhb. 1, n.Yks. 12, ne.Yks. 1, n.Lin 1 (b) w.Yks. (J.T.) (c) n.Lin. 1 (63, a) w.Yks. Twood's fit for nowt but fire-stick hefts (W.C.S.). s.Chs. It'll bey a rare fire-stick haft (T.P.). (b) w.Yks. Usually ashen (S.K.C.). (64, a) Nhb. 1 Nhb., Dur. The white stone and the fire-stone form nearly one stratum, Forster Section Strata (1821) 100. Wor The red-stanged (oxidized) hard stone found in last quarrents. Wor The red-stained (oxidized) hard stone found in has quarries (E.S.). [Some beds known as 'Firestones' have been employed for making hearths, Woodward Geol. Eng. and Wal. (1876) 65.] (b) w.Som. I can mind hon wadn nort vor to strik a light way but th' old-farshin teender-box, way a steel and a vire-stone. 'Tis 'most old-farshin teender-box, way a steel and a vire-stone. 'Tis 'most all vire-stones up 'pon Welli'ton Hill. (65) w.Som. 1 n.Dev. Chell all vire-stones up 'pon Welli'ten Hill. (65) w.Som. n.Dev. Chell lay tha over the years wey the vine-tangs, Exm. Scold. (1746) l. 71. (66) w.Yks. (P.F.L.) (67) Abd. Skyrockets... wi'blue lows, an' firewheels, an' crackers, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 9. (68) Abd. In Cove the favourite day for launching a boat was Saturday. The toast was—'Here's yer health, and I wis ye firewood o' her,' the meaning of which was, of course, that the well-wishers hoved she would never he lost at sea, but serve her owner. wishers hoped she would never be lost at sea, but serve her owner till she was worn out, or till he was prosperous enough to get a better, Abd. Wkly. Free Press (Oct. 28, 1898).

2. Comb. in plant-names: (1) Fire-flout, the common poppy, Papaver Rhoeas; (2) leaves, (a) the leaves of the var. species of plantain, esp. *Plantago media*; (b) the blue scabious, *Scabiosa succisa*; (3) light, the violet, *Viola tricolor*; (4) -o'-gold, the marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*;

color; (4) ·0·gold, the marsh-marigold, Calina painstris; (5) -weed, see -leaves.

(1) Nhb.¹ Also called 'stinking poppy' and 'lightning' (2, a)

Chs., Glo.¹ (b) Hrf. We have seen the farmer of Glo. with a plantain leaf, and he [sic] of Hrf. with a scabious leaf, select specimens, and violently twist them, to ascertain if any water could be squeezed out of them If so, this moisture is said to induce fermentation in newly-carried hay sufficient to fire the rick, Gard. Chron. (1860) 738, in (B. & H.). (3) s.Wor.¹, se.Wor.¹

(4) n.Bck. (5) Glo.¹

2. Could in hird names: (1) Fire hand (2) hrand toil

3. Comb. in bird-names: (1) Fire-brand, (2) -brand-tail,

3. Comb. in bird-names: (1) Fire-brand, (2) -brand-tail, (3) -flirt, (4) -flit, (5) -flit-star, (6) -red-tail, (7) -tail, the redstart, Ruticilla Phoenicurus.
(1) Glo. (2) Hrf. (3) w.Wor. Berrow's Jrn. (Mar. 3, 1888). [From the continual motion of its tail, Swainson Birds (1885) 13.] (4) w.Yks. (W.M.E.F.) (5) e.Yks. Nature Notes, No. 4. (6) Nhp. (7) Sc, w.Yks. So called from the bright red rust of its tail, Swainson ib. Der. 'There's a firetail'. .interrupting... to throw a stone at a redstart, Verney Stone Edge (1868) 1; Der. 2, nw.Der. Not. Swainson ib. 12. s.Not. (J.P.K.), Rut. 1, Lei. 1, Nhp. 1 War. Swainson ib. 13; War. 8 w.Wor. Berrow's Jrn. (Mar. 3, 1888) Glo. Oxf. Aplin Birds (1889) 214. Nrf. That small bright brown birdie upon that hawthorn spray is a redstart—' firetail' the natives birdie upon that hawthorn spray is a redstart—' firetail' the natives call him, Patterson Man and Nat. (1895) 36; Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 44. Hmp. Swainson tb. 13. Wil. Smith Birds (1887) 146. Som. Swainson tb. Dev. Bray Desc. Tamar and (1887) 146. Som. SWAINSO Tavy (1836) I. 351. Cor. 12

4. Phr. (1) a fire and all of (something), an intensive: great, terrible; (2) as drunk as fire, mad with drink; (3) fire and brimstone, a punishment inflicted by schoolboys on one of their fellows; (4) — and salt, the custom of placing fire and salt on the threshold of the byre over which a cow has to pass; (5) — and tow, of a hasty person: irascible; (6) —  $i^2$  the watter, phosphorescence on the sea: (7) — of (6) -i the watter, phosphorescence on the sea; (7) -of hell, a keen burning pain in the hands and feet; (8) going a fire-lightm', going gathering violets; see Fire-light; (9) reading out of the fire, foretelling the future by means of the fire, (10) to big a fire of stones, to make a pile of stones

on the hearth in the shape of a fire; see below; (II) to buy a thing out of the fire, to give an extravagant price for a thing; (12) to eat fire and flar, an asseveration used by

boys; (13) to get fire in one's face, to light one's pipe; (14) the falling of fire, see below.

(1) Sus. There was a fire 'n all of a haffock [there was a terrible confusion] (R.H.C.), (G.A.W.)

(2) Cor. (3) e.Yks. At Hull a parent complained that his boy, an habitual truant, was subjected a parent complained that his boy, an habitual truant, was subjected at school to the 'fire and brimstone' punishment. When any boy played truant . . . it was the custom for the other boys to form up in two lines, and the truant boy had to 'run the gauntlet' and be belaboured with blows from knotted handkerchiefs, Yks Evening Post (Nov. 26, 1896). (4) Bnff.¹ The first time a cow leaves the byre after calving, or the first time after winter for grazing, fire and salt are placed on the threshold, and she is made to pass over them. (5) Ayr. 'Lord' quo' Robin, who was fire and tow, 'byde till I get my breeks,' Service Dr. Dugind (ed. 1887) 15. s.Chs.¹ Ee'z au' fahy ûr ûn toa' [He's aw fire an' tow]. (6) Nai. (WG) (7) n.Cy. (Hall.) (8) se.Wor.¹ Going a cowsluppin' and fire-lightin'. (9) Sh I. Although 'reading out of the fire,' as it was called, as well as cup-reading, was not new to the hermit, yet he knew little of these arts, Stewart Fneside to the hermit, yet he knew little of these arts, Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 75. (10) Ags. Sometimes left in the desolate house by the removing tenant. [Some] have been known to leave a fire of this description behind them when they reluctantly left a habitathat succeeded them (Jam.) (11) Nnp. I'm not going to buy it out of the fire,' is often said, when a person refuses to purchase an article because an exorbitant price is demanded. (12) Oxf. I an article because an exorbitant price is demanded. (12) Oxi. Unly yet fuuyr un flaar un aul dhû wuurld ut wun muuwf-fuol if uuy dwunt [I'll yet fire an' flar an' all th' world at one moufful if I dwun't]. (13) Sh.I. 'Light your pipes'...' Weel, Tammy,' I says, whin I wis gotten fire i' mi face, Sh. News (July 10, 1897). (14) Sh.I. 'Da fire is faaen upo mi words,' she said, 'an' weel I wat braand never fell on truer tale, aald froty sayin' t'o [though] it be.' The falling of the fire when words are said attests their truth according to an ald belof. Expenses Legisla (1866). cording to an old belief, Burgess Lowra Biglan (1896) 21.

5. Fuel; a light.

Sh.I. I raise ta mak fir ben wi' fire i' me pipe, Sh. News (Jan. 29, 1898). Abd. May auld Nick get him for a baggage ass... And gar him carry a' his winter fire, Shirrefs Poems (1790) 71. Frf. Barefoot horse, like pedlars' packs, Boot... carry fire to rich an' poor, Baith peats an' truffs, Piper of Peebles (1794) 5

6. A spark from a smithy; anything that lodges in

Abd. Pickin' stobs frae laddies' feet, or fires an' mots frae een, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 26. Gall. A red hot spark from the anvil is called a fire, if it strikes the eyeball of the smith, and has to be carefully taken off. A blacksmith told me that he had once got a 'fire' in his eye (A.W.).

7. Sheet-lightning; also called Wild-fire.

Nhb. Did ye see hoo the fire wis fleein last neet 8. The phosphorescence of the sea. Nai. (W.G.)

9. Carburetted hydrogen in coal-mines.

Lnk. There is a great quantity of fire among the old stoopings. . . . If we could force that fire into Number Two, there would be an end to Pyotshaw, Gordon Pyotshaw (1885) 222.

10. v. To bake bread; to toast. Sc. The bread's no fir'd yet (JAM.). Cai. Peb. The dough is then rolled thin and cut into small scones, which when fired are handed round the company, Nicol Poems (1805) I. 28 n. (JAM.)

Hence Firing-girdle, sb. a baking griddle.

Dmb. It was not probable that there would be either a kneading rower, or a firing girdle in Edinburgh, Cross Disruption (1844) xv.

11. To blast by means of gunpowder. n.Stf. (J.T.)

Hence in phr. (1) to fire the anvil, to blast the anvil, a custom carried out on St. Clement's Day; (2) — the

station, a manner of punishing stingy brides.

(1) Sur. There is in all anvils a deep depression, or hole, which on S Clement's day is filled with gunpowder, and a plug of wood is driven in tightly; a hole is next bored through the plug, a little powderpouredin, and it is then ignited, Flk-Lore Jrn. (1884) II. 326. (2) Yks. They fired the stithy at her; that is they placed a charge of gunpowder in the stith, or anvil of the blacksmith's shop, and fired it as she passed on her way to church, Henderson Flk-Lore

(1879) 1.

12. To discharge any kind of missile.

Or.I. (Jam Suppl.) Cai. w.Sc. To fire a stone (Jam. Suppl.).

Nhb. They fired styens at him, Bards of Tyne (1849) 409. Yks. (J.W.)

Lan., Chs. Thoose folk ut liven i' glass heawses shouldno' fire stones (C J.B.). w.Som. He fired at the rooks with his bow and arrow 'Fire hard!' is a common cry of boys when playing at marbles. Plarz-r, dhik bwuuy kips aun fuy ureen u skwuurt aul oa vui dhu maa ydnz [Please, sir, that boy keeps on firing a squirt all over the girls]. [Amer. Fire a rock [throw a stone], N & Q (1890) 7th S x. 53.]

13. To cauterize.

Ayr. It is only as the chirurgian's pointing at the sore, and saying, I will lance it, or fire it, and so heal it, Dickson Wintings (1660) I. 48, ed. 1845. [She [a mare] was cropped, and docked, and fired, Dixon Sings. Eng. Peas. (1846) 140, ed. Bell ]

Hence Firing-iron, sb. an implement with which horses

are cauterized. n Lin.1

14. To inflame, irritate; to warm.

Ayr [She] did much by her tinkler tongue to foment the thing and fire the sair, Service Dr. Duguid (ed. 1887) 113. Edb. His amry had nae liquor laid in To fire his mou', Fergusson Poems (1773) 143, ed. 1785. 15. To scorch by hot winds or lightning, applied to grass

or grain. Sc. (JAM.)

16. To light up, illuminate.

Frf. Squibs and bonefires fired the town, An' eke the coast, SANDS Poems (1833) 41.

17. Of corn or hay: to ignite from inward heat.

Oxf.1 Caused by its having been carried prematurely, MS add Hence Firing, sb. the spontaneous combustion of hay when stacked in a damp condition.

Hrt. Ellis Mod. Husb. (1750) III. 1.

18. Of a pit: to explode.

Nhb. 1 A pit is said to have fired when an explosion of gas has taken place. Nhb, Dur. Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl. (1888).

19. With up: to brighten up.

Ayr. As the mirth was going on in the room, he fired up differently to the most of old people, Hunter Studies (1870) 19. FIREABLE, adj. Yks. [fai erebl.] Capable of being

w.Yks. They enquired if the gun was fireable, he replied that it

w.Y.ks. They enquired it the gun was freable, he replied that it was, Peel Luddies (1870) 125; (J.W.)

FIRED, ppl. adj. Irel. Yks. Ken. Sus. Also written fierd Sus.

1. Of flax: diseased, mildewed, having black specks upon the stem. N.I. See Firing, 3.

2. As an intensive: excessive, tremendous; also used adult.

Sus. Common (E.E.S.); A fired pity (S P.H.); (G.A W); (F.W.L.); So fierd crass At last I cum away, Lower Tom Cladpole (1831) st. 122.

Hence Firedly, adv. very much; very nearly, almost.

Ken. If that rusty-coout ship-dog didn't roosh out at my old

Chum, and firedly massacreed him—surelie! Longman's Mag

(Nov 1891) 83. Sus. (S.P.H.)

FIREPLACE, sb. Sur.¹ fireplace, beyond one's means. In phr. too big for one's

I'm much obliged to you for letting me look at the farm; but I think that it's too big for my fireplace.

FIRER, sb. w.Yks. A stoker, fireman, one who attends to the fires of a steam-boiler. (F.R.); (J.M.)

FIRING, sb. Sc. Irel. Yks. Lin. Som. Dev. Also in form viring w.Cy. 1. Fuel.
Sh.I. Doo's intendin' wis ta hae a puir year's firin', Sh. News (May 7, 1898). Abd. There was at times during winter a scarcity of firing, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 213. m.Yks. 1, w.Yks. (J.W), n.Lin. w.Som. Only applied to wood. In local advertisements

n.Lin.¹ w.Som.¹ Only applied to wood. In local advertisements of farmers for labourers we constantly see, 'goodhouse and garden, firing for cutting.' e.Dev. Th' viring o't's viery cauls, maust turrable viery, Pulman Sng. Sol. (1860) viii. 6.

2. Comp. Firing-hole, the place where coal is put into the boiler-fires. w.Yks. (J.M.)

3. A disease or mildew to which young flax is subject.
N.I. Called by bleachers 'sprit,' Dubourdieu Antrim (1812).
FIRK, v. and sb. Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written ferk Or.I. w.Yks.² Der.; furk Hmp.; and in form virk w.Cy. [firk, fāk.] 1. v. To move in a jerking manner, used trans., refl. and intr. to fidget, hitch; to scratch, as a dog for fleas, or as a fowl for food; to pull. Also used fig. Also used fig.

Or.I. He pattled i' the fire, An' ferky'd i' the embers, Pacty Toral's Travellye (1880) l. 90, in Ellis Pronunc (1889) V. 794, 800

w.Yks.2 Of a rabbit in a hole: 'I can hear him ferking about w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Of a rabbit in a hole: 'I can hear him terking about' (i.e. scratching). Chs Sheaf (1879) No 67½, I 227; Chs.<sup>1</sup> Stf.<sup>1</sup> As fowls do for food. Der. The birds were ferking out the buds (HR.); Der.<sup>2</sup> To rub or scratch as a sow. Not.<sup>1</sup> Applied to ferrets. Lei.<sup>1</sup> A patient said of some medicine, 'It firks my stomach, an' meks me sick.' Nhp.<sup>2</sup> War.<sup>3</sup> She is firking all over the house. Brks.<sup>1</sup> Hmp. (J.R W); To furk about, to turn up rubbish with a stick, &c. (H.C.M.B.); Hmp.<sup>1</sup> I.W.<sup>1</sup> That dog keeps on firken vor vlees. Wil. I can't abear that there chap a comin' firkin' about here. A policeman getting up a case firks about the place. Dor. (H.J.M.)

2. To clear out; to clean or scour.

w.Yks.2 Come, lass, let's ferk all them nooks out! Der.2 I'll

firk it for you

Hence Firking, vbl. sb. a turning over, stirring up; a clearing out.

w.Yks.2 Give it a good ferking. Lei.1, War.8

3. To worry, tease; also *intr*. to be anxious, to be worried. Not., Lei., War., I.W., Wil. Pray don't firk so (W.H.E.); Wil., Don't firk yourself. A cat does not firk a mouse when playing' with it, but the mouse firks grievously. Dor. (CW.) Dev 1 You was virking me to take en, 31. s.Dev., e.Cor. (Miss D) Cor.12

4. To whip, beat, to give a smart blow; to cause to tingle.

w.Yks. Willan List Was. (1811); Grose (1790) MS. add. (C)

nw Der. To cause a sore to smart or tingle with ointment, &c.

e.Suf. (F.H) Ken. He firk you off (K.) LW 1

B.Suf. (F.H.) Ken. He firk you off (K.) I.W.<sup>1</sup>
Hence Firking, sb. a sound beating, thrashing.
Lei.<sup>1</sup> A did gie 'im a firkin an' all; War.<sup>3</sup>, I.W.<sup>1</sup>
5. To itch. Not.<sup>1</sup>, Lei.<sup>1</sup>, War.<sup>3</sup>
Hence Firking, sb. an itching, irritation.
Lei.<sup>1</sup> Ah'n got a koind o' firkin all ovver me. War.<sup>3</sup>
6. To pilfer. Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents]

A commotion, stir, fidget; a state of nervous irritability; gen. in phr. to be in a firk and to be on the firk. Rut. She wur all in a fidget and a firk. Nhp 2 Don't be in such a firk. Brks. Well, you are in a firk to-day (W.H.E.). I.W. She's always on the firk (J.D.R.); I.W.

8. One who busies herself in cleaning out corners, &c. Der. 2 How's a rare firk. nw.Der. 1

9. A curve like a tendril. Dor. (H. J.M.)
[1. He ferked ouer be flor, Allit. P. (c. 1360) 41. 4. To firk, flagellare, frequenter ferire, Coles (1679).]

FIRKAFAIL, sb. Sh.I. [Not known to our correspon-

dents.] A partition in a boat to keep the fish in one place. (Coll. L.L.B.)

FIRKEL, sb. Irel. A 'fellow'; a term of abuse.
Ant. A dirty firkel (W.H P)

[Cp. LG. ferkel, 'schimpfwort fur kinder, die sich
besudelt haben' (BERGHAUS). The same word as G. ferkel, a young pig.]

FIRKIN, sb. w Som. A small cask or keg in which labourers carry their allowance of beer or cider.

Holding usually three pints. They are made in various larger sizes, and are then distinguished as two-quait, dree-quart, or vowerquait virkin [viuir keen], &c., according to capacity. 'Plaiz, mum, Jan Snell've zend me in way his virkin, maister zaid how he was to be a-villed [agee un] again."

FIRKIN-ROBIN, sb. Yks. The common earwig. n.Yks., e.Yks. (G.E.D.)

FIRL, v. Rxb. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Of corn: to measure.

FIRLOT, sb. Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Also written furlot Sc. N.Cy.; and in forms fearlot w.Yks.4; furlad Cai. [firlət, fēlət.] 1. A measure of capacity for corn. &c.. of varying fā lət.]

1. A measure of capacity for corn, &c., of varying quantity; a quarter of a 'boll'; a large quantity.

Sc. The matter of a forty shilling besides a quarter of wheat and

four firlots of rye, Scott Monastery (1820) xviii, Of bere, nearly tour friots of rye, Scott Monastery (1820) xviii, Of bere, nearly right Winchester bushel, used for barley, bere, malt, and oats, of wheat, about 2 per cent. more than a Winchester bushel, used for beans, pease, rye, white salt, and wheat, Morton Cyclo. Agric. (1863). Cai. Abd. Of potatoes, right cut = 3 half bushels, Morton Cyclo. Agric. (1863). e.Sc. He's just like auld Bowbutts that ken to a firlot a' his neighbours' craps, Setoun R. Urguhart (1896) iii. Dmb Of the last named article [meal] she had brought a firlot, selected with great care, Cross Disruption (1844) xv. Ayr. Birlin' his mouldy pennies in sic firlots, Galt Entail (1823) lxxxiii. Lth. The usual wage of outworkers was 10d. per day throughout the The usual wage of outworkers was 10d. per day throughout the year, and a firlot of potatoes planted, LUMSDEN Sheep-head (1892) 56.

Edb. I . . . owr ilk shouther did four firlots fling, Learmont Poems (1791) 193. Sik. If for every peck there was a firlot, Chr. North Noctes (ed. 1856) III. 3 N Cy. 1 w Yks. The eighth part of a bushel, Watson Hist. Hift. (1775) 537, w.Yks. 4

2. The vessel in which a firlot is measured; also used

attrib.

Sc. The old castle where the family lived, ... as a mouse ... lives sc. The old castic where the tamily lived, ... as a mouse...lives under a firlot, Scott Guy M. (1815) 11; Mony words fill not the furlot, Ray Prov. (1678) 384. Kcd. Firlot measures, corn scythes, Wi'lang or forkit sneds, Grant Lays (1884) 3. Edb. Maister Watty Firkin's new coat hung on him like a dreadnought, ...making him resemble a mouse below a firlot, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xxi.

[1 ON. fjorbe hlotr, fourth part, cp. MLat ferthelota (JAM.).] FIRLY, sb. n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Confusion, tumult. (HALL.)

FIRLY, see Ferly.
FIRM, sb. Lin. Sus. Som. Also written ferm Som.
ēm.] 1. A form, bench. fēm.]

n.Lin 1 Draw th' firm to, lads, an' let's hev wer suppers. Sus.1,

2. The form or seat of a hare or rabbit. Som. (W.F.R.), w.Som 1

[1. The Dyninge Parlor . . . Item, two firmes, iiijs., Inv. of Sir Wm. Fairfax of Gilling (Yks.) (1594), in Archaeologia (1884) XLVIII. 125]

FIRM, adj, adv. and v. Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Hrf. Glo. 1. adj. In phr. (1) firm as Hodge wife, very firm, secure; (2) to have from the firm end, to have from an authoritative source.

(1) n Lan. Hodge's wife is said to have been confirmed (by the Bishop) several times and the phr. is now applied to anything very firm or secure. (2) s.Not. Er brother to d me; so a hed it very firm or secure. (2) so from the firm end (J P K).

2. adv. In phr. firm asleep, fast asleep. Glo.<sup>1</sup>
3. v. To make firm, strengthen.
Sh.I. I firm'd my grip apo' da bane, Sh. News (Aug. 6, 1898).
4. To confirm. w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>
5. To affirm. Hrf.<sup>1</sup>
6. A cheese-making term: to grow firm. s Chs.<sup>1</sup>
FIRMAMENT, sb. w.Yks. A standing-place, foot-

hold. (CC.R)

FIRMANCE, sb. Obs. Sc. Confinement, imprisonment.

Sc. (JAM. Suppl.) Lnk They shall be seized upon, and put in sure firmance, Wodrow Ch. Hist (1720) 402, ed. 1828.

[OFr. fermance, der. of fermer, to shut (LA CURNE).]

FIRMARY, sb. Shr. Dev. [fā məri.] An infirmary.

Shr. I if yo'd send 'im to the Firmary 'e'd get the best 'elp as could be 'ad. Dev. To take our Polly to the 'firm'ry, Longman's Mag. (Dec 1896) 161.

[Firmarium al. fermarium, a fermarie, 'hospitale,' SPEL-MAN (ed. 1687) 232; Fermary in a monastery, enfermerie,

Palsgr. (1530).]
FIRMY, v. Gmg. To clean out a stable, &c. See Farm, v.2

Collins Gower Dial., Trans. Phil. Soc. (1848-50) IV. 222. FIRMY-TEMPERED, adj. Lei. Infirm in ten Infirm in temper,

I wonder that Betty B. was satisfied with the money she got

from the clothing-fund, for she's so firmy-tempered.
FIRMITY, FIRNACKIT, see Frummety, Fornackit. FIRMITY, FIRNACKII, see Frummety, Fornackit.

FIRNIE, sb. Fif. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A quarrel, broil.

FIRPLE, v. Rxb. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To whimper. Cf. fipple.

FIRRABIRD, sb. Sh.I. Part of a fishing-line. See Fiddabird S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>

FIRRAPS, FIRRUPS, see Ferrups.

FIRRATING sb. Sc. [firatin.] A kind of tanger a

FIRRATING, sb. Sc. [firetin.] A kind of tape; a

binding for mantles; a shoe-lace.

Abd. A lady asked for some firrating from a Glasgow draper, and he gave her what she wanted, calling it galloon (G.W.). Rnf. Strong leather shoes tied with firrating, Gilmour Paisley Weavers

(1876) 45. [Der. of ferret, a kind of narrow tape (Annandale). Cp. Fr. fleuret, 'ruban' (HATZFELD).]
FIRR'D, pp. Yks. Also in form firded. Freed, used

v.Yks Known only amongst the old farmers, and as far as Wilsden is concerned is a decidedly obsol. word. It seems, however, to be better known in the neighbourhood of Pateley Bridge, farmer who used to live there informs me that the term is applied to pasture land that is allowed to lie idle during the winter months, not being grazed even by sheep Land of this kind is advertized in the local papers as 'winter-furred' (Æ.B.), w.Yks.¹

FIRRYSTOICH, sb. Ayr. (Jam) [Not known to our correspondents.] A bustle, tumult; a broil, fight.

FIRSLE, see Fersell.

FIRST, adj, adv. and sb. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms firsses (pl.) Shr.; firy w.Yks.; fost e.Yks.; furst Cum. w.Yks.; fust Oxf.; vust Brks. 1. adj. In comb. (1) First beginning, the beginning, the very commencement; (2) - blush, the beginning, the very commencement; (2) — blush, the first impression; (3) — caller, the time when the caller goes round to call the 'fore-shift' men; (4) — end, see — beginning; (5) — foot (or footer), (a) the first person met upon certain special occasions; the first person to enter a house upon New Year's day; (b) to enter a house first upon New Year's day, to act as 'first foot'; (6) footing, the custom of entering a house first or receiving a 'first foot' upon New Year's day; also used altrib.; (7) — onset, see — beginning; (8) — piece, (9) — pole, the ridge-piece of roof-tumbers against which the pole, the ridge-piece of roof-timbers against which the upper ends of the spars are placed; (10) — whole, (11) — working, the formation of pillars, which are removed

working, the formation of pinals, which are removed by a second process called broken or pillar working.

(i) Chs. 1 n.Lin. 1 h' fo'st beginning of the row was sum'ut 'at happen'd at Gaainsb'r. War. 2 I was a poor hand with the scythe at the first-beginning, but I'd mow an acre agen anybody now. Shr. The first-beginnin' on it wiz a little pimple no bigger than a pin's yed. Oxf. Brks 1 Thess stert vaair at vust beginnin' an' then us 'ull zure to do't right. (2) n.Lin. At th' first blush I thoht it was a lee, but I soon fun oot it was all trew enif. (3) Nhb.<sup>1</sup>
Nhb., Dur. Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl. (1888) (4) e.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, w Yks.<sup>1</sup>,
Chs.<sup>18</sup> n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> It's at th' fo'st end o' th' book. s.Not. He left defendant's employ the 'first end' of August, Not Guardian (Oct 27, 1895) 2, (J.P.K.) (5,a) Sc. Baptismal customs were more ceremonous than now. A young unmarried woman invariably carried the child to church. In her hand she took with her a slice of bread and cheese, wrapped up, and fastened with a pin taken from the child's dress, and this she presented to the first male passer she met. This person constituted the child's 'first-foot'—it had not previously been allowed to cross the door-step; and if he was a dark-haired man, there was good luck for the child; if fair, the reverse would happen to it, Ford Thistledown (1891) 251. ne. Sc. To meet a cat as the first fit' was looked upon as indicating the failure of what was to be undertaken, or foreboding an accident or bad news within a short time, Gregor Flk-Lore (1881) 124; In setting out on a journey to meet a horse as the 'first fit' was accounted a good omen of the success of the journey, ib. 130. Abd. She could... Be first-foot at weddin's, to bliss bridal bun, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 32. w.Sc. A plane-soled person was an unlucky first-foot; a pious sanctimonious person was not good, and a hearty ranting merry fellow was considered the best sort of first-foot, Napier metry fellow was considered the best sort of first-foot, NAPIER Flk-Lore (1879) 160. Rnf. The First-Fit bauldly fronts the storm, PICKEN Poems (1813) I. 78. Lnk. Just tak yer lessure till New-Year's Day come, I'll sort our first-fitters wi' whisky an' rum, WATSON Poems (1853) 47. Lth. Forth we sally'd, ilk to be A neighbour's first-fit fouthe, BRUCE Poems (1813) II. 17. Edb. Wha, think ye, wad be her first fit? New Year's Morning (1792) 9. Dmf. Twelve o'clock announces the new year, when people are ready at their neighbours' houses with het-pints, and buttered cakes, eagerly waiting to be first-foot. . . . Much care is taken that the persons who enter be what are called sonsie folk, for on the admission of who enter be what are called sonsie folk, for on the admission of the first-foot depends the prosperity or trouble of the year, Cromer Nithsdale Sng. (1810) 46. N.Cy.¹ The one first entering a house on New Year's Day. Nhb.¹ The first who closses the threshold after midnight on New Year's Eve. The person so doing must on no account enter empty handed. The entrant, to be lucky, must be of the male sex. If he have a squint, he brings bad luck. If he be of dark complexion, he is not a desirable comer. The luckiest is a first house for the state of t is a fair-haired first-foot. Dur. The first foot must always be a man, ... enter before any one leaves the house, ... bring with him a piece of coal, a piece of iron, and a bottle of whiskey, Flk-Lore Jrn. (1885) III. 282. Cum. New Year hed followed Cursmas, an'the 'furst foot' hed browte Symie mony a glass, Burn Fireside Crack (1886) 16; Some lucky person, usually a child, is engaged to be the first foot

of the year, Sullivan Cum. and Wm. (1857) 170; Cum. I Ma. I should be the first foot here, only I'm no use as a qualtagh, Caine Manxman (1894) pt. II. II. Yks Yks Life and Character, 228. (b) Lth. Sune's they're tasted, turn aboot, They a' set aff first-fittin' On New Year's morn, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 49. Nhb A hearty welcome is always given to those who go first-footing on New Year's morning to carry from circle to circle the greeting 'A happy New Year.' (6) Sc The practice of 'first-footing' at New Year time is a remnant of superstition, Ford Thistledown (1891) 250; She seemed to think I was on a first-footing expedition, Wright Sc. Life (1807) 16. Sh.I. The squads of guizers... when the old She seemed to think I was on a first-footing expedition, WRIGHT Sc. Life (1897) 16. Sh.I. The squads of guizers, .. when the old year was just about a close, started a first-fittin. A lot of houses were open into which they were welcomely received, and this harmless amusement was kept up till well on in the morning, Sh. News (Jan. 15, 1898). e.Sc. Whatthey did look forward to for weeks beforehand... was the first-footing, Setoun Sunshme (1895) 4. e. Fif. Sair against their will they had performed the first fitting Buttonhole. on that eventfu' New Year's mornin, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) 11, Lnk. Nae douce folk noo first-fittin' 11n, To fill oor streets wi' fearsome din, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 114. e.Dur.¹ Properly, the first person who enters one's doors on New Year's Day. Men go around in bands, it being held unlucky for a female to usher in the new year. The cat is gen. locked up beforehand, as it is also considered unlucky for animals to appear on these occasions. (7) w.Yks. (J W.) s.Lin. Mymistaak wor that I didn't do it at the fost onset(T.H.R.). (8) Chs. (9) Shr. (10,11) Nhb., Dur. Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl. (1888).

2. Phr. (1) First euckoo-day, April 14; (2) — of May, the meadow saxifrage, Saxifraga granulata; (3) — start-off, the beginning, commencement; (4) — to last, a term used in the method of hiring harvest-men; (5) the first go-off, the first turn at quoits or other games; (6) the first nail of any one's coffin, any misfortune, loss, or injury which ultimately is the cause of death.

(1) Sus. Flk-Lore Rec. (1879) II. 52. (2) Chs. 18 (3) w. Yks. Wha at furst start off shoo sew'd wun ov it arms where it left leg sud be, Tom Treddlehovie Thowis (1845)32. (4) e Bdf. Many instances are met with, where the harvest-men are hired from first to last, Batchelor Agric. (1813) 585. (5) Lan (S.W.) (6) Nrf (W.W.S.)

3. Next, ensuing.

Sc. Monday first, Scoticisms (1787) 60. Per. Common (G.W.)

Rnf. The first time I gang to the smiddle, As on Saturday teen [at even] I'll be there, Webster Rhymes (1835) 7. Cav. Will you come Monday first or Monday eight days? (M.S.M.) N.Cy.¹

e.Dur.¹ Will be glad to see him to tea Monday first at 5 p.m.

n.Yks.¹ Sat'rda' first

4. adv. Before such a thing comes to pass, before this

Nhb. Till you have occasion, which I hope will not be long first, Compleat Colher (1708) 31. n. Yks (I.W.) w. Yks. A wient diut, all bi end fost (J.W.). Glo. I 'Is that job finished?' 'It won't belong first.' I do not hold out the expectation that you will get more than that; I do not say you never will, but it will be some years first. Hrt 'How long shall you be before you come, Jack?' 'Oh! I shan't be long first' (G.P.).

5. Comb. (1) First along, at the beginning, at first, firstly;
(2) — in, first; (3) — off, (a) at the outset, at the first, at the beginning; (b) the beginning, the outset.
(1) Chs.<sup>3</sup> w.Som.<sup>1</sup> At the beginning, and for some time after.

(I) Chs.<sup>8</sup> w.Som.<sup>1</sup> At the beginning, and for some time after. 'They do'd very well fust along, but now I count they'd be all so well home here.' Dev. Reports Provinc. (1877) 131. nw.Dev.<sup>1</sup> Cor. A littlecribbage-faced man, wi'... on'y wan eye: leastways, he hadn' but wan fust along when I knawed'n, 'Q' Troy Town (1888) xi. [Amer. Dial. Notes (1896) I. 388.] (2) w.Yks.<sup>1</sup> I went to Silsden first in and then to Keighley. I'll gang back, but let me hev my dinner first in. (3, a) Not.<sup>1</sup> s.Not. Ah to'd 'im fust off what ah meant doin' (I P K) n.Lin. She fun' it oot first off. Peacock Tales and dinner first in. (3, a) Not. I s. Not. An to d'im fust off what an meant doin' (J.P.K.). n.Lin. She fun' it oot first off, Peacock Tales and Rhymes (1886) 97. sw.Lin. I He wanted the pigs killing first off. Sus. (S.P.H.) [Amer. I was there first off, Dial. Notes (1896) I. 397.] (b) n.Lin. I At th' fo'st off he did middlin' well, bud in a bit he taaper'd off to noht at all. sw.Lin. I The first off of the morning. It was the first off of his occupying the farm.

6. sb. A term used by children at play: first in order, before any one class.

before any one else.

w Yks. Its mai fəri ən öai seki (J.W.). Shr. Me firsses, Introd. 46.

FIRST, see Frist.
FIRSTEN, adj. Obs. Sc. First.
The firsten bower that he came till, Jamieson Pop. Ballads (1806) I. 32; Then in there cam her firsten brother, Kinloch Ballads (1827) 235. FIRSTER, adj. Yks. [fo·sto(r).] First. w.Yks. One o' t'firster lot said, Yks. Wkly. Post (Dec 14, 1895); Ah wor t'firster, Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Mar. 19, 1893); Watson Hist. Hlfx. (1775) 537; wYks. 14

[First+-er (compar. suff.).]

FIRSTLING, adj. Sc. [firstlin.] First, earliest. Rnf Bid Spring 'mid yonder lone kirkyard Wi' firstlin' gowans deck the sward, Young Pictures (1865) 26, Oor firstlin' bairn was born, Neilson Poems (1877) 64.

Hence Firstlins, adv. first, at first.

Fif. Firstlins ae cork, than the tither, Hetly they chasit ane anither, Tennant Papistry (1827) 23.

[All the firstling males that come of thy herd, Bible

*Deut.* xv. 19.]

FIRTH, sb. Sc. Yks. [firb, fab.] A piece of ground covered with brushwood and a few trees. See Frith.

Ayr. Looking over firth and fauld, Burns A Vision (1794) st. 5

w.Yks. Lucas Stud. Nidderdale (c. 1882) xiii; w.Yks. 12

[Quhen frostis days ourfret bayth fyrth and fauld,
Douglas Eneados (1513), ed. 1874, III. 79.]

FIRTHLESS, adj. Nhb. [firples.] Unmethodical,

shiftless, thriftless.

As nivver sas sic a firthless creetur.

FIRTIG, v. Sc. Nhb. Also written furtig Nhb.; and in form fortig Sc. S. & Ork. To fatigue.

Sh.I. A'm no sae as I wis wance, gaem' firtigs auld folk as muckle an' mair is [as] moderate wark, Sh. News (May 22, 1897), S. & Ork 1

Nnb.¹
Hence (1) Firtigesom, adj. fatiguing, wearisome; (2)
Firtigged, ppl. adj. fatigued; (3) Firtigging, ppl. adj.
fatiguing, trying, exhausting.
(1) Sh.I. It's ower firtigesom fir auld folk da laek o'me, Sh. News
(May 29, 1897). (2) S. & Ork.¹ (3) Abd. It's a feerious fortiggan
road, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xxxviii.
FIRTLE, v. Cum. Wm. Lan. Also written fertle
Wm.¹; furtle Cum. [fərtl.] To trifle, dawdle, to appear
busy and do little; to fidget, move about distractedly.
Cum. Furtlen up an doon t'streets an toongeats, Sargisson
Joe Scoap (1881) 142 Wm. (A.T.); Sit tha doon an' bi whiat wi'
tha, thoo can deea neea good fertlen aboot like that'n (B.K.); Wm.¹
Still in use. Lan.¹, n.Lan. (W.H.H.), ne Lan.¹
FIS, sb. Nrf. [Not known to our correspondents.]
Decay in fruit.

Decay in fruit.

Trans. Phil. Soc. (1855) 32.
FISCAL, sb. Sc. The Procurator Fiscal, an officer

acting as public prosecutor in criminal cases.

Sc. 'Is it only you?'... answered the fiscal, Scort Midlothian
(1818) xviii. w.Sc. The important personage who filled the office of fiscal was one night enjoying himself with a friend, CARRICK

Laird of Logan (1835) 52.

FIS-GIG, see Fiz-gig.

FISH, sb.1, v.1 and int. Var. dial. uses in Sc Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in form vish w.Cy. 1. sb. In comp.

(I) Fish-bellied, having the bottom part curved like the belly of a fish; (2) -belly, the melancholy plume-thistle, Carduus heterophyllus; (3) -cadger, a fishmonger; (4) -carle, a fisherman; (5) -chowter (or -chauter), an itinerant fishdealer; a woman who hawks fish from street to street; (6) -creel (or -kreel), a fish-basket; (7) -currie, any deep hole or secret recess in a river in which fishes hide themselves; (8) fag, a fish-woman, fish-wife; (9) garth, an enclosure made of stakes and wattles for trapping fish in a river; (10) gouries, garbage of fish; (11) hake, a a river; (10) gouries, garbage of fish; (11) hake, a 'sinker,' a weight, anchoring a fishing-net or line; (12) hawk. the osprey, *Pandron haliaetus*; (13) head, an instrument used for drawing the clack from a set of pumps; (14) house, a curing-house; (15) jouder (or jowder), (16) jouster (or jowster), see chowter; (17) jousting, hawking fish from street to street; (18) -leaves, the broadleaved pond-weed, Potamogeton natans, and other species; (19) pots, a name given to tub-shaped isolated clouds; (20) rig, the backbone of a fish, used for manure; (21) staff, a large iron hook with a wooden handle for striking into the fish and lifting them into the boat; (22) thief, the kingfisher, Alcedo ispida.

(1) Nhb. 'A fishbellied rail,' which was 'bellied' or curved be-

tween each pair of chairs. '21 malleable iron 12 feet underground

Fishbellied Rails, 13 cwts., Invent. of Wallsend Collery (1848) (2) Cum. The underside of the leaf is white, and turns up in the wind. (3) Frf. Rival fish-cadgers.. screamed libels at each other over a fruiterer's barrow, Barrie Licht (1888) in, Hendry had been to a fruiterer's barrow, Barrie Licht (1888) ii, Hendry had been to the fish-cadger in the square, ib. Thrums (1889) xx. (4'n.Sc Ye fish-carles never lift an oar In codlin greed, Tarras Poems (1804) 143 (Jam.). (5) Dev. Grose (1790) MS. add. (M'; Dev.³, Cor.² (6) Ayr. Since dark in Death's fish-creel we wail Tam Samson dead, Burns T. Samson's Elegy (1787) st. 6. n Yks.² A basket with one side flat for fitting to the carrier's back, against which it is slung by the brow-band A pad across the loins helps to support the burthen. (7) Per. (Jam) (8) Nhb.¹, I.W.¹, Cor.¹² (9) Nhb¹ (10) Rnf. (Jam) (11) ne.Sc. Lines, hair for tippens, hooks, fishhakes had their place in the fisherman's house, Gregor Flk-Lore (1881) 52 (12) Sc, Sh.I. Swainson Birds (1883) 141 [Amer Johns Birds (1862) 11] (13) Nhb¹ Nhb, Dur. Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl. (1888). (14) Nrf. Cozens-Hardd Broad Nrf. (1893) 100 (15) Dev¹ Who shu'd pass by but an old fish jouder with a jackass and panniers, 61. Cor.² (16) Cor. They'd carr a cowl, like a fish-jouster's maid, T. Towser (1873) 26, Cor¹² (17) Cor. A hoss what he do go fish-joustin' weth, Hicham Dial. (1866) 10; Cor ¹² (18) War.³ Suf From a belief that fish always lie under the shelter of the flat leaves (B, & H.). (19) n Yks. N & Q. 1883) 6th S of the flat leaves (B. & H.). (19) n Yks. N & Q. (1883) 6th S viii. 446 (20) S. & Ork. (21) Sh.I. Boys hae da fish-staff clair, an' luik oot for a licht, Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 31. (22) War.3 2. Phr. (1) Fish an' sauce, fresh haddocks cooked in sauce; (2) fishes of St. Patrick, flesh-meat plunged into water and dressed for eating; see below.

(1) Mry. (Jam.) (2) Ir. Many of the Irish... are wont, on St.

Patrick's Day, which always falls in the time of Lent, to plunge flesh-meats into water; when plunged in, to take out, when taken out to dress, when dressed to eat, and call them 'fishes of St.

Patrick,' Slingsby Papers (1852) 137. 3. Pılchards exclusively.

Cor. For many years there had been a great scarcity of fish. Pilchards are called par excellence 'fish,' HUNT Pop. Rom. w Eng. (1865) 369, ed. 1896. w.Cor. When the corn is in the shock Then the fish are on the rock. A good year fleas, a good year for fish (M A.C).

4 Crabs and lobsters exclusively.

Dor. Among the Worbarrow fishermen, in Purbeck (C W). 5. An instrument used by miners to recover lost buckets

or to bring up a bore-rod or pump-valve. N.Cy.1, Nhb.1 6. A small silvery insect which feeds upon wood, paper,

or parchment, the *Lepisma saccharina*.

n.Yks. (I W) n Lin. Me an' my lad hed to shift a lot o' ohd paapers an' things at . . . an' we fun' th' fishes hed eaten an' spoilt lotts on 'em. Nap. These are weevils or moth weevils, N & Q. (1880) 6th S. i. 330; Nap. Insects that run about damp cupboards at night.

7. v. With out: to lift out loose wool from the dye-pan by means of poles, so that the dye-liquor can be used for subsequent lots of material. w.Yks. (H.H.)

8. To strive, try hard.

Ayr. If thae deevils, our clerks, fin out that I am toom, they'll

fish to famish me, GALT Sir A. Wylie (1822) xiii. 9. int. An exclamation of contempt or disparagement.

War.2

FISH, sb.2 and v.2 Sh.I. Nhb. 1. sb. A flat plate of iron or other substance laid upon another to protect or strengthen it; also used attrib.

Nhb. A 'fish beam' is a composite beam, where an iron plate is sandwiched between two wood beams. A 'fish joint' is a joint made by bolting or riveting a plate on each side near the ends, as in a railway plate.

2. v. To splice, to fasten a piece of wood upon a beam, mast, &c., so as to strengthen it.

Sh.I. Paetie an' I wis fishin' wir rae [sailyard] wi' a aer [oar]

an' a new börope [buoy rope], Sh. News (Sept. 24, 1898).

[1. Fish (in sea-affairs) is any piece of timber or plank made fast to the masts or yards, to succour and strengthen them when they begin to fail or in danger of breaking, Phillips (1706). 2. To fish [the mast], parte materiana affixa malum confirmare, Coles (1679).]

FISH, see Fash, v.2

FISHER, sb Dev. A sweetmeat consisting of apples baked in a kind of batter.

Invented by Dr. Fisher, Bishop of Exeter.

FISHERATE, v. Yks. Nhp. e An. Also in form fishiate w.Yks. Nhp. [fi fərēt, fi ʃı-ēt.] To officiate, Also in form attend to household matters; to provide.

w.Yks.1. Nhp.1 Nrf. Wheer she can fisherate fur herself, DICKENS w.Yks.4 Nhp.4 Nrf. Wheer she can instead in the state of the conferfield (1849) h. Suf. He stayed at home to fisherate (M E R.); She couldn't come, she had to stop at home to fisherate (C G.B.), (C T.) e Suf. I've a wife and ten children, and find it hard to fisherate for them on eleven shillings a week (F.H.) FISHERY-SALT, sb. Chs. A salt-making term:

coarse salt made specially for curing fish.

FISH-FASH, sb. Cum. Troublesome business, fuss,

FISH-FASH, sb. Cum. bother. See Fash, sb. 77.

Aw this fish-fash held t'em leate an' lyle hours was advancin',

GILPIN Pop Poetry (1875) 73. FISHIATE, see Fisherate.

FISHICK, sb. Or.I. [fi]ik.] The brown whistle-fish, Gadus mustela.

The whistle fish, or, as it is here named, the red ware fishick, is a species very often found under the stones among the sea-weed, seldom exceeding nine or ten inches in length, Barry Hist Or I. (1805) 292 (JAM), S. & Ork.1

FISHIMER, sb. e.An. [fi·ʃimə(r).] The ant. A corruption of 'pismire'

eAn¹ Nrf Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 62.

FISHING, ppl adj. Sc. Yks. In comp. (1) Fishing-gad, a fishing-rod; (2) ·hawk, the osprey, Pandron haliaelus; (3) ·taum, fishing-tackle, a fishing-line: (4) ·wand, see-gad. (1) n.Yks¹² (2) Sc., Sh.I. Swalinson Brids (1885) 141. [Forster Swallows (1817) 65 ¹ (2) n.Yks¹² w Yks.¹ (4) Sc. He has done Swallows (1817) 65 ] (3) n.Yks. 12, w.Yks. 1 (4) Sc. He has done naething but dance up and down about the toun, without doing a single turn, unless trimming the laird's fishing-wand, Scott Waverley (1814) IX. Ca. 1 Frf. I was in the garden putting some rings in a fishing-wand, Barrie Thrums (1889) xi.

FISHLE, see Fistle.

FISK, v. Shr<sup>1</sup> [fisk.] To wander, to roam about idly. I never sid sich a ööman as er fur fiskin' about ; no matter whad's gwein on 'ers sure to be at it.

Hence Fisky, adj frisky, playful, kittenish. [To fisk about, cursito, Coles (1679); Trotiere, a raump, fisgig, fisking huswife, ranging damsel, gadding or wandring flirt, Cotgr

FISKAFEAL, sb. Sh.I. The boards which separate the several compartments of a boat from each other in order to keep the fish apart. S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>
FISKALEE, adv. Sh.I. Fisherman-like. S. & Ork.<sup>2</sup>
FISKALIE, adj. Sh.I. [fiskəli.] Strong, vigorous;

lit. physically.

'Dū ye stick him or cut his wizzen?' Tamy ax'd, as he took a

'Dû ye stick him or cut his wizzen?' Tamy ax'd, as he took a fiskalie grip o' twa o' his feet i' ivery haand, Sh. News (Oct. 9, 1897)

FISKARROE, adj. Sh I. Unbecoming to a fisherman, unlike a practical fisher. S. & Ork.¹

FISLE, FISS, see Fissle, Fiz(z.

FISSEIS, sb. pl. Or.I. (Jam. Suppl) Chilblains.

FISSEIS, sb. pl. Or.I. (Jam. Suppl) Chilblains.

FISSLE, v., sb. and adj. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. War. Glo. Also written fisle Sc.; fissel Nhb.¹; fissil Sc. Cum.; fistle Sc. Uls N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Dur. Glo.¹; and in forms fesil Sc.; fizzle Dur.¹ [fisl, fizl.] 1. v. To rustle, make a rustling, whistling sound; to cause to rustle. Sc. He heard the curtains o' his bed fissil, Scott Antiquary (1816) ix. Fif. Ilk man, brain-mad to get away, ... outran, fisslin', fuffin, Tennant Papistry (1827) 207. Ayr. Did ye no hear it ?—something like somebody fisslin' ootside the door, Johnston Glenbuckie (1889) 259; The wind again began to fisle, and the signs of a tempest were seen, Galt Gibhause (1823) xxii. Edb. Mair I delight at 259; The wind again began to fisle, and the signs of a tempest were seen, GALT Gilhatze (1823) xxii. Edb. Mair I delight at morn my ewes to milk Than sit at ease a' fesiling wi' talk, Learmont Poems (1791) 271. Sik. I heard something fistlin amang the brackens, Hogg Tales (1838) 53, ed. 1866 UIs. The thing began to fistle among the straw in the cradle, Uls Jin Arch (1859-1863) VII 141; To fistle a piece of paper [to crumble it up so that it rustles] (M B.-S). N Cy. 1 Nhb 1 A moose went fisselin through amang the stray [straw] Dur. 1 Cum. Linton Lake Cy (1864) 303. Hence (1) Fissle-fisslin', (2) Fissling, (a) sb. a rustle, a faint rustling sound; (b) ppl. adj. rustling, whistling.

(1) Ayr. The rain made a fissle fisslin' amang the busses, as it were whisperin' hairsely to him, Service Dr. Duguid (ed. 1887) 260. (2, a) Ayr. The fisslin' having been thus associated with

260. (2, a) Ayr. The fisslin' having been thus associated with possible flesh and blood, Peter was delighted to be looked up to as the champion of an unprotected woman, Johnston Glenbuckie (1889)

259 Edb. They both plainly heard a fistling within, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xxv N.I. (b) Kcb. Should. Icicle drop frae the bended twig, Wi' fissling din, amang the leafless bri'rs, Davidson Seasons (1789) 151 (Jam.). Nhb A fisselin wund [wind]

2. Of coal: to crackle in a pit, in the early stages of 'creep' (q v.).

Nhb¹ Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL Coal Tr. Gl. (1849).

8. To tickle, irritate.

s Dur. Generally spoken of some kind of dress material irritating to a tender skin 'It fissles' (J E D).

Hence Fissly, ady rough, tickling, irritating.

s.Dur. It feels fissly (1b).

4. To fidget; to make an unnecessary stir, to fuss, bustle

about; also used fig. Cf. fizzle.

Ayr. Twa lines frae you wad gar me fissle, Burns Ep. to J.

Lapraik (Apr 1, 1785) st. 22. Edb. Sma' reflection maks them Eapraise (Apr 1, 1705) St. 22. Edb. Sina Telector mass them fisle To wing their flight, Liddle Poems (1821) 69 Sik. His wife fistling about in eager preparation of supper, Chr. North North Noctes (ed. 1856) III. 343. N.Cy. 1 Nhb. 1 What do you fissel aboot on the seat for? War. 2 To 'fissle and scawt,' to fidget and kick, as a restless bedfellow. Glo. Grose (1790) MS add. (M.); Glo. 1

5. sb. A bustle, stir, commotion, fuss.
Abd. The oddest fike and fisle that e'er was seen, Was by the mither and twa grandys ta'en, Ross Helenore (1768) 11, ed. 1812
Fif. He to the door ran but his shoon, He was in sic a fistle, Douglas Poems (1806) 138. Lnk. That sets wee pride in a fistle, Warson Poems (1853) 45; O sic a fyke and sic a fistle! Ramsay Poems

(1721) 193. 6. adj. Uneasy. Wm. Gibson Leg. (1877) 92.

FISSLE, see Fistle.

FIST, sb. and v. Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. I Ma. Mid. I.W. Cor. and Amer. Also in form vist w.Cy. Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. I Ma. Not.

Mid. I.W. Cor. and Amer. Also in form vist w.Cy.

1. sb. In phr. to make a fist at, of, on, to make an attempt at, to make a (good, poor, &c.) job of.

Cum. Efter oa thee braggin eh thee spellin ah dud think thoo wad ha meadd a better fist on't ner that, Sargisson Joe Scoap (1881) 29, Cum. Thoo hes mead a fist on it, 152, ed. 1873. w.Yks.

(J.W.) Lan. To make a bad fist of [to make a failure of] (F.R.C.).

I W I can make no fist on't. ['Tis a poor fist I can make at hearing anything, Hardy Ethelberta (1876) II. xlvi.] [Amer. 'To make a bad fist of it,' to make mistakes, to do work incorrectly, Dial Notes (1896) I 330.]

2. Count. Fist-foundered, knocked down by the fists.

2. Comp. Fist-foundered, knocked down by the fists.

Fif. Menials and apron'd cooks of greasy chin Fist-founder'd went a rapping to the ground, Tennant Anster (1812) 117, ed. 1871.

3. v. To strike, beat with the fist.
s.Not A fisted 'im' (J.P.K.) Cor. I fisted her.

To grasp, hold with the hand; to hand, pass.

Sh.I. Fist haud o' you lamb at horna's side, Sh News (July 31, 1897); He fistid da kabe wi' da wan haand an' da gun'l wi' da tidder, ib (June 25, 1898). I.Ma Fist us that bottle! Is there anything in it? Brown Doctor (1887) 25.

5. Of a cow . to milk by holding the teat in the closed hand and gently moving the fingers. w.Cor. (M.A.C.)

6. To write.

Mid. 'Who on earth can have written all these?' . . 'Every maid

<sup>7</sup>Mid. 'Who on earth can have written all these ?'.. 'Every maid that could fist a few was ordered in, but the young leddy fisted them four at the bottom,' Blackmore Kit (1890) I. ix.

FISTE, v.¹ Nrf. [Not known to our correspondents.]
To find out. Trans. Phil. Soc. (1855) 32.

FISTE, v.² Nrf. [Not known to our correspondents.]
To poison. Trans. Phil. Soc. (1855) 32.

FISTLE, sb. Chs. Der. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Suf. Also written fissle nw.Der.¹ Nhp.¹ Shr.; and in form fishle Suf. [fi'sl.] A thistle.

Chs.¹ s.Chs.¹ 21. nw.Der.¹, Rut.¹ Lei. Thu feeld wer ful o' fis¹z [The field were full o' fistles] (C E); Lei.¹, Nhp.¹², War.⁴, s.Wor. (H.K.), Shr. (B. & H.), Suf. (C.T), e Suf. (F.H)

FISTY, sb. N.I.¹ [fi'sti.] A nickname for a person

FISTY, sb. N.I.1 [fisti.] A nickname for a person

who has only one hand.

FIT, sb. Yks. Chs. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Pem. Som. Also in form vit Pem. [fit.]

1. In comp. Fit-meal, by fits and starts. Hrf.2

2. pl. Phr. Fits and girds (or gurds), fits and starts.

Chs <sup>1</sup> The clock strikes by fits and gurds. War.<sup>2</sup> By fits and gurds, as an ague takes a goose, Ray *Prov.* se. Wor.<sup>1</sup> Shr.<sup>1</sup> Theer's 'eed to be took o' that chap, 'e's all by fits an' girds Som. no 'eea to be tee... W. & J. Gl. (1873).

3. Of the weather: a season, a defined portion of time

characterized by some distinct peculiarity.

n. Yks. A strange dry fit we've had for seear; n Yks. A varry stiff fit [a hard frost] A mucky fit [a fall of rain or snow]. m.Yks.1

4. An aim, attempt. s.Pem. He made a vit at it, Laws Little Eng (1888) 422

FIT, adj, v. and sb.<sup>2</sup> Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel Eng and Aus. Also in forms fet ne.Yks.<sup>1</sup> m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> w.Yks.<sup>185</sup> Dev.<sup>2</sup>; vit(t w.Cy. [fit, fet.] 1. adj. Able, capable.

Sc. There's many a way in which you're fit To make this groat

a pound, Johnston Factory Poems (1869) 136. Sh I. Da lightest pairt o' voar an' hairst is no been since frae I wis fit to crall, Sh. News (Aug. 27, 1898). Per. There he is, as lame as ye like, .. no fit to stir an inch, Sandy Scott (1897) 14. Edb. The deil's nae fit to had them in, Learmont Poems (1791) 60 Dmf. Ye are not fit to loup a dyke, Or climb a brae, Hawkins Poems (1841) I. 27. Nhb 1 Fit te loup a yett or stile w Yks. He's fit at expounding (C.C.R.) Lan Hoo's net fit wi childer at aw (S.K.C.).

2. Ready, prepared.

2. Ready, prepared.

Dur. Are you fit? Grose (1790) MS. add (P.) n.Yks.¹ Well, Ah'saboot fit for madinner, fur yan. Fit furbed; n.Yks.² Our tea's fit. ne Yks.¹ Ah's fit for off [I am ready to go]. e.Yks. Nicholson Flk-Sp (1889) 61; e.Yks.¹ Is tates fit? w.Yks. They're jest aboot fit, Lucas Stud. Nidderdale (c. 1882) 251. n.Lin.¹ Is them caakes fit? Corn'll be fit in anuther weak if it holds warm. se Wor.¹ Well, Jack, uf thee bist fit, we'll rowt out a faow moore o' thase ere taters. e An¹ Come, stir, make yourself fit. Nrf. I am fit if you are ready. Grose (1700).

am fit, if you are ready, GROSE (1790).

3. Inclined, disposed, 'ready'; in condition or in

readiness to.

Sh I. Whin I cam' in sight o' da hooses, I wis fit ta drap doon, Sh News (July 2, 1898). Per. Oot-ower the fields o' draight stooks, An' fodder fit to soom, HALIBURTON Ochil Idylls (1891) 53. Nhb. Wi'hunger were fit to lie doon, Midford Coll. Sngs. (1818) 11; Nhb. As just felt fit te drop, as wis that deun oot Cum. They war fit to feyt about her. n Yks. He wur fit to fell 'im, he war; he wur that fell. Fit to boggle [shewing symptoms of being about to shy; of a horse] ne.Yks.¹ They were fit ti modther ma. w.Yks. Awm fit ta think, 'at...t'laff 'ud o' been on t'uther side o't mahth, Hartley Clock Alm. (1874) 39, It's fit to flay one, Lucas Stud. Nidderdale (c. 1882) 251; w.Yks.¹ They're fit to I Ma. And some of the men fit enough to cry to think that a man like that should die, Brown Yarns (1881) 65, ed 1889. Not. I looks ommust fit to rain (JPK). n.Lin. I I'm fit to faaint. sw.Lin.1 When the bairns all turn out bad one is fit to blame it to the parents. Le. Fit to cry. Fit to burst. Nhp. The child is so lively it's fit to fly. I was so frit I was fit to swound. War. Oxf. Bles ee, missis, uuy bee fit tu drap; doo ee let mu set duuwn [Bless ee, missis, I be fit t'drap; do ee let ma set down]. Hnt. (T.P.) e.Suf. That's fit to make one cry (F.H.). Som. I was Asy wuz fut to brank mee nake dhe las stuy m wee wuz dhae'ur [I was very nearly breaking my neck the last time we were there]. Dev. 'Er's fit tu break 'er' art, vur'er did analyze [idolize] the poor dear blid! Hewett Peas. Sp (1892); A laffin, vit ta zplit, Nathan Hogg Poet. Lett. (1847) and S. 35, ed. 1866. w.Cor. He laughed fit to split his gizzard (M.A.C.).

4. Of cattle: in good condition, fatted up.
Yks. It were as fit a beeas as ivver ah seed (F P T.). Dhai bee'us bae un fút [those beasts are not sufficiently fatted].

Hence As fit as a flea, phr. in good condition. e Yks. Nicholson Flh-Sp (1889) 19. Not.<sup>2</sup> I feel as fit as a flea. 5. Used as an intensive before words of time and quantity.

Hmp Fit deal of trouble. Fit time, N & Q. (1854) 1st S. x 120;

How far 1s1t to Clanfield?—It's a fit bit it [yet] (H.C.M B.); Hmp. 1

6. Phr. (1) better fit, it would be better, more desirable; (2) whatever be fit for? what are you about? (1) w Som. Bad-r fût: yûe-d u-buy'd aum: [it would have been better if you had stayed at home] (2) Som. Why, what be 'bout? Whatever be fit for, to get in such a state for nothing at all? RAYMOND Men o' Mendip (1898) v.

7. v. In phr. (1) to fit like a dinner o' broth, to fit exactly; (2) — the lead to fit into a hole fill up a creative exactly.

(2) — like lead, to fit into a hole, fill up a crevice exactly; (3) — to a hair in the water, see to fit like a dinner o' broth.

(I) w.Yks. It fits ye like a dinner o' broth, Brighouse News (Sept 14, 1889). (2) w.Yks. Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Mar. 19, 1893). (3) N.L. It fits you to a hair in the water.

8. To cook or dress meat; to arrange, prepare a meal; sometimes with up.

Dev.1; Dev.2 I don't think I shall vitt to-day. I vitted enough yesterday to last two days. n.Dev. Gross (1790). Cor. An' fit up something nice for her to ait, Forfar *Poems* (1885) 54; I'll be gone in to see what my owld 'umman es fittin' for denner, Higham *Dial.* (1866) 21; Cor. When shall I fit the dennar? Shall I fit a cup o' tay for 'ee? Cor. I must be gone now: I've got to fit John's denner

9. To set up or adjust a mast.

Sh.I. Fit da mast and swift da sail, da east tide is running, and we'll sail wast be sooth upon him, Hibbert Desc Sh I. (1822) 224, ed. 1891.

10. To settle or adjust (accounts).

Sc. To fit accounts, GROSE (1790) MS. add. (C.)

11. To suit, satisfy; to suffice, last out. Gall. A bundle of clean sarks wad fit them better, CROCKETT Standard Bearer (1898) 342 n Yks. Nay, marry, that weeant fit, nohows ye can frame it, Atkinson Lost (1870) xxv; n Yks. Less mud fet. ne Yks. Them cauls 'll fet ma whahl t'backend. A'e ya what'll fet ya a twelvemonth? e.Yks That'll just fit Tom m.Yks 1 Which frock is to fet the child on Sunday 1-Its old blue one will fet for once. w.Yks. You ur sae deusht, an varra lal fets, Leeds Merc. Suppl (Jan. 3, 1891); I thought there would be bread plenty to fit while morning, Broote Shirley (1849) v, Hesaysthey're likely to fit him his bit o' time aght, Hartley Clock Alm. (Feb 1869); w.Yks. Nowt ad fet him bud he mud goa. He'd ha' fetten muh grandly nobbud he'd 'a' bin a bit bigger. Lan. And nowt'll muh grandly nobbud he'd 'a' bin a bit bigger. Lan. And nowt'll fit him bur he mun wed thee this morn, Kay-Shuttleworth Scarsdale (1860) I. 102; Havin' done as mitch doctorin' as would ha fit a whole teawnship, STANDING Echoes (1885) 15. Lim. This outing fits me exactly. n.Lim. I wo'd n't leave here at noht, I'm just fitted wheare I am.

12. To be a match for, to be even with a person; to serve a man out, play a joke upon him; sometimes with

off, out, or up.
m.Yks. Thou's fetten him off at last however. you' breathes the resentment of an implacable heart, Hamilton Nugae Ltt. (1841) 341; 'E fit 'er oop, w'en 'e towd 'er 'ow te quit t'rats (F P.T.); w.Yks 12 I'll fet him. ne.Lan. Der. I'll fit you. Aus. He'd lost some gold by us in the escort robbery, .. so it seems he'd been trying his best to fit us ever since, Boldrewood Robbery (1888) III. x ]

Hence to fit some one a touch or trick, phr. to play a joke,

or trick upon some one. w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Lan. Aw'm goo Lan. Aw'm gooin t'fit this chap a trick, Staton B. Shuttle, 54.

13. To supply, furnish, or provide with what is fit, suit-

able, convenient, or necessary.
Sc. For the time present I can fit you, Scott St. Ronan (1824) Sc. For the time present 1 can fit you, SCOTT St. Ronan (1824) xvii. Gail I will... fit you with a beast to ride on forbye, CROCKETT Standard Beaver (1898) 329. n. Yks. 2 Hae ye gitten fitten yet? w Yks. 4 A tradesman fits his customers with butter, cheese, &c. Lan. Hilty's turn to be served, or as we called it, 'fitted,' BRIERLEY Cast upon World (1886) 221; Waiting to be fitted with their work, 1b. Layrock (1864) 1; Lan 1 Thae'rt a lung time a getten fitted. Not. 1 Lei 1 We allays fitted 'em with butter. War. 9 14. To thrive, get on.

n.Dev. Pitha dest thenk enny theng will e'er vitte or goodee wey zich a... theng as thee art? Exm. Scold. (1746) l. 57.

15. sb. A size (a small size).

Dev.2 What a little fit your kitten is.

16. Comp. Fit-out, a commotion, disturbance.

I W.2 There was a fine fit out over it, you.

FIT, see Fet, v, Foot.

FITCH, sb. In gen. dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [fit] 1. The vetch, Vicia sativa, and other species of

Viciae; gen. in pl.

Ayr. I met wi' twa wee callans carryin' hame an armfu' o' fitches Ayr. I met wi' twa wee callans carryin' hame an armiu' o' fitches for their rabbits, Service Notandums (1890) 42. Ant., Dwn (B. & H.), Cum¹, n.Yks.² e.Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1788). w.Yks. He's as red as fitch, an sits up as stiff as a choild iver sea owd, Hallam Wadsley Jack (1866) 111, w.Yks.¹2³, ne.Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹, s.Lan. (S W.) Chs. Sheuf (1878) No. 69, I. 21; Chs.¹3 s Stf. Pinnock Bik. Cy. Ann. (1895). Der.², nw.Der.¹, Not. (W.H.S.), Nhp.¹, Lei.¹, War. (J.R.W.), War ²³, s.War.¹, Shr. (B. & H.). Hrf.¹, Suf. (E.G.P.), Sus.¹ Wil. 'If a body meet a body In a field o' fitches, Need a body tell a body Where a body itches?' Vetches are thought to harbour insects (G.E.D)

2. The seed-pod of the vetch and other similar plants.

2. The seed-pod of the vetch and other similar plants, esp. in phr. as full (or fat) as a fitch.

Cum. Ah fand ah was gittn as full as a fitch, Sargisson Joe

Scoap (1881) 170. Wm Yan [duck] on em's es fat es a fitch. Robison Add Taales (1882) 12. n Yks. 2 w.Yks. Though their bags are filled like fitches, Mather Sings. Sheffield (1862 Sing. 2; Esp. of the laburnum 'J.T.), w.Yks.2; w.Yks.5 It hed smawalpox there (and it were as full as a fitch in't, bless it', io Lan. Never seem to know a theausandth part o' what he knows hissel', an' he'll crom yo' as full as a fitch, Ab o-th'-Yate, Oddlad's 1884) 4; I'm as full as a fitch, Waugh Tiefts of Heather (ed. Milner) I. 139 [1]. Doth he not cast abroad the fitches? Biele Isauah

[1. Doth he not cast abroad the fitches? BIBLE Isaiah

xxviii. 25.]

FITCH, sb.<sup>2</sup> Nhp. Wor. Shr. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form fitchee Dev<sup>1</sup>; fitchy nw.Dev.<sup>1</sup> [fitf, fitfi.] 1. A

polecat. Cf. fitchet(t. s.Wor. (H.K) Shr. Fitch is sometimes heard instead of fitchet Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873); Jennings Obs. Dial. w. Eng. 1825. w.Som. Staenks lig u fuch [stinks like a polecat]. Dev. Estink'th like a fitch, Hewett Peas. Sp. (1892., Must run like a fitch or any other varmin afore these devils, Is pose, Phillipotius Dartmoor (1896) 235; Dev. 1 nw Dev 1 Fitchy, oftener than Fitch.

2. The fur of the polecat. Nhp 1 (s. v. Fitcher).

[1. Fitch or fitchow, a pole-cat, Phillips (1706); Fissau, a fitch or fulmart, Coron. Du fisse, visse, vitsche, 'mustelae genus valde putidum' (Kilian); for other forms see Schuermans (s v. Visse). 2. Fitch, the fur of the pole-

cate, Coles (1677).]

FITCH, v. and sb. Sc. Nhb. [fitf.] 1. v. To move slightly; to fidget, hitch. Cf fidge, v.
Sc. He hitches and fitches, Aytoun Ballads (ed. 1861) II. 395;

A speakin' Pack's owre learnt for me, Or ane that steers an' fitche WILSON Poems (1790) 63 (JAM.), GROSE (1790) MS add. (C) Cal. 2. To move at the game of draughts. Cld. (JAM.)

3. trans. To shift, remove.

Lnk. To fitch a marchstane, to make a slight change in the situation of a landmark (Jam). Nhb. Fitch that flake [remove that hurdle].

4. sb. A slight change of place. Cai. 5. A move at the game of draughts Cld. (Jam.)

FITCHAN, sb. Pem. Also in form fidgeon. [fitjen, fi dgən.] A stoat, polecat. See Fitch, sb.<sup>2</sup> s Pem (W.M.M.); Laws Little Eng. (1888) 420. FITCHEL, sb. Nhb.<sup>1</sup> [fi tʃ1.] A beam or shaft of a

wagon; also used attrib.

The fitchel bolt is that which goes down through the block and

holds it to the bearings, or vice versa.

FITCHER, sb. Nhp. Wor. Glo. Dev. Cor. Also written

ficher n Dev. [fitfə(i).] 1. A fitchew, a polecat. See

ficher n Dev. [n tjə(1).] 1. A ntenew, a possess.

Fitch, sb.<sup>2</sup>

Nhp.<sup>1</sup> ne.Wor. A wild animal in general [Properly a stoat, or polecat] (J.W.P.). w.Wor.<sup>1</sup> s.Wor. The name is often given to cats of a peculiar colour, supposed to be like that of a polecat (H.K.). se.Wor.<sup>1</sup>, s Wor.<sup>1</sup> Glo. Honae Subsectivae (1777) 413; (A.B.); Glo.<sup>1</sup> n.Dev Grose (1790). Cor. Monthly Mag. (1810) I. 435; Cor.<sup>1</sup> Stinking like a fitcher; Cor.<sup>28</sup>

2. Comp. Fitcher-coloured, of the colour of a polecat. w.Wor.<sup>1</sup>, Glo. (A B.)

[A fitcher, Viverra foetida, Coles (1679).]

ETTCHERED. 4b. Cor. [fitfəd.] Baulked, stopped.

FITCHERED, pp. Cor. [fit]ad.] Baulked, stopped.
Cor.¹ Used in mining when some difficulty occurs in boring
a hole for blasting; Cor.²
FITCHET(T, sb. In gen. dial. use in Sc. and Eng.
Also written fichet Shr. Hrf.; fitchit Ken.; and in form

Edb. Mustela Putorus. Pole-cat, or Fitchet, Pennecuik Wks. (1715) 103, ed. 1815. Cum Hutchinson Hist. Cum. (1794) I. 2 m.Yks. 1 Chs. (E.F.); One of our sturdy villagers shouting out, as m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> Chs. (E.F.); One of our sturdy villagers shouting out, as loud as his famous lungs would permit him, 'A fitchett, a fitchett,' Science Gossif (1879) 59; Chs.<sup>1</sup> s.Chs.<sup>1</sup> Ahy ky'echt ù fich'ut, ùn ahy m góo in aav 'ù pahy mai d on im [1 ketcht a fitchet, an' I'm gooin' have a pie made on him] Der.<sup>2</sup>, nw.Der.<sup>1</sup> Midîl Marshall Rur. Econ (1796). Lei 1, Nhp 1, War. (J R W), w.Wor. 1, Shr. 1, Hft.<sup>2</sup> s.Pem. (W.M.M.); Laws Little Eng. (1888) 420. Glo. Baylis Illus Dial. (1870); Lewis Gl (1839). Ken. (G.B.) Som. As cross as a fitchet, Jennings Obs. Dial. w.Eng. (1825), W. & J Gl (1873). Cor 12

2. Comp. (1) Fitchet-cat, a black cat marked with brown patches upon the black; (2) -coloured, of the colour of a polecat; (3) -pie, a pie made of apples, onions, and bacon.
(1) Chs. (2) Chs. A dark ferret is called 'fitchet coloured,'

Sheaf (1879) No. 757, I. 266; Chs<sup>1</sup> (3) n.Cy., Chs Given to the reapers at harvest-home, composed of apples, onions, and the fat of bacon, in equal quantities, GROSE (1790), Chs.<sup>128</sup>, War<sup>8</sup>, w.Wor.<sup>1</sup> Shr.<sup>1</sup> Sometimes cheese is substituted for the bacon, but it is a departure from 'old usage' This pie gets its name from the strong, unsavoury odour it emits in baking.

3. The weasel.

Le1 1 Sometimes incorrectly a weasel. Shr., Hrf. Bound Provinc (1876). Pem. (H O.) 4. A ferret. Glo.<sup>1</sup>

[I. Fitchat, or fitchet, a polecat, NARES (s. v. Fitchew).]
FITCHOCK, sb. Shr. Hrf. Also written fitchuck
rf 12; fitchuk Shr. [fitfək.] I. A polecat. See FITCHOCK, sb. St. Hrf<sup>12</sup>; fitchuk Shr.<sup>2</sup> Fitchet(t.

Shr.1; Shr.2 Yostinken wus nor a fitchuk. Hrf. Duncumb Hist.

Hrf. (1804) 9; Hrf. 12

2. Comp. Fitchock-pie, a pie made of apples, onions, and bacon. Shr. 12 See Fitchet-pie.

3. A hedgehog.
Shr. In Corve Dale some there begin [1874] to call a hedgehog a fitchock

FITCHOLE, sb. Obs. Dev. A polecat. See Fitch, sb.2 n Dev. GROSE (1790); Monthly Mag (1810) I. 435.

n Dev. Grose (1790); Monthly Mag (1810) I. 435.
[Cp. OFr. fissel (pl. fissiaulx), a polecat (Godefroy); later fissau (in Cotgr.).]

FITCHY, FITE, see Fitch, sb.², White.

FIT-FALL, sb. Rxb. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A grown-up lamb.

FITFEAL, sb. Rxb. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The skin of a lamb between the time of castration and that of being weaned.

FITHER, sb. War.<sup>4</sup> A small 'land' between two ridges. Cf. feather, sb. 10.

Formerly a division between two allotments in the open field 'You won't cast the fither when you plough it; it's flat enough

'You won't cast the fither when you plough it; it's flat enough

FITHER, FITHERFEW, see Fitter, v., Feather, Featherfew.

FITHIT, phr. Sc. An exclamation confirming what

is said; prop. a corr. of the phr. for a that.
Cld. Will ye dude?—Na fithit (JAM.). Ayr Surv. Agric. Gl (tb.) FITLIN, sb. Sh.I. A loose bar to place the feet against in rowing. (Coll. L.L.B.)
FITPENCE, sb. pl. Dor. Som. Dev. [fitpens.] Five-

w.Dor. Roberts Hist. Lyme Regis (1834). Som. Wot d'ye want vor'n? Zixpence-ahpenny! w'y idden wuth more'n fitpence (GS).

Dev Monthly Mag (1810) I 435; GROSE (1790) MS add (C)

FIT(T, v. Nhb. Dur. Obs. To sell and load coals.

N.Cy.¹ Nhb¹ None shall fitt any keel or keeles of anie other brother without the consent of the owner thereof, Order of Hostmen's Comp. (Jan. 1600-1).

Hence (1) Fittage, sb. the commission or fee allowed to a coal-ship; (2) Fitter, sb. the shipping agent of a colliery; (3) Fitting, vbl. sb. coal-shipping; also used attrib.

(1) Nhb.¹ Nhb., Dur. Iss.per chaldron at the pit or first charge, besides fittage, &c., Compleat Collier (1708) 5. (2) N Cy.¹ Running-fitters, their deputies. Nhb. Mary Mordox, a fine fitter's lyedy, Midford Coll. Sngs (1818) 18; Nhb.¹ Formerly called hostmen A 'running fitter' is an outdoor messenger. Nhb., Dur. The fitters or those persons who live at the ports and have keels, Compleat Collier (1708) 19. (3) Nhb.¹ The faithers o' the fittin-trade The Quayside a'ways pacin', Wilson Captains and the Quayside FITTEN, sb. Hmp. Wil. Som. Also in form vitten w.Cy. [fi tən, vi tən ] A feint, pretence; an idle fancy, whim. Hmp¹ Wil. Britton Beauties (1825); Wil.¹ Obs. Som. Jennings Obs. Dial. w.Eng. (1825). e.Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873).

[Fourbe, a fib, fitton; a wile, guile, deceit, Cotgr.; Fytten, mensonge, Palsgr. (1530); Fyton or lesynge, mendacium, Prompt.]

Fytten, mensonge, Palsgr. (1530); Fyton or lesynge, mendacium, Prompt.]

FITTEN, adj. Oxf. Brks. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Som. Also written fittun I.W.¹; and in form vitten w.Cy.; vittun I.W.¹ [fitən, vi'tən.] Fit, proper.

Oxf.¹ Fyes tiz byent: fitrn plarisiz fuur prai chuurz [Fyestis byent fitten places for prachers]. Brks.¹ If us be agwaain to vight, turn the women-vawk out, this yer be-ant no vitten plaayce vor thaay. Sus.², Hmp.¹ I.W.¹ My mind et don't zim fittun [It's my opinion it's not right]. Som. Jennings Obs. Dial. w.Eng. (1825).

FITTER, v and sb. Sc. Yks. Chs. War. Wor. e.An. Also in form fither War. 2 s. Wor. [fi·tə(r, fi·ðə(r).] 1. v. To kick with the feet; to struggle, wriggle; also

fig. to be in a passion.

Sc. To make a noise with the feet, such esp. as is occasioned by Sc. To make a noise with the feet, such esp. as is occasioned by quick reiterated motion (Jam). n.Yks. As an animal in the throes of death (R H H.) m Yks. Let him fare and fitter, then. w.Yks. Tommy... kicked an' fittered, but all to noa use, Hartley Clock Alm (1876) 31; I've summat ta say an ah'l say't, Let ta fitter an fling as ta will, Preston Poems (1864) 25; To kick smartly with the feet, as children do when pettish, Thoresby Lett. (1703); w.Yks. 4, Chs. 128 War. 2 To scratch or fidget with the fingers s. Wor. Mothers will say 'A done! what be a messin' an' fitherin' at?' (H K.), s Wor.1 e.An.1 To shift from one foot to the other.

Hence Fittering, (1) sb. the noise made by the frequent

movement of the feet; (2) ppl. adj. pattering.
(1) Sc. (Jam.) (2) Fif. Owr him wi' a boastfu' shout They ran wi' fitterin' feet, Tennant Papishry (1827) 181.

2. To move about in a restless, aimless way. Cf. footer. Cld. He gaes fitterin' out an' in a' day (Jam). Hence Fitterin', ppl. adj pottering, slow.

Frf. That's ad—d fitterin' brute o' a powney o' yours, Mistress

Queen, Inglis Am Flk (1895) 23.

3. To totter in walking. Sc. (JAM.)

4. To flutter, tremble; to flicker.

w.Yks. Yks, Wkly Post (Apr. 3, 1897); Blaw dahn t'gas pipe an it al noan fitter long afoar it goas reight aght, Dewsbre Olm

Hence Fittery, adj. excited, fluttered.

w Yks. He tell'd his wife all his ups an dahns an hairbredth escapes wal shoo wer fair fittery, Pudsey Olm. (1881) 22.

To cut, hack.

(1875) 16.

Wor. A 'ud do more 'uv a good keen hook fithering at the grass nor 'uv a scythe (H.K.).

6. To injure anything by frequent treading. Sc. (JAM)

7. sb. A struggle, convulsion, kick.
w.Yks. Aw stood holdin the pig wol it had fittered its last fitter,
HARTLEY Grimes' Visit (1892) XII.
FITTERS, sb. pl. Yks. Lan. Lin. [fi'təz.] Fragments,
pieces; tatters. Cf. fatters.
w.Yks. To break or tear all to fitters, Thoresby Lett (1703);
w.Yks. 14, ne.Lan 1 Lin. To beat or cut into fitters, SKINNER (1671).
sw.Lin. 1 tropes off in fitters sw.Lin. It comes off in fitters.

FITTER-YED, sb. Lan. A blockhead, fool.

A gawsterin, flam-tunged fitteryed [fitterhead], Staton B. Shuttle, 61

FITTIE, sb. Sh.I. [fiti.] 1. A short stocking. S. & Ork. 2. A person with deformed feet. tb.

FITTIE, sb. Lth. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The state of the foot when bemired; used by schoolboys.

FITTIE, adj. Sc. Also in form futty (JAM.). Neat,

trim; expeditious. The fittie fairies liftit her, Edb. Mag. (Oct. 1818) 328 (JAM); Gl Sibb (JAM)

FITTIE-FIES, sb. pl. Sc. Quirks or quibbles. See Whittie-whaws.

Abd. Your philosophic fittie fies . . . The ladies will them a' despise, Skinner Poems (1809) 106.

FITTIE-LAN', sb. Obs. Sc. The near horse of the hinder pair in the plough, which 'foots' the unploughed while its neighbour walks in the furrow.

Ayr. Thou was a noble fittie-lan', As e'er in tug or tow was drawn! Burns Farmer's Salutation, st. 11.

FITTING, sb. Sc. Lan. [fi'tin.]

training.

Rnf. A' braggin' how weel they could soom, If they'd had but warning or fitting, Webster Rhymes (1835) 85.

2. The furnishing of a house, furniture.

Lan. So it wur settled streight off, nobbut aw wast for t'wait had a verfort' cetth' fittin' reddy. Owen Good Owd Tomes (1870) 7. hafe-a-yerfort'getth' fittin' reddy, Owen Good Owd Toimes (1870) 7.

FITTINMENT, sb. Sc. Also in form fittin-in-ment. Concern, interest, 'footing.'
Sc. Grose (1790) MS add. (C.) Bch. Why a thief like Sisyphus... Sud here tak' fittininment Is mair na I can tell, Forbes Ajax (1742) 5. Abd. It's sae ill gettin' ony fittininment. an' ye wudna like to mak' a souter nor a tutor o' him, Alexander Ain Flk. (1882) 191.

FITTL, v.  $Sh_iI$ . To take short steps in walking. S. &  $Ork_i^1$ 

S. & Ork.¹

FITTLE, sb. Stf. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Dor. Also written fittel n.Dor. [fi'tl.] Food, victuals s.Stf. Better bally bost than good fittle be lost, Old prov. in Pinnock Blk. Cy. Ann. (1895). War.² Wor. A sez a wahits ov 'em an' gies 'em plenty o' fittle, an' I never 'ears no complaints, Wor. Jrn. Vig. Mon. w.Wor.¹ What aay'ls thee, lad, that thee caust na' eat thy fittle? se.Wor.¹ s Wor. Porson Quant Wds. (1875) 13; s Wor.¹ Shr.¹ Shr, Hrf. Bound Provinc. (1876). Hrf.², Glo. (A,B), Glo.¹, n Dor. (SS.B.)

FITTLE, v. Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] To tattle, 'blab.' (HALL.)

FITTLE, see Fettle. sb.¹

FITTLE, see Fettle,  $s\dot{b}$ . FITTOCKS, sb. pl. Bnff¹ [fi:təks.] The feet of stockings cut off and worn as shoes.

FITTY, sb. Lin. [fiti.] Marsh-land lying between the sea-bank and the sea; often in pl Cf feit(t, sb., fete, sb Lin. Miller & Skertchly Fenland (1878) iv, We hear farmers and graziers talk of the Fittes, ... a term perfectly well understood by Lin. men, but strange to other ears, Streatfeild Lin and Danes (1884) 191 n.Lin. Sutton Wds. (1881); n.Lin. Gen intersected by numerous rehoulating creeks.

[Norw. dial fit (pl. fitjar), a level meadow by the water, esp. the grassy levels near the windings of a river (AASEN); ON. fit, meadow land on the banks of a firth, lake, or river

(Vigfusson).]

FITTY, adj. Wor. Pem. Brks. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev.

FITTY, adj.¹ Wor. Pem. Brks. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms vetty ne.Dev.; viddie Dev.²; viddy Som. Dev.; vitty Wor. Pem. w.Cy. [fiti, vi ti, vi'di.] l. Fitting, becoming, proper, suitable; also used advb. Wor. (M.A.R.), Dor.¹ w.Dor. 'Tis all fitty, Roberts Hist. Lyme Regis (1834). Som. (W.W.S.), Jennings Obs. Dial. w.Eng. (1835). w Som.¹ Yuur. aal shoa ee eens yùe au f tu puut 'n, yùe aa'n u-dùe d ut u beet vut ee [Here, I will show you how you ought to put it, you have not done it a bit properly]. Dev. I wouldn't do that, I don't think it would be very fitty (F.A.A.), Her dude et za vitty, an light as a veather, NATHAN Hogg Poet. Lett (1847) 20, ed. 1865, Duee du thengs vittee like¹ I niver didden zee nobody za cüchypawed avor¹ Hewett Peas Sp. (1892), Dev.² Jan hath'n' ed. 1865, Duee du thengs vittee like! I niver didden zee nobody za cûchypawed avor! Hewett Peas Sp. (1892), Dev.² Jan hath'n' din'this viddienow, wey all his 'nack-hammerin' nonsense nw.Dev.¹ w Dev. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1796) s.Dev. Fox Kingsbridge (1874) Cor. My voos o what s right and fitty, Parr Adam and Eve (1880) 11, Cor.¹ He gov' a fitty answer; Cor.²; Cor.³ Don't do it, I tell'ee, 'tedn' fitty. I bought a watch, but the darned thing don t go fitty, at all.

Hence (I) Fittily, (2) Fitty-ways, adv. properly, fittingly. (1) Dev. Be sure you walk fittily. Blackmore Christowall (1881)

(1) Dev. Be sure you walk fittily, BLACKMORE Christowell (1881) xxvi. (2) Cor. Do behave fitty-ways.

2. Neat, tidy, in order. Of a machine: correctly ad-

2. Neat, tidy, in order. Of a machine: correctly adjusted; also used advb.

Dor. If everything wasn't vitty they were upset, Hardy Jude (1896) pt. v. iv. w.Som. As u-guut au'l dhee teo'lz vut ee? [Hast got all thy tools in order?] Dev. I keep's thews yer cabbages straight an' vittee in line, by planting um wan in tother's ope, Hewerr Peas Sp. (1892) 108; Us must make the garden a bit vitty, Reports Prownc. (1889); Dev. Dear hart! that ever such a vitty tidy wive shud vall to his lott, 5. n.Dev. You've Smål time to git things vitty, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 2. nw.Dev Cor. To make things ship-shape an' fittyfor'ee, 'Q.' Troy Town (1888) viii. Hence Fitt.ly adv. neatly

Hence Fitt.ly, adv. neatly.

Dev., Cor. That coat is fittily made, Monthly Mag (1810) I. 435.

3. Trim, pretty; handsome, fine. Also used advb. s.Pem. Used only in conjunction with 'fine' The 'general' in her Sunday clothes is fitty fine (H.O). Dor N. & Q (1883) 6th S. vii. 366; An there'S the vittiest maid in all the feair, Barnes Poems vil. 366; An there 'S the vittlest maid in all the feair, Barnes Foems (1863) 21. w.Dor A fitty fellow, Roberts Hist. Lyme Regis (1834). n.Dev. Thy buzzom chucks were pretty vitty avore the mad'st thyzel therle, Exm. Scold. (1746) 173; Grose (1790). Dev., Cor. A very fitty fellow [a very good-looking man], Monthly Mag. (1810) I. 435 Cor. She's a putty little 'umman, and got fitty feet like anybody else, Higham Dial. (1866) 19; A fitty looking maid, Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl.; Cor. 1 Your dress isn't looking fitty.

4. Clever, dexterous, skilful; also used advb.
s Pem John is a vitty fellow at a thing (W.M.M.); LAWS Little
Eng (1888) 422. Dev. Moore Hist. Dev. (1829) I. 354. Dev., Cor.
GROSE (1790) MS add. (C.) Cor. They do say 'The Maister'
'es worken' the oracle purty fitty sence the wreck, Forfar Wizard

(1871) 43; Cor. 1 w Cor. He gauv 'et to un pure and fitty, sure 'nough (M A.C.).

Hence (1) Fittily, adv. cleverly; (2) Fittiness, sb. dexterity, neat-handedness; (3) Fitty-handed, adj. dexterous, škilful.

'I Dev, Cor. Grose (1790) MS. add (C) '2) w.Som. Why, 'Arry, thee'rt all thumbs' idn a bit o' vittiness about thee. n Dev. Tha hast no stroll ner docity, no vittiness in enny keendest theng, Exm. Scold. (1746) l 209 nw.Dev. '3) w.Som. Never zeed no two brithers so much onlike one tother. Bill's all thumbs, and Jack's altogether so vitty-handed

5. Closely-fitting; also used advb. exactly.

Brks. I must ease that window-frame fur it be so vitty (A C.). Wil. 1 Dev My shoe is very vitty to my voot, White Cyman's Conductor (1701) 128 Cor. A fitty boot like our best wanns, Higham Dual. (1866) 15

6 In good health, well, 'fit.'

Wil. How be 'ee?—Ter'ble fitty. Som. If you doant think me much wuss at zhall hav' dun purty viddy vor the vust taime, Frank Nine Days (1879) 3. Dev I be glad tu yer that yu and your ole man gits on zo vittee, Hewett Peas Sp. (1892), Dev. Wull, but how go'th et at home? pritty vitty? or e'en zo zo? 12. n Dev. How do you do?—Pretty vitty, Horae Subsectivae (1777) 451.

FITTY, ady? Sur. Sus. [fiti] Subject to fits.
Sur. Sus. R. Hillman should take Jas Norman at two shillings and superce per week so long as he continues in the fitty state.

and supence per week so long as he continues in the fitty state, Selmeston Par. Acc Bk., Ladyday, 1790.

FITTY FORRA COO, phr. N.I.¹ A cow that has given milk for about fifteen months and is not with calf.

See Farrow, adj.

See Farrow, adj.

FIVE, num. adj. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.
1. In comb. (1) Five bed, a one-foot bed of 'new vein'
stone; also used attrib.; (2) -finger (or -fingers), (a) the
common starfish; (b) in cards: the five of trumps; (3) -fut,
a hay-prong, five feet long; (4) -quarter coal, coal having
an average thickness of seam of five 'quarters'; see below;
(5) -stones, a children's game; cf. check, sb<sup>2</sup>; (6) -tails,
a seaweed [not known to our correspondents]; (7) Fito leat, the point of junction of five roads; see Eleet.

(1) Dor. In Swanage quarries, so called because it can be cleft in five pieces. 'Pond five bed,' 'Under five bed,' 'Five bed-shall' (C W.) (2, a) e An. Ken. (G.B); (H M.) Sus. (F.F.S) (b) Ant. (W.H.P.), (S.A B) '(3) Glo (SSB) (4) Nhb The five-quarter coal was reached, RICHARDSON Borderer's Table-bk. (18.6) V. 129, Nhb The 'quarter' here is a quarter of a yard. Five v. 129, Nno in equarter nere is a quarter of a yard. Five quarters therefore = 3 feet 9 inches. (5) n Yks. They are lakin' at fahv steeans (I W.). w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> s Lan. The name given to the game of Bobber-and-Kibbs (q.v.) when played with small stones, instead of 'kibbs,' i. e. the knuckle-bones of a sheep (F.E.T.). Cor.<sup>2</sup> A boy's game with five small stones, placed on the palm of the hand, and then tossed up together so as to be caught by a quickly non-the back of the same hand. For further information can turn on the back of the same hand. [For further information see Gomme Games (1894) 122.] (6) n.Dev. They were astray...upon wrack or five-tails, Blackmore Maid of Sker (1872) III. 71. (7) Ess. e.An. (Apr. 1863).

Ess. e.An. (Apr. 1863).

2. Comb. in plant-names: (1) Five-fingers, (a) the oxlip, Primula elator, and the caulescent forms of P. vulgarıs; (b) the cinquefoil, Potentilla reptans; (c) the tormentil, P. Tormentilla; (d) the bird's-foot trefoil, Lotus cornaulatus; (2)-finger blossom, (3)-finger grass or fingered grass, see fingers (b); (4)-fingered root, the hemlock dropwort, Oenanthe crocata; (5)-leaved grass, (a) see fingers (b); (b) the firitillary, Fritillaria Meleagris; (c) the common heron's bill, Erodium cicularium.

(1, a) e.An¹ Suf. Science Gossip(1883) 113. e.Suf. (F.H.) (b) e.Suf. (F.H.), Ess. (c) Suf. (d) Cmb., Nrf., n.Ess. (2) Suf. (3) Glo¹, I.W. (4) Gmg., Pem. From its long fasciculated tubers resembling fingers (B & H.). (5, a) s Not. (1, P.K.), n Lin¹, War.³, Wor., s Bck. (b) Oxf. Science Gossip (1882) 165. (c) Hmp. (W.M.E.F.)

3. Phr. (1) five and twenty minutes, a short time, not

3. Phr. (1) five and twenty minutes, a short time, not necessarily twenty-five minutes; (2) -days-a-week land, agricultural land lying at an inconvenient distance from the farmstead; (3) to be near five o'clock with anything, to be near the end of work; to be near the end.

(1) e.Suf. I'll go do that job; it won't take more than five and twenty minutes (F.H.). (2) n.Lin Said when time equivalent to one of the six working days is taken up by the journeys of horse and man backwards and forwards on the road (M P.). (3) Glo. It's very near five-o'clock with [He is at the point of death] (S.S.B.).

It's very near five-o'clock with [He is at the point of death [CS.S.B.]. [1. (2, a) Five-finger, a fish like a spur-rowel, to be destroyed by the Admiralty law, because destructive to oysters, Coles (1677). (2, b) I made sure of the set, and yet lost it, having the variet and the five finger to make two tricks, Chapman May-Day (1611) v. ii, in Plays (ed. 1874) 304. See N. & Q. (1886) 7th S. i. 237.]

FIVESOME, sb. Sc. Also written fyvesum (Jam.).

Five in all, five together.

Willie (c. 1650) in Scott's Minstrelsy (ed. 1806) I. 188; That fiffsum in the furd he slew, BARBOUR Bruce (1375) VI. 149]

FIVEY, sb. Sc. [fai vi] A game played with five small stones. Cf. five stones, s.v. Five.

Frf. The smaller girls of Monypenny were sitting in passages playing at fivey, just as Sappho, for instance, used to play it, BARRIE Tommy (1896) xxxvii.

playing at fivey, just as Sappho, for instance, used to play it, Barrie Tommy (1896) xxxvii.

FIVL, sb. Sh.I. Also written fievvle S. & Ork.¹ [fivl.] A sprinkling or thin layer of snow.

We hed a fivl o' snaw i' da mont o' October, Sh. News (Nov. 20, 1897); A' da sam' as an hit been cover'd wi' a fijm o' frost an' a fivl o' snaw, 10 (Jan. 22, 1898); (K.I); S. & Ork.¹

FIX, sb. Shr.² A lamb yeaned dead.

FIX, v. Irel. Yks. I.Ma. Stf. Not. Lin. War. Also Amer. [fiks.] 1. To force into or overtake in a position from which escape is difficult.

w.Yks. 'Aw'll fix tha!' said Weasel, Snowden Tales Wolds (1893) viii; w.Yks.5 Wur noan sich gurt friends just nah an' ah thowt ad fix her a bit, 47. Stf.¹ War.³ I have fixed him.

2. To arrange, get ready; to put to rights, to mend.

Uls.(M.B.-S.) Ant. The chair's brok', will you fix it? The lock's gaun wrang; wull you try an' fix it? Ballymena Obs. (1892).

I.Ma. And me turnin to To light the fire... And her to fix the tay, Brown Doctor (1887) 186. Lin.¹ I am just going to fix the dinner. [Amer. 'How do you mean to fix it?' says he, 'for I must go,' Dickens Amer. Notes (1842) ix; There are few words which perform such various duties as this word fix... You call upon a gentleman:... his 'help' informs you that he is fixing himself (dressing)... You enquire of a fellow passenger whether breakfast will be readysoon, and he tells you... they were fixing the tables (laying the cloth), 10. x.]

3. In pass.: to be placed or circumstanced; also with off. w.Yks. (I W.) s.Nat. A can't let ver hae't till a see how a mean of the context of the can't let ver hae't till a see how a mean of the can't let ver hae't till a see how a mean of the can't let ver hae't till a see how a mean of the can't let ver hae't till a see how a mean of the can't let ver hae't till a see how a mean of the can't let ver hae't till a see how a mean of the can't let ver hae't till a see how a mean of the can't let ver hae't till a see how a mean of the can't let ver hae't till a see how and the can't till a se

3. In pass.: to be placed or circumstanced; also with off.

w.Yks. (J.W.) s.Not. A can't let yer hae't till a see how a m
fixed (J.P.K.). n.Lin. If you was fixed off, Mr. Peacock, wi'a wife
such as I've getten, I maake noa doot you'd leather her sumtimes.

sw.Lin. I doubt she'll be badly fixed if he happens owt. She has some brothers real well fixed, and they ve promised to fix her.

FIX. see Faix.

FIXEN, sb. Obs. n Cy. A vixen. (K.)
[OE. fyxen, a she-fox, also fyxe (Earle's Charters, Gl)]
FIX-FAX, sb. Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. [fiks-faks.] 1. The pax-wax, the strong tendon in the neck of animals. Cf. fic-fac.

Sc. (JAM) n.Cy. Grose (1790). N Cy. 1 Nhb. The ligament of the nape which supports the head (R.O H.); Nhb. 1, Dur 1 s.Dur. As tough as fix-fax (J.E D.). Yks. (K.), n.Yks. 13 e.Yks. MARSHALL Rur. Econ. (1788). w.Yks. 19, ne.Lan. 1

Rur. Econ. (1788). w.Yks. 13, ne.Lan. 1
2. A species of pillory.

Ayr. The fix-fax differs from the common pillory, as in the fix-fax not only is the neck confined but also the hands (JAM)

FIX-FAX, sb.<sup>2</sup> Obs. Sc. Hurry, the middle of any

business

Abd. Whan they are in the fixfax o' their din, Ross Helenore

FIXMENT, sb. Yks. Lin. [fiksment.] 1. The furniture of a house; also applied contemptuously to a poor

construction or contrivance; in pl. a workman's tools.

n.Lin. Completely swallowed up the whole of his little fixment,

Stamford Merc. (Aug 20, 1875); Squire Heäla' hed a thing for

catchin' th' flees 'at eats yung to'nups. Such 'n a fixment as you

niver seed. It was to no a ewse at all.

2. A dilemma. w.Yks. (J.W.), n.Lin.

FIXTISH, adj. Lin. Somewhat fixed, settled.

n Lin. No we're fixtish there, Peacock R. Skirlaugh (1870) I. 110

FIZ, see Faize. FIZ-BALL, sb.1 Nhb Cum Also in form fiz-bo' Cum

FIZ-BALL, sb. 1 Nhb Cum Also in form fiz-bo' Cum 1 The puff-ball fungus, Lycoperdon Bovista. See Fuzz-ball. Nhb. 1 Found in pastures. When dry the pores can be squeezed out like a cloud of smoke. Also called Puff-baa's, Devil's snuff-boxes, and Blind-man's-buff. Cum. (sv. Fuz bo')

FIZ-BALL, sb. 2 Nhb. 1 A ball of damp gunpowder kneaded into the form of a cone. See Fiz-gig, 2.

It is lighted at the apex, and burns with a hissing noise.

FIZ-GIG, sb. and v. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hmp. I.W. Also written fizz-gig Lan.; and in forms fis-gig nw.Der. 1 Not. s.Lin. Shr. 1; vizgig I.W. 1 [fiz-gig.] 1. sb. A disrespectful term for a girl or woman; a light, frivolous woman, fond of running or 'gadding' about.

'gadding' about.
e.Yks. A female, who although not disreputable or immoral, e.Yks.<sup>1</sup> A female, who although not disreputable or immoral, has some objectionable peculiarities, such as tale-bearing, gossiping, accompanied by scandal 'Ah wadn't beleeav a wod sike [such] an awd fiz gig as that says.' w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, nw.Der¹ Not. An old fisgig [a 'frump,' dowdy person] (W.H.S.); Not.<sup>1</sup>, Lin.<sup>1</sup> n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> An ugly woman; a woman dressed in a strange or unbecoming manner Nhp¹ War.<sup>2</sup>; War.<sup>3</sup> Robin was so angry, he flew up on a twig, Saying, fie upon you, fie upon you, little fiz-gig, Nursery rhymes. I.W.1

2. A kind of firework; a squib.

Lan. They whuzzed round like a fizz-gig, Waugh Winter Fire, 26. War. A small quantity of damp powder made into a pointed pyramidical shape, which is set fire to by boys, and which hisses as it burns, Holloway. se. Wor. 1 A kind of squib, made of damped gunpowder, and often used for the purpose of suffocating wasps when an attempt is made to destroy their nests. [A small rocket, or quill filled with wild fire, which when lighted dances up and down, and either makes a noise, before it cracks or goes off, like wind from the pipe of a strong bellows, or frizzes and sparkles, like red hot iron from the forge, GROSE (1790) MS. add. (M)]

s. Fig. A temper, passion. Gen. in pl.
s.Lin. The Missis wor in her fisgigs at breakfust becoss we wouldn't eat the sad bread she set for us (T.H.R.).

4. A kind of top; see below.

Hmp. Around piece of iron or brass, serrated at the edge, through which a piece of whip-cord is passed, and when set in motion, either in the air, or in water, makes a whizzing, hissing, fizzing noise, Grose (1790) MS. add. (M.); Hmp.<sup>1</sup>

5. Sharp, small beer.

Shr. A drop o' fisgig to cut yore throat.

6. A condition of loose shagginess, as of 'fuzzy' hair, or untidy dress.

Chs <sup>1</sup> Like a head of hair which bristles in all directions. Shr <sup>1</sup>

Whad ŏŏth frills an' furbelows, 'er wuz all of a fisgig.

7. v. To run or gad about.

Yks. He's not one o' yer hairbrained fizgigging lobcocks, Farqu-Har Frankheart, 197. w Yks. (J W) 8. To do anything in a slow or unskilful manner. e.Yks.<sup>1</sup>

8. 10 do anything in a slow or unskilful manner. e.Yks.<sup>1</sup> [1. Trothere, a raump, fissig, fisking huswife, Cotgr.; Let fissig be taught to shut doore after taile, Tusser Husb. (1580) 169. 2. Fizgig, a common kind of firework; the method of making it is described in White's Artificial Fireworks (1708) 25 (Nares). 4. Fissig, a kind of top which boys play with, Blount (1670). 7. Why should I goe gadding and fisgigging? Nashe Unfort. Trav. (1594) 32 (N.E.D.).] (N.E.D.).1

FIZMER, v. e.An.1 [Not known to our correspondents.] To fidget restlessly; to make a great stir about trifles, to make little progress.

FIZMERIG, v. Suf. To fidget about, move restlessly. e Suf Used by elderly people (F.H.).

FIZOG, see Fizzog.
FIZOG. sh. and v. Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. and [fiz.]

FIZOG, see Fizzog.

FIZ(Z, sb. and v. Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms fiss Cum.; fize Sc. (Jam.) [fiz.]

1. sb. A hissing noise; a blaze.

Sh.I I in, wi whiskers in a fizz, Burgess Rasmie (1892) 73.

Ayr. Wi' a spring like a tiger, an' a fuff, spit, and fizz, he landed just at the stairhead, Hunter Studies (1870) 280. w.Yks. The hissing noise caused by gas escaping in aerated waters, Leeds Merc. Suppl. (1884). nw Der.\(^1\)

2. Fig. A stir, bustle, commotion, hurry; a fuss, state of nervous anxiety: a rage.

of nervous anxiety; a rage. Sc. The hall place was in a perfect fizz, Scotch Haggis, 149.

Sh I. Du wis in sic a fizz for me ta come, 'at I couldna wait ta ken, Sh. News (Oc. 2, 1897). Abd. Fye, you're grown John Tamson's man -a' in a fizz, Gudman Inglismail (1873) 37. Rnf. Tamson's man—a in a nzz, Guaman Ingusmati (1873) 37. Rnt. 'Twill... set your stomach in a fizz, Barr Poems (1861) 14 e.Lth. Ye needna be in sic a fizz, Hunter J Iwwick (1895) 64. Dmf. If you knew what a fizz I am kept in with one thing and another! Lett T. Carlyle (1836) in Atlantic Monthly (1898) LXXXII. 296. Cum. Aw hard o' this torrable fiss, An' aw's cum't to advise tha'—'at is ee, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) 182. Dev. Missis size advise to a fire hourt to a for hour the ability heat a card, the second of the company of the second of the company of the second of the company of the second of the company of the second of the company of the second of the company of the second of the company of the com is in a dowst ov a fizz becuz the chiller bant a comed 'ome 'et.

3. v. To make a hissing or spluttering sound; to scorch.
Sc. (Jam.) Ayr O rare to see thee fizz and freath I' th' lugget caup, Burns Sc Drink (1786) st. 10 N Cy. 1, Dur. 1 Cum. 1 Green wood fizzes in the fire. w. Yks. An' frothin' an' fizzin, Hartley Yks. Budget (1872) 50; w. Yks. 1, Nhp. 1, Shr. 2, Hnt. (T.P.F.), e. An. 1 Hmp Holloway.

4. Fig. To make a great stir, to bustle about; to be in a

rage; sometimes with about.

Sc. (Jam.) Fif. East Anster burghers... Were fraithin' at the mou', and fizzin' at beads and halie water, Tennant Papistry

FIZZEK, sb. War. [fiz'ək.] A woman who busies herself in cleaning out corners. (J.R.W)

FIZZEN, sb. Sc. Yks. Also Suf. s Cy. Also in forms fezzon n Yks.<sup>2</sup>; fison Sc.; fissen Sc. (Jam); fizen Slk.; fizon s Cy Suf. [fi zen, fe zen.] Food, nourishment; fig pith, force, essence of anything. See Foison.

Sc Grose (1790) MS add (C.) s.Sc., Lth. The pump has lost the fizzen (Jam) Rxb. What are ye glowran at me for, whan I'm at my meat? Ye'll tak a' the fizzen out o't (Jam, s.v. Foison).

Nyks.<sup>2</sup> (It has need fezzon in't' no nourishment or support. n.Yks<sup>2</sup>'. It has neea fezzon in't,' no nourishment or support. s Cy. Grose (1790). Suf. The natural juice or moisture of the grass or other herbs, RAY (1691); (K.)

grass or other herbs, RAY (1691); (K.)

Hence Fizzenless, adj. (1) without strength or flavour, dry, insipid, innutritious; (2) fig. useless, without strength or energy; without result, weak, ineffectual.

(1) Sc. Its pease-strae as fizzenless as chuckiestanes, Scott Rob Roy (1817) xiv; (Jam) n Yks 2 (2) Sc. I will not wait upon the thowless, thriftless, fissenless ministry of that carnal man, Scott Old Mortality (1816) v. e.Fif. We were twa puir fizzenless, han'less lookin' craiters, Latio Tam Bodkin (1864) xxix Bwk. A silly fizzenless creature (Jam.). Sik. Woe be to RXIX Bwk. A silly fizzenless creature (JAM.). Sik. Woe be to this old and fizenless sword, Hogg Tales (1838) 89, ed. 1866, Does he think a mother's curse will sink fizzenless to the ground?

ib. 300. [Alas that any man of talent should have written anything so washy, ineffectual, and fizenless, Westmunster Rev. (1834) XX 8.]

FIZZER, sb. Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Not. Wor. Slang. Also written fizzur Lan. [fize(r.]] 1. A cake baked on a girdle.

N.Cy.<sup>1</sup> Nhb. Gossips round a tray O' tea weel lyeced, and spicy fizzer, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 52; Nhb.<sup>1</sup> 'A spice fizzer' is a girdle-cake (singing-hinny) with currants (spice).

2. Anything excellent or first-rate; something un-

2. Anything excellent or first-rate; something uncommon, astonishing; a falsehood.

Ayr. 'John, is tat your lass awa bye t'e windock?' 'Ay! is she no a fizzer?' Service Dr. Duguid (ed. 1887) 196. Cum¹, w.Yks⁵

Lan. 'Isn't he a fizzur?' he said, Brierley Day Out (1859) 51; It's a fizzer to me, Clegg Sketches (1895) 335. e.Lan.¹ Not. That's a fizzer [of a lie] (J.H.B). w.Wor. Whilst going a fizzer for the fence, S. Beauchamp Grantley Grange (1874) I. 194. Slang If the mare was such a fizzer why did you sell her? London Misc. (1866) 19 (Farner). (1866) 19 (FARMER).

3. A bombastic person. e.Lan.<sup>1</sup>

FIZZER, v. n.Cy. Cum. [fi zər.] 1. To scorch; to make a loud, hissing sound.

make a loud, hissing sound.

n.Cy.(I.L. 1783). Cum.\(^1\)Adrop of water on the heated bars fizzers.

2. To punish; give pain to, put in a fix; to be a match for.

n.Cy. (I L. 1783). Cum Efter sec a cum off as that ah was fizzert, Sargisson Joe Scoap (1881) 122; Cum.\(^1\)

3. To trim. n.Cy. (I.L. 1783).

FIZZERT, sb. Nhb.\(^1\) [fizert.] A term of reproach.

Ye clarty fizzert.

FIZZING, adj. Yks. Lin. e.An. Slang. Also written fiz'n e.An. <sup>1</sup> [fi zin.] First-rate, splendid; also used advb. w.Yks. (J.W.); w.Yks. <sup>5</sup> A piece of good news is 'fizzing!' Mak a fizzing job on't nah! Lin. <sup>1</sup> I like this, it is fizzing. e.An. <sup>1</sup> How does that colt get on <sup>2</sup>—Oh! fiz'n. Slang. She'll do fizzing, remarked Mr. Menders, Dy. Teleg. (Aug. 1, 1885) 2, col. 2 (FARMER).

Hence Fizzingly, adv. splendidly, in first-rate style. w.Yks.5

FIZZLE, v. and sb. Cum. Yks. Lin. Hrf. [fi·z1.]

I. v To fidget, be in a state of bodily restlessness. n Yks. 2 e.Yks. What are you fizzling about? som sometimes said to a person who rubs his head or arms as if in meditation (E.M.C). Hrf.<sup>2</sup>
2. To work busily but meffectively; to do anything

2. To work bushy but inelectively, to do anything in a slow, fumbling way.

Cum. Gl. (1851); Cum<sup>1</sup> n.Yks. Clockmakker com' an' com' ageean, an' fizzled an' faff'd aboot, Memoir P. Baiker, 10; He was fizzlin' on about t'spring gun, and it went off and shot his leg (I W.). e.Yks. MS add (T.H.) [To do anything with thresome minuteness, Gross (1790) MS. add. (C.)]

Long Fizzla-farking only the tedious and unprofitable

Hence Fizzle-farting job, phr. tedious and unprofitable labour. n.Lin.

3. To nestle, cuddle; to get close to. [Not known to our correspondents.]

Cum. Linton Lake Cy (1864) 303.

4. With up: to 'look sharp,' be lively.

n.Lin Boys playing at taw, one says to another 'Cum, fizzle-up.' 5. sb. Restlessness, excitement; the state of being fidgety Cum. (J.P.) Hrf.<sup>2</sup> The wriggling or twisting about of a child expected to sit still FIZZLE, see Fissle.

FIZZMIGIGS, sb. pl. Lin. Som. Absurd articles

Lin. (WWS.) Som. He ded wear thay fizzmigigs and wer a

Lin. (WWS.) Som. He ded wear thay fizzmigigs and wer a 'man o' war,' Agrikler Rhymes (1872) 29.

FIZZOG, sb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Also written fizog n.Lin.¹ [fizog.] The face, 'physiognomy.' w.Yks. Yks. Wkly. Post (Apr. 3, 1897) Lan. Yo' never seed sich a fizzog as little Robin made him of a piece o' faded pink calico, Brierley Day Out (1859) 52 m.Lan.¹ s.Chs¹ In the phrase 'l'll warm yur fizzog' it seems to be used of the head. Not.¹ I know his ugly fizzog. Lin.¹, n.Lin.¹ FIZZY, adj. Nhb.¹ [fizi.] Well or cleverly done; 'nobby.'

'nobby.'
That's fizzy, noo! That's a fizzy coat he hes on.
FJIM, sb. Sh.I. A film, sprinkling; a small portion.
Dat twa [cows]'ill hae ta get a suilka drink wi' a film o' aetmeal upo' him, Sh. News (May 22, 1897), A' da sam' as an hit been cover'd wi' a film o' frost an' a fivl o' snaw, ib. (Jan 22, 1898).
FLAA, FLAACH, see Flaw, sb.\*5, Fleech, v.
FLAAD, FLAAEN, see Flay, v.¹
FLAAG, sb.¹ Sh.I. A large, clumsy woman. S. & Ork.¹
[Norw. dial. flak, a frivolous impudent person, mostly used of women (AASEN); see JAKOBSEN Norsk in Shell.

(1897) 66.

FLAAG, sb.2 Sh.I. A flock of birds; a shoal of fish. S. & Ork.1

FLAAG, v. Sh.I. To fly loosely in the wind. Shu cam rinnin at her utmost wi her face lank da yatten blude, I can say, an' her hair a' flaagin' till her cot baand, Sh. News (July 31, 1897). FLAATCH, see Fleech, v.

FLAB, sb. Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] A mushroom. Cf flap, sb. 18.

To make Catchup. Gather your large flabs, cut off the root ends, and take off the rough skins, *Receipts in Cookery*, 45 (JAM.). FLAB, sb.<sup>2</sup> Sc. A large, handsome, or showy article. Elg. I coff'd a gowd watch, an' a flab o' a chain, Tester *Poems* (1865) 108.

Hence Flabby, adj. ostentatious, showy.
Per. He's flabby [he is foppishly dressed] (G.W.).
FLABBER, v. Yks. [fla ba(r.] To hang loosely. w.Yks<sup>2</sup> Hence Flabbering, ppl. adj. hanging so loosely as almost

to fall to pieces.

n.Yks. A great flabbering forkful of hay (I.W.).

FLABBERGASH, v. Yks. Also written flabergash. [fla'bərga[.] To astound, amaze, dumbfound, take aback. Cf. flabbergast.

n.Yks. Ah steead quite flabbergash'd, Broad Yks. (1885) 14; Tweddell Clevel. Rhymes (1875) 26. Hence Flabbergasher, sb. a 'poser,' settler, perplexing question or answer.

n.Yks. This wer a flabergasher fer t'teacher, Tweddell Clevel.

Rhymes (1875) 52.

FLABBERGAST, v. In gen dial and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written flabergast ne Sc.; and in forms flabrigast Per. (Jam); flappergast N.Cy.¹ Nhp.¹; flobbergrast Lan. 1. To astonish, bewilder, amaze; to perplex, silence, astound. Gen. in pp. Cf. flambergast. ne Sc. She was . . . flabergasted by the terrible facer I had just dealt her, Grant Keckleton, 69. Abd. I was nothing short of completely 'flabbergasted,' Alexander Am Flk (1882) 207. Per. (G.W) Frf. No wonder Gavinia was flabbergasted, BARRIE Tommy (G.W) Frf. No wonder Gavinia was flabbergasted, Barrie I ommy (1896) 302. Lnk. Why, it positively flabbergasted the whole lot, Gordon Pyotshaw (1885) 32. Ir. This presentment of the case somewhat flabbergasted Terence, Barlow Idylls (1892) 170. N Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, Cum. (J D.) w.Yks. T'woman wor fairly flabbergasted when they fun it aht, Dewsbre Olm. (1872) 9; w.Yks.² Lan. Lookin bonnily confused un to some extent flabbergasted, Staton Loominary (c 1861) 41, 'We knoan th' dog cawn't ax fur a tikkit, but we can fur him—cawn't vo?' This flobbargasted Som. New but yo con fur him,—cawn't yo?' This flobbergrasted Sam, New Wkly. (Jan 5, 1895) 7. col. 3. Not¹, Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ When they told me the tale, I was so flabbergasted I couldn't get over it for ever so long. War² Common, War³ Oxf.¹ Flab uurgyaa stid Brks.¹, Suf.¹ Ess. He was hafe flabbergasted, CLARK J. Noakes (1839) st. 99; Gl (1851). Ken.<sup>1</sup>, Dev.<sup>1</sup> Colloq. It has quite flabbergasted that Diet, Barham Ingoldsby (ed. 1840) 135. [Now we are 'flabbergasted' and 'bored' from morning to night, Ann. Register

(1772) New Words ]
Hence Flabbergastation, sb. a state of amazement,

astonishment, or perplexity.

Colloq. The ladies... were thrown into an incipient flabergastation, R. Rattler (1845) v.

2. To boast, brag; to gasconade.

Per. He's always flabbergasting [blowing his own horn] (G.W.);

(JAM.)

3. In pass: to be quite worn out with exertion, extremely fatigued. Per. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents]

FLABBERGASTER, v. and sb. Chs. Lin. War. Nrf. Wil. 1. v. To perplex, amaze, astonish; to scare, frighten. Chs. 1, n.Lin. 1, War. (J.R.W.) See Flabbergast. 2. sb. A state of amazement, surprise, fright.

Nrf. I raarly faar all of a flabbergaster, A.B.K. Wright's Fortune

(1859) 74.
3. Idle talk. Wil. Slow Gl. (1892); Wil. To the state of th

FLABBING, sb. Yks. [flabin.] Flabbiness, lack of

w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> His fāace... wi its flabbing, wod fur awal the world 'a' geen yuh the idea of a bowl o' milk wi' t'crēam on i' a stāate o' loacomoation, 144.

FLABBOUS, adj. Shr. [flæbəs.] A term applied to

a loose, ill-fitting garment.

FLACH, see Flig,  $v^1$ FLACHN, sb. Or.I. [fla:xin] A stroke given by something in the hand. (JAM); S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>

FLACHT, see Flaught, sb.<sup>12</sup>

FLACK, sb.<sup>1</sup> Rnf. (JAM.) Also in form flaik. A

square plaid.

FLACK, v. and sb.<sup>2</sup> Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms fleck w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> s.Cy. (Hall); flock Lei.<sup>1</sup>; yleck I.W.<sup>1</sup> [flak, flæk, flāk.] 1. v. To hang loosely; to

flap or shake about. Cf. flacker. Abd. The soaked curtains were flacking and flying in the great wind, Macdonald Sir Gibbie, xxxiii. Lei. 1 Nhp. 1 Clothes flack in the face when suspended on a line, and driven by the agitation of the wind against the face. n.Bck. (A.C.) Bdf. Also employed to describe the operation of shaking out linen, with a view to getting rid of the creases (J.W.B.). Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An. Ess. An jackets how they flack'd! Clark J. Noakes (1839) st. III;

An' jackets how they flack'd! CLARK J. Noakes (1839) st. III; 'They things flack about so, they'll be torn all to mossels.' Said of clothes hanging up to dry (W.W.S.); Gl (1851); Ess.¹ Hence (I) Flacking, (a) vbl. sb. the act of flapping or hanging loosely; (b) ppl. adj. flapping, loose, wide; (2) Flacky, adj. (a) flapping, hanging loose; (b) sloppy. (I, a) Lei.¹ (b) Nhp.² A flacking big one. (2, a) e.An.¹ (b) War. Learnington Courier (Mar. 6, 1897); War.²², s.War.¹ 2. To flutter, flap the wings.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). e.Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1788).

3. To throb as a wound: to palpitate pulsate heavily

n. Cy. Grose (1790). e.Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1788). m Yks. w.Yks. 'How'syoureye?' 'It kittles and flacks' (W.C.S.); w.Yks.5 My leg flacks with pain.

4. To beat with a flail.

Hrt. Ellis Mod. Husb. (1750) VI. ni.

5. To comb

Bdf. A girl who arranges her hair is said to 'flack' it (J.W.B).

Hence (1) Flacking-comb, (2) Fleck-comb, sb. a comb

with very large teeth. (1) Nhp. 12 Oxf Grose (1790); Oxf. 1 MS add Bdf. Batchelor Anal Eng. Lang. (1809) 132, (J.W.B.) s.Cy. (Hall) I.W. 1 (2) W.Yks. 5

6. With in: to rake hay in a long row. Rut.

7. sb. A blow with anything soft or pliant; blow with the open hand. Nhp.12, e.An.1, Suf.1

Hence Flack, adv. with the noise of a sudden fall or blow. Bdf. He fell flack down, Batchelor Anal. Eng. Lang (1809) 132. 8. A throb, beat, pulsation; fig. hurry, haste. m.Yks. e An. John is always in a flack.

[1. Cp. Norw. dial. flaka, to flap, to be loose, of garments, &c. (Aasen); so ON.]

FLACK, see Flag, sb.2

FLACKER, v. and sb. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also in form flecker N.Cy.¹ Dur.¹ [flaˈkə(r, fleˈkər.] 1. v. To flutter, vibrate like the wings of a bird; to tremble. Cf. flack, v., flicker, v. n.Cy. Grose (1790), N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, Dur.¹ Wm. When she'd hed her fling, she flakker'd her wing, An' left me ı' th' lurch, Bowness Studies (1868) 60 n.Yks.¹, n.Yks² I never flacker my wings ower t'edge o' my awn nest [go beyond the bounds of my own circumstances]; n.Yks.⁴ ne Yks¹ T'cock flackered ower t'wall. e.Yks.¹ Ther was a lot o' bods altegither, an didn't they flacker, mun, when Ah let gun off amang em² m.Yks¹ w.Yks¹ Tysummer mun, when Ah let gun off amang em? m.Yks1 w Yks1 T'summer goose flackered at naya hie rate, 11 285, Flackerin about hist flay-craws 16. 299; w.Yks 35 ne.Lan. To use the wings hurriedly

as a bird does when taking hasty flight.

Hence Flackering, sb. a rapid motion of the wings.

2. Of the heart: to beat fast, palpitate, throb. To throb

2. Of the heart: to beat fast, palpitate, throb. To throb or pulsate with pain. Also used fig. Cum. But when I saw him scrawlen on the plain, My heart aw flacker'd for't, I was sae fain, Relph Misc. Poems (1743) 15; As suen as I hard that I was fairly flacker't like, Willy Wattle's Mudder (1870) 7. ne.Yks.¹ Mah feeat flackers sadly. e.Yks.¹ MS add. (T.H) m.Yks.¹ w Yks.¹ My heart flackers Lin. Streatfell Lin. and Danes (1884) 327. n Lin¹ Well R—, how is your wife's foot?—Why m'm, it seam'd a deal better, but last neet she said 'at it flacker'd sorely. said 'at it flacker'd sorely.

Hence Flackering, sb. a throbbing, palpitation. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> A flackering at heart. w.Yks. That wur a sign o' what shoo called, A flackerin at hur heart, PRESTON Poems (1864) 19. 3. To flicker.

n Yks <sup>4</sup> T'cann'l flackered whahl Ah thowt it 'ud gan oot.
ne Yks <sup>1</sup> What maks yon cann'l flacker seea? e.Yks. <sup>1</sup> MS. add.
(TH); w.Yks. <sup>1</sup>
4. Fig. To hesitate, waver.
Wm. Haw strangely the mind of man flackers, Hutton Bran
New Wark (1785) l. 75 n.Yks. <sup>4</sup> Ther's neea dependence on him,
he flackers aboot sae. Lin. Streatfelld Lin. and Danes (1884) 327; n.Lin.1

5. sb. A flutter, vibration of the wings; a throb, palpitation or fluttering of the heart. Cum.<sup>1</sup>, e.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, m.Yks.<sup>1</sup>

[1. ME. flackeren, to flap, flutter.]

FLACKET, sb. Sc. Nhb. Yks. Not Lin. Also in form eckit Sc. (JAM.) [flackit.] 1. A flask, a wooden or

FLACKET, 50. Sc. Nnd. Yks. Not Lin. Also in form fleckit Sc. (Jam.) [flarkit.] 1. A flask, a wooden or leather vessel; a small cask-shaped vessel for holding beer. Sc. A small flask for carrying spirits (Jam.). n.Cy Grose (1790); Bailey (1721); N.Cy. 2 Nnb. 105s. e.Yks. Foure flacketts (in the buttery), Best Rur Econ. (1641) 176; e.Yks. 1 Carried slung over the shoulder, for use in the harvest field, &c. w.Yks. Thoresby Lett (1703); w.Yks. 4, Not. 18 Lin. Brookes Tracts Gl. n.Lin. 1, sw.Lin. 1 s.Lin. Fill two flackets wi' aäle, and tek wi' the next waggin for the harmekers (T H.R.). waggin for the haymekers (T H.R.).

2. A small tub used for conveying oil.
w.Yks. About the same size as a 'flasket,' but one which has the top narrower than the bottom; and used for conveying oil only (WT.). [A flacket, Uter formam habens doltarem, Coles (1679); A flaket, obba, uter, Cath. Angl. (1483).] FLACKET, sb.<sup>2</sup> Chs.<sup>18</sup> [flackit.] A small board

behind a cart.

**FLACKET**, v. and  $sb^3$  e An. Amer. Written flackert Nrf. [flækət] 1. v. To hang loosely; to flap or fly Also used fig. about

e.An. (HALL) Nrf. I see her go past flackerting with him last night, Spilling Daisy Dimple (1885) 72 Suf. Women's ribbons or loose geer [sie] are said to 'flacket about.' 'She go flacketen about.

Hence (1) Flacketing, (2) Flacketty, adj. disorderly,

untidy; giddy, flighty.

(i) Nrf. What did he come past here with that great flackerting gal for? Spilling Daisy Dimple (1885) 69 Ess 'A careless, flighty, flacketin girl' Also used in disparagement of the trimming on a dress. 'a flacketin frill' (S P.H.). (2) Ess (J F.)

2. sb. A tall, showy girl, whose clothes hang loosely

e An. 1 Suf. 1 Applied fig to a dressy loose woman. [Amer. Dial Notes (1896) I. 379]

FLACKEY, sb. Cum 1 Chs. 1 Also in form flecky-Cum. 1 [fla:ki.] The chaffinch, Fringilla coelebs; also in comp. Flecky-flocker.

FLACKEY, adj. Yks. [fla'ki.] Of meat: not first-rate, inferior, not in good condition. Cf. fleaky.

w.Yks Applied more with reference to its being flabby instead of firm. Bacon that is wet and porky is called flackey.' I have also heard brawn called flackey.' Italways carries a contemptuous

FLACKIE, sb. Sh & Or.I. Also written flakie, flakkie, flakky Sh.I. [flaki] 1. A straw saddle-cloth or truss of straw, used to prevent the 'creel' or 'cassie' from galling the horse's back.

Sh I. I widna lat edder lass or wife carry up tatties, wark only for horses, as lang as I hed ane ta pit a wymegird an' flakkie on, Sh. News (Nov. 6, 1897); A'll redder travel, da flakky is ower hard for ony body ta sit apon, ib. (Aug. 13, 1898); (Coll. L.L.B.) Or I.

2. A large mat, used for winnowing corn, made of straw

2. A large mat, used for winnowing corn, made of straw bound by ropes of bent. Also in comp. Flackie-corn Sh.I. A lock o' auld cashies, flakies, an' meshies, an' ony idder truss dey cud get, Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 7 S & Ork. A mat made of straw for whatever purpose, ib. MS add.

FLADGE, sb. Sc. Dur. Also in forms flatch e.Dur. ; flauge (Jam). [fladg.] 1. A large piece, a flake.

Ayr. She gied him a bannock an' a fladge o' cheese (Jam.).

2. pl. Snowflakes. e.Dur. 1 Cf. flag, sb. 8

FLADYIN, sb. Irel. [fla'djin.] A piece of anything which is thin in comparison with its size.

Ant. Fladyin of bread and butter, Ballymena Obs. (1892).

FLAES, sb. Sh.I. Written flais S & Ork. 1 A large flat rock in the sea. (W.A.G.); S. & Ork. 1

[Fles in Shetland place-names denotes a flat skerry; see Jakobsen Shetl. Dial. (1897) 103. Norw. dial. fles, a skerry at times covered by the sea (Aasen); ON. fles, a green spot among bare fells (Vigrusson).]

a skerry at times covered by the sea (AASEN); ON. fles, a green spot among bare fells (Vigfusson).]

FLAFF, v. and sb. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also in forms flauf Sc.; floff N.I.¹; flowff Ayr. Lnk. [flaf, Ir. also flof.] 1. v. intrans. To flutter, fly about; to flap, wave.

Sc. On parson-written pages, That, flaffin², peeped oot frae the volume's edges, Allan Lilts (1874) 68. Cal.¹ Frf. The watchfu' mate flaff'd i' the gale, Beattie Arnha (c. 1820) 56, ed 1882, Bats come flaffin' through the fauld, SMART Rhymes (1834) III. Fif. The towns-colours, heiz'd on hie, Flaffin' and flamin' gallandie, TRNNANT Papishy (1827) 58: Are your little wings no weart Fif. The towns-colours, held on hie, Flaffin and flamin' gallandie, Tennant Papishy (1827) 58; Are your little wings no wearit Fleein' high an' flaffin fleet' Douglas Poems (1806) 29. Ayr. Flaffan wi' duds an' grey wi' beas', Burns Address Beelzebub, l. 47. Lnk. Yer Leghorns a' flaffin' wi' ribbons an' veils, Watson Poems (1853) 46 Lth Despair's black banner flaffs unfurled, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 161. Edb. Their duds in targets flaff upo' their back, Fergusson Poems (1773) 196, ed 1785. Sik. As strang as anyder's upb that keeps floffing in the wind beside a hydron back, FERGUSSON Poems (1773) 190, ed 1705. Sik. As strang as a spider's web that keeps flaffing in the wind beside a broken lozen, Chr. North Noctes (ed. 1850) III. 131; Forthwith in the air ye shall flaff, Hogg Poems (ed. 1865) 73. Kcb. Ned's sign upo' the riggin' flaff'd, Davidson Seasons (1789) 74. N.I.¹ n Cy. Border Gl. (Coll. L L B); N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ A flag on a staff is said to flaff in the wind. The lower flaffed agyen his fews its swill feet him.

Hence (1) Flaffer, sb. a duckling before its quill-feathers have grown; (2) Flaffing, sb. (a) a fluttering of the wings; a flapping, waving; (b) a palpitation or fluttering of the heart; (3) to go flaff, phr. to flap or flutter.

(I) [(They) become soon fledged over the body...but their quill-feathers do not appear for some time after. In this state wild ducklings, under the name of flaffers, make excellent sport, STEPHENS Faim Bk (ed. 1849) I. 667.] (2, a) Sc. Herd Coll. Sngs. (1776) Gl. N.I. (b e Fif. The ither tak's a flaffin' at the heart whan she lies doon in bed, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) vi. Edb. Shaking of the knees and a flaffing at the heart, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828, xii. (3) Elg. The neuk o' her apron gaed flaff to her e'e, Tester Poems (1865) 133.

2. trans. To flap or flutter the wings, &c.

Sc. There was four-an-twontie gray goss-hawks A flaffin their wings sae wide, CHILD Ballads (1892) IV. 470 Abd. The destroyer ... was permitted to flaff his wings, and to craw on the middenstead of carnal victory, Ruddiman Sc Parish (1828) 39, ed 1889; stead of carnal victory, Ruddinan Sc. Parish (1828) 39, ed 1889; He flaft his wing o'er brae, Thom Rhymes (1844) 64. Mry. The Chan'ry flaffin' out its wings, an' still sae proudly craws, Hav Lintie (1851) 54. Fif. Thou...flaff't thy wings, and in a crack, Flew frae th' unsicker stance, Tennant Papistry (1827) 5 Lik. Still flaffs his wings, an' loups, an' sings, Wardrop J. Mathison (1881) 101. Dmf. Will flaff a clout in a creature's eye, Thom Jock o' Knowe (1878) 21 Ant. The geese were flaffin' their wings, Ballymena Obs (1892). Nhb. 1' Had yor skemy oot an' myek him flaff his wings' Boys, in luring pigeons, flaft their caps to imitate a fluttering bird. a fluttering bird.

3. Of the wind, &c.: to blow in gusts, to drive; to fan,

blow up. Also used fig.

n.Sc. Lat hail or drift on lums and winnocks flaff, Tarras Poems (1804) 6 (Jam.). Cai. Dmf. And Love in youthfu' breasts was flaffing A mutual flame, Mayne Siller Gun (1808) 55; The free win' flaff for first the latter of the lat flaufs the foam frae the billow, Thom Jock o' Knowe (1878) 11.

Hence Flaffin, sb. any very light body; a flake of

whatever kind.

Fif Whar flaffins sma' wad dreichly float, MS. Poem (JAM.). 4. To shoot forth; to go off as gunpowder, with a flash

Fif. The powther flaffed off, TENNANT Card. Beaton (1823) 28

(JAM).

Hence Flaffing, ppl. adj puffing, suddenly shooting forth. Lth Frae the mooth o' him in a second there shot a flaffin' flame

Lth Frae the mooth o' him in a second there shot a flaffin' flame an ell lang, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 207

5. sb. A flutter or flapping of the wings, &c. Also used fig. one who 'flaffs' or flutters about, a fop.

Sc. The flaffo' the leaflet, Donald Poems (1867) 5. Frf Wi' the sudden flaff o' the canvas a' the lights but ane were blawn oot, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 168, ed. 1889 Fif. He saw, and gave his wings a flaff, Tennant Papistry (1827) 25. Cld. (Jam.)

6. A sudden gust or puff of wind; a flash. Also used for an instant moment

fig. an instant, moment.

Cai. Bnff. A flaff o' ween cam in o's face. Per. Five years hae gane, aye, every flaff o't, Spence Poems (1898) 165. Slg. Then I felt a flaf o' wind, It smote me on the face, Towers Poems (1805) 54. s.Sc. Seen wanderin in the mark and aye vanishin like a flaff o' lichtnin, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II 380. Lnk. A flaff o' win' to fill the wame, Murdoch *Dove Lyre* (1873) 22, A flowff o' wander'd min the wame, MURDOCH Don't Lyve (1873) 22, A nown o wander d win cam in, 1b. 14. Sik. Gin I evel, for a flaff, in the Paik, forgot my ain cosy bield, Chr. North Noctes (ed. 1856) IV 63. Gall. His act is but a flaf o' wind, Crockett Raiders (1894) xxxvi, Taking the door after her with a flaff that brought a bowl to the stone floor, 1b. Bog-Myrtle (1895) 202 NI<sup>1</sup> Lichenin' flaff,' a flash of lightning Ant. Ballyniena Obs (1892).

7. A light blow or stroke; a buffet, fillip. Also used fig. Bnff. He got a flaff o' the cheek wee the aul' brod o' a beuk. Ayr. Mony a gowl I hae to get frae my grandfather, and mony a flowff i' the haffet frae auld Auntie Lily, Service Dr Duguid (ed. 1887) 30. Lnk. Nor min' a self-important flaff O' crabbit critics, WAISON Poems (1853) 97.

[1. Scho hir transformyt in lyknes of a fowle . . . Can

fle and flaf, Douglas *Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, IV. 159 FLAFFER, v. and sb. Sc. Nhb. [flaffer] 1. v. 1. v. To

FLAFFER, 7. and 80. SC. NND. [Hater.] 1. v. 10 flutter; to move with an awkward, rustling motion.

n.Sc. (Jam.) Per. Tell me how ye warstled clear O' bloody fiends and flaffered here? Spence Poems (1898) 157. n.Cy. A creature all in white . . . that 'flaffered and flew,' Denham Tracts (ed 1895) II 202; N.Cy. Nnb. Reet fra the Spital to the clouds It flaffered very suen, man, Allan Tyneside Sngs. (ed. 1891) 298; It flaffered very suen, man, Allan Tyneside Sngs. (ed. 1891) 242: Nnb. flaffer'd out at neets, man, Robson Bards Tyne (1849) 342; Nhb.1

Hence Flaffering, ppl. ady. fluttering.
n.Sc. Lav'rocks blythe on flaff'rin' wing, TARRAS Poems (1804)

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2. sb. The act of fluttering; a wing, that with which a bird flutters or flies.

Sc (JAM) Abd The birds had their flaffers, the ships had their sails, MILNE Sngs (1871) 110.

3. Fig. A pound note.

Sig. Just seven flaffers i' the year, TAYLOR Poems (1862) 42.

FLAG, sb. Var. dial. uses in Eng. In form vlag-Brks.<sup>1</sup> [flag, flæg.] 1. A name given to var. plants: (1) the yellow flag, *Iris Pseudacorus*; (2) the blue seggin, *Iris foetidissima*; (3) the leaves of the reed-mace, *Typha* latifolia; (4) a gen. term for iris, sword-grass, reeds, and other such waterside plants.

(1) Yks. w.Yks. There's such a sight o' flags by t'river side (W.M.E.F.). Not., Lin., s.Bck., Dev.<sup>4</sup> (2) Dev.<sup>4</sup> (3) Hmp.<sup>1</sup>, I.W. (4) n Lin.<sup>1</sup>, Shr.<sup>1</sup>, Oxf. (G.O.)

2. Comp. (1) Flag-basket, a basket made of river-side

2. Comp. (1) Flag-basket, a basket hade of inverside flags; (2) -plant, the yellow flag, Iris Pseudacorus.
(1) Not. (J.H.B.) Shr. I've bought satchels an' made bags fur school till I'm tired, an' now I'll get a flag-basket an' see if that 'll las' 'em. Oxf. In which men carry their dinners to the fields, MS. add. Brks. I Used for conveying fish, &c. (2) Lin. (B. & H.)

3. A leaf; a blade of wheat.
Midl. Uncle's corn was an utter failure that year—just a mass of half-rotten straw and 'flag,' BARTRAM People of Clopton (1897) 80
War 3 The broad blade or leaf at the base of the stalk of any kind War <sup>3</sup> The broad blade or leaf at the base of the stalk of any kind of white straw crops. It is most conspicuous in crops which have been 'laid' early in the season. Bdf. The growth of the thin corns shewed an evident inferiority both in the length of the stalk and broadness of the flag, BATCHELOR Agric. (1813) 371. Hrt. The oat has a strong large stalk and ear, also a broad flag, ELLIS Mod. Husb (1750) II. 1. Wil. The wheat was then showing a beautiful flag. . . . The flag is the long narrow green leaf of the wheat, JEFFERIES Cf. Estate (1882); Gt. Estate (1880) i.

C.. The flag is the long narrow green leaf of the wheat, Jefferes Gt. Estate (1880) i.

Hence Flaggy, adj. applied to corn that grows so luxuriantly that the blade is large and thick. Nhp.12

FLAG, sb.2 and v.1 Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms flack Lakel.12 Cum.1 Nrf.; flak Cum.1; fleg w.Yks. [flag, flæg, fleg, Cum. flak.] 1. sb. A piece cut out of or pared off the sward; a turf, sod.

s.Sc. A large sod, put at the back of the fire, is called a flag (Jam.).

N.Cy.1 Formerly used for thatch. Nhb.1, Lakel.12 Cum.1 Used to cover the ends of thatched houses, and in covering up potatoe pits, and as a top covering for common dry walls; Cum.2 n.Yks. In spring, grass will unavoidably grow on the edges of the flag or sod, Tuke Agric. (1800) 145. e.An.1 A portion of the surface of heathy land turned up by the spade, and heaped to dry for fuel.

Nrf. A 'flagg' is the top spit of a marshy meadow; a 'turf' is cut down after the 'flagg' is skinned off, Rye Hist Nrf. (1885) xv; (A G F.); The grass is very bad there; just cut out a few fresh flags and put them down (W.R.E.); Grose (1790); Marshall Rur. Econ. (1787); Kennett Par Antu. (1695); Ray (1691); Coles (1677). Suf. Rainbird Agric. (1819) 292, ed 1849; Cullum Hist Hawsted (1813); Suf.1, e Suf. (F.H.) s.Cy. Balley (1721). Hmp. Harrowing before burning shakes much earth from the flags, Young Annals Agric. (1784-1815) XXIII. 357; Hmp.1

Hence (1) Flacker; sb. a person who cuts and spreads turfs or 'flacks.' Lakel.12; (2) Flagging, vbl. sb. the act of covering an embankment grass-plot with sods. ne.Lan.1

2. A turned furrow, a slice of earth turned back; the portion of clover land turned once by the plough.

Yks. The dibble... makes two holes in each flag, at the distance

portion of clover land turned once by the plough.

Yks. The dibbler... makes two holes in each flag, at the distance of three inches the lengthway of the flag, Hunter Georgical Ess. (1803) II. 355, in N. & Q (1887) 7th S iv. 22. e.An. The surface of a clover lay of the second year, turned up by the plough The wheat for the next year's crop is dibbled into the flag. e Nrf The wheat for the next year's crop is dibbled into the flag. e Nrf The flag—the provincial term for the furrow turned—is always turned toward the unplowed ground, Marshall Rur Econ. (1787) I. 142.

Suf. The flag, as the furrow slice is called, Reports Agric. (1793–1813) 25; Rainbird Agric. (1819) 292, ed. 1849, Suf. One hole on a flag, means one row of holes dabbled or dibbled on each of such portions for dropping the seed wheat into. 'Two holes on a flag' are also common. e.Suf. Dibble beans one row on each flag, Young Annals Agric. (1784–1815) XXIII. 27.

3. A flat slab of stone or hard material; a flag-stone; pl. the side-pavements or footways of a street so paved.

Frf. A bundle o' strae kept his heid frae the flags, Wart Poet. Sketches (1880) 55. Ayr. Their hauns soon cam to an iron ring

Sketches (1880) 55. Ayr. Their hauns soon cam to an iron ring that was rivetted in a flag, Service Dr Duguid (ed. 1887) 259. Nhb. A flake of sandstone used as a roofing tile; sometimes called

a 'Northumberland flag.' 'The flags' is the common name for a 'Northumberland flag.' 'The flags' is the common name for the side-walk of a street when paved with flat stones. n.Yks.¹, e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. T'rooads an't flegs, Yks. Comet (1844) 52; That roag wur nivver t'man To fotch a coil, ur scar a fleg, Preston Poems (1864) 6. Lan. P'rambilater behanged!. I never see one but I could like to punce it off th' flags, Brierley Out of Work, 1. Not.¹ It's easier walking on t'flags. Lin.¹, n.Lin.¹

4. Comp. (1) Flag-hopping, street-walking; (2) -post, candetone suitable for splitting into flags for the pavement

sandstone suitable for splitting into flags for the pavement

or for roof-tiles.

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(1) w.Ir. How do I know that, you flaghoppin' jade? Lover Leg (1848) I. 199. (2) Nhb 1

5. Salt-mining term: a very hard kind of marl found

near the first bed of rock-salt.

Chs. A shaft is sunk until the 'flag' or 'bean metal' has been pierced, and the brine is tapped, Cornh Mag. (Sept. 1892) 263, Chs. 1 6. v. To pave with 'flags.' w.Yks. All't rooads abaht here is fleg'd, Banks Wkfld. Wds. (1865). n Lin 1

Hence (1) Flagging, sb. pavement laid with flag-stones; (2) Fleggers, sb. pl. workmen who put down slabs of

stone for pavements.

(I) War. Walk on the flagging, it is cleaner than in the road (1) War.<sup>3</sup> Walk on the flagging, it is cleaner than in the road (2) w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> T'next thing he did wur to get t'Highway Surveyors to send t'fleggers an' pāavers i' front o' his residence, 163
[1. Flagge of pe erthe, *Terricidium, Prompt.* ON. flag, the spot where a turf has been cut out (Vigfusson)]

FLAG, sb.<sup>3</sup> and v<sup>2</sup> Sc. Nhb. Yks. [flag.] 1. sb. A

flake, esp. a flake of snow.

Cai. 1 ne Sc. When snow is falling in flakes ('flags') the saying Cal. 1 ne Sc. When snow is falling in flakes ('flags') the saying is that the folks in Orkney are plucking geese, Gregor Flk-Lore (1881) 154. Mry. (JAM.) n.Cy. Grose (1790). Nhb 1 What big flags is comin' doon. n.Yks 12 ne Yks. 1 It snew i' girt flags e.Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1788) m.Yks 1, w Yks. 1

To snow in flakes.

2. v. To snow in flakes.

Bnff. It flaggit on a' day, yesterday, an' the day afore.

[1. Cp. Dan. snee-flage, flake of snow.]

FLAG, sb. Sc. Acontemptuous term for a woman, a slut.
Abd. Win up, win up my ae foul flag, Child Ballads (1894) V. 213.

FLAG, sb. Lon. Nrf. [flæg.] An apron.

Lon Mayhew Lond. Labour (1851) I 218 Nrf. (W.W.S.)

FLAG, sb. Lon. Cant. [flæg.] Fourpence.

Lon. The orator pulled out a tremendous black doll, bought for a flag' (fourpence) of a retired rag-merchant, Mayhew Lond. Labour (1851) I. 251. Cant. Coles (1677): Lufe B. M. Caren (1701) Gl.

(1851) I. 251. Cant. Coles (1677); Life B. M. Carew (1791) Gl. FLAG, v.<sup>3</sup> Sc. Yks. Chs. Lin. War. Shr. Also Som. Dev. Also in forms fleg w.Yks.<sup>5</sup>; vlag w Som.<sup>1</sup> n.Dev. [flag, flæg, w.Yks. fleg, w.Cy. vlæg.] To grow weary; to

droop, fade.

droop, fade.
Sc. (A W.) w.Yks 5 'What' flegging on't benow!'—weary by this time! 'Reckons o' wawaking all t'twenty mile,—am telling him he'll fleg, afoar he's gotten t'horf ower.' Chs.¹ n.Lin. Them plants you rem led is flagg'd wi' th' sun on 'em (M.P.). Wars' You must water those young plants, they are all flagging Shr.¹ If yo' laven them flowers i' the sun they'n flag.
Hence (I) Flagged, adj. flabby, limp, loose, flaccid; (2) Flagging, prp. flapping, waving; (3) Flaggy, adj., see Flagged.

Flagged.

(r) w.Som. 1 n.Dev. Thy skin oil vlagged, Exm Scold (1746) l. (2) Dev. (Hall) (3) w.Som. 1 Vlag ee. nw.Dev. 1 [(3) s'Afflaquir, to wax flaggy, limber, feeble, Cotgr.] (I) w.Som.1

FLAGARIE, see Fleegarie.

FLAGE, sb. w.Yks. [fleg.] A large piece of wool in the fleece. (E.G.)

FLAGE, see Fleech, v.

FLAGELUTE, sb. e.An. [Not known to our correspondents.] A very small rent or hole in a garment.

FLAGGED, ppl. adj. Lin. Knotted, entangled.

'The band is all flagged: 'derived, it is said, from the tangle of flags or water-plants in dikes (R E.C.).

FLAGGER, sb. Lan. Chs. [flagger.] A bum-bailiff
Lan. It could calculate to a week when the 'Alma' newly opened
would have the 'flaggers' in the house, BRIERLEY Out of Work,
Cocas used (S W.). Chs. 1' Got the flaggers, 'having the bailiffs

FLAGGET-BASKET, sb. s Lin. A 'flag' basket slung over the shoulders of workmen, used for carrying tools, &c. (T.H.R.)

FLAGGON, sb Irel. Also written flagon, flaggan; and in form flagger. The yellow flag, Ins Pseudacorus, Ir. Two bunches of water flaggons on which the inexperienced

swimmers trusted themselves in the water, CARLETON Traits Peas. (ed. 1843) I 277; The flaggers and bulrushes waving their swords and spears fast by, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 115; Fashion quaint ornaments for her dresser of various flaggers and bulrushes, 10 Idylls (1892) 146. Ant., Ldd. Frm. (B. & H.)

FLAGHT, see Flaught, sb.2

FLAGON, sb. Nhb. Also Som. 1. A tin water-can. Nhb.1 Still known in places.

2. A small wooden barrel, used to hold a man's daily allowance of cider, varying in size from one quart upwards. Som. He had been home to farm . . . to draw cider, and was riding out with the flagons strung together on either side of the

saddle, RAYMOND Sam and Sabina (1894) 154 FLAGON-BUN, sb. Sc. A bun baked in a can among hot water.

Frf. The masterpiece went to Mrs. Dinnie, baker, in return for a flagon-bun, Barrie Tommy (1896) 418, (G.W)

FLAGRUM, sb. Abd. (JAM) [Not known to our correspondents.] A blow, thump.
FLAGSIDE, sb. Abd. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents] In phr. flagside of a split haddock, the side without the bone.

FLAH, FLAICH, see Flaw, sb.5, Fleck, sb.2, Fleech.

FLAIGHT, FLAIK, see Flaught, sb.¹, Flack, sb.¹ FLAIK-STAND, sb. Abd. (Jam) The cooling vessel

through which the pipes pass in distilling; a refrigerator.

FLAIL, sb. and v. Sc. Cum. Wm. Also Som. Dev.

Aus. [flēl.]

1. sb. In comp. (1) Flail-capping, the leather attached to the upper end of the 'flail-souple';

(2) -hinging, the leather thong by which a 'flail-souple' is attached to the hand-staff; (3) -souple, the movable of the 'grapher' of a floil. arm or 'swingle' of a flail.

(i) Cum.<sup>1</sup> (2) Cum.<sup>1</sup>, Wm. (B.K.) (3) Lakel <sup>2</sup> Cum. A lang flail-souple full'd his neif, Gilpin Pop. Poetry (1875) 108.

2. The threshing-stick or 'swingle' of a flail or 'drashle.'

Som. The part of the dreshel which actually threshes the corn (W F R.). w.Som. I It [vlaa yul] is the short, thick club with which the blow is struck, having a raw-hide loop fastened by a thong at one end, through which the middle bind passes, and so connects it with the capel and handstick. nw.Dev 1

3. Fig. A tall, ungainly person.

Buff. Sometimes used in a good sense, and sometimes in a bad; as, 'He's nae an ill flail o' a cheel aifter a'.'.

To beat, strike, thump, thrash.

Ayr. Davie ne'er fashed his heid, an' juist flailed awa, till he ran him in wi' a breenge amang the lasses at 'e Gowkha', Service Dr. Duguad (ed 1887) 233. Cum. Draper hed a fashin eh flailin his scholars when they desarvt it, Sargisson Joe Scoap (1881) 3 [Aus. He was a quiet little old roan. . . We soon got sharp enough to flail him along with a quince stick, Boldrewood Robbery

Hence (1) Flailer, sb., fig. a settler, poser, 'floorer'; (2)

Flailing, sb. a beating.

(i) Ayr. The auctioneer's reply was a flailer to the factor, Johnston Kilmallie (1891) I. 106. (2) Cum. I

FLAIL-BASKET, sb. e.An. A soft basket made of woven rushes, &c., used by workmen to carry their tools. Cf. frail, sb.1

e.An. (E.G.P.); e.An.<sup>1</sup>, Nrf. (M C.H.B)

Hence Flail-basket-stick, sb. a short curved stick, used for carrying a flail-basket voer the shoulder.

e.An (E G.P.) Nrf. I slung my flail basket-stick at her, Emerson Birds (ed 1895) 179; (M C H B.)

FLAIN, sb. pl. Obs. Sc. Arrows. Cf. flane. Five hundreth flain into a flight, Scott Minstrelsy (ed. 1806) I. 162. [Heo letten gliden heora flan, Lazamon (c. 1205) 1844. OE. flan, arrows, pl. of fla ]

FLAIP, FLAIPER, see Flap, v.¹, Flapper.

FLAIP, sb. Sc. The skate, Raia batis.

Fit. Raia levis, the skate or flair, SIBBALD Hist. Fif. (1803) 119 (JAM.).

[OFr. flair, 'sorte de poisson, le flet' (GODEFROY).]

FLAIR, see Flear, Fleer, v.¹, Flare, v.²

FLAIRACH, sb. and v. Bnff.¹ Also in form fleerach.

1. sb. A person of giddy disposition, [fle r., fli rax.]

who talks a great deal in a shrill voice, and makes much ado about little.

The word takes the form of fleerach, with a slight shade of meaning indicating greater disapprobation 2. v. To act as a 'flairach.'

ELAIRDY, v. Sc. [fierdi.] To coax, cajole. flatter. Gall She cuttled Tam Lindsay, an flairdied him an' spak' him fair, Crockerr Moss-Hags (1895) xxxii; Sugarin' the weans, an' flairdyin' the auld wives, v. Bog-Myrtle (1895) 370.

[Cp. ON. flærð. falsehood, deceit; flærðar-orð, false (but fair) language (Vigfusson); Sw. flard, deceit.]

FLAITCH, see Fleech, v.

FLAITE, v. ? Obs. Cum. e Cy. s.Cy. To affright, scare. Cum Gl (1851). e.Cy., s.Cy. (K.) s.Cy. BAILEY (1721); GROST (1790); RAY (1691'.

[Till the Lord by his terrors flaite her, Rogers Naaman

(1642) 138

FLAITHER, v. Per. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To use wheedling or fawning language.

FLAK, see Flag, sb 2

FLAK, see Flag, sb<sup>2</sup>

FLAKE, sb.<sup>1</sup> and v<sup>1</sup> Var. dial. uses in Sc Irel. and Eng. Also in forms flaik N.I.<sup>1</sup> N Cy<sup>1</sup> Nhb.<sup>1</sup> nw Der.<sup>1</sup> Nhp.; fleak N Cy.<sup>2</sup> Nhb.<sup>1</sup> n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> e.Yks. m Yks.<sup>1</sup> Lan<sup>1</sup> ne Lan.<sup>1</sup> Chs.<sup>2</sup> s.Chs.<sup>1</sup> Not.<sup>1</sup> 2 n Lin.<sup>1</sup> sw Lin.<sup>1</sup> Rut.<sup>1</sup> Lei.<sup>1</sup> Nhp.<sup>1</sup> Shr<sup>1</sup> Hrf.<sup>1</sup> Glo<sup>2</sup>; fleek N Cy.<sup>1</sup> Der.; fleeak n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> s w.Yks<sup>1</sup>; fleek Nhb.<sup>1</sup> Cum.<sup>1</sup> s.Chs<sup>1</sup>; fleeok w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>; fleigh Lan<sup>1</sup>; fleike w.Yks Lan.; fleke Cum.<sup>1</sup>; fleyk w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> s vlake Glo.<sup>1</sup> vliake Dor.<sup>1</sup> [flēk, fleek, fliyk, flīk.]

1. sb A hurdle, esp. a hurdle made of wattled-work or sticks interwoven together.

Abd. [He] saw ye, ae night, loup the flake, Cock Shams (1810) 118. e.Lth. I fand An'ra Wabster sittin on the tap o' the flakes smokin his pipe, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 211. n.Cy. A burdle or gate made of riddes or wands or other small wood (K.); Kennett Par Antiq. (1695). Nib My father sprang o'er the bucht flake to be near the lasses, Richardson Borderer's Table-bk. (1846 VII. 137. Cum. For greenhue, being liberty of cutting green wood or brushwood, in the forest, for fences, hurdles, or flakes, HUTCHINSON Hist Cum. (1794) I. 149; The Cumberland hurdles have four bars and the hurdles are joined to each other by a most ingenious and simple contrivance of a bar of wood. They are not called hurdles but 'flakes,' Buckland Notes and Jottings, 41 n.Yks.¹ Properly such as are composed of wattled-work, or sticks interwoven together; n.Yks.² e.Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1788). m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.² Lan. Davies Races (1856) 273. ne.Lan¹, Chs.¹2³, Stf. (J.K.) Der. Monthly Mag. (1815) II. 297; The smaller poles find a vend for making fleaks or hurdles, Marshall Review (1814) IV. 132; (J.K.); Der ², nw.Der.¹ Not. (J.H.B.); The shepherd's moved them there fleaks sin' yesterday (L.M.); Not¹², s.Not. (J.P.K.) Lin. The fleaks in the gapsteads, Streatfeild Lin and Danes (1884) 265. n. Lin. What'n ä addle-head he is; the softy duzn't knaw th differ atwint ā fleak an' ă tray (M.P.); n.Lin.¹ The difference between a tray and a fleāk is that the former is made of 'flakes,' Buckland Notes and Jottings, 41 n.Yks.1 Properly difference between a tray and a fleak is that the former is made of wooden bars mortised into the heads, and the latter of wicker-work. would be some the first the house were nought but fleaks some years back. Let 1 Nhp (P.G.D); Nhp. 1 Fleak and hurdle are perfectly distinct, though they both serve the purpose of a temporary inclosure A flake is formed of unpeeled hazel, or other flexible underwood, closely wattled or interwoven together, between stakes, like basket-work. A hurdle is composed of bars of split wood resembling a gate, Nhp.2, s.Wor (H K), Shr.1, Hrf.1, Glo.12 Wil. He had scarcely fallen ten feet before he was brought up by a flake, which is a stronger kind of hurdle . . . made much like a slender gate, Jefferies Bevis (1882) xii, Wil. A frame, barred with ash or willow spars, somewhat resembling a light gate, used as a hurdle where extra strength is needed. n.Wil. The word 'hurdle' is confined to the wattle hurdle of split hazel sticks (E H G). Dev. Advt. in Dev. and Exeter Gazette (June 8, 1889): Wanted, several dozen wattled hurdles, locally called flakes,' Reports Provinc. (1889) [Another form of flake, more extensively employed, has five rails;...the Scotch flakes answer both purposes, STEPHENS Farm Bh. (ed 1849) I. 237.]

2. Comp. (1) Flake-head, the strong upright stake at either end of a 'flake' or hurdle; (2) hurdle, a hurdle

made of closely intertwined brushwood or twigs.

(i) s.Not. (J.P K.) (2) Nhp.¹ A hurdle thatched with straw; principally used for making 'hurks' for sheep. War.³, se.Wor.¹, Glo.¹, Oxf.¹, Brks.¹ Wil.¹ Flake hurdles are used to divide a field,

or for cattle, the ordinary sheep hurdle being too weak for the purpose Som. (F.T.E)

3. pl. Temporary folds or sheep-pens.

Sc. Thus denominated, because properly made of rods wattled together, so as to resemble hurdles, though also sometimes made of spars (Jam). Elg. For making flakes or paling for folding sheep in summer, Statist Acc IV 109 (Jam). Sig. When our shepherds flit their flockes they flit their flakis, BRUE Sentons (1631)13, ed. 1843 [I divide my yard by flakes, and keep the forward and backward ewes apart, Young Annals Agric. (1784–1815) XXXVIII

4. A hurdle or wickerwork apparatus used by clothiers,

&c., to beat their wool upon; a 'swing.'

w.Yks. Thoresey Lett. (1703); It [the wool] was then laid on a hill-side, beaten with sticks, and put into a swing or 'fleyk' to tease it and open the fibre, Cudworth Bradford (1876) 466; w.Yks. An article of wickerwork like a gate, used for opening the staple, and beating the dust out of wool, which was placed on it and beaten with two sticks; w.Yks.4 Cmb. In the ancient woad mills near Wisbech the balls of woad were [1883] put to dry on twists of hazel twigs, called fleaks (F D).

5. A hurdle or arrangement of branches, on which flax

was formerly dried over a fire. N.I.1

6. A temporary gate set up in a gap.
Gall. (A.W) n.Cy. Balley (1721), Grose (1790); N.Cy.<sup>2</sup> Yks

Leeds Merc Suppl. (July 11, 1896). s Chs.<sup>1</sup> Two upright posts with
crossbars fitted into them; a frequent substitute for a gate.

7. A platform or shelf of rough supports, made of fir-

poles, covered with branches, used for drying fish on.
[Nfid. Each codfish is split, salted, and laid open on these flakes
... to cure, Vincent Newfoundland (1892) 11; (G P.)]

8. A space allotted to a stall in a market-place.

N.Cy. Aw've had a flank in this market thur sixty year Nhb. So denominated to this day by the fishwomen in Newcastle 9. A thatched shed; a wall of timber used to protect washers of ore from the weather.

Der. Fleaks, Knockings, Coestid, Manlove Lead Mines (1653) n.Der. Outside, under a thatched shed, or fleak, as it w called, some women . . were hard at work breaking the freshly gotten ore with heavy hammers, Hall Hathersage (1896) iii.

Hence Flaking, sb. boughs or branches laid crossways on the rafters of a shed before thatching over. e.An.1

10. A flood-gate.

Nhb. The use of fleaks appears in the weiring of rivers. 'The remains of this mill and the fleaks may still be seen in the Wear at Finchale The fleaks are large, rudely-shaped oak trees, Aeliana, I. 202. Cum. For the water rail and fleak at Greening . . . John Hellin of Birkclose shall either hang a fleak to meet at midwater, Hodgson Paines (1884) 33; Cum. W.Yks. 1

11. A frame or rack suspended from the ceiling, on which oat-cake, bacon, &c., is laid to dry. Cf. cratch, sb. 6, creel, sb. 2.

N.Cy. Nab. Flakes also were laths adapted to lay barley cakes

upon. Barley cakes were first baked on the 'gairdel,' then they were toasted before the fire, being placed on the 'bake-sticks', afterwards they were laid on the flakes to diy. Cum. The bacon fleek fell on his back, Anderson Ballads (1805) 12; Cum. 1 n.Yks. 1, n.Yks. 2 Lig 'em on t'fleeaks; n.Yks. 3 A sort of hurdle hung in a n. ks. Lig 'em on theeaks; n. ks. A sort of hurdle hung in a hortzontal position in a kitchen just below the ceiling on which to deposit bread, bacon, dried herbs, &c. e Yks. In the kylne... one peare offleakes, Best Rur Econ (1641) 171. m. Yks 'w. Yks. Lewk't up at t'breead fleyk, Yksman. Conne Ann. (1880) 43. (MF.); w. Yks. He teuk 'em, as they laid at fleeak, for round bits o' leather. Yan on 'em glents his ee up at breead fleeak, ii 300; w. Yks. Lan A 'flake' or 'fleigh,' well-thatched with crisp-looking of the Renny W. M. del. (1960). oat-cakes, Brierley Irkdale (1868) 45, Lan 1 A shelf, or a number of cords stretched between two pieces of wood upon which to hang oatcake. 'The domestic arrangements included boilers, flour and meal coffers, apple arks, and oat-cake fleak, oaten cake and breadforming a considerable portion of their ordinary diet, Hicson Gorton Hist. Rec (1852) 12. ne.Lan. Oat-cakes that hung on the brade fleygh over his head, MATHER Idylls (1895) 311; ne.Lan.1,

brade fleygh over his head, Mather 1ayus (1895) 311; ne.man., Chs¹, nw.Der.¹
12. A frame, above the chimneypiece, for holding a gun.
Gall. (Jam) Kcb Frae the flake, aboon the ingle-en', He whips the carabine, Davidson Seasons (1789) 26.
13. pl. The extra sides of a cart.
Lan. Thornber Hist. Blackpool (1837) 107.

14. A bar of wood set horizontally in the ground, with holes to take the 'soles' of a hurdle, while the maker wreathes it.

Dor. 1 Som. Wreath hurdles are called flake hurdles, from the flake into which the uprights are stuck for the purpose of holding them in place for the wreathing (FTE)

them in place for the wreathing (FTE)

15. Hatting term: a small wicker grating used for collecting the 'bowed' wood. Chs¹ See Bow, sb.²

16. v. To make 'flakes' or wattled hurdles Wil.¹

[1. Fleyke or hyrdylle, flecta, crates, Prompt; A fleke, craticulae, Cath. Angl. (1483); Fines pro occupatione communis soli super le Tymberhyll cum flekys, hyrdellez et bordes, Nott. Rec. (1478) II. 302. ON. fleki (also flaki), a hurdle or wicker-work (Vigfusson); Bremen dial. flake, 'alles was aus Zweigen geflochten ist' (Wtb.).]

FLAKE, sb² and v² Yks. Lin. Suf. Sus. In form fleeak n.Yks.² [flēk, fliək.] 1 sb. A portion or part of anything; a scrap; a section, slice.

n.Yks² 'A fleeak of fish,' a slice Lin.¹

2. Comp. Flake-cake, short-cake. e.Suf. (F.H.)

2. Comp. Flake-cake, short-cake. e.Suf. (F.H.)
3. Cleft wood. Sus.

4. v. To pull off the skin; to strip to the skin; to go too

thinly clad.

n Yks. (TS); n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> 'Fleeak'di' bed,' laid naked. 'Fleeaking in bad weather,' going out too thinly clad ['Fleakt off,' a school phrase; to have the skin fetcht off by whipping, Kennett Par. Antig (1695).

Hence Flaking, sb. (1) a slight covering or thin boarding; (2) an exposure to cold by throwing off bed-

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clothes, &c.

(1) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (2) n.Yks Thoo's givin that bairn a fleeakin (T.S.). FLAKE, sb.3 I.Ma. A patch of sand among rocks under water.

The mermaids, and the way they were singin; And the little bells going ding-a-lingin on the flakes, Brown Doctor (1887) 178

[Norw. dial. flag (also flak), a broad sand-bank (AASEN)] FLAKE, sb.<sup>4</sup> Sc. A ray, flash. Per. His banner white Is flung to the breeze like a flake of light,

Harp of Per. (1893) 67.

FLAKE, v.\* Lan. Chs. Shr. [flek, Chs. flik] 1. To lie horizontally; to bask in the sun, before a fire, &c.

Lan. Davies Races (1856) 274. Chs. To flake on the grass is to he down on the grass. One who is lazy in the morning and will not get up is described as 'lying flaking i' bed.' s Chs. Dhūrjz nuwt ky'aats lahy kn bet ür til lahy i yür laap 'un flee k

ŭfoa r dhŭ fahy ŭr [There's nowt cats liken better till lie i' yur lap an' fleek afore the fire]. Shr. I seed a ruck o' lads an' dogs flakin' o' that sunny bonk o'er-anunst the pentice.

2 To romp; to be on the spree. Chs.<sup>1</sup>
FLAKE, v.<sup>4</sup> Irel. Also Aus. To strike, beat.
Ir. Then he'd flake her, and the childher would be in an uproar,
CARLETON Traits Peas. (ed. 1843) I 93 [Aus. She'd...go at
him, flaking him right and left as he turned, and edge him off towards the other cattle, Boldrewood Sydney-side Saxon (1891) viii.]

FLAKETT, sb. Glo. Wil. A wicker hurdle; a kind of spar-hurdle. See Flake, sb. 1.

Wil Occasionally used instead of flake (G E D). FLAKKER, v. Cum. [flakər.] To laugh heartily, as

a child does Ah couldn't sooa mickle as flakker, an theer ah sat glooran at t'oald woman, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 122; Cum <sup>1</sup>

Hence Flackered, ppl. adj. rejonced. Gl. (1851). FLAKY-SPAR, sb. Shr. The calc-spar, Calcic car-

The name is very likely due to the manner in which its beautiful

The name is very likely due to the manner in which its beautiful rhomboidal prisms sever or flake.

FLAM, sb.¹ and v¹ In gen. dial. and slang use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms flaum n.Yks.² m.Yks.¹; flawm n.Yks.; floam s.Dur.; flum Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ ne.Lan.¹ Nhp.¹ Cor. Amer. [flam, flæm, flām.] 1. sb. A sham story, a fabrication; nonsense, humbug; flattery, cajolery, 'blarney.' Cf. flim.flam.

Sc. My friend... and his letter, may be all a flam, Scott Blk. Dwarf (1816) xiii. Frf Tommy (1896) 87. Rnf. Her love was only flam, Och hone a ri¹ Barr Poems (1861) 229. N Cy.¹ Nhb. A tale now I'll tell without any flam, Tyneside Sngstr. (1886) 23;

A tale now I'll tell without any flam, Tyneside Sngstr. (1886) 23;

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Nnb.¹ Let's he' nyer o' yor flum, noo. s.Dur. Now nane o' thy floam (J E D.). Cum.¹ Wm. He roondt on me An' sed, many lots o' flam, Spec Dial. (1880` pt 11. 49. n Yks. He had a deal o' flawm about him (I.W); As to Betty Murgatroyd that's a flam, Ah dusna care a booton for her, Fetherston Smuggins Fam. 41; n.Yks.¹ Sometimes, if not always, with the implied idea of falsehood rather than simple hollowness, n Yks.² e Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ Lan. Ger eawt, with thy flam, Station B Shuttle, 30. ne.Lan.¹ s Lan. Its o' flam. he munno make me believe that (S W.), You'll make up for your skulkin' away. by a bit of flam, as usual, Bamforn Walks your skulkin' away, by a bit of flam, as usual, Bamford Walks (1844) 179. Chs. 1 Nah then, none of thy flams, Chs. 3 n.Lin. Was it all a flam? Peacock J. Markenfield (1872) I 144; n Lin. 1, Was It all a ham! FERCOCK J. Marketypela (1872) 1 144; h. Lin.; Nhp.! Lon. But that is all flam, Mayhew Lond. Labour (1851) 1 367. Ken. (K), Ken.¹ w.Som¹ Kau m naew¹ noa un u yur flaam, lat-s noa dhurai ts oa ut [Come now¹ none of your cramming, let us know the rights of it]. Dev You can't cram me with your flam, w Times (Apr. 30, 1886) 2, col 2. Cor What was that she said of a woman's soul? A fine piece of mechanism not to be breathed on. That is flam! BARING-GOULD Gaverocks (1887) xi; I wonder ef aw do main et f'rall or es et all flum? Forfar Pentowan (1859)1.
Siang. All girls are full of flam, Hood Poems (ed. 1862-3) I cannot

Hence (1) Flam-tongued, adj. flattering, humbugging,

deceiving; (2) Flaumy, adj given to extravagant praise.
(1) Lan. A gawsterin flam tunged flitteryed, Staton B Shuttle,
61. (2) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>
2. v. To flatter, cajole; to deceive, humbug.
Sc. You are flammed and flouted and beggared up, Cobban Andaman (1895) xxxv. n.Yks.<sup>12</sup>, m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> Chs. He's ony flamming.

Chs. Lie Transport Hart Bender (1896) see West Transport. Lin. THOMPSON Hist. Boston (1856) 706. Ken. To flam one off (K.); Ken.1

Hence (1) Flamm'd, pp cheated by plausible representations; (2) Flammerers or Flammers, sb. pl. sycophants; wheedlers; (3) Flaumers, sb. pl. exaggerators, puffing vendors; flatterers. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>
[1. A flam, fabula, praetextus, Coles (1679). 2. To flam one, deludo, frustror (1b.).]
FLAM, sb.<sup>2</sup> and v.<sup>2</sup> Sc. In form flaam Sh.I. [flam.]

1. sb. A sudden puff or gust of wind. Cf. flan(n. Sc. It blows squally, as the flams o' reek flappin' down the lum may tell ye, St. Kathleen (1820) III. 110 (JAM.). Sh I. Da flaams o' wind 'at wis comin' aboot da neuk o' da hoos, Sh. News (Jan. 7, 1899). Car.<sup>1</sup>, Ags. (JAM.)

2. v. To blow in gusts or sudden puffs; to fly out and in.

n.Sc. Used with respect to any cutaneous eruption, when inconstant as to its appearance (Jam). Cai. Hence Flamming, ppl. adj., fig. dipping in and out. Per. Then Charon he sets on his flamming oars, Smith Poems

FLAM, sb. Nhb. [flam.] A heavy fall; a violent stroke. Also used advb.

N.Cy¹ Nhb. Doon went his puzzen'd mistriss flam, Robson

Evangeline (1870) 357; Nhb <sup>1</sup>
FLAM, sb.<sup>4</sup> Ken. Sur. Sus. [flæm.] A small net used

in ferreting rabbits. Also in comp. Flam-net. Cf. flan, sh. Ken. He had netted us some new flams for ferretting, Longman's Mag. (Nov 1891)83. Sur. Sus. The flam got caught in the stam [stump of a tree] (R.B.); Sus. FLAM, sb. Nhp. Oxf. Brks. [flæm.] A low marshy

place near a river.

Nhp.¹ Called also a 'pan.' Oxf. Low, watry, rushy places are freq call'd flams by persons (esp. such as deal in meadows and cattle) in and about Oxford . Of such kind of flams there were abundance on the south side of the city, even beyond Fryer Bacon's study, the causey being not raised so high as at present, nor that way so much frequented (the flams hindering), as now a days, HEARNE Gl. P. Langtoft (ed. 1810) (s. v. Flom); Common at Ishp (HALL). Brks. A bed of rushes or weeds below the bank of the Thames (CW).

FLAM, sb.<sup>6</sup> Cor. [flæm.] A flame.

Monthly Mag. (1810) I. 435; Cor.<sup>2</sup>

Hence Flam-new, adj brand-new, fire-new, quite new.

Monthly Mag (1810) I. 435, Cor. 12

FLAM, sb. 7 e. Yks. 1 [flam.] A broad-brimmed hat.
Cf. flan-hat, s. v. Flan, adj.
Sun's si parlus hot, Ah'll put mi flam on.
FLAM, see Flawn.

FLAMB, v. Obs. Sc. Also written flam(m and in form flame (JAM.). 1. To baste roasted meat. Also used fig.

Sc. Every man flames the fat sow's arse, Ray Prov. (1678) 366; She.. brandished the iron ladle with which she had been flambing the roast of mutton, Scott Bride of Lam [1819] xii; To baste roasted meat, while it is before the fire, by dripping butter on it (JAM.).

2. To be mear oneself with the food which one is

eating. Cld. (JAM)

[1. Fr. flamber, to flame, to baste (meat) with flaming or hot scaulding lard (Coter)]

FLAMBERGAST, v. Yks. Also in forms flamergast, flamigaster, flammergast, flammigaster. [flamagast, •a(r).] To amaze, dumbfounder, astonish, take by surprise. Gen. in pp. See Flabbergast.
w.Yks. Ther's soa monny different notions abaat what is right

wol aw'm flamigaster'd amang it, HARTLEY Budget (1869) 76; Lijah wor fair flammergasted. He couldn't help but admire her, but he couldn't tell what to say, ib. Clock Alm. (1894) 28; Thear wor sich a rush te th' spice shops wol old Sarah wor fairly flamergasted, th. (1839) 47; Aw wor soa flammigasted wol aw didn't know what to say, to Tales, 1st S. 32, w Yks.5 Dash my buttons a hwur fair flambergasted when ah clapt me ee's on him—worn't ah Bill? 'Ne'er wur soa flambergasted, niver.'

Hence Flambergastration, sb. bewilderment, astonishment, amazement.

w Yks.5 Cob's faace went thirty year owd in a minnit to the flambergastrāation o' the owd fellah, 68.

FLAMBOY, sb. Obs. Sc. A torch, 'flambeau.'
Edb Leery-light-the-lamps was brushing about with his ladder in his oxter, and bleezing flamboy sparking out behind him, Mork Mansie Wauch (1828) x.

[Fr. flambeau, a link of wax, having neither any rosen in it, nor wooden handle unto it (Cotgr.).]

FLAMBUSTERED, pp. Cor. Excited, agitated. w.Cor. I'm so flambustered I can hardly speak, BOTTRELL Trad. 3rd S. 5.

FLAME, sb.¹ and v. Sc. Nhb. Also Wil. Also in form vlame Wil. [flēm.] 1. sb. In comp. Flame-stone, a stone screen in front of a blacksmith's hearth, to protect the smith's face from the heat of the fire.

Nhb. RICHARDSON Borderer's Table-bk. (1846) V. 390; Nhb.1

2. A species of carnation.

Edb. Sic flow'rs o' sorts ane seldom sees, Flecks, flames, bussards and picketees, Wi' strong carnations, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 89.

3. v. To blaze, shine out; to appear bright. Also used fig.

Fif. The town's colours, heiz'd on hie, Flaffin' and flamin'
gallandlie, Tennant Papistry (1827) 58. Rnf. To flame as an
Author our Snab was sae bent, He ne'er blinn'd a styme till he gat
it in prent, Picken Poems (1813) II. 132.

Hence Flaming, ppl. adj. (1) showy in dress; (2) used

Hence Flaming, ppl. aug. (1) snowy in cress; (2) used as an intensitive.

(1) Wil. Slow Gl (1892). (2) Lnk. The flamin' gowk! the big wean! Gordon Pyotshaw (1885) 99.

FLAME, sb.<sup>2</sup> Dor. [flēm.] A pron. of 'phlegm,' a cold. Upon the whole they were less inconvenienced by wuzzes and flames' (hoarses and phlegms) than when they had lived by the stream, Hardy Wess Tales (1888) I. 5.

FLAME, see Flamb.

FLAMFOO, sb. Ayr. (Jam.) Any gaudy trapping or ornament in a woman's dress; a gaudily-dressed woman, whose chief pleasure consists in dress.

FLAMIRING, sb. ? Obs. Gmg. An eruption of the

nature of erysipelas.

Collins Gower Dial. in Trans. Phil. Soc. (1848-50) IV. 222.

FLAM(M,FLAMMIGASTER, see Flamb, Flambergast. FLAMMATION, sb.. n.Cy. (J.W.) n.Lin. Inflammation.
FLAMMOCK, v. Yks. Also Dev. Also written
flamak, flammack- Dev.; flammak Dev. [flam,
flæmək.] To go about in a rough, untidy, or slovenly
manner. See Flummock, v. 3. manner. See Flummock, v. 3.
e.Yks. Ah deeant knaw hoo thoo hez brass to gan flammockin

aboot seeah.

Hence (1) Flammacking, ppl. adj. untidy, rough, disreputable-looking; (2) Flammakin, sb. a slattern, a rough untidy woman.

Dev. (1) A flammacking ill-conditioned kit we were, Madox-Brown Yeth-hounds (1876) 251. (2) She... should have nothing else till she had finished 'th' learst scran on't, tha daft, heedless flamakin!' 1b. Dwale Bluth (1876) bk. 1. v; Dev. 1

FLAMMY, v. Nhb.1 Also in form flammin. [fla mi.]

To praise, pet, coddle.

FLAMP, adj. Or.I. [flamp.] Inactive, in a state of lassitude. (Jam); S. & Ork.¹

FLAMTAG, sb. Wil.¹ [flæmtəg.] A slatternly woman.

FLAN, sb.¹ Nhp.¹ [flan, flæn.] A small round net, placed over a hole, to catch a rabbit when it bolts.

A larger net of the same kind, set at the mewse of a hare, or at

a gate-way, bears the same name.

FLAN, sb.<sup>2</sup> Shr. [flan, flamoor Winsey Pit.

Marshall Review (1818) II. 199. [flan, flæn.] 1. Strata in Light-

2. pl. Stony pieces of coal that will not burn.
Shr. No ŏŏnder theer's no fire, that coal's nuthin' i' the world but flans.

FLAN, adj., v. and sb.\* Sc. n Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. [flan.] 1. adj. Shallow, flat. Rxb. (Jam.) Cum. Gl. (1851); Cum. They gave us fry't eggs and collops in a flan dish. w.Yks. Hutton Tour to Caves (1781). ne.Lan.1 Shallow, and with sloping sides, as a pan.

2. Broad, wide.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). n.Yks. He's a fine flan head, and a pure brown greaun, Meriton Praise Ale (1684) 1, 360.

Hence Flan-hat, sb. a large hat with a flapping, wide brim, worn by farmers' wives. m.Yks. Cf. flam, sb. 3. v. To spread or expand at the top; to widen upwards, as the sides of a bowl, &c. Also used fig.

n.Yks. 2, ne.Yks. e.Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1788) m.Yks.

How she does flan with that gown of hers! A flower-vase 'flans out' at the top.

Hence Flann'd dish, phr. a large flat dish of common red earthenware.

 $\textbf{w.Yks.}^1 Ther dogs... soss'd up a gay soap o' blue milk and lopper'd$ ream, out of our grt flann'd dish, ii. 360.

4. sb. A shallow. n.Cy. Grose (1790).

4. 50. A SHAHOW. H.C.Y. GROSE (1790).

FLANCANTERKIN, sb. Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] The white rot. (HALL.)

FLANCH, see Flange.

FLANCHING, prp. Oxf. [fiā nfin.] Cutting apart the fingers of Woodstock gloves ready to close.

FLANDERS, sb. Lin. In comb. (1) Flanders chest, a

carved or ornamented chest; (2) — storm, a heavy fall of snow coming with the wind from the south.

(1) n.Lin. Obs. One flaunders chist, Invent Thomas Teanby of Barton-on-Humber (1652). It is probable that flanders' does not in all cases indicate that these chests were of Flemish manufacture, but only that they were carved, or otherwise ornamented, after the manner of the Flemings. (2) [Heavy falls of snow occur, however, with the wind direct from the south, but they are always accompanied with cold, and such are usually termed 'Flanders storms,' Stephens Farm Bk. (ed. 1849) I 147.]

FLANE, sb. Obs. Sc. Also written flain. An arrow.

Cf. flain, sb. pl.

Sc. But mony a gory wing or e'en Shaw'd Kenneth's flane was sure, Jamieson Pop. Ballads (1806) I. 197; Flane and flane alternately In red heart-blood were wet, Vedder Poems (1842) 43. Abd. Leitch lent the ba' a loundrin lick, She flew fast like a flain, SKINNER Poems (1809) 5.

[Brutus sette on his flon, Lazamon (c. 1275) 311. OE. flan, an arrow (Beowulf); ON. fleinn.]

FLANG, v. e.An. [flæn.] 1. To kick, strike out;

to slap.
e.An. Ess. A horse is said 'to flang and kick about' (W.W.S.);

Monthly Mag. (1815) I. 125.

2. To 'slam' a door. Suf. (HALL.)

FLANGE, sb. and v. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Shr. Also in form flanch Nhb. Dur. [flanz.]

1. sb. A projection or rim of any kind; the brim of a hat. Nhb., Dur. The crease or raised part of the rim of a wagon or tub wheel. Also broad rims at the end of 'flanged' pumps, by means of bolt holes through which the pumps are bolted together, GREENWELL Coal Tr. Gl. (1849). e.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, nw.Der.<sup>1</sup> Shr.<sup>2</sup> An obtruding part of any machine.

2. v. To project out; to extend in a sloping direction; to spread, diverge or increase in width and breadth. Cum.<sup>1</sup>, Chs <sup>123</sup>, nw.Der <sup>1</sup>, Shr.<sup>2</sup>

Hence (1) Flanging pan, sb. a large narthenware bowl used for milk, making bread, &c. Lan. (H.W.); (2) Flangy, adj. of a vessel: broad and shallow. s.Chs.<sup>1</sup> FLANK, sb.<sup>1</sup> Nhb. Dur. Cum. [flank.] In comp. (1)

Flank hole, mining term: a bore-hole made from the side of a place where there is a danger of holing into old workings, which may contain accumulations of gas or water; (2) smit, a mark made on the flanks or sides of

sheep to show ownership.

(1) Nhb. Nhb., Dur. Also a hole put in the flank or side of a drift to widen it by putting in a shot, GREENWELL Coal Tr. Gl. (ed. 1888).

(2) Cum. Sheep who, in spite of the raddle, and earbit and flank-smit have wandered astray, Cornh. Mag. (Oct.

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FLANK, sb.<sup>2</sup> Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Also in forms flonk Hmp.; flunk Wil.<sup>1</sup>; vlank w.Som.<sup>1</sup> Dev. [flæŋk, vlæŋk.] A spark of fire; a spark from burning wood. Cf. blank, sb.<sup>1</sup>, flinks, sb. pl.

Hmp. (H.C M.B.), (H.W.E.) Wil.<sup>1</sup> w.Som.<sup>1</sup> 'Twas a mercy sure 'nough tother rick had na-catcht—the vlanks was blown all

over the place. Dev. Th' vlanks da come out o' th' chimley, Pulman Sketches (1842) 154, ed. 1871.

[Felle flaunkes of fyr, Cleanness (c.1360) 954 in Allit. P.64]

FLANKER, sb. Dor. Som. Nfld. Also in form vlanker.

A spark of fire. See Flank,  $sb.^2$ Dor. Haynes Voc. (c. 1730) in N. & Q (1883) 6th S. vii. 366;
Dor. Haynes Voc. (c. 1730) in N. & Q (1883) 6th S. vii. 366;
Dor. Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873); Sweetman Wincanton Gl. (1883).
[Nfid. Sparks coming from a chimney (G.P.).]

FLAN(N, sb. and v. Sc. [flan.] 1. sb. A sudden gust or equall of wind from the land. Also used fig. Cf.

flam,  $sb.^2$ Sc. Gen. applied to those gusts which come from the land, esp. from high grounds in the vicinity of the sea, or from a defile between them (Jam). Sh.I. When ... the Laird of Monness was in a boat with nine or ten persons, a flann, or blast off the land, came with such force against the sail as to overturn the vessel, HIBBERT Desc. Sh.I. (1822) 165, ed. 1891, Also the' the wind be not so strong, there will come flanns and blasts off the land . . . which beating with a great impetus or force upon their sails, overturns the boat, Brand Desc. Sh.I. (1701) 81 (Jam); Wi fleein flans o age, Burgess Rasmie (1892) 94; (Coll L.L.B.); S. & Ork.1

Hence Flanny, adj. gusty, squally.

Sh I. It was a gale of wind, flanny from the south-west, Burgess

Sketches (2nd ed.) 45; S. & Ork.1

Sketches (2nd ed.) 45; S. & Ork. 1

2. A sudden gust or down-draught in a chimney.
Sc. N. & Q. (1870) 4th S. vi. 261, (A.W.) n Sc. A flan o' reek
(Jam.). Abd. They a' drive to the ingle cheek, Regardless o' a
flan o' reek, Keith Farmer's Ha' (1774) st. 4; (W M) Fif. There
was a sough, like flann or flaw, As in he whither'd through the
wa', Tennant Papistry (1827) 25. e.Fif. A gless o' ta guid Ferintosh or Glenhvat wi' a flan o' peat-reek in't, Latto Tam Bodkin
(1864) vii. Sig. A flan o' reek, Or boiling water's caldron smeek,
Muir Poems (1818) 12.

3. v. Of the wind: to come in gusts. Sc. The wind's flannin down the lum (JAM.)

[Icel. flana, to rush; flan, a rushing (Vigfusson).] FLANNEL, sb. Yks. War. e.An. Hmp. I.W. [fla:n1, flæ'nl.] 1. Used attrib. in comp. (1) Flannel-flower, (2) -jacket, (3) -plant, the great mullein, Verbascum Thapsus.
Alsocalled Adam's, Old Man's, Our Saviour's, Poor Man's Flannel (q.v.).

(r) Sus. (2) Nrf. (3) Hmp.<sup>1</sup>, I.W. 2. The leaves of the great mullein, Verbascum Thapsus. Suf. 3. A coarse oatcake. Also in phr. flannel and jonta. w.Yks. Flannel an jonta an . . . fooa clate, Bywater Sheffield

w.1ks. Flanner an jonta an . . . tooa clate, BYWATER Snepteta
Dtal. (1839) 14; w.Yks.<sup>2</sup>
4. A pikelet. War.<sup>2</sup>
FLANNEL, v. Not. [fla'nl.] To beat soundly; to cudgel.
s Not. Flannel 'im well; mek 'im shout (J.P.K).
Hence Flanneling, vbl. sb. a beating, thrashing.
A gie'd 'im summat like a flanneling (tb.).
El ANNEN of Line and Flan.

FLANNEN, sb. In gen. dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms flainen Ayr.; flannin Sc. Dur. n.Yks. e.Yks. w.Yks. Lan. n.Lan. Chs. Stf. w.Wor. se.Wor. Glo. Dev. Cor. 2; vlannen, vlannin Som. [fla nən, -in,

fiæ'nən, in ] Flannel. Also used attrib.

Sc A flannen sark (Jam.). Sh I. Takın' aff a flannın' shaald,

Sh. News (Feb 26, 1898). Car. Elg. Sax flannın sarks, Couper

Poetry (1804) II. 91. Abd. Een like twa holes in a brunt flannen clout, Ogg Willie Waly (1873) 196. Per Faulds o' flannen, Spence Poems (1898) 5. Ayr. An auld wife's flannen toy, Burns To a Louse, st 6 Lth Weel clad wi' flannen-coat an' cowl, Ballantine Poems (1856) 6. N.I.<sup>1</sup>, N.Cy.<sup>1</sup>, Dur.<sup>1</sup>, Cum.<sup>2</sup>, n.Yks <sup>3</sup>, e.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, m.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>2, Lan.<sup>1</sup>, n.Lan.<sup>1</sup>, e.Lan.<sup>1</sup>, Chs.<sup>1</sup> Stf. If y'on look roun' hymeby ... y'on see a feller 1' flannin's, Murray Nov. Note bk. (1887) 53 nw Der.<sup>1</sup>, s Not. (J P K ), Lei.<sup>1</sup>, War.<sup>2</sup>, w Wor.<sup>1</sup>, se Wor.<sup>1</sup>, Shr.<sup>12</sup>, Hrf.<sup>1</sup>, Glo.<sup>1</sup> Cmb <sup>1</sup> And I'll have some print for two tidies, and some flannen. Nrf. I must get some flannen (D.W L). Dor <sup>1</sup> Som. W. & I. Gl (1872): INNINGS Dual w. Eng. (1860) w. Som. <sup>1</sup> Som. W. & J. Gl (1873); Jennings Dial w.Eng. (1869). w.Som <sup>1</sup> U pees u flan een vur tu maek u flan een shuurt [A piece of flannel to make a flannel shirt] Dev. <sup>123</sup>, s.Dev., e.Cor. (Miss D.) Cor. <sup>1</sup> A flannin shart; Cor.2

Hence Flanninette, sb. flannelette.

Sh.I I wid see his new flanninette, Sh. News (Jan. 15, 1898). [She found Dorus, apparelled in flanen, Sydney Arcadia [She found Dorus, apparelled in fianen, SYDNEY Arcaa: (c. 1585) II. ii. Wel. gwlanen, woollen material] FLANSH, v. Mry. (jAm.) To flatter, wheedle. FLANT, FLANTER, see Flaunt, Flaunter. FLANTUM, adj. Lei [fla ntəm.] Flabby, flaccid.

The choild's flesh is very flantum. FLANYER, v. I.W.<sup>2</sup> To flourish, brandish.

He's out there flanyeren about wi' a sparrod.

FLAP, v.<sup>1</sup> and sb.<sup>1</sup> Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms flaip, flep, flipe Sc. (JAM.); flype Frf.; vlap Brks. [flap, flæp] 1. v. To strike with a sudden blow, esp. with any soft, light article. Cf. flop, v. 5.

Fif. Wi' peck and straik, and dusche and dird, They fore'd and

Fif. Wi' peck and straik, and dusche and dird, They fore'd and flappit to the yird That spulyier and fae: Wi' angry bill, and wing theretill, They wapp't and swapp't, and flapp't and slapp't, Tennint Papistry (1827) 62. Nhb. But now they just pop in a hole And flap her doon at yence wi' pouther, Wilson Pitman's Pay (1843) 33; Nhb., Brks.

2. To come upon suddenly; to take by surprise.

Buff. I Fin wee wir gain' i' the feedle [field], we cam upon a liverock's nest, an' flappit i'r sittin' on't.

3. To fall suddenly: to flop

3. To fall suddenly; to flop.

Buff. Fin he saw's father comin', he flappit amo' the girs Flap doon, an' nae lat thim see's. Elg. Sittin' back he gaed a stotter—Ower he flappit on the fleer, TESTER Poems (1861) 150. Frf. His legs he twisted in a knot, Till smack ane gae a sma' jerk, Then o'er he flypit like a sot, Morison Poems (1790) 24.

4. To let a thing fall suddenly; to close or shut with

violence.

e.Yks.1 Shut deear or it'll flap teea, there's sike a wind. Gan an fassen back shuth-ers, they're flappin about like onny-thing n Lin. To throw down any flat thing in such a way as to make a noise. He flapped th' newspaaper doon upo' th' floor. e.An. To flap a froize, to turn it in the pan without touching it (Hall).

5. To fly, use the wings. Used fig.

Elg. I say, old chap, ye'd better flap, Or Sou'ward tak' yer tack again, Tester Poems (1865) 158.

6. To turn inside out. Abd. (Jam.)

7. Comp. (1) Flap-apple, a turnover; (2) -daniel, a careless, untidy person; (3) -gate, a small gate swinging without fastenings between two posts; (4) -jack, the lapwing, Vanellus vulgaris.

(1) Hrt. Turnover, or flap apple, or meat pasties, Ellis Cy Hswfe (1750) 19. (2) Cum. (3) w.Som. Called also kissing gate. (4) Nrf Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 51. Suf. (Hall.)

Nrf Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 51. Suf. (Hall.)

8. sb. A smart blow or stroke given with something flat and broad; a slap. Cf. flop, sb. 15.

Sik. He has gotten an ill-faur'd flaip, Hogg Tales (1838) 153, ed 1866; A blow caused by a fall and producing a dull flat sound (Jam.). Nhb. Thur nivver war a lad se smart, Aw nivver got a flap, mun, Bagnall Sigs (c. 1850) 25; Nhb. He hadn't his lessons off; so he gat his flaps at skyul. Cmm., w.Yks (J.W.), n.Lan. Brks. Agin I a vlap on the yead wi' a writin' book Hmp., Dev. Also a stroke with anything that is flabby. Gross (1700) MS add (M.) Brks. Agin I a vlap on the yead wi' a writin' book Hmp., Dev. Alsoa stroke with anything that is flabby, Grose (1790) MS add (M) 9. An instrument with which butchers kill flies. n.Lin. 10.

10. A slight touch or breath of cold.

e.An. I have got a flap of cold. The cold has touched or struck me; e.An. 2 We speak also of a 'flap of wind,' a cold caught by exposure to a current of air.

11. A flash of lightning. Cor.12

12. A fall, esp. a fall on to a soft substance. Also used fig. Sik. Ye wad gang to the boddom of the linn wi' a flaip, Hogo Tales (1838) 22, ed 1866; Keep us from . . . foul flaips and stray steps, 16. 405. Rxb. An unbroken fall by which one is not much hurt; conveying the idea of one falling flat on the ground and also of the ground being soft or moist (JAM.

Hence to play flap down, phr. to fall down suddenly with a dull noise.

Edb. Then play flap down on his broadside, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xvi.

13. Applied to var. things hanging loosely and fastened

only by one side.

Nhb. Amanhole door in a pit. A'flap-ower-tyeble' is a table with a folding leaf. w.Yks.(J.W) s Lan Adiminutive door to a small cupboard or opening into an enclosure, more commonly hinged at the bottom to turn down, but hinged at the top or side it would still be called a flap (S.W.) Nnp. The leaf of a table.

14. The fall or front to an old-fashioned pair of trousers. Wm. (B K), w.Yks. (J.W.), s Lan. (S.W) 15. The lap of a coat. Sc. (JAM), w Yks. 16. Of hay: the portion cut at one time. Som. (W.F.R.)

17. A tea-crumpet.

Shr. I went to see the poor owd Missis las' wik, an' fund 'er busy makin' flaps, so I buttered 'em off the bak'stwun.

18. A large, broad mushroom, prob. Agaricus arvensis.

Also the Peziza cochleata.

e.Yks <sup>1</sup> The flat mushrooms from which ketchup is made, MS.

 $(d \ (T \ H)) \ w \ y_{ks}, (B \ \& H), Chs^{13}, e.An^1, Sus^1$   $FLAP, v^2$  and  $sb^2$  Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Suf [flap ep.] 1. v. To wander about amplessly; to gad about.

flæp.] 1. v. To wander about aimlessly; to gad about.

Cum.¹ She's just flappan' up and down an' o' about nought. Suf.

She don't flap about [of a quiet, steady girl] (C L.F).

2. sb. A young giddy girl; a hoyden.

Nhb. A woman or girl who does not settle down to her domestic

while A woman or girl who does not settle down to her domestic duties, but goes gadding about, and is gen, one of slatternly habits. Dur. (HALL.), Cum. 1 n Yks She's a regular flap (I. W.).

FLAPADOSHA, sb. Yks. [flapadō'fə.] An eccentric, showy person with superficial manners. Also used attrib.

m Yks. 1 Such flapado'sha ways—I have no patience with them.

FLAP-DOCK, sb. Som. Dev. Also in forms flap-a-dock Dev.<sup>4</sup>; flap-dick w.Som.<sup>1</sup>; flappa-dock, flapper Dev.<sup>4</sup>; flappy- w.Som.<sup>1</sup> Dev.<sup>4</sup> The foxglove, Digitalis purpurea. w.Som.<sup>1</sup> 'Like a dum'ldary in a flappydock,' is a common simile to describe a busy, bustling, fussy, noisy person. Dev. Most likely from the manner in which children inflate and burst the flower. from the manner in which children inflate and burst the flower. I knew an old countryman once who compared a prosy preacher to 'a drumble drane 'pon a flappadock' (B. & H.); Dev.<sup>4</sup> w.Dev. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1796).

FLAPING, prp. Nhp.<sup>1</sup> Making a noise in drinking liquids with a spoon. Cf. slorp.

FLAP-JACK, sb. Chs. Lin. War. Shr. Glo. e.An. Sus. Som. Amer. In form flop- Glo. 1. A pancake, fritter, sep. an apple turnover.

esp. an apple turnover.

esp. an apple turnover.

n.Lin.¹ Glo. Grose (1790) MS. add. (P.); Gl. (1851). e.An.¹ A broad flat piece of pastry. Sut.¹ Sugared apples, baked without pan, in a square thin piece of paste, with two opposite corners turn'd-over the apple, or flapped so as to form a 'three square' flap. Jack or turnover (s v. Apple-Jack). Sus.¹; Sus.² Apples baked without a pan, in a thin piece of paste, with the two opposite corners turned over or flapped, so as to make a 'three square.' Som. W & J. Gl. (1873); A fried cake made of batter, apples, &c., Jennings Obs. Dial. w Eng (1825). w.Som.¹ Flaup-Jak. [Amer. Dial. Notes (1896) I. 392.]

2. A crumpet; a large flat cake made of dough.

Chs.¹ Macclesfield, but not in very gen use. s Chs.¹ A flat cake baked in a pan. War.³ Applied to any large thin cake. Shr.¹

baked in a pan. War.3 Applied to any large thin cake. Shr.1

3. A flat, thin joint of meat, as the breast of a lean sheep or calf. e.An.<sup>1</sup>
[1. At last by the skill of the cooke it is transform'd into

the forme of a flap-jack, which in our translation is cald a pancake, Taylor Jack-a-Lent (1620) I. 115 (NARES).]

FLAPPER, sb. and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Aus. Also in forms flaiper Sc. (Jam.) Bwk.; vlapper Brks.¹ [fla per, flæ pe(r).] 1. sb. A heavy, resounding fall; the noise of a heavy fall; a blow.

Sik. (Jam.), Nhb.¹ Cum. Who was gaan teh tak that yap's impidence an lig doon wih't adoot a flapper? Sargisson Joe Scoap (1881) Aug.

(1881) 141.

2. A young bird of any kind only just able to fly, esp. a young wild duck. Also used fig. Cf. flopper, sb. 5.

Sik. 'The ducklings?' 'Ca' them flappers. puir beasts that couldna yet flee—and therefore are ca'd flappers,' Chr North Noctes (ed. 1856) IV. 97; An auld drake and an auld dyuck, wi' about a dizzen flappers, ib II 370 ne Lan. 'Young birds just able to try their wings before flying. Rut. 'Nhp. ', Wor. (J.R.W.) Brks.' A young partridge just able to fly. Applied in joke to a girl of the bread-and-butter age e An. 'Nrf. A couple of flappers start out from a clump of rushes and take a short flight across the Recad Partresson Man and Nat (1865) 68. Since both of 'em Broad, PATTERSON Man and Nat (1895) 68; Since both of 'em [the owls] was hunting, I knowed there must be flappers, Emerson Birds (ed 1895) 170; Get the dows [pigeons] out of the locker when they are flappers (WRE) e Suf. (FH.) Sus. Flk-Lore Jrn. (1883) I. 124; Sus. Sus. Hmp Holloway, Hmp 1 e.Hmp. To hunt flappers, or young wild ducks, White Selborne e.thmp. 10 nunt nappers, or young wild ducks, White Selborne (1788) 114, ed 1853 [From the rapidity with which young ducks 'scutter' along the surface of the water, using both feet and wings, they are called by sportsmen 'flappers,' Johns Birds (1862) 500. Aus. I was off the old pony and into the water like a teal flapper, Boldrewood Robbery (1888) I. 111.]

3 An under-petticoat. See Flopper, sb. 6.

n.Dev. A few Welsh flannin' vor a flapper, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 60.

(1867) st. 69.

4. A flat piece of leather on a stick, used by butchers for killing flies. Nhb.¹ Cf. flap, sb. 9.

5. pl. Clappers for frightening birds.

w.Som.¹ The loose parts are gen. called the flappers, while the entire implement including the handle is 'a pair o' clappers'

6. pl. Pieces of wood which the fishermen strap over their boots when they walk on the shingle. Sus 1

7. v. To flap, flutter; to quiver. Also used fig. See

Flopper, v. 1.

Can't To flap or flutter with noise. Lth I fand out where my heart lay soon eneuch it flappert about like a fresh-run sea-troot wi'a hook in its mooth, Strathesk Blinkbonny (ed. 1891) 187 Bwk. Huzzies gaen spangin and flaiperin about wi white muslin frocks on, Henderson Pop Rhymes (1856) 83. Sik. And flapperit as he flew, Hogg Poems (ed. 1865) 320; Flappering ower the purple fells, ib. Queer Bk. (1832) 2. Cum. 1, ne Lan 1

Hence Flapper't, ppl. adj. nervous, frightened. Cum 1

FLAPPER-BAGS, sb. pl. Sc. The burdock, Archum

Lappa.

Dmf. N. & Q. (1871) 4th S viii. 143.

FLAPPER DOCKS, sb. pl. Lan. The large leave of the coltsfoot.

Science Gossip (1882) 164. [Prob Petasites vulgaris is meant

FLAPPERGAST, see Flabbergast.
FLAPPERY, sb. Yks [fla peri.] The minor appurtenances or equipments of dress.

n Yks.<sup>1</sup>; n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> His hat, his gloves, his stick, and all the rest of his flappery m.Yks.<sup>1</sup>
FLAPPY, adj. Nhb. Yks. [fla pi.] 1. Of things: flapping about; uneven, unsteady. Also used advb.

Nhb.<sup>1</sup> The carpet's lyin' aall flappy. n.Yks. T'cleeas is varry flappy (I W)

flappy (I W 2. Fig. Of persons: wild, unsteady, flighty, harum-

N Cy. An old flappy body. Nhb. Applied to a person's character, as 'a flappy lass' (R.O.H.). n.Yks. 14 ne.Yks. 1 Sha's a flappy body Hence (I) Flappy-sket, sb. an immoral woman; also used attrib.; (2) tongue, sb. one whose word cannot be relied on. n.Yks. 4

FLAPS(E, sb. and v. ? Obs. Bdf. 1. sb. An impertinent fellow. (HALL.)

BATCHELOR Anal Eng Lang (1809) 133; (HALL)
[1. You are a flapse to terme my son so, Brome New Acad.

(c. 1650) iv. (Nares).]

(C. 1650) IV. (NARES).]

FLAPSY, adj. Obs. Bdf. 1. Flabby. (Hall.)

2. Lazy, clownish; ill-bred, ill-natured. Cf. flaps(e. A great flapsy fellow, Horae Subsectivae (1777) 155; 'A great flapsy fellow, a great looby, a lob-cock, also a churlish ill-natured clown, Grose (1790) MS. add. (M)

[2. Cp. EFris. flaps, 'ein Korperlich u. geistig schlaffer u. schwacher Mensch' (Koolman), G. flapps, 'schimpfende Bez. eines groben ungeschliffnen Menschen, Schlaps' (Sanders).]

FLARCH see Fleech 21.

FLARCH, see Fleech, v.

FLARE,  $sb.^1$  Nhp. Glo. Oxf. Bdf. Lon. Wil. Som. Cor. Also written flair(e Cor. 12; and in forms fleeur, fleeurn Oxf. 1 [flee(r), flie(r)] 1. The internal fat of a pig before it is melted down to make lard, the 'leaf' of a pig, the

'flick' or 'fleed.'

Nhp The fat inside the loins of a pig; that which encircles the kidneys. When 'tried' or rendered down, it is called seam or lard Glo The membrane covered with fat in a pig's stomach. Oxt.1, Bdf. (J W.B), Wil. Som. SWEETMAN Wincanton Gl. (1883). Cor. 12

Hence Flare cake, sb. a cake made of flour and 'flare'

or unmelted lard.

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Lon. Some stock their trays with flare-cakes, which are round cakes, made of flour and 'unrendered' lard, and stuck over freely with currants, Mayhew Lond Labour (1851) I. 199.

2. The caul or thin skin of the intestines of animals, used for covering 'bake-faggots,' &c. Wil.<sup>1</sup>

FLARE, sb.2 Som. [Notknown to our correspondents] Saliva. (HALL.)

FLARE, v.¹andsb <sup>8</sup> Var.dıal. uses in Irel. and Eng. Also in forms flar Oxf.¹; fleer n.Yks. Lan.; vlare I.W.¹ Som; vliare Dor.¹; vlyaare Brks.¹ [flēr, flee(r).] 1. v. To blaze, burn up, flame, used esp. of a candle.

Ir. All the fire that was dead in the sky seemed flared up to a burn. Power Power vlyady vs. Systems

burnin' agin, Barlow Bogland 1892) 115, ed. 1893. n.Cy. (J W); (J L.) Der.<sup>2</sup>, nw.Der.<sup>1</sup>, Oxf. (G O.) Brks.<sup>1</sup> The candle wunt vlyaare till a done gutterin'. Ess Monthly Mag. (1815) I. 125. s.Cy. The candle flares, Gross (1790). I.W. <sup>1</sup>Zee how the candle vlares. Som JENNINGS Obs Dial w Eng. (1825). w Som. Of a candle—to burn wastefully, as in a strong draught. Of a fire—to blaze up. 'Jim, look zee how the can'l do vlary—put vast the winder' 'Hon th' old linhay catched, we zeed twadn no good vor to try to do nort; and my eyes! how he did vlary, sure 'nough!

2. Fig. To make a giddy display; to dazzle.

Ir. 'Herself with a great big red poppy cocked on top of her bonnet,' inserted Mrs. Tom, 'fit to flare the sight out of your eyes,' BARLOW Kerrigan (1894) 23. n.Yks. Ah essent patience te see her gahin' fleerin aboot, Tweddell Clevel. Rhymes (1875) 37. Lan. What mun hoo fleer about in a fine cap for? BRIERLEY Fratchingtons (1868) 11. Nhp. And pilewort flares around the hill, Beside the sleeping lamb, Clare Rur. Muse (1835) 63.

Hence Flarin', ppl. adj. showy, gaudy (not used of colour). w Yks. I Ive naa patience wi' ther flarin way o' donnin now a

days, 11. 297.

3. With out: to use intemperate language. Brks. 1

4. To stream out like hair in the wind. Dor.1

5. sb. A flame.
Oxf. Invariably used for flames.

Hence (1) Flaregee, sb. a candlestick; (2) lamp, sb. a hanging lamp, used on street stalls; (3) up, sb. a lighted torch.

(1) e.An.1 (2) Lon She, a flare-lamp in either hand, danced dances on a discarded lover's winkle-barrow, Kipling Badaha, Herodsfoot (1890) 3 (3) Ant. (W.H.P.)

6. A combustible made to be burnt as a night-signal

at sea.

at sea.

Nrf. We kept burnin' flares, Patterson Man and Nat (1895)
118; We never carry no lights, only a 'flare,' Emerson Wild Life
(1890) 100; 'Flares' are burned sometimes to warn mariners on
bad nights, Rye Cromer (1889) 10.

FLARE, v.² and sb.⁴ Sc. n.Cy. Also written flair;
and in forms flairy Fif. (Jam.); flyre n.Cy.

1. v. To coax,

cajole, flatter.

Fif., Lth. (Jam) Rxb. I'm no come here To seich and sab and

flare and vow, RIDDELL Poet. Wks (ed. 1871) I. 5.

Hence Flairing, ppl. adj. cajoling, flattering; boastful. Edb. Some flairing wife now tells how she Did win a Kemp most manfully. Ha'rst Rig (1794) 15, ed. 1801. n Cy. Grose (1790) 2. sb. Flattery, cajolery; boasting
Lth. (JAM.) Edb Soon find out, in spite o'flare, Wharfrae they come, and what they are, Macnettl Bygane Times (1811) 23.

Sik. An' then at ony start or flare Thou wad'st hae worried furiouslye, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 99.

[1. Bremen dial. *flatern*, *flaren*, 'plaudern, unnutz Gewäsche treiben, und damit seinen Nachsten durchziehen' (Wtb.); EFris. *flaren*, 'schwatzen, verrathen' (Komman) (KOOLMAN).]

FLARE, see Flear.

FLARNECKII'G, ppl. adj Nhp.1 e An.1 [Not known to our correspondents] Flaunting with vulgar ostentation: giggling

FLARRANCE, sb. Nrf. [Not known to our correspon-

FLARRANCE, sb. Nrf. [Not known to our correspondents.] A bustle, great hurry. (HALL.)

FLARTCH, FLASGET, see Fleech, v, Flasket.

FLASH, sb.¹ Sc. Irel. Nhb Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Shr. Also in forms flass Nhb.¹; flosche w.Yks; flosh Sc. w.Yks. Lan.¹ n.Lan.¹ [flaʃ, floʃ.] 1. A pool, shallow sheet of water; a swamp, marshy pond. Cf. flush, sb.²

Cal.¹ Gall. A body of standing water grown over with weeds, reeds, &c, but which has acquired no solidity (Jam). Kcb. And powheads spartle in the pozy flosh. Dayuson Season (1780) 12.

powheads spartle in the oozy flosh, Davidson Seasons (1789) 12; powheads spartle in the ozy flosh, Davidson Seasons (1789) 12; Some set astride on stools are push'd along Upo' the floored flosh [icy loch], ib. 173. Wmh. An open stretch of water among reeds (W.M.). n.Cy. Grose (1790) MS add. (P) Nhb.¹ w.Yks. There is a pond on Brierley Common near Barnsley called the Flashes, and the adjoining field is called Flashes Close (S J C.). Lan¹ n Lan.¹ The 'Flosh Meadows' in several parts of Furness s.Lan. A hollow boggy place, grown over with rushes and flags (SB) Chs. A pool formed by the subsidence of salt-mines, Chambers' Irn. (Dec. 1888); From settlements of the land caused by salt-works 'in some places large lakes, called flashes, are formed, some of them more than 200 acres in area and gradually extending, Dublin Review (Apr. 1889) 431, in Lin. N. & Q. (Oct. 1891) 249; Chs. The word often occurs in place names. There is a field in Mobberley called 'The Flash.' There is also an old public-house at Butley, near Macclesfield, now known as the 'Orange Tree,' but which old people speak of as 'The Flash'; Chs. 23, s.Chs. 1 Lin The word flash is common to indicate a small lakelet or piece of shining water. The waters that lodge in wet seasons on Brumby West-common are called flashes, N. & Q. (1866) 3rd S x 362; Lin. 1 n.Lin. 1 There is a mere called Ferry Flash, near Hardwick Hill. Shr.1; Shr.2 A title given to a part of the Severn above the town of Shrewsbury which [forms] a kind of lake.

2. A pit nearly grown up with reeds and grass; also in comp. Flash-pit.

Lan. S.Lan Bamford Dial (1854).

[1. Plasche or flasche, where reyne water stondythe, torrens, lacuna, Prompt. OFr. flache, 'petite mare d'eau sans profondeur,' HATZFELD (s.v. Flaque); see also La CURNE ]

FLASH,  $sb^2$  Edb. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A depository for timber.

FLASH,  $v.^1$ ,  $sb.^3$  and ady. Sc. Nhb. Yks. Stf. Nhp. War. w.Cy. Oxf. e.An. s.Cy. Ken. Cor. [flaʃ, flæʃ.]

1. v. reflex. To pride or plume oneself, show oneself off. War. 2 Don't yo' flash yerself so with yer noo boots

2. To lash, strike smartly.

Sc. Get ye gone, you dogs, or else I'll flash you, Pitann Assembly (1766) 17.

3. To trim a hedge.

Nhp.1, e.An.1 Suf. To cut off the lower parts of the bushes which overhang the bank or ditch, RAINBIRD Agric. (1819) 292, ed. 1849; MORTON Cyclo. Agric. (1863). e Suf. (F.H.)

4. sb. pl. The small globules of molten iron which drop

from the blacksmith's anvil during the process of welding and become concretionary. Nhb. 5. pl. The hot stages of a fever. s.Cy. (Hall.) [Not known to our correspondents.] See Flush, sb. 15. 6. In phr. a flash of ram, a sudden, short shower of rain. Cor. (J.W.)

7. A supply of water from locks and weirs on the Thames

to assist the barges; also used attrib.
s.Cy. Grose (1790); Used on the upper Thames between Lechlade and Oxford. In going down the river, as it is called locally, the boats have to shoot a number of weirs, as in places there are no locks but simply a number of floodgates stretching across the river in grooves made in the bottom of the river, so that they hold back the water until it is up to flash-mark. On the appearance of a boat or boats coming down the person in charge of the weir lets go the weir-tackle and this swings to one side, and the boat or boats go through with a rush, and if one of then has the misfortune to 'run to hill,' the flash is lost, and the boat or boats have to wait for another flash, which in summer-time may mean two or three days; but if all goes well, and the boat clears the weir, it travels on with the first flash from weir to weir as long as the flash will last (S.S B.); Two flashes and no more may be penned for or drawn in a week, and those only on such

days and at such hours and in such manner as the Conservators appoint, Thames Conservancy Bye-Laws (1898). Oxf. People speak of 'flash day' and 'flash morning' (G.O.).

Hence (I) Flashing, sb. the process of letting down a flash of water to enable boats to pass over the shallows of a river; (2) to make a flash, phr. to let boats down through

(1) Oxf., w.Cy. This operation ... was employed on the Thames and the Severn. The stanches on the Severn were removed in 1842, but some stanches are still in existence on the Thames above Oxford, where they chiefly serve for keeping up the water-level in summer, Harcouri Rivers (1896) I. 65. (2) w.Cy. (Hall.)

8. A coloured braid used for decorating the manes and

tails of cart-horses.

Ken. In the trade I believe it is called London, and the navvies at work on the L C. & D. R. Maidstone-Ashford line in the early eighties, I am informed, called it 'flash' (P.M.).

9. adj Proud, hasty, impulsive. w.Yks.2, Stf.1

10. Comp. (1) Flash-goods, the goods sold by flashmen'

or pedlars; (2) men, a gang of gypsies or pedlars; (3) talk, the slang dialect used by 'flashmen.'

Stf. (1) Manch. Conner (July 18, 1890' in N. & Q (1896' 7th S. x. 146. (2) The country around his [John Brindley's] home was infested with two gangs of pedlars. Those. from the village. Flash were known as 'flashmen,' ib.; In a wild district between Macclesfield and Buyton thorus as 'flashmen,' ib.; and Flash gypsies are supported by the support of the s Macclessield and Buxton, there is a village called Flash, surrounded by unenclosed land. The squatters on these commons, with their wild gipsy habits, travelled about the neighbourhood from fair to fair, using a slang dialect of their own, Taylor Wds. and Places (1885) xvi. (3) 1b.

FLASH, v.<sup>2</sup> Chs.<sup>1</sup> [flas.] To put small sheets of lead under the slates of a house, where they join the chimneys

or a wall, to prevent the rain running into the joint. FLASHER, sb. Cor. [flæ[ə(r).] The red-backed shrike, Lanus collurio. See Flusher.

Swainson Buds. 1885: 48

FLASHY, adj <sup>1</sup> Sc. Wil. [fla fi, flæ fi.] In comp. (1)

Flashy-flery, flashing like fire; (2) -heats, sudden hot

(1) Eig Flashy-fiery wax'd his een, Tester *Poems* (1865) 150. (2) Wil. Hot flushes, that come and go when one is feverish and weak, as a woman after her confinement

FLASHY, adj 2 Hrt. Sus. [flæ si] Over-moist, watery, hence insipid.

Hrt. A spring, raw, flashy, first grass, Ellis Mod. Husb. (1750)
II. u. Sus. Applied to grass not sound, being full of water from a continuance of wet weather, Holloway.

[Flashy, mollis, limosus, dilutus, insipidus, fatuus, Coles

FLASK, sb. Yks. Glo. Wil. Som. [flask, flāsk, w.Som. flās(k] 1. A vessel used to hold water for the purpose of washing. See Flasket, 2.

washing. See Flasket, 2.

w.Yks. Thoresby Lett. (1703); w Yks.4

2. A kind of basket. Cf. flasket, 1.

Glo. (G.E.D.); Glo. Wil. A lmp straw-basket used to carry food and tools. Used occasionally. Som. How many flasks do you want? (S K.L) w.Som. The large oval basket used for linen by all washerwomen-often called a [kloa'z flaa's]

all washerwomen—often called a [kloa'z flaa's].

FLASK, adj. Der.² nw.Der.¹ [flask.] Shallow.

FLASKER, v. and sb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin.

[fla'skə[r.] 1. v. To struggle, flounder; to splash about in water; to flutter as a bird. Cf. flusker, v. 1.

w Yks.²⁴ Lan. To plash or dash up the water in play, Grose (1790) MS. add (C.); A lot o' cowts [colts] ut han kicked an' flaskert thersels eaut o' wynt [wind], Brierley Irkdale (1868) 23; Deawn coom I i'th weter, on flaskert int' eh geete howd on a sawgh, Tim Bobbin View Dial. (ed. 1750) 49; Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹ Chs.¹ Flaskering i'th' wayter. A bird caught in a net is said to be 'flaskering to get eawt.' nw.Der.¹, n.Lin.¹

2. To choke, stifle; to confuse, bewilder, stun. Cf.

2. To choke, stifle; to confuse, bewilder, stun.

Chs. For goodness sake, childer, howd yer din, aw'm fair flaskert wi' th' nize; Chs. A person lying in the mud and unable to extricate himself is said to be flaskered; Chs. It is used to express a stranded fish flopping midst mud and weeds.

Hence Flaskerry, adj. hard, trying, difficult. Chs.<sup>8</sup> 3. sb. A struggle, flounder; a quick movement, flutter; also used fig. Cf. flusker, sb. 3.

w.Yks.2 Lan Whose married life had been a constant 'flasker' with poverty, BRIERLEY Marlocks (1867) 116, ed 1884, Hoo went same as if hoo're gooin to sleep, without as mich as a flasker, Ab-o'-th'-Yate's Xmas Dinner (1886) 9

4. A sprinkling, splashing, drenching.

Lan Artnah dectud...wi' that flasker ut koom fro that foisty swirt? Scholes Tim Gamwattle (1857) 39.

[1. Cp. obs. E. flask, to splash; to flutter. To flaske his wings, Golding Ond (1565) vi. 77]

FLASKET, sb. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lei. Nhp. Hnt. Ken. Sus Som. Dev. Cor. Also written flaskett Chs.<sup>1</sup>; and in form flasget Lan. [flas., flæs., flā skst.] 1. A

and in form flasget Lan. [fla's-, flæ's-, flā skət.] 1. A kınd of basket, gen. used for carrying linen. See Flask, sb.

Lan. Davies Races (1856) 231; Lan.¹ Chs. A wicker basket, commonly called betwell, placed in the mash-tub to protect the tap, Local Gleanings (Jan. 1880) No. VII. 266; Chs.¹, Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ An open two-handled, circular, or oval basket, made of peeled osiers, often called a 'clothes flasket.' Hnt (T P.F) s Cy. Ray (1691). Ken A long shallow wicker basket (K.). ne.Ken. A largish basket with a handle at each end so that it can be carried between two maids. Used chiefly by the laundress 'I've a flasket full of stockings' (H M.). Sus. Obsol in Chidham (G A.W); (S.P.H.), Sus.¹ w.Som¹ U flaa skut u kloa uz [A basket of linen]. Dev. Duee, plaize, tu heft theäse flasket up 'pon my showlder, 'e's Duce, plaize, tu heft thease flasket up 'pon my showlder, 'e's drefful 'eavy, Hewett Peas. Sp (1892) 87. nw.Dev.', s Dev. (G.E.D.) Cor. The pilchards are laded out [of the nets] with flaskets, Household Wds (1855) X. 131; Till they met with Billy Guy's wife a-carring a flasket of clothes, Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) 8; Cor 'A large basket with a handle at each end.

2. A shallow, oval washing-tub; a tub formerly used by clothiers; see below. Cf. flask, sb. 1.

Yks. Grose (1790) MS. add (P.) w Yks. A large, shallow tub,

with two legs standing higher than the others, but parallel, and having holes in to carry it by; formerly used by clothiers to size their warps in, Leeds Merc. Suppl (Nov. 8, 1884); A small wide tub, formed of half a cask or barrel, about 2 feet diameter, used by weavers to hold sizeing for their warps, but principally to hold the water in which weft bobbins were wet (W T.); w.Yks.234, Sus.1

3. A small barrel with a handle, used by labourers to carry beer to the harvest-field. n.Cy. (K.), w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> [Manne, a mound, flasket, open basket, Cotgr. Fr. (Béarnais) flasquet, 'flasque' (Lespy).]

FLASKIN, sb. Obs. Yks. A small bottle or barrel used by labourers for beer. (K.) Cf. flasket, 3.

FLASS see Flash ch<sup>1</sup>

FLASS, see Flash, sb. To boast, brag, gasconade. Sc. (JAM.)

Hence Flasting, ppl. adj. boasting, bragging.
Fif. Saw you not late you flastin' fellie . . . Spread flathins on

Fif. Saw you not late yon flastin' fellie . . . Spread flatlins on the yird? Tennant Papistry (1827) 165.

FLAT, adj., sb. and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Aus. Also written flatt N.Cy.¹ Der.; flatte Yks.; and in forms flet(t Sc.; vlat Dev. [flat, flæt.] 1. adj. In comb. (1) Flat-back, a common kind of knife; (2)-dick, a coarse, sour oatcake, (3) -finch, the brambling, Fringilla montifringilla; (4) -head, a fool, simpleton; (5) -pointing, a particular method of 'pointing' used by builders; (6) -poll-cabbage, a variety of cabbage; (7) -rhan, strata of coal; (8) -rods, rods for communicating motion from the engine horizontally: (0) -rod-shaft. a shaft with pumps drawn horizontally; (9) rod-shaft, a shaft with pumps drawn by horizontal rods worked by a distant engine or waterwheel; (10) -rope, salt-mining term: the rope used in drawing or winding rock-salt; (11) -scaup'd, emptyheaded; (12) -sheets, sheets of cast-iron upon which the tubs are run to be emptied or returned to the cage; (13)
-simmer, a yeast pudding made with 'shortening'; (14)
-soled, having no spring in the foot; (15)-stone, a measure
of ironstone; (16) -work, work upon a horizontal vein.

(1) w.Yks. A railway to Wadsley for't better conveyance a
blackberries an flatbacks to Shevvild market, Bywater Sheffield

blackbernes an flatbacks to Shevvild market, Bywater Sheffield Dial. (1839) 24, ed. 1877; Noa flatback knives aw'd handle, Senior Jerry Slutspring, I. 5; Knives ground after they are put together, Sheffield Indep. (1874); w.Yks. A common knife with its back filed down after it is put together. (2) w.Yks. Slammak wer won, an Flat-dick wer anuther, Bywater Sheffield Dial. (1839) II. 14; w.Yks. (3) Chs. (4) w.Yks. Ah tell'd him 'at he hedn't t'sense 'at he wur born wi'—a big flathead, 50 Brks. (WHE.) (5) Ken. In flat-pointing the mortar is smeared up against, and on to, the edges of each brick (D.W.I.). (6) Cen. against, and on to, the edges of each brick (D.W.L.). (6) Cor.

Its recurrent crop of potatoes and flatpoll abbages, 'Q' Three Ships (1890) iv; A 'flat-poll cabbage' is a close-headed, large, white cabbage. It is often eaten in broth and sometimes brought to table like ordinary cabbage. It is, however, gen. used for cattle, and is sometimes called 'Cornish white' (M.A.C.) (7) Stf. 1 (8) Cor. English Mining Terms (1830) (9) Cor. Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl (10) Chs. 1 They are flat and about six inches wide. (11) n Yks 2 (12) Nhb. 1 Smooth iron plates laid over an even floor at a pit bank. Flat-sheets are also laid at the foot of a shaft where the tubs are run between the cases and the end of shaft where the tubs are run between the cages and the end of the tram lines, or in the workings at crossings or junctions of the lines of rail. Nhb., Dur. Square or oblong sheets of cast iron at the shaft bottom and on the heap-stead, Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl (1888). (13) Lin.<sup>1</sup> (14) Sc. It is reckoned unlucky if the first foot one meets in the morning be a flat-soled person (Jam). (15) Shr <sup>12</sup> (16) Der. Mawe *Mineralogy* (1802) Gl.; A mining term descriptive of a species of lead mine, so called from its form, which is broad, spreading horizontally, not without inclination, Tapping Gl. (1851).

2. Of a golf-club: having the head at a very obtuse angle

to the shaft. Sc. (JAM. Suppl.)
3. Foolish, simple, easily 'taken in.'
Dev. Thinks I, I bant vlat! Nатнан Нобо Poet. Lett. (ed.

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4. sb. A smooth, level place; a broad, flat bed in a field. e.Yks. A flatte of good chinnell-oates, Best Rur Econ. (1641)51. Chs. We speak of ploughing a field in flats when there is no indication of 'reens.' Wheat is generally sown on butts, oats on flats A wide space covered by any particular crop is called a flat, as 'a flat o'taters' s.Chs.¹, nw.Der¹ Shr.¹ Spaces of ploughed land from eight to more yards in width (s.v. Feerings). [Aus. Here it widened out into a large, well-grassed flat, Boldrewood Robbery (1888) I. 1.7

5. A hollow in a field; a small valley.

ne.Lan. Glo. A smaller valley than a bottom (S.S.B.); Gl. (1851); Glo. Sus. The water lays so in these flats.

6. One of the divisions of a common field, a shot or furlong. w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> In open field husbandry each of the three arable fields was subdivided into shots, furlongs, or flats, separated by turf balks, and these flats into parallel strips of about an acre. Theoretically each flat was a square of 40 poles, containing 10 acres; Flats, 'shots' or 'shuts,' and 'furlongs,' are common field names of the district, Gent. Mag. (July 1889) 40. Som. Hervey Wedmore Chron. (1887) I. 312.

7. pl. The smooth, oozy, level shore left by the sea on the Suffolk coast in winter or at spring-tides. Suf.1

8. An iron, a flat-iron.

e.Yks. Put us a flat i fire w.Yks You'll get all t'baakin' doon afore t'flats' as to go down (F P.T.). Glo. (J.S.F S.), Som. (F.A A) 9. A saucer.

Sc. The saucer of a flower-pot (A.W). Cal., Bnff 1 Rnf. Braw china cups and china flets, Wi' coarser ware o' delf, Barr Poems (1861) 218.

Hence Flettfu', sb. a saucerful.

Ayr. He had aye a wee flettfu o' wheels that he didna ken what

to dae wi', Service Notandums (1890) 42.

10. A cake of cow-dung. Rxb. (JAM.)

11. A flat-bottomed boat; a barge, lighter.

Lan. A term used in the Mersey district for the craft upon canals and rivers, Gl. Lab. (1894); Little lads and lasses . . . would now and then . . . amuse themselves by sailing mimic flats and boats,  $N \Leftrightarrow Q$  (1870) 4th S v. 156. Chs. The Weaver does not furnish depth of water sufficient for the flats to convey the salt down during the near tides, Marshall Review (1818) II. 103.

12. A basket used for packing fresh produce for market. Nhp. A straight-sided shallow basket made of peeled osiers, with a flat lid, used principally for carrying butter to market, and frequently called a 'butter-flat.' Bck. The butter is ... packed into a basket made of oziers, which is called a flat, Marshall Review (1814) IV. 547. Mid. Fresh butter, which is sent to London in baskets, called flats, Middleton View Agric. (1798) 338 Cmb. A rough flat basket, holding rather less than a bushel, N. & Q (1893) 8th S. 11i. 45. w.Som. An oblong, flat-shaped, covered basket.

13. pl. The lumps of iron ore found among the mine

Cf. blue-flats, s.v. Blue, adj. 4 (9). refuse. Cf. blue-flats, s.v. Blue Shr. White Wrekin (1860) xxvi.

14. pl. Turfs used for fuel. n.Yks,<sup>2</sup> Cf. flaught, sb. 6. 15. pl. Small white fresh-water fish. Suf. (Hall.) [Not known to our correspondents.]

16. pl. The fungus Jew's Ears, Peziza cochleata. Yks. (B. & H.)

17. Mining term: the station to which the 'putter' takes the full tubs, and from which they are conveyed by horses.

N.Cy. 1 Nhb. He'd just come frae the far-in flat, PROUDLOCK Borderland Muse (1896) 104; The deputy of the east flat had heard the report, Newc. Leader (Feb 13, 1896) 6, col. 6; Nhb. Also called a 'station.' Nhb., Dur. Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl (1888). e.Dur.1 Herethey are hitched together and taken by the driver,—ten or twelve tubs at a time—to the 'landing,' which is a larger flat.

or twelve tubs at a time—to the 'landing,' which is a larger liat. From this flat they are drawn by the engine to the 'shaft.'

Hence (1) Flat-lad, (2) -man, sb the lad or man employed at the 'flat' to couple and uncouple the tubs.

(1) Nhb.¹ Nhb., Dur Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl (1888) (2) Nhb George Ord, flatman, Richardson Bondere's Table-bb (1846) V 289 18. The part of a screen at a pit where the coals rest and are cleaned before being put into the wagon.

Nhb. Nhb, Dur. Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl (1888).

19. The lateral extension of a lead-vein.

19. The lateral extension of a lead-vein.

Nhb.¹ Lebour Geol Nhb and Dur (ed 1886) 62. w.Yks A lead
vein lying in the plane of the bedding, Lucas Stud. Nidderdale
(c. 1882) Gl. Der. Broad-rake, flatt, pipe, and vein, Furness
Medicus (1836) 16; (H.R.)

20. Phr. (1) to be in the flats, to be out of spirits, depressed, dull; (2) — show the flat, ? to act foolishly, to be
easily deceived [not known to our correspondents].

(1) Nhp.¹ You're quite in the flats. War.³ (2) Ayr. But Troon
was firm, nor show'd the flat, Laing Poems (1894) 142.

21. v. To flatten.

Add. My bilted rung. Page flat your nose Sympless.

Abd. My hilted rung . . . may . . . flat your nose, Shirkers Poems (1790) To the Critics, st 7.

Hence Flatting-mill, sb., see below.

Lon. Until within these few years, it [the river Fleet] gave motion to flour and flatting mills at the back of Field-lane near Holborn, Hone Table-bk. (1827) I 80. Sur. The flatting-mills at Ember Court, Marshall Review (1817) V. 372.

FLAT, see Fleet, v.2

FLATCH, v. Sc. Nhb. Also written flatsh S. & Ork. lat [] 1. To make flat, flatten; to lay over, fold down;

[flat] 1. To make flat, flatten; to lay over, told down; to knock down; sometimes with out.

Sh.I Tak your mooth o' lempits, sir, an' aye hae a muckle ane flatch'd oot ready ta set on, Sh. News (June 25, 1898); S. & Ork. MS. add Lth. A term used by mechanics (Jam.). Nhb. To flatten

2. To walk clumsily. S. & Ork.1

FLATCH, FLATCHER, see Fladge, Fleech, v., Fletcher, sb.1

FLATCHET, sb. Dev. [Not known to our corre-

FLATE, see Flet, sb<sup>2</sup>
FLATH, sb. Hrf. Cor.

2. Misty rain. Cor.<sup>3</sup> 1. Dirt, filth, ordure. Hrf.1

FLATHER, sb. and v. Yks. Lin. [fla & e(r.] 1. sb. Flattery, nonsense, 'palaver.' See Flether.
e.Yks. MS. add. (TH) nw.Lin. He's a deal o' his flather, bud

it's like soap-suds, all a-top, Lin. N. & Q. (July 1890).

2. v. To flatter. e.Yks. MS. add. (T.H.)

FLATHIN, sb. Gmg. A dish made of curds, eggs, and

Collins Gower Dial. in Trans Phil. Soc. (1848-50) IV 222.

FLATLINGS, adv. Sc. Nhb. Also written flatlines
Sc.; flatlins Sc. Nhb. [flatlinz.]

1. Flat, flatly; fig.

plainly, peremptorily.

Fif. He gave his lunzie sic a lounder As... dang him flatlins like ane flounder, Tennant Papistry (1827) 14; Saw you not late yon flastin fellie . . Spread flatlins on the yird 1 tb. 165. N.Cy. 1, Nhb. 1

2. With the flat side of anything.
Sc. Her sword in hand, wherewith she had smitten me flatlings and not with the edge, LANG Monk of Fife (1896) 161.

[1. His grave body . . . Ruschit flatlingis to the ground with a rair, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, IL 250.]

FLATTEN, v. nw.Der<sup>1</sup> [flattən.] To strike, slap. FLATTER, v. nw.Der<sup>1</sup> [flattən.] To strike, slap. FLATTER, v. Sc. Irel. Yks. Also Cor. [flattər, flætə(r).] 1. To wheedle, coax, persuade.

N.I. Away and flatter him for the loan of his wheel-barra.

Hence Flatter-cap, sb. a wheedling, coaxing child.

n.Yks. 12, m.Yks. 1

2. To deceive, not necessarily by flattery.

w.Cor. To say one thing at one time and another at another, N. & Q. (1854) 1st S x. 300.

Hence (1) Flattering, ppl. adj deceptive; (2) Flattering-Friday, sb. a fine Friday during a time of wet.

(1) Yks. It's a flattering thing is consumption (F.P.T.). w.Cor. A disease, as a fever, is said to be very flattering when it often gives sign of amendment and again suffers relapse,  $N. \mathcal{E}Q$  (1854) Ist S x 301. (2) ne Sc. A flatterin' Friday is supposed to indicate a continuance of wet weather, Gregor Fik-Lore 1881) 149.

FLATTER, v.<sup>2</sup> and sb. Sc. Lan. Chs. [flatter, flæte(r).] 1. v. To float; to flutter. Also Cor.

Sc Mony was the feather bed That flattered on the faem, Scott Ministelsy (1802) I 304, ed 1848 w.Cor. Those persons who are out of doors in a thunderstorm may often observe the lightning to flatter or flutter behind or beyond a dark thundercloud, N. & Q. (1854) 1st S. x. 301

2. Comp. Flatter-dock, (1) the water-lily, Nymphaea alba 2. Comp. Flatter-dock, (1) the water-lily, Nymphaca alba and Nuphar lutea; (2) the amphibious knot-weed or willow-grass, Polygonum amphibium; (3) the broad pondweed, Potamogeton natans.

(1) Chs. Science Gossip (1865) 35 Chs 1 A name given to several large-leaved plants which float on the water, especially the two kinds of water-lilies. (2) ib (3) Chs. 123

3. sb. The float of a fishing-line.

Lan. Th' yung un kept sittin theere, as still as if he'd been i' th' stocks, watchin his flatter, Brierley Ab-o'-th'-Yate Yankeeland (1885) xi.

(1885) xi.

FLATTY, sb. Nhb. Ken. 1. A flat-fish. Nhb.1

2. An assistant to a moulder in brickmaking.

Ken. 'The flatties,' who are either women or lads, stay in the

sheds where the bricks are made, and roll the earth into convenient lumps for the moulder. Each moulder has one flattie, Good Wds. (1895) 672.

FLATTYBOUCH, sb. Wil. A gypsy term: one who goes from place to place in a van during the summer

months, but lives in a house during the summer months, but lives in a house during the winter; also called Flatty.

Wil. 'Flatty,' an abbreviated and discourteous form of 'Flatty bouch,' a term which implies that he is a half and half kind of person, going home between engagements to live as a resident in some parish, Swinstead Parish on Wheels (1897) 8; A name of contempt given by the nomad Romani to the half-and-halfer, who goes out in a van in summer, but lives in a house during the winter months (J.Ar).

FLAUCHIN, FLAUCH(T, FLAUCHTEN, FLAUCH-TER, see Flaught, sb.1, Flaughter, v.123

FLAUCHY, adj. n.Yks.2 Showy or fantastic in attire.

FLAUCHY, adj. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Showy or fantastic in attire. FLAUGE, FLAUGHIN, see Fladge, Flaught, sb.<sup>1</sup> FLAUGHT, sb.<sup>1</sup> and v.<sup>1</sup> Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Win. Yks. Lan. Also written flaucht Sc. N.I.<sup>1</sup>; and in forms flacht Sc. (Jam. Suppl) Cai.<sup>1</sup>; flaight w.Yks.<sup>4</sup> Lan.<sup>1</sup>; flauch, flauchin, flauchten Sc. (Jam.); flaughin Rxb.; flaughten Slk.; flaut N.Cy.<sup>1</sup> Nhb.<sup>1</sup>; flought Nhb.<sup>1</sup>; flout Dur. w.Yks.; flowt n Cy. Wm. n.Yks. m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> [flout, Sc. flaxt.] 1. sb. A flake of snow. Cf. flight, sb.<sup>2</sup> Sc. Grose (1790) MS add. (C.) Ags. A flaucht of snaw (Jam.). Rxb. His locks seem'd white as new fa'n snaw That. fleecy pure.

Rxb. His locks seem'd white as new fa'n snaw That, fleecy pure, in flaughins fa', A Scott Poems (ed 1811) 43 (Jam.).

2. A lock of hair; a handful of hair, wool, &c.

Sc. He's sent to you what ye lo'ed maist, A flaught o' his yellow hair, Jamieson Pop. Ballads (1806) I. 20 Abd. In flaughts roove out her hair, her hands she wrung, Ross Helenore (1768) 58. ed. 1812. Sik. Man's micht is nae mair than a flaughten o' tow, Hogg Poems (ed. 1865) 429.

3. A flash, gleam, esp. in phr. a flaught of fire. Also

used fig.
Sc. lik horsed on a flaucht o' fire, Dull, dismal, dark, and red, JAMIESON Pop. Ballads (1806) I. 243; The thunder crack'd, and flauchts did rift Frae the black vizard of the lift, Ayroun Ballads (ed. 1861) II. 384; I got but a flacht o't as it gaed by (Jam. Suppl.). w.Sc. The thing just gaed through the braid side o' Cassel's maltbarn in a flaucht o' fire, Carrick Laurd of Logan (1835) 164. Ayr. The bill gaed breengin' through the stane dyke and into the stackyaird like a flaucht o' fire, SERVICE Notandums (1890) 103. Lnk. A sweet vision, like a sun-flaucht, For a moment o'er me came, Murdoch Doric Lyre (1873) 17. Lth. Bright as a star-flaucht I sport up on hie, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 59 Sik. A flaucht o'

your fire, Currie Poems (1882) 3; Fire intil the heart o' the kivey, ... and it's no an uncommon case to pick up half-a-dizzen, after the first flaucht o' fire and feathers has ceased to dazzle ma een, Chr NORTH Noctes (ed. 1856) IV. 153. Gall. Blaff! like a flaught o' fire—Yon comes upon ye; and where are ye? Crockett Moss-Hags (1895) xlin. N.I.

4. A hot coal or live ember.

n.Yks. 1 (s.v. Flet). m Yks. 1 Applied to the particle of 'live' gaseous coal which darts out of a fire. It is always examined carefully, to see whether, as a 'purse,' it betokens good luck, or, as a coffin, disaster to the person it flies nearest to.

5. A sudden blast or gust of wind.

Lth. Fear nocht frae yin a flaucht o' wind can shogle, Smith

Merry Bridal (1866) 54.

6. A turf, a paring from the surface of commons or waste uncultivated lands, dried and used as fuel.

Sc. (A.W.) n Yks When you flowts is dry we mun'ey 'em burrnt. Sum a them flowts' ats ling on 'em we'l tak heam fer fire-eldin (WH.); n.Yks. 12 m.Yks. 1 A sod of heath-turf, used as fuel. A creelful o'flowts. w.Yks. Used in Halifax in 1775, but now obs., Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Mar. 26, 1893); Watson Hist. Hlfx. (1775) 537; The top spit of the peat is cut with the flaying spade into pieces sometimes a yard long and eight or ten inches wide. These strips are called 'flouts,' Lucas Stud. Nidderdale (c. 1882) 119; w.Yks. Lan. Grose (1790) MS. add. (C); Lan.

7. A piece cut off from a larger portion; a slab, hunch. Per. A flat of confection, about a foot and a half square, was exhibited in a shop window. A ploughman entered, threw down a sixpence, and demanded 'a flaucht o' that red stuff' (G.W.).

8. Phr. flauch(t o' land, a division of land; a piece of

ground, a croft. Ags., Fif. (JAM)

9. A hide or skin. Fif. (ib.)

10. A roll of wool carded ready for spinning.

Cai., n.Cy. (J.H.), N.Cy., Nhb., Wm. A card, a bit of woo, an meeak it inta flowits, Clarke T'Reysh Beearm (1863). [The wool being carded into flaughts or flakes, which are rolled between the boards which form the backs of the cards, and are then called rowans, GROSE (1790) MS. add. (C.)]

11. v. To pare. Fif. (JAM.)

11. v. To pare. Fif. (JAM.)

Hence (1) Flauchter, sb. a man who casts turfs or peats with a 'flaughter-spade'; (2) Flaughted, pp. pared off the ground; (3) Flaughting, prp. paring a thin stratum off the ground; (4) Flouter, sb. a paring-spade.

(1) Rxb. (JAM.), Ant. (M.B.-S.) (2) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (3) [Grose (1790) MS add. (C.)] (4) Dur. Gibson Up-Weardale Gl. (1870).

12. To strip off the skin. Fif. (JAM.)

Hence Flauchter, sb. a skinner. (1b.)

13. To card wool into thin flakes.

Per. Rxb. (JAM.) n.Cy. Grose (1700).

Per., Rxb. (Jam.) n.Cy. Grose (1790).

Hence (1) Flauchter, sb. a person employed in carding wool; (2) Flauchts, sb. pl. instruments used in preparing wool. Per., Rxb. (Jam.)

[1. A flaghte of snawe, floccus, Cath. Angl. (1483). 3. And his chere like flaght of fire, Cursor M. (c. 1300) 17372.

6. I felle vpon pat floury flagte, Pearl (c. 1325) 57 in Allit. P. 2. 9. Norw. dial. flaatt, a hide (AASEN); ON. flattr, the set of flaving (Entrypes) act of flaying (FRITZNER).]

act of flaying (FRITZNER).]

FLAUGHT, sb.², v.² and adv. Sc. Also written flaucht; and in forms flacht, flaght (Jam. Suppl.); floucht Sh.I. [floxt, flaxt.]

1. sb. A spreading or flapping of the wings; a flutter, hurry, bustle; a sudden flight.

Sc. The rogues were in full flaght to the border (Jam. Suppl.). Sh I. Ta hear William's story sets me heart in a floucht, Sh. News (Apr 23, 1898). Abd. A bit gey kibble, fersell mannie, gyaun at an unco flaucht, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xviii; But yet her heart was aye upo' the flought, Ross Helenore (1768) 23, ed. 1812 Ayr. What the servants in the first flaught gathered up in a hurry and ran with, Galt Ann. Pansh (1821) vii; Getting up wi' a great flaught of his arms, like a goose wi' its wings jumping

a hurry and ran with, GALT Ann. Pansh (1821) vii; Getting up wi' a great flaught of his arms, like a goose wi' its wings jumping up a stair, ib. Sir A Wylee (1822) xxxiv.

2. A flight or considerable number of birds on the wing. Also used fig. Cf. flight, sb.<sup>1</sup>
Cld. By cam thousan's o' milk white hunds...souchan as gin they had been a flaucht o' dows, Edb. Mag. (Sept. 1818) 155 (JAM.). e.Sc. Whatsay ye, flight or flaught, an exile or an eizel? Wilson Tales (1839) V. 326. Gall. If Clavers had chanced to come by the road, he wad hae landed a right bonny flaught o' them I the Whigs! he wad hae landed a right bonny flaucht o' them [the Whigs], CROCKETT Moss-Hags (1895) XXIII.

3. v. To flutter, tremble, palpitate Sh.I. My hert is juist flouchtin' an' fleein' laek a fool [fowl], Sh. News (Jan 29, 1898).

Hence Flouchting, sb. a fluttering, palpitation. Sh.I. A flouchtin' i' da mooth o' my stammok, Sh. News (May 8, 1897); S. & Ork.1

4. adv. With outspread wings; at full length; fig. with great eagerness; also in comp. Flaught-bred.

great eagerness; also in comp. Flaught-bred.

Beh Come then, flock flaught-bred unto me, An' buy my shanks, Forbes Shop Bill (1785) 14; Flaught-bred to the toulzie, ib Ajax (1742) 5. Abd. Catcht a fa', Flaught bred upon his face, Ross Helenore (1768) 12, ed. 1812. Rnf. Upon yon muck heap's black location [I] Fell belly flaucht, Young Putures (1865) 128 Ayr. Then flaught on Philip . . . she flew, Train Poet. Rev (1806) 80 (JAM.). Lth. Wha hae ye brought us hame now, my brave lord, Strappit flaught ower his braid saddle-bow? BALLANTINE Poems (1856) 206 Slk. Ane grit man . . . fell belly flaught on me, Hogg Tales (1838) 110, ed. 1866.

FLAUGHT, v. 3 Obs. Sc. To weave; to mingle, mix.

Also used fig.

Sc Speedars' wabs they flaught, WADDELL Isaiah (1879) xlix

Sc Speedars' wabs they flaught, Waddell Isaiah (1879) xlix 5; But flaughti themsels wi' the hethen, an' syne took a swatch frae then warks, ib Psalms (1871) cvi 19. Sik. When the gloaming had flaughted the night and the day, Hoog Poems (ed. 1865) 374.

FLAUGHTER, sb.¹ and v.¹ Sc. Irel. Nhb Also written flauchter Sc. (Jam.); and in forms flachter Sc. Ant.; flaghter N.I.¹ Ant. [flaxtər.] 1. sb. The thin turf turned up when ground is pared. N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ See Flaught, sb.¹ 6.

2. Comp. (1) Flaughter-fail or -feal, a long turf or peat; (2) -spade, a long two-handed spade, used for cutting turfs

or paring sods.

(1) Sc. A sufficient quantity of flauchter-fail was pared from the (1) Sc. A sufficient quantity of flauchter-lail was pared from the eastern side of a hill, with which all the windows, doors... were built up, Edb. Mag. (Oct. 1818) 331 (Jam). Abd. A coat of turf, pared by the breast plough (piovincially flauchter-feal), Agric. Surv. 425 (tb.). (2) Sc. Morton Cyclo. Agric. (1863); Sandy with his foot resting on a flauchter-spade, Ochiltree Redburn (1895) x1; Stephens Farm Bk. (ed. 1849) I. 647. Sig. The turf is produced by setting fire to the grass and heath ... and then raising the surface with what is called a flauchter spade, Statist. Acc. XVI. 120 (Iam). Dmb. He cut the divots w' a flaughter-spade. Tayloade. 120 (Jam). Dmb. He cut the divots wi' a flaughter-spade, Taylor Poems (ed. 1827) 91. N.I. A broad, pointed spade, with one edge turned up, used for paring sods or 'scraws' off the surface of the ground. Ant. Ballymena Obs. (1892). ground. Ant. Ballymena Obs. (1892).

3. v. To cut or pare off turf from the ground.

Sc. Herd Coll. Sngs (1776) Gl. Abd. Shirrers Poems (1790) Gl Ayr. He was flaughterin' a wheen divots for the riggin' o' his hoose, Service Notandums (1890) 106.

Hence (1) Flaughtered, ppl. adj. of turf: cut or pared; (2) Flaughterer, sb. a man who casts turfs or cuts sods with a 'flaughter-spade.'

with a 'flaughter-spade.'

(1) Lnk. Fell down like flaughter'd fails, Ramsay Christ's Kirk (1721) I. st 22. (2) Ant. (M.B.-S.)

FLAUGHTER, v.², sb.² and adj. Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Yks. Lin. Also written flauchter Sc. (Jam.); and in forms flaachter Sh.I.; flachter S. & Ork.¹; flauter Yks.; flawter n.Cy. n.Yks.¹²; fleighter Sc.; flochter Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.¹; flouchter Sc.; floughter Sc. N.Cy.¹ w.Yks.⁵; flouter w.Yks.¹ n.Lin.¹; flowter N.Cy.¹² n.Yks.¹² ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks. Lin. [flou'tə(r, Sc. flo xtər, fla xtər.] l. v. To flutter as a bird: to waver, move from place to place flutter as a bird; to waver, move from place to place without a fixed purpose; to flicker.

Sc The light frae the door o' the cave flaughtering against the hazels, Scott Antiquary (1816) xxi. Sh.I. I wisna free o' layin' oot fur da corbie, is he flauchtered up i' da oalamınt air wi' da ting

oot fur da corbie, is he flauchtered up i' da oalamınt aır wi' da inng o' a shiken spriklin' an' pleepin' in his neb, Sh News (June 19, 1897). S. & Ork.¹, Bnff.¹ Kcb. The wild duck... Fast flauchters, quacking to the farther shore, Davidson Seasons (1789) 84.

Hence (I) Flaachtering, ppl. adj. fluttering; (2) Flaughtering, sb. a light shining fitfully; (3) Fleightering or Flochtering, sb. a fluttering, quivering; palpitation.

(I) Sh.I. Da flaachterin laverik is settin da dim Wi' a sang as sweet as an angel's hymn, Junda Khingrahool (1898) 14. (2) s.Sc. (Jam.) (3) Sc. Ye may see by the fleightering of the ee-lid, Scott Monastery (1820) in. Sh.I. There's a flochterin' at my heart, friends, to-night, Sh. News (Oct. 1, 1898).

2. To cause to ilutter; to flurry, alarm, frighten, put in a state of trepidation. Also used pass. Gen. in pp.

Ayr. I was a little flauchtered when the Laird... cam to me for

'a bit line for that bottle that had dune the boy so much guid, 'a bit line for that bottle that had dune the boy so much guid,' Service Dr Duguid (ed. 1887) 124. n.Cy. Grose (1790); Bailey (1721); N.Cy.\frac{12}{2}, Yks. (K) n.Yks. Oh A was flowtered when A heerd what 'ad happened (W.H.); n.Yks\frac{12}{2} ne Yks\frac{1}{2} Ah felt flowtered all tbits. e.Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1788). w.Yks. Cocks an' hens all flowtered, Nidderdale Alm. (1874); Thoresby Lett. (1703); w Yks.\frac{1}{2} Hees seea floutered,—his knees whackers, ii 307, w.Yks.\frac{24}{2}; w.Yks\frac{5}{2} Poor body' shoo's hed a mint\theta' trouble laately, an' shoo's \text{\text{easy floughter'd}}. His maister an' him's hed a faew words, an' he's sadly floughter'd n Lin.\frac{1}{2} faew words, an' he's sadly floughter'd n Lin.1

Hence, an he says integrated in Edit.

Hence (1) Flochtry, (2) Flouchtrous or Floughtrous, adj flurried, confused; terrified, alarmed; (3) Floughterty, adj. flighty, unsteady; (4) Flowterment, sb. noisy talk; confusion of all kinds; (5) Flowtersome, adj. excitable,

frolicsome; quarrelsome.

(1) n.Sc. (JAM) (2) Sc. Her flouchtrous heart near brast wi'
teen, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I 241. Abd But floughtrous
dreams strove what they could to spill The bliss that sleep was
making to her ill, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 63, ed. 1812 (3) Abd. Dool upon woman . . . Sae fickle and floughterty, married or free, CADENHEAD Bon Accord (1853) 215. (4) n.Yks. Loud and eager talking, such as would be heard from a person in a state of excitement; n.Yks. 2, m.Yks. (5) s.Dur. She significant flowtersome (J.E.D.). n.Yks. 12, m.Yks. 14, w.Yks. 16e. applied to a horse.

3. To give free scope to joyful feelings. Per. (G.W.), Dmf (JAM.)

Hence Flochtersome, adj. easily elated or flurried under the impulse of joy.

Per. A flochtersome lassie (G.W.). Dmf. (JAM )

4. sb. A flutter, a fluttering motion.

Sh.I. Da first 'at I saw, wis da flauchters o' da cock ower da fluer, Sh. News (Oct. 15, 1898). Kcb. The swallows pop Wi' lazy flaughter on the gutter dub, Davidson Seasons (1789) 42.

5. Fig. A flutter, state of trepidation or alarm, a flurry;

a fright.

n Cy. Bailey (1721); Grose (1790); N.Cy.<sup>12</sup> Yks. He is put into a flowter (K.). n.Yks. You've setten th' hen a flowter, Meriton Praise Ale (1684) 1 387, n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>, ne.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, w.Yks.<sup>1</sup> Lin. Streatfeild Lin. and Danes (1884) 328. n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> I was in a flouter when I heard that th' bank hed brok'.

6. adj. Excited, nervous, showing signs of mental disturbance. n.Yks.<sup>1</sup>

FLAUGHTER, v.3 and sb.3 Sc. Also written flauchter;

RLAUGHIEK, v. and sv. Sc. Also written flauchter; and in form flachter. [flaytər, flaytər.] 1. v. To fell, knock down, prostrate. Also used fig.

Rnf. Ye've fairly flachter'd, heels ower head, The dons at College, Fraser Chimes (1853) 181. Lth. We flauchtered dumbie wi' a rung, Moneill Preston (c. 1895) 45; [They] swore they would flaughter the queer auld man, Ballantine Poems (1856) 55.

2. sb. A heavy fall; a knock-down blow.

Sik Graeme will gang ower the brink Down wi's flauchter.

Sik. Graeme will gang ower the brink, Down wi' a flaughter, Hogg Tales (1838) 17, ed. 1866.

FLAUM. sb. and v. Yks. [flom.] 1. sb. pl. Flushes. n.Yks. 'Troubled wi' heeat flaums,' feverish flushes.

2. v. To flaume, blaze, flare up; to shine out.
n.Yks. 'It flaumed out hau'f-way across t'rooad'; of a certain mysterious blaze of light; n.Yks. It flaum'd up leyke all that, but

then it war ez dry ez a kex.

Hence (1) Flauming, ppl. adj. (a) showy, tawdry, vulgarly fine in dress; (b) given to the practice of extrarangant praise; (2) Flaumy, adj., (a, b) see Flauming; (c) flighty, unsettled, wild.

(I, a) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (b) tb. 'A flauming set.' who make much outcry in small matters. (2, a) n.Yks.<sup>12</sup>, m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> (b) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (c) n.Yks.

(T.S)
3. Fig. To show great affection in order to obtain some end or object. n.Yks.4 Sha flaum'd about ma that mich, whahl i' t'end Ah 'ed

ti gi'e waay an' let 'em git wed.
[1. ME. flaume, flaumbe, flame (CHAUCER). OFr. flamme,

flambe.]

FLAUM, v.<sup>2</sup> Sus. To skin, flay. Cf. flaw, v. 7.
They [rooks] must be flaumed, you know, Mr. William, not picked, Longman's Mag. (July 1889) 264.

FLAUM, FLAUN, see Flam, sb.1, Flawn.

FLAUNDER, v. e.An. [florndə(r).] To gad about; to 'philander'

to 'philander' e.An.<sup>2</sup> Spoken of young girls. e.Suf. I won't have you girls go flaundering about (F.H.).

FLAUNT, v. Sc. Irel. Yks I.W Also in forms flant Ir Yks.; flount I.W.<sup>1</sup> [flont, flant] To gad about, esp. to strut about gaudity dressed. n Yks. (TS), I.W.<sup>1</sup>

Hence Flanty or Flaunty of garging excentric.

Hence Flanty or Flaunty, adj. capricious, eccentric;

Hence Flamey of Lands, with the street of th

1. To waver; to be slightly delirious, to quiver, be in a state of tremulous agitation.

Ags. Used concerning persons under affliction, when the bodily disease affects the mind (JAM.).

Hence Flauntering, ppl. adj. quivering, trembling.
Abd. She . . . prest her flaunt'ring mou' upon her lips, Ross
Helenore (1768) 76 (JAM).

2. To flinch, to falter in evidence or narration; to prevaricate or equivocate.

Abd. I downa fraise nor flanter, STILL Cottar's Sunday (1845)

3. Ags. (JAM.)
FLAUP, sb. Yks. Also in form flope n.Yks. [floup.]

Idle, meaningless, or empty talk; flippancy. n Yks.<sup>1</sup>; n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> All wind and flaup. ne.Yks.<sup>1</sup>

Hence (1) Flauping, (2) Flaupish, (3) Flaupy, adj. given to the practice of extravagant praise; insincere, fawning, (1) n.Yks.<sup>1</sup> (2) n.Yks.<sup>12</sup> (3) n.Yks.<sup>1</sup>; n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> 'A flaupy body,' one with a fawning canting address.

FLAUP, v. and sò.<sup>2</sup> Wm. Yks. [flop.] 1. v. To

strike with something flexible.

strike with something flexible.

w Yks. They've a set day at Darfield flee catchin, an a bit a rare good fun it is, for there they are wither henkichers an dusters flaupin em dahn, Tom Treddleho'le Baurisla Ann. (1872) 36, Monny on 'em [beeas] hed flauped ther tails o' t'table, Yks. Wkly Post (Oct 17, 1896)

2. refl. To drop down in a weary, idle fashion.

Wm. She wad flaup hersel doon intul a chair if t'hoose was lost i' muck (B K).

Hence Flauping the adi clumes continued believed.

Hence Flauping, ppl. adj. clumsy, awkward-looking;

flapping, flopping.

w.Yks. Wun a them great flaupin raandabaght hats at a yung wumman hed on, Tom Treddlehovle Bairnsla Ann (1857) 46, wumman hed on, Tom Treddlehoyle Bairisla Am (1857) 46, Wot na figur shoo maks hur sen, wearing that great flauping cap, Rogers Nan Bint (1839) 14; w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> A gret flaupin thing.

3. sb. A blow with a soft, flapping article.
w.Yks. Yo can just gie em a good flaup, if yo like, across t'shoolders, Tom Treddlehoyle Bairisla Ann (1864) 16.

FLAUR, sb. Cld. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A strong smell.
[A pron. of lit. E. flavour. Cf. favoured.]

FLAURIE, sb. Cld. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A drizzle.

FLAUT, see Flaught, sb.¹

FLAUTCH, FLAUTER, see Fleech, v., Flaughter, v.¹

FLAVER, sb.¹ Irel. Lin. In form flavers N.I.¹

[flēvə(r.] Foam, froth, lather; saliva.

N.I.¹ Lin (Hall.), Lin.¹ This brown soap makes a deal of flaver.

FLAVER, sb.² Obs. Sc. The grey-bearded oat, Avena fatua.

Avena fatua.

Dmf. The grey awned oats, which were mostly in use in the memory of old people, under the name of the flaver, or Avena fatua, Agnc. Surv. 198 (Jam.).
FLAVOUR, sb. Obs. Ken.<sup>2</sup> Heat.

'The sun casts a great flavour'; others say—'a great favour.' FLAVOUR-PLANT, sb. War.<sup>3</sup> The borage, Borago officinalis.

FLAVOURSOME, adj. Yks. [fiē vərsəm.] Having a decided flavour or fragrance. n.Yks.², m.Yks.¹ FLAW, sb.¹ Sc. Irel. Also Nrf. Dev. Cor. [fiō, fiā.]

1. A sudden gust or blast of wind.

Sc. Skirling that gate like an auld skart before a flaw o' weather, Scott Antiquary (1816) vin; The flaw came suddenly off shore, 1b. Pirate (1821) xxx. Fif. There was a sough, like flann or flaw, As in he whither'd throu' the wa', Tennant Papistry (1827) 25. Bwk. [The witches] left him wi' a flaw, Henderson Pop. Rhymes

(1856) 58; Shieldin' them closely frae winds cauld an' rude, An' frae ilka flaw in the weather, Chisholm Poems (1879) 74. The wind coming in gusts and swirling flaws from every quarter, Crockett Standard Bearer (1898) 259 n.Dev. D'ye mind? tha flaw blawed to tha tallet, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 125. Dev, Cor. A sudden gust of wind which comes overland, between the than the thing it would express, Monthly Mag. (1810) I 436. Cor.<sup>8</sup>

Hence Flaw-blown, adj. driven by a sudden gust or

blast of wind.

Ir. She took refuge in the doorway towards which the flawblown puddles outside seemed to make incessant short rushes, Barlow Idylls (1892) 94.

2. Fig. Rage, passion. Ags. (Jam.)

3. A storm of snow.

Ags. (Jam.) Frf. The falls of snow . . . in this neighbourhood called St Causnan's flaw, Statist. Acc. I. 422 (JAM.); Snow showers in Marchare locally called 'St. Causlan's flaws.' The parish-church of Dun-Nechtan, now Dunnichen, was dedicated to St. Causlan, whose festival was held in March, N. & Q. (1850) 1st S. 1. 88.

4. pl. Intermittent showers.

Nrf. At night also there were flaws of rain, Longman's Mag. (Nov. 1898). Cor. Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl.

[1. Expect rough seas, flaws, and contrary blasts, T. Browne Christian Morals (c. 1660) in Wks., ed. Wilkins, III. 88; A flawe off wynde out of the northeste, TINDALE (1526) Acts xxvii. 14. Norw. dial. flaga, a gust of wind, squall, storm (Aasen).]

FLAW, sb.<sup>2</sup> Sh. and Or.I. An extent of 'ley' or land under grass; a broad ridge. S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>, Or.I. (JAM.)
FLAW, sb.<sup>8</sup> Cor Also in forms flaa, vla(a Cor.<sup>12</sup> [flo, fla.] The colic in cattle, produced by their eating too much green food. Cor. Hence Flaad, adj. of cattle: puffed out with flatulency

from eating too much green food. Cor.12

FLAW, sb.<sup>4</sup> Sc. In phr. fire or fiery flaw, the sting ray, Raia Pastmaca. Sibb. Scot. 23 (Jam.).

FLAW, sb.<sup>5</sup> and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms flaa S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup> Nhb.<sup>1</sup> Lakel.<sup>2</sup> ne.Lan.<sup>1</sup>; flah n.Cy. (Hall.) w.Yks.<sup>1</sup> [flō, flā.]

1. sb. A thin layer of the forms of the forms. n.Cy. (Hall.) w.Yks. [fio, fia.] 1. sb. A thin layer of turf or peat cut for fuel.

Sh.I. The wood of the roof is first covered with thin turf called

'pones' or 'flaas,' and afterwards thatched with straw, Edmonston Sh. I. (1809) II 28 (Jam.); After the wooden rafters have been laid, they are roofed with what are provincially called flaas Flaas are compact vegetable layers, consisting of the short fibres of are compact vegetable layers, consisting of the short fibres of mossy or heathy roots closely interwoven with each other, Hibbert Desc. Sh. I. (1822) 21, ed. 1891; S. & Ork. Rxb. A flaw o' peats, the quantity cast and spread during the season (Jam.); What flaws o' peats they've casten, A. Scott Poems (ed. 1811) 161 (1b.). n.Cy. (Hall.); Grose (1790). Nhb 1, Lakel. Wm. To grave flaws, to dig peat (E.C.). w.Yks. Hutton Tour to Caues (1781); Willan List Wds. (1811); (R H.H); w.Yks. Is yawer Tom strang enif to grave flahs? in. 288. ne.Lan. Hence (1) Flaw-moss. sb. moss on which peats are

Hence (1) Flaw-moss, sb. moss on which peats are spread to dry; (2) -peat, sb. especially soft, light, spongy

peat.

(1) Edb. To amuse himself by showing what he could produce from such a barren subject; almost entirely consisting of a deep flaw moss, Pennecuik Whs. (1715) 171, ed. 1815; He expended much labour and expence in endeavouring to reclaim the flaw moss,

2. The place in a moss where peats are spread to dry.

Sh.I. It is also enacted that none contemptuously pasture upon rive flaws, cut floss [rushes], or cast peats in their neighbour's scattald, Hibbert Desc. Sh. I. (1822) 199, ed. 1891. Rxb. The space of ground on the bank of a moss, on which a person spreads

his peats, that they may be dried during the summer (Jam.).

3. A joiner's cut nail or brad. Nhb.

4. The point of a horse-nail broken off by the smith, after it has passed through the hoof. Fif. (Jam.)

5. A failure, blunder; an injury, accident.

e.Lth. Through Leshe's flaw At Prestonpans we made it square,
Mucklebackit Rhymes (1885) 18. Edb. I cam hame without a
flaw, Liddle Poems (1821) 229.

6. A falsehood, lie, fib.

Sc. HERD Coll. Sngs. (1776) Gl Per Sae tell me, but [without]

a flaw, If you can love, Nicol Poems (1766) 27 Rnf. They tauld sic flaws An' wantit to mak' black o' white, Picken Poems (1813) II. 81; Sodgers may shoot...Or ye wad shrink, or yield a flaw, Webster Rhymes (1835) 8. Lnk. That clatteran Madge, my titty, tells sic flaws, Ramsay Gentle Shep. (1725) 66, ed. 1783.

7. v. To skin, flay. Also used fig.

Ken. (GB.); Ken.<sup>1</sup> Sur.<sup>1</sup> All the shepherd said when they told him some more of the lambs were dead—'then there'll be a lot more for me to flaw, I reckon.' 'I've got a very bad cold, almost as if I was flawed, so sore' Sus. A hedgehog was flawed and the skin dried, Stapley Diary in Sus. Arch. Coll. XXIII. 71.

8. To cut or pare peat moss.

Sh.I. I cam alang wir Grönikle banks, daa, an' if doo's flaain' dem a' laek yon, doo's edder tryin' ta hain da mester's property. or dan doo's intendin' wis ta hae a puir year's firm'. Doo spaeks as if I'd niver flaan banks afore, Sh. News (May 7, 1898); Is doo been fla-in da bank, boy? Burgess Sketches (and ed) 43

Hence Flawing spade, sb. a short spade used for cutting

or paring the top turf or peat. Wm. Trans. Assoc. XIII. pt. 11. 266

9. To strip or 'flay' the bark from timber.

Stf. Ken. I told him to goo down into de wood flawin', and he looked as tho' he was downright flabbergasted. Sur. 1 Sus. To go tan-flawing is to be employed stripping the bark off the trees, Montaly Pkt. (1874) 180 e.Sus. Holloway. [Some of the men in spring went off into the woods to 'flawing,' i.e. to barking the

oak which is thrown in May, Jefferies *Hdgrw.* (1889) 114.] Hence (1) **Flawing**, vbl. sb. the act of stripping the bark off timber; (2) Flawing season, phr. the time when oaks are felled so that the barks may be easily stripped off.

(1) Sus. Sumwhiles a dey's turmut hoein, an othersum a dey's tan flawin, Jackson Southward Ho (1894) I. 251; The whole of the work goes by the name of flawing, Heath Eng. Peas. (1893) 183; Sus. He's got a job of tan-flawing. (2) Ken. The oaks are all cut in the flawing season, for the bark of all sizes, Reports Agric. (1793-1813) 97

10. To lie, fib; to cheat, defraud.

10. 10 lie, fib; to cheat, defraud.
s.Sc. To flaw away, to magnify in narration (Jam) Link. Dinna
flaw, Tell o'er your news again, and swear till't a', Ramsay Gentle
Shep. (1725) 41, ed. 1783. Edb. If a chiel's thae stomach flaws, An'
in great want, Liddle Poems (1821) 81.

[1. Norw. dial. flaa (also flo), a layer, covering (Aasen).]
FLAWBERING, adj. w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Also written flaubering.
Wide, sprawling; clumsy, awkward. Cf. flabber.
It is said of a dress with a large pattern upon it that it has a great
flawbering nattern.

flawbering pattern.

FLAWK, sb. Not. [flok.] A flake. s Not. A few flawks o' snow (J P.K). FLAWKIT, ppl. adj. Bnff. (JAM.) White in the flanks, a term applied to cattle.

FLAWM(·, see Flam, sb.¹, Flawn. FLAWMONT, sb. Rnf. Ayr. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A narrative, story. Cf. flam, sb.¹

FLAWN, sb. Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lin. Also Dev. Alsowritten flaun N.Cy. 2n. Yks. <sup>12</sup>m. Yks. <sup>1</sup>Lin. <sup>1</sup>; flaune Sc.; and in forms

flaun N.Cy. In. Y. R.S. In. Y. R.S. In. In. Inatine Sc.; and in forms flam Dev.; flawm w. Y. K.S.; flome, flone w. Y. K.S. [floon, flan; floon.] 1. A custard, baked in paste.

n. Cy. Grose (1790); Balley (1721), (K); N.Cy. As flat as a flaun, Prov. n. Y. K. I. M. Y. K.S. Leeds Merc Suppl. (Mar. 1, 1884) 8; Warson Hist. Hlfx. (1775) 537; w. Y. K.S. 4 A custard made in a raised paste. [The feast was over, the board was cleared, The flawns and the custards had all disappeared, Barham Ingoldsby (ed. 1810) 88]

(ed. 1840) 38.]

2. Comp. (1) Flaun-pot, a custard-pot; (2) Flawm-pot, a bowl; a milk-bowl; (3) Flome- or Flone-pot, a small

earthenware pan.

(1) Yks. GROSE (1790) MS. add. (P.) (2) w.Yks. Han' us that flawm-pot (J.H G); Hamilton Nugae Lit. (1841) 351. (3) w.Yks.<sup>3</sup>
3. A village feast, at which 'flawns' or custards were procurable.

Lin. Nettleham Flawn (J.T.F.); BROOKES Tracts Gl.; Lin. I shall go to Thorpe flaun this year.

4. A pancake.

Sc. He that is hanged in May will eat no flaunes in Midsummer, Scott Abbot (1820) xxxiii. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> w.Yks. As flat as a flaun, Prov. in Brighouse News (July 23, 1887). Dev. Horae Subsectivae (1777) 155. [1. Flans, flawns, custards, Cotgr. OFr. flaon, see

HATZFELD (s.v. Flan).]

FLAWP, v. and sb. Lakel. Yks. Lin. Also written flaup Wm. n.Yks. s.Lin.; and in forms flope m.Yks. w.Yks. flowp m.Yks. [flop.] 1. v. To go about vulgarly and ostentatiously dressed or in an untidy manner.

Lakel <sup>2</sup> Flaupen aboot fiae moornin ta neet, nivver wesht ner nowt. m.Yks. w.Yks. Shoo goas floaping abart, here, there, an' ivvrywheai,' mixing in every sort of company. sw.Lin.1 An awkward slovenly person, who is said to go 'flawping about'

Hence (1) Flauping, or Floping, adj. (a) showy, overdressed, vulgarly ostentatious in dress; (b) flappant, forward, given to levity; (2) Flaupish, adj., see Flauping (a); (3) Flawpy, adj. idle, foolish.

(1, a) n.Yks.<sup>1</sup> w.Yks.<sup>3</sup>, w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> A girl with bonnet trimmings

(1, a) n.Yks.¹ w.Yks.³, w.Yks.° A girl with bonnet trimmings of gay, flying ribbons has it 'trimm'd i' a floaping wāay' (b) w.Yks. I knew hur in hur yaathful days, A forrud flawpin slut, Preston Poems (1864) 17; Shoo's a silly flaupin thing, Banks Wkfld. Wds. (1865); w.Yks.³ Moving about to draw attention, or with clothes not properly arranged. (2) n.Yks.¹² (3) n.Lin.¹ 2. sb. An awkward, slovenly person; an idle, slatternly woman. Government of the property

woman Gen. in pl. form.

Lakel <sup>2</sup> A gurt idle flaup. m.Yks<sup>1</sup>, w Yks<sup>5</sup> Lin. StreatFEILD Lin and Danes (1884) 328. n.Lin<sup>1</sup>.sw.Lin.<sup>1</sup>,s Lin. (T H.R)

FLAX, sb. Irel. Lin. Shr. Dor. Som. Also in form vlex w.Som. 1. In comp. (1) Flax-jobbers, men who 1. In comp. (1) Flax-jobbers, men who undertake to cultivate, gather, and sell the flax-crop of a farmer; (2) -men, men who rent land for a single season for the purpose of growing flax; men who work flax; (3) -pit, a deep pool in which flax is 'watered,' or steeped (4) ripple, a comb with large iron teeth through which flax is drawn to remove the bolls or seeds; (5) shop, a building or shed in which flax was formerly 'dressed,' or hackled.

(I) Dor. The management of flax is not thoroughly understood (1) Dor. The management of flax is not thoroughly understood by any except professed flax-jobbers, Marshall Review (1817) V. 274. (2) n Lin. Let it to flaxmen at £3 or £4 per acre, Young Agric. (1799) 197 (3) w Som. In this district, where flax used to be grown in large quantities, nearly every farm has its vlex-pit [vlek s-put]. (4) N I. (5) w.Som. Vlek -shaup.

2. The common whitethroat, Sylvia cinerea.

Shr. Swainson Birds (1885) 23; Shr.

ETIAN 282 and 4 Som. Dow. Also in forms flax

FLAX, sb.2 and v. Som. Dev. Also in forms flex n.Dev.; vlax Dev.; vlex w.Som.¹ Dev. nw.Dev.¹ [vlæks, vleks.] 1. sb. The hair or fur of an animal, when detached from the skin; collect. hares, rabbits, ground-game.

Cf. flick, sb.3 w.Som. 1 Dev. They poachers bin at et again! Lükee zee tü w.som. Dev. They poachers bin at et again. Likee zee to the volax in the see yer trap, Hewett Peas. Sp. (1892); Vlex or veather [ground or wing game], Reports Provinc. (1889). n.Dev. Rabbits' 'flex' is always found in a woodowl's nest, Jefferies Red Deer (1884) x. nw.Dev. [Their mouths were full of the flex, Scott Waverley (1814) Append. II. ed. 1829]
2. v. Of an animal: to wound, take off the fur, scatter

the fur by shooting.
w.Som. Yuur uur warnt au'n uur vlek st urzuul gwai'n drue dhee uz yuur gee ut [Here she went on! she flaxed herself going through this gate]. I zeed thick hare was a-vlext, but I did'n reckon you'd a-kill'd'n. Dev. Thick rabbit was a-vlex ter'ble; I count 'll die, Reports Provinc. (1884) 35, I know I hat un, for I vlax un, ıb. (1889).

FLAXEN, adj. Obs. Dev. Also in form flexen. comp. Flaxen egg, an abortive egg, an egg of which the shell is not properly formed.

A flaxen egg, an egg laid before the shell is properly formed, Horae Subsecvae (1777) 155; GROSE (1790) MS add. (M.) FLAXEN, v. Lei. Nhp. [flæ ksən.] To beat, thrash, in allusion to the beating of flax.

Let. Ah followed 'im up, an' flaxened him well. Nhp. Your master will flaxen you well, if you're so idle.

FLAXTAIL, sb. Ken. The reed-mace, Typha lati-

folia. (B. & H.)

FLAY, v.1 and sb.1 Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in forms fla e.Yks.¹ w.Yks.; flaah w.Yks.; flaay w.Yks.⁵; flae Sc. (Jam. Suppl.) Wm. w.Yks.; flee Sc. n.Cy. Nhb.¹ e.Dur.¹ s.Dur. Cum.³ n.Yks.¹ w.Yks.⁵ Lan.¹; flie Sc.; fly Sc. N.I.¹; flye Sc. [flē, flee, flī.] I. Gram. forms. 1. Preterite: (1) Flaed, (2) Flaet, (3) Flayed, (4) Fleid, (5) Fleyed, (6) Fley't.

(I) Wm. Ther was an auld woman in a bed ... that flaed us sadly, Souther Doctor (ed. 1848) 560. (a) Wm. Thae naarly flaet ma ta deeath, Spec Dial. (1885) pt. 101. 33. (3) Wm. 'Twas here the Danes a standard stuck,... An flay'd poor Britons nar to death, Whitehead Livennet (1859 6 w.Yks He flayed me (S.O.A). n.Lan. They flayed me tebbly [terribly] (G W.). (4) Frf. His masterful look fleid me, Barrie Tonnny (1896) x. (5) Sc. He fley'd the schule bairns, Donald Poems (1867) 62. Abd. Down came crowdy, cakes, and kail, And fley'd the weean's baith, Cock Strains (1810) I. 107. Link. She fley'd the kimmers ane and a', Ramsay Poems (1721) 121. Dmf. He fleyed to tak a wife, Shennan Tales (1831) 61. Lan. An' that's what fleyed me so, Waugh Hermit Cobbler, 111. (6) Link. I fley' her wi'my daffin, Hamilton (1) Wm. Ther was an auld woman in a bed Hermit Cobbler, 11i. (6) Lnk. I fley't her wi' my daffin, HAMILTON Poems (1865) 52.

2. pp. (1) Flaad, (2) Flaayed, (3) Flaayn, (4) Flade, (5) Flaed, (6) Flaete, (7) Flaid, (8) Flaide, (9) Flain, (10) Flait, (11) Flate, (12) Flayed, (13) Flayet, (14) Flayt, (15) Flayte, (16) Flead, (17) Fleat, (18) Fleayed, (19) Fleed, (20) Fleet, (21) Fleid, (22) Fleyed, (23) Fleyt, (24) Flied, (25) Flied, (26) Flied, (26) Flied, (27) Fleet, (28) Flied, (29) Flied, (29) Flied, (29) Flied, (20) Flie Fliet, (26) Flyed. [For further instances see II below.]

(1) n.Yks. Sha was a'most flaa'd to deeath, Munby Verses (1865) w.Yks.5 Ye're flaad ah put a bit o' better sort o' leather, 33. (a) Yks. You tak' me to all sorts of murderin' hoiles, and then I mustna be flaayed, Fetherston T. Goorkrodger (1870) 57. w.Yks. He ommast flaayed muh to death! (3) w.Yks. Flaayn out o' his wits. (4) Wm. Like a hen 'et's been flade off its nest, Wilson Lile Bit ev a Sng. 98. ne.Yks. Ah war sadly flade, Nelson Bilsdale Dial. (1831) 12. (5) Wm When that com an leaked what a Dial. (1831) 12. (5) Wm When thae com an leaked what a fearful wae it wes ower... thae wer flaed, Spec. Dial. (1885) pt. iii. 3 w.Yks Being eager-like to see what had flaed her, Snowben Web of Weaver (1896) i (6) Wm. A wes terble flaete, Spec. Dial. (1885) pt. iii. 3. (7) n.Cy. Grose (1790), (K.); NCy. 2 Nhb. She's flad te deeth, Wilson Pitman's Pay (1843) 9; Nhb' Dur. She's sometimes flaid to wade the watter, Denham Tracts (ed. 1892) I. 7I. n.Yks. 2 e.Yks. Ah's flaid 'at ah sud be deead beeat, Wray Nestleton (1866). n.Yks.² e.Yks. Ah's flaid 'at ah sud be deead beeat, Wray Nesileton (1876) 41. w.Yks. Ah'm noan flaid o' thee (J.T.); w.Yks.¹ l'se flaid it'l turn out to be t'shakken, 11. 286, w.Yks.⁴, e.Lan.¹ (8) n.Cy. (K.), w.Yks.¹ (9) w.Yks.⁵ Pronounced flaan. Nobbud wants sticking up tul—he's soin flaan mun¹ (10) Cum. He's flait o' nout, Ritson Borrowdale Lett. in Lonsdale Mag (Feb 1867) 311. Wm. Ise flait Ise be ower late (B K ). (11) Cum. I s flate thoo'll git thy deith o' cauld, Richardson Talk (1871) 68, ed 1876. Wm. We began to be flate, Southey Doctor (ed. 1848) 561. n.Yks. (R H.H.) (12) N Cy.¹ Aw's flayed. Nhb. I'se flayed it's over true, Clare Love of Lass (1890) I. 29 Dur.¹ Wm A man at wur sadly flayd with a boggart like a coaf, Wheeler Dial. (1790) 39, ed. 1821. n.Yks. Ah's flay'd he'll get grahmd wi t'seeame stick, Tweddelt? (W.F.); w.Yks.¹³ Lan. Don't be flayed, Westall Birch Dene (1889) I. 305. ne.Lan. I geet too much brimstone i' yon fire hale (1889) I. 305. neLan. I geet too much brimstone i' yon fire hale to be flayed at what yo' say is reserved, Mather Idylls (1895) 186. (13) s.Sc. Wad ye no hae been flayet yersel'? Cunningham Broomieburn Sketches (1804) vii. (14) Cum. I was flayt they wad hinder fwok hear aw the speeching, Blamire Poet. Wks. (ed. 1842) 217. Wm. When I's fairly flayt te feeace the', Bowness Studies (1868) 41. Wm. When I's fairly flayt te feeace the', Bowness Studies (1868) 41. (15) Cum. The sheep...seem to be flayte and restless, Cornh. Mag. (Oct. 1890) 383. Lan. I Iwas flayte o' missin' t'train, Barber Forness Flk. (1870) 16. (16) Edb. If I may judge by your flea'd look Ye're a notorious sinner, Forness Poems (1812) 55 (17) w.Yks. 2 (18) Cum. 'Most fleayed to deeth (J.Ar). (19) Sc. I said, dear damsel, be na fleed, T. Scott Poems (1793) 377. Lnk. Lying in a man's bed, I'm fleed it mak me eerie yet, Black Falls of Clyde (1806) 129. Sik. Be neither flee'd nor eerie, Hoge Poems (ed. 1865) 271. (20) Lnk. Let's ne'er be flee't, Ramsay Poems (1721) 205 (21) Sc. Grose (1790) MS. add. (C) Frf. My Father was fleid he would curse me, Barrie Minister (1891) iv. Lnk. They skelpt me when woodly fleid, Ramsay Gentle Shep (1725) 120, ed. 1783. (22) Sc. He was mair fleyed than hurt, Ramsay Prov. (1737). Bch. I wis fley'd that she had taen the wytenon-fa, Forbes Jrn (1742) 17. Frf. Young man, dinna be fleyed o' nervishness, Inglis Am Flk. (1895) 211. Ayr. My name is Death, But be na fley'd, Burns Death and Dr. Hornbook (1785) st. 9. Edb. I'm fley'd that yon daft coof Maun thole the Balle's yammer, New Year's Morning (1792) 13. Gail The yin that he fleyed, Crockett Heyd that you dait cool main those the Bailes yammer, New Year's Morning (1792) 13. Gall The yin that he fleyed, CROCKETT Sunbonnet (1895) XXIV. Wgt. They were gey fleyed, FRASER Wigtown (1877) 299. w.Yks. Shoo wor that fleyed (J.T.F.). Lan. Fleyed o' gettin a brokken creawn, Clegg Sketches (1895) 56, Mebby ye're fleyed o't bein' deun too soon, Waugh Rambles Lake Cy. (1861) 186. (23) Abd. The tither twa they war fley't till try ava, ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb (1871) xviii. Rnf, I'm fley't some day I'll

get a tumble, Young Pictures (1865) 170 Dmf. I'm fleyt tae begin, Reid Poems (1894) 47 (24, 25) N.I. (26) Kcd. O never . wis I sae flyed, Grant Lays (1884) 104. Frf. Right fly'd was

. . wis I sae flyed, Grant Lays (1884) 104. Frf. Right fly'd was I, Morison Poems (1790) 9 w.Sc. He didina look the least flyed for't, Macdonald Settlement (1869) 62, ed. 1877.

II. Dial. meanings. 1. v. To put to flight, frighten away, gen. with away, off, out; also used fig.

Sc. Lie mouldering banes in sandy graves That fley my peace awa', Scott Ministrelsy (1802) IV. 310, ed 1848. Abd She's nearhan' fley't Mull o' Meadaple an' 's wife oot o' the Kirk, Alexander Am Flk. (1882) 179 Fif. Fleyin' aff the frost an' snaw, Douglas Poems (1806) 57. Rnf. We lay the luggie to our lips, And flye our cares awa, Webster Rhymes (1835) 128. Ayr. Our wunnocks shall . . . fley awa the cluds o' nicht, Goldie Poems (1822) 120. Lnk. Flie the frost, Ramsay Poems (1721) 19. Lth. What is this that . fleys my peace o' mind awa'? Ballantine Poems (1856) 204. Edb. .. fleys my peace o'mind awa'? Ballantine Poems (1856) 204. Edb. To fley the frost awa', and toast my taes, Fergusson Poems (1773) 109, ed. 1785; Flee a rebel sheart into his hose, Pennecuik IVks. (1715) 341, ed. 1815. Gall. Frost an'snaw... were fleyed awa', Harper Bards (ed. 1889) 225. Dmf. John... fley'd like rooks The boys awa, Mayne Siller Gun (1808) 99. Nhb. Thou's flay'd away thy sammun troot, Midford Coll. Sngs (1818) 38. Cum. It wanted t'flay ma away, Christian Mason's Ghost Story (1880) 9. Wm. Like a hen'et's been flade off its nest, Wilson Lile Bit ev a Sng. 98. nYks.² e.Yks Wind ul flai fleez of od 'oses'eed [the wind will drive away the flies from the horse's head] (Miss A.) w.Yks.⁵ Fläay that dog awäay. Lan. Flays the cuckoo away, Harland & Wilkinson Leg. (1873) 232. .fleys my peace o'mind awa'? BALLANTINE Poems (1856) 204. Edb. Wilkinson Leg. (1873) 232.

WILKINSON Leg. (1873) 232.

2. To frighten, scare, terrify. See Fleg, v.¹ 1.

Sc. A wee thing fleys cowards, Ramsay Prov (1737). Bnff. Head me, or hang me, That winna fley me, Gordon Chron. Keth (1880) 303. Abd. I've almost tumbled ower my seat, An' fleyed my father, Ogo Wilhe Waly (1873) 88. Kcd. Drink this glaiss o' bitters ... an' binna fleyd, Grant Lays (1884) 42. Frf. Eneugh to fley pur fouk to deid, Beattie Arnha (c. 1820) 12, ed 1882. Frf. I was fley'd ye might be scarred [scared], Douglas Poems (1806) 83. Rnf. Letnae their flirds an' flytin' flee ye, Picken Poems (1813) I. 46. Ayr. Fleyin' the puir deevils wi' hell, the same as if he had been born in'. Hunter Studies (1820) 148. Lnk. Higher data be sairfleyed Mother. Fleyin' the puir deevils wi' hell, the same as if he had been born in't, Hunter Sindies (1870) 148. Link I feigned to be sair fleyed, Mother well Sig. (1827). e.Lth I'mower auld-farrant to be fleyed for wirrycows, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 79. Edb. Ye maun stride O'er cutty-stool, and sair be fley d, Liddle Poems (1821) 27. Sik. I'm amaist fleyed out o' my wits, Hogg Tales (1838) 185, ed. 1866. Diff. We fley Daddy Care wi' a royal glee, Reid Poems (1894) 97. Gall. Ye think it clever to fley a wheen silly weemen folk, Crockett Raiders (1894) v. n.Cy. (K.); You've come to fley, said she, and I've come to fley, let's baith fley thegither, Denham Tracts (ed. 1895) II 251; N Cy. 12 Nhb. Eneugh at sic a time te flay Poor folks, Wilson Pitman's Pay (1843) 50; He flays the bairns—gliffs weak-kneed men, Proudlock Borderland Muse (1896) 204; Nhb. I Dur. Gibson Up-Weardale Gl. (1870); Dur. 1 e Dur. 1 bairns—gliffs weak-kneed men, Proudlock Borderland Muse (1896) 204; Nhb.¹ Dur. Gibson Up-Weardale Gl. (1870); Dur.¹ e Dur.¹ Lad, dinna fley the galloway. s.Dur. A' can tell tha a' was flayed (J.E.D.). Cum. Fit to flay folk (M.P.); Cum.³ Fleyin' a bird's no the gate to grip it Wm. He wad flay auld Nick, he's seea ugly (B.K.); Fit to flae yan ta deeath, Clarke T Reysh Becarm (1865) 3, ed. 1872 s.Wm. (J.A.B.) n.Yks.(R.H.H.); n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² It'sfitto flayought wick [to frighten anything alive]. ne. Yks.¹ Whyisn't your brother at school?—Pleeas Sir, he's flaain creeaks. e.Yks. He hez neea business te flay fooaks oot o' the'r wits, Wray Nestleton (1876) 253; Marshall Rur. Econ. (1788); e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.² w.Yks. 253; Marshall Rur. Econ. (1788); e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. He had used to flae us when we were lads with reckoning to raise Beelzebub in an old hay-loft, Snowden Web of Weaver (1896) iv; Banks Wkfld. Wds. (1865); w.Yks.¹; w.Yks.² This house does flay me; w.Yks.³4; w.Yks.⁵ Th'art fleying him agean then. Lan. Th' pranks 'at it's played abeawt this plaze 'ud flay ony wick soul to yer tell on, Harland & Wilkinson Flk-Lore (1867) 62, Lan.¹,

to yer tell on, HARLAND & WILKINSON Flk-Lore (1867) 62, Lan. 1, n.Lan. 1, ne.Lan. 1, e Lan. 1

Hence (1) Flayed, (a) ppl. adj. frightened, scared, timorous, afraid; pg. shy, abashed, astomshed; (b) conj.; (c) sb. in phr. for flaid, for fear that; (2) Flayed-buzzard, sb. a coward, a timorous, frightened person; (3) Flayedly (or Flately, Fliedlie), adv. timorously, timidly; (4) Flaying (or Flaaen, Flain, Flayan), sb. (a) a fright; (b) an apparition, ghost, hobgoblin, a terrifying object; (5) Flaying-boggle (or Fleeing-boggle), sb. a kite having a lighted lantern at the tail; (6) Flaysome, adj. (a) fearful, terrifying, frightful; also used advb.; (b) frightened, terrified; (7) Flaysomelie, adv. frightfully; (8) Flaysomeness, sb. frightfulness.

(1, a) Sc. Of fleyit persous, RAY Prov. (1678) 373. Ayr. He is

like a fleved body, Dickson Writings (1660) I. 66, ed. 1845. Auld Louie faith seems gayen fleed, Muir Minstrelsy (1816) 45. Auld Louie faith seems gayen fleed, Muir Minstrelsy (1816) 45. e Lth Like fley'd sheep, they ran awa', Mucklebackit Rhymes (1885) 18. Edb. If I may judge by your flea'd look, Ye're a notorious sinner, Forbes Poems (1812) 55. Dmf Puir ghaistic crap behin' a wa', The seemin' fleytest o' the twa, Quinn Heather (1863) 228. Gail Though neither fley'd, nor cauld, nor wat, Nicholson Poet Wks. (1814) 43, ed 1897. N.I. n.Cy. A flaid file, Grose (1790); N Cy 1; N Cy 2 A flaid coxcomb. Nhb.1, Dur.1 Cum. Joe set off whyte narvish an' flate, Farrall Betty Wilson (1886) 22; 'Lush' aa was flate,' said a youth on his first entrance into London (M P.). n.Yks.3, e.Yks.1 w.Yks. (J.C.); (R.H.R.); w.Yks.12, e.Lan.1 (b) w.Yks. Sup it nā fleed it səd get koud [drink it now for fear it should become cold] (I.W.). (c) koud [drink it now for fear it should become cold] (J.W.). n.Yks. For flaid she git some watter before she cleen, Meriton Praise Ale (1684) l. 9. (2) Cum. A person afraid to go into any dark place, or attempt anything hazardous, HUTCHINSON Hist. Cum dark place, or attempt anything hazardous, Hutchinson Hist. Cum (1794) I. 450. Yks. He's a regular flaad buzzard, Yks. Life and Character, 203. w.Yks. A yo' flayed buzzard' darn't touch a spider, Leeds Merc. Suppl (Apr. I, 1893). (3) Sc. Leslie Hist. Sc. (ed 1885) pt 1. 125 (Jam. Suppl.). Cum. Mebby rayder flaytly at t boddam, Dickinson Joe Geol (1866) Suppl 5; Cum. When t'stars come few an flately efter weering oot day-leeght, 46. (4, a) n.Yks 2 I gat a sair flaying. e Yks. MS add (TH.) (b) N.Cy. 1 Cum. 4 He could not stay in his house, there was a flayan in it. Wm. (F.C.): She sed ther wor flaying a thor fells. Where P. Dial (1790) (E.C); She sed ther wor flayin oathor fells, Wheeler Dial. (1790) MS. add. (C); Lucas Stud. Nidderdale (c. 1882) Gl. Lan. Was t'flayin as big as a man? EAVESDROPPER Vill. Life (1869) 64. ne Lan. (5) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (6, a) Fif. There never was in Fife but doubt Sic fleysome warriors seen, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 97. e Fif I... faun' mysel' in a fleesome plicht, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xvii. Rnf. To flit I'm fleesom lazy, Young Pretures (1865) 158, His ghaist, a fleesome grim ane, Clark Rhymes (1842) 33. Ayr. He writes books, gi'es some o' them fleysome names, Hunter Studies (1870) 193. Lnk. Sair I rue this mark sae blue, It looks sae fleesome waff, RODER Poems (1838) 24, ed. 1897. Rxb. Calling him a fleysome body, J. Carlyle Memorials (1835) I. 51. Dmf. Every now and then at e'en Some fleysomethings were heard or seen, Shennan Tales (1831) 78. Gall. The road was short ... But there were fleysome parts amang, Nicholson Tales (1843) 122 N.L., N.Cy. 1 Nhb. 1 The plantin's that dark it's real flaysome. Cum. It was gitten fairly flaysum, he hed sec a set o' gud teeth, FARRALL Betty Wulson (1886) flaysum, he hed sec a set o' gud teeth, FARRALL Betty Wilson (1886) 96; Cum. T'Iwoan ligs dark atween its banks—a flaysome rwoad to gang, 63. n Yks. 1; n Yks. A flaysome bais. ne. Yks. 1, m Yks. 1 w Yks. Shoe cannot last long, shoe's ferly flaysome (F.P.T.); w.Yks. 1 Lan. It's a flaysome spott' t'dead time o' t'neet, WAUGH Jannock (1874) vi; Lan. 1, e.Lan. 1 (b) Nhb. 1 What a leuk ye he', aa felt flaysome at ye. w. Yks. She was so ill, he got quite flaysome about her, Yksman XXXVI. 662. (7, 8) Cld. (Jam)
3. Comp. (1) Flay-babby, terrifying, fit to frighten a baby; (2) hairn, an ugly visage, a mask: (3) hoggard, an appari-

3. Comp. (I) Flay-babby, terrifying, fit to frighten a baby; (2) -bairn, an ugly visage, a mask; (3) -boggard, an apparition, hobgoblin; an object of terror; (4) -boggle, (a) see -boggard; (b) a scarecrow; fig. a badly-dressed person, a ridiculous object; (5) -boh, (6) -crake (or -creeake, -cruke, -krake), (7) -crow, (8) -scarl, see -boggle (b). (1) Lan. A rough fley-babby sort of a voice, Clegg Sketches (1895). (2) n.Yks. (3) w.Yks. Lan. Mi Uncle Jeffry were a reglar fley-boggard to th' witches, Standing Echoes (1885) 24. (4, a) n Yks. ne.Yks. (b) n.Yks. 2, m.Yks. 1, w.Yks. (5) n.Yks. 2 (6) n.Yks. 1, ne.Yks. 1 e.Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1788); e.Yks. 1, m.Yks. 1 (7) N.Cv. 1 Nhb. They've stuck that flay-craw on the stick. Tyneside

ne.YRS. 1 e.YRS. MARSHALL Kur. Econ. (1788); e.YRS. 1, m.YRS. 1 (7) N.Cy. 1 Nhb. They've stuck that flay-craw on the stick, Tyneside Sngs. (1872) 362; Nhb. 1, Dur. 1, s.Dur. (J.E.D.) Cum. It leuk't likest a flay crow iv owt 'at I could compare't teu, Richardson Talk (1871) 31, ed. 1876; Thoo'll be takkin' tà thê heels if thoo ivver sees a fla-cro', Farrall Betty Wilson (1886) 91; Cum 1 Wm. Sick falalthermant es that fer an aald body like me; meeakan sick flae craes o yan, Spec. Dual. (1877) pt. i. 20. n.Yks. 12, ne.Yks. 1 w.Yks. If tha wants to mak a flaycrow on ma say soa, HARTLEY Clock Alm. (1884) 7, w. Yks. Flackerin about like flay-craws, in. 299; w. Yks. Lan Come in, tha thin-ribbed fleycrow! CLEGG Sketches (1895) 167. Lan.1, ne.Lan.1, e Lan 1 (8) Cum.1

4. To be afraid, frightened, to fear. See Fleg,  $v^1$  2.

Abd. Ane that's drunk will aft commit a crime He'd fley to think of ony ither time, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 43. Dmf. He fleyed to tak a wife, Shennan *Tales* (1831) 61.

5. Fig. To warm slightly, take the chill off, gen. in phr. to flay the cold off.

Sc. To fley a bottle of beer or any other liquor (Jam.). w.Yks. A fleed koud of ev e kweet e milk for im (J.W); w.Yks 18

6. sb. A fright, scare; fear, affright, esp. in phr. to tak flay, to be panic-stricken. See Fleg, sb.<sup>2</sup> 3.

Sc. Wha rin frae the shout, wi' an unco fley, Allan Lilts (1874) 365, But bauldly then shook off their flay, Anderson Poems 1813 365, But bauldly then shook off their flay, ANDERSON Poems 1813; 80 (JAM.); Timorous fowk tak flay, tb 121. Dmf And he who got sae sair a fley When riding hame the tither way, Shennan Tales (1831) 73. Gall. Managed to give the doil a bit fley, Crockett Cleg Kelly (1896) live. Nhb The burd sits mopin' on the balk Like something iv a flay, Allan Tyneside Sigs (ed 1891) 265, Nhb. 1 Cum. And luiked as he had gotten a flay, Anderson Fallads (ed 1808) 104, Oor heroes gat a parlish flay, Richardson Talk (1871) 87, ed. 1876.

Hence Flayfu' adi frightful fearful dreadful

87, ed. 1876.

Hence Flayfu', adj frightful, fearful, dreadful.

Sc. A fleefu' fien' will rise at your feet, Edb Mag (July 1819)
527 (JAM); He held his richt han' ower us, crunan out some fleyfu' words, ib (Sept 1818) 155. Rnf. The swarms engag'd wi' fleefu' din, Picken Poems (1813) II. 94.

[II. 1. Radour ran hame full fleyit and forchaist, Douglas King Hart (c. 1505), ed. 1874, I 94. OE (Angl) flegan, WS. flygan (in aflygan), to put to flight; ON. flevera

FLAY, v.<sup>2</sup> and sb.<sup>2</sup> Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf Shr. Hrf. Glo. e An. Sur. Also in forms flae Sc. (Jam); flea w.Yks. Chs.<sup>3</sup>; flee Chs.<sup>1</sup>; fley s.Chs.<sup>1</sup> [flē, fleə, flī.] 1. v. In comb. (I) Flay-a-flint, stingy, mean. Nrf. (A.G.F.); c. In come. (1) F1ay-a-mint, stingy, mean. Nrt. (A.G.F.);
(2) -a-load, a superlatively mean person, one who would do anything for gain. Fif. (Jam.)
2. Phr. to be able to flay the devil and eat his broth, said of a very hungry person. e Suf. (F.H.)
3. Fig. Of the wind, cold, &c.: to make the skin sore, to cut

to cut.

to cut.

w.Yks. [Of a cold wind] It's fit to flay one, Lucas Stud. Nuddrdale (c. 1882) Gl. Sur.¹ [March flings, April fleyes, Swainson Weather Flk-Lore (1873) 59]

4. To pare the turf off grass or moss-land. Cf. flaw, v. 8.

S. & Ork.¹ To pare off the surface of mossy ground before the subsoil is dug for peats ne.Lan¹, Chs.¹³, s Chs.¹, Shr¹², Glo.¹

Hence (1) Flay-spade, sb. an instrument used in paring turf; (2) Flaying, vbl. sb. the act of paring turf, (3)

Flaying shovel, (4) -spade, sb., see Flay-spade.

(1) Cum. Now grund up a flay-speadd to cut toppin peat,

Flaying shovel, (4) spade, sb., see Flay-spade.

(1) Cum. Now grund up a flay-speadd to cut toppin peat, Dickinson Cumbr. (1875) 223, Cum¹ (2) Sh I When the natives are assembled to cast their peats, their first object is to pair [pare] off the vegetating moss, this is always called flaying the moss, Hibbert Desc Sh I. (1822) 179, ed 1891. Chs. Fleaing of ground,' paring off the turf to burn and improve the land (K). (3) s.Chs.¹ A sort of plough with a single long handle like a spade driven by the hand (s.v. Push-ploo). (4) w Yks. Some new ... shafts for t'fleaing spades, Lucas Stud. Nidderdale (c. 1882) v. Shr.¹ The flaying-spade is about nine inches broad and three inches deep; it is slightly curved and 'dishing' in shape. The handle, which is about four feet in length, is made of a rude stick naturally formed for adaptation to the purpose of working the implement, that

is about four feet in length, is made of a rude stick naturally formed for adaptation to the purpose of working the implement, that is, after the manner of a 'breast plough.'

5. Of milk: to skim, take off the floating part.
w.Yks. (J T); Obsol., Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Jan. 3, 1891).

6. sb. A skin. Fif. (Jam. s. v. Flae). [Not known to our correspondents] our correspondents ]

7. A part of a plough; an instrument used in digging; see below.

Stf. An iron earth-board firmly screwed to the coulter, Marshall Review (1814) IV. 37; A trench is dug with a flay, in which all weeds are put as the digger goes along; a second trench is dug very deep, this earth filling the first trench and covering the weeds (T.C.W.). Shr. It goes before the coulter, and pares off the surface of the ground, turning it under the furrow which the plough makes, and so burying grass or weeds more effectually than could otherwise be done. Com. 'Be sure an' put the flay dip enough to cover it under.' Hrf.<sup>2</sup> Used in skimming the surface of foul land and turning it over.

FLAYDGE, see Fleech, v.

FLAYGERRY, sb. and adj. Cor. [fie-, flee geri.]

1. sb. A frolic, merry-making, 'spree.' Cor.<sup>1</sup> w.Cor. N. & Q. (1854) 1st S. x. 301. 2. adj. Frolicsome. Cor.<sup>2</sup>

FLAYING-SEASON, sb. Ken. The season when the bark of trees peels off by reason of the sap. Cf. flawing season, s.v. Flaw, v. 9.

The oaks are all cut in the flaying season for the bark of all sizes,

Marshall Review (1817) V. 430. FLAZE, v. 1 and sb. Lei. Nhp. War. [flez.] 1. v. To

blaze, flare up, burst into flame.

Lei. This floor can't flaze, for it's made o' poplar Nhp. As a candle does, when a current of air causes it to burn unsteadily, and melt away fast. War.2 To flare, as straw or shavings do when ignited.
2. sb. A smoky flame.

Nhp. Forming bright sparks to twinkle from the flaze, Clare Poems (1820) 191, Nhp 2

FLAZE,  $v^2$  e.Lan.<sup>1</sup> [flēz.] To run heedlessly. FLAZZ,  $ad_j$ . Ken. [flæz.] Of birds: newly fledged. Cf. flush,  $ad_j$ .

The patteridges are flazz, Grose (1790); Ken.<sup>1</sup>
Hence Flazzy, adj. well-fledged. Grose (1790).
FLAZZARD, sb. <sup>2</sup> n Cy. e An. A stout, broad-faced woman, dressed in a loose, flaring manner.
n Cy. Holloway e An.<sup>1</sup>

n Cy. Holloway e An 1

FLEA, sb.¹ and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [flī, fliə, flē; w.Cy. vlē.] I sb. Dial forms. 1 Sing. (1)

Flae, (2) Flay, (3) Flee, (4) Fleea, (5) Fleygh, (6) Vlaa, (7) Vlay, (8) Vlea. See Fleck, sb²

(1) Edb Abonny flac, as black's a slae, Fordes Poems (1812 38.

(2) Sc. (Jam.), Nhb¹ (3) w.Yks. Yks Wkly Post (Apr 3, 1897), w.Yks² (4) w.Yks² (5) e.Lan.¹ (6) Brks.¹ (7) w.Som.¹, nw.Dev.¹ (8) Wil. Slow Gl. (1892).

2. Pl. (1) Flaes, (2) Fleen, (3) Flees, (4) Flem, (5) Flen,

(1) Sc. He—sprawls an' spraughles like—a dog rubbin the flaes aff him, Saint Patruk (1819) II 266 (Jam). se.Wor.¹ (2) Wxf.¹ (3) w.Yks. When he wor axin' for a bed he said tul th' lodginhase keeper, 'Aw hooap to hev noa flees abaat,' Yks. Wkly Pot (Apr 3, 1897). (4) Hrf² (5) s Stf. When they come back they swarmed wi' flen. Pinnock Blk Cy. Ami. 1895. s.Wor. Porson Quant IVds (1875) 13, s Wor.¹, se.Wor.¹ Shr.² I couldna sleep for the flen; I wuz scroutin at 'em all might, Shr.² A hous'll o' flen. Hrf.² There is a place called Flen Cub. Glo.¹ (6) e Lan.¹

II Dual meanings. 1 sh In court (1) Flea.hit of

1. sb. In comp. (1) Flea-bit, of II. Dial. meanings. horses, dogs, &c.: having a light-coloured coat sprinkled with darker spots; flea-bitten; (2) lugged, unsettled, harebrained, restless; (3) meat, the flesh of one susceptible

to flea-bites.

(1) Brks.<sup>1</sup> (2) Rnf. Flae-luggit sharny-fac'd Lawrie, Sempill Bridal, st. 5. Ayr To fash simple folk like you and me. as this mighty madam and her flea-luggit lord, GALT Sir A. Wylie (1822) lar; Some other flea-lugged fellows have set up a congregation, tb. Legatees (1820) vi. (3) w.Yks. Ahr Tom's reight flea meyt; they nearly worry him, but aw hardly ivver see a bite on ahr Jim, Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Apr. 8, 1893).

2. Comb. in plant-names: (1) Flea-bane, the plant, Erigeron acris; (2) -bites, the red campion or adder's flower, Lychnis durma; (3) -weed, the lady's bedstraw, Galium verum; (4) -wood, the bog-myrtle, Myrica Gale.

(1) n.Lin. It is believed to kill or drive away fleas. (2) Cor.

(B. & H.) (3) Suf. (b.) (4) Nhb. Nature Notes, No. 9; Nhb. A housewife's cure for fleas.

2. Place (x) a floating the care or in the care-hole 2 box on the

3. Phr. (1) a flea in the ear or in the ear-hole, a box on the ears; (2) — in the lug, a scolding, rating; a sharp reproof;

(3) to take the fleas their fittle, to go to bed.

(1) w.Yks. I daren't ax for no more, or else I'st a getten a flee i' my earhoil, Cudworth Dial. Sketches (1884) 15; w Yks 2 Nah, moind what thar dooin, or au'l set the off with a flee in thy ear. Brks. I'll zend thee awaay 'wi' a vlaa in thee yer' (2) Ayr. I gied him a flea in the lug and bade him tell the Nawbub to chew the (2) Ayr. I gied cud o' the sin o' covetousness, GALT Lairds (1826) vi. (3) se. Wor.1 I thinks I sh'll take the flaes their fittle.

4. v. To free from fleas.

Kcd. He'd rather sit and flea his hose, Jamie Muse (1844) 151.

[4. Espucer, to flea, to rid of fleas (COTGR.).]
FLEA, sb.<sup>2</sup> Ken. Cor. [fiī.] 1. The fat of pork; lard. Ken. (F.H.) See Fleed, sb.<sup>1</sup>

2. Comp. Flea-rib, the spare-rib of a pig.

Cor. The lads of the grecers... are so accustomed to receive a month's notice for 'a nice bit of flea rib,' that they are loth to engage any of the porcine fraternity that are not all rib, Hunt Pop Rom. w. Eng. (1865)-II. 184.

VOL. II.

FLEACH, sb. Nhp.1 e.An.1 Suf 1 Also written fleech Suf.1; and in form fletch Nhp.1 [flītʃ, fletʃ.] One of the portions into which timber is first cut by the saw, a plank; gen. in pl. See Flitch, sb.

FLEACH, see Fleck, sb.<sup>2</sup>
FLEAK, sb.<sup>1</sup> Wm. Chs. Bdf. e An. Ken. Also written fleek Bdf. Ken <sup>1</sup> [flīk, fliək] 1. A flake.

Wm. An' my tongue was as dry as a fleak o' tinder, Spec. Dial. (1877) pt 1. 44 e.An ¹ Fleaks of snow.

Hence Fleeky, adj. flaky, in flakes. Ken. (G.B.), Ken.¹

2. The chaff of oats. Cf. flight, sb.¹ 5.

Bdf. Often called 'wut fleeks.' It is so soft that it is often used

for stuffing beds (J W B.)

3. A small bundle of hay. Chs. 18
FLEAK, sb.2 Lin 1 [Not known to our correspondents.] A coloured snail-shell.

FLEAK, sb. w. Yks. [fliək.] The rook, Corvus frugulegus. (JB.); (J.W.)

FLEAK, sb. n.Lan. A flatterer. See Fleech, v.

FLEAK, v. n Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] To tire, exhaust.

(Hall.) [A hare hard run, or a horse hard rid, is said to be

FLEAK, see Flake, sb.¹, Fleck, sb.², Fluke, sb.¹
FLEAKAGE, sb. Cmb [fliə kidz] The layer of reeds put on to a roof intended to be thatched. Cf flake, sb.¹ 9. It is tied to the rafters, and the layer of thatch is then put over

It is fied to the rafters, and the layer of thatch is then put over it (WWS.).

FLEAKS, sb. pl. Fif. (Jam) [Not known to our correspondents.] The fissures between the strata of a rock.

FLEAKY, adj. n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents] Flabby, soft. (Hall.) Cf. flackey, adj.

FLEAM, sb¹ In gen. dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written fleeam n Yks., fleem Sc n Wm.; phleme Midl.; and in forms flem War.² se.Wor.¹ Oxf.¹ Sus. Hmp.¹ I.W.¹ Wil. Cor.¹; flemm Lei.¹; fleyam I W.¹; vlem Brks.¹ [fliəm, flīm. flem.] I. An instrument for bleeding horses or cattle, a lancet; gen. in pl.

Abd. The valuable surk... whose life he had saved by a prompt and vigorous use of the 'fleems,' Alexander Am Flk. (1882) 56
Sik. This is my very elegant lancet. I dinna like your fleem ava, man, Hogg Tales (1838) 18, ed 1866. Cum (M.P.) n.Wm. He'd a pair o' fleems wi him (BK). n.Yks. (T.S.), w.Yks.² Midl.

Marshall Rur Econ. (1796) s v Flews. nw.Der.¹, n.Lin.¹, Lei.¹, War.², se Wor.¹, Shr.² Oxf.¹ MS add. Brks.¹ w.Sus., Hmp. Holloway. Hmp¹, I.W.¹ Wil. Britton Beauties (1825); (G.E.D.); (E.H.G.) Dev.³ Us be gwaine to kill a cāā've to-morrow, gie me the fleams and I'll go and blid'n to wance. Cor.¹

2. Comp. Flem stick, the small stick used for striking the 'fleam' or lancet into the vern.

2. Comp. Flem-stick, the small stick used for striking the 'fleam' or lancet into the vein.

The Heam of lancet into the vein.

Brks.<sup>1</sup>, Hmp.<sup>1</sup> Wil. Britron Beauties (1825); (G.E.D.); (E H.G.)

FLEAM, sb.<sup>2</sup> Nhb. Dur. Yks. Stf. Lei. War. Shr.

Also written fleme Dur. Stf.; and in form flem w.Yks.<sup>2</sup>

Shr.<sup>12</sup> [fliəm, flīm, flem.] 1. The watercourse or race

of a mill, a mill-stream; also used attrib. Cf. fleem, v.
Nhb Still used as at Hexham, where the watercourse on Tyne
Green is called 'the fleam' (R O H.); Nhb. The mill fleam. Dur.
RAINE Charters, &c., Finchale (1837) 137. w.Yks. Lei. Shay
fell 'the mill flem. War. Shr. The channel of water from the main stream to the mill, below which the streams reunite. We wenten smack into another 'trap' [vehicle] jest on the flem bridge at the Hook-a-gate; Shr.<sup>2</sup> Water which comes from the main stream down to the mill.

2. A large trench or main carriage in water, cut in meadows to drain them. Stf. (K.)

meadows to drain them. Stf. (K.)

[1. A mylne fleme made with mens hande, FITZHERBERT Survey (1523) xi. (N.E.D.) An older meaning of the word was 'a stream, river.' The flem iurdan (Jordan), St. Margarete (c. 1300) st. lvni, ed. Cockayne (MATZNER). OE. \*fleam, a watercourse, cp. Norw. dnal. flaum, a flood; ON. flaumr, an eddy.]

FLEAMY, adj. Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] Clotted with blood. (Hall.) Cf. fleam, sb.¹

FLEAR, v. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also written fleer Chs.¹; and in form flair n Cy. n.Yks.²; flare w.Yks. [fliə(r, fleə(r.] 1. To frighten, scare, terrify.

w.Yks. (S.P.U.); Thee needn't be so fleart, N. & Q. (1876) 5th

S. v 325; w.Yks. 5 Ah flear'd a sheep oot o't hedge, 12. Lan Iv he awses to flear thee wi'his gun, hit him o'er th' hond wi' thy stick, Cornh. Mag. XLIII 464 Chs. Or yo'd be fleered to bide here, Banks Prov House (1865) 8, ed. 1883.

Hence Fleared, ppl. adj. afraid, timid, frightened.

n.Cy. (J.L) Chs. And lookin so fleered looke, Banks Prov House (1865) 163, ed. 1883; Chs. 1

2. Comp. (1) Flare-crow, a scarecrow; cf. flay-crow. w Yks. (S.P.U.); (2) -cruke, an old coat stuck on a stick with the arms extended, and a hat on the top, to frighten the birds from the growing crops. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>

FLEAR-MOUSE, sb. Yks. [fiir-mus.] The bat. Cf.

flittermouse.

n Yks. Now becoming rare (R.B.); N. & Q. (1869) 4th S iv 167. FLEASOCKS, sb. pl. Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The shavings of wood. FLEASTER, sb. Nhb.¹ [fliə'stər.] A fluster, flurry. What are ye gettin' into sic a fleaster for? FLEAT, FLEATHE, FLEAYED, see Flite, v., Fleed,

sb.¹, Fleat, v.

FLEAZ, FLEB, FLEBBER, see Floose, Flep, Flepper.

FLECH, v. Bnff.¹ [flex] To beat soundly; to scold.

Employed in a half-joking, half-contemptuous way, and most commonly of a woman falling out on a man.

FLECH, FLECHT, see Fleck, sb.², Flight, sb.¹

FLECHAN ch. So. Also written flechin (LAN); and

FLECH, FLECHT, see Fleck, sb.2, Flight, sb.1
FLECHAN, sb. Sc. Also written flechin (Jam.); and in forms fleuchan, flewchan Abd.; flichan Per.; flichen (Jam.); flighen (Jam.) Per.; fluchan Abd. [fle xən, fli xən, flæ xən.] 1. A small quantity or sprinkling of anything; aparticle, small quantity of dust, &c. Cf. flowan. Sc. (Jam) Abd I ga'e my grun' a gweed flewchan o' bone dust to gar't grow a crap. Some women pit a fleuchan o' dry meal on the plate-fu' o' parritch. Gie's a fleuchan o' spice to my kail (G.W.). Per. There's a flichan in my kail, in my ee, &c. The particles of soot floating in a smoky room are here called flichans

particles of soot floating in a smoky room are here called flichans

particles of soot floating in a smoky room are here called flichans (1b). Ayr. Owre weel does he ken the flechans o' meal that a lassie main use for her cogge, White Jottings (1879) 263

2. A flake of snow. Per. (G.W.), Lth., Dmf (JAM.)

FLECK, sb.¹ and v.¹ Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. e An. Som. Also in form flick w.Som.¹ [flek, w Som. flik.] 1. sb. A spot; a crack, an abrasion of the skin; a defective spot or flaw in cloth or silk. Also used fig.

m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹ There is neither fleck nor flaw in it; w.Yks.², Lin.¹ n.Lin.¹ Commonly a large and irregular one. Them harvist-bugs hes maade big flecks cum oot all oher my airms. It's a han'sum chimla'-peace, b[1]ack marble wi' yalla' flecks in it. sw.Lin.¹ She had a few flecks of white about her.

Hence Flecklessly, adv. spotlessly.

Hence Flecklessly, adv. spotlessly.

Der. The red-tiled floorflecklessly clean, Cushing Voe (1888) II. 111 2. A flake.

Dmf. A' efternune the feathery flecks Cam' flichterin' through the air, REID Poems (1894) 62.

3. A special class of carnations.

Edb. Sic flow'rs o' sorts ane seldom sees, Flecks, flames, bussards, an' picketees, Wi' strong carnations, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 89 [Scarlet Flakes are simple white grounds, with distinct stripes or ribbons of scarlet. Rose and Purple Flakes have these two colours upon a white ground, Garden Manual (1864) 204 ]

4. pl. Small fleecy clouds. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>

5. v. To spot, bespatter; to streak with colour or light;

5. v. To spot, bespatter; to streak with colour or light; to become spotted, speckled.

ne.Sc Fin the nout begins to fleck and gehr, Ye may lat oot the byre mehr and mehr, Gregor Flk-Lore (1881) 132 Bnff¹ To have white spots on the skin; spoken of cattle Lnk. The spring had fleck'd the lea wi' floo'rs, Murdoch Donc Lyre (1873) 106 n.Cy (J W.) n.Lin.¹ Mind you doant fleck th' paaper upo' th' wall wi' that whitenin'. A woman describing a damask table-cloth said, 'ther' was noā pattern but it was fleck'd all oher.' sw.Lin¹ The mare was flecked with foam. War.³ Shr.¹ I could a stopt theer all day to look at the grass flecked ööth sunshine through the trees. w.Som.¹ 'He was flicked all over' would at once be understood he was bespattered with mud. he was bespattered with mud.

Hence (I) Flecked or Fleckit, ppl. adj. spotted, pied, speckled; streaked, unevenly spread; (2) Flecked-fever, sb. a spotted fever; (3) Fleckie, sb. a pet name for a

speckled cow.

(1) Sc. Colliers . . . whose greatest delight was the flecket cocks

or buff Belgian hens, Wright Sc. Life (1897 3 what s come ower da fleckit duke Shu's no drappid a egg noo for tree or fower days, Sh. News (Apr. 30, 1898) S. & Ork. Applied to the bottom of the sea when it has bunches of seaweed growing to the bottom of the sea when it has bunches of seaweed growing upon it. w.Sc. The king o' the otters—a great big fleckit brute, Carrick Land of Logan (1835) 164. e Sc. His moustache where it touched the beard already flecked with foam, Setoun R. Urquhart (1896) xvii Ayr. Plenty o' milk frae our auld flecket cow. Ballads and Sngs. (1846. I 100. Lnk Lads and lasses frae Glenfruin Cam' driving flecket crummies in, Hunter Poems: 1884-31 Gail A herd of half a dozen black Galloway cows, flecked with the red and white of the smaller Ayrshires, Crockett Sunbound (1895) 1.

N. Cv. I Flecked in ed. 1832, but misruited 'fleched', in ed. 186. and white of the smaller Ayrshires, Crockett Sunbound (1895):1. N Cy. Flecked in ed. 1825, but misprinted 'fleched' in ed. 1846. Cum¹, n Yks¹² e Yks Marshall Rur Econ. (1788), e Yks.¹ w.Yks. Leeds Merc. Suppl (May 9, 1885) 8; w Yks¹ A fleck d cow, w.Yks² Clothes are said to be flecked when in washing they become spotted with 'powder blue', w.Yks.⁵ s Chs¹ Of mould spots on a glove, and the like Der.¹ s Not These taters is flecked, ah doubt they'll do no good (J.P.K.). Lin.¹ He rode a roan mare, flocked with 'powder blue'. flecked with white n Lin Our best cow, she was a red fleck't poll'd un, Peacock R. Skirlaugh (1870) II. 108; n Lin <sup>1</sup> Was that Mr. Fox's bull'at brokinto th' Well-yard?—Ey, if it wera red-fleck'd Mr. Fox's buil at brokinto th' Well-yard?—Ey, if it wer a red-fleck'd un. Lei 1 Nhp 1 When blue settles, in rinsing linen, the clothes are said to be flecked. e.An. 2 (2) n.Sc (JAM) (3) Ayr. Be guid to auld fleckie, Ballads and Sngs. (1846) I. 100, The gudewife gap'd, Forgot poor Flecky in the byre, Boswell Poet. Wks. (1803) 116, ed. 1871. Lnk. A braw sonsie fleckie the queen o'a' Kye, Parker Poems (1859) 50. Dmf While draining the well-filled udders of Hawkie, Hornie, and Flecky, the conversation turned, as usual, upon the comparative merits of their respective lovers, Course (Sept. 1823) (Jaw) Courier (Sept 1823) (JAM.).

[1. Cp. Du. vlek, a spot, MHG. vlec (Lexer); Norw. dial flekk, a spot (AASEN).]

FLECK, sb.² and v² Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der Also in forms flaich S. & Ork¹; fleach n Sc.; fleak w.Yks.; flech Sc. Bnff.¹; fleeag. n.Yks²; fleighk Lan.; flekyh nw.Der.¹ [flek, fleik, Sc. fley.] See Flea, sb.¹ 1. sb. A flea. Sc. I weird that ilka time she kaims her head, she'll get... a peck o' flechs oot o't. Chambers Pop Rhymes (1870) 107. S. & Ork¹.

Sc. I weird that lika time she kaims her head, she'll get ... a peck o' flechs oot o't, Chambers Pop Rhymes (1870) 107. S. & Ork 1, Cal. I Frf. For a penny ye could see the leg o' a flech magnifeed to the size o' the leg o' a cuddy, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 82, ed. 1889 Lan. Both sing and pl. Aw'll send thee whoam wi a fleighk i' thi ear (S W.); Lan. Aw sent him off wi' a fleck in his ear-hole aw con tell yo. m.Lan. I He said to th' lodgin'-heawse keeper, 'Aw hooap yo've no fleck abeawt.' Chs. 13, Der 2, nw.Der. 1

Hence (1) Flaichy, (2) Flecked, (3) Flecky, adj infested,

covered with fleas.

(1) S. & Ork. (2) n.Yks. (3) Sc. (G.W) n.Sc. Bring to me my fleachy clouts, That I was best used wi, Buchan Ballads (ed. 1875) II. 96. Cai. (2) Comp. Fleck-month, the month of March.

Chs 1 Because flecks are supposed to fly in March, and therefore it is said bedroom windows should never be opened during that month. 3. Fig. A small, light-headed, frivolous person. Bnff.1

4. v. To free from fleas. See Flea, v. 4.
Sc. The dog's flechin' himsel' (G.W.); To flech one's self (Jam.').
w.Yks. Leeds Mcrc. Suppl. (June 7, 1884) 8. Chs¹; Chs.³ She knew some circumstance had happened at the particular time, 'because her father had got up to fleck the bed.' Der.² Hast fleck'd th' beds? nw Der.¹

[1. OE. flēah, a flea; cp. G. floh.]

FLECK, v. V. Yks. [flek.] To skim, take off the FLECK, v.3 Yks. [flek.] To skim, take off the cream. Cf. fleet, v.2
w.Yks I have heard in a farm house the order given 'fleck the pancheon' [the milk-bowl], Hamilton Nugae Ltt. (1841) 346.

FLECK, see Flack, sb.2, Flick, sb.123, Flig, v.1

FLECKEN, v. Yks. Lei. To change colour. e.Yks. Obs Oates... will beginne to flecken, and bee ripe on a suddaine, Best Rur. Econ. (1641) 50.

Hence Fleckened, ppl. adj. spotted, streaked, mottled. Lei. You nivver see a prittier-fleckened bit o' mapple-wood.

FLECKER, see Flacker, Flicker, v.

FLECKERED, ppl. adj. Sc. Cum. e.An. Also in forms fleckerit Sc. (Jam.); fleckert Sc. (Jam.) Cum. [fle kərd, t.]

1. Spotted, dappled, speckled; streaked, variegated.
Sc. (JAM) Cum. Through you flecker't sky, Gilpin Ballads
(1874) 3rd S. 75. e.An. Suf. Applied to poultry. Also to a
horse, if there are small patches of white about him, RAINBIRD

Agric. (1819) 292, ed. 1849, Suf. Applicable to the feathered race—esp. to domestic fowls and the mag-pie.

2. Rent, torn.

Rxb. Gen used concerning the human body when any part of it has been mangled and the skin hangs down half covered with blood (Jan

[1. The feild flekerit and faw With gold and goulis in greyne, Golagros (c. 1450) 475, in Sc. Allit. Poems (1897) 17.] FLECKETT, FLECKIT, see Flicket, v., Flacket, sb.1

FLED, ppl. adj. Sc. [fled.] Fugitive.
Lth. The spendthrift farmer of bonny Blaebraes became a fled bankrupt, Lunsden Sheep-head (1892) 248.

FLEDGER, sb. Nhb.1 s.Cy. (K.) Suf.1 Also written

FLEDGER, sb. Nhb. s.Cy. (K.) Sut. Also written fledjer Suf.: and in form fledgy Nhb [fle dgə(r] A fledgeling; fig an immature person, a child Cf.fligger, sb. FLEE, v. Nhb Yks. Lan. Shr. Brks. [flī.] I. Gram. forms. 1. Preterite: (1) Fleead, (2) Flid, (3) Vlod. (1) n.Yks. Hiz sperrit fleead, Castillo Poems (1878) 59. (2) m Yks. Introd. 34 (3) Brks. He blew up the place and vlod away, Hughes Scon. White Horse (1859, Append. 226. 2. pp. (1) Fleed ne Lan. (2) Flidun, m.Yks. Introd. 34.

away, Hughes Scour. White Horse (1859) Append 226.

2. pp (1) Fleed ne Lan. 1; (2) Flidum. m. Yks. 1 Introd. 34.

II. Dial. meanings. 1. Of colour: to fade, disappear.

Shr. 1'd a gownd summat like it wunst an' the colour all field afore ever it wuz wesht, Shr. 2 The cullur uv her gownd's field

2. Of crops: to fail either wholly or in part; to decay, rot away. Of plants: to wither, fade.

Shr. 1 Ihey'n be a poor crop o' turmits; they bin most on em fled, an' the rest looken despert simple; Shr. 2 The tormits bin fled. The rick-lisses [aureulas] shewden kindly like but a bun all

fled The rick-lisses [auriculas] shewden kindly like, but a bin all fled since the wets a commen

3. Of sheep · to drive to the low country when the high

ground is covered with snow.

Nhb. Used by the shepherds in Kidland (R.O H.). 4. Of money: to cause to vanish, to absorb.
w Yks. A pair o' new booits 'al flee a sovereign (J.T.).

FLEE, FLEEAG, see Flea, sb 1, Fleck, sb.2

FLEEANG'D, ppl. adj. n Yks.<sup>2</sup> stripped of the skin. Cf flinch, v.<sup>2</sup> [fliəngd.] Flayed,

FLEE-BE-SKY, see Fly-by-sky.

FLEECE, sb and v Sc. Cum. Yks Chs. Lin. Bdf. Suf. Also in form fleesh Yks. [fils ] 1. sb. In comp. Fleecewool, (1) shorn wool as distinct from pulled or skin wool; (2) to wind the fleece. Cum.1

2. A crop of vegetation.

Bdf. A field whose surface is entirely covered with a fleece of weeds in the spring, Batchelor Agric (1813) 308. Suf. There was a very fine fleece of marl grass, Young Annals Agric. (1784-1815) XIX 214

3. A layer of hay in a stack.

Chs.1; Chs.3 Yo mun cut some fleeces i'th bay. s Chs.1 A layer

of hay three or four inches deep.

4. Fig. Bodily condition, fatness, bulk, esp. in phr. to shake a fleece, to lose flesh through illness.

n.Yks¹ He carries a rare fleece [he is very fat]; n Yks² He's shaken a bonny fleece this last bad bout ne.Yks¹ He's a good fleece. It's ta'en his fleece frev him. m Yks¹ He's a bonny fleece of his own [in allusion to a very stout person]

of his own [in allusion to a very stout person].

5. v. Of persons reduced through illness: to strip or deprive of flesh, make thin, put out of condition.

ne. Yks 1 Mah wo'd, bud it's fleeced him

6. To thrash, chastise, beat.

Yks Christie may fleesh me to death afore I'll tell, Howitt Hope On (1840) ix, He said he'd fleesh ye within an inch o' your life! tb. x. e Suf. (F. H)

Hence Fleecing, sb. a thrashing, beating, 'licking.' s.Lin. The best thing for that young jackanapes is a good fleecin' wi' the strap. In two rounds I gev him sich a fleëcin' he ax'd me to shaak han's and be fr'ends (T.H.R.). Suf. I'll goon him a nice fleecin' when I ketch him, e An. Dy. Times (1892). e.Suf. (F.H.)

FLEECERY, sb. n.Yks.2 [flī səri.] Robbery, fraud,

deceit.

They meant fleecery.

FLEECH, v. and sb.¹ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Also written fleetch Sc; and in forms flaach n.Lan.¹: flaatch Cum. Wm. ne.Lan.¹; flage-n.Cy. (HALL.) w.Yks.¹³; flaich n.Yks.³; flaitch Cum.³; flarch Wm.; flartch m.Yks.; flatch n.Cy. s.Wm. n.Yks.¹²e.Yks.¹w.Yks.

Lan. ne.Lan.¹; flautch Nhb.¹ Wm.; flaydge Yks.; fleitch Sc. [flītʃ, flētʃ, flatʃ.] 1. v. To flatter, fawn; to wheedle, coax, cajole; to beseech, entreat, importune; sometimes

with at, on, with.

Sc. Syne fleech'd till faithless love grew kind, Donald Poems (1867) 77 Or.I. Mansie protested, stormed, fleeched, threatened, and entreated by turns, VEDDER Sketches (1832) 15 Abd. Now baith o' them's aboon my reach For a' that I can fraise or fleitch, SKINNER Poems (1809) 44. Per. Ye gaed fleechin' to Miss Mary to get the bairn awa frae me, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 188, ed. 1887 s.Sc. Nance's ain heart warmed till her and she fleeched on an' made muckle o' her, Wilson Tales (1836) II. 379 Dmb. Sair ye fleech'd till I turn'd the leaf, Taylon Poems (ed. 1827) 106. Rnf. Couthie, couthie did she look, And meikle had she fleech'd, *Harp* (1819) 210. Ayr. Duncan fleeched and Duncan prayed, Burns *Duncan Gray*, st. 2. Lnk. I'm fleechin' wi' the hizzie For bits o' rhyme, Warson Poems (1853) 54. Lth. Her sire fleetched hard, the knight prest sair, McNeill Preston (c 1895) Lth. Her sire 54 e.Lth. They a' pressed me an' fleeched on me, Hunter J. In-wick (1895) 23 Edb. Gin ony here wi' Canker knocks . Yeneedna think to fleetch or cox, Fergusson Poems (1773) 148, ed. 1785. Peb. Aften I've come here when morning,—Flate and fleetch'd to gar ye rise, Affleck Poet Wks. (1836) 125. Dmf. Ye've storm'd in wrath, an' glow'd in scorn, An' fleech'd in love's auld strain, Thom Jock o' Knowe (1878) 79 Gall That the minister might come to fleech with him to return, Crockett Bog Myrtle (1895) 390 Kcb. The callants, . . . like cripples on crutches, wad fleech goo Kcb. The callants, . . like cripples on crutches, wad fleech for her favours, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 149. Ant. A fleeched at him tae a wus tired, Ballymena Obs. (1892). N.I. 1 n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy. Nhb., Wm. (R.J.W.), s.Wm. (J.A.B.), n.Yks. 3 m.Yks. What is ta flartching for? (F.P.T.) w.Yks. Hutton Tour to Caves (1781). n.Lan., Nhp. 1

Hence (1) Fleeching, (a) sb. flattery, coaxing, cajolery; entreaty; (b) ppl. adj. flattering, deceitful, beguiling; coaxing, beseeching; also used advb.; (2) Fleechingly, adv. flatteringly, plausibly; (3) Fleechment, sb. flattery, begulement; (4) Fleechy, sb. a flatterer, humbug.

(1, a) Sc. Hout wi' your fleeching, Scott Redg (1824) Lett. xii. Abd. Ye may judge that wi' fleetchin' he wasna verbose, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 55. Frf. A great occasion for a rustic daffin, and fleechin and flirtation generally, Inglis Am Flk. (1895) 104. Per. What brings the auld witch here wi'her blathers and fleetchin'? Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 48, ed 1887. Dmb Led aff their feet by the fleeching of the big folk upbye in Lunnon, Cross Disruptor. In'? CLELAND Inchbracken (1883) 48, ed 1887. Dmb Led aff their feet by the fleeching of the big folk upbye in Lunnon, Cross Disruption (1844) xxxv. Rnf. Bits o' gowd, or canny fleetchin', Wad fleg him frae the doors wi' preachin', Picken Poems (1813) I. 119. Ayr. Which after some fleeching he consented to do. Galt Ann. Parish (1821) xxx e.Lth. I thocht...he had sickened ye aince for a' wi' his fleechin an' flethers, Hunter J. Inwich (1895) 165 Lik Allow me, Sir, to shaw My gratitude, but fleetching, Ramsay Poems (1721) 182 Edb. At fleechin' he has sic an art, That gains a neuk i' ilka heart, Learmont Poems (1791) 66. Dmf. And Jock got lickin' most severely, And Tam got fleetchin' late and early, Shennan Tales (1831) 55 NCy.¹ Nhb. Yes, Sir, ye needna made sic fleechin', About the manner o' its bleachin', Donaldson Poems (1809) 75; Nhb.¹ Aa wadna gan ti church wi' him for a' his fleechin. Wm Be off wi' your flam hypocritical flaatchin, Whitehead Leg. (1859) 6, ed. 1896, (JH.) (b) Sc. A fleeching, feather-headed fule as he is! Scott St. Ronan (1824) ii. Abd. Some fleechen lads will tine their seat An' pension tee, Cock Strains (1810) II. 90 Fif. A' the secrets frank and free O' that Guise-fleechin' ambassie Cam gushin' frae his mou', Tennant Papistry (1827) 128; Applied to the weather when a fine morning begins to overcast: 'That's a fleechin day' (Jam.). s.Sc. Ye hae fleechin tongues, you men, but you are a' sad deceivers, Wilson Tales (1839) V. 85 Dmb. Wi' fleechin' words awa did gang, Taylor Poems (ed 1827) 23 Ayr. Expect na, Sir, in this narration, A fleechin, fleth'nn Dedication, Burns Dedication to G Hamilton, I. 12. Edb. Now in a fleeching way, and now in harsh angry tones. Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xvi. Gall 'Noo na—noo na.' A fleechin, fleth'in Dedication, burns Dealcation to G Tramition, l. 12. Edb. Now in a fleeching way, and now in harsh angry tones, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xvi. Gall 'Noo na—noo na,' says she, aye fleechin' like, Crockett Raiders (1894) xliv. Cum. An' fleeching chiels around her thrang, Blamire Poet. Wks. (C. 1794) 192, ed. 1842 w.Yks. He then... gat agait o' fabbin me, an says in a snod, flagein way, ii. 293; w.Yks. (2) Sc Men who have murder in their hearts although they be now speaking fair fleechingly. Shirip Notes (1700) 45 (Law). (2) Cum. All sorts with nave finded in their leasts attituded they be now speaking fair fleechingly, Shield Notes (1709) 45 (Jam). (3) Cum. All sorts of flattchment and lies, Caint Hagar (1887) I 128, Cum. A rovin' young chap 'at ga's hard efter t'lasses, An' stuffs them wid o' maks o' flattchment an' lees, 54; Riddy ta dee er droon thersels... an o sick an sick like flaatchment, Spec. Dial. (1880) pt 1i. 14 Lan

I could hear that Molly was pleased wi' o this flatchment, EAVES-DROPPER Vill. Life (1869) 61. (4) Nhb. 1

2. Phr. to fleech and fight, one moment to coax or flatter, and the next to scold.

Sik. My mither has baith to fleitch an' to fight or she can get him eggit on to dae it, Hogo Tales (1838) 26, ed. 1866; He was baith fleetching an' fighting wi' him, 10 55 Rxb (Jam)

3. trans. To beguile, cajole, wheedle; to beseech, entreat,

importune; sometimes with up.

Sc. It's no to fleech ony favour out o' ye, for I scorn it, Scorr Rob Roy (1817) xxx; It's better to fleetch fules than to flyte wi' KOD ROY (1817) XXX; It's better to fleetch fules than to flyte wi' them, Chambers Pop. Rhymes (1870) 71 Ayr. I'll sign no paper ... so ye need na try to fleech me, Galt Entail (1823) XXXIX. Lnk. I'm no gaun tae fleech ye nor flatter, But tell ye my story straught oot, Thomson Musings (1881) 43. Lth Fleech him cannily, an' straik him wi' the hair, Tammas, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 260. Edb. Heaven's Writ is haly, An' disnae fleech ane's pride or folly, Learmont Poems (1791) 43 Dmf. He hid his manly face And fleech'd thae fallows, Mayne Siller Gun (1808) 52 Gall. Maisse, his daughter, fleeched and besought him, Crockett Moss-Hags (1895) xlviii Don. You should na ha' sent herback when she fleeched you sae sore Flbe. You shouldna ha's sent herback when she fleeched you saesore, Flk-Lore in Cornh. Mag. XXXV. 181. Cum. Thoo... fain wad flaatch me up agean, Richardson Talk (1871) 135, ed 1876; Cum <sup>8</sup> It com into my heid its better to flaitch a feul nor to feight wid him, Wm. A yung chap wants ta cum estre ya slaatchan ya up wi ma up a bit; thoo wants summat, MS. add (TH.) ne.Lan.

Hence Fleeched, ppl adj. flattered, importuned by flattery. Lth Fleeched and flattered, roosed and buskit, Wow but Will was wond'rous fain, Macneill Poet. Wks. (1801) 152, ed. 1856 Edb. Mayzie, sae fallow'd, prais'd, and fleech'd, Thought na o' harm while fause anes pieach'd, Macneill Bygane Times (1811) 23.

4. sb. Flattery, a piece of flattery.
Sc. Far fall you and that's a fleech,' an ironical commendation of them whose words and actions we approve not, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 105; Grose (1790) *MS add* (C) s.Wm. (JAB.) Yks. Flaydge an pride mun be hout o' thi dictionary, *Philip Newille*, xii. 5. A flatterer, coaxer, one who seeks to gain his ends by flattery or wheedling. Also in comp. Flatch-cap.

Cum.<sup>3</sup> He's a fair flattch when he wants owte n Yks.<sup>1</sup> Gen.

appliedtochildren, n Yks <sup>2</sup> e Yks. Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Apr. 1, 1893).

[1. The fals flechand Vlixes, DougLas Eneados (1513), ed.

1874, 11. 72.]

FLEECH, sb.<sup>2</sup> Dev. [fiītʃ.] A large snowflake. A servant girl said the snow was 'falling in fleeches.' added that the small flakes were not fleeches, Reports Provinc. (1877) 131. FLEECHER, v. Obs. Sc. To flutter. See Flicker.

Edb. You alane sit peerless i'my heart, It's fleechrin' now, an' claims

its better part, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 268. FLEECHY-DOUGH, sb. Cor. Dough which runs out from under the 'kettle,' having been made from the flour of wheat which has germinated.

w.Cor. Bread in Cornwall is often baked on an iron plate under a crock or kettle that has been turned upside down overit (M.A.C.)

a crock or kettle that has been turned upside down overit (M.A.C.) FLEECY, adj. Nhb.¹ [ffi si.] Flaky, laminated. Anything lying in leats, or thin, compact layers, like pastry, or the flakes of fish, is said to be fleecy.

FLEED, sb.¹ Ken. Sus. Hmp. Som. Also written flead Ken.² Hmp.¹; and in form fleathe Sus. [fiid.] 1. The inside fat of a pig, from which lard is made. Cf. flea, sb.² Ken. Common (HM); Ken.¹², Sus. (SPH), Sus.¹, Hmp.¹ Som. Sweetman Wincanton Gl. (1885) w.Som.¹The thin membrane of fat covering the intestines, more usually called the kircher.

2. Comb. Fleed-cakes, cakes made with the fresh 'fleed.'

2. Comp. Fleed-cakes, cakes made with the fresh 'fleed.' Ken. 1 ne.Ken. Commonly eaten hot (H M.) Sus. 1 FLEED, sb. 2 Sc. A head-ridge on which the plough

is turned.

Abd. Still in use, though not common. 'En'-rigs' is more usual (WM);(Jam)

FLEE(D, FLEEG, see Flay, v.12, Fleg, sb.2

FLEEGARIE, sb. Sc. Also written flagarie, fleegerie, flegarie. [flegeri.] 1. A vagary, fancy, whim, gen. in pl. Sc. (Jam) Ayr. A fancy ball and sicklike masquerading in my sober and methodistical house? No, no—nae sic flagaries wi'me, Galt Sir A. Wylee (1822) lxx. Sik. None of your bantering and flagaries, Hogo Tales (1838) 210, ed 1866. Gall When Tam Lindsay gaed aff wi'his fleein flagarie o'a muckle-tochered Crawford lass, Crockett Moss-Hags (1895) xxxii. 2. Finery, frippery; a toy, gewgaw; gen. in pl.

Sc. And dinna prefer ye'ei fleegeries to me, Ramsay Tea-Table Misc. (1724) I. 34, ed. 1871. Fif A pretty fairy, Beltit wi'ribbons glairy-flairy, And monie a tassel and fleegarie. Tennant Papisty (1827) 31; As braw a hizzie, wi'her fardingales and her fleegaries as ony Principal's dochter i' the three colleges, 10 Card. Beaton (1823) 26 (JAM ).

Hence Fleegarying, sb. busying oneself about trifles of

Cld., Dmf. What did I come hame for? Was it to stan' and look at your flagarying there? Young S. Cy Weaver, 45 (Jam.)

at your flagarying there? Young S. Cy Weaver, 45 (Jam.)

3. A fastidious, fanciful person; one of trifles, gewgaws, &c. Sik. I'm nane o' your molloping precise flegaries, that want to be miss'd, an' beckit, an' bowed to, Hoge Tales (1838) 74, ed. 1866.

FLEEK, see Flake, sb.¹, Fleak, sb¹, Flick, sb.¹²²⁴

FLEEKED, ppl. adj. Der.² nw.Der.¹ Also in form flecked. [flikt, flekt.] Bent, flusted, turned.

FLEEM, v. Sh.I. [flim.] Toflow, stream. See Fleam, sb.2 His right ee closed up. his upper lip spleet, an' da bluid fleemin' frae his nose, Stewart Fneside Tales (1892) 263.
[Norw. dial flayma, to stream, pour (Aasen).]

FLEEM, FLEE MA GEARY, see Fleam, sb.1, Flig-

FLEEOCK, sb. Or.I. Also written fleock (JAM. Suppl). A small fly.

Is it no beleein' [belying] scripture to say that the world is as round as a cassie, an' gangs whirlin' an' whirlin' round the sun, like a fleeock round the lamp 'VEDDER Sketches (1832)18; (Jam Suppl.)

FLEEP, sb. Sc. Also written fliep (JAM.). [flīp.] A

Stupid fellow; a cowardly, hulking person.

Can¹ A raw, overgrown spiritless lad. Nai. A thriftless, selfish, slovenly fellow, Agric. Surv. Gl (Jam) Abd. Some dowff and dozent fleeps I ken, Cock Strains (1810) I. 86; Ou, ye wud strike an aul' man... ye cooardly fleep! ALEXANDER Am Flk. (1882) 174; Sing till tuneless flieps sall roose Will Lor'mer dead, TARRAS Poems (1804) 9 (JAM).

Poems (1804) 9 (Jam).

Hence Fleepish, adj. stlly, stupid. Bnff.¹

FLEER, v.¹ and sb. Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan.

Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Suf. Dev. Also written

flear w.Yks.⁴ Not.; fleir Sc.; fleyr Sc (Jam.); and in

forms flair s.Not.; fleear Wm.; flier Cum.; flire N.Cy.¹

Nhb.¹ n.Yks.¹ w.Yks.⁴ Lan nw Der.¹; flyer Sc. Lakcl²

n.Yks.; flyre Sc. Nhb.¹ Cum. n.Yks.¹² Lan.¹ ne.Lan.¹

Flire flac(r. flee(r)) 1 2 1 To Laugh scornfully lock com [flīr, fliə(r, fleə(r).] 1. v. To laugh scornfully, look con-

temptuous, mock, jeer; often with at.

temptuous, Hock, jeer; once with u. Sc. They did naething but laugh and fleer at me when I tauld them my mind on their ignorance, Scott Rob Roy (1817) xxxiv. Ca. Frf. Put on a consequential face, Syne flyre like some outlandish race At wretched me, Morison Poems (1790) 96. Fif. Each madding piper scoff'd at all the rest, And fleered, TENANT landish race At wretched me, Morison Poems (1790) 96. Fif. Each madding piper scoff'd at all the rest, And fleered, Tennant Anster (1812) 83, ed. 1871. Rnf. The mair I fecht an' fleer an' flyte, The mair I think the Jad' gangs gyte, Picken Poems (1813) I 125. Peb. At whilk ta fleer Suin hale and clean I'd be, Lintoun Green (1685) 166, ed. 1817. N.Cy.¹ Nhb. I thought mysel a sailor good, And flir'd while some lay sprawlin, Gilchrist Sngs (1824) 9; Nhb.¹, Lakel.² Cum. The neybors flyr'd at them in scworn, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) 64; I know she'll flier and laugh, Ritson Pastoral Dial (ed. 1849) 6; Gl. (1851). Wm. How they laft and fleered, Wheeler Dial. (1790) 28, Then he fleeard a bit an glend-thert et mi frae undre his flype, Spec Dial. (1865) II. n.Yks. Ise mack her flyer, and semper like flesh-cael, Meriton Praise Ale (1684) 1 258; n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² To 'flicker and flyre' is the usual expression; n.Yks.³, e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Bet Bates ma fling aht what shoo likes An girn, an fleer, an skoff, Preston Poems expression; n.Yks.3, e.Yks.4, m.Yks.1 w.Yks. Bet Bates ma fling aht what shoo likes An girn, an fleer, an skoff, Preston Poems (1864) 21; Thoresby Lett. (1703); w.Yks.<sup>254</sup>, Lan.1 Der. Dunner fleer like a clown (H.R.); Der.2, nw Der.1 Not. They fleared at me (J.H.B.); Not.1 s Not. Ah know very well she'll goo flairin' an' slairin' about (J.P.K.). n.Lin.1 Len.1 A-fleerin' an' a-sneerin'. Nip.1, War.3, Suf.1 Dev. Horae Subsectivae (1777) 157.

Hence (i) Fleering, ppl. adj. scornful, derisive; (2)

Fleeringly, adv. sneeringly, derisively,

(i) Yks. A fleering look (K.). Lan. Then, wi a fleerin laigth,
RIDINGS Muse (1853) 12; The fly'rin carrion seet up a gurd of
leawghin, Tim Bobbin View Dial (1740) 12; Λ fleering laugh,
BRIERLEY Nonsense, III. ne.Lan. (2) Gall. 'Which Kennedy'
cried Kelwood fleeringly, CROCKETT Grey Man (1896) IV; 'What,
corbie! Are ye there again?' cried he fleeringly, ib. Standard Bearer (1898) 308.

2. To leer, ogle, flirt.

Sc An' flyretat me as I wad hae him, Jamieson Pop. Ballads (1806) I.348. Lin. She was winnying and fleering wi' young men (C. L. F.).

3. To make a wry face, look sad; to whimper, complain.

Also with up.

Also with up.

Sc. 'To flyre the face,' to be in a fierce passion, Brockett Gl.

(1846). Abd. Fu' aften I've flyer't intill her face, Robb Poems

(1852) 26 Ags. (Jam.) Edb. Falset began to fleir and greet,
PENNECUIK Wks (1715) 395. ed 1815. Slk. Na, na mother; I's
no gang my foot-length Ye sanna hae that to flyre about, Hogg
Wint Even (1820) II. 235 (Jam.). Rxb. It denotes the querulous
state in which children often are when they are near cruing state in which children often are, when they are near crying because disappointed as to what they anxiously desire (Jam).

4. To defeat in an argument. e Yks.<sup>1</sup>
5. sb. A scornful laugh, mock, jeer.

Sc. She bore with the old lady's pets and humours too, her gibes Sc. She bore with the old lady's pets and humours too, her gibes and her fleers, Keith Bonne Lady (1897) 93. Gall. It was galling to let a lass like that.. getnew provision of powder and shot for her scoffs and fleers, Crockett Raiders (1894) iv Cum. (H.W.) Yks. The fleer ov a fause teeastril, Fetherston T. Goorkodger (1870) 11. w.Yks. 'Tha'rt keen set, Aw see,' she said with a fleer, Snowden Web of Weaver (1896) xix Lan They put'n't it off with a sort ov a flire, Walker Pleberan Pol (1796) 37. Der. (HR.) s.Not. She's stood at the gate and balled flairs out at me as ah went past (J.P.K.). n Lin. She's niver reight bud when she's flingin' oot her fleers at sum on us. Nhp. He gave me such a fleer.

6. A person of loose habits: a flirt m Yks!

6. A person of loose habits; a flirt. m.Yks.<sup>1</sup>
[1. All the people of the Hall did fleer and laugh upon him, Pepys *Diary* (Mar. 8, 1667). 3. I fleere, I make an yvell countenaunce with the mouthe by uncoveryng of the tethe, Je ricanne, Palsgr. (1530). Norw. dial. flira, to

FLEER, v.<sup>2</sup> Der.<sup>2</sup> nw.Der.<sup>1</sup> To mow grass very closely. FLEER, see Flare, v.<sup>1</sup>, Flear, Floor. FLEERACH, FLEERISH, see Flairach, Flourice.

FLEERISH, v. Sc. To embroider with floral designs. nw.Abd. She tuke a dint o' fleerishin, Goodwife (1867) st. 12

[The same word as ltt. E. flourishing, in the sense of a flower-like design. Draperie, a flourishing with leaves,

FLEET, v.¹ and sb.¹ Var. dial. uses in Sc Irel. and Eng. Also written flete w.Yks.¹ Ken.¹; and in form fleit Sc. (Jam.) [flīt, w.Cy. also vlēt.] 1. v. To float; to be set afloat. S. & Ork.¹ MS. add. Nhb.¹ A fisherman's term. Ken.¹ Much used by n Kent bargemen, and occas. by 'inlanders.' 'The barge fleeted about four o'clock to-day.' Sus.¹ A vessel is said to fleet when the tide flows sufficiently to enable her to may a Srs.² The when the tide flows sufficiently to enable her to move; Sus. The tide comes in and the vessels fleet. Hmp. 1 Dor. Mrs. Downe, it is feared, has fleeted out to sea, HARDY Wess. Tales (1888) I. 171. Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873). Cor. w.Cor. When the tide comes in the boats will fleet (M.A.C.).

2. To flow; with owre: to overflow. Lth., Rxb. (JAM.)

[Not known to our correspondents.]
3. To drain, drip; to leak.

Dev. Where the corn is a-zaut up, the watter'll natur'lly vlait out o't, Reports Provinc. (1893); Dev. Thease yer quilt's so heavy I can't wring en wi' my hands, I think I'll hang en 'crass tha line and let en fleet.

4. Of a candle: to gutter.

Glo. Dev. Horae Subsectivae (1777) 157. Cor. Cor. Cor. Cor. Cor. Hence Fleeting, ppl. adj. guttering. Cor.<sup>2</sup>
5. sb. Fishing term: a number of fishing-lines or nets.

Sh.I. The crew... prepare to set their tows, which is the name they designate the lines by that are fitted with ling hooks. Fortyfive or fifty fathoms of tows constitute a bught, and each bught is fitted with from nine to fourteen hooks. It is usual to call twenty bughts a packie, and the whole of the packies that a boat carries is a fleet of tows, Hibbert Desc. Sh. I. (1822) 222, ed. 1891; Hit'll no mak' muckle differ what lines ye set first, der nane o' wir fleet bit what sood be gude, Sh. News (Apr. 23, 1898). Nhb 1 A row of floating herring nets at sea attached to each other and to the fishing boat. e.An.¹ Fleet of herring nets, five or six score. Ken¹ Every Folkestone herring-boat carries a fleet of nets, and sixty nets make

6. Comp. Fleet-line, a line used in a particular kind of

sea fishing.

N.I.1 The hook floats mid-way between the surface and bottom, and is carried away clear off the boat, which remains at anchor by [398]

7. A floating bridge or horse-ferry. s.Wor.1, Glo. (A.B.) 8. The overflowing of water. Lth. (JAM.)

Hence (1) Fleet-dyke, sb a dike erected for preventing inundation; (2) water, sb. water which overflows ground.
(1) Sc. Where a flood is sure to overflow the banks what are called fleet-dykes ought to be raised. These dykes may be made of turf two and a half or three feet high and a few yards back from the banks of the stream, Essays Highl. Soc. III. 484 (JAM.). (2)

9. A shallow channel, estuary; a tidal creek, an inlet, arm of the sea; a shallow sheet of water.

N.Cy.¹ Nhb¹ Applied to salmon fishings within the tidal flow. Not. Various fleets on the Trent, as at Collingham, Besthorpe, &c, where an inundation produces a shallow lake, so called, BROOKES

Tracts Gl. sw.Lin. e An. A channel filled by the tide, but left
very shallow and narrow at low water. Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf (1893) 77. Suf. A shallow piece of standing water, RAINBIRD Agric. (1819) 292, ed. 1849; Suf. 1, e.Suf. (F.H) Ess. The fish that swim in the fleets are mine, BARING-GOULD Mehalah (1885) 7; They have a very good way in Essex of draining of lands that have land-floods or fleets running through them, which make a kind of a small creek, Mortimer Husbandry in N. & Q. (1868) 4th S. 1. 150; Ess. A strip of water fringed with reeds A channel for the passage of boats and vessels, hence the name of North-fleet. The word is still used about Sittingbourne, and is applied to sheets of salt and brackish water in the marshes adjoining the Medway and the Swale. Most of them have no communication with the tidal water, except through water-gates. Hmp.1

10. A drain, sewer, ditch; a channel for sewerage.

w.Yks. A smallish watercourse or drainage for a district into the river Aire 'He's been fishing it fleet, an' t'barns 'ez been bathing it fleet' (W.H.). n.Lin<sup>1</sup> There is a drain called the Fleet-dyke at Salt-fleetby. Nrf. This dyke went by the name of the Muck Fleet, Dale Noah's Ark (1890) viii; N. & Q (1868) 4th S.i. 150.

Hence Fleet-hole, sb. a hole or hollow left by a drain having been diverted, or a bank broken and the soil washed

Rxb. (IAM.)

n.Lin.1 The West channel would then naturally warp up, and leave what is usually termed in such cases a fleet hole, StoneHouse Hist I. Axholme, 263.

11. A flat bog or swamp out of which the water issues

from the hills.

Rxb. Just where the weet comes frae the flowe and fleets,

Rxb. Just where the weet comes frae the flowe and fleets, RIDELL Poet. Whs (ed. 1871) I. 206. w.Yks.<sup>2</sup>; w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> A piece of moorland, through which a number of streams flow, to the west of Broomhead Moors in Bradfield, is called Broad Fleets.

[1. Ne reccheth never wher I sinke or flete, CHAUCER C. T. A. 2397. OE. fleotan. 2. The fletynge streem that royleth doun dyversly fro heye mountaignes, ib. Boethius, bk. 1. met. vii. 7. 9. Flete where water cometh, breche, PALSGR. (1530). OE. fleot, estuary.]

FILEET. n<sup>2</sup> and sh<sup>2</sup> Sh.I. n.Cy. Lakel, Cum. Yks. Lan.

FLEET, v.<sup>2</sup> and sb.<sup>2</sup> Sh.I. n.Cy. Lakel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Lei. Nhp Shr. Hrt. e.An. Ken. Sus. Also written fleete e.Lan <sup>1</sup>; flete w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>; and in forms flet Lakel.; flit Chs. <sup>128</sup> Nrf. Sus. <sup>12</sup> [flit, flit.]

I. Gram. forms. 1. Preterite: Flet. e.Suf. (F.H.)

2. pp. (I) Flat, (2) Fleeted, (3) Flet, (4) Fletted, (5) Fletten, (6) Flit.

(1) Lin. Trans. Phil. Sec. (1852)

Fletten, (6) Flit.

(1) Lin. Trans. Phil Soc. (1858) 155; Lin., Nrf. (W.R.E.), Ken. (K) (2) n.Cy. Grose (1790). Ess. The milk after standing twenty-four hours is fleeted, Marshall Review (1817) V. 164 (3) w.Yks. I've flet th' cream. Obsol., Leeds Merc. Suppl (Jan. 3, 1891). Lan., e.Lan., Chs., e. e.An., Suf. Rainbird Agric. (1819) 292, ed. 1849. e.Suf. (F.H.) Ess (S.P.H.); Monthly Mag. (1815) I. 125. Ken. (K.), e.Ken. (G.G.) (4) Suf. Rainbird Agric (1819) 292, ed. 1849; Suf., (5) Ken. (K.) (6) Chs. Marshall Review (1818) II. 57; Chs., Ess. (J.F.), Ken., 12, Sus., II. Dial. meanings. 1. v. To skim, take off the surface.

II. Dial. meanings. 1. v To skim, take off the surface,

esp. to take off the cream from milk.

esp. to take on the cream from finik.

n.Cy. Gross (1790) Lakel. w.Yks. Hlfx. Courier (May 8, 1897); Willan List Wds. (1811); Hutton Tour to Caves (1781); w.Yks. 128 Lan. Davies Races (1856) 271, Lan. 1, n.Lan. 1, n.Lan. 1, e.Lan. 1, e.Lan. 1, e.An. 1, e.Suf. (F.H.), Nrf. (W.F.S) Ess. (H.H.M.); The milk after standing twenty-four hours is fleeted, Marshall Review (1817) V. 164. Ken. (K.), Ken. 1, Stis. 2

Hence (1) Fleeter or Fleetir, sb. a utensil used to skim

broth, &c., in cooking; (2) Fleeting-dish, (3) -disk, sb. a flat dish used in skimming cream from milk; (4) -time,

sb. the regular time fixed for the process of skimming; (5) Fleetings, sb. pl. curds from which cheese is made, the thick cream which rises to the surface of boiling whey; (6) Flet, (a) ppl. adj. skimmed; (b) sb. cheese made from skimmed milk; (7) Flet-cheese, sb., see Flet (b); (8) -milk, sb. (a) skimmed milk; (b) see Fleetings; (9) milk cheese sb. see Flet (b) -milk-cheese, sb., see Flet (b).

(1) Sh I. 'Sorrow bit o' da fleetir can I fin' athin da door.' Sibble answer'd, as shi liftid da wan spine o' skoom efter da tidder, Sh. News (May 28, 1898), (Coll L.L.B.); S & Ork. A flat piece of veeus (May 225, 1898), (Coll L.L.B.); S & Ork. A flat piece of wood used for skimming oil particles, &c., from the surface of water when cooking. (2) Cum. V Yks. 123, ne.Lan , e.Lan. Hrt. Ellis Mod. Husb. (1750) III i. e.An Suf. (M.E.R.), RAINBIRD Agric. (1819) 292, ed 1849. e Suf. (F.H.), Ken (K.), Ken. (3) w.Yks. SCATCHERD Hist. Morley (1830). (4) e.Suf. (F.H.) (5) w.Yks. (D.L.); w.Yks. After the curd for making new-milk cheese is separated from the whey, it is set over the fire, and when the bolls a quantity of sour butter-milk is poured into the new and the

boils, a quantity of sour butter-milk is poured into the pan, and the mixture is gently stirred In a few minutes the curd rises to the surface, and is carefully skimmed off with a fleeting dish into a sieve to drain. Lan. Gaskell Lectures Dial. (1854) 19; Lan., ne Lan. Chs. As soon as the whey is exhausted of its cream about two quarts of butter-milk are poured into it, which again breaks into what are called fleetings, Marshall Review (1818) II. 57; Chs. In the old fashioned method of cheese-making it was always customary to boil the whey. The first fleetings rose just before the whey came to the boil. These were the richest, and were skimmed off and kept by themselves. They were called 'cream-fleetings,' and were churned into butter. As the whey began to boil harder, a somewhat coarser and less creamy kind of fleetings rose to the surface These also were skimmed off, and

fleetings rose to the surface. These also were skimmed off, and were used for the farm men's supper. A small quantity of buttermilk was then added to the boiling whey, which caused a very coarse curdy kind of fleetings to rise, and these were kept for feeding calves. . . Fleetings are very seldom made now; Chs. 23, s.Chs. 1, nw Der. 1, Shr. 1 (6, a) Lan. 1, e.Lan. 1 Ess (J.F.); Monthly Mag. (1815) I. 125. (b) Suf. Young Ann Agnc. (1784-1815) III. 193. (7) e.An. 1 Suf. Rainbird Agnc. (1819) 292, ed. 1849; Suf. 1, e.Suf. (F.H.) (8, a) n.Cy. Grose (1790). Lan. The'ad bettur may o roice puddin', fur win o deyle of flet milk laft, Scholes Tim Gamwattle (1857) 19; Lan. 1, ne.Lan. 1, e.Lan. 1 Chs. Young Ann. Agnc. (1784-1815) XXVIII. 16; Chs. 128 Lin. Trans. Phil Soc. (1858) 155; Lin. 1, e.An 1 Nrf. We allays sell the flat-milk at a penny a pint (W R E.); (S.P H.) Suf. (C.L F.); Morton Cyclo. Agnc. (1863); Suf. 1, e.Suf. (F.H.) Ess. (H.H.M.); (S.P.H.); I gan the pigs some flet-milk, Trans Essex Arch. Soc. (1863) II. 178. Ken. (K.), Ken. 12, e.Ken. (G.G.), Sus. 1 (b) Chs. Marshall Review (1818) II. 57; Chs. 1 (9) Ken. (K.)

2. Comp. (1) Fleet-cheese, cheese made from skimmed

2. Comp. (1) Fleet-cheese, cheese made from skimmed milk; (2) -milk, (a) skimmed milk; (b) the curds which rise to the surface of boiling whey; see Fleetings.

(1) Nhp. (2, a) n Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy. w.Yks. WILLAN List Wds (1811); w.Yks. 5, ne Lan 1, Lei 1 Nhp. 1 Now nearly obs. Hrt. Ellis Mod. Husb (1750) III 1 Suf. He gets a pint o' fleet milk, Macmillan's Mag (Sept. 1889) 358. e.Suf (F.H), Ess. 1, Ken. (G.B.), Ken. 1, ne Ken. (H.M.) (b) Chs. 128

3. sb. A milk-skimmer. Sus. [1. Vloten, to fleete, or to scumme off the creame of milke. Hexham: Let us go flete this mylke agaynst she

milke, Hexham; Let us go flete this mylke agaynst she come to make her butter, Palsgr. (1530). Cp. Bremen dial. floten, 'die Sahne von der Milch abnehmen' (Wtb.).]

FLEET, adj. and sb. Gmg. Som. [flit, Som. also vlit.]

1. adj. Bleak, exposed, unsheltered.

Gmg. Collins Gower Dial., Trans. Phil. Soc. (Mar 8, 1850) IV. 222.

w.Som. Túz u vleet plae us pun taap u dhik naap [It is an exposed

place on the top of that hill].

2. sb. The exposed part, unsheltered situation.

Som. The windward side of a hedge, W. & J Gl (1873). w.Som.¹

Waut-s laf dhee au s rait-n dhu vleet vaur u? [Why hast left thy horse right in the unsheltered spot?]

FLEET, sb.4 Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] An incline.

n.Dev. *Hand-bk.* (ed. 1877) 258.

FLEET, adj.<sup>2</sup> n Cy. Lan. Hrt. e.An Sur. Sus. Amer. Also in form flit Sus.<sup>12</sup> [flit, flit.] Having little depth, shallow; at no great depth, near the surface; also used

N.Cy 1'A fleet pan,' 'fleet water' ne.Lan.1 Hrt. To plough fleet, Cussans Hist Hrt. (1879-1881) III. 320. e.An. A dish or a basin;

a ditch or a pond; or anything else of little depth, is said to be a ditch or a pond; or anything else of little depth, is said to be fleet. e.An. 2 You may wade over the river here, it is so fleet Cmb. (W.W.S.), DAVIES Nrf. Broads (1884) 5, 249 Nrf. They [the eggs of the dob-chicken] were all laid in turf-decks in fleet water, EMERSON Brids (ed. 1895) 320, What are yow [you] blubbering about now for? Yartares [your tears] run wunnerful fleet (W.R. E.). Suf (C.T.); A fleet pond (C.G.B.); (C.L.F.); Suf.!, e.Suf. (F.H.) Ess. It's a fleet pond, just up to the horse's knees (A.S.-P.), You day, the tirt fleet entity of the horse's knees (A.S.-P.), You don't cut the turf fleet enow (H.H.M.), It is a favourite maxim here, 'Fallow deep, but sow fleet,' Young Ann. Agric. (1784–1815) XI. 322 Sur. The soil is fleet when there is no depth in it. Sus. 12 [Amer. Dial Notes (1896) I 388.]

1815) XI. 322 Sur.<sup>1</sup> The soil is fleet when there is no depth in it. Sus.<sup>12</sup> [Amer. Dial Notes (1896) I 388.] [OE. \*flēat; cp. EFris. flôt, 'nicht tuef, dunn' (Koolman); MDu. vloot, shallow (Teuthonista).] FLEET, see Flay, v.<sup>1</sup>, Flet, sb.<sup>1</sup>, Flight, sb.<sup>1</sup> FLEETER, sb.<sup>1</sup> Dur. Cum. [fiī tər.] 1. A young fledgeling just ready to leave the nest. Cum. (J.D.) 2. A smut, a small particle of soot.

s Dur. T'smoke fell an all my clean claes wes daubed wi fleeters (J E.D.).

FLEETER, sb.<sup>2</sup> e.An.<sup>1</sup> A fishing-boat or fisherman engaged in 'fleeting.' See Fleeting, sb.<sup>1</sup>
FLEETER, v. Nhb.<sup>1</sup> Also written fleter. [flītər.]
With on: of snow: to fall lightly. See Flichter, v.

It's fleterin on o' snaa

FLEETING, sb.1 e.An. [flītin.] A particular kind

of trawling.

e.An.1 A system which has grown up in the place of the old method of smack fishing. 'Four or five or more smacks have gone out together and stayed during several weeks upon the deep sea fishing ground, tended by a steam vessel which has travelled backwards and forwards, taking fish home and bringing stores out,'
Suf and Ess Press (Mar. 14, 1886)

FLEETING, sb.<sup>2</sup> Lin.<sup>1</sup> [Not known to our correspondents.] [fiī-tin.] A perquisite.

The clothes are the mand's fleeting

FLEETS, sb. pl. Dur. [flits.] Particles in smoke. Cf. fleeter, sb. 2.

FLEET-TIME, sb. Lan. Break of day, twilight.

DAVIES Races (1856) 271; Lan.1

FLEETY, FLEEZE, see Flighty, Floose.

FLEFF, sb. Yks. Chs. Also in form fleth Chs.<sup>1</sup> [flef] A flea. Also used attrib. Cf. fleck, sb.<sup>2</sup>, flough, sb. w.Yks. An owd man, got a lot o' rotten wood, mushed a' to nowt, an' 'e screwed it oop i' papper for penn'orths, an' sowld it for fleff-powthers (F.P.T.). Chs.<sup>13</sup>

FLEG, sb.1 Sc. [fleg.] 1. A stroke, random blow; a kick.

Sc. Grose (1790) MS. add (C.) Frf. Meg, wha was trig, gied his rubbish a fleg, WATT Poet. Sketches (1880) 14. Ruf. Ae wasp his rubbish a fleg, Watt Poet. Sketches (1880) 14. Rnf. Ae wasp or bee, wi' luckless fleg, Had lost perchance a stang by't, Picken Poems (1813) II 96 Ayr She's gien me moniea jirt an' fleg, Burns Ep. to J. Laprath (Apr. 21, 1785) st. 9; Wi' uncouth, kintra fleg, O'er Pegasus I'll fling my leg, th. 2nd Ep to R. Graham, st. 1. Lnk. Brocht up wi' mony a cuff an' fleg, Turned adrift on the worl' tae beg, Thomson Leddy May (1883) 103.

2. A fit of ill-humour; also in pl.

Ayr. (Jam.) Gall. Ye follow in your surly flegs, Nicholson Poet Wes. (1814) 06. ed 1807.

Ayr. (JAM.) Gall. Ye follow Poet Wks. (1814) 96, ed 1897.

3. A rash statement, exaggeration; a falsehood. Ayr.

 $(J_{AM.})$ 

Hence Fleggar, sb. one who exaggerates; a liar. Ayr.,

Lth (1b.)

FLEG,  $v^1$  and  $sb^2$  Sc. n.Cy. Also written flegg; and in form fleeg Sc. [fleg.] 1. v. To frighten, scare, terrify; to frighten away, drive off; sometimes with away. See

See Flay,  $v^1$ So. When man first fand the want o' claes, The wind and cauld to fleg, Ford Thustledown (1891) 178. S. & Ork. 1 MS. add. Eig. He was fleggit to death, Tester Poems (1865) 132. Buff. We... frae our shouthers fleg the bugs, Taylor Poems (1787) 178. Bch. He flegged starker fouk na' you, Forbes Ajax (1742) 9. Abd. The day aifter ye hed fleggit them awa', Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) with Med. Thus flee'd them the New the New the Preparent. xxvii. Kcd. That fleg'd them sae the bypast night, Burness Garron Ha' (c. 1820) l. 384. Frf. 'That was strong language,' said Hendry, 'but he would be wantin' to fleg her?' BARRIE Thrums (1889) xv. Per. Leezbeth was fleegit at the sicht o' ye, Thrums (1889) xv. Per. Leezbeth was fleegit at the sicht o' ye, IAN MACLAREN Auld Lang Syne (1895) 139. Fif. Guid cheer will

fleg the frost awa, Gray *Poems* (1811) 39 Rnf, The Parish Priest ... Wad fleg him frae the doors wi' preachin', Picken *Poems* ... Wad fleg him frae the doors wi' preachin', Picken Poems (1813) I. 119 Ayr. He flegs awa dull care, White Jottings (1879) 217. Luk. We'll fleg him sae, he'll mint nae mair to gang A conjuring to do a lassie wrang, Ramsay Gentle Shep. (1725) 88, ed. 1783. Lth Pale Envy wi'her heart o' gall Is fleg'd hence wi' their laughing. Bruce Poems (1813) II 16 Edb. To flegawa'yoursimmer roses, Fergusson Poems (1773) 124, ed 1785 Rxb. An' scripture anathemas gather To fleg the faithless, Ruickeie Wayside Cottager (1826) (1807) 94. Gall. He flegs through a' the nooks o' Wappin', Some tailor loon, Nicholson *Poet. Wks* (1814) 91, ed. 1897. n.Cy. Border Gl (Coli. L.L B)

GI (Coll. L.LB)
Hence Fleggit, ppl. adj. frightened, scared.
Per. Wi' muckle words an' wisdom nods The fleggit fearfu'
bairns he rules, Nicoll Poems (ed. 1843) 96.

'2. To take fright, to be frightened.
So. Now tell the truth and dinna fleg, Pennecuir Coll. (1756)
26, ed. 1787. n So. (Jam.) Link. What gars thee sae fleg an'
fling? Nicholson Idylls (1870) 84.
Hence Flegging, ppl. adj. timid, fearful.
Kcb. To see ilk flegging witless coof Get o'er his thum a heezy,
Davidson Seasons (1789) 16 (Jam.).
3. sb. A fright, scare, esd. in dhr. to get or give a fleg.

3. sb. A fright, scare, esp. in phr. to get or give a fleg.

Also used in pl.

Sc. I got a fleg and was ready to jump out o' my skin, Scott Rob Roy (1817) xvin; It's been like that at Muirtown, what wi fretts, and fleggs, Roy Horseman's Wd. (1895) xxx Sh.I. Inevvir gat sek an a flegg i ma lyfe, Gent. Mag. (1884) 29, ed. Gomme. Or.I. Dat gee her sik a fleg [that gave her such a fright], Paety Toral (1880) l. 152, in Ellis Pronunc (1889) V. 795. Cai. To give a fleg Bch. For they had gi'en him sik a fleg He look'd as he'd been doited, Forbes Ajax (1742) 8. Abd. Ye gae him a fleg aboot the meetin', Alexander Johnny Gibb (1891) xxiii; Sing ye young sorrow to beguile Or to gie auld fear the flegs? Macdonald Sir Gibbe, xxx. Frf. He ended in gien us a fleg, Barrie Thrums (1889) vi. Per. 'Never haud on!' says I, for I had gotten a fleg, Sandy Scott (1897) 67. e.Fif. I'se gie the fallow a fleg for his impudence, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) xxiii. Sig Och! she gaed them a' their flegs, Towers Poems (1885) 173. Rnf. I got a fleg, Wi' their claymores and philabegs, Harp (1819) 279. Ayr. Mony a fleg, and lounder kittle, It's gi'en us a', White Jottings (1879) 210. Lnk. Has some bogle-bo...gi'en ye a fleg! Ransay Poems (1721) 173. Edb. But one dark night we got a fleg in sober earnest, Monr Mansie Wauch (1828) xii. Sik. We'll gie them a fleg, Hogg Poems (ed 1865) 71. Rxb. Gude faith your cares will get a fleg, Ruickbie Wayside Cottager (1807) 185. fretts, and fleggs, Roy Horseman's Wd. (1895) xxx Sh.I. I nevvir Mois Mansie Watten (1020) xii. Sik. We'll gie them a heg, Hoog Poems (ed 1865) 71. Rxb. Gude faith your cares will get a fleg, RUICKBIE Wayside Cottager (1807) 185.

4. Phr. (1) to play a fleg or flegs, to frighten, play a trick on; (2) — take fleg, to take fright.

(1) Lth. My certy! quo' she, but I'll play him a fleg, BALLANTINE

Poems (1856) 114. Bwk. They 'play'd on rich and poor their flegs, 'Henderson Pop. Rhymes (1856) 59. (2) Abd. (W.M.) Ags. 1. winna tak fleg although ye sid dort a hale ook, St. Kathleen (1820) III. 191 (Jam.). Kcd. His horse took fleg, Burness Garron Ha'

(c. 1820) 1. 552.

FLEG, v.<sup>2</sup> Sc. [fleg.] To fly from place to place, to flutter. Also used fig. Cf. flig, v.<sup>1</sup>

Sc. The Solan understood about knives...he gied ae squawk... and flegged off, Stevenson Catriona (1893) xv. Dmf. (Jam.)

Kcb. But Nelly... aff wi Gib the mason Flegg'd fast that day, Kcb. But Nelly . . . aff wi' Gib the mason Flegg'd fast that day, Davidson Seasons (1789) 76; They round a tummock wheel an' fleggin toss The mouldy-hillan to the air, 1b 25.

Hence Fleggin, sb. a lazy, lying fellow, who goes from door to door. Dmf. (Jam.)

FLEG, see Flag, v.3, Flig(g.

FLEGG, sb. Obsol. Nhb. Dur. A fly. Cf. fleg, v.2

Nhb. Trans. Phil. Soc. (1858) 155. Dur. (K.)

[OE. (Nhb.) flege, a fly (Matt. xxiii. 24); WS. fleoge.]

FLEG(GE, see Flig, v.1

FLEGHINGS. sb. bl. Cai. (Jam.) [Not known to com-

FLEGHINGS, sb. pl. Cai. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The dust which comes from flax in dressing it.

FLEGMAGARY, see Fligmagary.
FLEGMALEERIES, sb. pl. Sc. Needless finery, frippery. Cf. fligmagary.
Lnk. There's nae flegmaleeries like yours about me; Yer Leg-

horns a' flaffin' wi' ribbons an' veils, Watson *Poems* (1853) 46. FLEHT, FLEID, see Flite, v., Flay, v.¹ FLEIGH, FLEIGHK, see Flake, sb.¹, Fleck, sb.²

FLEIP, FLEIR, see Flipe, v., Fleer, v.1

FLEIT, FLEITCH, see Fleet, v<sup>1</sup>, Fleech, v. FLEITER, v. and sb. Der. Nhp. 1. v. Obs. To prop the bank of a brook damaged by a flood.

Der. GROSE (1790) MS. add (P.); Der. 12, nw Der. 1

2. sb. A prop or pile to support the bank of a brook or a bridge damaged by a flood. Nhp.<sup>1</sup>

FLEM, v. Oxf. [flem.] With up: of pastry: to rise

slowly.

The pastry flems up after cooking (A L M.).

FLEM, adj. w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> [flem.] Soft, flaccid.

Gen. used in butter-making. Butter is said to be flem when it is not sufficiently hard or firm.

FLEM, FLEM(E, see Flea, sb.1, Fleam, sb 12

FLEMED, pp. Obs. Sc. Also in form fleemyt Per.

Frightened, scared. Also used fig.

Sc. He help'd Miss Rose when she was flemit with the Laird of Killancureit's new English bull, Scott Waverley (1814) 1x; GROSE (1800) MS and (C) Par Instantial Materials (1814) 1x; GROSE (1790) MS. add. (C.) Per. Justice is fleemyt frae the land, FORD Harp (1893) 417.
[Flemed, terrefactus, Coles (1679). OE. (Angl.) fleman,

to put to flight; WS. flieman.]
FLEMING, sb. Pem. 1. A shell-fish, Lutraria elliptica.

\*\*REMING, so. Fem. I. A shell-fish, Lutraria elliptica.

\*\*s.Pem. Laws Little Eng. (1888) 420.

2. The soft clam, Mya arenaria.

\*\*Pem. Still in use (H.O); Owen Pembrokeshire, I. 126, note 7

\*\*FLEMMER, sb. Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] [flemə(r).] A mining term: an instrument used in getting out the stone. in getting out the stone.

Come yourself, and take a turn at the flemmer, Blackmore Perlycross (1894) xx.

FLEMPTER, sb. Sh.I. A hurry. S. & Ork.¹
FLENCH, v. Sh.I. [flenʃ.] To yield, flinch.
'Doo'll be learned dat bi da time at doo gets da job,' Willa said,

'ithoot flenchin' her grund, Sh. News (July 31, 1897).

FLENCH, FLENDER, see Flinch, v.², Flinder, sb.¹

FLENIS, sb. pl. Obs. Sc. Fragments.

Sik. And shredis and flenis of brokyn stenis, Hogg Poems (ed. 1865) 173.

FLEP, sb. and v. Wm. Yks. Also in forms fleb, flip m. Yks. <sup>1</sup> [flep, flip.] 1. sb. The under-lip; mouth; esp. in phr. to hang one's flep, pull a flep, to pout, look cross. Wm. He hangs his flep like an' auld meear i' barley-seed time (Old saying) (B.K.). m. Yks. <sup>1</sup> w. Yks. An sum hed links a sossij hung aht a ther fleps fur segars [cigars], Eag o' Shoddy Olm. (1866) 14; Don't pull such a flep (S.O.A.); w. Yks. <sup>3</sup> He hings his flep this mornin'

normin.

2. v. To pout, fret; to sob, cry.
m.Yks. What's thou standing flipping and flepping there at?
Pretha have a good roar and have done with it. w.Yks (T.T)

[2. Norw. dial. flipa, to pout, to hang the lip, to whimper (AASEN).]

FLEP, see Flap, v.1

FLEPPER, v. and sb. Yks. Also in form flebber 1. Yks. [fle pə(r).] 1. v. To pout or hang the lip; to m.Yks. [fierpe(r).] 1. v. To pout or hang the lip; to cry, sob. See Flep.
m.Yks. What's that bairn fleppering at? He laid his head down

m. Yks. What's that barn heppering at? He laid his head down on t'table and flebbered. w. Yks. At that she began ta flepper an cry, Nidderdill Olm. (1870); w. Yks. 1

2. sb. The under-lip.
w. Yks. 1 Look what a flepper shoe hings.
FLERK, v. and sb. Brks. Lon Hmp. Wil. Also written flirk Brks Hmp. Wil. 1 [flök.]
1. v. To jerk about, flowigh to flow on the anything about.

In this films. Filmp. Wit. [1984.]

1. 7. 10 Jerk about, flourish; to flip or flap anything about.

Lon. Don't keep flerking that in my face (W.H.E). Wil As a duster in flicking a speck of dust off a table.

2. With over: to do anything hastily or not thoroughly.

Brks., Hmp. If you've got a lot to do just flerk it over (W.H.E.).

3. sb. With over: a hasty, insufficient method of doing work.

Hup. Lust me it a flerk over (W.H.E.).

Hmp. Just gie it a flerk over (W.H.E.).

FLERRY, sb. Dev. [fle ri.] Fright.

Dev.2; Dev.3 Dawntee be in suchee flerry, nort idden gwaine to

FLERRY, v. Chs. [flari.] To giggle, laugh in a foolish manner.

What are you flerryin' there for? (E.M.G.)

FLESH, sb. and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

Also in forms fleysh Lan.; vleash Wxf.<sup>1</sup>; vlesh Wxf.<sup>1</sup>I.W.<sup>1</sup>

[flef] 1. sb. In comb.(1) Flesh-and-blood,(a) the blood-root, or tormentil, Potentilla Tormentilla; (b) a species of apple; (2) and fell, the whole carcase and skin; (3) and kai, a name given to the sect of Sandemanians or Glassites; (4) -axe, a butcher's or horse-slaughterer's cleaver; (5) (4) •axe, a butcher's or horse-staughterer's cleaver; (5) -ball, a beef pudding or dumpling; (6) -boat, a meatub; (7) -crow, the carrion crow, Corvus corone; (8) -day, Christmas Eve, see below; (9) -fallen, emaciated; (10) -fly, the common bluebottle fly; (11) -fork, a long two-pronged fork for getting meat out of a pot or cauldron; (12) -funeral, a funeral which is accompanied by feasing and a profusion of meat, &c.; (13) hook, an iron hook with a long wooden 'stail,' used to pull hides out of tanpits; (14) meat, animal food; butcher's meat as distinguished from pork or bacon; (15) rent, (a) the separation of flesh and bone, the tearing of the flesh; (b) the laceration of muscular fibres from a strain; also used attrib.

strained; (16) warks, external pains.

(1, a) Hdg. The name is 'obviously derived from the disease it is administered to cure, viz. dysentery,' Nominale MS. in (B & H). Nhb¹ (b) Dev⁴ (2) Sc. Grose (1790) MS add. (C.) (3) Nhb.¹ The meeting-house of the persuasion in Newcastle was formerly on the town-wall, near the New Road, and was known as 'The Flesh-and-kail Meeting house,' from the custom observed by the members of the church of dining together on Sunday morning members of the church of dining together on Sunday morning after service. (4) Nhp.<sup>1</sup> [Kennett Par. Antiq. (1695).] (5) Lan. Nearly always made round in the shape of a ball In everyage use now (1899) (S W.); Aw towd hur iv aw could get it hur, iv it wur evenly a greyt fleysh be every day, Abrum o' Flup's Quortur' (1886) 9 (6) Bwk. A big flesh-boat wi' feathers fu', Stood by the side o' Ringan's mow, Henderson Pop. Rhymes (1856) 58. (7) Wil. In reference to the various kinds of food on which it feats, SMITH Birds (1887) 232. [SWAINSON Birds (1885) 82.] (8) Lan. From the circumstances of the country people flocking to Poulton to purchase beef, &c., sufficient to answer the demands of the to purchase beef, &c., sufficient to answer the demands of the coming year, Thornper Hist. Blackpool (1837) 92, Harland & Wilkinson Flk-Lore (1867) 256 (9) n.Yks.² (10) Sc Fiddler's dogs and flesh-flies come to feasts unca'd, Ramsay Prov (1737). n.Yks.¹², ne.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Ther's a flesh-flee on t'meyt (Æ.B.). n.Lin.¹, I.W.¹ Dor. N. & Q. (1877) 5th S. vin. 45; (H.J M.) (11) Shr.¹ Dick s'ore e could ate more poncake than we could'n stick the flesh-fork throu'. (12) n.Yks.² (13) Lei.¹ (14) Lnk. What right hae ye To sit down to your flesh-meat dinners—Your toast and tea? Rodger Poems (1838) 165, ed. 1897. n.Yks.¹ w.Yks We seldom seed fleshinayte i'th' pleck, Warty Rhymes (1894) 27. Chs.¹ We anna had a bit o' flesh-meat aw wik. s.Chs.³, n.Lin.¹ Shr¹ Pŭddin' an' pancake's all very well wunst an' a way, but theer's nuthin' like a good dinner o' flesh-mate fur satisfyin' the stomach. w Som.¹ Dhik dhae ur duug auf t-av u beet u vlaar-sh-mai-t, uuls w Som. 1 Dhik dhae ur duug auf t-av u beet u vlaar sh-mart, uuls yue oan nuv ur gut n aup een kundee shun [That dog ought to have some animal food, otherwise you will never get him into condition] Cor 1 They don't ait flesh-mait once a month (15, a) n.Yks A flesh-rent is worse than a broken bone (I.W.). (b) n.Yks.2, (16) n.Yks 2

2. Phr. to touch flesh, to shake hands.

n.Yks. Stop, mun, let's touch thee flesh, Browne Yk. Minster Screen (1834) 1 3

3. Meat; butcher's meat. See also Flesh-meat

3. Meat; butcher's meat. See also Flesh-meat. Sc. Better have a mouse in the pot as no flesh, Ray Prov. (1678) 364, Sh I. Is doo no for a drap [of whisky] efter da flesh. Sh News (Jan 14, 1899). Abd. Reg. (Jan.) Frf. She had flesh every day for her dinner, Barrie M. Ogulvy (1896) viii. Wxf. Biletha vleash [boiled meat]. n.Yks. Butcher's meat, in opposition to bacon or pork. 'Ah deean't think at Ah ve tasted flesh going iv tolf weeks' Lan. Butcher's meat in gen., but most freq. beef in particular (S.W). n Lin. 4

4. Pork in contradiction to beef. Cor. 1

4. Pork in contradistinction to beef.

5. v. A tanning term: to shave off the flesh which remains on the inside of a hide.

Sc. The skin is stretched on a curved beam, and thoroughly scraped, first on the grain or upper side to rid it of its hair or tufts of wool, then on the flesh or under side to strip off the particles of fat or flesh adhering to it (JAM. Suppl). Chs. The operation is performed upon a rounded block of wood, stone, or iron.

Hence (1) Flesh-beam, sb. a wooden instrument on which is suspended the hide to be 'fleshed'; (2)-knife, sb. the knife used by tanners to pare off the flesh from the hide; (3) Fleshing-beam, sb., see Flesh-beam. Lei'

6. To touch a halfpenny in tossing it with the fleshy part of the thumb so as to turn it whichever way one pleases. Ir. By the holy you fleshed 'em, Edgeworth Bulls (1802) 129-133, ed. 1803.

FLESHEN, v. n.Lin. With up: to put on flesh, grow fat. (M.P)

FLESHER, sb. Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Lan. Lin. [fle fa(r.] A butcher.

Sc. Fleshers lo'e nae collops, Ramsay Prov. (1737); I was 'prentice, my lord, to old Mungo Moniplies, the flesher, Scott Nigel (1822) xxvii. Frf. 'If ye could eat something,' said Hendry, 'I would gae to the flesher's for't,' BARRIE Thrums (1889) iv. Per Our butchers prefer being called fleshers (G.W.). s.Sc. Life's faught he began as a flesher's bit callant, ALLAN Poems (1887) 65. Rnf. There'll neither be masons nor tailors. Nor fleshers nor Knr. Inere II neither be masons nor tailors, Nor fleshers nor souters to boot, BARR Poems (1861) 183. Ayr. I'll gang to Jock Harrigals, the flesher, GALT Entail (1823) xxxix. Edb. Out flew the flesher in his killing clothes, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) v Sik. A flesher of the name of Wilson, Hoge Tales (1838) 319, ed 1866 Dwn (G.L.A.) NCy.¹ 'Flesher Raw' in Newcastle formerly where the butchers lived. Lan. Used in country places (S.W.). n Lin.¹ Obs.

[He pullit ane swerde fra ane flescheour, Bellenden Livy (1533), ed. 1822, 274; A fleschour, macellarius, Cath. Angl. (1483).]

FLESHING, sb. Sc. The business of a butcher.

Sc. (JAM. Suppl., ed. 1825). Per. 'What trade has your son followed after?' 'The fleshin', a guid payin' trade in the meantime' (G W). Lth. (J.F.)

FLESHY, adj. se Wor. [fle fi.] Of young birds: fledged. Cf. flush, adj.<sup>2</sup>
FLET, sb. Obs. Sc. Yks. Also written flett Sc. (JAM.); and in form fleet Yks. 1. The inner part of the house.

Sc. A fair fire makes aroom flet, RAY Prov (1678) 359; FERGUSON Prov. (1641), 1e. it makes those who are in it sit far from the fireside (JAM. s.v. Rowm). Abd. We have een seen shargars gather strength, That seve (1768) 98, ed. 1812. That seven years hae sitten in the flet, Ross Helenore

2. Phr. Fire and flet, fire and house-room.

Ags. One has neither fire and house-room.

Ags. One has neither fire nor flett [used to denote poverty] (Jam.). Yks. The belief was amongst the vulgar, says Mr. Aubrey's MS., and perhaps is, in part, still, that after a person's death, the soul went over Whinny Moor; and till about 1624, at the funeral, a woman came and sung the following song: 'This ean night, this ean night, the soul that and awle, Fire and fleet and candle-light, And Christ receive thy sawle,' Brand Pop Antiq (ed. 1813) II. 180.

[1. Bot his maried wife induring her lifetime, sa lang as she remanes widow sall possesse the inwarde parte of the house called the flett, Burrow Lawes (c. 1400) XXV (JAM.). house called the flett, Burrow Lawes (c. 1400) XXV (JAM.). 2. Wyth fyir & flet, woif & barnis, Aberd. Reg. (1543) (ib.); My wife to have . . . fyre & fleete in my haule & kechin, Will (1539) (N.E.D.). OE. flett, the floor of a house, a dwelling; cp. ON. flet, a house, house-room (in law phrases) (VIGFUSSON).]

FLET, sb.2 Sc. Also in forms flate Cai. 1; fleat (JAM.). [flet, Cai. fleit.] A straw mat used under a horse's saddle to prevent the back from being chafed.

Cai. They carry their victual in straw creels called cassies, and fixed over straw flets, on the horses' backs. with a clubber and

fixed over straw flets, on the horses' backs, with a clubber and straw ropes, Statist. Acc. X. 23 (Jam.); Cai. The larger sizes were hung up to prevent draughts in houses. The smaller were used under saddles. Sth. The horse being equipped with a fleat and clubbar on his back, the former a web made of straw weaved with small ropes made of rushes, three feet by two and a half and threequarters of an inch long, Agric Surv. 60 (JAM.).

[Cp. Norw. dial. fletta, a plaiting (AASEN).]

FLET, sb.3 Yks. [flet.] A flash of fire; hot coal or

FLET, sb.3 Yks. [flet.] A tlash of fire; not coal or live embers; lightning.

n.Yks¹; n.Yks.²¹ I see nowther fire nor flet,' neither warmth nor flame. 'As fleet as flet.'

FLETCHER, sb.¹ War. Wor. Also in form flatcher se.Wor.¹ [fletf]e(r).] A weir, a dam over which water flows; a cascade, waterfall.

War. The cascade or waterfall from the overflow from the backwater of a mill or pond, N. & Q. (1882) 6th S. v. 449; War.³

Wor. They [some boards] had been washed away from the fletcher by the flood, Evesham Jrn. (Sept. 5, 1896). se.Wor.¹, s.Wor.¹

(H.K.). s.Wor.¹ (H.K.), s.Wor.1

FLETCHER, sb.2 War. [Not known to our correspondents.] [fletfə(r).] A stone used in grinding corn. It makes a great noise when at work. 'To roar like a fletcher' (C I M.).

FLETCHER, v. e.Suf. [flet[ə(r).] Of a peaspod:

to fill out. (F H.)

FLETCHERDS, sb pl. e.An. Also in forms fletcheds
e.Suf.; fletshard, fletsher, fletshud Suf 1 [fletfod(s]] e.Suf.; fletshard, fletsher, fletshud Suf¹ [fletfəd(s] The young, half-grown pods of peas or beans. Cf. fletches. e.An.¹; e.An.² They cease to be fletcherds when they cease to be flat Suf¹ e.Suf. Not used in the sing. (F H.) FLETCHES, sb. pl. Nhp. e.An. [fletfiz] The green pods of peas or beans; half-grown peaspods. Nhp¹ e.An.¹ From some resemblance they are supposed to bear to an arrow. e.Suf (F.H.)

e.Suf (F.H.) to an arrow. e.Suf (F.H.)

FLETHER, v. and sb. Sc. Also in form flaither (JAM.). [fle &ər.] 1. v. To flatter, wheedle, fawn; to beguile with fair words. Cf. flather.

Sc. Aye. flaither awa! Since I'll no do wi foul play, try me wi fair play. Donald and Flora, 13 (JAM.)

Hence Fletherin', ppl ady. flattering, beguiling.

Ayr. Expect na. Sir, in this narration, A fleechin, fleth'rin' Dedication, Burns Dedication to G. Hamilton, 1 1, 2.

2. sb. pl. Flattery, fair words.

s Sc. Do you think to beguile me wi' your fleeching and your flethers to do the devil's work? Durgan Young Weaver, 08 (JAM.)

flethers to do the devil's work? Duncan Young Weaver, 98 (JAM.). an' flethers, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 165.

FLEUCHAN, FLEUCKER, see Flechan, Flucker.
FLEUD, sb. Sh.I. A cuff, blow with the palm of the hand. S. & Ork.

FLEUKNERS, sb. pl. Sh.I. Poultry. S. & Ork.¹
FLEUSS, sb. Cum.¹ A loose heap of straw or hay, &c.
FLEUTERMENT, sb. Cum.¹ Ridiculous talk.
FLEUZ'T, ppl. adj. Cum. Bruised, fringed, broken into filaments. Cf. floose.

Cum 1 An unhooped walking stick is said to be fleuz't when the end is fringed by usage; Cum.2

FLEW, see Flue, sb.<sup>3</sup>, adj <sup>12</sup> FLEWERS, sb. pl. Obs. Suf. Fishermen who confine themselves chiefly to rivers.

Sometimes using nets with unlawful meshes to destroy fish under size, or out of season, Gardner Hist Dunwich (1754).

FLEWET, sb. Sc. Lakel. Cum. Lan. Also written flewat Sc. Lakel 2; flewit Sc.; fluet Sc. Cum. Lan. 1 Lan. 1 [fiū:-it, fliu:-it.] A smart blow, stroke; a blow with the back of the hand.

Sc. I'll gie you a fluet on the cheek blade will gar the fire flee frae your ee-holes, Henderson Prov. (1832) 159 Ayr. I'd rather suffer ... A hearty flewit, Burns Answer to Poet. Ep. st 10; (J M.) Lnk. For an' they winna had their blether They's get a flewet, Ramsay Poems (1721) 197. Rxb. Wannel Jock... did to Hab an' Tibbie neist A manly flewit lend, A. Scott Poems (ed. 1808) 102. Lakel. It catcht mi seck a flewat ower t'heed. Cum. Fetch d him a fluet under th' lug, Stagg Misc. Poems (ed. 1807) 13; When he was fo-an ah teaak em anudder fluet wi' t'left ower t'side iv his scoap, Sargisson Joe Scoap (1881) 20; Cum. Hit him a fluet ower

f'lug. Lan.¹, n Lan.¹
[With his hand he... gaue Syr Thomas... a good flewet upon the vpper part of the neck, Foxe Martyrs (1583) II. 1474 (N.E.D.).]

FLEWING, vbl. sb. Ken. Dor. [fiā-in.] The process of fishing with a net behind a chain, both being dragged clowly along. (H.E.)

Slowly along. (H.E.)

FLEWS, sb. Sc. Also Wil. A sluice. Cf. flosh, sb. 5.

Rxb. A sluice for turning water off an irrigated meadow (Jam.).

Sik. Their crukit tongues were dry for blude, An' the red lowe firled at their flews, Hogg Hunt of Eildon, 322 (Jam.) Wil. Occas. so called.

FLEX, FLEY(ED, see Flax, sb.2, Flay, v.12 FLEYK, sb. Yks. Weaving term: a defective spot or flaw in cloth, &c. Also used fig.

w.Yks. Thay'll finnd web o' life varry twitty an' moity, an' 'ull no daht mak lots of fleyks, *Pudsey Olm.* (1883) *March Notes*; Caused by a portion of the warp being held so as not to participate in the movement for properly weaving or crossing the threads, the result being that the threads of warp and weft were simply laid over one another, and a hole resulted from their being torn off in the subsequent processes of scouring, fulling, &c. The appearance was somewhat similar to frames with crossed strings called by the same name, and used for spreading oat-cake upon (W T.), (S A.B.)

FLEYOAG, sb. Sh.I. A smooth piece of wood nailed

and riveted over a split in any of the boards of a ship. S. & Ork.1

FLEYSH, FLEYT, FLEZ, see Flesh, Flite, v, Floose. FLIBBERS, sb. pl. Cor. Small thread-like fragments caused by fraying

FLICH, FLICHAN, FLICHEN, see Flig, v.1, Flechan.

FLICHER, see Flicker, v.

FLICHTER, v. and sb. Sc. Nhb. Sc.; and in form flighter Sc. Nhb.<sup>1</sup> Also written flichtir [flixtər.] 1. v. Of Of things: to move a bird: to flutter, beat the wings.

quiveringly in the air; also used fig.

Sc Hout, it's just a branch of ivy flightering awa frae the wa', Sc flout, its just a branch of try hightering awa fract the wa, Scott Antiquary (1816) xxv; The bird maun flichter that has but ae wing, Henderson Prov. (1832) 88, ed. 1881 Bnff. He's flichterin' on through the queentry [country]. Fif. Himsel' he pitch't and poisit soon, And flichter'd baith his wings, Tennant Papistry (1827) 25. Rnf. Bare as ilk scuddie, That i' their nests Fapistry (1827) 25. Rnf. Bare as ilk scuddie, Inat I their nests flichter in yonder green shaw, Young Pictures (1865) 126. Ayr. His spirits mounted and as she said. . 'were flichtering in the very air,' Galt Entail (1823) xxviii Lth She flichter'd east, an' she flichter'd west, Smith Merry Bridal (1866) 49. Edb Her heart comes dancin' to her mou', An' sairly it does flichtir, McDowall Poems (1839) 219 Sik. And, flichtering throu the ayr, Hogg Poems (ed. 1865) 15 Dmf. Aft will my spirit flichter back tae scenes that I adore, Reid Poems (1844) 7; To run with outspread arms like a tame goose half-flying: applied to children when arms, like a tame goose half-flying; applied to children when running to those to whom they are much attached (JAM). Nhb. Applied to falling snow 'It's flighterin on; as doot wor gan ti Applied to falling snow hev an oncome (ROH.).

Hence (1) Flichteriff, (a) adj. unsteady, fickle, changeable; (b) sb. changeableness, fickleness; (2) Flichtering, (a) ppl. adj. fluttering, quivering, throbbing; fig. unsteady, transient, changing; also used advb.; (b) vbl. sb. the act of fluttering; a flickering; (3) Flichtering-fain, adj. fluttering, throbbing with happiness; (4) Flichtering-fain, adj. fluttering. throbbing with happiness; (4) Flichter lichtie, sb. a lightheaded person that cannot settle down to any employment; (5) Flichtersome, adj. unsteady, whimsical; (6) Flichtery, adj. of persons: fickle, unsteady, changeable.
(1, a) Abd. He's but a glowrin flichteriff gnat Can bang nor win'

nor wather, Tarras Poems (1804) 47. (b) New fangleness hath no been sparely Her flight'riffs given, 1b 144. (2, a) Sc. It is not a flightering blink of prosperity, Scott Bride of Lam. (1819) xxvii; Wi' felter'd tongue and flichterin heart, Jamieson Pop. Ballads (1806) I. 234. Eig. It's auld acquaintance through the room, That bears thy flicht'ring wing, Couper Poetry (1804) I. 242. Bnff <sup>1</sup> The prep 'aboot' is sometimes added. 'He's a flichterin'-aboot bodie.' Abd Sleep began to steal, And for a wee her flightring breast to heal, Ross Helenore (1768) 67, ed 1812 Per. Awa'wn' flichterin' flurry flew A lintie, Haliburton Horace (1886) 35 s.Sc. My friend the Prince was that flichterin' politelike, that he gied Johnnie his fistie, SNAITH Fierceheart (1897) 149. Ayr. Th' expectant weethings, toddlin, stacher through To meet their Dad, wi' flichterin noise an' glee, Burns Cotter's Saturday Night (1785) st 3 Lth. When chitterin' birds, on flichterin' wing, About the barn-doors mingle, STRATHESK More Bits (ed. 1885) 274. Bwk. Swith fled the wee bat on flichterin' wing, Chisholm Poems (1879) 20. Dmf. The flichtering gorcock tae his cover flown, Reid Poems (1894) 29 Nhb. Applied to falling snow (b) s.Sc A fearsome flichtering an shriekin amang the birds, Wilson Tales (1836) IV 46 Ayr. A bird in a cage, afraid of some ravenous beast, which by flichtering from side to side falls into the beast's claws, Dickson Writings from side to side falls into the beast's claws, Dickson Writings (1660) I. 55, ed. 1845. Edb The flichtering of the flames, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xix. (3) Sc. My heart in rapture flichtring fain, Cunningham Sngs. (1813) 10. Link. My heart was flightering fain, Ramsay Gentle Shep (1725) 54, ed. 1783 (4, 5) Briff. (6) Cai. 2. In pass.: to be startled, alarmed, frightened Sc. (Jam) n.Sc. And so... is thy Church affeared and flichtered with the scriekings and worryings of an evil parliament, Miller Scenes and Leg. (ed. 1853) x. Frf. She was as easily flichtered as a field of crows, Barrie Tominy (1896) xi; The men on the farm... were juist as flichtered themsels, ib. Thrums (1889) xi. 3. sb. A flutter: a flickering movement.

3. sb. A flutter; a flickering movement.
Sc. My head gets doited, and my thochts get into a flichter, Crack Aboot Kirk (1843) II. 8 Abd. Like birds i' the flichtir, rade roun' an' roun', wi' muckle mirth an' lauchter, a fairy band, Guidman

Inglismaill (1873) 47. Slk. It North Noctes (ed. 1856) I. 240 Sik. In a flichter o' rainbow licht, CHR.

4. A great number of small objects flying in the air.

Cai<sup>1</sup> Lnk. A flichter of birds. A flighter of motor (Lax) 4. A great number of sman objects flying in the an.

Cai 1 Lnk. A flichter of birds. A flichter of motes (Jam).

5. Phr. fluchter of snaw, a flake of snow. Slk. (Jam.) Cf. flight, sb. 2 6. pl. That part of the 'fanners' (winnowing machine) which raises the wind. Cld. (Jam.)

[1. The foul affrayit flichtiris on hir wingis, Douglas

Eneados (1513), ed. 1874, 11. 254.]

FLICHTMAFLEATHERS, sb. pl. Sc. Articles of adornment, trifles, gewgaws, finery.

Per. (G.W.) Gall. I'm nane sae unbonny yet, for a' yer helicat flichtmafleathers, sprigget goons, an' laylac bonnets, CROCKETT Sunbonnet (1895) iv.

FLICK, sb. 1 Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Hrf. e.An. I.W. Som. Also written flik Der. 1 Lin.; and in forms fleck Nhb.; fleek Cum.; vlick I.W. [flik.] 1. A flitch or side of

bacon, salted and cured.

bacon, salted and cured.

n Cy. Grose (1790), N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, Dur.¹, Lakel.¹ Cum. The bacon flick fell on his back, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) 13; Thams 'ill be weel boilt, an' t'flicks weel fry't, Richardson Talk (1876) 2nd S. 128, Cum.¹ Wm. We've a flick a bacan hingan i't chimla, Spec. Dial. (1885) pt i. r; She cut some collops off a flick o' bacon, Lonsdale Mag. (1821) II. 90. n.Yks¹, ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks. Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 3, e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Knawin' 'at t'firer up hed a flick o' hoam fed cut on, he begged a resher, Hartley Clock Alm. (1894) 15; Banks Wkfld Wds (1865); w.Yks.¹235 a Lan. She cut some collops off a flick o' bacon. Lonsdale Mag. Clock Alm. (1894) 15; BANKS Whild Was (1805); W.YKS. 1235 n Lan. She cut some collops off a flick o' bacon, Lonsdale Mag. (Jan. 1867) 270; n.Lan¹, ne Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹ Stf. Thee lookst as white as a flick o' new bacon, Geo. Elior A. Bede (1859) I. 65. Der.¹, Not. (J.H.B), s Not. (J.P.K) Lin She sud ha' bacon fliks, en flour i' th' bin, en inverything, Lin. N. & Q. II. 21; Lin.¹ Those flicks are the prittiest picturs for a poor man's walls n Lin.¹ I nivver stoal a flick o' bacon, Peacock Tales and Rhymes (1886) 103, n Lin.¹ A hill a barrached with the three barrached and the state of the collection of t stoal a flick o' bacon, Peacock Tales and Rhymes (1886) 103, n Lin.¹ A child on being asked whether she could not have looked at the clock, replied, 'Pleäs' m'm, muther hes hing'd a flick o' baacon afoore it.' sw.Lin.¹ s.Lin. The pictur's ah like to see in a farm kitchen's a lot o' baacon flicks hingin o' th' walls (T.H R.). Lei.¹, Nhp.¹, War. (J.R W.), Hrf.¹, e.An.¹ Cmb. Miller & Skertchly Fenland (1878) ii. Suf.¹ Dew ye powder all yar flick ta year' I.W.¹ Vlick a beyacon. Som. W. & J. Gl (1873).

2. A sawn plank. e.An.¹ Cf. flitch, sb.

3. Fig. Phr.old flick! a familiar mode of address, 'old chap!' Lan. Old flick (F.R C). Lei.¹ Well, o'd flick, an' how hev ye? War.³ 'Old flick' was as common in War. 30 years ago as 'old chappie' has become. w.Som.¹ Come on, old flick [1. Flykke of bacon, perna, Prompt. OE. flicce, a flitch

[1. Flykke of bacon, perna, Prompt. OE. flicce, a flitch

[1. Flykke of bacon, perna, Prompt. OE. flicce, a flitch of bacon; ON. flikki.]

FLICK, sb.<sup>2</sup> Glo. e.An. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Also in forms fleck Hmp <sup>1</sup> Wil <sup>1</sup>; fleek e.Suf.; vlick I.W. Wil. [flik, flek.] 1. The inside fat of a pig, which is melted down for lard.

Glo. (J S F S), Glo. The membrane covered with fat in a pig's stomach; Glo.<sup>2</sup> Suf. The fat off the ribs—or loins and crops e.Suf. (F.H.), Hmp.<sup>1</sup>, I.W. Wil. Britton Beauties (1825); Slow Gl (1892); Wil. Dor. (W C.); (A.C.); Dor. Enough to git me hafe an' ounce o' flick, 308. Som. A term used chiefly by the butchers, Jennings Obs. Dial. w Eng. (1825); Fat from the ribs of a pig, Sweetman Wincanton Gl. (1885), My landlady tells me butchers are freq. in the habit of 'reasing' (or 'ridding') 'the innards,' and thus deteriorating the quality of the flick (W.F.R.). w.Som. The fat of a pig which surrounds the kidneys and which is always melted down for lard. The word is not used for the similar fat of other animals. [Morton Cyclo. Agric. (1863).]

2. Comp. Flick-pork, the fat of pork next the skin. e.Suf. (F.H.)

e.Suf. (F.H.)

a. The outer fat of the hog which is cured for bacon.
e.An. In Suffolk this is called 'the flick,' and the rest of the carcass 'the bones.' Suf. RAINBIRD Agric. (1819) 292, ed. 1849.
4. A thin membrane. Hmp. [Prob. the same word as Flick, sb.]

FLICK, sb.3 and v.1 Wm. Chs. Lin. Brks. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Also in forms fleck Chs. 18 n.Lin. Brks. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Also in forms fleck Chs. 18 n.Lin. Brks. e.An. Suf. Ess. Ken. Sus. Hmp. 1; flix Ken.; fluck Wm. Ess.; vleck Brks. 1 [flik, flek.] 1. sb. The fur of a hare, rabbit, or cat; also (rarely) collect. hares, rabbits, groundgame. Cf. flax, sb. 2 Wm. It had the perfect fluck of a rabbit, Life of Peter Wilkins (1751) I 88. Chs. 13, Brks. (M.J.B.), Brks 1 e.An. 1 The down of hares or rabbits torn off by the dogs; e.An. 2, Suf. 1 Ess. Monthly Mag. (1814) I 498; (W.W.S.); Gl. (1851); Ess. 1 Ken. A hare's flix, Grose (1790); Ken. 1 They killed over two hundred pheasants but not but terr ble little fleck. w.Ken. N. & Q (1869) 4th S. 11. 56 Sur. 1 Sus. The two finer kinds of material used in our hats were hare's flick or rabbit flick. Exprose Flbs. and Ways (1884) 122. hare's flick or rabbit flick, Egerton Flks. and Ways (1884) 132; Sus. All the robbut as we could find was fower ounces of duck shot and some liddle bits of fleck for flavouring! Sus. Hmp. Of a cat changing his coat: 'He got off a great fleck this morning.' of the fur left on bushes through which rabbits' runs went. 'Look at the fleck' (W H.E.); Hmp. [(K)]

2. Fluff, dust collected together into a light down.

Brks. There is generally some fleck on the oilcloth under the bench (W H.E.).

3. v. To shoot so as to scatter the fur or feathers; to

shoot hard, blow into fragments.

n Lin. That bird's fleck'd all to peaces. Brks. I vlecked a rabbut zo's I thinks the dogs'ull ketch un. Sur. You flicked him pretty much [you shot him very hard].

4. Fig. To fleece, deprive of, st. Suf. I fleck't him of all his marbles To fleece, deprive of, strip.

[1. His warm breath blows her flix up as she lies,

[1. His warm breath blows her flix up as she lies, DRYDEN Ann Mirab. (1666) st. cxxxii]

FLICK, sb.<sup>4</sup> and v.<sup>2</sup> Sc. Not. Lin. War. Glo. Brks. e.An. Ken Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in forms fleck n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> Ess.<sup>1</sup> Wil.<sup>1</sup>; fleek e.Suf.; vlick Suf.<sup>1</sup> Sus.<sup>1</sup> w.Cy. [flik, flek.] 1. sb. A light touch or blow, esp. one given with a whip or something flexible; a smart stingingstroke; a sudden jerkor movement. Also used fig.

Sc. Grose (1790) MS. add. (C.) War. Just give him [the horse] a flick with the whip. Glo. 1; Glo. 2 The hasty snap of agrey-hound when he fails to secure the hare. e.An. 1 A smart stinging slap. Nrf. (W.P.E.), Suf. 1 I.W. 1 I'll hey a flick at that consarn [17] have a hand in that affair] w.Cy. A blow with a stick. 'I ge'd un a vlick,' Grose (1790). w.Som.¹ The blow is given with a jerk and withdrawn with a jerk. Dev. A gentle stroke of the hand, such as is made to drive away flies, GROSE (1790) MS. add. (M.)

2. Phr. Like fleck, very quickly, hastily
Ess Loike fleck he'd walk'd, Clark J. Noakes (1839) st 78;

(W.W.S.), Ess.<sup>1</sup>
3. v. To strike lightly with something flexible, to lash slightly with a whip; to jerk, sometimes with off. In

gen. colloq. use.

Lnk. Then flicking us over the fingers with the tawse, Fraser Whaups (1895) iii. Gall. With wavy talls flicking the flies, Crockett Sunbonnet (1895) i Not. Lin. Flick the lad hanging on the back of the cart. nLin' Flick that theare cleg fra off Ranger head. It's that hot I'm oher idled to flick flees awaay fra my meat. War.<sup>3</sup> Flicks him a soft clap on the cheek, Meredith Lord Ormont (1895) 265. Glo.<sup>2</sup> To tear off the skin or felt by the smack of a whip. Brks.<sup>1</sup> To strike with the end giving a sort of return movement at the same time. Schoolboys 'vlick' with a towel. Nrf. Boys will flick each other sometimes when they are rubbing themselves down after a bath (W P E.). e.Suf. (F.H.), Ken. (G B.), Sus.¹, Hmp.¹, Dor.¹ Som. To pull out suddenly with some pointed instrument, Jennings Obs. Dial. w Eng (1825).

4. To smooth the hair, comb the hair out. Sus.¹, Hmp.¹

Cf flack, v. 5.

Hence (1) Flicking comb, (2) -tooth comb, sb. a largetoothed comb.

(1) Hmp.<sup>1</sup>, I.W.<sup>12</sup> (2<sup> Ken.<sup>1</sup></sup> A comb for a horse's mane. Som. Jennings Obs. Dial w Eng. (1825).

5. To move with quick vibrations; to flutter, palpitate,

throb; with along: to move rapidly, to go quickly.

n.Lin. My thumb, I knew it was getherin' it fleck'd soa

He flicks along like steam (WWS.). s.Cy. To lap up water
(HALL). Hmp. The jar-bird flicked out from the ivy-drum, Black-MORE Cradock Nowell (1873) XXXI; Hmp.1

6. To flare.

6. To flare.

Wil. Slow Gl. (1892); Wil.¹ [To flash now and then with light, Grose (1790) MS. add (M)]

FLICK, see Fleck, sb.¹, Flig, v.¹, Flitch, adj.

FLICKER, v. and sb. Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Nhp. Suf. Mid. Dev. Cor. Also written flyker Sc.; and in forms flecker ne Lan.¹; flicher Sc. Bnff.¹ Suf.¹; vlicker Cor.² [flikər, flikə(r), Sc. also flixər.] 1. v. To flutter, whirl; of a bird: to hover, flap the wings. Cf. flacker, v.

Fif.Stoupsand jinglin'glasses thrang.. Gaed flykerin' and flittin, TENNANT Papistry (1827) 23. Lth. In Autumn time the leaf fa's Flicherin', frae the trees abune, LUMSDEN Sheep-head (1892) 317. Nhb.1, w.Yks (C.C R.), ne Lan.1, Chs.3 Nhp.1 Birds flicker, when fluttering over their nests Suf 1 To flitter rapidly, as a batoi butterfly.

Hence Flickering, ppl. ady. fluttering, whirling. Lth Weary fa's the flickerin snaw, Moneill Preston (c. 1895) 52. Gall. Sprightly flickering dance is seen, And lightly flows the tartan sheen, Nicholson Poet Wks (1814) 44, ed 1897

2. To flirt; to giggle, titter; to grin, laugh at, deride;

to coax.

Sc. And flicker'd at Willie again, Jamieson Pop Dallads (1806) 296, (Jam) Briff. n Yks! He flicker'd and flyred lahk a girning cat; n.Yks 2 Flicker and flyre. Flicker and gam.

3. With up: to blush, colour up.

Cor. Don't ee vlicker up so,' said Dick, T. Towser (1873) 18,

Cor. She vlickered up all over.

4. sb. A flutter, rustle, slight movement.

Ayr At ilka bit flicher I hear something whisper, That mak's me e'en doubtfu' If my heart's a' my ain, White Jottings 1879, 272 5. A giggle, foolish laugh; a giggler Bnff.

6. A blush.

Dev. Lor how my heart went pit-pat, my flickers got so red Vor then I naw'd how true 'twas wot Varmer Jan had zed, Tozer Poems (1873) 42. Cor.<sup>2</sup>
[1. Above hir heed hir dowves flikeringe, Chaucer C.T. A. 1962. OE. flicorian, to flutter, hover. 2. Leave your flyckeryng, I set no store by it, laissez vostre bayser, &c. Palsgr. (1530) ]

FALSGR. (1530) ]

FLICKERMEAT, sb. Som. Dev. Thickened milk, a mixture of flour and milk; spoon-meat.

w.Som.¹ Such as gruel, whitepot, junket. 'Doctor, can't ee 'low me a little bit o' somethin? I be proper a-tired o' this here flickermeat' [flik urmai t]. Dev. ½ lb of flour, i quart new milk, 2 oz treacle. Mix together, and bake in a well-buttered dish for half an hour, Hewert Plas Sp. (1892), Cottage children are very tond of flicker-meat. It is a sort of porridge made of milk and fond of flicker-meat, it is a sort of porridge made of milk and flour, Reports Provinc (1891); Dev.3

FLICKERMOUSE, sb. s.Cy. Sus. A bat. Cf. flitter-

mouse.

s.Cy. Trans. Phil Soc (1858) 156 Sus. In use still, but not so common as 'flitter-' or 'flutter-mouse' (E E S).

[Ratepenade, a bat, rearmouse or flickermouse, Cotgr.] FLICKET, v. and sb¹ War. Dev. Cor. Also written flikket Cor.; and in forms fleckett Cor.; vlicket Dev. Cor.² [flikət.] 1. v. To flutter, flicker, waver. War.² 2. sb. A temper, tantrum.

Dev. Now doan't 'ee grt into a vlicket wi' me 'cos I'm laffin' t Stooke Not Exactly, v. nw.Dev. Her waz in a proper flicket.

3. pl. Sudden, rapid changes of colour, flushes; blushes. Dev. Whot's the metter now, missie? I zim yer flickets rawzed a bit when young squire luked thease way, Hewett Peas Sp. (1892). n.Dev. Zee! Poor Nelly th got the flickets, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 92. Dev, Cor. Her flickets are up, Monthly Mag. (1810) I 436 Cor. Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl, Cor. 12 w.Cor. Usually applied to sudden and rapid changes of colour in the face from the alternations of fever, N. & Q. (1854) 1st S x. 301.

FLICKET, sb.<sup>2</sup> War. Glo. Wil. Also written flickut clo.<sup>1</sup> [flickit, -ət.] A tatter, rag. War.<sup>2</sup> Her dress was a flicket of rags. Glo.<sup>1</sup> All to flickuts. W11. (G.E.D.)

FLICKTAILS, sb. pl. Dev. Fine clouds. Something like those known as 'mares' tails.' clouds flicktails,' Reports Provinc. (1889). 'We call they

FLIDGETER, sb. Hrf.<sup>2</sup> [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. going a fludgeter, taking a flying leap.

FLIFTY-FLAFF, adj. Obs. Cum. Fluttering.
And aw their colours flifty-flaff—Some reed, some blue, some green, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) 187.

FLIG, sb<sup>1</sup> Cor. [flig.] Gaudy attire. Cf. fligary. And her fine fligs so gay, Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) 25; A rather worn fine dress or foolish finery that has seen better days (F.R.C.)

Hence Fliggy, adj. fond of dress, showy. Cor.<sup>8</sup>
FLIG,  $sb^2$  Ken. [flig.] The ribbon of the corn or grass stalk; inferior grass, not worth cutting.

There's nothing but flig this year in my field (H.M.); Ken.<sup>1</sup>

FLIG, v.¹ Sc. Yks. Chs. [flig, fleg; flik, flek; Sc. also flix.] 1. Gram. forms 1. Present Tense: (1) Fleck, (2) Fleg, (3) Flegge, (4) Flich, (5) Flick.
(1) Chs.²² (2) Chs.² (3) Chs.²³ (4) Cai.¹ (5) Chs.²³
2. Preterite: (1) Flach, (2) Fligg'd.
(1) Cai.¹ (2) n Yks², ne. Yks.¹
3. pp. (1) Flown, (2) Fluchen.
(1) w.Yks. Hamilton Ningae Lit. (1841) 355. (2) Cai.¹
II. Dial. meaning. To fly. See Fleg, v.²
Cai.¹, n.Yks.¹² ne.Yks.¹ T'cock fligg'd ower t'wall an' flaayed t'lahtle lass w.Yks. Hamilton Ningae Lit. (1841) 355. Chs.²³
Hence (1) Fliggard, sb. a kite of a diamond form; (2) Fligger, sb. a kite without a bow.

Fligger, sb. a kite without a bow.

(1) Yks Much used about forty years since by Yorkshire schoolboys (Hall.). w Yks. Occas used about Skipton (W.C.S.). (2) w.Yks Scatcherd *Hist. Morley* (1830) *Gl.*; Used 40 years ago(M.F.).

W.Yks SCATCHERD Hist. Morley (1830) Gl.; Used 40 years ago (M.F.).

[OE. fleogan, to fly]

FLIG, v.² Lin. [flig.] To throw.

Lin.¹ Flig me the nail passer. n.Lin. (R.E.C.)

FLIG, v.³ Yks. [flig.] To flay.

w.Yks Common round Cononley (M.F.); w Yks.²

FLIG, adj. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Also written fligge Chs. [flig.] 1. Full-fledged, able to fly; also used subst. a young bird sufficiently feathered to be on the point of flying. Also used fig.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). Nhb.¹ Yon borrids is flig. n.Yks.¹; n Yks.² Are they fligs or gorps? [Are they feathered nestlings or only naked from the shell?] m.Yks.¹ e Yks. Marshall Rur.

Econ. (1788). Chs.¹2³ Lei.¹ The yoong uns are full flig War.³
She was in full flig to-day [she was finely dressed]. She was in full flig to-day [she was finely dressed].

Hence Fliggy, adj. (1) of birds: becoming fledged, having the down changed into feathers; (2) of birds: imperfectly

plucked. Shr.<sup>1</sup>
2. Comp. Fligg-dust, the dust left in the nest after the birds are fledged and flown away.

Nhp.<sup>1</sup> Arising from the sheafs of the feathers.

Nhp.¹ Arising from the sheafs of the feathers.

[1. Why do the eagles drive away their yoong ones before they be feathered or fligge? Delectable Demaundes (1596) 48 (NARES); Flygge as bryddys, maturus, volatilis, Prompt. OE. flyege, fledged (cp. unfligge, 'implumes,' Avianus Glosses); G. flugge.]

FLIGARISHON, sb. Nhb.¹ A lively meeting. Such as a wedding party. Probably used jocosely.

FLIGARY, adj. Nhb. Lan. Finely dressed; also used subst a gaudily-dressed girl. See Flig, sb.¹

Nhb.¹ Ma word, she went doon the street quite fligary ne.Lan¹

FLIGGANT, adj. War. [Not known to our other correspondents.] Ready, prompt.

Not very fliggant (J.W.B).

FLIGG(E)D, ppi adj. Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Oxf. Hnt. e.An. Also in form flegg(e)d e.Yks. w.Yks.³ Lei.¹ e.An.¹ Cmb. e.Suf. [fligd, flegd.]

1. Of birds: fledged; freq. in phr. flagged and

flegg(e)d e.Yks. w.Yks.³ Lei.¹ e.An.¹ Cmb. e.Suf. [fligd, flegd.] 1. Of birds: fledged; freq. in phr. fligged and flown, fledged and gone from the nest, fig. of one who has departed suddenly, absconded. See Flig, adj.

N Cy¹ Nhb. A nest of young birds is spoken of as not fligged yet(J H.); Nhb.¹ Dur.¹ Fligg'd and flown. Wm (B K), n Yks.¹² ne.Yks.¹ Are they fligg'd yit? e.Yks. Thompson Hist. Welton (1869) 171; When the young birds have left the nest, they are said to be 'fligged an flown,' Nicholson Flb-\$p. (1889) 64; e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Fligged and flown And gone to Colne, Local Rhyme (W H D.); They wur fligg'd an' flown, Yksman (1875) 23, w Yks.¹ He's fligged and flown [absconded]; w.Yks.² Shoo's fligged and gone; w.Yks.⁵ When ah cam by thear this fornoin, thuh wur awal fligg'd an' flown. Der.¹ Not. Rooks is fligged and you mun ha' a poy (L C.M.). s.Not The bud een't full-fligged yit (J.P K.). Lin.¹, n Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ They're only bubblings yet; let them be while they're fligged. s.Lin. You mun ma' haāste if yh mean to ha'e them bods. The'r ommost fligged (T.H R.). Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ The birds are fligged and flown; Nhp.² War. B'ham Wkly. Post (June 10, 1893); War.¹²³, Oxf.¹, Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.¹, Cmb. (J.D.R), e.Suf. (F.H.)

2. Pleased.

Pleased.
 Not.<sup>2</sup> Yer seem fine an' fligged becos yer goin'.
 Knotted, entangled. Lin.<sup>1</sup> [Not known to our corre-

FLIGGER, sb.1 n.Cy. Dur. Yks. Chs. Not. Nhp. s.Cy. Also written fliggar Not.; fliggur Yks. w.Yks. s Cy. [fli'gə(r.] A full-fledged bird; a young bird beginning to

fly, gen. in pl. See Flig, adj.

n.Cy. (K.), N.Cy 1, Dur. 1 Yks. Ray (1691). ne.Yks. 1 w.Yks. 1 A term often applied to perchers or young rooks. Chs. 128, Not. (L.C.M.), Nhp. 12 s.Cy. 10bs., Grose (1790).

FLIGGER, v. and sb. 2 Nhp. e.An. [fliggs(r).] 1. v.
To quiver with convulsive motion; to flutter.

Nhp. A young child is said to fligger, when it flutters with delight as it is danced in the nurse's arms. e.An. The shaking of the flesh of an animal after its death, while the butcher dresses it 2. sb. 'A coarse grass of a rushy nature growing on fenny lands. Nrf. (W.W.S.) Cf. flig, sb.²
3. pl. The common flag or iris, Iris Pseudacorus.

e.An.¹ So called from the motion of its leaves by the slightest impulse of the air.
Suf. Science Gossip (1883) 113
FLIGGIN, sb. Pem. [fli'gin.] A child's night-dress.

(W.H.Y.)

(W.H.Y.)

FLIGGY, adj. Chs. Shr. [fligi.] 1. Soft, as from saturation; also used of hay or corn when tangled in the bottom through rain and wind.
s.Chs¹ Of corn, mildewed Shr.¹ As from saturation. Trāpsin'

about 1' the wet's made my boots as fliggy as con be.

2. Of grain: light in the crop and small in the ear.

Shr. Wy it öönna stond to the scythe, it's so nation fliggy.

FLIGHEN, see Flechan.

FLIGHT,  $sb^1$  and v. Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Nhp. Shr. Hnt. e.An. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Also written flite e An. 12; and in forms flecht Sc. (JAM.); fleet Cum. Lan. Chs. s.Chs. flit e An. 12; flicht Sc. [flait, flit, Sc. flixt] 1. sb. A flock of birds; the assemblage of birds

in the evening for feeding or roosting purposes.

Chs. Large numbers of wild duck and other waterfowl assemble on Frodsham Marsh in the evening. Sportsmen go down to shoot them, and speak of it as 'waiting for the fleet.' s.Chs. A fleet o' crows.

e An. A marshman will tell you that they come over the river night after night, within a yard or two of the same place; naturally that is the spot to wait for them. Boys also say they have the flight of pigeons, when they come home after having been let out the first time. e.Suf Of sparrows, starlings, pigeons, &c (F.H.)

2. A swarm of bees; gen. other than the first; also fig.

a family of children.

Shr. I'E married agen an' now theer's a second flight. e.An. I
Nrf. Grose (1790); Not being the first from the hive, CozensHARDY Broad Nrf. (1893) 84. e.Nrf. MARSHALL Rur. Econ. (1787). Suf.1 The second or third migration from a bee-hive. only is called a swarm e.Suf. Not the first (FH.).

3. A collection of beings or things; a quantity; a

Cum. Thou's cap't t'heàll fleet o' them. Shr. Theer'll be another flight o' mushrooms after a bit.

4. Chaff, particularly oat-chaff. Gen. in pl.
Lin Morton Cyclo Agric. (1863). Nhp. Particularly of oats, which is lighter than that of any other. Hnt. (TPF) e An. e.An. Oatflits are used for filling beds. e.Suf. Used only in oatflight (FH)

Hence Flight oats, sb. pl. oats grown on the poorest sand and in fen districts. e.An.<sup>1</sup>

5. That part of a spinning-wheel which twists the thread

and guides it to the pirn.

Sh I. Shu shifted da treed apo' da teeth o' da flicht, Sh. News
(Feb. 19, 1898) Ags (JAM.) Rnf. The flechts of a spinning-wheel are the pronged or forked pieces of wood in which the teeth are

set (Jam).

6. pl. That part of the fanners of a winnowing-machine that raises the wind. Abd. (G.W.) See Flichter, sb. 6.

7. v. Of wild fowl: to fly in 'flights.'

Sur. The birds are flighting over the moor, Cornh. Mag. (Nov.

Hence Flighting-time, sb. the time when the wild fowl

Nrf. You see them [butterns] mostly of a night and morning at flighting times, Emerson Birds (ed. 1895) 205.

8. To watch for ducks at night in the flooded meadows; to shoot wild duck at twilight, esp. in phr. to go to flight.

Lan. Thornber Hist. Blackpool (1837) 107. Sus. Three of our chare were out the recommendation.

chaps went out t'otherday evening purty nigh up as far as Laughton to flight. Sus., Hmp. Sea-fowl shooting. These birds always fly to

their food at a certain hour in the evening, and over certain places; those who wish to shoot them attend at the proper time and place, and this is called 'going to flight,' Holloway.

9. To set a-flying, to start in flight; to scare, frighten.

Nhb. Aa'll flight ye pigeons for a shillin'. w.Yks. And at the end of it to be flighted to death, Bronte Wuthering Hts. (1848) iv; Still used, but gen in the sense of frightening by making a noise

(WCS.).
10. To fluctuate, flutter; fig. to make a great show.
Fif. As in a sunny simmer day, Th' horizon's air aft seems to play, And flicht in waves and flash away, Tennant Papistry (1827)

play, And flicht in waves and flash away, IENNANT Papisty (1827) 33. Rnf. When we wauk on fit In passin' poor fouk, how we'll flight an' skit, TANNAHILL Poems (1807) 20 (Jam, s v. Flucht).

Hence Flichtfu', adj. fluttering, flickering.
Lnk. Trying tae quench her burnin' love, But only fannin' the flichtfu' breeze, Thomson Leddy May (1883) 12.

FLIGHT, 5b.<sup>2</sup> Sc. Lan Oxf. Suf. Also in form flicht Sc. [flait, Sc. flixt.] 1. A flake of snow. Cf. flaught, sb.<sup>1</sup> 1.

Lnk. Bitter frosty win's dd blaw, Mix'd here an' there wi' flichts of enew Thomson Museum (1881) 88. Link. Ditter frosty win's did blaw, Mix'd here an' there wi' flichts o' snaw, Thomson Musings (1881) 28.

2. A light fall, a sprinkling of snow.

Oxf. Well known. 'A flight of snow' is a very usual expression (M.A R.), (HALL.) e.Suf. (F.H.)

3. A mote or small speck of dirt amongst food. Rxb. (Jam.) 4. pl. Turf or peat cut into square pieces for fuel. Lan. (Hall.) Cf. flaught, sb. 6.

FLIGHT, see Flite.

FLIGHTER, v. Obs. Sc. To pinion, bind.

Sc. They were flightered and bound in twos and threes with cords, Wodrow Ch. Hist. (1721) IV 329, ed. 1828; He flighter'd every arm and leg, Pennecuik Coll. (1756) 14, ed. 1787. Abd. His legs they loosed, but flighter'd kept his hands, Ross Helenore (1768) 50, ed. 1812.

FLIGHTER, see Flichter.

FLIGHTERS, sb. pl. n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Sparks, embers. (HALL.) See Flight, sb.<sup>2</sup>

FLIGHTY, adj. Sc. Yks. Also in form fleety e.Yks. [fii ti, Sc. flixti.] 1. Slightly deranged in intellect; light-headed; also in comp. Flighty-brained.

n Yks. Flighty-brain'd. As flighty as gunpowder. e.Yks. Oh Bob | he's a bit fleety; you mooant tak onny nooatice o' what he save

he says.

Hence Flightiness, sb. frenzy. n.Yks.2

2. Hasty, quick.

w.Sc. Dinna be sae flighty—it's a puzzling case... You micht gie him a wee time, Carrick Lard of Logan (1835) 33.

FLIGMAGARY, sb. Sc. Cum. Lan. Also written fligmageary Sc.; and in forms flee-ma-geary, flegmagary Cum. [fli'g-, fle'gməgēri.] 1. A gaudy, useless article of dress, fruppery. See Fligary. article of dress, frippery. See Fligary.

Cum. In aw her flegmagaries donn'd, Anderson Ballads (ed.

1808) 3. n.Lan.1

2. A tawdrily-dressed woman.

Cum. Her cleaths aw trailt amang her heels, a parfe't flig-megary, Gilpin Sngs. (1866) 273; Peer hawf-wits, an larn'd fleg-magaries, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1840) 60.

3. A whim, fancy.
w.Sc. A wild fligmagearie (Jam.). Rnf. It's strange to tell their fligmagaries, Their patent netts, and catgut queries, Webster Rhymes (1835) 150.

FLIG-ME-JIG, sb. Wil.1 A girl of doubtful character.

Her's a reg'lar filg-me-jig.

FLIK, FLIKKET, see Flick, sb.¹, Flicket, v.

FLIM, sb. Obs. Sc. A whim; an illusion.

Ayr. 'Twas not wild Fancy's flims, Teazing a lover's brains,

TRAIN Poet. Revences (1806) 101 (Jam.).

FLIM, adj. s.Wor.¹ [flim.] Pliable, limp.

FLIM-FLAE, sb. Obs. Sc. Flattering speech, a com-

Abd. Me to win, wi' sic flimflaes, He needna fash, Cock Strams (1810) I. 118.

FLIM-FLAM, sb. Sc. Also Som. Dev. Idle talk, nonsense; also used attrib.

Sc. A false, unlikely flim-flam story, Meston *Poet. Wks.* (1767) 13. w.Som. Don't thee tell up no such flim-flam [flum-flam] stuff, else nobody ont never harky to thee, nif ever thee-s a-got wit voi to tell sense. n.Dev. Ay thes es Jo Hosegood's flimflam, Exm. Crishp. (1746) l. 505.

FLIMP, ady. and v. Not. Lei. War. Glo. Suf. [flimp.]

1. adj. Limp, flabby.

Not. Let. 1 fleels a little flimp': said of linen. War. 2 A flimp

2. Lame, limping. Suf. (C.T.) 3. v. To limp. Glo. FLIMSLIMP, adj. s Wor. [filmzlimp] Soft. (H.K.) FLIMSY, adj. Sus. Delicate, not strong.

She was but flimsy in health, but there she was at the head of everything, Cornh Mag. (July 1893) 44.

FLIN, sb. Irel. A mischievous girl.
Ant. Ballymena Obs. (1892).

FLINCH, sb. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Glo. Also written flinsh Cum.<sup>1</sup>; and in form vlinch Glo.<sup>1</sup> [flinf.] A finch. N.I.<sup>1</sup> Gold-flinch. Nhb.<sup>1</sup> As bullflinch for bullfinch. Cum.<sup>1</sup>, w.Yks. (J.W.), Glo 1

FLINCH, v.¹ Yks. [flinʃ.] To shrink, shrivel.
n.Yks.² He's flinch'd iv his flesh w.Yks. (C.C.R)

FLINCH, v.² Sc. Yks. Also in forms flench Sc. (JAM.);
flense Sh.I. n Yks. [flinʃ, flens.] 1. To slice the blubber from the body of a whale. Cf. fleeang'd.
Sh.I. As you would flinch a whale, Scott Prate (1821) ii.

S. & Ork 1

Hence Flinching, vbl. sb. the process of stripping the

whale, or of cutting the blubber from whales.

Sh I. The work of flensing was proceeded with on Monday and Tuesday, by which time the blubber had been cut away from the carcases, Sh. News (July 30, 1898). n.Yks. Linskill Haven Hill (1886) vi.

2. Comp. Flench-gut, (1) the blubber of a whale laid out in long slices before being put into casks; (2) the place in the hold into which the blubber is thrown before it is

barrelled up.

(1, 2) Sc. Always pronounced Flinch-gut (Jam.).

[Norw. dial flengja, to slash (Aasen); Dan. flænge]

FLINCH, v.3 Abd. To coax, flatter. (G.W.)

FLINCHES, sb. pl. Dur. Yks. Also in form flinchings

n.Yks. [fli'n[3z.] A boys' game; see below.

e Dur.¹ A number of boys placing their caps in a row against the wall. The players in turn take a ball, and standing at a distance try to call the ball into a cap. The owner of the cap which contains try to roll the ball into a cap. The owner of the cap which contains the ball picks it out and throws it at one of the players. If he fails the ball picks it out and throws it at one of the players. The rais to hit a boy, a small stone is put into his cap, and he is said to be 'one egg.' As soon as he is 'three eggs,' he takes up his cap, and this goes on until there is just one player left. The rest of the players must now place their hands against the wall in turn, and the winner is rewarded by having three shots with the ball at each player's hand. If a boy flinches or takes his hand away, he suffers three shots more for each flinch. When a player takes the ball out of his cap, to throw at a boy, he may call on him not to suffers three shots more for each flinch. When a player takes the ball out of his cap, to throw at a boy, he may call on him not to 'stir flesh'; but if the other boy is quicker, and calls out 'flinches,' he is allowed to dodge. The game is sometimes played in another way, as follows: The players take the names of the days of the week. 'Sunday' will then throw the ball against the wall, and call out another name, e. g. 'Friday' If 'Friday' succeeds in catching the ball or 'keeping' it before it touches the ground, he throws it against the wall and calls out (say) 'Wednesday!' If 'Wednesday' falls to 'kee' it he picks up the ball and throws it throws it against the wall and calls out (say)' Wednesday!' If 'Wednesday' fails to 'kep' it, he picks up the ball and throws it at a player, shouting out 'nee [no] flinches,' whereupon the player stands fast. If 'Wednesday' hits the player, the player tries to hit some one else, and so on until there is a miss. The one who misses throws the ball out and ceases playing, and thus the game goes on till only one player remains: then follow the rewards and punishments. n.Yks. (I.W.)

FLINDER, sb.¹ and v.¹ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Shr. Ken. Dor. Wil. Som. Amer. Also in forms flender Sc. N.Cy.¹; fliner Sc.; flinner Sc. Ant.; flinter Som.; vlinter Wil. Som. [fli'ndo(r, fli'nor, fle'ndor.]

1. A splinter, fragment, piece, gen. in \$b. in phr. to break,

1. A splinter, fragment, piece, gen. in pl. in phr. to break,

fly, &c., in(to flinders.

Sc. The spears in flinders flew, Ayroun Ballads (ed 1861) I.

18. Cai. To knock a thing in flinders. Bch. The swingle-trees. flew in flinders as gin they had been as freugh as kail-castacks, FORBES Jrn. (1742) 15. Abd. [He] gart cans an mugs inflin'ersflee, Cock Strains (1810) II. 136. Kcd. Garrin' doors in finders flee, Grant Lays (1884) 108. Per. Their gnarly crummocks... In flinders flee, Spence Poems (1898) 191. Fif. In flinders flew the carv't fleegaries, Tennant Papistry (1827) 93. Rnf. It tumb'd down an' brak' to flinders, PICKEN Poems (1813) I. 121. Ayr. 'Twill mak her poor, auld heart, I fear, In flinders flee, Burns Sc.

Bard, st. 5; Willie Forgisal had ane of his legs dung a' to flinners, Service Dr. Duguid (ed. 1887) 139 Lth. Till weary time in flenders a' the warld lays, Macneill Poet Wks. (1801) 12, ed 1856 Edb. The bursting cans playing flee in a hundred flinders from the chimneyheads, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xix. Sik. And Thillestane's all to finders gone, Hoge Poems (ed. 1865) 87. Rxb. The sorrow ding them a' to flinders, A Scott Poems (ed. 1808) 43. Dmf. She bounc'd out owr a tree In mony a flinner, Mayne Siller Gun (1808) 51. Gall. Another ball... knocked the blade of my left oar into flinders, Crockett Raiders (1894) i. Ant. Any earth or glass object smashed into small pieces is said to be broken into flinners, Ballymena Obs. (1892). N.Cy. 1 Nhb. They garr'd it all to flinders flee, Richardson Borderer's Table-bk. (1846) VI. 40. Dur. 'Flinders, slices, Gibson Up-Weardale Gl. (1870). Cum. It. . was smash't o' to flinders afoor it gat doon, Dickinson Lamplugh (1856) 8, They... brak shop windows aw to flinders, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1840) 47; Cum. 1 If thou doesn't be whyat I'll knock tha o' to flinders w.Yks. Ah late it fall and it smashed to flinders (J.T.), funders w.Yks. Ah late it fall and it smashed to flinders (JT.), Willan List Wds (1811). Lan. Davies Races (1856) 267; Lan.¹ Lin. It's all smashed to flinders, Thompson Hist. Boston (1856) 706, Lin.¹ She upset the china vase, and it was broke into flinders. Shr.<sup>2</sup> Fled all to flinders Ken. Knocked in flinders (GB.) Wil. Slow Gl. (1892). Dor. Ef zo be that I'd a' worn gloves vor my thatchen... what a sight o' they I'd a het all to flinders, Hare Vill. Street (1895) 26; Flying particles, as of a thing smashed, Barnes Gl. (1863). Som Sweetman Wincanton Gl. (1885). [Amer. If you don't take him out, he'll be so wild that he'll bu'st the machine to flinders, sir, Adeler Hurly Burly (1878) ix.] 2. A spark.

Dor. The flinders from the chimney must have caught the thatch

(C.V G.).

3. v. To break in pieces.

(C.V.G.).

3. v. To break in pieces.
Sc. Flinder ye the arm o' the ill-doers, Waddell Psalms (1871)
x. 15; He flinders the bow, ib xlvi 9; (G.G.)
[1. The bow in flenders flew, Chrysts-Kirk (c. 1550) ix, in Ramsay's Evergreen (1761) I. 7. Norw. dial. flindra, a splinter (AASEN); Du. flenters, slices.]

FLINDER, sb. Ken. [flinda(r).] A butterfly.
[And zuo long uli3p be ulindre aboute be candle bet hi bernb, Ayenbite (1340) 206. Du. vlinder, a butterfly; cp. EFris. flinderke, flinnerk (Koolman).]

FIINDER. v. Sc. [Not known to our correspon-

FLINDER, v.2 Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] To run about in a fluttering manner, to scamper.

Ags. Applied to cattle, when they break through enclosures (JAM).

FLINDERKIN, sb. Sh.I. A weak person or thing; a thin garment.

A common word, applied gen. to a thin garment, which cannot keep out the cold (K.I); S. & Ork.

FLINDERMOUSE, FLINER. see Flintermouse, Flinder, sb.1

Flinder, sb.¹

FLING, v., sb. and adj. Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [flin, w.Cy. vlin.]

I. Gram. forms. 1. Present Tense:

(1) Vleng, (2) Vling.

(1) Glo. (E D.) (2) Brks.¹ w.Som. Elworthy Gram (1877) 46.

2. Preterite: (1) Flang, (2) Fleng, (3) Vlingd.

(1) Sc. Murray Dual. (1873) 204; King Georgie flang his periwig in the fire, Scott Mullothian (1818) xxiv. Per. She flang a leglen at his lug, Haliburton Horace (1886) 18. Fif. Seein' the Papist's side gae wrang Out at the Chanc'llor's door he flang, Tennant Papistry (1827) 203. N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Here's just by Nature what we were, When frae her hand she flang us, Wilson Oilin' o' Dicky's Wig. Dur.¹ Cum.³ Tull yance a nebber teuk her in when t'tinklers flang her oot, 70. Wm. Ah flang him on tul his back (BK). lug. Dur. Cum. Iullyance a nebberteuk her in when tinklers flang her oot, 70. Wm. Ah flang him on tul his back (B K).

n.Yks. Ah flang me heead up, Tweddell Clevel. Rhymes (1875)
48; n.Yks. Parks. 133. e.Yks. myks. Flaang, Intood 34.

w.Yks. Lucas Stud. Nidderdale (c. 1882) 251; w.Yks. Lan.

He shot th' bowt wi' his left, an' flang th' dur wide oppen,
Waugh Sneck-Bant (1868) 11; Lan. 1, n.Lan 1, e.Lan. 1 (2) w.Yks.

Wright Gram. Wndhll. (1892) 132. (3) w.Som. Elworthy Gram. (1877) 46.

(1977) 40.

3. pp. (1) Flungd, (2) Flungen, (3) Vlengd, (4) Vlingd. (1) Edb. If ye'd flung'd by yer beuk... You'd then perform'd a christian act, Liddle Poems (1821) 56. (2) e.Yks., s. Chs., s. Th., nw. Der 1 (3) Som. Jennings Dial. w Eng. (1869). (4) w. Som. U-vling'd, ELWORTHY Gram. (1877) 46

H. Dial. meanings. 1. v. Of a horse: to kick, throw up the heels sometimes with at aloft out: also used for

up the heels, sometimes with at, aloft, out; also used fig.
Sc. Touch a gaw'd horse on the back and he will fling, Fercuson
Prov. (1641) No. 822; Ye have flung at God, so to speak, Thomson

Cloud of Witnesses (1714) 65, ed. 1871. Elg. Like a filly he's flingin', Tester Poems (1865) 143. Abd. She'll neither stick nor fling: . . . she could but bellow, and paw with her fore-feet, MACDONALD Sir Gibbie, xxxvi Ked He neither bites, nor flings, nor snores, But swings awa, Jamie Muse (1844) 157. Frf. Tho' Hawkie fling, ne'er cast the cog awa, Morison Poems (1790) 177 Per. Now beat the stibble-laund wi' glee, And fling aloft with fetlock free, HALIBURTON Ochil Idyils (1891) 37. Dmb. What gars thee kick and fling? Taylor *Poems* (ed. 1827) 83 Rnf. It flees, it boxes, an' it flings, Till sair wi' fricht we're sweatin', Neilson It boxes, an' it flings, Till sair wi' fricht we're sweatin', Neilson Poems (1877) 83. Ayr. Wha set ye up, ye mawkish thing, At ither folks to kick and fling, White Jottings (1879) 140. Link If they're no gaud they needina fling, When something wrong's deteckit, Thomson Musings (1881) 34. Lth. How their horses fling and straddle, Heaving divots far on high, Ballantine Poems (1856) 301. Edb. Brak his branks, Lap, flang, and ran away, Carlop Green (1793) 126, ed. 1817. Gall. He [a colt] jumps, and flings, and snores, and kicks, Nicholson Poet. Wks. (1814) 46, ed. 1897. Nhb¹ Cum. He puft and stampt and flang and yelled, Relph Misc. Poems (1747) 60. w.Yks. Sooin, varry sooin, shoo coom abaht, An flang an tare an rave, Preston Poems (1864) 8. n.Lin.¹ Fling out. Dev. (Hall) Fling out. Dev. (HALL)

Hence Flinging, (1) ppl. adj. kicking; (2) vbl. sb. the act

of kicking.

(i) Lth. You're no' ane o' the breengein', flingin' kind o' horses, STRATHESK Blinkbonny (ed 1891) 185. Edb. A great flingan' cowt, Carlop Green (1793) 118, ed. 1817. (2) Slk. It's hard to gar a wicked cout leave off flinging, Hogg Tales (1838) 293, ed. 1866.

2. Phr. (1) Fling at the gaud, a term applied to one who 'kicks at the pricks,' or proves restive; (2) to fling up one's

foot at some one, to flare up, become angry.

(1) Per. Fling-at-the-gaud was ne'er a wise ox, Haliburton Puir Auld Scot. (1887) 196. (2) Ayr. She flang up her fit at me when I speert if she was perfect sure she didna jalouse who its faither was, Johnston Glenbuckie (1889) 104

3. To throw, esp. in wrestling; of a horse: to throw its rider; fig. to throw over, to jult; to disappoint; to deceive,

cheat; in pass. to be behindhand with one's work.

Sc. It will have been a braw windfa' for somebody, and I'll be finely flung, Scott Blk. Dwarf (1816) x Abd. Ye've dung me, ye've flung me—Yer sang's a sang I trow, Still Cottar's Sunday (1845) 149; Few can fling her at youling, Ruddiman Sc Parish (1828) 96, ed 1889. Frf. Wise heads havelang been kend to curb the tongue: Had I that maxim kept I dine er been flung, Morison Poems (1790) 152 Fif. Lawrie he's flung Gillie For rosy-cheekit Jean, Douglas Poems (1806) 120. s.Sc. She had neirly flung the sportsmen a', An' howfied i' the howdie's biggin', Warson Bards (1859) 110. Edb. In whase loud praise the Muse has dung A' kind (1859) 110. Edb. In whase loud praise the Muse has dung A'kind o'print; But wow' the limmer's fairly flung; There's naething in't, FERGUSSON Poems (1773) 118, ed 1785 N.Cy.¹ He was sadly flung, poor man. Nhb.¹ Yor myekin sic a noise 'at ye'll fling me oot o' me coont. He gat flung oot o' his reckonin'. Dur.¹ Cum When the filly flang me off, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) 87; Cum.¹ He was fairly flung. Wm. Ah flang him on the hing back (B.K.) n. Nes If you deem't work faster you'll be flung back (B.K.). n.Yks. If you deean't work faster you'll be flung back (B.K.). n.Yks. If you deean't work faster you'll be flung (I.W). w.Yks. Thoresby Lett. (1703); w.Yks.\footnote{1} I wor sadly flung by that rascal. I've let him fling me oot of my money, w.Yks.\footnote{1}, ne.Lan.\footnote{1} Chs.\footnote{1} The following extraordinary threat was used by a mother to her refractory offspring, 'If tha does na leave of skriking, I'll fling my yed at the.' s.Chs.\footnote{1} Wey mun man' \tilde{u} skyoo b\tilde{u}r t\tilde{u}gy'et dun, men; \tilde{u}r ah daayt wi)sn bi flungn [Wey mun may a skewhet set does men; or he does tree in the fluency may a may a skewber to get done, men; or ah dat we's 'n be flungn]. nw Der. Lin. To defeat in argument. 'Now you fling me.' 'I'm quite flung,' Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 706; Lin 'n Lin. Whatsoiver soort on a hoss ohd Potter got, it was sewer to fling him upo' a Tuesda' cummin' fra Gaainsh' Markit. Len' So floong with the weshin'. Nhp. I was so flung in what I had to do, that I could not go. War. Shr. 2 He thought to ha' fun me but I flung him. Brks. I Vling a stwun at the dog an' maayke un run awaay.

Vling a stwun at the dog an' maayke un run awaay.

4. To dance, caper.

Sc. They lap an' flang, on the daisied lee, Till their faces glowed like the harvest moon, Vedder Poems (1842) 141. Eig. O how they fling and flee, Couper Poemy (1804) I. 184. Bch. Her minny crooks her mou' and dad, They fart and fling, Forbes Dominie (1785) 31. Abd. When I lift my hough, and fling, There's few can dance completer, Shirrefs Poems (1790) 280. Fif. Tween roof and floor they fling, they flirt, they fly, Tennant Anster (1812) 40, ed. 1871. Rnf There it feasted, lap, and flang, Webster Rhymes (1835) 162. Ayr. With kilted petticoats Leezie ravishingly 'lap and flang' in a washing-tub, Galt Lands (1826) xxviii. Lnk.

They hooched an' heyed, an' loupt an' flang, ORR Laigh Flichts (1882) 48. Lth. They jumpit. an' they flang. Smith Merry Bridal (1866) 20. Edb. They are but hallanshakers Wha wadna wi' them fling Up an' doun, roun' an' roun', McDowall Poems (1839) 217. Sik. They capperit and they flang, Hogg Poems (ed. 1865) 368. N.Cy. Todanceina peculiar way, as the 'Highland Fling.' ne.Lan. 1

Hence Flinger, sb. a dancer. Sh.I. I suld hae minded you was a flinger and a fiddler yourself, Scott Pirate (1822) ix

5. To beat, to thresh grain. Sc. (JAM.)

Hence Flinging tree, sb (1) a flail, properly the lower part of the flail, which strikes the grain; (2) a piece of timber hung by way of partition between two horses in a

stable; (3) the pole of a carriage, a bar of wood used in any agricultural implement.
(1) Fif. E'en to the threshin' o' a prelate's banes wi' our flingintrees. - Nae man shall wrestle this flingin-tree out o' my hands, TENNANT Card Beaton (1823) 119 (JAM.). Ayr. The thresher's weary fingin-tree The lee-lang day had tired me, Burns Vision, st. 2. Lnk. To thrash i' the barn, An' set your fingin-tree a jiggin', Watson Poems (1853) 14. e Lan' The loose end of a threshing flail. (2) Ayr. Burns Poems (1800) Gl. (JAM) n.Cy. (HALL.) (3) Sc. MACKAY.

6. To vomit; sometimes with up.
Nhb.¹ n.Yks.² I flang up sair. w.Yks. (J W), n.Lin¹
7. With up: of a field: to produce speedily and plentifully. s.Chs. 1 Dhaat') s ŭ feyld ŭz l flingg. up ŭ jel ŭ stuf wen it) s i reyt fae r ful foa s [That's a feild as 'ull fling up a jell o' stuff when it's i' reight fair full force].

To move with haste or violence towards an object.

Cld Fling at it, man, when the airns hot (Jam.).

9. With out. to withdraw hastily from a business. w Yks. (J R.)

10. With out: to take away. Ess. 1
11. With up: to 'rake up' and utter as a reproach.

Nhb. 1 w.Yks. I flen it is fees at so we not wot so out to bi
(J.W) n.Lin. 1 It's not fair to fling up at th' ohd man what he said oher fifty year sin'.

12. sb. An act of flinging or throwing; a sudden move-

ment; a flung-to, a shutting suddenly or forcibly.

Sc. (JAM.) Frf. Gie the door a fling-to, ahent ye, BARRIE Licht (1888) viii. Frf. The sutor-folk at length, Wi flings fortravail'd and forfairn, Found to the wastin' o' their strength He would na stick and be a stern! Tennant Papistry (1827) 130. Per. She gied a screech an' a fling, an' pu'ed him in ower aside her, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 239, ed 1887

13. A dance, esp. the Highland Fling, a dance peculiar

to the Highlands.

Sc. The graces with which he performed the Highland fling, Scorr Waverley (1814) xxvin. Sh. & Or.I. We saw the Highlanders Scott Waverley (1814) XXVIII. Sh. & Ur.I. We saw the Highlanders dancing the fling to the music of the bagpipe, Neill Tour (1806) 1, 2 (Jam.). Eig. He saw Mars dance the highland fling, Couper Poetry (1804) II. 62. Kcd. Babie, canty as ye like, Did dance the Highland Fling, Jamie Muse (1844) 74. Frf. Yarkit up the Highland fling, Beatrie Arnha (c 1820) 50, ed. 1882. Fif. Danced twa-three steps o' the Hieland' Fling, Robertson Provost (1894) 23. Cld. Let's here a fling before we part (Jam.). Rnf. On the green and Let's hae a fling before we part (JAM.). Rnf. On the green and roun' the ring, Donald skips the Highland fling, Webster Rhymes (1835) 61. Edb. Quiver in a Highland fling, Wi' bagpipes bummin', Forbes Poems (1812) 51. Bwk. Round the corn bing, We'll hae FORBES Poems (1812) 51. Bwk. Round the corn bing, We il fae a canty fling, Henderson Pop. Rhymes (1856) 114. Gall. They feared again his beard wad grow, And learn the Cossacks a new fling, Nicholson Poet. Wks. (1814) 61, ed. 1897.

14. A game similar to hop-scotch.

Ken. A hop, two steps, and a jump. A workman told me that he had seen it played on the sands here [Ramsgate] (D.W.L).

ne nad seen it piayed on the sands here [Kamsgate] (D.W.L.).

15. A rebuff, rejection; a stroke, blow.

Cail'To give one the fling,' to jilt one. Fif. Dark cluds o'sorrow heavy hing Owre ilka ee; An' a' because ye've got the fling, Douglas Poems (1806) 43. Ayr. 'Rebuff number one,' thought Mis. Pyat....'He's had the first fling, but we'll see who will have the last,' Johnston Glenbucke (1889) 20; To sustain us when poverty gi'es us a fling, Ballads and Sigs. (1846) I. 118. Dmf. Through life it bure the fling O' Want's severest storm, Quinn Heather (1862) 140. Heather (1863) 149.

16. A fit of ill-humour, esp. in phr. to take the fling(s, to

turn sullen, restive.

Sh.I. Shu bang'd oodly wi' a fling apon hir 'at wis dismal, Sh. News (June 12, 1897). Lnk. For gin we ettle anes to taunt her

... She'll tak the flings, verse may grow scanter, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 205. e Lth. He had a maist unceevil tongue, an' aince he had taen the flings, he was as thrawn as the hint leg o' a cuddy, HUNTER J. Intuck (1895) 68

Hence Fling-strings, sb. pl. in phr. to take the fling-

strings, to lose one's temper, become sullen, restive.
Sc. I'll tak the fling-strings If he winna buy to me Twal bonnie gowd rings, Chambers Sngs. (1829) I. 110.
17. The right use of a tool, the right way of working.

Cld. Ye've the fling o't now (JAM.)

Cid. Ye've the fling o't now (Jam.)

18. Phr. (1) a fling o' snaw, a fall of snow, covering of snow; (2) above one's fling, above one's own style, way of life, or price; (3) on the fling, in the mood for something; (4) one's own fling. one's own way; (5) to carry on flings, to play pranks; (6) to come into one's fling, to take one's fling, give oneself up to pleasure.

(1) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> e.Yks.<sup>1</sup> MS. add (T.H) (2) Lan. They're aboon ma fling, Essay on Dreams. 5. (3) Edb. Since we are just on the fling, Tak' up again your fiddle, Forres Poems (1812) 76. (4) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (5) Dev. An zom tha stock kar'd aun thare vlings Be dooin moast unnate-ril things, Nathan Hogg Poet Lett. (1847) 60, ed. 1865 (6) w.Yks. We wer vastly taain up na depend, we all et cum inta es fling, A Six Days' Aght, 11.

19. adj. Also used as adv. Perpendicular, parallel. e.Yks.<sup>1</sup> Why this yat-post isn't fling wi tother.

20. Phr. to sit fling, to retain one's seat when thrown;

20. Phr. to sit fling, to retain one's seat when thrown; see below.

e.Yks.1 'Can tha sit fling?' asked of a young horseman when

learning to ride.

FLINK, v.¹ and sb. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form vlink Dev. 1. v. To fling, toss, jerk; to sprinkle,

shake; sometimes with off, out.

Dev. 'E'th a flinked tha watter awl awver tha room. 'E flinked the dist in my eye. Flink out yer apporn till 'e's dry, Hewerr Peas. Sp. (1892). n.Dev. 'A might 'a flinked 'e vrom en, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 90. nw Dev. Doan ee flink yur pen like that, you'll hail the desk all auver [you will cover the desk with ink]. Jis' flink the znaw off yur jacket avore you kom een. Cor. THOMAS Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl; Cor. She flinkt out of the room. She flinkt off her hat.

room. She flinkt off her hat.

Hence Flinker, sb. a proud woman.

Dor. Haynes Voc (c. 1730) in N. & Q. (1883) 6th S. vii 366

2. To comb the hair. Dev. N. & Q. (1866) 3rd S. ix. 320.

Hence (1) Flinking-comb, (2) Flinktail-comb, sb. a dressing comb, a large comb for the hair.

(1) Dev. She was making a pudden wi' pindy flour in a cloam dish, .. while a flinking comb wur lying right into the flour, ib.

(2) Dev. Hewett Peas. Sp. (1892).

3 sb. A flung jerk: a blow with the tips of the finger.

3. sb. A fling, jerk; a blow with the tips of the finger. Cor. She went out with a flink; Cor. A flink under the ear. In freq. use.
4. Phr.(1) to care a flink, to care a whit; (2) to give something

4. FIG. (1) to care a june, to care a wnit; (2) to give something a brave flink, to make a good attempt or endeavour.

(1) Som. Butasforthe pink I cared nota flink, CHILD Ballads (1894)

V. 259. (2) Cor. Can you say the Lord's Prayer, my son?—Don t knaw of I can 'zactly, sir; but I can gibb'n a brave flink, Thomas Randigal Rhymus (1895) Gl.; Cor.<sup>3</sup> Aw dedn't do it fitty, but aw gave un a brave flink. In freq use.

5. A bad temper, tantrum; also in pl.

Cor. Missus has been in a bra' flink all day, because I brok' a cup
(MAC.); Cor.<sup>2</sup> She's in one of her flinks again.

(M.A.C.); Cor. Sne's in one of her flinks again.

6. Figure, appearance.

Dev. If you uny cude bit zee Tha vlink thits cut be Bets an me,

Nathan Hogg Lett. (1847) 47, ed. 1858.

FLINK, adj. Sh.I. [flink.] Nimble, agile, active.

S. & Ork. In the control of the

[Dan. flink, quick, brisk, active; so EFris. (Koolman), LG. (BERGHAUS).]

FLINKER, v. and sb. Der. [fli  $\eta k \Rightarrow (r)$ .] snow slightly, to sleet.

Der.<sup>2</sup> It osses at flinkering t'neet, measter.

Hence Flinkering, sb.a small quantity of snow. nw.Der. 2. sb. In phr. a flinker of snow, a sleet. Der. 2. FLINKET, sb. 1. Nhp. 1. [fli-ŋkit.] A long, narrow strip of land, whether arable or pasture.

FLINKET, sb. 2. Dev. [fli-ŋkit.] A small bundle of wood. n Dev. Wan flinket cast a-top tha yeath, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867)

FLINKS, sb. pl. Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] [flinks.] Sparks from a fire or from a blacksmith's anvil; the floating smuts from a chimney. Cf. flank, sb.<sup>2</sup>
Zee how the flinks be flying about, w Times (Apr. 30, 1886) 2, col. 2

[Cp LG. flinkern, 'glanzen, schimmern' (Berghaus); see also Bremen Wtb. (s.v. Flink).]

FLINKS, v. and sb. Sh.I. 1. v. With about: to move

about lightly or quickly; to be agile, nimble, active.
Bit tings o lasses flinks aboot, Burgess Rasmie (1892) 57;
move about quickly in an ill-tempered or excited fashion (K.I.).

2. sb. A quick movement; a sweep, fling. (K.I.)

FLINNER, FLINSH, see Flinder, sb.<sup>1</sup>, Flinch, sb. FLINT, sb. Sc. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lin. Shr. Also Aus. lint.] 1. In comp. (1) Flint-coal, a particular strata of

coal; (2) knapper, a maker of gun-flints; (3) specks, spectacles made of flint-glass.

(1) Shr. Strata in Lightmoor Wimsey Pit, Marshall Review (1818) II. 199; Shr. There are two seams of flint-coal, which are distinguished as Big and Little: the former is a 'good burning coal,' the latter a 'good smelting coal.' "The Big Flint" has no characteristic fossil, but the "Little Flint" has imbedded in it the stems of Stigmaria, composed of sandstone. The rock overlying it also contains similar specimens, 'Parron Notes on Str. Coal-field (1868); Shr.2 A coal measure so called, partly from its hardness, and partly from reposing upon a siliceous rock (2) Lin. The present flint-knappers, Miller & Skertchly Fenland (1878) xv. (3) Lnk. What auld Mrs Tak'-note-o'-ither-folks'-affairs saw through her best flint specks, Murdoch Doric Lyre (1873) 33.

2. Phr. to fix the flint of any one, to serve any one out; to

fix any one's fate.

m.Yks. The figure has an obvious connection with the old form of firelock. [Aus. He always averred, in his customary irreverent speech, that 'his flint was fixed' on the occasion, Boldrewood Colon. Reformer (1890) III xxx.]

3. Whinstone. n.Yks. (C.V.C.)

4. The core or inner substance of an animal's horn.

N.Cy.¹ Nhb. March yeans the lummie And buds the thorn; And blows through the flint Of an ox's horn, Swannson Weather Flk-Lore (1873) 57; Nhb.¹ Called also the 'gowk.' The term is likewise applied to the hard excrescence formed on a cow's head where a horn has been knocked off. Wm. (J.H.) [The horn consists oftwo parts: an outward horny case, and an inward conical-shaped substance, somewhat intermediate between indurated hair and bone,

substance, somewhat intermediate between indutated han and one, called the flint of the horn, Stephens Farm Bk (ed. 1849) II. 702.]

FLINTER, sb. Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] A term of reproach, used of a drunken woman.

It were summat i' form of a woman... Sez ha, 'It's a flinter is this,' Adventers e Lumnum (1862) 18.

this, Adventers e Lumini (1802) 18.

FLINTER, see Flinder, sb.¹

FLINTERMOUSE, sb. s.Cy. Ken. Sus. Also in form flinder. s.Cy. Ken.¹ Sus.¹ [flintə-, flində-meus.] The bat. s.Cy. Trans. Phil. Soc. (1858) 156. Ken. (G.B.); Ken.¹ The pl. form is 'flinter-mees.' e.Ken. N. & Q. (1869) 4th S. in. 576. Sus.¹

[The flyndermows and the wezel, Caxton Reynard (1921) 250 Flinder of 21.

[The flyndermows and the wezel, Caxton Reynard (1481) 112. See Flinder, sb.2]

FLINTY, adj. Irel. Yks. [fli'nti.] 1. Of persons: hardy. Ant. A fine flinty wee fellow or wee cutty, Ballymena Obs. (1892).

2. Of things: hard-baked. n.Yks. (I.W.)

FLIP, sb.1 and v. Sc. Yks. Lan. Der. Oxf. Suf. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. [flip.] 1. sb. A sudden blow; a stroke with a whip, or with the finger and thumb; a fillip.

Sc. (A.W) e.Yks.1 Gen given with the hand brought down perpendicularly, MS. add (T H.) Lan. (F.R C.), Der.2, nw Der.1 w.Som.1 A blow from the finger suddenly let slip from the thumb. A stroke with anything plant, that can give a sharp, stinging bit. A stroke with anything plant, that can give a sharp, stinging hit. U flup uv u gig-wuop-l kee ul u snae uk [A stroke of a gig-whip will kill a snake]. Cor.<sup>2</sup>

2. Phr. not to care a flip, not to care a rap or a snap of the fingers. w.Som.

3. Impertinence.

•••Yks.¹ Give us neean o' th' flip, or thoo'll be all waas [worse] fo't.

••• To strike lightly with a whip, or with the finger and thumb, to fillip; to discharge anything with the

nw.Der.<sup>1</sup>, Oxf.<sup>1</sup> Dor. Barnes Gl. (1863). w.Som.<sup>1</sup> A 'toss' is usually made by flipping up the coin. To flip a boy's ears. To flip water, i.e. to dip a finger in water and then sprinkle it.

5. Phr. to flip on to, to strike slightly.
e.Suf. I only flipped on to the child (F.H.).
6. To throw. Som. (HALL.)

6. 10 throw. Som. (HALL.)
7. With about, along: to move quickly, hasten.
w.Som¹ Come, look sharp and flip along. Dev. Come now, flip about, Susie, or usshan't get dued avoredark, HEWETT Peas. Sp (1892).
FLIP, sb² Obs. Nhp.¹ Anyweak, tasteless, insipidliquor.
[Flip, a sort of drink, made of ale, brandy and sugar, KERSEY (1715).]
FLIP, adi. Brks. Wil. Dor. Som. Dov. Com. Alice.

FLIP, adj. Brks. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form vlip Brks. [flip.] 1. Pliant, flexible. w.som. Of a fishing-rod: Dhik-s tu stúf—ee úd-n flúp unuuf [That one is too stiff, he is not pliant enough].

Hence (1) Flippy, adj. undependable; (2) Flip-stick, sb. thin flexible wand.

a thin flexible wand.

(1) Cor.<sup>3</sup> Thai aare flippy, maistar. (2) w.Som.<sup>1</sup> U flúp stik. Dev. I want a nice little flip-stick to tickle tha hide ov theāse yer dug, Hewett Peas. Sp. (1892).

2. Glib, smooth-spoken; also in comp. Flip-tongued. Brks. He be vlip enough to arra one wi' a good coat on's back (A.C.). Wil.<sup>1</sup> Dor.<sup>1</sup> How flip 'e wur. Som He's very flip when I meet him anywhere on the road (W.F.R.). Dev. (HALL.)

3. Nimble.

Dev. (HALL.); Dev. Her's purty flip this morning, idden her? I rakkon her'th abin ayting sparrer-pie. I nivver didden zee her so spry, did you?

FLIP, see Flep.

FLIP-BY, sb. Lan. A cow's tail. See Flip, sb.¹ 'Four stiff standers, Four diddle danders, Two hookers, two snookers, And a flip-by.' Answer—A cow, N. & Q (1865) 3rd S.

FLIPE, v. and sb. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written fleip Sc. (Jam.); flyp(e Sc. Nhb.¹ Dur.¹ Wm. [flaip.] 1. v. To strip, tear, pull off; to remove quickly; to peel, skin; fig. to fleece, rob; sometimes

with off.
Cai. To tear off skin. Fif. Great faulds o' capper aff were flypit Cai. To tear off skin. Fif. Great faulds o' capper aff were flypit, TENNANT Papistry (1827) 210. SIg. The skin o' their nebs we wad flype, TAYLOR Poems (1862) 147. Lnk. An' ten sharp nails... Can flyp the skin o' ye'r cheeks out o'er your chin, RAMSAY Gentle Shep. (1725) IV. i. Nhb. Aa flyped him. Dur. Gibson Up-Weardale Gl. (1870). Cum. He flyp't off his pint and he flyp't o' t'rest off t'teabble, and then he flyp't his sel off n.Yks. I, w.Yks. I

2. To turn up or down, to fold back; to turn inside out,

esp. of a stocking; sometimes with up. Also used fig. Sc. He played his pavie by flyping up the lid of his eyes and casting up the white, M'Crie Life of Knox (1814) II. 292 (Jam.). casting up the white, in CRIE Lyt of Moto (1014) 11. 292 (JAM.).

n.Sc. (JAM.) Can. To pull off stockings in such a way as to turn them inside out. Nat. To ruffle back the skin, Agnc. Surv. Gl. (JAM.) e.Fif. I... flypit up the remainin' tail underneath, fastenin' it to the neck linin' wi' a preen, LATTO Tam Bodkm (1864) v1; Ony lang-nebbit word or phrase that he cud na get his tongue to flype roon', tb in, Sik Purple plush jacket wi'... haun-cuffs fliped to gre the wrists room to play, Chr. North Noctes (ed. 1856) IV 138. Nhb. A stocking is fliped in order the more easily to put it on the foot.

Hence Fliped, ppl. adj. turned inside out. Ayr. I asked him ae day for a definition of a shut sac, such as the peritoneum or the pericardium, and he said it was juist like a the peritoneum or the pericardium, and he said it was juist like a flypit stocking, or rather a Kilmarnock night-cap, Service Dr. Dugund (ed. 1887) 164; A 'flypit' stocking is one that has the leg doubled over the foot to facilitate its being put on (A.W). e.Lth. Neither Pringle nor ony ither la'yer wad ha' turned me oot like a flyped stockin! Hunter J. Innuch (1895) 209.

3. Comp. Flipe-wool, skin-wool. Rxb. (G.W.)

3. Comp. Flipe-wool, skin-wool. Rxb. (G.W.)
4. sb. The brim or edge of a hat or cap.
Sh.I. Da flype o' me night-kjaep, Sh. News (Feb. 4, 1899).
Nhb.¹, Dur.¹, e.Dur.¹ s.Dur. He had a hat wi ne flype on (J.E.D.). Cum. T'broad flipe on't was liggin on t'back of his cwot collar, Gwordie Greenup Anudder Batch (1873) 15, Cum.¹²; Cum.³
T'flipe on't was cock't up, 86. Wm. He glend thert et mi frae under his flype, Spec Dial. (1877) pt. i. 10. Yks. His hat was low-crowned and had a large flipe, Philip Neville, iv. n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.²·Touch your flipe,' make a bow; n.Yks.³, ne.Yks¹ e.Yks
MARSHALL Rur. Econ (1796) II. 319; e.Yks¹ m.Yks.¹ She's torn her bonnet so that the flipe only holds by the crown w.Yks.¹5
Lan. He hed a terble grand white hat on top of his heead, wi' girt Lan. He hed a terble grand white hat on top of his heead, wi girt breadd flypes tul it like a collegian ameastt, BARBER Forness Flk. (1870) 57; Lan.<sup>1</sup>, n.Lan.<sup>1</sup>, ne.Lan.<sup>1</sup> Lin. STREATFEILD Lin. and Danes (1884) 328. n.Lin.<sup>1</sup>

Hence Flipy, adj. of a hat: having a broad brim. Cum.<sup>3</sup> A retired sea captain at Whitehaven used to be called

'Flipy Fisher' on account of his broad brim.

5. A fold, flap; the tail of a coat.

Sc. His flype hindermost Fighting wi'his kail, Hogg Jacob Rel (ed 1874) I 24. Faf His stockins, o'het haste the types, Cam' flappin' owr his shoon in flypes, TENNANT Papistry (1827,66. n.Lin 1 6. A flake of snow. w.Yks.1

 A thin piece, a piece of skin torn off.
 Can. Nhb 1 To take off in flypes, is to take off in thin pieces. 8 Fig. A fellow, gen. used in a contemptuous sense; used also of women.

Abd. A guid-natur'd flipe o' a husband like me, Robb Sngs (1852) 175 Ir. The other flipe, that would go to the world's end for a bit of dress, Carleton Traits Peas. (ed 1843) I 124, Who made you my misthress, you blaggaid flipe? 16 Fardorougha (1848) xviii. s.Don. A romping girl, Simmons Gl. (1890).

[1. (Jason) wynnes to the wethir, wroght hym to dethe, fflypit of the fflese, Dest. Troy (c. 1400) 954. 2. Flyppe up your sleves firste, I wolde advyse you, Palsgr. (1530) 552. 4. VJ cappes with flypes, Inv. (1571) in Wills & Inv. N. Counties (Surtees) I. 361. Norw, dial. flipe, a flap (AASEN). 8. For this personal sense cp. the meanings of OFr. garnement, (1) garniture d'habit, (2) mauvais sujet (La Curne)

FLIPÉ, see Flap, v.1

FLIP. JACK, sb. Cor. 12 A rude fireplace.

FLIP.ME-JIG, sb. Dev.<sup>3</sup> A flighty person. Mary Piper is a proper flip-me-jig; yu mustn't a' nort tu zay tū she

FLIPPANT, adj. Dor. Som. Dev. [fii pant.]
1. Quick, nimble, lively.

Dor. HAYNES Voc. (c. 1730) in N. & Q (1883) 6th S. vii 366.

Dev. She weer flippant on 'er feet that night. Phillipotts Dartmoor (1895) 207, ed. 1896, I allus was a spry maid and flippant to my feet, O'Neill Idyls (1892) 11.

2. Plant, used of sticks. See Flip, adj.
Som. The stick wasn't very flippant (W F R.).

FLIPPER, v. Yks. [fli pə(r).] To cry, whimper.

w Yks. Children 'flipper and winge,' Lucas Stud Nidderdale (c. 1882) 252.

Hence Flippering, vbl. sb. crying, causing the lower lip

to tremble. w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>
[Cp. Sw. flipa, to weep with trembling lower lip, see Rietz (s.v. Flepa).]

FLIPPER, v.2 Sh.I. Chs. [flipə(r.] To wag, swing; to flutter in the air.

S. & Ork. To move the hands in walking. s.Chs. He leed howt the hand-staff, an' the thing went flipperin' through the air (T.D.).

FLIPPER DE FLAPPER, sb. Sus. 1 Hmp. 1 Noise, confusion.

[I nere saw such a flipper de flapper before, King and poore Northerne Man (1640) 36, in Hazlitt's E. P. P. IV. 307.] FLIPPERTY-FLOP, sb. w.Yks. War. (HALL) An awkward person in fine clothes; also used attrib.

FLIPPERTY-GIBBET, sb. War. Brks. Som. Also in form vlibberty-gibbert- Brks. A ragged fellow, tatterdemalion.

War. (J R W.) Sem. Sweetman Wincanton Gl. (1885).

Hence Vlibberty gibberty, adj. flighty, unreliable. Brks.1 [The same word as older flebergebit, a tattling housewife, see Cotgr. (s.v. Coquette). In Shaks. K. Lear, III. iv. 120, 'Flibbertigibbet' occurs as the name of a fiend.]

FLIRD, sb.1 Sc. Nhb. Also written flerd Nhb.1 [flird.] Anything that is thin and insufficient, as a thin piece of cake, board, &c.; worn-out clothes, vain finery. Also

used fig.

Rnf. Thae flirds o' gauze brought o'er the seas, I wiss they a' war in a bleeze, Picken Poems (1813) I. 123. Ayr., Rxb. A thin flird (Jam.). Rxb. Let manly worth doff the flyrds of folly, Riddell Poet. Wks. (ed. 1871) I. 74. Dmf. A thin piece of cake, board, &c., but not applied to what is woven (JAM.). Nhb. Showy or gaudy articles of women's dress.

[Prob. conn. w. LG. flirre, 'ein kleines dunnes Stuck'

(Berghaus).]

VOL. II.

FLIRD, sb 2 Sc. A sneer, gibe. See Flirr, v. Rnf. Let nae their flirds an' flytin' flee ye, Picken Poems (1813) 1.46

FLIRD, v. and sb3 Sc. Also written flyrd (JAM). [flird.] 1 v. To flaunt, flutter; with about: to move

about from place to place in an unsettled, trifling way.

Cail Bnff. Her braws, whik . . . she maun fird aboot wi',

Leg Strathisla (1851) 62; Bnff. That flichter-lichtie o' a craitur

wiz flitdin' aboot in a' directions Rnf. Picken Poems (1813) Gl.

Hence Flirdin'-aboot. ppl. adp. unsettled, restless.
Bnff.¹ He's a firdin'-aboot bodie. he'll niver come to gueede. 2. sb. A foolish, trifling person of an unsteady disposition. Bnff.1

Hence (1) Flirdie, adj. giddy, unsettled; (2) Flirdome,

Hence (1) Flirdie, adj. giddy, unsettled; (2) Flirdonie, sb. affectation, pretence, ostentation.

(1) Lth. Often applied to a skittish horse 'Jam'). (2) Lnk. (tb.)

[1. OE fleat dian, 'nugari, errare' (Liber Scint).]

FLIRDOCH, sb. and v. Sc. Also in form flirdack

Bnff. 1. sb. A flirt; a foolish, trifling person. Bnff.,

Abd. (Jam.) 2. v. To flirt. Abd. (Jam.)

FLIRK, FLIRLIGIG, see Flerk, Flirtigig.

FURN v. Abd. (Law.) In phy to flips the most of

FLIRN, v. Abd. (JAv.) In phr. to flun the mou, or face, to twist the mouth or face.

FLIRPER, sb. Not.<sup>2</sup> [Not known to our correspondents [flā pə(r).] A catapult.

FLIRR, v. Obs. Sc. To gnash.

Abd. For bly thness some did flur Their teeth that day, Skinner

Poems (1809) 1.

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[Norw. dial. flira, to grin, laugh unbecomingly (AASEN).] FLIRRY, sb. Obs. Sc. A blossom. See Flourish. It's when the cherry is in the flirry I'm sure it has nae stane, Ayroun Ballads (ed 1861) I. 289.

AYTOUN Ballads (ed 1861) 1. 289.

[Cp. Fr. fleurs, flourishing, blossomed (Cotgr.).]

FLIRT, v. and sb Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Der. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Suf. Wil. Dev. Also written flert Lan.; flurt n.Cy. (HALL.) w.Yks.4 ne Lan. Der.2 Wil.; and in form vlirt Wil. [flirt, flāt.] 1. v. To propel or throw with a jerk or sudden movement; to propel by a blow from the finger-nail released from the thumb; to strike with a smort blow. with a smart blow.

Lan. Thou's no 'casion to whistle an' flirt thy fingers at that, Briffley Fratchingtons (1868) iv, Whistling and firting his fingers, which were placed behind him, in imitation of castanets, ib. A Day Out (1859) 24; The act of aiming at the marbles is called 'flirting,' 'shooting,' or 'firing,' as fancy dictates, Manch. City News (Oct. 10, 1896). ne.Lan., e Lan., Nhp. The winds . . . Flirting the sear leaves on the bleaching lea, Clare Poems (1820) 86, ed. 1827. s.Wor. He flirted the paper across the table (H K.). Suf. The small dust-coloured beetle climbs with pain. . . And flirts his filmy wings, Bloomfield Faimer's Boy (1805) 31, ed. 1808. Wil. Flurted him in yo lippes with his fiste, Arch. Mag. XXII. 37; Wil. 1809. As a duster in flicking a speck of dust off a table (s.v. Flirk).

2. To flit with.

Lan. He's flertin' you i' th' loane, RAMSBOTTOM Phases of Distress (1864) 55.

3. To snap the fingers derisively. ne.Lan. 1, Der. 2, nw. Der. 1 4. To move with a jerk or spring; to take short, quick

flights; to flutter.

Gall. The laverock which I watched firting and pulsing upwards out of the dim bents of the fell, CROCKETT Standard Bearer (1898) 8. Lan. T'oss . . . flirted an' flirted hirselfreet oop again you wall, N. & Q. (1891) 7th S xi 143. nw.Der. Nhp. Round the pond the martins flirt, Clare Poems (1820) 131. Glo. I'm afraid the paper must have flirted into the fire.

Hence (I) Flirt-wort, sb. the common feverfew, Pyrethrum Parthenium; (2) Flirty, adj. moving with a jerk

or spring, sidling.

(i) Dev. (2) Wor. 'You ongain varmint, you firty magget'
Said by a farmer to his mare (H.K).

5. sb. A slight blow or fillip with the thumb and finger. w.Yks.<sup>2</sup>

6. Phr. not to care a flirt about anything, not to care a rap, or snap of the fingers, for anything.

Lan. Aw caren't a flirt abeawt it, Waugh Owd Bodle, 262.

7. A fit of passion, a pet.

Lei. I didn' call her a beast as I know to, but I might ha' called her an old beast in a flirt. War 3

8. A slight shower. nw.Dev.1

9. pl. A light housewife; a hussy.
n Cy. (Hall.) w Yks. Thoresby Lett. (1703); w.Yks. 24
[1. Nasarder, to fillip, to rap or firt on the nose; Nasarde,

a flirt, Cotgr.]

FLIRTIGIG, sb. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Der. Nhp. Som. Also in forms flirligig ne.Lan.<sup>1</sup>; flirtigigs n Cy. n.Yks.<sup>12</sup> m Yks.<sup>1</sup> Der.<sup>2</sup> nw. Der.<sup>1</sup> [flirti, flā tigig.] 1. A gıddy,

m Yks. Der. hw. Der. [11:71:, no tigig.] 1. A giddy, flighty girl; a flirt.
n Cy. Grose (1790); Do not thee fash thyself aboot sich a flirting Thee's well quit o' the Mamselle's bairn, Longman's Mag (Apr. 1889) 618, N.Cy. A wanton giggling lass—an unsteady girl. Nhb., Yks. (K.), n.Yks., m.Yks., w.Yks., ne.Lan., Der., nw.Der., Nhp. w Som. I never didn yur nort by her, but her always was a but of a flivting fluvriteging like.

always was a bit of a firinging [fluur-teeging] like.

2. A nondescript thing. ne.Lan.

FLISH, sb. and v. Yks. [flif]

1. sb. A blister.

n.Yks. Mai biut's ürtən mai flut til dhārs ə gert flish ont (W H); n.Yks.3

2. v. To blister.

n.Yks. Mai han's suin flish. Dhēr nut iuzt to griavin [digging] ər forkın ēdhər (W.H.).

Hence Flished, ppl. adj. blistered. n.Yks.8

FLISH, see Flush, adj.
FLISK, v. and sb. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.
Also in form vlisk Brks. [flisk.] 1 v. To whisk, Also in form vlisk Brks. [flisk.] 1 v. To whisk, move quickly from place to place; to frisk, leap, bounce; of a horse: to be restive; sometimes with about, off.

Sc. While that lang-lugged limmer o' a lass is gaun flisking in and out o' the room, Scott Guy M. (1815) xlv; Like fire-slaught fliskin' hither-thither, Drummond Muckomachy (1846) 44 Fif. He never blindit in his daffin', Fliskin' like fire about, and gaffin', Tennant Papistry (1827) 65 Ayr. Thou never braindg't, an' fetch't, an' fliskit, Burns To his Auld Mare, st. 12. Edb. She flisked past me down the dale, Learmont Poems (1791) 40. Rxb. She filsk't about, gait a' things reel, A. Scott Poems (ed. 1808) 195. Gall about, gait a' things reel, A. Scott Poems (ed. 1808) 195. Gall Elves and fairies flisk a jig, Nicholson Poet. Wks. (1814) 117, ed 1897. N.Cy. Nhb. He flisked off like a lop Wm. & Cum. Nan frumps and frowns, and flisks and kicks, 113. n.Yks. Flisk'd, spouted out, as a fluid. w.Yks. Freq. applied to a skittish horse. Hence Flisky, adj. skittish, frolicsome, lively; of horses: restive, frisky.

Ayr. (J M) Edb. Wha ay gang donarin' nidy noy To houses flisky, Learmont Poems (1791) 173. Bwk. You're like Adam Black's poney, Flisky, and pranky, and no very canny, Henderson Pop. Rhymes (1856) 48. Sik. Never ane will be sae daft As tent and Johnnie's flisky dame. Hoge Poems (ed. 1865) 275. N.I.

auld Johnnie's flisky dame, Hogg Poems (ed. 1865) 275. N.I.1 Specially applied to a mare which kicks when touched on the flank. N Cy.<sup>1</sup> She's a rare flisky jade Cum. (M.P.)

2. To make restless, uneasy; to displease.

Fif. Tak' my advice, An' at it binna fliskit, Douglas Poems

3. To switch, whisk, flick in the face.

Dmf. She sat on the brae like a gowd-croont queen, And fliskit her sceptre o' birk wi' pride, Rein Poems (1894) 128 Nhb. 1 Dinna flisk yor hankersher about that way. Flisk them flies off n Yks. 4 Sha nobbut flisk'd him wi' her larl finger. m.Yks. 1, Lin. (HALL) Glo. 1 Don't get flisking that corn about. A horse or cow is said to flisk its tail. Brks. 1 To vlisk flies off horses in hot weather.

flisk its tail. Brks. To vlisk flies off horses in hot weather.

4. To sprinkle with fine spray; to rain finely, drizzle.

n.Yks. Brks., Hmp. It doesn't rain much, kind o' fliskés a bit (W.H E.). w Som. As by shaking a wet cloth. Neither 'splash' nor 'sprinkle' convey the idea, which implies some force in the propelling. A person standing within reach of the sprayof a waterfall might be said to be flisked all over. Dev. Reports Provinc. (1889). Hence (1) Flisking, ppl. adj, (2) Flisky, adj. small, minute, esp. of rain: fine, drizzling, driving.

(1) Dev. 'The wind got up east, and sent us a flisking rain.' Not a regular downpour, Reports Provinc (1889). (2) Brks, Hmp. (W.H E.) Hmp. Of misty rain, Wise New Forest (1883) 282; Hmp. Dor. Flying, as mist, Barnes Gl. (1863).

5. To comb. Cf. flick, v. 4.
Cor. And flisk thy hair and wash thy chacks, Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) 22.

Rhymes (1895) 22.

6. sb. A slight blow or tap, a fillip with the finger. n.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> A flisk on the face. m.Yks.<sup>1</sup>

7. A quick movement, in phr. in a flisk, in the flisk of

something, in a moment.

Sc. We'll be awa in the flisk o' a shuttle, Cobban Andaman (1895) xxxi. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> In a flisk, 'in a jiffy' (ed. 1855).

8. A dance or romp. n.Yks.2

9. A whim, caprice

Sc. Foramere flisk of her own, Scott Bride of Lam. (1819) xxviii.

10. A brush to remove cobwebs, Gl. (1851); A bundle of white rods to brush cobwebs and dust off furniture, &c, Horae Subsectivae (1777) 157 Brks 1 Made by carters from hair taken out of a horse's tail, bound on a short handle. A vlisk is found in all stables, being used to 'vlisk' flies off horses in hot weather.

11. A comb, gen. a large-toothed comb. [Not known to

our other Cum. correspondents.]
Cum. (E.W P.) Cor. Monthly Mag. (1810) I. 436; Thomas
Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl., Cor. 12, Cor. 3 A small-toothed comb. 12. A slight shower.

Glo 1 n.Wil. 'A flisk of rain'; less commonly, 'a flisk of snow'

(G E D.).

A syringe or squirt. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>
 FLISKEY, sb. Shr.<sup>1</sup> [fli ski.] A slovenly, ill-dressed

'Er's an owd fliskey as ever wuz seed.

FLISK-MA-HOY, sb. Sc. Also in form haigo. giddy, ostentatious person; a flirt, a foolish, giddy girl; also used attrib.

Sc. That silly fliskmahoy, Jenny Rintherout, has taen the exies, Scott Antiquary (1816) xxxv, A very decent man, Thamas, and a douce creditable house. Nane of your flisk-ma-hoys, th. St. Ronan a douce creditable house. Nane of your fisk-ma-hoys, th St. Ronan (1824) xxviii, Buskit up wi' sae mony lang rairds o' dan dillic tehem' an' fiskmahaigo chit-chat, as wad gar a' thae scurrivaiging willfire gangrals rak their chafts lauchin' at 'em, Edb. Mag (Apr. 1821) 351 (Jam.). Frf. There's one man in Thrums that has mair faith in you than in a fliskmahoy, Barrie Minister (1891) vi.

FLISS, sb. and v. Sh.I. [flis.] 1. sb. A flake; a film. 2. v. To peel in flakes. S. & Ork.¹

[1. Norw. dial. flis, a slice, splinter (AASEN); ON. flīs.]

FLIST, sb.¹ and v.¹ Sc. Also in form fliss Sh.I. [flist, flis.] 1. sb. A flash, brief explosion; also used fig. an explosion of temper, a fit of anger. Cf. flust, 1.

Sc. Cool i' their flist, Donald Poems (1867) 107. Sh I. It's but a fliss, yet still a bliss, Sh. News (July 30, 1898). Abd. Ilk canty body Wadmakashappy flists o' wit Asowre their toddy, Cadenhead Bon Accord (1853) 160. Ags. (Jam.)

Bon Accord (1853) 160. Ags. (JAM.)

2. A fillip, a smart stroke. Cai. 1

3. A keen blast or shower accompanied with a squall;

a flying shower of snow.

Sh.I. A slight passing shower (Coll. L L B.). Ags. (JAM.)

4. v. To make a slight explosion. Cf. flust, 2.

n.Sc. A bottle is said to flist when the confined air forces out

the cork and ejects the liquor (JAM).

5. To be in a rage, 'flare up'; esp. in phr. to flist and fling.
Sc. She sat and she grat, she flisted, she flang, Oral rectation of the old song The Rock (Jam.). Abd. Flists to think she sud aspire To vent a spark poetic fire, CADENHEAD Bon Accord (1853) 170

Hence (1) Flistin, ppl. adj., (2) Flisty, adj. passionate,

irascible.

(1) Abd. Ben comes a flistin cankert wife Just fra a neib'in garret, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 106 (Jam.). (2) Ags (Jam.)
6. To snap the fingers. Cal. 7. To rain and blow at the same time. n.Sc. (Jam.) Hence (1) Flistin, sb. a slight shower. Ayr. (1b.); (2) Flisty, adj. stormy, squally. Ags. (1b.)

FLIST, sb.2 and v.2 Cai. Bnff. [flist.] **1.** *sb.* A **3.** *v*. To boast; a fib. 2. One who boasts or fibs. boast; to tell fibs.

FLIST, sb.3 Som. A passing shower; a few drops of rain. Cf. flisk, sb. 12.

I think 'tis but a flist (W F.R.).

FLIST, adj. n.Yks. [Not known to our other corre-

FLIST, adj. n. Yks. [Not known to our other correspondents.] [flist.] Contemptible, ugly in shape. (R.H.H.)
FLISTER, v. Wor. [flistə(r).] To throw, fling.
s. Wor. The doctor seemed as if he'd been put about afore he come, for he flistered the paper across the table (H K.).
FLISTERIN, ppl. adj. Sc. Flustering, flighty.
Lnk. A real flisterin' butterflee o' a body, wonderfully taen up about a' kind o' finery, Roy Generalship (ed. 1895) 6.
FLISTERIN and adj. Sc. Flustered flushed

FLISTERT, ppl. adj. Sc. Flustered, flushed. Fif. A gabble O' tongues and raps upo' the tabill Frae that wineflister't ribble-rabbil, Tennant Papistry (1827) 105.

FLISTRICK, sb. Sh.I. A ledge of flat rocks rising

FLISTRICK, sb. Sh.I. A ledge of flat rocks rising to the surface of the water and causing a ripple of the sea. (Coll. L L.B.); S & Ork.\(^1\)
FLIT, v. and sb.\(^1\) In gen. dial. use in Sc. Irel. and n. and midl. counties to Bdf. Hnt. Also e.An. Ken. Also written flitt Sc. Lin. (HALL.); flytt Sc.; and in form fleet S. & Ork.\(^1\) MS. add. Cum.\(^1\) Lin. War. Nrf. [flit. flīt.]
I. v. Gram. forms.
1. Preterite: (1) Flait, (2) Flit. (3) Flitted, (4) Flittud, (5) Flote, (6) Flyttit. [For further examples see II below.\(^1\)

examples see II below.]

(1) Abd. Sin Maggie flait the haukit quey, Tarras Poents (1804) 70 (Jam.). (2) Sh.I. What the folk there were to do...when Andrew flit was more than they could tell, Burgess Sketches (2nd Andrew int was more than they could teil, Burgess Sections (2nd ed ) 11. (3) Ayr. There s many yet to ha e their cast, Tho' many fitted, Thom Anniscinents (1812) 24 Cav. The rent of the house was too high so we fitted here (M.S.M.). ne Yks. 33. m. Yks. Flittid, Introd. 34. w. Yks. Hur an' hur husband flitted intuv a Filtrid, Introd. 34. w.Yks. Hur an' hur husband filtted intuv a hahse o'ther awn, Yksman. (1875) 94, col 2 s Lin The waggoner filtted last laady day (TH.R.). sw Lin. (4) Lan Thou'd be too yunk when yo' filttud, BRIERLEY Waverlow (1863) 65, ed 1884 (5) m.Yks. Fluot, Introd. 34. s Lan. Picton Dial. (1865) (6) Sc. MURRAY Dial (1873) 204.

2. pp. (1) Fleeted, (2) Flit, (3) Flitted, (4) Flitten, (5) Flittit, (6) Floten, (7) Flyttit.

(1) Sig. He has fleeted his dwelling, Bruce Sermons (1631) in (2) w.Yks. Ah wish the'y wark laid neather heame Er we wer flit away, Blackah Poems (1867) 15. Lan Hoo's flit, Wood Hum Sketches, 95. (3) Abd. They had got 'flitted' away to the out-farm, Alexander Am Flk. (1882) 14 Frf. But she had flitted to some unkent place, Barrie Tommy (1896) x Ayr. Having flitted from Irvine to the Torrenyaird, Service Notandums (1890) 10. Yks Thou knows Haytersbank folk ha' flitted, GASKELI Sylva (1863) III. vii n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Lan. Matthew Cooper and his family had removed—or 'flitted,' as they called it, BANKS Manch. Man (1876) iv. III. vii n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Lan. Matthew Cooper and his family had removed—or 'flitted,' as they called it, Banks Manch. Man (1876) iv. (4) Sc. I weel micht hae flitten, but flytin' I caredna to try, Ballads (1885) 108. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>, ne.Yks.<sup>1</sup> 33 m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> Flit u'n, Introd 34. w.Yks. They've flitten to anuther haase, Tom Treddlehoyle Bairnsla Ann. (1849) 50 Lin. Them cottagers hev flitten (J.C.W). (5) Elg. I'm flittit noo, Tester Poems (1865) 126. Ayr. Ye ken we've flittit aft, White Joltings (1879) 166 (6) m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> Fluot'u'n, Introd. 34. (7) Sc. Murray Dial. (1873) 204.

II. Dial. meanings. 1. v. To remove, transport; to shift, change; to move things from one house to another; to assist any one in moving. Also used fig.

Bnff. Recently it was flitted a second time, and is built into, and is above one of the doors of a back-house, Gordon Chron. Keith (1880) 34. Elg. Like mony mair, I'm flittit noo, an' up the stair, Tester Poems (1865) 126. Abd I'm sear the sight will fit my heart, Shirrefs Poems (1790) 149. Kcd. They're to tak down my

heart, Shirrefs Poems (1790) 149. Kcd. They're to tak down my Gothic wa's, And flit my site awa, Jamie Muse (1844) 29 Fif. Altho' he flittet was by Death Ayont the moon, Gray Poems (1811) Sig. Look how the tents of shepherds are flitted, transported, and removed, Bruce Sermons (1631) ix Dmb. The trouble o' flittin' a cartfu' o' roosty dunckled clamjamphrey every time ye move betwixt this and Embro, Cross Disruption (1844) xxxvii. Ayr. It would be expedient that she should flit her howff from our town, GALT Provost (1822) xxxvi; He... is desirous that they should be flitted in an amiable manner to a certain street in Irvine, ib. Gilhaize (1823) ix. n.Yks. Aye, Thomas flitted his stock and graithing, an' his family an' a', a week syne. 'Whose goods are those?' 'Wheea, they's Miles Dale's. We's flitting him fra' t'Deeal Heead t'Stangho'' m.Yks.! w.Yks. For flitting Mary Crabtree from Shipley to Heatown with carte and horses ol. 2s.6d, CUDWORTH Manningham (1896) 189; Let us flit these first (C.C.R.). Lan. Some dozen Gallithumpians were engaged in flitting the Marlocks (1867) 11. sw.Lin. They say it's ill-luck to flit a cat.

2. To shift a tethered animal (or tether) from one spot to

another; also, to shift the position of a sheepfold. Also

used fig.

used fig.

Sc. He wad gang a mile to flit a sow, Ferguson Prov. (1641) 15.

Sh.I. I'm gaan oot ta flit da baes, Midder's peerie doo, Sh. News (Aug. 20, 1898). Cai. Frf. Our gudewife, wi' eydent hand, Had Just been out to flit the cow, SMART Rhymes (1834) 205. Ayr. Wi' tentie care I ll flit thy tether To some hain'd rig, BURNS To his Auld Mare, st. 18; Awfu' kin' o' tallowny-faced an' coorse-traited. Ouay! man, I never thocht onybody wad flit her tether in a hurry, Sprayer Dr. Dugwid (ed. 1882) oog. Gai! Hare in Kyle that can Service Dr. Duguid (ed. 1887) 223. Gall. Here in Kyle that can flit them, CROCKETT Grey Man (1896) ix Lin. Leave her on a leg and let the devil flitt her, Prov. (Hall.) Rut. Lei. The goot

[goat] were flitted to the middle cloo'es-poost. Nhp.1 A horse is flitted, when he is fastened or confined with a rope or chain by flitted, when he is fastened or confined with a rope or chain by the leg to a certain portion of pasturage. A bird also is flitted, when it is secured by the leg to prevent its flight; bottles are flitted, when the corks are tied to the bottles by a string. 'Have you flitted the bottles?' is a common inquiry with a thrifty housewife, previous to sending them a-field in hay and harvest time; Nhp<sup>2</sup> To fit a hen is to tie it to a stake, so that it cannot desert its chickens. Bdf. Gen. applied to removing pens of hurdles which confine sheep on turnips, BATCHELOR Anal. Eng. Lang. (1800) 182 (1809) 132.

Hence (1) Flit-fold, sb. a movable sheepfold; (2) Flitting chains, sb pl. chains used in tethering animals.

(1) Sc. If he don't incline to house his sheep in summer, flaik, flit-folds, or hurdles may be provided for laying them on the summer fallow, Maxwell Sel Trans (1743 154 Jam. . n.Yks. Capable of use wherever it may be wanted (2) Nhp. 1

3. To pass away, depart; to be gone; to die.

3. To pass away, depart; to be gone; to die.

Sc. She canna filt in peace until she sees you, Scott Antiquary (1816) xxviii, The red filts fast frae his cheek. Kinloch Ballads (1827) 183 Sh.I. Heckle noo! Flitt! Burgess Rasmie 1892) 14. Per. The carrier? na, he doesna filt Unless D. P—the deil permit, Haliburton Odul Idylls (1891) 20 Fif. Dauvit filtted past them during the night and went owne-bye. Roderison Provost (1894) 30 Rnf When tipsy, from the tavern roar He cannot think to filt, MGILVRAY Poems (ed. 1862) 89 Ayr. Before ye filt Your genuine wit May mak' you sit Just han' for neive wi' Sandy Pope, Smith Poet. Miss (1832) 116. Lnk. An' it please the Lord, this nicht, I'd filt, an' e'en gang hame, Murdoch Doile Lyre (1873) 14. Edb. It's i' the Psalms o' David writ, That this wide warld ne'er shou'd filt, Fergusson Poems (1773) 191, ed. 1785. Peb. Time that we were filtting, Case we get anither clear, 1785. Peb. Time that we were flitting, Case we get another clear, 1785. Peb. I me that we were flitting, Case we get antifier clear, Affleck Poet. Wks. (1836) 123. Dmf. Drap snug intae yon taxman's chair, Frae whilk he's flitted, Quinn Heather (1883) 137. nYks. The gloaming flits away, Robinson Whithy Sng. Sol (1860) iv. 6, n.Yks 2 e.Yks. Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 61; e.Yks. Lan. 'Where is your mother?'. 'Aw dunnot know that noather, hoo's flt,' Wood Hum Sketches, 95. Len. To run away from the country, 'bolt.'

Hence Flitting, sb. Of plants: the decay or failure of seeds which do not come to maturity.

Sc. In a short time they [the plants] decay and go away which in this country is called flitting. MANWELL Sel. Trans (1743/94 JAM). 4. To change one's habitation or quarters, to move from

one house to another. Sc. There was a summons from the grund-officer to come wi' the rent on a day precesse, or else Steenie behoved to flitt, Scott Redg (1824) Lett. xi. Sh.I. What the folk there were to do for the correct Greenwich [time] when Aandrew flit, was more than the correct Greenwich [time] when Aandrew Int, was more than they could tell, Burgess Sketches (2nd ed) 11. S. & Ork. I MS. add. Cai. Bch. For this mad, tho' merry fit, I was sore vex'd and forc'd to flit, Forbes Dominie (1785) 27. Abd. Gien the watter be rinnin' ower the top o' yer hoose, man, it was time to flit, MacDonald Sin Gibbie, xxxiii. Frf. To flit from the Tange brae to Haggart's roady. Barrie Minister (1891) iv. Per I thought you would be the last to flit, Ian MacLaren Auld Lang Syne (1895) 87. Dmb. Though we should flit the morn he may be here on us before we get awa', Cross Dissuption (1844) vi. Ayr. She would rather bide in it as it is than flit to a better, GALT Sir A. Wylie (1822) lxxvii. Lnk. She had flitted to a house near the market town, Fraser Whaups (1895) xvi. Edb. Ye maun yer morals better, Or flit this night, Liddle Poems (1821) 222. Bwk. Ye'll no flit—as lang as a stoup ye can fill, HENDERSON Pop. Rhymes (1856) 46. Gall I got my notice this morning that the bond is to be called up in November, ... so I'll be obliged to flit, Crockett Stickit Mm. (1893) 9. Kcb. Once in into our Lord and Saviour's house, and then they will not get leave to flit, RUTHERFORD Lett. house, and then they will not get leave to filt, RUTHERFORD Lett. (1660) No 22. Wgt. We're no to flit this term, so we may gang on wi' oor wark, Fraser Wigtown (1877) 184. N.I. Do you flit this week or next? Uls. (M.B.-S.) Cav. The rent of that house was too high, so we flitted here (M.S.M.). n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy. They're flitting because they couldn't pay the rent. Nab. To flit specially refers to the movement of the person; to shift refers particularly to the movement of the groads and chattels. refers particularly to the movement of the goods and chattels (RO.H.); And when we flit, the landlord stops Ma sticks, till a' (RO.H.); And When we hat, the failed to slope Ma steels, the zetter the rent be paid, Wilson Pitman's Pay (1826) 11, ed. 1843; Mhb.¹ e.Dur.¹ To 'shift' or remove from a house by night, unknown to anybody. 'A Friday's flit Will never sit.' Lakel.¹², Cum.¹ n.Yks.¹ Weel, ye're flitting then? . . Ay, we's flutting. ne.Yks.¹ When are ya boun ti flit? We've nobbut just flitted ti wer new hoos. e.Yks. As tenants at quarter-day, Marshall Rur Econ (1788); e.Yks.¹, m.Yks ¹ w.Yks. If tha wants to flit, tha mun flit, Hartley Clock Alm. (1884) 47; w.Yks ¹ 2845 Lan. Widow and children had to 'flit' to a smaller house, Ackworth Clog Shop Chron. (1896) 188; You aren't a tenant, and there's no notice wanted; so you munflitout o' this to-morn, Hamerton Wenderholme (1869) lxix; Lan¹, n.Lan.¹, ne Lan.¹ Chs Sheaf (1879) No 448, I 140; Cls.¹28 s.Stf. We intend to flit next Monday, Pinnock Blk. Cy. Ann (1895). Der.¹2, nw.Der¹ Not. (J.H.B); Not.¹, Not.² He's no money so he mun flit s.Not. We shall have to flit next quarter-day (J.P.K.). Lin. Skinner (1671); It is a common thing here for agricultural labourers to flit at May day, sometimes almost yearly, for the sake of change. 'Themcottagers hev flitten' (J.C.W); And will Tallington hev to flit then 'Fenn Dick o' the Fens (1888) e.Yks. As tenants at quarter-day, Marshall Rur Econ (1788); yearly, for the sake of change. 'Them cottagers hev flitten' (J.C. W.); And will Tallington hev to flit then? Fenn Dick o' the Fens (1888) ix. n Lin.¹ s Lin. The waggoner flitted last Laady day (T.H.R.). sw Lin.¹ We shan't flit while May Day. He has a brother as flitted from agen Kirton-Lindsey. Rut.¹, Lei.¹, Nhp.¹ War. Holloway. w.Wor.¹ Shr.² Thire gwuz somebody a flitting wie their goodles and furnitude. Hrf¹ Bdf. They've flitted out of the yard (J.W.B.). Hnt. (T.P.F.), e An.¹ Nrf. (E.M.); Aie there many folks flitting in your parish this Michaelmas? (W.R.E.) Ken Removing the furniture of a house secretly at night.' Oh Ken Removing the furniture of a house secretly at night. 'Oh, they're flitting' (D.W.L.).

Hence (1) Flitting, (a) sb. the act of moving from one house to another; a removal, change of quarters, esp. in phr. a moonlight flitting, a secret departure by night to avoid payment of debts; (b) sb. furniture, household goods when in transit from one house to another; (c) ppl. adj. roving, migratory, moving; (2) Flitting day, sb. the day on which a removal takes place; (3) time, sb. the time when 'flittings' or removals usually take place.

(I, a) Sc. Fools are fain of flitting, Ferguson Prov. (1641) II; It's lang that I hae been thinking o' flitting, Scott Rob Roy (1817) xviii. Sh.I. Wir baith first raite, bit kind o' fashed e'en noo, makkin ready fur da flittin', Burgess Sketches (2nd ed.) 5. Cal. 1 makkın ready fur da flittin', Burgess Shetches (2nd ed.) 5. Cal. Bnff. The 'Chacky Mill' or Death-watch... was conjectured to be a forego of a death or a flitting, Gordon Chron Keith (1880) 63 Abd. Chairs, tables, and cradles were ilka where sittin', Andreason Rhymes (1867) 8. Frf. Wi' the result that a flittin' was made to that leddy's domicile, an' there he ta'en up his abode, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 35, ed. 1889. Per. A' wish the flittin' were ower an' you an' me were settled whar we'll end oor days, Ian Maclaren Auld Lang Syne (1895) 81. Rnf. At length he on his eyrie sitting Espies the rogues begin their flittin', Young Pictures (1865) 155. Ayr. Other furniture wherewith they had burdened (1865) 155. Ayr. Other furniture wherewith they had burdened themselves like bearers at a flitting, Galt Gilhaize (1823) xxiii Link They never thought of flittin' For monie a day, Muir Minstrelsy (1816) 55. Lth. Why should be a' this flittin'! Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 72 Edb. The whole covey of them took legbail and made that very night a moonlight flitting, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xvii. Ir Jerry had been absent from Clonmena at the time of their flitting, Barlow Lisconnel (1895) 17. Ant. Ballymena Obs. (1892). Myo. Begor! there never was seen such flittin' since the wurrld begun, Stoker Snake's Pass (1891) xvi. n Cy. Two flittings are as bad as one fire, Grose (1790); N Cy.¹ Nhb. Gradually we became accustomed to his 'flittings,' Newe Dy. Leader (Jan. 1, 1897) 5, col 2; Nhb.¹ We'll be hevin a flittin seun Lakel.¹² A 'moonlight flitting.' n Yks.¹ Faather says t'flitting's to be Saturday first, an' he wad like to ha'e your draught ne.Yks.¹ Wer things isn't fairly reeted yit, we've nobbut just gitten wer flittin' owered e Yks. Riddy for t'flittin', Wray Nestleton (1876) 70. w.Yks Theaz hardly owt sa vexaishas az flittin', Tom Treddlehoyle Baurisla Ann. (1893) 26; w.Yks.⁵ Lan. The vicar's anxiety was greatly relieved when he heard this flitting had been accomplished. Kay-Shuttleworth Scarsdale (1860) II. flittin' since the wurrld begun, Stoker Snake's Pass (1891) xvi. vicar's anxiety was greatly relieved when he heard this flitting had been accomplished, Kay-Shuttleworth Scarsdale (1860) II. 99; Lan., ne.Lan., Chs. 123 s Stf. He went to help Sal with her flittin', Pinnock Blk. Cy. Ann. (1895). nw.Der 1 Not. I haven't seen them since the flitting (L C M) sw Lin 1 Two flittings are as bad as one fire. Nhp. 12 Hrf. 2 A 'moonlight flitting' (b) Sc. A... carter was proceeding to Collace with a bride's flittin' when the horse suddenly fell down dead, Jokes (1889) 1st S 27. Cai 1 Lnk. There'll no be a collier in a' the land but'll be able to carry his flittin' on the croon o' his head, Gordon Pyotshaw (1885) 216. Kcb. Let us. . . go with our flitting to our best home, Rutherford Lett (1660) No 84 N.I. A load of flitting. Ant. That's So-and-so's flittin' that's passing, Ballymena Obs. (1892). (c) Lin. In the course of my moving, or as they call it in Lincolnshire my flitting life, Best Pers. and Lit. Mem (1829) 352 (2) Dmb. The busy flitting day is in view, Cross Disruption (1844) xxxviii. Ayr. The

flittin' day we'll min', John, White Jotings (1879) 166. Lnk. O leeze me on the flittin' day—The briskest o' the year, The rumble tumble flittin' day, It's aye a day o' steer, Murdoch Done Lyre (1873) 33; The 28th of May is the annual removal term day in Scot. (A.W) n.Cy. (J.W) (3) Abd. The first term was promptly fixed as 'flittin' time for Mary's sweetheart, Alexander Am Fik. (1882) 2 Lnk. He bein' very obleegin' about the flittin' time, I couldna refuse him, Roy Generalship (ed 1895) 5 n.Cy. (J.W.) s.Lin. Lady-day is the flitting time for the married 'waggoners' and farm 'foreman' or 'bailff,' often in charge of the servant 'chaps' 'You'll hae to pack up, Misses, the flitting time'll be here in a few wicks' (T H.R). in a few wicks' (TH.R).

5. To leave, quit. Sc. He that will na thole, maun flit mony a hole, RAMSAY Prov. (1737). n.Lin. Upo' th' east side o' th' Trent sarvants flits the'r plaaces at Maay-da'-time, but e' th' Isle it's at Martlemas. Shr. Flitted his job. Flitted the pit.

6. Phr. (1) to flit one's doup, to rise up and go, take one's departure; (2) to midnight flit, to run away.

(1) Edb. Ere they flit their doup They ablins a' their siller coup

For liquor clear frae cutty stoup, Fergusson Poems (1773) 125,

ed 1785 (2) e An.<sup>1</sup>
7. sb. A removal from one house to another, a change of residence, esp. in phr. a moonlight flit, a removal by night to escape payment of debts.

night to escape payment of debts.

Sc. Better rew sit nor rew flit, Ferguson Prov. (1641) 8. Sh.I. Hit's better ta roo-sit den roo-flit, Sh. News (Apr. 9, 1898). Cum¹ They meadd a moonleet flit on't. n.Yks.¹ Didst hear stunt Willy'd maad a moonlight flit iv it? He's sloped for seear; n.Yks² w.Yks. One siezes a chair, another a table, an ther's a moonleet flit, T. Toddles's Comic Alm (1873); w.Yks.², w.Yks.⁵ Māad a moinleet flit on't. Lan. The Flit, Doherty N. Barlow (1884) 22. ne.Lan.¹ Chs. Three flits is as good as a fire, Sheaf (1879) No. 757, I. 266; Chs¹ sw.Lin.¹ They made a moon-light flit on it Nhp.¹ 'Saturday's flit will never st' is a proverb of prediction with superstitious servants who reluctantly enter upon a new servace on that day. servants who reluctantly enter upon a new service on that day.

[1. ON. flytja, to cause to move, refl. to migrate.]

FLIT, sb.<sup>2</sup> Sh I. [fit.] In comp. (1) Flit-boat, a kind of boat for landing goods, &c., from a vessel; (2) man, a man employed in lading and unlading boats.

(1) The only thing that could be seen upon the glossy water was the big black flitboat, Burgess Tang (1898) 22, Swittlin alang da side o' da aald flitboat as shū lay alang da tress an' plank, ib. Sketches (2nd ed) 85; The mental apparition for a moment of the Lerwick (2nd ed ) 5; The mental apparation for a moment of the Lerwick flit-boat is irresistible, though the flit-boat has acquired a more specific meaning in Shetland than its congener has in Norway, Sh. News (Mar. 19, 1898). (2) Just look at the flitmen 50 or 60 or 70 years ago. Look also at the boaters. What has the pier done for them? Sh. News (Jan. 15, 1898); A notable old flitman of the period came burdened with a sack of flour, the (Feb. 19, 1898); A remark which he made to one of the flitmen.

A remark which he made to one of the fittmen . . was afterwards called to mind and used against him, Clark Gleans (1898) 68.

[Cp. EFris. flitje, 'kleines, leichtes, schnelles Boot' (KOOLMAN); LG. flitje, flitje, 'ein kleines schnell segelndes

Boot' (BERGHAUS).]

FLIT,  $sb^*$  Sus. [flit.] A bat. See Flittermouse.

FLIT,  $sb^*$  Sus The swift, Cypselus apus.

m Sus. 'Flit' is well known and often used (G.A.W.).

FLIT, see Fleet, v.², adj², Flight, sb.¹
FLITCH, sb. Yks. Hrt Hmp. [flitf] 1
cut from the middle of a tree. Cf. flick, sb.¹ 2.
Hmp.¹ We'll get a good flitch out of that 'ere tree.

2. Comp. (1) Flitch mond, ? a spindle [not known to

our other correspondents]; (2) ware, that which is turned out of the entire round part of the beech-tree.

(1) w Yks. (T R E.) (2) Hrt. ELLIS Mod Husb (1750) VII. 11.

FLITCH, v. ? Obs. e.An. To move from place to place. See Flit, v. 4.

e.An.¹ Nrf.Grose(1790), Nrf¹e Nrf.Marshall Rur. Econ.(1787). FLITCH, adj. Oxf. Hmp. I W. Wil. Also in form ick Wil.¹ [flitʃ.] 1. Pert, lively; quick, ready; goodflick Wil.1 humoured.

Oxf. She is very flitch with her tongue (MA.R). Hmp. You are very flitch [good-natured] to-day, Wise New Forest (1883) 282; Hmp 1, Wil.1

2. Intimate, familiar, over-friendly; wheedling, plausible. Hmp. 1 Don't be too flitch wi' un I.W. 2 He was terbul flitch wimme over it. Wil. 1 Obs To be flick or flitch with any one.

FLITCHEN, sb. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Also in form vlitchen

Glo.<sup>1</sup> [fli<sup>+</sup>t[ən] 1. A flitch of bacon.

Shr.<sup>1</sup> I shall tak a flitchen an' a couple o' 'ams to the nex' far;

Shr.<sup>2</sup> Hrf Duncumb Hist Hrf. (1804); Hrf.<sup>1</sup>, Glo.<sup>1</sup>

2. Fig. A fat child, an over-fed person.

Shr.<sup>1</sup> Inna-d-e gotten a great flitchen <sup>1</sup>

[Thei don hem to Donmowe... To folewen aftur the flucchen, P. Plowman (A) x. 189]

FLITE, v. Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der-Lin. [flait.] I. Gram. forms. 1. Present Tense: (1) Flaat, (2) Flet, (3) Fleyt, (4) Flight, (5) Flighten, (6) Floite, (7) Florte, (8) Flyt, (9) Flyte. [For further

examples see II below.]

(I) m.Yks. Introd. 34. (2) Sh I. Falling into contest and fletting with him about linching ane boat, Hibbert Desc. Sh. I. (1822) 283, ed 1891. (3) Sc. Murray Dial (1873) 204. Wm She thowt she heerd soombody fleytin' and callin', WARD R. Elsmere (1888) bk (4) Sc. What wi' flighting on him . . there was nae minding I. x. (4) Sc. What wi' flighting on him. there was nae minding ony other body, Scott St. Ronan (1824) ii Wm. Those who are always flighting no one notices (BK). n.Yks. (TS) w.Yks. Hutton Tour to Caves (1781); w.Yks.¹ Lan. The wife's clus flighting me for it, and I'm clus repenting, Westall Burch Dene (1889) III. 10. (5) n.Cy. Holloway (6) Lan. Aw feel o my desire to floite thee smothert in a flood o love, Staton B. Shuttle Manch. 6. (7) w.Yks. Hlfx. Courier (May 8, 1897) (8) Abd. Fu' loudly can he bawl and flyt, Cock Strains (1810) I. 138. (9) Sc. I have heard wives flyte in England and Scotland, Scott Rob Roy (1817) xxx Bch. Tak tent, my frien's, gin it be fair To flyte upo' us a', Forbers Ulysses (1785) 32. Frf He banged for a wee, but we e'en loot him flyte, Watt Poet. Sketches (1880) 81. Ayt. Till bells an'bell-rapes come awa' An' deacons flyte, Laing Poems (1894) we e'en loot him flyte, Watt Poet. Sketches (1880) 81. Ayr. Till bells an'bell-rapes come awa' An' deacons flyte, Laing Poems (1894) 78 Edb. Lawyers might flyte, an' strangely fence the plea, Learmont Poems (1791) 278. Nhb. Thus to flyte with her began, Richardson Borderer's Table bk. (1846) VI. 52. Dur.¹, Cum.³ 169. s.Wm (J A B.) Yks. He knew t'owd wife wad flyte, Twisleton Owd Johnny (1867) 6. n.Yks.¹², Lan.¹, e Lan.², Chs.¹²²³ 2. Preterite: (1) Flaat, (2) Flait, (3) Flait(t)e, (4) Flaowt, (5) Flate, (6) Fleat, (7) Fleeted, (8) Fleht, (9) Flet(t, (10) Fleyt, (11) Fliat, (12) Flighted, (13) Flited, (14) Float, (15) Flote, (16) Flyted.

(1) w.Yks.¹ (2) Sc. Murray Dial. (1873) 204 Edb. The candlemakers came and flait, Pennecuik Wks (1715) 392, ed 1815. Sik.

makers came and flait, Pennecuik Wks (1715) 392, ed 1815. Sik. She grat an' prayed, an' they fleeched an' flait, Hogo Tales (1838) 71, ed. 1866. (3) Lnk. The mair she flaite, I grew mair fain, Coghill 71, ed. 1866. (3) Lnk. The mair she flaite, I grew mair fain, Cochill Poems (1890) 69 Slk. They yermit and flaite asummer's day, Hoge Poems (ed. 1865) 367. (4) m.Yks. Introd. 34. (5) Sc Aqueesh every douk she flate, Scoth Haggis, 78. Abd. Ye dinna ken How sair my mither flate yestreen, Thom Rhymes, &c (1844) 102. Slg. Jock flate while she sat a boo-booin' o't, Towers Poems (1885) 164. Dmb. She lo'ed him as dear as life, Ne'er flate indeed, Taylor Poems (ed. 1827) 65. Rnf. I flate, an' desir'd he wad let me alane, Picken Poems (1813) I. 75. Ayr. The leddy she fleeched, and the leddy she flate, Service Dr. Duguid (ed. 1887) 72. Lnk. Note this—she never flate, Murdoch Doric Lyre (1873) 34. Lth. Sair she flate an' bann'd, Ballantine Poems (1856) 185. Edb. Every one ... flate, an' said, he might think shame, Forbes Poems (1812) 39. Dmf. My winsome wife cam' oot tae the door and flate, Reid Poems (1894) 194. Nhb. Sa kindly she flate when I kissed her, Richardson Borderer's Table-bk. (1846) VI 318. (6) Lnk. My mother fleat like a tinkler at the idea o' me going into such a place, mother fleat like a tinkler at the idea o'me going into such a place, Roy Generalship (ed. 1895) 22. n.Yks. Fleeat. (7) Yks Sha ommost fleeted an scauded ma oot o'mi wits, Spec. Dial. 6. (8) ommost fleeted an scauded ma oot of mi wits, spec. Dat. 6. (8) m.Yks 1 Introd 34 (9) Sc. They roared and flet, Drummond Muckomachy (1846) 55. Abd. I fidg'd, an' flet, an' sobb'd, Cock Strams (1810) I 99 Fif. Yet Johnny never flet on Jean, Douglas Poems (1806) 90 Rnf The lassie couldna bide his drinking, Poems (1806) 90 Rnf The lassie couldna bide his drinking Raged and flett wi' might and main, Webster Rhymes (1835) 111 Raged and flett wi' might and main, Webster Rhymes (1835) III Lth. Her mither flet sair for her byding away, Macnell Poet. Wks. (1801) 200, ed. 1856. (10) Sc. And I fleyt at them, Scott Waverley (1814) kiv. Frf. They... Fleyt and yammert, Beattle Arnha (c. 1820) 38, ed 1882. (11) n.Yks. (T.K.) (12) n.Yks. She ommost flighted and scauded me out o' mah wits, Reed Register Office (1758) in Tweddell Bards Clevel. 186. (13) n.Yks. W.Yks. For she flited as if she had known me guilty, Snowden Web of Weaver (1896) 160. (14) w.Yks. He float me, Thoresby Lett. (1703); w.Yks.<sup>4</sup> (15) n.Cy. Grose (1790). Lan.<sup>1</sup>, e.Lan.<sup>1</sup> (16) Sc. He was like ane o' oor ain to me that nursed, an' flyted at, an' fleeched them a', Keith Indian Uncle (1896) 10. Abd. She flyted at mornin', at noon, an' at nicht. Anderson Rhymes (1867) flyted at mornin', at noon, an' at nicht, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 14. s.Wm. (J.A.B)

3. pp. (1) Flaat, (2) Flaowt, (3) Flaowtun, (4) Flitten, (5) Flittun, (6) Flyted, (7) Flyten, (8) Flytten.
(1) n Cy. Holloway. w.Yks. Efter I'd flaat him soundly, ii. 293.
(2,3) m Yks. Introd 34. (4) n Yks. (T.K.); n.Yks. e.Lan. (5) m.Yks. Introd 34. (6) Sc. Bairns who but yesterday were flyted at for dirtying their daidlies. Keith Bonne Lady (1897) 12.

Por I willing hea him flyted at Verney Stone Edge (1868) xxiii. Der. I wunna hae him flyted at, VERNEY Stone Edge (1868) xxiii. (7) Gall. Our friens they hae foughten and flyten, Nicholson Poet. Wks (1814) 191, ed 1897. (8) Sc. Murray Deal. (1873) 204.

II. Dial. meanings. 1. To scold. chide, find fault; to

flout, jeer; sometimes with at, on, upon.

So And I fleyt at them, and threepit it was my son, Scott Waveley (1814) lxiv; Frae she delight to fecht and flyte, Ayroun Ballads (ed. 1861) II. 195. Elg. Up an' doon, nor flyte nor frown, Tester Poems (1865, 105. Abd. New stampin, ragin', and bannin', he'd flyte, Cadenhead Bon Accord (1853) 255. Kcd. Ne'er a word douce Davie spak' For a' that she could flyte, Grant Ne'er a word douce Davie spak' For a' that she could flyte, Grant Lays (1884) 11. Frf. When ony cur wad at him flyte, An' snap an' snarl, Smart Rhymes (1834–119. Per When I flyte she sabs an' greets, Edwards Statheam Lyres (1889) 126. w.Sc. It's a' verra weel for the leddies tae flyte on the men for takin' a dram, Macdonald Settlement (1869) 50. ed 1877 Fif. They scorn to flyte, Douglas Poems (1806) 33. s.Sc. The schoolmaster was flyting amongst the children to-day (A.C.). Sig. My mither flytes, my faither frowns, Towers Poems (1885) 196. Rnf. Weel, tak' your will, but dinna flyte, Picken Poems (1813) I 151 Ayr. But gudesake dinna preach and flyte, Thom Amusements (1812) 28; Let her flyte her fill, Burns O steer her up, st. 1. Lnk. My mither storms and flytes on me. Penman Echocs (1818) 82. Lth. Lean. storms and flytes on me, PENMAN Echocs (1878) 82. Lth. Jean . . Schooled by whisky, learns new tricks soon, Flytes, storms, and rugs Will's hair, MacNeill Poet. Wks (1801) 138, ed. 1856. Edb. Sair they lout, And sair they flyte, Hav'st Rig (1794) 21, ed. 1801. Sik. And flytin on ane anither like sae mony randies, Chr. North Noctes (ed. 1856) III. 110. Peb. Aften I've come here when mornin'—Flate and fleetch'd to gar ye rise, Affleck Poet. Wks. (1836) 125. Dmf. At the pur servant lass will flyte If they see her, HAWKINS Poems (1841) V. 25 Gall. For to be flyted upon by a lass, Crockett Grey Man (1896) 125. n.Cy. Lads love, lasses delight, If t'lads doesn't come The lasses'll flite, Denham Tracts (ed. 1895) II 71; GROSE (1790); N.Cy. 2, Nhb. 1, Dur. 1, s.Dur. My mother'll flyte if I dinnot git my waik dune (J.E. D., Cum. Flyte, flytin' 1 feight, feightin' 1 Anderson Ballads (ed. 1881) 138; Cum. 3 Cursty's wife was kind and canny, Nowder gi'en to flyte nor fret, 169. Wm. T'mistress dud flyte, an sed a mud hae mi poddish, an be off ta Kendal. Spec Dial (1885) pt iii. 5. s.Wm. (J.AB) n.Yks. She ommost flighted and scauded me out o'mah wits, REED Register Office (1758) in Tweddell Bards Clevel. 186; n.Yks.1; n.Yks. They fitted and flew at te'an t'other like a couple o' dragons; n.Yks. ne.Yks. ha started ti flite. e.Yks. m.Yks. w.Yks. She filted as if she had known meguilty, Snowpen Web of Weaver (1896) xm; Willan List Wds. (1811), w.Yks. 184 Lan. Tha's disgraced me low enough beaut flytin' so, CLEGG David's Loom (1894) xxiii; Lan., n.Lan., e.Lan., ne.Lan. Chs. If aw got th' village up an' he heerd on it, he'd flyte worse than a wychwaller, Croston *Enoch Crump* (1887) 11; Chs. 123 Der. I wunna hae him flyted at, Verney Stone Edge (1868) xxiii. nw.Der.1

Hence (1) Fliter, sb. a scold; (2) Fliting, (a) sb. the act of scolding; a scolding, flouting; (b) ppl. adj. scolding, fault-finding, abusive; controversial; (3) Fliting-bout, sb. a scolding-match; (4) -bridle, sb. a bridle put upon a scold as a punishment; (5) -free, adj. free in administering

a scolding; free from rebuke; (6) -hot, adj. hot with scolding; (7) -match, sb., see -bout.

(1) Sc. What! did they punish flyters in the olden times? Scotch Haggis, 76. Edb. We neither want our fighters nor our flyters, Haggis, 76. Edb. We neither want our fighters nor our flyters, Pennecuik Wks. (1715) 343, ed. 1815 n.Cy. (K.), n.Yks. 12 (2, a) Sc. We mauna mind a bit flyting, Scott Bade of Lam. (1819) xii; Ye take the first word of flyting, Ramsay Prov. (1737). Sh.I. It luiks as if da storm.. hedblawneverybreatho flytin' ooto' Peggy's body, Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 212. Abd. When tired o' his flytin'—when sick o' his rage, Cadenhead Bon Accord (1853) 256. Per. Gied us a flytin' for playing truant, Ian Maclaren Auld Lang Syne (1895) 144. Fif. The wives... wi' their flytings fir'd the battle, Tennant Papistry (1827) 190. Rnf. Letnae their flirds an' flytin' flee ye, Picken Poems (1813) I 46 Ayr. It was useless scolding a man indrink; it was guid flyting thrown awa, Johnston Kitmalle (1891) I. 27. Lnk. 'The sorra tak' the key,' she cried, An' to the flytin' yoked, Murdoch Dore Lyre (1873) 40. Lth. Whenever she saw him grin she took the first word of 'flyting,' Strathesk More Bits (ed. 1885) 43. Edb. Crack on, my lads!—for flyting's

free, Fergusson *Poenis* (1773) 149, ed. 1785. Sik. There will be sour or dour looks—some flytin—and even wilfu' meesery, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II 106. Dmf. To stop their flyting, MAYNE NORTH Noctes (ed. 1856) II 106. Dmf. To stop their flyting, MAYNE Siller Gun (1808) 68. Gail. Her voice, raised in flyting and contumelious discourse, could be distinctly heard, Crockett Standard Beaver (1898) 269. Kcb. [He] would not contend for the last word of flyting, RUTHERFORD Lett (1660) No 73. N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ Wm. I got a good flighting for stealing apples (B K). Yks. She's noan so strong as she can bear flyting and scolding, Gaskell Sylvia (1863) III. ii. n Yks.² w.Yks. There's no fair words i' flighting, Prov. in Brighouse News (July 23, 1887); w.Yks.¹ An he'd been gayly used to flightin, ii. 294; w.Yks.⁴ Lan. A deeol o' feaw flytin, Waugh Heather, I. 10 (ed. Milner). (b) Sc. Hech, guidwife' ye're a flyting body, Chambers Sngs. (1829) I. 11; An' did far mair than years o' flytin' strife, Allan Lilis (1874) 103. Elg. I wat she's nae a flytin' wife, Oor wife Bell, Tester Poems (1865) 105. Rnf. Thy funny cracks 'Bout flyting wives an' speaking packs, Clark Rhymes (1842) 35 Ayr. Of flyting beuks, in a foreign tongue I never hae heard before, Ballads and Sngs. (1847) II 108. Lnk. The husband fou—the flytin' wife—The fearfu' bairnie's scream, Coghill Poems (1890) 19. Edb. Or they were taught at sic a school, By flyting priest, They'd rather stand in a deep pool Upto the breast, Crawford Poems (1798) 53 (3)n.Yks.², ne.Yks.¹ (4) Sc. The branks... wer things that cam' up to the chafts, w' a piece o' iron as sharp's a chisel, which was putten in the mouth o' ane that was to stand, and this was ca'd a flyting bridle, Scotch Haggis, 77. (5) Sc. I'm flyting free with him, Ramsay Prov. (1737); I am flyting free with you [I am so far out of the reach of your tongue that though we should scold you have nothing to say to mel. Kelly Prov. (1721) 210. (6) Sc. That was the spot Where Siller Gun (1808) 68. Gall. Her voice, raised in flyting and conyour tongue that though we should scold you have nothing to say to me], Kelly Prov. (1721) 219. (6) Sc. That was the spot Where flyting hot Stood... the dame-commanders, Drummond Muckomachy (1846) 44 (7) Lnk. I doubt very much if there was a wife even in the Randy Raw that was fit to hold a candle to her in a flytin' match, France Whaups (1895) 47

match, Fraser Whaups (1895) 47

2. To quarrel, brawl, wrangle; gen. with with.

Sc. Ae day he was flyting wi' anther sodger-lad, Stevenson Catrona (1893) xv. Binff. Bide still far ye are; ye wid flyte wi' a truff, Gordon Chron. Keth (1880) 52. Link. Sair, sair she flet wi' me 'tween ilka smack, Ramsay Genlle Shep (1725) 24, ed. 1783.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy. 12 Nib. Thus to flyte with him began, Richardson Borderer's Table-bk. (1846) VI. 52; Nib. Idur. 1, n.Yks. 1 w.Yks. Lucas Stud. Nidderdale (c. 1882) Gl; w.Yks. 3 Hence Fliter, sb. a brawler. n.Yks. 2

3. trans. To scold, reprimand, chide; to jeer at.

Sc. The minister yokit to flyte him about the drink, Scotch Haggis, 49. Sh.I. I never cud hae da hert athin me ta idder rin

Sc. The minister yokit to flyte him about the drink, Scotch Haggis, 49. Sh.I. I never cud hae da hert athin me ta idder rin eftir dem or flyte dem, Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 81. Cum. Though the laird flytes my mither, Blamire Poet. Wks. (c. 1794) 245, ed. 1842. Wm. Ah'll flyte you lad o' oors a bit if he cant git in afoor this (B.K.); An' they duddent flight us, Souther Doctor (ed. 1848) 561. m.Yks.¹ He'll flite you if you do. w.Yks. Shoo's allus flightin' her barns (Æ.B.); w.Yks.³ Au've yeer'd 'em flaut thee; tha's been doin' some'at wrang. Lan. Our felly used t'flyte me for sayin so, Briefley Waverlow (1863) 193, ed. 1884. n.Lin.¹ I niver pass her but she flites me wi' sum slither or anuther.

[1. [Goliath] pus bigan on him [David] to flite, Cursor M. (c. 1300) 7556. OE. flitan, to strive, to chide.]

FLITE, sb. Sc. n Cy. Yks. Also written flight n.Cy. Yks.; flyte Sc. [flait.] 1. A scolding; a flout, gibe, jeer. Sc. Before you end your flyte, And wind your pirn, Ford Thistledown (1891) 206. Rnf. Mony a flyte and skelpit doup I've gotten frae her, McGilvrax Poems (ed. 1862) 193. Ayr. A meek and gentle creature like her wasna fit to bide the flyte and flights o' the Glasgow ladies, Galt Ental (1823) xvii. Link. My an, my mid and suld cutter was the flow of the Charles were flowed and suld cutter of the content of th

o' the Glasgow ladies, GALT Entail (1823) xvii. Link. My ain, my guid auld cutty pipe, For thee I've gotten mony a flyte, Parker Poems (1859) 16. Lin. A's souther'd up wi' a flyte and a dram, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 99 Edb. Ne'er mind her flytes, but set your heart at ease, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 107, ed. 1785 ne.Yks. They're awlus on wi ther flites.

2. A scolding-match, wrangle; a brawl.

2. A scolding-match, wrangle; a brawl.

Sc. A neighbour, having missed some article, accused Luckie as the thief. A flyte took place, Jokes (1889) 2nd S. 108; I think maybe a flyte wi' the auld housekeeper... would do me some gude, Scott Antiquary (1816) xxxix. Fif. The Cross-Kirk rang wi scolds and flytes; The Main-Kirk rang wi slaps and smites, Tennant Papistry (1827) 205. Edb. This wicked flyte being laid at last, Ha'rst Rig (1794) 22, ed. 1801 n.Cy. Gross (1790). Yks. (K.) n.Yks. What din is yon?...yonders some flight, I lay my life, Meriton Praise Ale (1684) 1. 681; n.Yks.2 m.Yks.1 There's such a flite going on between them.

3. A scold, a scolding abusive person. n.Yks.1

FLITE, see Flight, sb.¹
FLITHER, sb. Yks. I.Ma. Also in forms flidder
n.Yks.; flitter I Ma. [fliðə(r.] 1. The common limpet.
n.Yks. Science Gossip (1882) 161; n.Yks.¹, n.Yks.² He sticks
like a flither. ne.Yks.¹ Them's t'lasses getherin flithers. myks.¹ 2. Comp. (1) Flither-girl, (2) -picker, a girl or woman who collects limpets for bait; (3) -scar, a low, flat expanse of rock from which limpets are gathered.

(1) n.Yks. Usually the daughters and other female connections

of the fishermen, who collect the flithers to serve as bait; often of the fishermen, who collect the fithers to serve as bait; often walking considerable distances for the purpose, and bringing back their spoils in baskets poised on their heads. (a) n.Yks. Them lasses is fildder-pickers (I.W.). e.Yks. You're feared he's gon' to disgrace hisself, an' you, wi' marryin' a flither-picker, Linskill Exchange Soul (1888) ii. (3) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>
3. Phr. to spend money like flitters, to throw money away,

or waste it.

I.Ma. Whips of money at him, Liza. He's spending it like flitters, Caine Manxman (1895) pt v. xii.

FLITHER, FLITHERS, see Flitter, Flitters.
FLITINGS, sb. pl. w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Also in form floatings.
[flairinz.] The superfluous ivory pared off the sawn knife-handles when they are 'finished' by polishing. See Float. 21.

FLIT-ME-GIG, sb. Wil. A 'wild' girl. (G.E.D.) See Flig-me-jig.
FLITMOUSE, see Flittermouse.

FLITS, sb. Sh.I. A piece of land at a distance from the town cultivated by different occupants in alternate strips. S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>

FLITTEN, v. ? Obs. Oxf. To stake or tether a horse in fresh pasture. See Flit, v. II. 2.

'The time to goe flitten my horse (K), (Hall.)

FLITTER, v. and sb. Sc. Also Lin. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form flither Sc. [flitter, Sc. also flitor.] 1. v. To flutter; to flicker.

Edb. Twa'd gar our trumblin' heart a' flitter Wi' chearin' thrill, EDBER Poems (1822) g. w Som 1 Witten.

Forbes Poems (1812) 7. w.Som¹ Vlút'ur. nw.Dev¹ I zeed the candle flittering away in the chimber, zo I went een an' made'n out. Cor. Yer let the Devil loose out of your own breast, and sent 'un flittering up the chimley, the wiper! Baring-Gould Vicar (1876) vii.

Hence (1) Flittering, (a) ppl. adj. fluttering; (b) sb. a shaking; (2) Flitters, sb. pl. tremblings, shakings as

with the palsy.

with the palsy.

(1, a) Ayr. And mounts and sings on flittering wings, Burns Maun I still on Menne doat, st 6. Sik. They turn'd the hare within her arms, A flittering reide het gaud o' ern, Hogg Hunt of Eildon, 326 (Jam.) Dor. She brushed on by the garden hatch like a flittering leaf, Hardy Greenwd. Tree (1872) II 21. n.Dev. A flittering, coltree, giglot thing, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 90 (b) nw.Dev.¹ Th' oal' dug catch'd the rat by the back, an' gid'n a gude flitterin'. (2) Dev.³ Poor old blid, he's mortal weak to-day, he got the flitters cruel had and can't keen his elstill one munite together. the flitters cruel bad and can't keep hiszel still one minute together.

2. To hang down, droop. Lin. (HALL) 3. sb. A flutter, stir, bustle; a fluster.

Sc. In a mighty flither, DRUMMOND Muckomachy (1846) 56. Fif. Sic the fatter and the flutter O' multitude o' mous that smoutter, TENNANT Papistry (1827) 115, Ane bangit out in sic a flither, ib. 44. Dev. Now dawntee git intu a flitter, there's plenty o' time to git to Station and tu spare

Hence Flitterment, sb. a state of nervous excitement, a fluster; gen. in phr. all to a flutterment, excited, agitated. Som. Why, if she idden all to a flitterment, an' so red as a piney,

then! RAYMOND Men o' Mendip (1898) v. w.Som.! Why, mother, hot allth ee? you be all to a flitterment. Keep thyzul quiet, why thee art all to a flitterment!—thee art'n the fust that ever was a married, 's'now!

4. Phr. all to a flitter, all in a fluster, disturbed, agitated. n.Dev. Being all to a flitter with thinking on what was coming, CHANTER Witch (1896) xiv.

[1. To flitter, voleter (Sherwood).]

FLITTERCHACK, sb. Or I. The ring-ouzel, Turdus torquatus.

So called from a belief that if the bird is seen near the house it betokens the speedy death of one of the occupants or else that the family will soon' flit' to some other locality, Swainson Birds (1885)9.

FLITTERING, ppl. adj. Dor. Showery; sleety. Gl. (1851)

(1051).

FLITTERINGS, sb. pl. Hmp. [fli'tərinz.] The tops of oak-trees when lopped. Cf. flittern.

Wise New Forest (1883) 183; Hmp.<sup>1</sup>

FLITTERJIG, sb. Irel. Also in form flittherjig.

1. A contemptuous term for anything.

And what d'you call that for an ould flitterjig? Barlow Lisconnel

2. pl. Pieces, fragments, atoms, gen. in phr. to flitterjigs,

into pieces.

You can see be the look of her that she's just frettin' herself to

You can see be the look of her that she's just frettin' herselt to flitterjigs, ib. Idylls (1892) 219; Lave it all battered and bet into flittherjigs like yon, ib. 96, Ploughin' for turnips young Molly was, and . . . smashed a back-band all to flitterjigs, ib. 175.

FLITTERMOUSE, sb. Sc. Yks. Lin. War. Shr. Glo. Brks. Bdf. Ess. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Also in forms flitmouse Wil. if flitty Bdf.; vlitter-Brks. [flitte/r mus, .meus.] A bat. Cf. flintermouse; see

Edb. Now the wee flitter mouse leaves the auld wa', GLASS Parnassus (1812) 17 n.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, ne.Yks.<sup>1</sup> e.Yks. The bat, from its changeful motion, is called a flitter-mouse, Nicholson Flk-Sp. changeful motion, is called a litter-mouse, Nicholson Ples-3p. (1889) 61; Thompson Hist. Wellon (1869) 170. w.yks.<sup>2</sup> Lin. Streatfelld Lin. and Danes (1884) 328; Miller & Skertchly Fenland (1878) xii. n.Lin.<sup>1</sup>, War.<sup>3</sup> Shr.<sup>1</sup> Pleiotus communs, the long-eared bat Glo.<sup>1</sup>, Brks.<sup>1</sup>, Bdf. (J.W.B) Ess. Monthly Pkt. (Oct. 1862) 435 Ken. (F E); A bat—'filtermice' the people call them here, Longman's Mag. (Nov. 1891) 82; Ken.<sup>12</sup>, Sur.<sup>1</sup> Sus. The bats are still out; the country folk call these 'filtermice,' Longman's Mag. (July 1889) 265; Sus.<sup>1</sup>, Hmp.<sup>1</sup> Wil. (K M G); (G.E D.); Wil.<sup>1</sup> Som. W & J. Gl. (1873). w.Som.<sup>1</sup> Vlút urmuws Dev. Birds gived awversingin', Flittermicewas wingin', Phillpoits Courting in Blk. and White (Mar. 14, 1896) 330.

[Giddy flitter-mice with leather wings! Jonson Sad Shepherd (1637) it. ii, ed. Cunningham, II. 506.]

FLITTERN, sb. Hmp. [fliten.] An oak sapling; pl. the thinnings of an oak plantation.

Small enough to be cut down by the axe only (J.Ar.); Hmp.1 Oak trees and clean oak flitterns with their tops, lops, and bark,

Oak trees and clean oak fitterns with their tops, lops, and bark, Bill of Sale at Hursley (June 1876). Flitterns would be so called until they were as thick as, or thicker than, a man's leg FLITTERS, sb. pl. Sc. Irel. Yks. Nhp. Pem. Glo. Brks. Suf. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms flithers w.Yks.; flitthers Ir.; vlitters w.Cy. [fliterz, flitez] 1. Fragments, pieces; rags, tatters; also used

contemptuously of finery.

Rxb. (Jam.) Ir. 'Twill be all gone to holes and flitters and thraneens, Barlow Lisconnel (1895) 31; Peg was... astonished at finding his two 'ould flitters of books' stuffed into the niche in the wall, ib. Idylls (1892) 65. Ant. Any garment or cloth torn accidentally into ribbon-like pieces is said to be torn tae flitters, Ballymena Obs (1892). w.Yks. He fired at it plum bob and blew it all ta flithers, Bradford Citizen Wely. (Xmas No. 1895) 3. Glo. To cut one to flitters, Horae Subsectivae (1777) 157. Brks. My at all ta flithers, Bradford Citizen Whly. (Xmas No. 1895) 3. Glo. To cut one to flitters, Horas Subsectivae (1777) 157. Brks. My kwut got tore all to vlitters e.Suf. She broke the plate all to flitters (F H.). I.W. My smock frock is tore all to vlitters. Wil. A cup falls, and is broken 'aal to vlitters.' Dor. The trolly had a-tipped over down t'cutting an' het he to vlitters, Hare Vill. Street (1895) 124; (C.W.) Som. She've a broke off both shafts an' het herself all to vlitters, Raymond Gent Upcott (1893) 85 w. Som. Broa'kt mee oa'l jaa kut aul tu vlút'urz [Tore my old jacket all in tatters]. There her was, sure, way her veathers and her vlitters; better fit her'd a-bin home to the warshin tub to work. Dev. Her gownd's tared all ta vlitters. Pulman Sketches (1842) 154. ed 1871. gownd's tared all ta vlitters, Pulman Sketches (1842) 154, ed 1871. n.Dev. I... brock mun all ta flitters, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 81 nw.Dev. Cor. She tore it to flitters. Her dress is hanging

Hence Flittericks, sb. pl. pieces, 'smithereens.' s.Pem. Laws Little Eng. (1888) 420.

2. The residue of the 'leaf' of a pig in the process of making lard. Nhp.\(^1\)

3. Small pancakes, fritters.

1. W.\(^1^2\) Dev. We still have flitters and eggs on Shrove Tuesday, we have a collected and the state of

w. Times (Apr. 30, 1886) 2, col. 2. FLITTERYED, sb. Lan. 'flitter-head.' See Flitter, v.

A fool, stupid fellow, a

Aw used to be a gradely owd flitteryed, Staton Loominary

FLITTYMOUSE, see Flittermouse.

FLIUG, sb. and v. Sh.I. 1. sb. The chaff from corn. 2. v. To clean corn from chaff, to winnow. S. & Ork. 1
[1. Norw. dial. flyug, a flying in the air (Aasen).]

FLIX, sb. Dor. Also in form vlix. The flax, Linum usitalissimum. (B. & H.) FLIX, see Flick, sb.3

FLIZ, see Filck, so. FLIZGIG, sb. w.Yks. [flizgig.] A flighty woman; one showly dressed. See Fizgig.

FLIZZE, v.¹ and sb.¹ n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Der. Hrf. Also written fliz Lan.¹ nw. Der.¹; flizz w.Yks.¹ Hrf.² [fliz.]

written fliz Lan. nw. Der. ; flizz w. Yks. Hrf. [fliz.]

1. v. To fly off, break in pieces; to make a noise.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); (K); N.Cy. w. Yks. Hrf. Hence (1) Flizzen, ppl. adj. of beer: apt to fly off; heady, 'up'; (2) Flizzing, sb. a splinter.

(1) w. Yks. Grout, a bit heeody an flizzen, ii. 300. (2) n.Cy. Grose (1790); (K.); N.Cy. Lan.

2. sb. A splinter. Lan. n. nw. Der. I.

1. Cp. Norw diel Arge, to toor off to peel (AASPX)

[1. Cp. Norw. dial. flysja, to tear off, to peel (AASEN).

2. Norw. dial. flysja, a very thin slice (ib.).]

FLIZZE, sb.<sup>2</sup> and v.<sup>2</sup> Chs. Also written fliz s.Chs.<sup>1</sup>

[fliz] 1. sb. A small piece of skin scratched up; the chs.<sup>1</sup>; Chs.<sup>2</sup> Also called 'Step-mother's blessing.' s.Chs.<sup>1</sup>

2. v. To scratch up the skin slightly.

s Chs.<sup>1</sup> Ahy mid ŭ uurt mi aarm baad li, būr aaz it woz ahy did

s Chs. Ahy mid u unt mi aarm baadu, bur aar it woz any did bû fliz dhû sky'in ùp û bit [I mid ha' hurt my arm badly, bur as it was I did bu' fliz the skin up a bit].

FLIZZEN, v. Yks. [fli zən.] I. To laugh heartily.
m.Yks. 2. To laugh sarcastically. w.Yks. [1. Cp. Norw. dial. flisa, to laugh (AASEN); Sw. flissa, to laugh immoderately (WIDEGREN).]

FLIZZIE, sb. Glo. [fii'zi.] A blaze. Glo I I thought as how the pleace med be asl of a flizzie, Roger Plowman's 2nd Visit to London, 32.

FLIZZOMS, sb. pl. e.An. [flizəmz.] Small flakes,

flying particles.

e.An. Very small flakes in bottled liquors. The bee's wings, by which some persons of fine taste prove the age of their port, are nothing but flizzoms. Nrf., Suf. A crop of oats with more chaff than corn, is said to be 'nothing but flizzoms,' Morron Cyclo.

Agric. (1863). [Cp. Norw. dial. flys (flus), a small particle, as of chaff (AASEN).]

FLIZZY, adj. m.Yks. [fii zi.] Inclined to laugh, ggling. Cf. flizzen.

giggling. Cf. flizzen. FLOAG, sb. Sh.I. A a rent in a boat's board. A flat piece of wood nailed on

He examined da floag wi' his left e'e clos'd, Sh. News (Dec. 4,

FLOAMIE, sb. Sh.I. Also in forms fljoame, fljomie, flomie. A large or broad piece of anything.

Da wye 'at dat sheep wis haandl'd, an' da fljomies o' skin at wis flaed aff o' dem wi yon gogers o' shears, Sh. News (Aug. 7, 1897); Da girse is rotid noo, an' a' 'at doo can du is ta tramp da flyon o' shears, sh. 'con the control of the co fljoames o' green doon, tb. (Aug. 20, 1898); (JAM.); (Coll. L. L.B.); S. & Ork.1

FLOAN, v. and sb. Sc. [fion.] 1. v. With on: to show attachment or court regard in an indiscreet way, a term

gen. if not always applied to women.
n.Sc. (Jam.), Bnff. Abd. You giglet hussies i' the glen That night and day are floaning o' the men, Ross Helenore (1768) 16, ed. 1812. 2. To go about in a lazy, idle fashion; to hang over the fire; gen. with about.

Bnff. Faht's he floanin' aboot at at haim? Cudna he gang awa,

an' dee something?

3. sb. A lazy, untidy person.

Bnff. 1 Mostly applied to a woman. The word and all its deriva-

FLOAT, sb.¹ and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms flot Sc. n.Cy. nw.Dev.¹; flote N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ w.Cy. Sur. e.An.¹² Ess.¹ Cor.²; flott Gmg.; vlot nw.Dev.¹ [flot, float, flot.] 1. sb. In phr. at the float, floating.

Abd. Flaught-hed into the pool myself I keest... But ere I wist,

I clean was at the float, Ross Helenore (1768) 44, ed. 1812.

2. A dam in a stream. e.An.12

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3. Water or liquid manure for irrigation purposes nw Dev. I shall turn the vlot down auver tother medda nex

Hence (1) Flot-gutter, sb. a gutter or channel for directing the 'flot' over a field; (2) meadow, sb. the meadow which receives the farm-yard drainage. ib.

4. The scum of a pot of broth when boiling. Sc. (JAM.) Hence Float o' feet, sb. the fat boiled from the legs of oxen. Bnff.1

5. Obs. Dew.

Sur. 'A great flote,' 'a mighty flote' (K.).

6. A fleet.

Rnf. Fetch ye hame, in teemin' floats, The fowth o' ither nations, Ilk ither day, Picken Poems (1813) II. ir.

7. Obs. A boat made of rough planks with light ribs

w Cy. Used about Rossal on the Severn. Introduced from the Rhine, where they bear the same name (K.).

8. A raft formed of timber lashed together, for its conveyance down a river. Abd. (A.W.)

9. After-grass.

Gmg. Collins Gower Dial., Trans. Phil. Soc. (1850) IV. 222. 10. A deep cart with large wheels, used for the conveyance of live stock, &c.

w Yks.<sup>2</sup> Used for carrying pigs to market. s.Not. (J.PK) w.Som.<sup>1</sup> A cart having the axle 'cranked down,' so that though the wheels are high the body is very near the ground.

11. A wooden frame attached to a cart or wagon to enable it to carry a larger load; sometimes in pl.
e.Suf. (F.H) Ken. A wooden frame, sloping outward, attached to the sides, head, or back, of a cart. [(K.)]

12. Weaving term: the passing of the weft-threads over a portion of the warp without being interwoven with it; the group or mass of threads so passed; a flaw in a piece of woven cloth. See below.

w.Yks. Caused by the warp-threads being held fast with the slack end of a broken thread, or threads; this makes the threads so entangled that they float over the west instead of being interwoven with it, thus making a fault in the work (D.L.); The lengths of yarn passing over the threads that go in a contrary direction between the crossings of the shed (J.M.). Lan. He stons noane gawpin at a float or thrap, Clegg Sketches (1895) 232. ne.Lan. One day hoo'd a float in her piece, and aw couldn't find it? in heart to bate her, Mather Idylls (1895) 314. e.Lan.¹ Caused by the shuttle passing over the threads of warp instead of between them. 13. v. To flood, irrigate land.

Chs. In those situations where the land might be floated, MARSHALL Review (1818) II. 34. Midl. ib Rur. Econ. (1796). Shr. There are some meadows floated by preserving levels from streams of water, ib. Review (1818) II. 180; Shr. To irrigate meadow-land by means of sluices and flood-gates. 'I've sid'er ooth a noud red cloth on floatin' the Barn meadow w'en it wunna fit fur no ŏŏman to be out'; Shr.2 To cut gutters by which water may be conveyed over meadow land.

Hence (1) Floated, ppl. adj. flooded, for purposes of irrigation; (2) Floater, sb. one who superintends the irrigation of land; (3) Floating meadow, sb. a meadow laid up in ridges with water-carriages on each ridge and drains between; a low-land meadow watered from a river; (4) -shovel, sb. a long, narrow shovel, used for draining

purposés. (1) w Yks.2 When you come to Twyford the floted meadows (1) WIRS. When you come to I wylord the noted meadows there are all white with little flowers. (2) Bdf. A floater who understands the business perfectly is constantly employed when there is water, Batchelor Agric. (1813) 484 (3) Wil. Davis Agric. (1813); Wil. (4) Shr I it is about three inches longer and two and a half inches narrower in the blade than an ordinary engals is

14. Phr. to float a meadow upward, to pen up the water in times of flood by means of a dam and floodgate across the bottom of the meadows to be watered.

Midl. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1796) II. 53.

15. To pilot or pole a raft of timber down the river.

Elg Never drown him When he's floatin' doon the Spey, Tester Poems (1865) 148. Abd. See how you black clouds sae grimly are scowlin' Adown on the floater that floats on the Dee, Ogg Wilhe Waly (1873) 191.

Hence Floater, sb. one who floats or pilots a rast of

timber.
Elg. Willie, Rob, an' Floater Allan, Sic a roarin', rattlin' three,
Tester Poems (1865) 146; Fifty years I've been a floater, Wadin'
Spey mast a' my life, 16 149 Abd. See how you black clouds sae grimly are scowlin', Adown on the floater that floats on the Dee, Ogg Willie Waly (1873) 191.

16. To skim milk, take off the cream. Nhb. Cf. fleet. v. Hence (1) Flotten milk, sb. skimmed milk; (2) Flottins, sb. pl. the curds which rise to the surface of boiling whey.

sb. pl. the curds which rise to the surface of boiling whey. Cf. fleetings, sb. pl., s. v. Fleet, v. II. 1. (5).

(1) n.Cy. (K), Ess. 1 (2) Abd. (JAM.)

17. In plastering: to level, flatten, make smooth.

n.Cy. (J H), N.Cy. 1, Nnb. 1 [Render, float and set, or render, float and twice whiten, Stephens Farm Bk. (ed. 1849) II. 547]

18. To pare turf or stubble from land. Cf. floit, v. 2.

n.Cy. Preparing grass ground for burning, Grose (1790). w.Yks. 2

Midl. Marshall Rur Econ. (1796). Der. 2, nw. Der. 1 Rut. 1 That was a bad sprain he got of a Tuesday, when he was floating grass. Lei Morron Cyclo. Agric. (1863).

Hence (1) Floating plough sb a breast-plough used for

Hence (1) Floating-plough, sb. a breast-plough used for cutting turf; (2) -shovel, sb. a shovel used for cutting turf;

cutting turi; (2) -snovel, so. a snovel used for cutting turi; (3) -spade, sb., see -plough.

(1) Rut.<sup>1</sup> (2) Shr.<sup>2</sup> (3) nw Der.<sup>1</sup>

19. Comp. (1) Float-board, one of the boards of an undershot water-wheel or paddle-wheel; (2) -grass, rank, tall grass, growing in swampy places or in rivers and lakes; (3) -ore, (a) water-worn lead ore found in surface deposits; (b) seaweed; (4) -whey, the curdled soum of whey when boiled. scum of whey when boiled.

(1) Lin. Ordinary undershot wheels with float-boards, Miller & Skertchly Fenland (1878) vi. [When a wheel with float-boards merely dips its lower part into the stream of water, Stephens Farm Bk (ed. 1849) I 28] (2) Dev. Horae Subsectiae (1777) 159; Trans. Phil. Soc (1858) 156. (3, a) Nib 1 (b) Cor. 2 (4) Cld. (Jam) Ayr. The float whey which in a large china punch-bowl graced the centre of the table, Galt Entail (1823) vii Link. My cheeks, that were aince like the cherry, Are noo white as ony float-whey, Lemon St. Mungo (1844) 23. Nib. The making of the cheese—curds and cream—float-whey and yearned milk, Dixon Whitingham Vale (1895) 78; The whey left after separation of the curds is boiled, when the heavy particles of curd yet remaining begin to float on the surface; these when skimmed are known as (1) Lin. Ordinary undershot wheels with float-boards, Miller the curds is boiled, when the heavy particles of curd yet remaining begin to float on the surface; these when skimmed are known as float-whey (R O H.); Nhb.<sup>1</sup> [Float-whey is another preparation equally good as hatted kit, Stephens Farm Bk (ed. 1849) II. 299.]

[6. The kingis flote, Barbour Bruce (1375) III. 601. OE. flota, ship, fleet. 16. Such cheeses, good Cisley, ye floted too nie, Tusser Husb. (1580) 108. (Floting is taking off the cream, Note by T. R.)]

FLOAT, sb.<sup>2</sup> Cai.<sup>1</sup> Also in form flot. The strip of a ploughed field between two open furrows three poles or

ploughed field between two open furrows, three poles or so in breadth.

FLOATER, sb. w.Som. A deep cart with large of live stock, &c. Cf. FLOATER, sb. w.Som. A deep cart with large wheels, used for the conveyance of live stock, &c. Cf. float, sb. 10.

FLOATHING, sb. Obs. Sc. A thin layer or stratum. I first lay upon the bars small wood or whins, then a floathing of small coals, then stones . . . but in every floathing . . . I make the stones bigger and bigger, Maxwell Sel. Trans. (1743) 185 (JAM.).

FLOATING-DOCKS, sb. pl. Chs. The water-Nymphaea alba and Nuphar lutea. Cf. flatter-docks. The water-lilies,

Science Gossip (1865) 35

FLOATINGS, see Flitings.

FLOATINGS, see Flitings.

FLOATSOME, sb. Hrf. Glo. [flō'tsəm.] Timber accidentally carried off by a flood.

Hrf. Duncume Hist Hrf (1804). Glo.¹
[The same word as lit. E. flotsam or flotson, floating wreckage. AFr. floteson; cp. Fr. flottanson (Hatzfeld).]

FLOATY, adj. Dev. Of corn: waving in the wind; of grass: rank, tall. Horae Subsectivae (1777) 159; (Hall.)

FLOB, v.¹ and sb. Sc. Yks. Oxf. Also in form flub n.Yks.² [flob, flub.] 1. v. To puff, cause to swell, distend; to become swollen.

n Yks.² 'It flubb'd and blobber'd.' as the yeast, when put into

n Yks.2 'It flubb'd and blobber'd,' as the yeast, when put into the flour tor the dough, causes the latter to swell up and bubble.

m.Yks.1 Flob away, then; thou's always flobbing it.

Hence (1) Flobbed-up, ppl. adj. distended, swollen; (2) Flobby, adj. puffed up, turgid, having no substance; also

used fig.

(i) n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² Not fat but flobb'd up [dropsical]; n.Yks.⁴
ne.Yks¹ His airm wer all flobbed up. (2) Bnff.¹ Swollen up and hanging loose. Applied to clouds, large and heavy, indicating the near approach of rain. n.Yks.1; n.Yks.2 Not fat, but flobby. Oxf.1 MS add

2. sb. A puffing, swelling; fig. inflation of speech.

n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> It's all flob. m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> I can make a bigger flob on my

cheek than thou can on thine.

FLOB, v.2 Yks. To flop, bang against.

w.Yks. You mustn't go in, or you'll go flobbin' again t'paint (F.P T.)

FLOBBER, sb. and adj. Nhp. Wor. Glo. Also in form vlobber Glo.<sup>1</sup> [flobə(r).] 1. sb. Anything loose and flabby, esp. in phr. all of a flobber, loosely, flabbily; fig. stupid talk. Nhp. The flesh hangs under the cow's neck, all of a flobber. Glo. 1

Hence Flobbering, adj. hanging loosely and disorderly. Nhp.1 The word is not confined to luxuriant vegetable growth, but is equally applicable to slovenly and tawdrily dressed females 2. Snow which melts in falling before touching the ground. Wor. (R.L.) 3. adj. Loose, flabby. Nhp. 12

FLOBBERCHOPS, sb. and int. Wil. Dor. 1. sb. A term of abuse.

Dor. Ya snub-nos'd flobberchops, 128.
2. mt. An expletive. Wil. Slow Gl. (1892).
FLOBBERGRAST, see Flabbergast.

FLOBBY-DOCK, sb. Dev.4 The foxglove, Digitalis

FLOCCOON, sb. Irel. A large, portly, loosely-made

person. (A.S.-P.)

[A fig. use of lit. E. flocoon, a tuft of wool; Fr. flocon (de lane), a flock of wool (MIEGE).]

FLOCHT, FLOCHTER, see Flucht, Flaughter, v.<sup>2</sup>

FLOCHTY, adj. Abd. (JAM.) Unsteady, whimsical, volatile.

FLOCK, sb.1 Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Hnt. Suf. Sus. Dor. Also in forms flox Sus. ; vlock Dor. [flok.] 1. The 'flyings' of cloth in the var. processes of manufacture, fluff; the wool stuffing of mattresses and

manufacture, fluff; the wool stuffing of mattresses and pillows; gen. in pl.

Sc. (A.W.), w.Yks. (J.M.) ne.Lan.¹ Inferior wool. Chs.¹ Locks of wool or cotton used for stuffing beds and pillows. They are spoken of as woollen-flocks or cotton-flocks. Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ The light particles that fly about a chamber when the beds are making. War.³, Hnt. (T.P.F.), Snf.¹ Sus.¹ (s.v. Fleck). Dor.¹

2. Comp. Flock-bed, sb. a bed stuffed with flocks.

Sc. (A.W.), Yks. (J.W.) Chs.¹ Held in great contempt by many old housekeepers. 'Would ye believe it, they dressen up i'silks and satins, and there's nowt bu' flock beds i' th' wull haise.' n.Lin.¹ A bed stuffed with tailors' clippings. Nhp.¹

FLOCK, sb.² Oxf.¹ A white necktie. MS. add.

FLOCK, sb.² Dev.⁴ The phlox, Phlox paniculata.

FLOCK, see Flack, v.

FLOCKEN, pp. Nhb. Crowded, thronged.

And the streets wi' folks were sae flocken, Tyneside Sngstr. (1889) 46.

FLOCKETS, sb. pl. Cor.<sup>3</sup> [Not known to our correspondents.] [flockits.] In phr. to have flockets, to have a peculiar sensation, as of some fluid passing over the profession of the hadr.

surface of the body. FLOCKLET, sb. e.An. The flock mark put on sheep. FLOCKMELE, adv. Obs. Rxb. (JAM.) In flocks. [Flokmele on a day they to him wente, CHAUCER C.T.

E. 86.7

FLOCK.MEN, sb. pl. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Wool-dealers. FLOCK.POWDER, sb. Obs. Yks. A powder used to thicken cloth.

w.Yks. Flock-powder has long gone out of fashion, Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Sept. 5, 1896).

FLOCK-RAKE, sb. Obs. Sc. A range of pasture for a flock of sheep.

Bwk. In the hill district boundary fences between separate farms and subdivisions into very large pastures—provincially termed flock-rakes—are chiefly wanted, Agric. Surv. 179 (JAM.).

FLOCKY, adj. Der. Nrf. Suf. [flo·ki.] Soft, spongy, woolly; also used fig. not thoroughly trustworthy.

nw.Der. 1 Suf. 1 An over-ripe, or badly ripened, apple or turnip,

or orange—when not crisp and juicy under the tooth. e.Suf. Said of parsnips, turnips, radishes, celery, &c.; also of soil. Also applied to a large, fat woman (FH).

Hence Flockeyness, sb. Of turnips, &c.: decay, a state

of softness.

Nrf. He has known 36 large loads an acre; and 24 lb a turnip, and quite brittle, no flockeyness, Marshall Review (1811) III. 390. FLODDEN, pp. Sc. Flooded.

Redd. When she gaes away from this With tears my cheeks are

flodden, Jamie Muse (1844) 134.

FLODDER, sb. Cum. Lan. [flo'der.] Foam, froth; half-dissolved snow. Cum.¹, ne.Lan.¹ Hence Flodderment, sb. froth; half-dissolved snow. Cum.¹

FLODDER, v. w.Yks.1 Also in form fludder. With up: to stop up a watercourse.

FLODDERED, adj. Lin. Covered with decorations, enveloped.

Hmp 1 [flo di.] Plump, stout. FLODDY, ad1.

They pigs be floddier than yourn.

FLODGE, sb.¹ and v. Sc. [flodg.] 1. sb. A big, fat, awkward person; gen applied to a woman. Bnff¹
2. v. To walk in an awkward, hobbling manner. Bnff.¹, Per. (G.W.)

Hence Flodgin', ppl. adj. walking in an awkward, hob-

bling manner.

Bnff. There's that flodgin' wife o' his comin' up the street.

FLODGE, sb.<sup>2</sup> Lin. [flodg.] A puddle, small, shallow sheet of water. Cf. flosh, sb. 5.

Lin. He himself saw... in the flodges great quantities of little young jacks, A. De LA PRYME Diary (1696) 81. n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> Here and there miniature lakes, which we, Lincolnshire men, call flodges, stretched across the whole path, Peacock R. Skirlaugh (1870) I. 195.

FLOE, sb. Ken. Water by the side of the road. (W.F.S.) FLOE, FLOFF, see Flow, sb., Flaff, Fluff, sb.

FLOG, v.<sup>1</sup> and sb. Sc. Nhb. Yks. [flog.] work with a hammer and chisel. Nhb.<sup>1</sup>

Hence Flogging, vbl. sb. the work of chipping and surfacing iron; also used attrib.

Nhb 1 When I was a lad it was all heavy flogging work.

2. To beat, surpass; to 'cap.'

w.Yks. For ov all t'noises an' scares I iver heeard, it flogg'd all, HALLAM Wadsley Jack (1866) 1v; It flogs all t'gret bildins ha'v seen, A Six Days' Aght, 10.

Hence Flogger, sb. anything superlatively excellent, a

stunner.

w.Yks.5 Beatum of awal at I've ivver seen—shoos a flogger, 7. 3. Phr. to flog doll, or flog fdoll, to beat everything, used

as an exclamation of surprise.

w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> 'Well, this flogs t'doll, hahivver,' says a man, in amazement, upon meeting with a friend whom he had not seen for

4. sb. A flogging, beating.

Abd She...hopit Jock's back wad get mony a flog, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 14. Lnk. Gin I come near the dog, Deil tak' me gin I dinna gie't a flog, BLACK Falls of Clyde (1866) 171.

FLOG, v.<sup>2</sup> Yks. Not. Oxf. Suf. Sus. [flog.] To flag; pass. to be wearied out; of plants: to droop, flag.

Yks. Of a horse tired in riding (K.). s.Not. If the sun comes out them plants ull flog (J P.K.). Oxf. (HALL.) Suf. I was hully flogged with the pain, e.Am. Dy. Times (1892). Sus. I I was fairly flogged by the time I got home. flogged by the time I got home.

FLOGGISH, adj. w.Yks. Slow, bulky. FLOICHAN, sb. Per. (G.W.) Ayr. (JAM.) A large flake of snow or soot. Cf. flechan.

FLOISTERING, sb. Sc. Hurry, bustle, confusion. Per. Come, come noo; nane o' that floisterin'; tak' time an' mak' a nicht job o't (G.W.).

FLOISTERING, ppl. adj. Obs. Dev. Also in form flostering. Gay, skittish; hoydenish; gen. in phr. flostering doings, junketings, merry-making. See Fluster, v. Dev. I'm zure her hath no junketings or flostering doings, nor

nare bugg'th o'er the dreckstool to zee any gape's nest, 5. n.Dev. Flostering doings; that is, junketings, Monthly Mag. (1810) I. 436.

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FLOIT, sb. and v. w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Also written flote. [floit.] 1. sb. A coarse file with straight teeth. scrape. Cf float, v. 18. 2. v. To pare,

FLOITE, see Flite, v.

FLOITS, sb pl. Yks. [floits.] In phr. up at floits, upset, in disorder.

w.Yks. A woman sat smokin it chimley corner, an t'hahce all up at floits, Tom TREDDLEHOYLE Barnsla Ann. (1870) 30; Thay

keep ther hause awlus up a t'floits, ib (1857) 24.

FLOITY, sb. w.Yks. A flag thick at one end and

small at the other.

FLOME, FLOMMAX, see Flawn, Flummox.
FLOMMUCK, FLOMY, see Flummock, Floamie.
FLONE, FLONK, see Flawn, Flank, sb.<sup>2</sup>
FLONKIN, vbl. sb. Wm. [flonkin.] A thrashing.
My word, lad, thoo'll catch a flonkin fer that (B.K.).
FLOOD, sb. Sc. Dur. Lin Wor Som Dev. Con. All

FLOOD, sb. Sc. Dur. Lin. Wor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form flude Dur. 1. In comb. (1) Flood gap, a fence across a stream; (2) -gate, a gate hung upon a pole across a stream, so that in flood-time it rises and falls by floating on the water; (3) hatch, a floodgate; (4) 's head, a tidal wave similar to the 'bore' on the Severn; (5) rail, a rail across a stream, swung on a cross-beam by

two short chains; (6) 's-way, in phr. out of flood's-way, out of reach of the flood, above the high-water mark.

(1) nw.Dev.\(^1\) Vlude-gep. (2) w.Som\(^1\) Vlud-gee ut. Its purpose is not to obstruct the water, but to prevent cattle passing when the water is low. nw\(^1\) Dev\(^1\) (3) Cor\(^1\) (4) w.Wor\(^1\) (5) Dur\(^1\) (6) Wor. On a ridge of ground, just out of flood's-way, Allies and the first lore (1840) and reserved or precedent. Antiq Flh-Lore (1840) 3, ed. 1852; On a ridge or precipice of ground out of flood's-way, 16 55.

2. The tide.

Lin. It will be flood at noon. n.Lin.

Hence (1) Flood O, (2) Flood a-hoy, phr. an exclamation used on the occasion of the appearance of the tide in the Trent. n.Lin.1

3. The sea.

Fif. St. Monan's fishermen... Flang their auld dead stock-saint o' wood Aff their puir pier intil the flood, Tennant Papistry (1827) 12; He saw the day keek owr the flood, 1b. 47.

4. A heavy rain.

Dev., Cor. It rams a flood, Monthly Mag. (1810) I. 436. Cor. It's raming a flood. FLOODY, adj. Sc. Flooding.

FLOODY, adj. Sc. Flooding.
Sik. I'm gaun doun a floody water, doun, doun, Hogg Tales
(1838) 43, ed. 1866.

FLOOK, v. Chs.18 [flūk.] To mow in steps or ridges like a bad mower.

FLOOK, see Fluke, sb. 1
FLOOKAN, sb. Cor. Also written flooken; and in forms fleukan Cor. 1; flukan Cor. 3 [flukan, flœkan.]
1. A cross-cut that cuts off a lode or vein of metal.

The flooken now, aint throw'd es far away, Hunr Pop. Rom w Eng (ed. 1896) 462; Could talk of slides, heaves, flookans, without end, Tregellas Tales (1865) 155; Cor. He's cut out by the fleukan; Cor. A parcel of ground which cutteth off one part

of a lode from another, Borlase
2. The soft clayey part of lode or cross-course which is most impervious to water, and is gen. the part nearest the

wall of the lode. Cor.3

FLOONGE, v. Bnff.¹ To fawn as a dog; to flatter. FLOOR, sb. Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Cor. Also in forms flair, fleer, fluir Sc.; flur s.War.; flure Sc. S. & Ork.¹ Ir. 1. In comp. (1) Floorbands, the bands which secure the bottom boards of a boat to the keel; (2)-clout, (a) a carpet, covering for the floor; (b) a cloth used for washing floors; (3) -cover, see -clout (a); (4) -head, the floor, surface of the floor; (5) -pot, an allowance of beer served to masons on completion of the first floor of a building; (6) -stane, a stone floor; a hearthstone.

(1) S. & Ork. <sup>1</sup> (2, a) n.Cy. (J.W.) (b) w.Yks. <sup>3</sup> (3) w.Yks. <sup>3</sup> (4) Per. Did John dance any last night?—Dance any? why he never was aff the flur-head (G.W.). e.Fif. Doon gaed Bessie an' the wheel aboon a', while I made aff to the door, leavin' her to gether hersel' oot o' the fluir-head as best she cud, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) iii. Rnf. They skipt The flair-heid owre, Young Pictures (1865) 14. (5) w.Yks. (S.K.C.) (6) Fif. [She] owr the bed-stock coupit...lichtin' on the cauld flure-stane, Tennant Papistry (1827) 49; If the floor, however, were of wood or earth, the 'flure-stane would probably be the hearthstone, the one stone of the floor

2. Phr. a learning on the floor, a lesson in dancing.

Ir. Answer Mrs Fogarty, statin' fedher you'll take a month's larnin' on the flure, Carleton Fardorougha (1848) iv.

3. A portable threshing-floor.

Kcd. Barn-fans, an' flails, an' fleers, An' canasses an' secks, GRANT Lays (1884) 3; About 50 years ago, a portable fleer of planks, fastened closely together raft-wise, used to be carried to the hayfield, and the hay-seed threshed out by the flail on it (A.W.).

4. Mining term: paved ground or planks laid for the

purpose of dressing ore; gen. in pl.

Cor. Allowed to work on 'the floors.' Camborne Alm. (1894) 95; And every stem-man lev un come, And they upon the floors, Tregellas Tales (1865) 17; Cor.<sup>1</sup>; Cor.<sup>3</sup> Ground (gen paved, and sometimes with wood planks, but not always) to deposit minerals or ore for dressing or preparing for sale.

5. The ground.

w.Yks. Sheffield Indep. (1874); w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Chs.<sup>1</sup> Distinguished from any elevation, and not a boarded or regularly made floor in particular. If anything were spilt upon the ground, it would be spoken of as 'sheeded uppo' th' floor.' Not.\(^1\) n Lin.\(^1\) Anything level and flat—as the ground, a road, the bottom of a cart. 'If ta' duzn't mind thoo'll hev that theare furk up o' th' floor', that is, will drop it from a stack upon the ground. Lei\(^1\) A got im daown o' the flure i' the 'os-rood. War.\(^3\) Never mind the floor.' A shout from a spectator at a cricket-match to a batsman who had come down heavily with his bat to play a yorker. s.War 'Ur sin'im ... a-la-in out all alon' on the flur, \(Why John (Coll. L L.B.).\)

6. A grass-meadow. Cor.\(^1\)

7. The rock next the coal-seam. w Yks (TT) from any elevation, and not a boarded or regularly made floor in

7. The rock next the coal-seam. w Yks. (T.T.)
8. Phr. floor of tin, a stratum of tin ore as it has in alluvial deposit. Cor.<sup>2</sup>

9. A measure of capacity used in earthwork: 400 cubic

10. pl. Flat lands lying at the foot of slopes.

Nhb. Floors and flats are of frequent occurrence in field-names.

FLOORING, sb. Nhp. In phr. a flooring of corn, as much corn as is taken from the mow to the 'binstead' at one time.

FLOORING, see Fluring. FLOOSE, sb. Yks. Lan. Also in forms fleaz. Lan.<sup>1</sup>; fleeze Lan.; flez. e.Yks.; flooze Lan.; floss Lan.<sup>1</sup>; flus

e.Lan.; fluss Lan. Small particles of wool or cotton, fluff, loose threads or fibres; a loose texture. Cf. flue, sb.¹
Lan. Davies Races (1856) 271; I wouldno' give a marble for a softer bed than that floose i slept on yesterneet, Brierley Cast upon World (1886) 167; We are no' choked wi' soot, an' fluss. an' reech, an' bad smells, 1b. Ab-o'-th'-Yate (1885) xiii, Sitch a floose o hay follot me ot it driv me shiar deawn, Tim Bobbin View Dial. (1740) 45, Lan.1, e.Lan.1

Hence Flezy, Floosy, adj. dusty, fibrous, fluffy; soft,

woolly. Also used fig.
e.Yks. There is holland . . . whereof one sort is called flezy holland, Best Rur Econ. (1641) 107. Lan. Fur 12 yed's us floosy us o eawt-grown turmit, Scholes Tim Gamwattle (1857) 45; Lan. 1

FLOOS(E, see Flosh.

FLOOSTER, v. and sb. Irel. Also written flouster Ant. [flū'stər.] 1. v. To flatter, coax, wheedle; to fondle, make much of.

Honce Floosterer, sb. a flatterer. N.I.<sup>1</sup> Ant. Partrerson Dial. 23. s.Don. Simmons Gl. (1890). Hence Floosterer, sb. a flatterer. N.I.<sup>1</sup>

2. sb. A flatterer, one given to praising. NI. Ant. Ballymena Obs. (1892).

FLOOSTER, FLOOZE, see Fluster, Floose. FLOP, v., sb. and adv. Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms flup w.Yks. S. Chs. Vlop w.Cy. [flop.] 1. v. To flap, to move clumsily or heavily; to

fall with a sudden bump or thud; to sit or drop suddenly down; to jerk; gen. with down. Cf. flap, v.\(^1\) Sc.(A.W.), w.Yks.(J.W.) Lan.Well, awflop'd deawn in a cheer, Herwood Abrum o' Flip (1886) 7; Lan.\(^1\) Whoile they wur o' sittin' round th' foire as quiet as mice, a greytlump o' soot flopped deawn th' chimney. ne.Lan.\(^1\), e.Lan.\(^1\) Schs.\(^1\) Of a teapot, to pour unsteadily, so that the tea comes out with jerks. Not.\(^1\) s.Not. Look 'ow the

clo'es flops 1' the wind (J P K). Let. A flopped roight daown o' the causey an' nivver spook another woo'd Nhp. Flopping in the labourer's face, CLARE Poems (1820) 131; Nhp. She flop'd down into the chair. The water flopped over, the tub was carried so heedlessly along. War. Brks. Nrf. She flopped down behind a currant bush, Gibbon Beyond Compare (1888) II. iv. Suf 'She flopped down into ar seat. To drop as a hawk on a bird. Sins The a currant bush, GIBBON Beyond Compare (1888) II. iv. Suf 'She floppt down into ar seat To drop as a hawk on a bird. Sus. The sail flops against the mast, Holloway. I W. w.Som 'I yeard-in flop his wings Cor.' She flopt down on her sait [seat] He let un flop on the planchen [floor], Cor.2; Cor. To move as a live fish does on the boat floor. w.Cor. She flopt down on the stool (M.A.C).

2. To palpitate, throb.

Not.' Lei' How's your leg to-day, John !—It's a mort better, but

it flops as mooch as ivver.

3. To throw suddenly; to put down anything suddenly, carelessly, or heavily; to let fall; to upset by jerking,

pour in hastily.

Lan I In such a manner as to make a noise Not 1 Lei. Shay flops the babby o' the cheer looke a bag o' male Nhp. His scythe the mower... Then sweeps again 'mong corn and crackling beans, And swath by swath flops lengthening o'er the ground, Clare Poems (1820) 99; Nhp. How you flop it in. Brks. 'To vlop' a thing on the ground is to throw it down without care as to how it may fall. Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 55. e.Suf. It is time to flop the pancake over. Don't flop the beer over. He flopped it down. Flop it out of the door. Flop the rat away, F.H.)

Hence Fluppy, adj. careless, heedless. w Yks.

4. Phr. to flop one's affections on any one, to fall in love with any one. Suf.<sup>1</sup>
5. To strike, knock, thrash; to slap; with up: to 'bung up.' Cf. flap, v.<sup>1</sup> 1.

5. To Strike, knock, thrash; to stap; with up: to bung up.' Cf. flap, v.' 1.

w.Yks.² If thah gets drunk, an flops a watchman's een up; w.Yks.³
Not.² I'll flop you. Cor. She would come... and 'flop' his face.

If she do flop 'e, she'll flop me,—so it must be off atween us, Hunt Pop. Rom. w.Eng. (ed 1896) 233 w.Cor. Coom into breakfast Ma-ary, or I'll flop the fa-ace o' thee (M.A.C.).

6. Comp. (I) Flop hat, a broad-brimmed hat; (2) ·jack, a

kind of single-beam engine worked by water for pumping

- kind of single-beam engine worked by water for pumping shallow workings; (3) -mouthed, large-mouthed; (4) -tail coat or -tailed-coat, a swallow-tailed coat.

  (1) w.Som.¹ Whether of straw or other material. (2) Cor.²
  Drew Hist. Cor. (1824) I. 615; Cor.³ On inquiry I find the term is still known to miners though no longer used (1896). (3) Ess. Trans. Ess Arch Soc (1863) II. 184; (W.W.S.) (4) Som. From the pocket of his flop-tail coat, RAYMOND Sam and Sabina (1894) 37. w.Som.¹ It is still to be seen in many a village church with its high stiff collar and brass buttons. This name is also given to its high stiff collar and brass buttons. This name is also given to an ordinary dress-coat. Yuung mae ustur-z u-goo u-koo urteen, aay spoo uz, u staart ud oaf een uz flaup-taa yul koa ut [Young master is gone courting, I suppose, he started off in his swallowtailed coat]
- 7. Comb. in plant-names: (1) Flop-a-dock, (a) the tox-glove, Digitalis purpurea; (b) fig. like a foxglove; (2) -dock, (3) -docken, see -a-dock (a); (4) -oats, Tartarean oats, Avena orientalis; (5) -poppy, (6) -top, see -a dock (a). (x, a) Wil. Dev. The flop-a-docks be growing amazin' plentiful, Reports Provinc. (1889); 'I shouldn't wonder,' he said, 'if there was a hundred flowers on that there tallest flopadock,' Baring-
- GOULD Spider (1887) xv; Dev. 14 (b) To express oats hanging on one side of the straw only, those hanging all round it were called 'sparrible,' Reports Provinc. (1893). (2) Dev. 1 (3) n. Yks. (B. & H.) (4) nw.Dev. 1 (5, 6) Dev. 4

8. sb. A sudden, heavy fall; a jerk; the noise caused by the sudden fall of a heavy body. Cf. flap, sb. 12.

Nhb. 1 As in tumbling headlong into mud; or the blow caused by a soft fall. Cum. She com' doon wid a flop like a weet seck (J D).

w.Yks. (J.W.), Lan. 1 s.Chs. 1 Th' tee kimz aayt û dhis pot widh w.xks. (J.W.), Lan. s.Chs. Th' tee kumz aayt u dhis pot with u flup [Th' tea comes alt o' this pot with a flup]. nw.Der. Went in with a great flop n.Lin. The sound that a flat body makes when falling into water. 'Th' tenter hook brok', an' th' ham fell doon wi' a great flop upo' th' floor an' crack'd th' plaaister.' Suf. I'll gi' yeow a flop [a fall].

9. Agitation, trembling, in phr. all of a flop.
s.Chs. Mahy insahy d'z au ŭv ŭ flüp | My inside's aw of a flup].
10. Something broad and flexible that hangs loose; a window-flap. Cf. flap, v. 13.
s.Not. The hat hed a kind o' flop to 't (J P.K.). Som. I be making me a new flop [apron] (L.K.L.); The scrotum (HALL.).
w.Som. Plaise, sir, wants a new flop to the vowl-'ouse winder.

11. The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*. nw.Dev.<sup>1</sup>
12. Thick liquid; a mass of thin mud. Wil. (G.E.D.), Dor.<sup>1</sup>

Hence Floppy, adj. muddy, sloppy, soft.
e.Suf. (F H.) w Som 'Yue ul vuyn dhu roa ud muy n flaupee,
aay vrak n [You will find the road very sloppy, I reckon].

13. Food for pigs, 'pig-wash'
Oxf. Made of meal or bran, stirred up with 'wash' or water.

Oxf.¹ Made of meal or bran, stirred up with 'wash' or water.

14. Dew; fog, mist.
Glo. (W.H.C., Glo.¹ A dealy flop [a heavy dew].

15. A stroke, blow; a slap. Cf. flap, sb.¹ 8.
w.Yks.³ Au'll gi'e thee a flup Lan A flop on the mouth
(W.H.T.) Cor There was no mistaking her flop, Hunt Pop.

Rom. w Eng (ed. 1896) 233, Cor.²

16. A flash. Cf. flap, sb.¹ 11.
Cor. Like a gate flop o' lightning gone mazed an' brok loos,
Daniel Bride of Scio (1842) 229

17. adv. With a flop, plump, flat, suddenly.
n.Cy J.W.). Not.¹ Lei.¹ To go flop, to fall flop, to drop flop.
Np¹ He fell down full flop. War.³ w.Wor. [He] drapped it
flop o' the flure, S Beauchamp Grantey Grange, 1874 II. 48 Shr.²
Brks¹ A vell vlop on the groun', an' I thate a was de-ad e An.¹
His foot slipped, and down he came flop Nrf. Lor. he went down Brks A vell vlop on the groun', an' I thate a was de-ad e An. His foot slipped, and down he came flop Nrf. Lor, he went down flop into the mud, he did WRE . e Suf. He threw the bashet down flop (F.H.). Hmp. To fall flop down. I W. He hil down vlop w.Som. Vaa I daewn flaup [fell down plump].

FLOP-JACK, FLOPE, see Flap-jack, Flaup, sb 1

FLOPPER, v. and sb. Yks. Lan Chs. Lei. Also Dev. Cor. Also in form flupper w.Yks. S Chs. [flo pə r.]

1. v. To flutter, flap: to shake tremble, palpitate.

1. v. To flutter, flap; to shake, tremble, palpitate.
s.Chs. A hen fluppers her wings, a man fluppers a newspaper when he turns it over Lei. I flopper all as if I had no insoide, looke. Hence (1) Flopperin', ppl. adj. noisy; (2) Flopperment,

sb. a palpitation, throbbing.
(1) e.Lan. (2) Let 1 Ah fale a sooch a flopperment i'my insoide.
2. Comp. (1) Flopper-lipped, having large ugly lips; (2) mouth, a talkative, noisy person; (3) mouthed, see

(1) w.Yks <sup>3</sup> (2) e Lan. <sup>1</sup> (3) Lan. Theaw grete flopper-meawtht gobslotch, Walker *Plibian Pol* (1801) 9; For theawr't glentin ot tat flopper-meawth t gob-slotch, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (ed.

1746) 67.

3. To fluster, hurry, bother.

s.Chs. Oo)z buwnd tu aav ur jobz dun i tahym iv aan ibdi wu'nu flup ŭr ŭr [Hoo's bound to have her jobs done i' time if annyb'dy wunna flupper her].

4. sb. A flapping of wings; fig. a fluster, hurry, ferment. s.Chs.¹ Ahy)v aad ù fahyn flup ur tú gy'et dhú din'úr dun i tahym [Ah've had a fine flupper to get the dinner done i' time]. Lei.¹ A wur all of a flopper, loike.

5. A young duck just able to fly. Nhp.1 Cf. flapper, sb. 2. 6. An under-petticoat; also in comp. Floppervan. See

Flapper, sb. 3.

Dev. Monthly Mag. (1810) I. 436; When I strak'd dru tha county prisen Tha chaps had floppers on like his'n, Hare Brither Jan (1863) 8, ed. 1887 Cor. Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl.; Cor. 12

FLOPPER-DASH, sb. Lan. [flo pə-da] A term

of abuse Theaw looks weel wawkin that owd flopperdash eawt, Staton

Loominary, 62.

FLOPPERTY, adj. Hrf. Wil. Also written floppetty Wil. [floppeti.] 1. Limp. Hrf. 2. Untidy, slatternly. Wil. Slow Gl. (1892); Wil. 1

FLOPS, v. Dev. With about: of a liquid: to roll, shake about in a closed vessel. Cf. flox, v.

A partly full cask would be flops in about, Reports Provinc. (1897) sv. Flox.

FLOPSIDOL, sb. Not. An untidily-dressed woman, a slattern

s.Not. Well, you are a flopsidol! I'd be ashamed to come outside (J.PK).

FLORA, sb. Cor. 1. In comp. Flora-day, an incor-

FLORA, 50. Cor. I. In comp. Flora-day, an incorrect term, due to popular etymology, for Furry-day; see Furry. Cf. faddy, flurry-day.

The 8th of May is at Helstone given up to pleasure, and is known as Flora-day, Flk-Lore Jrn. (1886) IV. 230; Helston Furry or Flora Day, Hone Every-day Bk (1827) II 650, Cor 12

2. The peculiar tune used to accompany the dance on Furry day. Cor 1 (s.y. Foddy).

Furry-day. Cor. (s.v. Faddy).

3. In phr. to look like Flora in distress, having the hair dishevelled. Cor.1

FLORAN, sb. Cor.<sup>2</sup> Very fine tin-stuff.
FLORCH, v. e.An.<sup>1</sup> [Not known to our correspondents.] To spread the mouth from affectation; to display

dents.] To spread the mount from anectation, to display dress or finery. Cf. flouch.

FLORE, v. Sc. [flor.] To strut about as if vain of one's dress. Cai. See Flourish, v.

Hence (I) Flory, (a) adj. vain, showy, conceited; (b) sb. an empty-headed, vain fellow; (2) Flory-heckles, sb.,

see Flory (b).

(1, a) Sc. The words, 'flory conceited chap'—'hafflins gentle,' and at length the still more alarming epithet of 'spy,' begun to be buzzed about, Scott Redg. (1824) Lett. xii; A florie fool (Jam.).

(b) Sc. S—1... is never in his element but when he gives that the lie, being a pedantic foolish flory, *Player's Scourge* (1757) 4 (Jam). (2) Lth. (Jam.)

FLORENCE, v. Nhp.1 To go about untidily, slovenly dressed. Cf. Amy Florence.

How she goes florencing about. Now nearly obs. (s.v. Amy Florence).

FLORENTINE, sb. Sc. Bdf. A kind of pasty or pie.
Sc. A florentine (an excellent old Scottish dish composed of veal), RAMSAY Remm. (1870) 126; Properly meat baked in a plate with a cover of paste (JAM.); When any kind of butcher meat, fowls, apples, &c. are baken in a dish it is called a Florentine, and when in a raised crust, a pie, Receipts in Cookery (ib.). Fif. Florentines, and pies, and tarts, Rang'd here and there in sindry parts, Tennant Papistry (1827) 99. Ayr. I hae been at the cost and outlay o' a gigot o' mutton . . . and a Florentine pie, Galt Entail (1823) lxxvii. Bdf. At Potton and the places adjacent it was customary some sixty years ago (1831) to place on the table at Christmas entertainments the 'Apple Florentine,' a palatable confection of which the whole of the guests invariably partook.... fection of which the whole of the guests invariably partook.... This Florentine consisted of an immensely large dish of pewter, or such-like metal, filled with 'good baking apples,' sugar and lemon to the brim; with a roll of rich paste as a covering—pie fashion. When baked, before serving up, the upper crust or lid was taken off and divided into sizeable triangular portions, which were again arranged round the dish in order, by way of garnish, and to complete the mess, a full quart of well-spiced ale was poured in, hissing hot, Hone Year Bk. (ed. 1841) col. 1596. [A huge grouse pie and a fine Florentine, Barham Ingoldsby (ed. 1864) Witches' Frolic.]

[A receipt for making a Florentine may be found in A

[A receipt for making a Florentine may be found in A True Gentleman's Delight (1676) 98 (NARES).]

FLORESH, FLORRISH, see Flosh, Flourish, v.

FLORRY, sb. Chs. A spree, frolic.

s.Chs. You'd bey dhu saurt u mon tu kum too, iv annibdi waan tid goar of on u bit uv u flor i [Yo'd bey the sort o' mon to come too if anyldy wanted go offen a bit of a florry (T.D.) come too, if anyb'dy wanted go off on a bit of a florry] (T.D.).

FLORTE, see Flite, v.

FLORTE, see Flite, v.

FLOS, sb. Yks. [flos] A giddy, impudent female.
w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> Nah then flos' where's tuh swinging tul?
Hence Flossy, (1) adj. giddy, impudent; (2) sb. a slattern.
(1) w Yks.<sup>5</sup> What a flossy dolly shoo is.
(2) w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>
FLOSCHE, see Flash, sb., Flosh.
FLOSH, v. and sb. Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng.
Also written flosche w.Yks.; and in forms floos Lan.<sup>1</sup>
n Lan.<sup>1</sup>; floose Not.<sup>3</sup>; floresh Hmp.; flouch Sus.; flouse
w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Shr. Hmp.<sup>1</sup> Dor.; floush Brks. Sus.<sup>12</sup> Hmp.<sup>1</sup>;
flowse Shr. Wil.<sup>1</sup> Dor.; vlosh Dev.<sup>1</sup> [floj, flūs, fleus.]
1. v. To splash, dabble, plunge about in bathing.
w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Shr. N & Q. (1885) 6th S xn. 249. Hmp. Said of children,
or ducks, splashing in the water (J R.W.); 'Mind it doesn't floush
over.' To have a bath, esp. with the idea of vigorous action,
splashing, &c. (W H.E.), (H.E.); Hmp.<sup>1</sup> Wil.<sup>1</sup> Water is said to
be 'flowsing down' when rushing very strongly through a mill
hatch. A horse likes to 'flowse about' in a pond Dor. N. & Q.
(1885) 6th S. xii. 249. s Dev. Fox Kingsbridge (1874). (1885) 6th S. xu. 249. \* Dev. Fox Kingsbridge (1874).

Hence (1) Floshing, sb. a splashing, a spill of water; (2)

Floshy, adj. partially liquid, sloppy.
(1) Cor. To wash his hands and save the floshing, TREGELLAS Tales (1865) 45. (a) Cor.<sup>3</sup> Roads when the mud is very thin and splashes easily are 'floshy.' A jelly that has not set is 'floshy.'

2. To dip anything up and down in water, to rinse, douche; to agitate or splash water.

Not.<sup>3</sup> To douche with cold water. Shr. To splash a bathing

companion with water, N. & Q (1885) 6th S. xii 249. Brks. Of washing something, 'Just floush it up and down' (WHE.) Hmp. Of water on the floor of a bedroom, 'I expect he floushed it over out of his bath' (ib.). Wil. You 'flowse' the water over you in a bath. Dor. N. & Q. (1885) 6th S. xii. 249. Dev. A witherly up with his voot and yand over the tea-kittle and flosh'd out all the watter, 4; And vlosh'd the water over Dame, ib. 7. Cor. Don't floshthe water on the floor; Cor. Cor. To shake water in a vessel.

3. With out: to dash out, put out violently. w.Dor. Floshed out the candle, ROBERTS Hist. Lyme Regis (1834).

n.Dev Monthly Mag. (1810) I 436. 4. sb. The act of splashing; a douche, bath, a violent

plunging in water.

Hmp. The sea is a proper place to have a floush in. I expect you enjoyed your floush (W.H.E.). Cor. Don't go and make a flosh, Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) 22.

5. A flush, stream of water. Cf. flush, sb.28.

Will The wish of water through a hatch. Cor. A 'flosh' of

Wil. The rush of water through a hatch. Cor. A 'flosh' of water from some unknown source, Burrow 'Mongst Mines, 9.

6. Comp. Floush-hole, a hole which receives the waste water from a mill, into which it flows with great violence.

Sup. 12, Hmp. 1 Cf. flush, sb. 2 12.

7. A sluice.

Lan.<sup>1</sup>, n.Lan.<sup>1</sup> Wil.<sup>1</sup> Occ. applied to the narrow-walled channel between the hatch-gate and the pool below.

8. pl. The meeting of the tides. Sus. (S.P.H.)

9. A peculiar creeping sensation as of some fluid passing over the surface of the body; gen. in phr. to have floshes.

Cor. The creeping sensation with alternate heat and cold frequently resulting from a cold. w Cor. (M.A.C.)

Hence Floshy, adj. having the sensation of 'floshes.' Cor. I'm feeling all floshy-like.

FLOSH, see Flash, sb.1

FLOSHAN, sb. Gall (JAM.) Also written floshin. A puddle of water. See Flash, sb.1

FLOSK, sb. Sc. The cuttle-fish, sea-sleeve, or ankerfish, Sepia loligo.

Bch Arbuthnot Peterhead, 28 (JAM.).

FLOSS, sb. Sc. Yks. Also in form flous n.Yks.<sup>1</sup> [flos.] 1. The common rush, *Juncus communis*. Sh.I. When hay or any light bulky substance is to be carried,

'maiseys' are used, which are made of ropes prepared from floss or rushes, Hibbert Desc. Sh I. (1822) 180, ed. 1891; (Coll L.L.B.)

S. & Ork.¹, Or.I. (Jam.) Cai.¹ Rushes prepared for making 'sma' simmons.' The rushes are beaten when freshly cut, and the pith is shaken out.

Hence Flossie-cape, sb. a cap made of rushes.

Sh.I. Heich an' dwimishin' awa to a sma trointie at da tap like a flossiecape, Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 89

2. The leaves of the red canary-grass, Philaris canariensis.

Or I. Of which bands are made for threading cassies (JAM).

3. Comp. (1) Floss-docken, the foxglove, Digitalis purpurea. n.Yks. (2) seave, the cotton-grass, Errophorum polystachion and other species. 16.

FLOSS, see Flooze.

FLOT, v. n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> [flot.] Of a horse: to fidget.

She'd be a good httle mare if she didn't flot soa at startin'.

[The same word as lit. E. float (older flote), used of unsteady motion.]

FLOT, see Float,  $sb.^{12}$  FLOTCH, sb. and  $v.^{1}$  Sc. FLOTCH, sb. and v. Sc. 1. sb. A big, fat, dirty person; applied chiefly to women, implying also tawdriness and ungracefulness. Rxb. (JAM)

2. v. To move in an awkward, ungainly manner; to

hobble along from side to side.

Per. (G.W.) Rxb See till her gaun flotchin' away there (JAM.).

FLOTCH, v.<sup>2</sup> Abd. (Jam.) To weep, sob. FLOTE, see Flite, v., Float, sb.<sup>1</sup>, Floit. FLOTHER, sb.<sup>1</sup> and v. Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lei. Nhp. War. Hrf. Sus. Hmp. Som. Dev. Also in form vlother ne.Lan. Sus. w.Cy. [flo oə(r).] coherent talk, nonsense; 'brag.'

ne.Lan.<sup>1</sup>, Lei.<sup>1</sup> Hrf. Bound Provinc. (1876). Som. Tom Gool war shower to be a tâkin vlother vast awâ, Jennings Obs Dial. w Eng. (1825) 164. e.Som W. & J. Gl (1873) Dev. Moore Hist Dev. (1829) I. 355. n.Dev. Why did 'a. . bother Me wi'es tutties an' es vlother, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 82. Hence (1) Flotherin, ppl. adj. of speech: flowery, grandiloquent; (2) Flothery, (a) adj. nonsensical, idle; (b) sb. nonsense, foolish talk.

(1) Chs. Thuse foine flothrin diskripshuns ith Stopport pappers,

(1) Chs. Thuse tone flothrin diskripshuns ith Stopport pappers, Stockport Monthly Mag. (1840) in Chs. N. & Q No. 597, I. 173. (2, a) War.<sup>2</sup> Flothery talk. (b) ib. A lot of flothery.

2. Tawdry finery. Lei.<sup>1</sup>

Hence Flothery, adj. tawdry, showy.

Nhb.<sup>1</sup> He's fat an' flothery. Lakel.<sup>2</sup>, w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Lei.<sup>1</sup> Shay wur that flothery shay wur foo'ced to flit Nhp.<sup>1</sup>

2. From froth lether cap in phy all yn a flother; also

3. Foam, froth, lather, esp. in phr. all in a flother; also

Hmp. A man said of an animal that was foaming at the mouth that it was 'all in a flother.' Only once heard (W.H E.); 'All in a flother,' flustered, agitated, Holloway.

A. v. To fluster, agitate, bother.
Sus. De fellers wur so vlothered dey thaut as de hull hed hatched de egg, Jackson Southward Ho (1894) I. 433, Sus¹ I was so vlothered I did'nt knaw what to be at.

5. With about · to hang loosely and disorderly.

Nhp.1 Flowers that he straggling on the ground, or trees that require pruning and nailing, are said to hang flothering about; the word is equally applicable to slovenly and tawdrily dressed

FLOTHER, sb.2 Nhb. Cum. Stf. [flo-der.]

boggy place, swamp.

Nhb. Boggy places, liable to overflow in wet seasons. Very common in field-names and found in some place-names, as Robinson Flothers, near Henshaw (R.O H.).

2. Obs. A heavy dew lying almost in pools upon the grass.

Stf. Ray (1691) MS add (JC) 26.

FLOTT, see Float, sb. 1

FLOTTER, v. Obs. Sc. 1. To float.

Mony was the feather bed That flotter'd on the faem, JAMIESON 

 Pop. Ballads (1806) I. 160.

 2. To wet, splash.

Fif. The flotter't table maist was steepit Wi' claret dubs that

drapt and dreepit, Tennant Papistry (1827) 23.
[2. With flottyrit berd of teris all beweip, Douglas Eneados (1513), ed. 1874, IV. 11.]

FLOU, FLOUAN, see Flow, sb.1, v., adj.1, Flowan.

FLOUCH, sb. w.Yks [Not known to our correspondents] [fiātʃ.] An awkward mouth, esp. in phr. to set one's flouch, to make grimaces. Cf. florch.

Art ta settin' thy flouch agean?

FLOUCH, FLOUCHT, FLOUCHTER, see Flosh, Flaught,  $sb.^{12}$ , Flaughter,  $v.^{2}$ 

FLOUD, adj. Dur. Tempestuous. Cf. flowed. Dur. A floud day. s.Dur. (J.E.D.)

FLOUGE, v. Cor. To deluge with water. Cf. flosh, v. FLOUGH, sb. and v. Chs. Shr. Also written fluff Chs. Shr. [fluf.] 1. sb. A flea. Cf. fleck, sb.2, fleff. Chs. 28 Shr. 1 Gen. heard in pl. form fluffs.

2. v. To free from fleas, as dogs and cats do. Cf. flea, v. Shr. The dog's fluffin' 'imself.

FLOUGH, FLOUGHT, see Flow, adj.1, Flaught, sb.1

FLOUNCE, sb. Dor. A flying stroke. BARNES Gl. (1863). Yks. Lin. [flans, Lin. fluns.] To FLOUNCE, v. thrash, beat, flog.
w.Yks. Ail flans čai dzakit, je jun raskl (J.W.)

Hence Flouncing, sb. a flogging, thrashing.

s.Lin. Do you want me to gi'e you a good flouncing? You'd mind or I s'l warm y'r jacket for you (T.H.R.)

FLOUNDAB, sb. Suf. The flounder, Pleuronectes flesus.
Suf. (HALL) e.Suf. In common use on the coast (F.H.). [SATCHELL (1879).]

FLOUNDERED, pp. ? Obs. Nhp. Affrighted. FLOUNDERS, sb. pl. Sus. Hmp. [fleurndəz.] Small insects found in the livers of rotten sheep. See Fluke, sb. 2. FLOUNGE, sb. Obs. Sc. The act of plunging, floundering in mire or water.

Rnf. Alargst the dam the bodie stoitet Wi' staucherin' flounge, A. Wilson *Poems* (1790) 93 (Jam.). [Now stoans and fyrebrands flundge owt, Stanyhurst Aeners (1583), ed. Arber, 22.]

FLOUNT, FLOUNTER, see Flaunt, Flunter.

FLOUR, sb. Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan Chs. Lin. Glo. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms flaar w.Yks.; fleaur, fleawr Lan.; flooer Sc. [flūr, w.Yks. flaə+r), Lan. fleə(r), s Cy. fleuə(r).] 1 In comp. (r) Flour-balls, a kind of potato; (2) -bread, wheaten bread; (3) cake, a cake made of dough; (4) head, a term of abuse, a stupid, 'puddingheaded' person; (5) meat, food made with flour; bread, pastry; (6) milk, porridge made of wheaten flour, milk,

pastry; (6) -milk, porridge made of wheaten flour, milk, and sugar; (7) -poke, a flour-sack; (8) -tin, very fine tinstuff; see Floran; (9) -vittals, pastry.

(1) n.Lin. (2) Sh.I Ta sit ower a irn foo o' floor braed, 'at's eneigh ta scooder ane, Sh. News (July 16, 1893). Abd it was happy for the poor that flour that year was cheap, for the poorer sort did at that time (1782) use flour-bread, Statist, Acc IV. 322 (JAM). Fif. Women. must have Their flour bread and their tea, Taylor Minstelsy (1811) 18, ed. 1870. (3) Lan. Noine as graceless lads as ever yowd at a fleawr cake, Staton Loominary (c. 1861) 41. Chs. It is made from a small piece of ordinary bread dough rolled to the size of a plate, and about an inch thick, and then baked on both sides. (4) w.Yks. Duz ta see, ye owd flaar-heead' dough folied to the size of a plate, and about an inch thick, and then baked on both sides. (4) w.Yks. Duz ta see, ye owd flaar-heead? Prov. in Brighouse News (Aug 10, 1889), What are ta makkin thi din at, flaarheead? Bickerdike Beacon Ann (1872, 21, 5) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (6) Dev.<sup>3</sup> (7) Lan. Ten shilin' wain't go far toard fillin' fleaur-pokes, Clego Davia's Loom (1894) ni; Dustud o'er wi a fleaur poke, Brierley Layrock (1864) vii. (8, Cor.<sup>2</sup> (9) Glo (J.S.F.S.), Som (F.A.A.)

2. The meal of wheat as distinguished from the meal of

oats, peas, &c. Sc. (JAM.)

3. Obs. Phr. Flour of the Wake, ashes from the bonfires lighted on the 29th of June; see below.

Nhb. About half a century ago on this night (29th June) they carried some kind of firebrands about the fields of their respective villages. They made encroachments on these occasions upon the Bonefires of the neighbouring towns, of which they took forcibly some of the ashes; this they called 'carrying off the Flower (probably the Flour) of the Wake,' Brand Pop. Antiq. (ed 1813)

FLOURICE, sb Obs. Sc. Also in forms fleerish Abd.; flourish Frf. A piece of steel used with a flintstone to kindle a match; a steel for striking fire from

Abd. They cared not to carry fleerish and flint, ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb (1871) x1; (JAM.) Frf. A flourish and a pipe, JAMIE Emigrant's Family (1853) 105.

FLOURISH, v. and sb. Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also in rm florrish ne.Lan. 1. v. To make a fine show, 'cut form florrish ne.Lan.<sup>1</sup> a dash.<sup>1</sup> Cf. flore, v.

a dash.' Cf. flore, v.

Lnk. Ask Mrs. Baile Munro for the len' o' her new silver tea set to flourish on the occasion, Roy Generalship (ed. 1895) 65.

2. sb. A blossom. Also used fig.
Sc. In the early spring gowans and buttercups, and in the summer hawthorn-flourish, and other wilding favourites, Wright Sc Life (1897) 29. Ayr. Raised into public life for a better purpose than to prey upon the leaves and flourishes of the commonwealth, Galt Provost (1822) XXIII. Lnk. The flourish on the tree that hings, Thomson Musings (1881) 121. Edb The early flourishes of virtue and good nature, which every one observes so fairly budding in good matter, which every one observes so fairly budding in your greener years, Penneculk Wks (1715) 36, ed. 1815. n.Cy. Grose (1790). n Yks. w.Yks. Hutton Tour to Caves (1781). ne Lan.

Hence Flourish'd, adj. covered with blossom.

So Her face was fair as dewdrops hing Upo' the flourish'd thorn, Shepherd's Wedding (1789) 22.

[1. He looked forth at the window, shewing himself [marg. flourishing] through the lattice, BIBLE Sng. Sol. ii. 9; Florschyn, Floreo, Prompt. 2. The borial blastis of the thre borouing dais of marche hed chaissit the fragrant flureise of euyrie frute tree far athourt the feildis, Compl. Scotl. (1549) 38]

FLOURISH, adj. n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Light in carriage. Holloway. Cf. flowish. FLOURY, adj. Lin. Cor. Also written flouery Cor. [fluri, Cor. fleuri.]

1. In comp. Floury-milk, hasty pudding. Cor. 12

2. Of land, &c.: light and powdery. sw.Lin.<sup>1</sup> The fallows are so floury.

FLOUS, see Floss.

FLOUSE, v. Gall. (JAM.) Also written fluze. [Not known to our correspondents.] To turn back the edge of a tool or the point of a nail. Cf. fluz(z.

Hence Fluzed, ppl. adj. blunted by having the edge or

point turned back

FLOUSE, FLOUSH, see Flosh.

FLOUSH, adj. Dor. [fleu].] Flying, flouncing. BARNES Gl. (1863

FLOUT, sb.1 Som. A boy's whistle. (HALL.)

[And many floute and lilting-horne, Chaucer Hous F.

. 1384) 1223 ] FLOUT, sb.<sup>2</sup> (c. 1384) 1223 | FLOUT, sb.<sup>2</sup> Obs. Lin. A drain, a watercourse. One sewer in Scotterings at the ould flout shall be sufficiently diked, Sewers Inquisition (1583) 8, NARES (s.v.). n.Lin<sup>1</sup> FLOUT, sb.<sup>8</sup> Obs. Brks. The polecat. Cf. foumart. Gent. Mag. (1784) 332, ed. Gomme. FLOUT, sb.<sup>4</sup> War. [Not known to our correspondents.] A truss or bundle. (HALL.)

[Besyde my bed thou must goo And take up a floute

of strowe, Kyng & Hermyt (c. 1550) 331 (N.E.D).] FLOUT, v. Cum. Yks. Der. Brks. Also in form floot Cum. [flūt, flāt, fleut] To scold; to buffet, express

anger by action.

Cum Howiver I floot, Gilpin Ballads (1874) 3rd S 78 n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> w.Yks.2 When married folks are floutin. Brks. Gl. (1852); Brks.1 Hence Flouting, vbl. sb. the act of scolding, a scolding. Der. Wi' soft answers as turns away wrath, instead o' flouting better and rilin' o' him, Verney Stone Edge (1868) viii.

FLOUT, FLOUTER, see Flaught, sb.¹, Flaughter, v.²
FLOW, sb.¹ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lakel. Cum. Also written
floe Sc. S. & Ork.¹; flou Ant. Nhb; flowe Sc. Nhb.
Lakel. Cum.¹
1. A bog, morass, watery swamp; a

Lakel. Cum. 1. A bog, morass, watery swamp; a quicksand; also in comp. Flow-bog, Flow-moss.

Sc. He shall stable his steed in the Kelpie's flow, Scott Bride of Lam. (1819) xviii, Upon wet brae-sides, peat-haggs and flow-mosses, ib. Midlothian (1818) xii. Sh.I If dey wirna a day apo' da flow dan he [it] wis nae man's bishaness, Sh. News (July 23, 1898). S. & Ork. 1, Cai. 1 Ayr. Ye'll stick in some flow, Or, ye'll melt in a thow, Boswell Poet. Wks. (ed 1871) 213. Lik. There are other extensive mosses in this district commonly called flowes which it is not probable ever will or ever can be converted into which it is not probable ever will or ever can be converted into arable lands, *Statist. Acc.* 328, 329 (Jam.). Lth. In this muir there is a small piece of water called the Flow, which also gives its name is a small piece of water called the Flow, which also gives its name to a good part of the marshy grounds lying to the south and west of it, ib. X. 601. Lth., Twd. The term flow is applied to a low-lying piece of watery land, rough and benty, which has not been broken up. It is distinguished from a moss Sportsmen generally expect to find grouse in such a place (Jam.). Bwk. The Lan'sea links are lang an' steep, The mermaids' floe baith braid an' deep, Chisholm Poems (1879) 76. Sik. A push that soon gart him plew the flow with his nose, Hogg Tales (1838) 7, ed. 1866. Rxb. Just where the weet comes frae the flowe, RIDDELL Poet. Whs (ed. 1871) I. 202 Gall. Had been roughly laid with bog-wood dug from the flowes. Crockett Moss. Hags (1805) xlu. N.I. Flowbog, Flow-moss, a bog through which water has flowed, or in which it lodges. Nhb. Dandering o'er ferney knowes, . . Springing o'er bogs an' flowes, Proudlock Borderland Muse (1896) 8; Nhb. 1 and the property of the propert from the flowes, Crockett Moss-Hags (1895) xlu. N.I.1 Flow-A peat moss, a peat bog, generally large and straggling. 'Flow' in place-names occurs, as in Manside Flow. 'Between the hills are broad and flat morasses, called flow mosses,' Hodgson Nhb. are broad and hat morasses, called how mosses, Hobosson Nho. pt. ii. I. 84. 'The bog overflows along the outlet or outlets, and that part of it which thus dips away from the bog proper is aptly called the flow of the bog,' Lebour Geol. Nho. and Dur. (ed. 1886) II. Lakel. Wedholme Flowe, Solway Flowe Cum. Peat moss or what is termed flow, Young Annals Agric. (1784-1815) XXI. 446, Cum. An extensive and unsheltered peat bog; Cum. 2 ne. Cum. The only other use of the name now seems to be in the wild and largely tracted of the municipality in Alsten Mose. lonely tracts of the mining fells in Alston Moor.

Hence (1) Flow-peat, (2) -turf, sb. the upper stratum of the peat-moss, the upper light and spongy peat or turf; (3) Flowy, adj. of peat: light, spongy.

(1) Ant. From being less soaked in moisture, and not sustaining

(1) Ant. From being less soaked in moisture, and not sustaining the same pressure as the lower strata, is very light and spongy, so as to burn very rapidly and be of little value as fuel, GROSE (1790) MS. add (C.) (2) n.Ir. ib.; (W.H.P.) (3) Sik. He gang down the gullots like a flowy peat, Hogg Tales (1888) 252,ed. 1866.

2. The sea; a basin, sound, or arm of the sea.
Sh.I. (Coll. L L.B.) S.&Ork. A cant term Or.I. Scalpa Flow is a
sea basin amongst the Orkneys, Johnston Gazetteer (Jam. Suppl).

[1. Norw. dial. floe, a pool of water in swampy ground; also, a swamp, 'moss' (AASEN).] FLOW,  $sb.^2$  Sc. [fi $\bar{u}$ ] A jot, a particle; a small portion of anything in a state of dust, as meal, flour, &c. Cf.

flechan, flowan.

n.Sc. (JAM), Bnff.<sup>1</sup> Frf. Flow's but a handful, BARRIE Tommy (1896) 438. e.Per. The quantity of salt, meal, &c, which can be lifted between the tips of the thumb and first two fingers (W.A.C.). Fif. Coats meal-melvied, powther'd gay Wi' flows o' flour, Tennant Papistry (1827) 69. e.Fif. It set fire to the flows o' lint that were stickin' a' ower the wheel, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) 111 thought that the sound o' the happer Said tak hame a wee flow to your wife To help to be brose for the supper, Webster Rhymes (1835) 75.

FLOW, sb.3 Sc. A wooden instrument open at one side and turning round with the wind, placed on a chimney-top to prevent smoke. Lth. (Jam.)

FLOW, v. and sb.4 Sc. Yks. Lin. Sus. [flou.]
1. v. In comp Flow-dike, a dike along the banks of a

stream or river; a small dike for carrying water.

Buff. To change the course of water-runs, to construct flow-dikes and to make such leading drains as shall be judged proper, Surv. Agric. App 31 (Jam.); Biff. To prevent it [the river] from overflowing its banks and flooding the fields that lie in its course

2. Churning term, see below.

Lin. Cream is said to flow, when it swells in the churn, so as to prevent its being worked, STREATFEILD Lin. and Danes (1884) 328 s.Lin. Said of cream in the churn that does not readily come to butter (T.H.R.).

3. With on: to follow in rapid succession.

e.Yks. At a wedding in Holderness, as soon as the bride and bridegroom had left the house, and had the usual number of old shoes thrown after them, the young folks rushed forward, each bearing a tea-kettle of boiling water, which they poured down the front door-steps, that other marriages might soon follow, or, as one said, 'flow on,' N. & Q. (1867) 3rd S. xii 479.

4. Pass. With in or on: to be overtaken by the tide.

n.Yks.2 They got flow'd on [they were surrounded on the rocks by the rising tide]. Sus. You're too oudacious daring on they sands; if you don't mind you'll be flown in, one of these days.

sands; if you doant mind you'll be flown in, one of these days.

5. To exaggerate in relating anything. Cld. (Jam.)

6. sb. An exaggerated story. Cld. (Jam.)

FLOW, adj.¹ Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm Lan. Also written flou Nhb.¹; flough n Cy. Cum.²; flowe Cum.¹ Of the weather: windy, boisterous, stormy; bleak, cold. Of persons: angry; also used advb.

n Cy. A flow day (J.H.). Nhb. T'missus kens weel eneugh t' flow weather doesna seem her, Clare Love of Lass (1890) 1. 56; Nhb.¹ What a flow neet¹ Dur. Gibson Up-Weardale Gl. (1870). Cum. It's flough weather, Brockett Gl. (1846), Cum.¹² Wm. T'wind blows flow of o' t'fells. He looks varra flow, summats gian wrang again (B K.). ne.Lan.¹

FLOW, adj² n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also written flough Cum.²; flowe Cum.¹ Skittish, as a young horse; untractable. Cf. flowed.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). Cum.¹ Our filly's varra flowe yet; Cum.²

n.Cy. Grose (1790). Cum.¹ Our filly's varra flowe yet; Cum.² Applied also in the case of a person, to wild and reckless expenditure. w Yks. Hutton Tour to Caves (1781). ne.Lan.¹ [Cogn. w. Swiss dial. fluck, 'scheu, von Pferden, die leicht sich losreissen wollen' (Idotkon); cp. MHG. ein

fluck gaul, a restive horse (Lexer) ]

FLOWAN, sb. Sc. Irel. 1. A small portion of anything in a state of dust, as meal, flour, flax. See Flow,  $sb.^2$  Cf. flechan.

Sc. (G.W.) Bnff.! The gueede wife ga' him a drink o' hamebrown ale wee a flowan o' mehl [meal] on't. 'Will ye need muckle meal to mack oot the pothitch?' 'Jist a flowan.' N.I. The light clinging dust in a flax-scutching mill, small fragments of the flax stem. Ant. Light material-like threads or hair with dust attached, blowing about especially through a house that is not regularly

dusted, Ballymena Obs. (1892).

2. The bog-cotton, Eriophorum. Ant., Dwn. (B. & H.)

FLOWED, adj. Obs. n.Yks. Unsettled, crazy. See FLOWED, adj.

Flow, ad12

FLOWER, sb. and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms flooe Ayr.; flooer Sc.; floor e An. (HALL.) 1. sb. In comp. (1) Flower-bank, a bank of earth; see below; (2) -basket, an arrangement for growing flowers in; see below; (3) knot or knat, a flower-bed, flower-plot; (4) plant, a flowering garden-plant or house-plant;

(1) Hrt. Some earth that hes next the hedge, thrown over the roots with a spade, as soon as the hedge is riddered or prepared for it, so that with the original or first raised flower-bank, the whole rise of earth is not above a foot or eighteen inches from the common level of the ground. Nowthese flower-banks are generally made to inground hedges or fences or to those hedges that lie next to narrow lanes, which are not wide enough to allow a ditch, Ellis Mod. Husb. (1750) I. 1. e.An. A bank with a ditch and the same on both sides (HALL). [The ditches will be filled up, so as to form what are called floor banks, Young Annals Agric. (1784-1815) XLIII 586] (2) Edb. Flower baskets, brakes, some aught or nine, Wi'beds an' allies, Forees Poems (1812) 90; Flower or rose baskets is a wirele out out of a green plott of any size and the baskets, is a circle cut out of a green platt of any size, and the edge put round with inverted willows along with a honey suckle, when all grow together, and forms a handsome basket work, the when all grow together, and forms a handsome basket work, the centre is planted with roses closely pegged down, and in the season when they blow, you have a beautiful basket full of roses, it note. (3) Sc. (A W.) s Chs. Dhù dey ùr ún got n aayt ùn paadh ùrd au'l oar mi flaaw ùr-not's [The deer han gotten ait an' pathered all o'er my flower-knots]. War. ne. Wor. I likes to see a flower-knot in the middle o' the lawn (J.W.P). se Wor. ', s. Wor. ', Glo. (A.B.), Glo. Dor. A tutty miade o' lots O' blossoms vrom her flower-knot shameful, Raymonb Love and Quiet Life (1894) 23. The visitors lottered a moment on the garden path to look at the The visitors loitered a moment on the garden path to look at the flower-knot, tb. Tryphena (1895) 32. n.Dev. But they've a-strubb d vlower-knats an' heaths, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 64. (4) n Lin. I ax'd him if he could sea flooer-plants i' winda', an' he said, 'Noā,' soa I expect he hesn't reight ewse o' his ees yit. (5) Glo. (6) n.Lin. I

2. Comb. in plant-names: Flower-of-the-Axe, the acrid

lobelia, Lobelia urens.

Dev. The name given by the country-people about Axminster to this rare plant, which grows on Kilmington Common (B. & H).

3. Phr. (1) to get the flower of, to get the better of; (2) in flower (used of a crab), see below; (3) to do anything like a flower, to do anything easily and well or without difficulty.

(1) e.Suf. You've wholly got the flower of me. Very common (F H.). (2) n Yks. A crab is said to be in flower and unfit to eat, when it has cast its shell and is soft (I.W.). (3) s.Wor. I could upper a flower the K. jump a fi-bar gaate like a flower (HK).

4. A bunch of flowers, nosegay. Sc. Scotic. (1787) 37. N.I.<sup>1</sup>, w.Yks. (SKC)

- 5. pl. The paste ornaments on the crust of a raised pie. n.Lin. 6. The piece of iron which fastens a vice to a table or bench. w.Yks. 7. Obs. An edge-tool used in cleaning laths. Rxb. (JAM.)
- 8. v. To embroider flowers and other patterns on muslin.
  Ayr. Ye tell me ye can flooer, Johnston Glenbuckie (1889) 131,
  She sat near him, flowering her web, ib 134 Lnk. Though she was flowerin', she flang by her faderils, LEMON St. Mungo (1844) 88.

Hence (1) Flowerer, sb. one who 'flowers'; (2) Flower-

ing, vbl. sb. the act of working flowers on muslin.

(1) Rnf. There was darners and clippers, and flowerers, Wi' bleachers fu' trig frae the braes, Webster Rhymes (1835) 5. Ayr. The flooeers cuist their wabs in the fire, the weavers brak their lumes, and the haill toon gaed daft thegither, Service Notandums (1890) 67. (2) Ayr. Her only means of support was 'flowering,' that is, sewing patterns on muslin, Johnston Kilmalle (1891) II. 87, She made her leeving by seamstress-wark and floowring lawn,

Galt Lards (1826) vii.

9. Of oak-wood: to become marked, grained

s Not. Look 'ow nyst this oak table's flowered (J.P.K.).
Hence Flowering, sb. the markings of oak wood. (ib.)
10. Obs. Of beer: to froth.

Hrt. If a little wheat bran is boiled in our ordinary beer it will

cause it to mantle or flower in the cup, when it is poured out, ELLIS Cy. Hswf. (1750) 32.

11. To turn curves on a sheet-iron table. w.Yks. (J.P.)
[10. To flower, as ale dothe in a cuppe. This yerbe floureth fresshly, but this ale floureth better in a good drinkers eye, Palsgr. (1530).]

FLOWER'D, ppl. adj. Rxb. (Jam.) Also written flour'd. Of sheep: scabby, having lost their wool.
[Cp. OFr. fleurs, 'scorbut, érésipèle' (La Curne).]

FLOWER-DE-LUCE, sb. Yks. Also in form flowery.

The fleur-de-lys, Ins Pseudacorus.

w.Yks. 'S K C', w.Yks.'

[The lilly, lady of the flowring field, The flowre-deluce, her lovely paramoure, SPENSER F. Q. (1590) bk. II. VI. 16] FLOWERER, sb. Stf. A painter of coarse pots.

FLOWERIE, sb. Rxb. (Jam) Also in form fleurie. [Not known to our correspondents.] A name given to the ace of spades, from the ornaments which formerly appeared on this card.

FLOWERING, sb. and ppl adj. Chs. Lin. Wal Glo. 1. sb. The paste ornaments on the crust of a raised pie. n.Lin. 1 2. ppl.adj. In comp. (1) Flowering-box, the red whortle-berry, Vaccinum Vitis-Idaea; (2) Sunday, Mid-Lentor Palm

Sunday, on which day the graves are decked with flowers.

(1) Chs. (2) s.Wai The graves are cleaned and decked on that day with the choicest flowers that can be procured; where flowers are not numerous, the deficiency is supplied by evergreens. and the laurel leaves are often ornamented with gilt leaf,  $N \in \mathcal{Q}$ 

and the laurel leaves are often ornamented with git leaf, if a g (1855) 1st S xi 353. Glo. (SSB)

FLOWERY, adj. n.Cy. Nhb Also written flowry n.Cy.

1. In comp. Flowery-docken, the plant perennial goosefoot, Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus. Nhb 1

2 Obs. Florid, handsome, fair, of good complexion.

n Cy. (K.); Gross (1790); BAILEY (1721).

FLOWER are Florid.

FLOWFF, see Flaff.
FLOWING, ppl. adj. Wil. In comp. Flowing-meadow, a lowland meadow watered from a river; a meadow laid up in ridges with water-carriers on each ridge and drains

up in ridges with water-carriers on each ridge and drains between. Cf. floating-meadow, s.v. Float, v. 13. (3). Young Ann. Agnc. (1784-1815) s.v. Watered; The first kind is called in Wiltshire catchwork-meadows, and the latter flow ingmeadows, Marshall Review (1817) V. 195; Will FLOWISH, adj. Obs. n.Cy. Light in carriage; immodest. Gross (1790); N.Cy. [A flowish woman (K).] FLOWK, v. Obs. Nhp To flap, droop; to fall over the face like the brum of an old hat

he face, like the brim of an old hat. FLOWN, see Flig, v.1

FLOWNIE, sb. and ady. Sc. (JAM) [fiū'ni] 1. sb. A small portion of any volatile substance, as of meat thrown on a draught of water. Ags.

2. adj. Light, downy; fig. of the mind: trifling, without

substance.

Lnk. Applied to soft objects which are easily compressed, such as wool, feathers, & c
FLOWP, see Flaup, sb. 1
FLOWS, sb. pl. Nhb. 1 Also written flous. Floats, applied to the cluster of corks which support the 'bosom' of a salmon-net.

[j rete vocatum wade et j flowe, Accts. Abingdon Abbey

[j rete vocatum wade et j flowe, Accts. Abingdon Abbey (1388), ed. Camden, 57.]

FLOWSE, adj. Yks. Lan. Glo. Also in form flowsing Glo. Flowing, flaunting. Glo. Hence Flowsy, sb. a slattern. w.Yks., ne.Lan. FLOWSE, FLOWT, see Flosh, Flaught, sb. FLOWTER, FLOWTHER, see Flaughter, v.2, Flutter. FLOX, sb. Dev. The foxglove, Digitalis purpurea. FLOX, v. Dev. Cor. [floks.] 1. To agitate or shake a liquid in a closed vessel. Cor. 2. Of a liquid: to roll, shake about in a closed vessel:

2. Of a liquid: to roll, shake about in a closed vessel;

sometimes with about.

Dev. My servant was rolling in a barrel of petroleum, which was not as full as it ought to have been. I asked how he knew it was not full. 'I can tell by the w[e]ight of 'un, sir, and the way the oil do keep floxin[g] about,' Reports Provinc. (1897). Cor. Better be full than flox, T. Towser (1873) 103.

FLOX, see Flock, sb. 1 FLOZEN, v. Bnff. 1 1. To cause to swell; to become

Swollen; gen. with up.

His face is a' flozent [or flozent up] wee the rain an' the ween beatin' intil't. The drink's beginn' 't'gar' im flozen [or flozen-up].

Hence Flozent or Flozent-up, ppl. ad, fat and flabby.

She's a muckle flozent up to for flozent] dehm.

2. Phr. to be flozent up in, to become excessively fond of. The bairn's unco sair flozent-up in's father.

FLUB, see Flob, v.1

FLUBBER-HOLE, sb. Bdf. The window of a dovecote. (J.W.B

FLUBSY-FACED, adj. n.Cy. (HALL.) w.Yks.1 Plump or full in the face

FLUCHAN, FLUCHEN, see Flechan, Flig, v.¹
FLUCHRA, sb. Sh.I. Also in forms flucker; flughra (Jam.); flukkra. Snow in broad flakes. Also attrib. in comp. Flukkra snow.

A air o' licht smoor, or saft flucker, Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 71; As white as da flukkra snow, Junda Klingrahool (1898)

Hence (1) Fluckera, sb. a white speckled hen; (2) Fluckerid or Fluckrit, adj. speckled as if with snowflakes.

(1) See doomy cup an' plaeter. Dat's fluckera's wark! Sh. News (Apr 30, 1898); (K.I.) (2) Da cock fled i' da butt window, an' da muckle fluckerid hen apo' da table, Sh. News (Apr. 30, 1898); (K.I.) FLUCHT, v. and sb. Sc. Also written flught (Jam.); and in forms flocht Bnff.¹; flughter Cld. (Jam.) [fluxt, floxt.]

1. v. To throw into a state of agitation; to flutter, frighten; to make a great show.

Bnff. He cam in wee a fause-face on, an' fluchtit the bairn. Rnf.

Bnff. He cam in wee a lause-lace on, an intention bears. Also (Jam.)

2. To flirt. Rnf. (Jam.)

3. sb. A bustling, bouncing, or gaudy person; a flirt. Cld. (Jam.)

FLUCING, prp. Obs. Nhp. Warming the feet and legs, by means of an earthen pot filled with hot embers and placed under the petticoats. Cf dick-pot.

FLUCK, sb. Ess. [Not known to our other correspondents.] [fiek.] A gruel made of flour and water, sometimes with the addition of a little butter. Also called Fluck-mess. (W.W.S.)

N. Minstrel (1866) pt. 11. 63; 'Twas neither flucker, whale, nor king, Oliver Sigs. (1824) 7; Nhb.1

FLUCKER, FLUCKS, see Fluchra, Flux.
FLUDDER, FLUDE, see Flodder, v., Flutter, Flood.
FLUDERS, sb. pl. Hmp. [flwdəz.] Worms which sometimes infest the livers of sheep, when 'coathed' (q.v.).
WISE New Forest (1883) 282; Hmp. Called also flooks and flounders. flounders.

FLUE, sb. Der. Lin. Lei. War. Glo. Oxf. e.An. I.W. Cor. Written flew e.An.<sup>1</sup> [flū, fliu.] 1. Soft feathery dust or down; fluff, esp. the soft dust or sweepings accumulated in a bedroom. Cf. floose.

nw.Der.<sup>1</sup>, Lin. (W W.S.), Lei.<sup>1</sup>, War.<sup>3</sup> Glo. Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870), (S.S.B) Oxf. (G O.), e.An.<sup>12</sup> Cmb.<sup>1</sup> And when you sweep, you leave the flue in all the corners of the room. e.Suf. (F.H.),

I.W.2

2. A coat of manure spread over land.

Cor. Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl.

[1. The flue of a rabbet, Cuniculi vellus, Coles (1679).] FLUE, sb.2 e.An. [fiū.] The coping of a gable or end wall of a house.

e.An.<sup>1</sup> Nr e.Suf. (F H.) Nrf. GROSE (1790); MARSHALL Rur. Econ. (1787). Suf.1,

e.Suit. (r n.)

FLUE, sb.<sup>3</sup> Midl. Shr. Also written flew Midl. [fiū.]

A farrier's lancet or 'fleam' for bleeding cattle. Gen. in pl.

Midl. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1796) II Shr.<sup>1</sup> Always used in

pl form. The 'flues' consist of several lancets, varying in size,

pl form. The 'flues' consist of several lancets, varying in size, which close into a 'haft' like the blades of a pocket-knife; Shr.<sup>2</sup>
FLUE, adj.<sup>1</sup> n.Cy. Also Hrf. Brks. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Also written fleu n.Cy.; flew n.Cy. Brks. Ken. Sur. Hmp.<sup>1</sup> Wil.<sup>1</sup>; vlew Brks.<sup>1</sup> [flū, fliu.] Delicate, weak, sickly; thin, in poor condition.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). Brks. Gl. (1852), Brks.<sup>1</sup> Ken. She looks quite flew. Very common, c. 1830 (C.B.); (H.W.); Ken.<sup>1</sup> In e.Ken. it is more commonly applied to persons than to animals; Ken.<sup>2</sup> Sus. Dis here man aldo he wur pore an flue he wur ingenurious, Jackson Southward Ho (1894) I. 339; (M.B.-S.); A delicate girl is said to be very flue, Monthly Pht. (1874) 180; Sus.<sup>1</sup> A flue horse is one which always looks thin, and will not carry flesh, Sus.<sup>2</sup> Hmp. (J.R.W.); Hmp.<sup>1</sup> Hmp. (J.R.W.); Hmp.1

Hence (1) Flewy or Fluey, adj. (a) of a horse: troubled with looseness; (b) weak, sickly, delicate, tender; (2) Fluish, adj. (a) see Fluey (b); (b) weak of mind; applied

Fluish, \$aaj. (a) see Fluey (b); (b) weak of mind; applied to a woman; (c) light in morals.

(i, a) Wil. He's what we calls a flewy 'oss, can't kip nothing in 'im. n.Wil. (W.C.P.) (b) Sur. My old master was so flewey! Trans. Phil. Soc. (1854) 83; Sur. I Never heard applied except to animals. Hmp. (J.R.W.); Hmp. 1 (2, a) n.Cy. Grose (1790); Bailey (1721); N.Cy. 2 (b) Hrf. 2 (c) n.Cy. (HALL.)

[OFr. flou, délicat, en parlant des choses; doux, en parlant des personnes (La Curne); cp. Wallon flaw, faible, qui manque de force, de vigueur (REMACLE); Bremen dial flau, 'kraftlas ohnmachtig' (Wh) 1

Bremen dial. flau, 'kraftlos, ohnmachtig' (Wtb.).]

FLUE, adj.<sup>2</sup> Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Bdf. e.An. Dor.
Som. Written flew Lei. Nhp. War. 123 se.Wor. Dor. [flū, fliu.] Shallow; open, wide, expansive. Also used

Adub.

Lei. Your bonnet is too flew. 'A flew dish,' one with wide, spreading sides. Nhp. The dish is so flew, if you don't mind, you'll flop it over. 'Your bonnet sits very flew,' i.e. the poke is very open and wide-spreading. War. B'ham Whly. Post (June 10, 1893); War. 2 War. You have made this waistcoat too flew [too open at the front]. Bdf. Gen. applied to a very open bonnet or to a shallow vessel becoming wide at top. 'This earthen pan is too flue for your use.' The quality of widening excessively, and so becoming extremely extended, seems therefore to be designated by this word (I W B): Barcherof Anal Eng. Lang. (1800) 122 by this word (J.W B); BATCHELOR Anal. Eng. Lang. (1809) 133. e.An.1, Dor. (H.E), Som. (HALL.)

Hence Flewed, adj. of a hoop: made larger on one side than on the other, so that it may fit the taper shape of a

cask. se.Wor.1

[Flew or scholde, as vessell or oper lyke, bassus, Prompt.]
FLUE-FULL, adj. Obs. Yks. Brimful, overflowing.
Yks. (HALL.) w.Yks. Thoresby Lett. (1703); w.Yks. <sup>14</sup>
FLUELLEN, sb. Wal. The common speedwell,
Veromica officinalis. (B. & H.)
[In Welch it (Speedwell) is called Fluellen, Gerarde

Land (ed. 1603) Gov. Wel. Visian Lymphys. speedwell lit.

Herb. (ed. 1633) 629. Wel. llysiau Llywelyn, speedwell, lit.

Llewellyn's herbs.]

FLUENCE, sb. Lon. Affluence.

And oftentimes we're in fluence, Mayhew Lond. Labour (ed.

1861) III. 50. FLUENT, adj. s.Chs. [flu ent.] Liberal.
Often with some defining words, as floount i gy'iv in [fluent

givin'].

Hence Fluently, adv. liberally.
Wiaan)ŭ aad bùch urz meet für ü fau rtnit; bŭ dhen it)s kau zd
mi tŭ yooz mi egz ev ŭr sŭ floo ŭntli [We hanna had butchers'
meat for a fortnit; bu' then it's caused me to use my eggs ever so

FLUE-SALT, sb. Chs. Salt-making term: the waste

salt found on the flues where the lumps are dried.

FLUFF, sb<sup>1</sup> and v.<sup>1</sup> In gen. dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms floff Cum<sup>1</sup>; vluff Brks.<sup>1</sup> [fluf, fluf, Cum. flof.] 1. sb. Down, small pieces of fur, feather, &c.;

light feathery particles or downy substance.
Sc. (A.W.) Nnb. The down from the wool of cloth. e.Yks. 1 Sc. (A.W.) Nhb. The down from the wool of cloth. e.Yks. m.Yks. There's a lot of fluff in one of the cupboard corners—pray thee clean it out. w.Yks. (J.T.); w.Yks. 28 Chs. The particles of cotton which come off new cloth. Aw never seed sitch towels i' my lofe. Aw've wiped these glasses twenty toimes, and aw'll be hanged if they anna aw covered wi' fluff. s.Chs.¹, Lei.¹, Nhp ¹, War.³, Brks.¹, Hnt. (T P.F.), e.An.¹, e.Suf. (F H.), Hmp.¹, Cor.³

War., Brks., Hnt. (1 P.F.), e.An., e.Sur. (1 P.F.), Hmp., Cor. Hence Fluffy, adj. downy, covered with soft feathers or light particles. Also used fig.

Nhb. Cum. Girt white floffy waves coh fleean ower us, Sargisson Joe Scoap (1881) 50. n.Yks. 12, s.Chs. Brks. 1 Yer kwut be all vluffy, let I gi'n a brush. Cor. 3

2. Comp. Fluff-weed, the velvet dock, Verbascum Thapsus.

Nrf. (B. & H.)

3. A feather.

n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> When used of a feather it, in a strict sense, has to do with the membraneous part.

4. The down of a peach, &c.

The down of a peach, acc.
 Nrf., Ken., Sus., Hmp. Holloway. Ken. Grose (1790).
 The lightest of chaff. Cum.<sup>1</sup>
 Hence (1) Fluffment, sb., fig. light, loose talk or material;
 Fluffy, adj. (a) chaffy, of very light substance, applied

esp to any powdery substance; (b) light, spongy; (c) fig. superficial, shallow.
(1) Cum. (2. a) Lnk. Applied to any powdery substance that

can be easily put in motion or blown away, as to ashes, hair-powder, meal. &c (Jam) Nhb 1 Used to describe the character of any very light material, such as flour, that rises in the air at a light blow. (b) w.Yks. What's two pund o' cake when its leet an' fluffy? Yksman Comic Ann (1879) 33 (c) War.<sup>3</sup> 'He's a fluffy person,' i. e he is pretentious but shallow—very inaccurate in

6. Fig. A light temper of mind; anger, choler, temper m.Yks. Ken. Now, jigger me tight dat rais'd my fluff, Masters Duck and Sal (c. 1821) st. 74; Ken 1
7. v. To cause light particles of down, &c. to rise.

m Yks 1 Thou'll fluff it up, if thou doesn't mind

Hence (1) Fluffed, ppl. adp., (2) Fluffed up, phr, fig flighty, concerted; high-flown, plumed, elated. n.Yks 12 FLUFF, sb.2 and v.2 Sc Nhb. Lan. [fluf, flef] 1 sb.

shake or flap of the wings; a puff, slight breath or gust Cf. flaff.

Sc. Ye could never a' keepit ae fluff o' breath in the body o' ye in ancath the loch, Saint Patrick (1819) III 31 (Jam.). Cal. Lnk. A fluff of wind (Jam.). Sik. Gies a fluff and a flap wi'his huge wings, Chr. North Noctes (ed. 1856) III. 146.

Hence Fluff, adv. with a puff.

Sc. Then fluff, the candle was out (JAM.)

2. A slight explosion; a sudden ignition.

Sc. Gin a fluff o' gunpowder had come out o' the grund, it couldna hae gart the fairy loup heicher, Chambers Pop Rhymes (1870) 75; (JAM) Cai. 1 Nhb. 1 A fluff of poother.

3. Comp. Fluff-gib, an explosion of gunpowder.
So This unlawfu wark wi fighting and flashes and fluff-gibs,
Scott Rob Roy (1817) xxxi.

4. v. To puff; blow out; to flap, blow about.

Per. Fluff out the candle (G.W.). Ayr The labies o' his sark were wamflin' in the win', fluffin' and fanklin' wi' the puir auld body's bany legs, Service Notandums (1890) 20

Hence Fluffing, ppl. adj. exploding, making a noise like

a slight explosion.

a slight explosion.

Lan I yerd a fluffin noise, an' at th' same time ther a flash like leetenin, Brierley Ab-o'th-Yate Yankeeland (1885) iv.

FLUFF, sb. Bnff. A sea anemone.

FLUFF, v. Obs. Sc. To disappoint.

Abd. But, yet, nae ferly gin I'm fluff'd, By fortune I ha'e lang been buff'd, Shirrefs Poems (1790) 21.

FLUFF, see Flough.

FLUFFER, v. and sb. Sc. Nhb. 1. v. To disconcert; to agitate, cause to flutter; to fluster. Bnff., Nhb.

2. To flutter, palpitate; to move or shake excitedly. Cf. flaffer.

Bnff. Ayr. He stottit and fluffer't as he had been wud, SERVICE Notandums (1890) 67
3. sb. A quick vibratory motion, palpitation; hurry, agita-

tion of the mind; the noise made by fluttering or by a body in quick vibratory motion.

Sh I. A peerie while efter we got him in he gies a awful fluffer till da boat shück anunder him again, Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 104. Bnff 1

4. pl. Loose, rustling ends or fragments. Cf flaffer, sb. 3. Sc. Our minister sin' he cum amang's has banged the puir Bible till it's a' fluffers an' lowse leaves, Dickson Kink Beadle (1892) 103

FLUFTER, v. Nhb. Yks. [fluftə(r.] 1. To disconcert; to fluster. Cf. fluffer, v. 1.

Nhb. He wis aall fluftered.

2. Of stone or marble: to 'pluck,' not to work smoothly across the grain.

w.Yks. There was owd John Hardacre, 'e'd a doorston' 'at was all ovver little holes, an' 'e said 'at it fluftered (F P.T.).

FLUG-FISTED, adj. N.I.¹ Left-handed.
FLUGGANCE, sb. n Cy. Yks. Also in forms fluggan
n.Cy. Yks.; fluggons w.Yks³ [flugens.] A slattern;
a coarse, slovenly woman. Cf. fruggan, 3.
n.Cy. (HALL.) Yks. GROSE (1790) MS. add. (P.) w.Yks.²³
FLUGHRA, see Fluchra.
FLUGHT FLUCHTED as Flught

FLUGHT, FLUGHTER, see Flucht.

FLUIK, FLUIKER, see Fluke, sb.1, Flucker.

FLUIN, prp. Chs. Also written fluen. Thawing, melting. Th' rain's fluin' th' frost.

FLUK, v. Irel. Cum. [fluk.] To beat, strike, bit. Cum. (J W O )

Hence Fluking, vbl. sb. a beating, chastisement. Ant. A parent will say 'All gie you a flukin' when A get you,' Ballymena Obs 1892;

FLUKAN, see Flookan.

FLUKAN, see Flookan.

FLUKE, sb¹ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms fleak Wm. ne.Lan.¹, fleuk Sc. n Cy. Cum.¹ w.Yks.¹; fleukk Cum.¹; flook Sc. (Jam.) Cum. w.Yks.¹ e Lan.¹ Hmp¹ Wil. w Som¹; flowk Sc. Dur.; fluck N Cy.¹; fluik Cum: vlook Brks.¹ [flūk, fliuk, flœk.]

1. Any flat-fish. esp. the flounder, Pleuronectes flesus.

Sc. It was two fluktes he was bookin' by their talls, Stept.

Regently, (1805) [180]

Rowans (1895) 153, And roasts to roast on a brander, Of flowks that were taken alive, Raysay Tea-Table Mise 1724) I 87, ed 1871. Or.I Lay as flat as a fleuk, Paety Toral in Ellis Pronunc 1889) Or.I Lay as flat as a fleuk, Paety Total in Ellis Pronume (1889) V. 800 Cai, Abd. We catched in the tide whiles the baddock and fluke, Anderson Rhymes (1867, 79 Frf. Skate, turbot, an' flukes, Watt Poet Skethes (1880) 52 Per. Ye catch a sperling, and I catch a fluke, Spence Points (1898 52 Rnf. Wi' girning, her mou's like the gab o' the fleuk, Tanahill Poems (1807) 172. ed. 1817 Lth. Hotch-potch, an' flukes forbye, Swith Merry Bridal (1866) 13 Edb. Herrin', fleuk, and mackarel, Fencesson Poems (1870) 199 ed 1885. Pmf. Law.) Wet Salmon fleuks Bridal (1866) 13 Edb. Herrin'. fleuk, and mackarel, Fericusson Poems (1773) 123, ed. 1785. Dmf. Jam) Wgt Salmon, fleuks, sole-fleuks, Fraser Wigtown (1877) 87 Wxf. The catching of flukes in the stream, Kennedy Banks Bow (1867) 9. n.Cy Grosse (1790), (K.); N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ Dur Up started the flowk and said 'Here am I,' And ever since that his mouth stands awry, Henderson Fik-Lore (1879) ix. Cum. 'Burn t'fellow wi' his flooks, he toaks sa fine yan doesn't knā' what he means,' 'What would you call them?' I asked 'Why fleeuks!' said she, Dickinson Cumbr. (1876) 69; Her feet flat and braid, as big fluks, Anderson Ballads (ed 1840) 31. Wm. Fleaks et fry for dinner, Wheeler Dial. (1790) 113, ed 1821. s.Wm. Ye ta'en some pawer o' fleaks, Hutton Dial Storth and Arnide (1760) 1 31 n Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹, e.Lan.², Chs.¹23, Shr.² Som. W & J. Gl. 1873)
Hence (1) Fleuk-footed, adf. flat-footed; (2) Flookmow'd, (3) Fluke-mouthed, adf. having a crooked mouth like that of a flounder or 'fluke.'

like that of a flounder or 'fluke.'
(1) Cum. (2) n.Sc (Jam) (3) ne Lan 1

2. A large maggot or worm, esp. the worm found in

diseased sheep's livers

diseased sheep's livers

Or.I, Rs., Inv.. Lth. In form it resembles the leaf of the sloethorn (JAM.). Cum. (J.Ar.); Cum.¹ n.Yks.¹ Applied also to the large maggots, or gentles, found in dead animals, the larvae of the Flesh-flies; n.Yks² ne.Yks.¹ They're as full o' fleeaks as itvir they can ho'd. m Yks¹, w.Yks.¹², Der.², nw Der.¹, n.Lin.¹ Rut.¹ The ship [sheep] gets the fluke seemingly off the grass in the lowlying pastures. Lei.¹ Ah nivver see so many flewks in a ship's liver afoor. Glo. (J S F.S ), Brks.¹ Bdf. BATCHELOR Anal. Eng. Lang. (1809) 133. e.Suf. (F.H.) Sus.¹ s.v. Flounders). Hinp.¹ Wil. SLOW Gl (1892); BRITTON Beauties (1825). n.Wil. (E.H.G) Dor. BARNES Gl (1863). Som. W. & J Gl. (1873), JENNINGS Obs. Dial. w.Eng. (1825). w.Som.¹ It is quite flat, shaped like a flounder, and from an eighth to a quarter of an inch in length. Dev. Horae and from an eighth to a quarter of an inch in length. Dev. Horae Subsectives (1777) 96 [The liver of rotten sheep always contains the well-known animal the fluke, so named from its striking resemblance to a flounder, STEPHENS Faim Bk. (ed 1849) II 387]

Hence (I) Fluked, (2) Fluky, adj worm-eaten or furrowed with 'flukes.' n.Yks.¹2, m Yks.¹
3. Comp Flowk-wort, sheep's-bane, Hydrocotyle vulgaris.
Nrf. From a supposition that it causes the 'flukes' which accompany liver-rot in sheep (B. & H).

Lakel.? e Yks.¹, w Yks. (j W.), Chs.¹, n.Lin.¹

FLUKE, sb.² and v. Yks. Lan. In form fleak n.Lan.¹

fliuk, n.Lan. fliek.]

1. sb. A flatterer. [fliuk, n.Lan. fliek.]

w.Yks. 2 Very common in Bradfield parish; it is also used in Sheffield. 'He's an old fluke.' n.Lan.'

2. v. To wheedle, cajole; to persuade.
w.Yks. 2 He fluked me out on it m.Lan.' Wimmen con fluke chaps into dooin' owt as they want.

n Yks. A guess; as for instance, at the weight of a pig. the fluke?

2. A 'miss' in fishing, the hook having given way and the fish escaped.

Nrf. There's nothing like a solace of bread and cheese when a 'fluke' has happened, PATTERSON Man and Nat. (1895) 31.

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FLUKE, sb.4 Sc Cum. In form fleukk Cum.1 duck's bill.

Sc The Puddy he swam down the brook, The Drake he catched him in his fluke, Chambers Pop Rhymes (1870) 56.

2. The web of the plough-sock. Cum.

FLUKE, sb.<sup>5</sup> Yks Lan. Shr. [fliuk.] Locks of hair. Shr. Ray (1691). Cf. fuk 2. Waste cotton. Lan. (HALL.) 1. Obs. pl Cf. fuke. sb.

3. A downy particle on the dress filliped off with one's finger. Also used fig.

n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> It isn't worth a fluke FLUKE, sb.<sup>6</sup> Shr.<sup>2</sup> A farrier's lancet or 'fleam' for bleeding cattle. Cf. flue, sb.<sup>8</sup>

FLUKERS, sb. pl. e.An. The external extremities of angles of mouths of pikes; the points or 'flukes' of an

e.An. (E G.P); e.An<sup>1</sup> Nrf. Still in use, and applied to the lateral process at the angle of a pike's mouth

They are often the cause of a pike being 'caught' in a net and unable to withdraw (M C.H.B.)

FLUKKRA, FLUM, see Fluchra, Flam, sb.1 FLUMAS, FLUMBRY, see Frumas, Flummery.

FLUMES, sb. pl Som. [Not known to our correspondents] Hectic flushes.

w.Som. Athenaeum (Feb. 26, 1898). FLUMETY, see Frummety, sb.2

FLUMMAKINS, sb. Lan. In phr. by the flummakins aw, an exclamation or mild expletive.

Nay, by th' flummakins aw, cried th' chap, thee caw o' thy snig back, Staton B. Shuttle, 54.

FLUMMATY-GUMPTION, sb. e.Yks.1 An agitated

state of mind; a violent perspiration.

FLUMMER, sb. Yks. Chs. [flumə(r).] A state of agitation, excitement, confusion, &c.

w.Yks. Wrasthin made Tom Jones all ov a flummer, T. Toddles's

Alm (1873) 12. s.Chs¹ Ahy wüz in sich ŭ flum ür ün flustür

[I was in sich a flummer an' fluster].

FLUMMERY, sb. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

In form flumbry Shr.¹ [flum., flum(ə)ri.] 1. Oatmeal boiled in water till it becomes thick and relatingus: a

boiled in water till it becomes thick and gelatinous; a

Sc. Cold and hot meat, and oatmeal flummery, wine and spirits, Scott Bride of Lam (1819) xxvi. N.I.¹ (s.v. Sowans). Dwn. A food something like porridge. The 'seeds' or 'shillin' seeds' (husks or shell, or bran of the oats) were sifted out of the oatmeal. . . . A quantity of this mixture was put into a 'crock,' and cold with the state of the oatmeal of the oatmeal of the oatmeal of the oatmeal of the oatmeal of the oatmeal of the oatmeal of the oatmeal of the oatmeal of the oatmeal of the oatmeal of the oatmeal of the oatmeal of the oatmeal of the oatmeal of the oatmeal oatmeal oatmean oatmea water put on it After a few days a starchy matter settled down This was boiled in a porridge pot, being carefully stirred the while It was then emptied into wooden or earthenware dishes or basins, and eaten with milk It was light brown in colour, a stiff jelly in w.Yks. He's had his throit scalded we heitin flummera, Bywater Sheffield Dial (1839) 257; w.Yks.245, ne.Lan. Chs. Chs. I common use. Shr Made from oats—thus. the oats, having been kiln-dried, are ground, husks and all; they are then soaked in whate for three of four days till they become source for which the water for three or four days till they become sour, after which the water is strained from them and boiled to a jelly. This is eaten with milk or beer, and even with wine 'amongst the betterly people', Shr.2, Brks. Bdf. BATCHELOR Anal. Eng. Lang. (1809)

people', Shr.2, Brks. Bdf. BATCHELOR Anal. Eng Lang. (1809) 132 [Recourse was had to water-gruel, and flummery made of oatmeal, Smollett H Clinker (1771) 304.]

Hence Flummery-hulls, sb.pl. the skin of oats prepared for making 'flummery.' Shr 2

2. Fig. Flattery, cajolery; nonsense, tomfoolery.

Sc. He scorned forms and flummery, Scort St. Ronan (1824) xxxvi. Cai. Sik On getting her for my wife all that flummery would be over, Hogg Tales (1838) 244, ed. 1866 NI., N.Cyl, Cum., n.Yks. (T.S) w.Yks. Banks Whild Wds. (1865). Lan. It's aw flummery un flother, un no mooar truth in it than there is in a three-legged stoo. Staton Loommany (c. 1861) 58. ne.Lan. Lan. s.Chs.¹ Ah wish dhu)d drop dhi flum'ni, un tau'k tu sens [Ah wish tha'd drop thy flummery, an' talk to sense]. s.Lin. l's nowt but a lot o' flummery (T.H.R.). Nhp.¹, Brks.¹ Wil. Kennard Diogenes (1893) xi. w.Som¹ Ee dud-n main noa'urt, 'twuz uun ee uz fluum uree [He did not mean anything, it was only his flattery]. Colog. Didn't His Majesty call it all flummery BARHAM Ingoldsby (ed. 1864) Lord of Thoulouse.

3. Needless show or ostentation; personal or household adornment of a useless character; a knick-knack.

Ayr. There was a wheen flummeries, o' ae kind and anither, Service Notandums (1890) 30. Lth I could not have believed ... how little of pride, flummery, or ceremony there is among the real gentry, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 209 w.Yks. I nivversaw so mitch finery an flummery an blaze an glitter e all mi life put together, Pudsey Olm (1881) 22; For fear t'sun sud fade yor carpets an yor bits o' flummery, Dewsbre Olm (1879) 5.

4. Light, loose, or open wool, as opposed to wool that is matted. w.Yks. (E.G.); (S.K.C.)

5. Phr. blood and flummery ' an exclamation.

Ir. Blood and flummery! what a night, Carleton Fardorougha

(1848) xvii.
[1. Wel. *llymry*, flummery, sour oatmeal boiled and jellied (Richards).]

FLUMMOCK, sb. and v. Yks Chs Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo e An. Also in forms flommak War<sup>2</sup>; flommock War; flommuck Chs. Shr. ; flummack War.<sup>2</sup>; flummick e An. [flum, flum, flomek] 1. sb. A slovenly, untidy person. Cf flummox, 5.

War (JRW), War.<sup>2</sup> Hrf. Bound Provinc (1876) Glo.<sup>1</sup>
2. Hurry, confusion; bewilderment.

w.Yks <sup>2</sup> s.Chs.<sup>1</sup> Ev rithin mun bi dun i sich ü flum ük [Every-

thin' mun be done i' sich a flummock].

thin' mun be done i' sich a flummock!

3. v. To go about in an untidy, slovenly way; to trail the dress in a slovenly manner. Cf. flammock.

s.Chs.¹ Aay óo duz goa: flùm ŭkin ŭlùngg [Hai hoo does go flummockin' alung]. War ² She goes flommaking about.

Hence (I) Flommaking or Flummicking, ppl. adj. untidy, slovenly; loose, flapping; (2) Flommucky or Flummocky, adj. slovenly, slatternly, ill-dressed; untidy.

(I) s.Chs.¹ I have heard trousers very wide at the bottom described as flummockin' or flommockin'. Nhp.¹ Nearly allied to flothering; of more common occurrence, and I believe restricted.

to flothering; of more common occurrence, and I believe restricted to female attire War. Holloway, War.2 A flommaking hussy. e.An. Our old nurse in discussing the ments of narrow and broad bordered ladies nightcaps, has just said 'the broard borders are so flummicking,' e.An N. & Q. (1859) I 36. (2) Chs. Not in very common use; War. s Wor Pigs cuts up sah flommocky if a's cut up afore a's cowld (HK). Shr. A flommucky sort o' ŏŏman. e.Suf. (F.H.)

4. To hurry and confuse; to move about restlessly. s Chs. Ahy)m dhaat flum ŭkt, ah aa rdlı noa wich thing doo

fost [I'm that flummocked, ah hardly know which thing do first]. e.Suf. Do pray sit still, and not flummock about so (F.H.)

FLUMMOX, v, sb. and adj. In gen. dial. and colleq. use in ? Sc and Eng. Also written flummax w Yks 5 Lan.; flummix Nhb. w Som 1; flummocks Hrf. 1 e.An 1 Dor.; flummux Lan. Chs 1 War. 2 Ken.; and in forms flomax War. 4; flommax Nhp. 1 War. 2; vlummox Brks. 1 [flumflerm, flomeks.] 1. v. To be wilder, perplex, puzzle,

War. '; nommax Nnp. War.'; vinninox Brks.' [num., fivm., fivm., flo'maks.]

1. v. To bewilder, perplex, puzzle, astound; to overcome in argument, to non-plus, confound.

s.Sc. He looks fair flummoxed, Cunningham Sketches (1894) in. Nhb An' then, aw's flummaxd, wheesht, the tinklors soondin', Robson Evangeline (1870) 368, Nhb.¹ In argument the person who has the best of it says, 'Aa flummix'd him.' Cum. It fair flummaxed her, Dalby Magroyd (1888) III. 95, Cum.¹, Wm. (B K) e.Yks.¹ He bother'd mā a lang while wiv his crack-jaw wods, bud at last Ahflummox'd him wi plain straight-forrad Yorkshiie w.Yks Ah, bud I wore fair flummaxed wi' it all (W M E F); Hannah Leetfoottsed they wor fairly flummuxed, Hariley Clock Alm. (1893) 43; w.Yks.²5 He were fair flummoxed. Lan. There was a something in her face and manner that told the others she was regularly flummuxed, Brierley Traddlepin, viii m.Lan.¹, Der.², nw.Der.¹, Not (J H B.), Not.¹ s.Not. A got reg'lar flummoxed ower that bit o' hedgin (J.P.K). n.Lin.¹, Lei.¹, Nhp. (F R C.) War.²³, War ⁴ Us met two constables, and that flomaxed us at once. Hrf. (W.W S), Hrf.?, Brks.¹, e.An.¹, Suf. (W W.S), Ken. (G B), Dor.¹, w.Som.¹ [If your governor don't prove a alleybi, he'll be . . reg'larly flummoxed, Dickens Pickwick (1837) xxxi ]

2. To cheat, deceive; to overcome by strategy, to baffle. w.Yks.He worn'tto be flummaxed, T. Toddles's Alm (1863). Lan. He's flummaxed th' Squire a bit, Brierley Cotters, xxiii. e Lan.¹ s.Lan. I was flummox d (W H T.). Shr.² Flummoxed him ye sin. e.Sut (F.H) Cor.² Regularly flummoxed'

3. To maul, mangle; to ill-treat, ill-use. Der.², nw.Der.¹, Hrf.¹

4. sb. A hurry, flutter, flurry; confusion, agitation, disturbance

s.Lan He's in a gradely flummox (SW.) Chs 1 s Not When she knowed it was wanted so soon, she were all of a flummox (J.P K. Dor. Doan'tee be in a flummocks, N & Q (1883) 6th S. viii 157 Barnes Gl (1863). w.Som. A person caught in any improper action would be described as aul tue u fluum iks [all in confusion] [There is a flummox just under the surface, and the line sails away full speed, Fishing Gazette, Oct 18, 1890–195]

5. A slattern; a slovenly-dressed or over-dressed woman Cf. flummock.

m.Lin. Of all the good for nowt flummocks, owd Bess's darter's the wo'st o' th' lot (T H R.). Nnp.¹, War.², e.Suf. (F.H.) 6. adj. Untidy.
War. (HALL); War. 4 She's a flomax lassie.

FLUMMUT, sb. Lon. Slang. A mark made by patterers on doors to signify what sort of a reception they are likely

to get.
He mostly chalks a signal on or near the door.. O'Flummut,' sure of a month in quod, Maynew Lond Labour (1851) I 218

FLUMP, sb., v. and adv. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Suf. Ken I W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in form vlump Brks. I.W. Wil. [flemp] 1. sb. A heavy fall; a fall accompanied with noise.

Nhp. War 2 He went down such a flump. s. Wor. A come down all o' a flump (H K). Glo Baylis Illus Dad (1870), Glo 2 Brks. This word has much the same meaning as 'vlop,' except that 'vlump', usually indicates also that there was dull sounding noise Brks. I his word has much the same meaning as 'vlop,' except that 'vlump' usually indicates also that there was dull sounding noise in the fall Suf I A come down sitch a flump. Ken. I She came down with a flump on the floor. Wil Her strick up on thuck there slide, an' come down wi' a vlump! (G.E.D.)

2. v. To fall down heavily.

Lei. Suf. I A hawk flumps or flops on a bird An ungraceful person flumps into a chair I.W. Wil. Slow Gl (1892); Britton Beautics (1825); Wil. Her vlumped down in thic chair. n.Wil. (E H G.)

(EHG)

3. adv. With a heavy fall, headlong, flat, plump.

Nhp 1 He fell down full flump, Nhp 2 War.2, Hrf. 2 Glo. He came down flump; I'm sure he must have hurt himself A B.), came down flump; I'm sure he must have hurt himself AB.), Glo.<sup>1</sup> s Cy. He came flump down, Gross (1790). Wil. Down a comes vlump like a twoad from roost, Ewing Jan Windmill 1876) vi, The vowerth time I drowd myzelf flump atop of un, Akerman Tales (1853) 167, Wil.<sup>1</sup>, Dor.<sup>1</sup> n.Dev. 'A valled flump on a shord, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 102.

Hence (I) Flumpity flump, (2) Flumpus, adv. with a beauty fall or splesh. flop

heavy fall or splash; flop.

(r) Som Tha butter com'd flumpity-flump at last, AGRIKLER Rhymes (1872) 9. (2) Dev. 'Er zed 'er thought'er zhould a-drapped down flumpus 'pon th' zecond 'and brissles carpet, Stooke Not

FLUMPY, adj. n.Yks.12 m.Yks.1 [flumpi.] Short and fat in person, squat.

FLUNGD, FLUNGEN, see Fling.

FLUNGE, v. Lnk. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To skip, caper, 'flounce.'
FLUNGS, v. and sb. Sh.I. 1. v. To turn or sweep quickly round.
2. sb. A hurried motion in turning quickly round. round. S. & Ork.1

FLUNK, see Flank, sb.2

FLUNKEY, sb. Sc. Also written flunkie, flunky; and in form flonkie Dmf. (Jam.) [flenki] A man-servant,

footman; a servant in livery.

footman; a servant in livery.

So Now used rather contemptuously (Jam.); His flunkies were gleaming in purple and gold, Vedder Poems (1842) 87 Frf. The sound o' the gowd... Gar't the flunkies a' boo to muckle Rab Rinkin, Watt Poet Sketches (1880) 28. Fif. The lairds, wi' flunkie and wi' hound, Tennant Papistry (1827) 59 Ayr. His flunkies answer at the bell, Burns Twa Dogs (17861) 54; A number of grooms and flunkies of the courtiers, Galt Gilliaze (1823) iv. Link. Coaches, flunkies, an' jewels, Gordon Pyotshaw (1885) 71. Edb. Saw the auld flunkie safely over the strand with a candle, Moir Mansie Waich (1828) xi. Sik. An' flunkies to watch ilka glance o' his e'e, Hoog Poems (ed 1865) 405 Dmf. (Jam.) Gall. 'That's nae flunkie's answer. What brocht ye into that coat?' ' Juist the same as brings ye ridin' on anther man's beast,' said the sturdy serving-man, Crockett Raiders (1894) xxxi. [Not one of the honest private Plushes could stand up before the Royal Flunkies, Thackeray Miscellanes (1855) 171] THACKERAY Miscellanies (1855) 171 ]

Hence (1) Flunkey-chap, sb. a waiter, servant; (2) -craft, sb. the craft or trade of a 'flunkey' or man-servant;

(3) ·lord, sb. a lord in waiting.

1) Eig. Ye starv'd, half-fuddled flunkey chaps. Aye fa'in' in blunders an' misneps, Tester Poems (1865) 95 22 Eig. He's pass'd through a'l the various grades for flunkey-craft. From lady's page to tootman's plush. 10, 73 (3 Per Ye office wands an' flunkey lords, Halidurton Ochil Idylls (1891. 61

FLUNTER, sb. Yks Lan Chs. In form flounter n.Yks. [flu ntə(r).] 1. A fragment; an untidy end or

w Yks. Leids Merc Suf pl (Apr 22 1893), A drucken young hussy o' twenty, bare-arm'd, bare-breasted, wi' her bar all i' flunters, Yksman. 1881 69 Lan. A W.F.)

2 Comp. Flunter-drawer, a rubbish-drawer, a drawer for odds and ends.

Lan Put thy strushin's [odds and ends] into the funter-drawer (A W F ).

3 A state of confusion. flurry, bustle; a temper, angry state of mind Freq in pl
w Yks. Cupworth Horton (1886 Gl; CC.); When I heerd him say that, it threw me into t'flunters (SPU) Lan He wur him say that, it threw me into thunters SPO Lan He wur ch sitch a flunter i gettin deawn agen, Fim Boddin Vew D.al. (1740) 14, O poleese koome too us wi seein hur e sich o florter, Ormerod Felley foo Rachde (1864) 11. Chs. When he saw th' moonleet shinin' on my white smock-frock, he gheet aw of a flunter, Croston Enoch Crump (1887, 15, They came in and found the house all of a flunter EMG)

Hence Fluntered, adj mixed, confused, flustered. w Yks. Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Apr. 22, 1893)

4. Phr. out of flunter or flunters, out of order, out of gear,

gone wrong; out of health.

n. Yks. Sum foak air allus oot ov flounters, Fetherston Smuggins n. Yks. Sum foak arr allus oot ov flounters, Fetherston Siningsins Fam 21 w Yks (J S J.); His loom is badly cawt o' flunter (D L) Lan. Theer wor a handle to it, but people got to turing it, an' thrut it aat o' flunthers (F P T), Aw cowno see ut yo n any occagion to knock yorsel eawt o' flunter, Brierley Irkdale (1868) 195, It [an organ] wur a thing that wur yezzy thrut cawt o' flunters, Waugh Banel Organ (1867, 283; Lan. Lan. Spoken gen of machinery. s Lan. Yigh aw'll lend yo my dog-cart, but it's eawt o' flunter. Aw'm noan so weel, aw feel o' out o' flunter (S W).

FLUNY, sb. w.Yks. [fluni] Dyeing term: the froth or scum on the surface of an indigo vat. (H.H.)

FLUP, sb.1 Sc. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A person who is both awkward and foolish. See

Ags. A laidly flup [an awkward booby]. It seems also to imply the idea of inactivity. Cld.

FLUP, sb.<sup>2</sup> Per. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Sleet.

FLUP, FLUPPER, see Flop, Flopper.

FLURCH, sb. ? Obs n Cy. Lakel. Chs. A quantity, great many; used gen. of strawberries.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); Bailey (1721), (K.); N.Cy 2 A flurch of strawberries. Lakel.2, Chs. 13

FLURIBALK, sb. w.Yks.2 Also written fluriboke. [fləribōk.] A flourish.

He signed his name with a fleriboke. 'Frills and flurribalks,'

FLURING, sb. Obs. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also written flooring Lan. A brood or flight of chickens or other fowls. n.Cy. Grose (1790). w.Yks. Hutton Tour to Caves (1781). ne.Lan.

FLURISFEVER, sb. n.Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our prrespondents.] The scarlet-fever, so called from the correspondents.] The ruddiness of the skin.

FLURN, v. Lin. [fiān.] To show contempt by looks; to scorn. (HALL.), Lin.1

[And for those abortive births slipp'd from my brain . give me leave to flurn at them, FLETCHER Pref. to Poems (1656) (Nares).]

FLURR, v. Obs. Sc. Yks. 1. To scatter, to be scattered. Sik. The stately ship . . . flurred on high the slender spray, Hocg Poems (ed. 1865) 8, On the spray, that flurr'd and gleam'd, A thousand little rainbows beam'd, ib. 243.

2. To ruffle, disarrange.

n Yks How comes thy clathes seay flurr'd, barne, this lownd day? Meriton Praise Ale (1684) 1 346.

FLURRIGIGS, sb. pl. Nhp 1 [florigigz.] Useless finery. FLURRIKIN, ppl. adj. Lnk. (Jam.) Speaking in a flurry or state of agitation. Also used subst.

FLURRY DAY, sb. Cor. May 8th, on which day an

annual festival is held at Helston. Also called Furry.

day, Flora day (q. v.).
To go to Helston Flurry-day, Tregellas Tales, 132; The 8th of May is at Helstone given up to pleasure, and is known as Flora-day, Flurry-day, Furry-day, and Faddy, Flk-Lore Jrn (1886) IV. 230 FLURRY-GO-NIMBLE, sb. Cor. Diarrhæa.

FLURT, sb. Som. [Not known to our correspondents.]

A fool. (HALL)

FLURT, v. Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.]
To chide or scold. (HALL.)
FLUSERKER, sb. Wm. [fluserker.] A rebuff, a blow,

as a slap on the face; fig a surfeit, superabundance.

I dud git a fluserker o' beer t'last Settherda (J.M).

FLUSH, sb.¹ Lakel. Yks. [fluʃ.] 1. A children's game, played with pins, on New Year's Day; see below.

w.Yks. Every New Year's Day morning, troops of children are

seen running to and fro in the streets from shop to shop, where their salutation is 'Please, pray nah New Year's gift?' At the drapers' shops they are each served with a row of pins, with which they afterwards play at several pin games. Another game is called 'flush' or 'save all.' In order to play this game a small octagonal wooden roller, four or five inches long, is required. Its eight sides are marked, two sides each, with I (ones), II (twos), X (crosses) called 'flush,' and V called 'save all.' Any number can play at this game. Each player having deposited say two pins, then commences to throw the roller in his turn, and if it stands at I the player takes in one pin if of II. stands at I the player takes up one pin; if at II, two pins must be there being neither losses nor gains; but if it stands at X, 'flush,' then the thrower wins the lot, N & Q. (1877) 5th S. viii. 504.

2. A game played for nuts. Lakel.<sup>2</sup>
[Prob. the same word as OFr. flus, 'jeu de cartes' (La

FLUSH, v.1, ady.1 and sb.2 Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form flus(s Lan. [flus, flus.] 1. v. Of water: to run fast and full; to clear a drain by holding up the water and then letting it go with a rush. Also

used fig.

Rnf. With wieldy verse and jinglin', He sings o' muirs and mosses, With sublimities ay minglin', He flashes and he flushes, Webster Rhymes (1835) ii. n.Cy. (J W.), n.Lin.<sup>1</sup>

2. To cause to grow.

n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> This sup o' raain hes flush'd th' gress nistly. 3. adj. Full, overflowing; in a state of flood. Shr. The Sivirn's pretty flush.

4. Of grass, &c.: luxuriant. Wil. See 14.

5. Abundant, well off, having abundance of; used esp

of money. In gen. colloq use

Sc. By house-carpenters, a plank is said to be 'held flush,' when it is full in its dimensions, rather exceeding than too small (JAM.), To show how flush Ye're at sic sport, Skinner Poems (1809) 183 (Jam). e.Sc. He's flush enough o' siller, Setoun Sunshine (1895) 102. Frf. Tent well a lass of beauty flush, Morison Poems (1790) 148. Ayr. They gied him a lairge soom o' money, and he cam 148. Ayr. They gied him a lairge soom o' money, and he cam hame to see his freens, and was quite flush, Service Notandums (1890) 36. Nhb. He was flush o' wark If y'or flush thi day len' us a shillin [said of money] (R.O H.), And when wark's flush, Wilson Pitman's Pay (1843) 51; Nhb¹, nYks. (TS.) e.Yks.¹ Ah deeant knaw wheear his money cums fra, bud he seems varry flush. w.Yks. (JW.) s.Not. If yer ain't flush of yeses, chuck uz a few noes, Prior Reine (1895) 247 nLin¹ He's gotten a big property, bud he isn't very flush of money. Nhp.¹ Oxf.¹ MS. add Mid. He owes me five ponies; . . . I am pretty flush now, and I don't care to squeeze him, Blackmore Kit (1890) II xxi. Wil. Slow Gl (1802). Som. Sweetman Wincanton Gl. (1885). Wil. Slow Gl (1892). Som. SWEETMAN Wincanton Gl. (1885). Colloq. I'm not very flush of money, but I must give you something for him, Hughes T. Biown Oxf. (1861) xxx

6. Liberal, lavish; full-handed, prodigal, wasteful. w Yks. Yau'r mains flush. Thoresby Lett. (1703); w.Yks 4, Chs. 1 Shr. 1'E's more flush ooth 'is money than sense.

7. Even with, on a level. Also in phr. flush by.

Nhb.¹ The plates are not flush. Cum.¹ n.Yks His feather land,

thoo knaws, wer floosh wi' oors, Munby  $\it Verses$  (1865) 66. Chs. The brick coping is flush with the wall  $n \, Lin^1$  Watter was flush by th' bank top, if ony moore raain hed cum'd it wo'd ha' been oher. Nhp.1 A wall or building is said to stand flush with another, when it is in the same line, or ranges with it; or it does not stand flush, when it is irregular, or one part projects before another. Shr. 2 Now us bin flush. e An. 1, Ken. 2, Sus. 2 Sus, Hmp. Hollo-WAY. Hmp 1, w.Som 1

8. sb. A sudden rise in a stream; the overflowing of a

river. Cf. flash, sb.<sup>1</sup>, flosh, sb. 5. Sc. (Jam.) Shr.<sup>1</sup> Such as would be caused by a thunder-storm a few miles up · it rapidly subsides, and thus differs from a flood. 'Theer's a fine flush i' the Sivern, they'n ketcht it among the Welsh 'ills someweer', Shr.<sup>2</sup> An increase of water in the river Severn, not so large a quantity as a flood. 'Now the flush is come we'en be off i' th' ownder.'

Hence Flushy, adj. of ground after a continuance of wet weather: swampy. Sus.<sup>1</sup>

9. A pool of water fed by a mountain stream; a pool extending almost across a road.

Ir But the best sport of all was...just at Jack Gallagher's flush, where the water came out a good way across the road, Carleton Traus Peas. (ed. 1843) I 67 N.I.1

10. A piece of moist ground; a morass; a reclaimed bog. sw.Sc. In many farm-towns are places called 'The Flush,' which is descriptive of watering places, or, at least, of such as are soft, or overspread with water, N. & Q (1874) 5th S 11. 253. Rxb In this parish there is a marshy place in the hills, known as the Flush-moss, in which peats were formerly cast, but it has been surface-drained, the II5, (Jam)

11. Snow in a state of thaw, esp. as mixed with rain-water. Sc. When a mixture of snow and water remains on the ground

Sc. When a mixture of snow and water remains on the ground se. When a mixture of show and water remains on the ground after a thaw has commenced it is still said 'There is a flush on the ground' (Jam.). Ayr. There had been pies and porter at the flushes, as usual, Service Notandums (1890) 24.

12. The stream from a mill-head. Cf. flosh, sb. 6.

Nhp.1, e.An.1 Nrf. Let's look over the bridge and see the flushes. It was considered a great treat to go to the 'New Mill,' at Norwich, on a summer evening, and see the young men and big boys dive from the bridge into the flushes (W R E).

13. Abundance, plenty; a superabundance, surfeit; fig.

congestion of the markets.

Sc. Gen. applied to something liquid (Jam). n Cy. (J W.) s Chs. J jūst i)dhū flūsh ŭ)dhū maa rkit [Just i' the flush o' the market]. Lin. Lei A plenty's better nur a floosh War. 14. A rich growth of grass, &c.; rich foliage; a show, as

of grass.
Sc. The bonny bit thorn...had a' the flush o' blossoms on it, Scorr Midlothian (1818) xx. Bnff. A rich growth of short duration. The neeps are nae a gueede crap the're jist a flush o' hehds. The corn cam up wee a great flush; bit it a' dwinnilt awa shortly. The aipple tree is ae flush o' laives Shr. I call it a lat spring, now close upon May-Day, an' no grass—on'y a bit of a flush Wil. 1 nw. & se Wil. A flush of after-grass so early and so rank, Davis Gen. View Agnic (1811) 129; The advantage of the first flush of grass a month before the upland meadows will produce it, is already pointed out, ib 199.

Hence Flushy, adj. of grass: young and tender, growing suddenly after rain. Sur. 1

15. The hot stage of a fever. Cf. flosh, sb. 9.

Hence (1) Flushy, (2) Flushy-faced, adj red-coloured, rubicund, inflamed, red-faced. n.Yks.12, m Yks.1

FLUSH,  $v^2$  Yks [fluf] Of a mine: to cease or stop work. w.Yks. (J.P.), T'pit's flushed (S.J.C.).

FLUSH,  $v.^s$  Sc. Irel. Yks. Chs. Der. Not Lin. [fluf]

1. To fly up quickly and suddenly, to fly off the nest from a fright or scare. Also used fig.

w.Yks. Also used in the sense of any one being suddenly caught in an action of which they are ashamed (B K.); Leeds Merc. Suppl

(Apr. 22, 1893).

2. To startle or 'put up' a bird in shooting; to disturb

or frighten game, vermin, &c.

Sc. (A W.) NI.¹ To startle a shoal of herrings at night, so that the fish indicate their presence by disturbing the surface of the water. w.Yks (J.W.) Chs. A friend tells me that within the last six months, on the top of Bidston, his setter flushed a pheasant, Bidston Hill (1894) 24; Chs.³ nw.Der.¹ Flushed a woodcock. Not.¹ Ah flushed a brace of buds in yon close. n.Lin.¹ Joseph

Jackson flush'd eaghty-three rats oot on one stack. [MAYER Sptsnin's Direct (1845) 144]

[1. Made the fawcon to ffloter and fflush ffor anger, ich Redeless (1309) 11 166. 2 I make them to flush

[1. Made the fawcon to ffloter and fflush ffor anger, Rich Redeless (1399) ii 166. 2 I make them to flush Each owl out of his bush, Jonson Masque of Owls (1626), ed Cunningham, III. 189.]

FLUSH, adj<sup>2</sup> In gen. dial use in Irel and midl. and s. counties of Eng. Also in forms flish Dev.<sup>1</sup>: vlish w.Som.<sup>1</sup> [flv], w.Cy. vlif.] Of birds: full-feathered, fledged. Cf flazz, fleshy.

NI.<sup>1</sup> s.Chs <sup>1</sup> A flush flahyür [flush flver] is a young bird just beginning to fly Der.<sup>2</sup>, nw.Der.<sup>1</sup> Lei Whoy, them an't bolchins, they've floosh. Nhp <sup>1</sup> War. (J R.W.), B'ham IVkly Post (June 10, 1893); War <sup>123</sup>, s.Wor (H.K.) Shr.<sup>1</sup> Tum knows to a thrustle's nist ooth five young uns, but they binna flush yet, Shr.<sup>2</sup> (June 10, 1893); War <sup>128</sup>, s Wor (H.K.) Shr. <sup>1</sup> Tum knows to a thrustle's nist ŏŏth five young uns, but they binna flush yet, Shr. <sup>2</sup> Tak em when a bin flush Glo <sup>2</sup>, Brks. <sup>1</sup>, Hnt. (T.P.F.), Hmp (J.R.W.), Hmp. <sup>1</sup> Wil. Britton Beauties (1825), Wil. <sup>1</sup> Dor. The young birds be nearly flush, Barnes Gl (1863). Som. I hired tha young rooks while gittin flush an ginnin jist ta câ, Jennings Obs Dial. w Eng (1825) 157 w.Som. <sup>1</sup> Dhai drish ez-l bee vlish gun Zun dee [those thrushes will be fledged by Sunday]. Dev <sup>1</sup> Like a bard that isn't flish, 15 n Dev. A copperfinch an' hoop's nest . Tha leetle wans all flush, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 123 nw.Dev.1, Cor.2

Hence (1) Flush, sb. a full-fledged bird; (2) Flush-balshed, (3) Flushed, pp. fledged, ready to fly.

(1) War. (J R.W) Som. Sweethan Wincanton Gl (1885).

(2) m Wor. A young bird just out of the nest, or with fresh and few feathers, is said to be 'fresh balsh'd'; when full-feathered it is said be 'flush balshed' (T C). (3) Chs. Hrf. 2 Um be all flushed and fled. Dev. Their feathers also grew so fast, that they were completely flushed on Sunday, Bray Desc Tamar and Tavy (1836) I 349. Cor 1 The birds have flushed and flied.

1 Parcy full-grown flush, come to perfection (COTGR).

(1836) I 349. Cor 1 The birds have thusned and med.

[Parcru, full-grown, flush, come to perfection (Cotgr.).] FLUSH-CAKE, sb. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> The piece of dough, put into the oven, to test its heat, before commencing to bake. FLUSHCOCK(S, sb. Cum. Wm. The plant, Juneus

nigritellus or lamprocarpus.

Cum. Wm. Peats, or flushcocks, or prickins, Hutton Bian New Wark (1785) 1 398, Flushcocks are 'sieves' growing in damp places on the fells, shorter and flatter than the ordinary 'sieve': they are cut, dried, stacked, and often used as bedding for horses,

FLUSHER, sb. Yks. Cor. [fiv: jo(r).] The red-backed

shrike, Lansus collurs. See Flasher.
Yks. Obs. The lesser Butcher-bird, Ray (1674) 83. Cor.
Swainson Birds (1885) 48; Rodd Birds (1880) 314. [It is called in Germany Der Wurger, the 'Strangler' or 'Garotter,' and Der Fleischer, the 'Butcher,' whence no doubt comes the provincial name in some parts of England the 'Flusher,' SMITH Birds (1887) 123.]

FLUSHERMAN, sb. Lon. A man who flushes a sewer. I received a similar account to this from one of the London

flushermen, Maynew Lond. Labour (ed. 1861) II. 151.

FLUSHET, sb. w Som. A freshet or flood in a brook; a sudden rush of water in a stream. See Flush, v. 1 DIOOK; a sudden rush of water in a stream. See Flush, v.¹
There was a proper flishet [flishut, vlishut] in our water a Vriday, vor all we ad'n a got no rain here.
FLUSHET, sb.² Cor.¹23 A dam in a stream; a weir.
FLUSHINGS, sb. w.Yks. [flu sinz.] A heavy, coarse cloth, with a deep nap. (M.F.)
[Flushing, so called from the place where it was first manufactured!]

manufactured.

FLUSH-VLEA, sb. Dor. [Not known to our other correspondents.] The common house-fly. (C.W.B.)
FLUSK, v., sb. and adv. Yks. Lan. [flusk.] 1. v. To make a whirring, fluttering sound; to fly at, ruffle up the

make a whirring, fluttering sound; to fly at, ruffle up the feathers. Also fig. to quarrel.

w.Yks. Hens fluskin in t'hassmiddens, Tom Treddlehoyle Exhebishan (1857) 27, Cudworth Horton (1886) Gl; w.Yks.¹

Lan. There wur some'at coom fluskin' down fro' th' window, Waugh Chim Corner (1874) 173, ed. 1879; Th' owd tuttle flusk hursel up on th cheer, seame us o broody hen, Scholes Tim Gamwatile (1857) 29; To fly at one, as fighting cocks do, Grose (1790) MS. add. (P.)

2. To startle or 'put up' a bird; to confuse, startle. Cf flush v.³

Cf. flush, v.<sup>3</sup> m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> A person treading the grass flusks a partridge, and is also flusked himself by the sudden noise made. w.Yks.<sup>3</sup>

A whirring sound; a flutter; a quarrel, conten-3. sb

tion, skirmish, fight.

m Yks. When she got her letter, and saw who it was from, she was all in a flusk and flutter w Yks. Admiral Dundas seemed as it he'd hev a bit ov a flus', it dereckshan a Odessa an Sebastapool, Tom Treduction Lead and 1855, 6; w.Yks. There wor a bit of a flusk between 'em. Lan Summot coome with a greyt flusk thro th' riddle, Tim Bobein View Dial. (1740, 16, Lan.

4. adv. With a whirring sound.

Lan A mugful o'starch coom flusk into my face, Waugh Winter

[1. Cp. Norw. dial. flugsa, to flutter (AASEN)]

FLUSKER, v. and sb. Yks. Chs. Not Lin. Nhp. Shr. du ske ri, fluske(ri) 1. v. Of a bird to flutter; to [fluskəri, fleskəri] fly with sudden and disordered motion Cf. flasker.

with sudden and disordered motion. Ct. flasker.

w Yks T'gooise seein it began ta flusker it wings an tried ta get
off ma back. Tou Treddleiiovle Barnsla Ann. (1881) 47, w.Yks.<sup>3</sup>
A bird has flusker'd out here. Chs¹; Chs.<sup>3</sup> To fly irregularly, as
nestlings taking their first purposeless flight. Not. A P B), Not.<sup>1</sup>
Take her up quietly; don't let her flusker. sw Lin.<sup>1</sup> Of a hen,
'What with fluskering in going on, she broke one on'em', of
pigeons, 'At the least noise they all flusker out's s.Lin. A' heerd
the hold flushom' in the case and then a' see the cat. E H.W.' the bods fluskerin' in the cage and then a' see the cat (F.H.W.). Nhp. Not a sound was there heard, save a blackbird, or thrush, That, started from sleep, flusker'd out of the bush, CLARE Poems (1820) 213. The crowing pheasant . . . clumsy fluskers up, and falls, ib Vill Minst (1821) 1. 94; Nhp. 1

Hence Fluskering, ppl. adj. fluttering, flying with a sudden and disordered motion.

Nhp. The fluskering pheasant took to wing, Clare Vill. Minst.

(1821) I. 72.

2. To startle a bird; to hurry, confuse, agitate; to fluster, put out; to be confused, agitated, flurried. Cf.

fluster, v. 5.

w.Yks<sup>3</sup>, Chs<sup>13</sup> s.Chs.<sup>1</sup> Ahy, m naat goo in flus kur misel· [I'm nat gooin' flusker mysel]. Not <sup>1</sup> s.Not A were fluskered like, wi' him comin' on me so sudden (JPK.). n Lin.<sup>1</sup> You moan't than common on the so student I I key. The little Total flusher them hens doon noo that than re goan to bed, if ta' duz than religious ther sens Npp 1 I was so flushered, I could not tell what to do. Shr. I flushered to get all done an' be ready for church, Shr. Meetily flusher'd.

3. sb. A flutter, the noise made by a bird in rising for flight; a hurry, bustle; a state of confusion, agitation, or flurry. Cf. flasker, sb. 3.

s Ch<sub>3</sub>.¹ Ah eeŭrd sich ŭ flus kŭr [Ah heerd sich a flusker].

Not. It just gave a flusker (J H B), Not. 1 s.Not. Tek it easy, don't get yersen into a flusker (J.P.K). n.Lin. She was in a biggish flusker when she fun' that the'r landlord was cumin' to see 'em. s.Lin. Whativer arr yh a doin'? Yh've put me in sich a flusker (T.H.R.). Shr. I warrant if we bin in a flusker somebody's sure to come.

FLUS(S, sb. and v. Nhb. Lan. In form flush Nhb. lus, flus[.] 1. sb. A flash or sudden explosion. Cf. [flus, flus[.]

Nhb. A little lad...settin' off flushes wi' lowse poother, Chater Tyneside Ann. (1869) 35 Lan. I'll give 'em leeave t'mak a tit of a besom-stail... an' send me flyin... wi' a squib at back on me like a fluss o' H— wynt, BRIERLEY Wave low (1884) 174; He went off like a flus o' peawder, tb. Marlocks (1867) 30.

2. v. To fill (the air) with fumes and flashes.

Lan Where meadows luxuriated and orchards bloomed, factories fluss the air with oily gossamers, ib Cast upon World (1886) 29

FLUS(S, see Floose.

FLUSSLE, sb. Not. A bustle, fuss, fluster. See Fustle, sb. s.Not. As soon as ah knowed, ah were all of a flussle (J P K.).

FLUST, sb. and v. Lan. [flust.] 1. sb. A charge of gunpowder. Cf. flist, sb.1

The lads stuck a peece o' papper in his meawth, wi' a flust o' gunpeawder in it, Ferguson Moudywarp, 7.

2 v. To blast or shatter with gunpowder. Cf. flist, v. We cood heer a deol o' clatterin' an' flustin o' steom, 16. 10.

FLUSTER, sb. and v. Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms flooster N.I.<sup>1</sup>; floster Dev.<sup>3</sup>; flouster Per.; flowster n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> w.Som.<sup>1</sup>; flusther e Yks.<sup>1</sup>; vluster Brks.<sup>1</sup> [flus., fles., flüs., fleustə(r).]

1. sb. A state of confusion, excitement, or flurry; hurry,

impetuosity, flutter. In gen. colloq. use.

Sc. (JAM.) Frf. Chirsty would be in an uncommon fluster, BARRIE Thrums (1889) ii. n.Yks Then she wad put hersel into sike flusters, Broad Yks. 17, n.Yks. 12 e Yks. 1 Decant put thysen i sike a flusther. m.Yks. 1 The visible condition of an excited speaker would be fluster, as would also the rhodomontade he was indulging in The word has also the meaning of hurry. 'He's in a fluster to be off.' w.Yks. Aw saw a woman standin on th' cawsey a nuster to be on. w. i.s. Aw saw a woman standin on the cawsey actin in a queer way, an seeminly all in a fluster, Hartley Clock Alm (1894) 5, w. yks. Not. I'm all of a fluster (W. H.S.). Brks. 1, Oxf. 1 w Som 1 Zeo n-z uur zeed-n, uur wuz aul oa vur een u fluw stur [(As) soon as she saw him, she was all over in a fluster]. Dev. They'll be in a main floster up to sheepshearing-supper to-

2. A flush of heat upon the skin; a slight eruption. Wm. (B K.), n Yks. 12, m. Yks. 1

Hence (1) Flustered, pp. (a) reddened or irritated; having a slight eruption on the skin; (b) swelled or bloated; (2) Flusterment, sb. a flush of heat upon the skin; a slight eruption.

(1, a) Wm. His feeace is o flustered ower wi gurt scabs (B.K.). n.Yks<sup>2</sup> Beeath fluster'dandscauder'd,'bothinflamed and blister'd; said of the feet (b) w.Yks. Hurron Tour to Caves (1781). (2)

3. A puffing, high-flown advertisement. n Yks. 12

4. A twist or twirl. w.Yks.2

4. A twist or twirl. w.Yks.<sup>2</sup>
5. v. To confuse, flurry, agitate; to hurry; to worry, bother, excite. Gen. in pp. In gen. colloq. use.
Sc. (Jam) Frf. Weel Sam'l, I d'na want to fluster ye, Barrie Licht (1888) viii NII, Wm. (BK) e Yks.<sup>1</sup> Deeant flusther thysen seeah. w Yks. When he went to get wed he wor so flustered woll he stood i'th wrang place, Harrier Budget (1872) 36; T'witness wor gettin rayther puzzled an flustered, Tom Trfpdle-Hoyle Bairnsla Ann. (1896) 8. Lan. Afther he'd bin flusterina beawt thee o' neet, Brierley Layrock (1864) v. s.Lan. Th' owd paison coom down on me so suddenly aw wur fair flustered (S W.). Not. coom down on me so suddenly aw wur fair flustered (S W.). Not. (W H.S.), Not.<sup>3</sup> s Wor. When I flusters a bit at my work I gets 'ot, and then I ketches cold (H.K.). w.Som.<sup>1</sup> I was that there u-fluw sturd [a-flowster'd], I could'n spake, nif twas to save my live.

Hence (1) Floustering, sb., (2) Flowsterment, sb. confusion, flurry, or agitation; (3) Flustring, ppl. adj. hurried, flurried, confused, agitated.

(1) Per. The General wad hae ordered me out himsel'. He'll

stand nae flousterin' frae the attendance I'se tell ye, CLELAND Inchbracken (1883) 65, ed. 1887. (2) w.Som. You never didn zee nobody in no jis flowsterment's he was, hon maister axéd o' un hot he'd a-got in his bag. (3) Edb A flustring stroak now she does gi'e, And cuts her thumb, Ha'rst Rig (1794) 15, ed. 1801.

6. To stumble or trip in the dark. nw.Der. 7. To flourish or flutter in showy colours; to be very gay. n.Yks. 2, Dev. (Hall.) Hence Flowster docken, so the

purple foxglove, Digitalis purpurea. n.Yks.2

purple foxglove, Digitalis purpurea. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>

FLUSTERGATED, pp. I.W. Blustering. (Hall)
FLUSTRATE, v. Nhb. Lakel. Cum Yks. Lan. Nhp.
Wor. Brks. Mid. I.W. Wil. Dev. Also in forms flusterate, flusthrate Lan. [flus-, flustrēt.] To fluster, confuse, agitate, take aback, put out. Gen. in pp.

Nhb.¹ Aw gat quite flustrated, Robson Jenny Lind (1848). Lakel.² Lan. Hommern' him abeat th' yead whol he were fair flusthrated, Clege David's Loom (1894) xv; Do I look flusterated' Brierley Cotters, vii w. Wor. [It]quite flustrated him, S. Beauchamp Grantley Grange (1874) II. 186; Bein' flustrated she right well dratted 'em, ib I. 203. Mid. She looks right enough, and she was genuine flustrated, Blackmore Kit (1890) II. vii. Wil.¹ A didn't zay anything... but a looked a leetle flustrated like, Wil. Tales, 119. Hence (I) Flustrated, ppl. adj. tipsy; (2) Flustration.

Hence (I) Flustrated, ppl. adj. tipsy; (2) Flustration, sb. confusion, agitation; a state of fright, nervous excite-

ment or agitation.

(r) Wil. 1 (2) Cum. 2, e. Yks 1 Lan. I was in such a flustration, WAUGH *Heather*, I. 242 (ed. Milner). Nhp. 1, Brks. 1 I.W. 1; I.W. 2 It putt me into a regular flustration about it Dev. 1

[We were coming down Essex Street one night a little flustrated, Steele in Spect. (1712) No. 493.]

FLUTCH, sb.¹ Lth. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] An inactive person. Hence Flutchy, adj. inactive, lazy.

FLUTCH, sb.2 Chs. Fluff, dust. Thear's flutch upo' thoi coat, Warrurton Sngs. (1860) 91.

FLUTER, v. e.Lin. [Not known to our other corresondents.] To trim a hedge. (GG.W.) spondents.]

FLUTHER, see Flutter.

FLUTHERS, sb pl. Fif. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The loose flakes or lamina of a stone. Also called Blaffen.

Also called Blaffen.

FLUTTER, v. and sb. Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Glo. Sus. Wil. Also in forms flowther Dmf.; fludder Sc. (Jam.) w.Yks.¹; fluther Sc. (Jam.) Cal.¹ Nhb.¹ Yks. s Chs.¹ n.Lin.¹; vlutter Wil. [flutə(r, flutə(r, flutə(r, flutə(r, flutə)(r, 
way he pinted that ye had gaen owre the rocks, Meldrum Margrédel (1894) 160. Yks. It fluthered about, did the bits of fire (F.P.T.). Chs¹ s.Chs.¹ Goa· ŭn flùdh·ŭr dhǔ enz on tǔ)th róost [Go an' fluther the hens on to th' roost] Dùn'yǔ sey au· dhem fidh·ŭrz ŭsahy d)n dhǔ maer; dhaat's wée ŭr dhǔ weyld duks kùmn ŭn

usahy d)n dhu maer; dhaat;s wee ür dhu weyld duks kumn un fludh urn [Dun yo sey aw them fithers aside'n the mere; that's wheer the weld ducks com'n an' fluthern]. n.Lin.¹

Hence (1) Fluthering, ppl. adj. bustling; confused, agitated; (2) Flutter-grub, sb a man who takes a pleasure in working in the dirt and getting into every possible mess; (3) -muck, sb a term of contempt, a 'stick-in-the-mud.'

(1) Sc. A flutherin creature (JAM.). (2) Sus¹ (3) w.Yks. What's that to thee, thou fluttermuck? Tom Lee (1875) 20.

2. To brandish wave: to resticulate: to wave to and from

2. To brandish, wave; to gesticulate; to wave to and fro. s.Chs.¹ Lóok út dhaat· fel ú fludh urin iz stik· [Look at that fellow flutherin' his stick]. Wey kùd)nữ eyữr im spee k, bữ wi kùd sey im fludh ữrin ữn đóo in [Wey cudna hear him speak, bu' wẽ cud sey him flutherin' an' doin']

3. To flood, overflow; to effervesce.

Cai. Lin. The stuff all sissed and fluthered out, Brown Lit.

Laur (1890) 46

4. sb. A hurry, bustle, stir; a state of agitation or con-

fusion. In gen. colloq. use.

IUSION. In gen. colloq. use.

Sc. (Jam.), He redd me frae a' my fluther, Waddell Psalms (1871) xxxiv. 4. Fif. Chasin fast the tane the tither They cam a' round him in a fluther, Tennant Papistry (1827) 38; Tod Lawrie slie Cam' wi' an unco fluther, He 'mang the sheep like fire did flee, Douglas Poems (1806) 97. Nhb. It put us aal iv a fluther. w.Yks. Chs. Aw'm aw of a flutter. s Chs. Dhai mai d' terribl fludh u' u'buw t it [They made a terrible fluther abowt it]. Wil. Slow Gl.

Hence (1) Flutteration, sb, fig. frivolity, restlessness, unsettlement; (2) Flutterment, sb fluttering excitement; (3) Fluttery, adj. slovenly; in a state of bustle or con-

fusion.

(1) Edb. Train'd i' the path o' dissipation, An' deckit wi' French flutteration, Learmont Poems (1791) 142 (2) Lan. Let's have a doance! These toes o'mine are ram jam full o' flutterment, WAUGH Yeth-Bobs (1869) i, Lan. 1 (3) Nhb. 1

5. An abundance so great as to cause confusion.

Rxb. Most commonly applied to bog or meadow-hay, that grows very rank (JAM ).

A litter.

Glo. Gl (1851); Glo. 1 Glo. Jrn. (May 29 and June 12, 1880). 7. A rising or slight swelling in a river; a mass of

moving water, snow, &c.

n.Sc. When a river swells in some degree, so as to become discoloured, it is said 'There is a fluther in the watter.' This denotes a slighter change than what takes place in a spate (JAM.). Dmf. 'Twas mair like a flowther o' drivin' snaw, Reid Poems (1894) 16r.

(1894) 161.

Hence Fluthery, adj. (1) flabby, soft, not firm. Or.I. (Jam. Suppl.); (2) boggy, marshy. s.Sc. (tb.)

FLUTTERICK, sb. N.I.¹ The spotted gunnel, Blennius gunnellus. Also called Clavin.

FLUTTERMOUSE, sb. Hrf. Sus. Hmp. [flætə·meus.]

The bat, Vespertilo pipistrellus. See Flittermouse.

Hrf.² Sus. (F.A A.); (S.P.H); Sus.¹² Hmp. Holloway;

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FLUTTERY adj. Wil Dev. [flæt(a)ri.] 1 Of

FLUTTERY, adj. Wil. Dev. [fir t(ə)ri.] **1**. Of

weather: uncertain, showery, 'catchy.'
Will'Tull be a main fluttery hay-making to-year, I warnd.

2. Dressy, dressing according to the fashion. Cf. fluster, v. 7. Dev. I am no fluttery body, Reports Provinc. (1884) 18

FLUTTOCK, sb. Lan. [flutək.] A flat-fish, a plaice. See Fluke, sb.1

A greyt fat fluttock (A.W F.).

FLUX, v.¹ Sus Hmp I.W. Wil. Also written flucks Hmp.¹ Wil.¹; and in form vlux I.W.¹² [flvks] To peck in anger like a hen; to fly at and strike with the wings; to snatch at anything.

Sus. 1 Hmp. 1 Th' old hen flucksed un. I W. 1 As a hen with

chicken flying at and striking an animal with her wings; I.W.<sup>2</sup>
The wold hin's zetten and she'll vlux ye if ye don't look out

Hence (1) Flucksey, adj. of a hen: making a great fuss over her chickens; (2) Fluxing, sb. a noisy squabbling among children, poultry, &c.; a beating, thrashing.

(1) Will A flucksey old hen. (2) Hmp. Tom gave Harry a

fluxing (J Ar )

FLUX, v2

FLUX,  $v^2$  Sus. To blush. FLUXING, vbl. sb. Bck. The act of being sodden or run together by heavy rains

Preventing the surface from fluxing-from being run together

Preventing the surface from fluxing—from being run together by heavy rains, Marshall Review (1814) IV 531.

FLUZ(Z, v. and sb. n Cy. Cum Wm. Yks Lan. Also in form fluize Cum. [fluz] 1. v. To blunt, turn up or jag at the edge. Gen. in pp.

n Cy. Grose (1790) Cum (H.W); Cum. As the end of a walking stick sometimes is without a ferule. n.Wm. Ye cant drive a wedge when t'end's fluzzed (BK) s.Wm. (JAB) w Yks. Lucas Stud Nadderdale (c 1882) Gl, Hutton Tour to Caves (1781); w.Yks. Lan. I. n Lan. Hence Fluzzed. bbl. adi blunt and jagged at the edges

Hence Fluzzed, ppl. adj blunt and jagged at the edges.

Lan.1, ne Lan 1

2. To bruise, disfigure.

Cum. 1 n Yks 3 I'll fluz thy mun [I'll disfigure thy mouth].

m.Yks. 1 w.Yks. Lucas Stud Nidderdale (c. 1882) Gl.

Hence (1) Fluz-mun, sb. a full mouth with protruding lips, as though bruised; (2) Fluzzed, ppl. adj bruised; (3) Fluzzer, sb. a bruise.

(1) w.Yks. (L.M.S) (2) w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, Lan.<sup>1</sup>, ne Lan.<sup>1</sup> (3) m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> Used in a familiar way That's a fluzzer [a bruise, and no mistake].

3. To crumple, ruffle; to brush up.
w.Yks<sup>2</sup> The carpet is fluzzed up. In pheasant-shooting a gamekeeper would say 'Fluz'em up, sir,' meaning 'ruffle their feathers'; w.Yks.<sup>3</sup> Heard applied to a servant cleaning firegrates, and may have reference to the noise produced by the brushes

4. sb. A blow; a bruise.

Lakel. A hgat seck a fluzzat t'side o' t'heed wi' his nief m.Yks. FLUZZINGS, sb. pl. Yks. Lan. Written fluzzins Lan. [flu'zinz] Weaving term: the short loose fibres which fall or fly from the threads while being spun or woven.

Also used fig. Cf. floose.
w.Yks Prob so called from their light fluzzy appearance (W.T).
Lan. To my thinkin 'at he's o' fluzzins an' beggar-berm, WAUGH

Lan. To my thinkin 'at he's o' fluzzins an' beggar-berm, Waugh Chini Corner (1874) 163, ed. 1879.

FLY, sb.¹ Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms flea Per. Chs²; flee Sc. (Jam.) Sh.I. Cai.¹ Nhb.¹ Cum.¹ Wm. n.Yks.¹² w.Yks.² Lan. Chs¹² n.Lin.¹ Dor. (Hall.); viee I.W.¹; viy Dev.¹ [flai, flī.] 1. In comb. (1) Flyblown, (a) the eggs of flies or maggots newly deposited; (b) damaged in character; (c) half-drunk; (2) boy, a seller of fly-papers; (3) catcher, a spider's web; (4) dod, the ragwort, Senecio Jacobaea; (5) droven, flyblown, applied to meat on which the eggs of the blowfly have been deposited; (6) flap, (7) flapper, an instrublown, applied to meat on which the eggs of the blow-fly have been deposited; (6) flap, (7) flapper, an instru-ment used to drive away or kill flies; (8) flowers, (a) butterflies; (b) all species of orchis, except O. mascula; (c) the all-heal, Prunella vulgaris, (9) flowns, see-blown (a); (10) gest, a piece of cut paper, hung up for attract-ing flies; (11) girt, a small quantity of anything; (12) golding, the ladybird, Cocanella septem-punctata; (13) -haunted, haunted by flies; (14) -mooats, the fly-spots on window-panes; (15) -nurt, see -dod; (16) -picked, low-lived, marked with fly-spots; (17) -smitches, (18) -smits, see -mooats; (19) -smitten, (20) -strucken, see droven; (21)

time, the season or time of year in which files are troublesome, summer; (22) -'s-wing, fig. a particle, atom. (1, a) Cum.\frac{1}{2}, w.Yks. (J W.) (b) n.Lin.\frac{1}{2} He was a fool to marry a flee-blawn bitch like that (c) w.Yks.\frac{2}{2} (2) Lon. I'm the only reg'lar fly-boy, Mayhew Lond. Labour (ed. 1861) III. 28. (3) Nup.\frac{1}{2}

(4) Chs. 12; Chs 3 It is commonly covered with a dusky fly. which accounts for the first part of the name. The name 'flea,' or 'fly,' has been probably given it, for it is supposed by its rank used by butchers to kill blue bottle fires, which gen, infest their shops in hot weather — It is made of an oval piece of strong leather, shops in hot weather It is made of an oval piece of strong leather, six to eight inches long, bound to the end of a stick. (7 w.Yks. Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Apr. 22, 1893). I.W. (8, a n Yks 2 b, c) (Glo. (9) Dor. (HALL) (10) Bwk. (JAM) (11' s.Sc. 'A fleegirt o' butter,' supposed to signify, as much as would gird or surround a fly (JAM). (12) Ken. (W F.S.), Sur. (13) e Fif. Like a swallow athort the bosom o' a flee-haunted stank on a calm simmer's gloamin', LATTO Tam Bodkin, 1264) xvii. (14) n.Yks (15) Lan (B.&H) (16' Dev. Their vly-picked, vlinsy, skittering gowns, recping in the mux or wagging in the weend, 9. (17, 18, 19, 20) n Yks. (21 e.An. Suf (HALL) (22 Fif He didna gie a flee's-wing for vegetables. ROBERTSON Provost (1894) 35

2. Phr. to let a flee stick in or to the wall, to let a matter rest. Sc. 'Fusht fusht,' said Francie, 'let that flee stick i' the wa'-when the dirt's dry it will rub out. Scott Antiquary (1816) xxvii.

[Jam.] Per. As regards the Church, we had better 'let that flea stick to the wa', 'Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 22 ed. 1887 Ayr. Hoosever, we'll let that flee stick to the wa', and I would merely make the observe here in passing, Service Dr Dugind (ed. 1887)

Nhb.1

3. A fly used in fishing.

Sh I. I'll tak' me flee an' get him fix'd, in case we tink aboot ony ella, Sh News (July 6, 1898). Link. Trouts are loupin' at the flees In loch an' burn, Thomson Musings (1881) 92 Nhb. Wi' the flee o' the woodcock, the green drake or teal. Armstrong Wanny Blossoms (1876) 3. Cum. Wi stiddy aim, an' watchful eye, Your salmon flees to throw, Richardson Talk (1876) and S. 106.

Hence Fleeing, vbl. sb. the act of fly-fishing. Sh.I. Sma redd wid fleein mak, Burgess Rasmie (1892) 101.

Sh.I. Sma redd wid fleein mak, Burgess Kasmie (1892) 101.

4. The turnip-fly, Hallica nemorum.

Sc. (A. W.) Cum. Theer flees to demolish ye'r turnips, Richardson Talk (1876) 2nd S. 150 Wm. T'tornips wer sadly stopt wit' flee i't for end, Spec Dial (1885) pt 111. 39 n.Yks¹ n.Lin.¹ A small beetle which does much damage to the young turnips as soon as they come up. Ken. Alfred will have to go rolling turnips to-morrow, they've got the fly so bad (D W L).

The smallest thing a whit lot atom. Gen with neg

5. The smallest thing, a whit, jot, atom Gen. with neg. n.Sc. (Jam.), Can. Abd. A creatur' 't's never seen ocht nor flee ootwith a stob-thackit hoose, ALEXANDER Am Flk. (1882) 161; The feint a flee hed he leern't, ib. Johnny Gibb (1871) xii. Frf. I carena a flee howe'er scant be his gear, WATT Poet. Sketches (1880) 115. Lnk. I carena a flee tho' yer auld marrit men Sit still wi' their fam'lies about the fire-en', Warson *Poems* (1853) 48. Gall. His hamely fare's no' worth a flee, Nicholson *Poet Wks.* (1814) 116, ed. 1897. **FLY**, v. and  $sb^2$  Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel.

FLY, v. and sb.<sup>2</sup> Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [flai, flī, w.Cy. vlai]

I. v. Gram. forms.

1. Present: (1) Flaa, (2) Flahy, (3) Flee, (4) Fley, (5) Vlee, (6) Vluy. (1) m.Yks. Flaa; Introd. 35 (2) s Chs. 81. (3) Sc. No other term is used even when the flight of a bird is expressed (JAM.). Sh I Fleein' aboot, Junda Klingrahool (1898) 9. Elg. When Death loot flee his dart, Tester Poems (1865) 97 Abd. His broken nose had been caused by something fleeinup an'strikin''s face, ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb (1871) xx. Kcd. He struck the souple o'er a sheave, And fairly made it flee in twa, Jamie Muse (1844) 92. Frf. The birds had dichtit their nebs to flee up, WILLOCK Rosetty Ends (1886) 183, ed 1889 Per. A doited auld gomeral, 'at can nae mair haud his tongue than he can flee, Cleland Inchibracken (1883) 50, ed. 183, ed 1889 Per. A dotted auld gomeral, at can had his tongue than he can flee, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 50, ed. 1887. Fif. They garr'd them crack and flee in blads, Tennant Papistry (1827) 189. Rnf. They tell me they are fleein' by steam, BARR Poems (1861) 117 Ayr. The sparks fleein' hauf owre the road, Service Notandums (1890) 40. Lnk. My heart used to flee to my mooth when I saw the creatur's, FRASER Whaups (1895) to my mooth when I saw the creatur's, Fraser Whaups (1895) xm. Sik. When the de'il gets in the fire must flee out, Hogg Tales (1838) 68, ed. 1866. N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, Dur.¹ Cum. T'news flees, Gwordie Greenup Yance a Year (1873) 17. Wm. T'leetning flash'd like bombshell blasts When brusten as they flee, Whitehead Leg. (1859) 26. n Yks. What fer didn't they flee? Tweddell Clevel Rhymes (1875) 52, n.Yks.² e.Yks.¹, w.Yks. (J.W.) (4) Sc. Murray Dial. (1873) 204. Chs.³ (5) Wxf.¹ Wil. Time vlees along, Slow Rhymes (1889) 24 n.Wil. Isidun vlee awverthuc hedge (E H.G.). Dor.¹ An' nâisy buildên rooks da vlee, 53. w.Som.¹ He can vlee like a bird. Dev. Red colours vleen, Peter Pindar Royal Visit (1905) 166 ed. 1824. n.Dev. Chel vlee to tha kep. o' Royal Visit (1795) 156, ed. 1824. n.Dev. Chel vlee to tha kep o'

tha, Exm Scold. (1746) l. 299. (6) w Som. Elworthy Gram

tha, Exm Scold. (1740) 1. 299. (b) w Som. Exwerting Gram. (1877) 46

2. Preterite: (1) Flach, (2) Flagh, (3) Flaw, (4) Fled, (5)
Fleed, (6) Fleuw, (7) Flewed, (8) Flewn, (9) Fleyed, (10)
Flied, (11) Fliw, (12) Flod, (13) Flown, (14) Vleed, (15) Vlew, (16) Vlied, (17) Vlid, (18) Vlo.
(1,2) Sc. (Jam Suppl) (3) Sc. (16). Frf. Frae my bed I flaw like shot, Sands Poems (1833) 130. (4) Sh1. Fled aboot da hoos, Sh. News (Apr 30, 1898). Let. 28. Shr. The 'en fled across the path, Shr. 2 Hrf 1 The rooks fled away. Glo. (5) Dor. 'A fleed into a monstrous rage, Hardy Blue Eyes (1895) 298 Cor. The dust and strawze so fleed about, I could not, Bessy, spy the hoppers dust and strawze so fleed about, I could not, Bessy, spy the hoppers out, W. Eclogue in Gent Mag., (1762) 287. (6) Sc. Murray Dial (1873) 204. (7) Dor. She flewed at him like a cat, Hardy Madding out, W. Edogue in Gent Mag., (1762) 287. (6) Sc. Murray Dial (1873) 204. (7) Dor. She flewed at him like a cat, Hardy Madding Crowd (1874) viii. w.Som Vluy d, Elworthy Gram (1877) 46. (8) w.Ir. All the ground the goose flewn over, Lover Leg. (1848) I. 73. (9) Nhb.¹ Aw catch'd a burred, but it gat oot o' ma hand an' fleyed away. (10) Dev. It flied all over un, Reports Provinc (1882) 13 (11) m.Yks.¹ Fliw, Introd. 35. (12) Wil.¹ (13) Lei.¹ 28. (14) Som An ould craw...vleed at un, Agrikler Rhymes (1872) 29. (15) Wxf.¹ (16) Dev. Hur... vlied auver tha brook, Burnett Stable Boy (1888) viii. (17) Brks.¹ Two patridges vlid by muh jus' as I was a-loadin' my gun. (18) I.W.¹ 3. pp. (1) Flaown, (2) Fled, (3) Fleuwn, (4) Flied, (5) Flihn, (6) Flouen, (7) Floun, (8) Flowen, (9) U-vluyed. (1) m.Yks.¹ Flaown, Introd 35 (2) Lei.² 28. Shr.¹ The cork's fled out o' the bottle (3) Sc. Murray Dial (1873) 204. (4) Cor. Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl; The birds han feathered and flied (M.A.C.); Cor.¹ (5) m.Yks.¹ Flih' n, Introd. 35 (6) Nhb.¹ schs.¹ Floon, 81. (7) w.Yks. Wright Gram Wndhll (1892) 131. (8) Sc. Murray Dial. (1873) 204. Nhb.¹ (9) w Som U-vluy-d, Elworthy Gram. (1877) 46.

II. Dial. uses 1. v. In phr. (1) to fly out of the head, to

1. v. In phr. (1) to fly out of the head, to II. Dial. uses

- wick, to swarm or be alive with (vermin).

(x) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (2) s,Chs.<sup>1</sup> The full phr 'to fly up with Jackson's hens' is more freq. heard. (3) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Fleeing wick wi' lops.

2. Comb. (1) Fly away, a flirting, absurdly-dressed girl; (2)-board, anarrow board on which the shuttle runs to and fro (2)-board, anarrow board on which the shuttle runs to and ro across the loom; (3)-boat, a swing-boat seen at fairs, &c.; (4)-cap, a cap or head-dress, formerly worn by elderly ladies; (5)-door, a swing-door, or door so constructed as always to fail close when left alone; (6)-gang, a band of labourers who engage to do harvesting or other work for the farmers, and take it by the proce; (7)-jack an instru labourers who engage to do harvesting or other work for the farmers, and take it by the piece; (7) -jack, an instrument for twisting hemp into rope; used fig.; (8) -lake, a call to geese to go home; (9) -mouse, the bat; (10) -poll, a very lively or excitable person; (11) -spindle, weaving term. an iron rod made very smooth on which the 'picker' works to and fro; (12) -words, slang words, by-words.

(1) Nhp 1, War 3 (2) w.Yks (DL), (S.PU.) (3) w Yks 5 (4) Sc Formed like two crescents conjoined, and by means of wire made to stand guite out from the cushion on which the hair was

made to stand quite out from the cushion on which the hair was dressed (Jam). (5) Nhb. 1 Nhb., Dur. Constructed to open either towards or from the current of air according to the direction of the force exerted against it, Greenwell Coal Tr Gl. (1849). (6) Shr 1 The fly gang is headed by a gaffer. (7) w.Cor. Flipped out of bed like a fly-jack, Thomas Aunt Keziah in Cornishnian (1894) (8) Nhb.1 (9) m.Yks.1 (10) Dev.2 Isn't that girl a vlee pol'? she's gone running down the road with no bonnet on now. (II) w.Yks

(D.L.) (12) w.Yks.<sup>2</sup>
3. To be quick at taking offence; to put into a passion.

Also with out and up.

Sc. Hoots' ye needna fly oot at a word, Keith Indian Uncle
(1896) 181 Lnk. You needna dicht your bonny neb and flee up like that, Gordon Pyotshaw (1885) 18 Edb. Many of them that had not helped themselves well to the wine . were now vexed on that score, imagining that nothing remained for them but to dight their nebs and flee up, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) in n.Yks. She wad hav flown up desperately (I.W.). w.Yks. (J.W.) s Chs. Ah tuwd ur 60)d bin slaangk urin oa'r ur wuurk, un dhaat floo ur [Ah towd her hoo'd been slankerin' o'er her work, and that flew her]. nw.Der. Nhp. You can't speak a word to her, but she flies in a minute

Hence (I) Flee, sb. a passion, temper; (2) Fleeing passion, phr. a raging or towering passion or temper.

(I) Rnf. Jen, his wife, had got up in a deil o' a flee, Altrken Lays (1883) 58 (2) Sh I. I saw 'at dey wis batth in a fleein' pashen, Sh. News (May 7, 1898).

4. Of cels: to swim or move very quickly.

Nrf They are said, too, to possess larger eyes than any other eels, and to 'fly' three times as quickly, Emerson Buds (cd. 1895) 366 5. Of colours. to fade, cause to fade or lose colour.

1.Ma. No bleachin'll fly it, nor nothin else, Brown Witch (1889)
141 [One of those we call fast colours—merely I suppose Because such colours never go or fly, Hood Poems (1862-3) True Story]
Hence Flying colours, sb pl. colours which will quickly fade or wash out by exposure to the sun, &c. Nhp.¹, War.³

6. Of the skin: to become chapped or roughened with the cold wind. Also in phr. to fly abroad.

w.Som 1 Dhush yuur ween du maek ûn eebaudeez an z vluy

tuur ubl[This wind makes one's hands chap very much] Blae umd' eef muy an z bae un u-vluy d au l tu pees ez [(I'll be) blamed' if my hands are not chapped all to pieces].

7. sb. A diligence or coach.

Sc. The Queensferry Diligence or Hawes Fly, departed precisely at twelve o'clock, Scott Antiquary (1816) 1,

8. Waste produce from a scribbling-machine. w.Yks.

(J M.)

[432]

FLY, adj In gen. dial. and slang use. Also in forms fiee Sc., vly Som. [flai, flī.] 1. Sly, cunning, wide-awake, knowing, smart, sharp.

Sc. The malt-man is right cunning But I can be as flee, Ramsay Tea-Table Misc (1724) I 100, ed 1871 Cai 1 As fly as a jailer. Inv (H E F) Abd He's what they call a 'social stock,' Although as 'fly''s a jailor,' Ogg Willie Waly (1873) 152. Lnk. The brave, wily Turks were too fly for your bait, Parker Poems (1859) 28; 'No no.' guo' Lock as fly as ever. Warprop I. Malhison (1881) wily Turks were too fly for your batt, Parker Poems (1859) 28; 'No, no,' quo' Jock, as fly as ever, Wardrop J. Mathson (1881) 90. n Cy (JW) Nhb.¹ He's a fly chap. Aa see the gam—but yor not fly. Lin¹ He's fly to every movement Mid. He was much too fly for any game of that soit, Blackmore Kt (1890) III. vi Lon. Convinced that I was 'fly,' Mayhew Lond Labour (1851) I 217 A public-house whose landlord is 'fly' to its meaning, tb (ed. 1861) II 52 Som. Oi'll warn't a thought a vly yung bird, A-wur, Frank Nine Days (1879) 5. Slang. 'I am fly,' says Jo, ... 'but stow hooking it!' Dickens Blk House (1853) xvi. [Aus. He was pretty 'fly,' and never threw away a chance as long as he was pretty 'fly,' and never threw away a chance as long as he

was sober, Boldrewood Robbery (1888) I xi Amer. A fly young man, Carruth Kansas Univ. Quar (1892) I.]

2. Showy, fast; light in character. w.Yks.², w.Som.¹ FLYABOSTIC adj. Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] Outrageously showy, as in dress. (Hall) **FLYAVE**, sb. and v. Bnff. 1. sb. A flake; a very

thin stratum of rock, &c.

Gee the bairn a flyave or two o' fish oot o' the bane-half. 2. v. With off: to take or come off in flakes.

FLY-BY-NIGHT, sb. n Cy. Yks. Suf. Cor Also written flybanite Cor.1, and in form flee by neet w Yks.3 [flī bi nīt, flai∵bi∙nait ] 1. A person who furtively runs off in debt and without paying his rent. N Cy.1, e Suf. (F.H.) 2. A witch; a bird which flies overhead in the night, and is considered to be a forewarner of death.

Gabriel-ratchet.

n ¥ks. (H M.)

w.Yks,3 Called by some 'night-whistlers.' There is an opinion that these birds are at least of two distinct kinds. The 'night-whistlers' are birds, high in the air, passing by, but of doubtful race, . . the gabbleratches . . . are said to frequent damp places (s.v. Gabbleratches).

frequent damp places (s v. Gabbleratches).

3. A silly, thoughtless girl; a'gad-about'; a volatile person.
e.Suf. (F.H) Cor.¹²; Cor.³ A girl not only giddy but of unchaste
habits w.Cor. A gad-about as well as 'a giddy girl' is sometimes
called a flybanite (M.A.C.).

FLY.BY-SKY, sb. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Der. Not.
Lin. Also in forms flee-be-sky n.Yks.² m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.⁵;
flee-by-sky Dur. Cum. n.Yks.¹ ne.Yks.¹ w.Yks.; flee-bythe-sky Nhb.¹; fly-be-sky n Lin.¹; flybesky, flybisky
w.Yks.; flybythsky w.Yks.¹ [flī-bi skī, skai.] l. A
giddy, thoughtless, flighty person; a romantic or highly
imaginative person. Gen. applied to a woman. Also
used of things and attrib. imaginative person. *Gen.* applied to a woman. Also used of things and *attrib*.

N.Cy.<sup>1</sup>, Nhb<sup>1</sup> s.Dur. *Gen* used when speaking of some eccentric

N.Cy.<sup>1</sup>, Nhb<sup>1</sup> s.Dur. Gen used when speaking of some eccentric flighty person or some impossible scheme. 'She's a fair flee by-sky' (J.E.D.) Cum. Linton Lake Cy. (1864) 303. n.Yks. Tack na nootish o' that fleebysky; thar's nea depending o' what sha sez (W.H.); She had a flee-be-skye cap on, Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Dec. 20, 1890); n.Yks.<sup>1</sup>; n.Yks <sup>2</sup> 'A flowtersome flee-be-sky' is the usual expression. ne.Yks <sup>1</sup> Sha's a reglar fleebisky. e.Yks.<sup>1</sup>

m Yks. 1 Usually applied to a fussy, forgetful person, young or old. w.Yks. *Hlfx Courier* (May 8, 1897); Th' world owes moor to a honest hard worker nor it does to a rich fly-bi-sky, Hartley *Ditt.* (c. 1873) 34; w.Yks.1 There com a fine mack of a prossin flybysky fellow, ii. 292; wYks. One who fusses upon errands with but trivial motive. A child who is running off upon a message before the mother has finished imparting the instructions, is checked by her calling out, 'Nah flee-be-sky' whear's tuh barn tul?' nw.Der.¹ s.Not. Yo are a set o' flybyskies to-night; come, come, be good lads an' settle down a bit. The bonnet she hed on wor a flybysky thing (JPK).

2. A gaudily-dressed woman.

N.Cy.¹ See you now, luik at yon flee-by-sky (T.K.). n.Yks. What a fleebysky yon lass macks hersel, dressing iv yon scromy soort of way (W H.). e Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.², w.Yks.³ Applied to a woman dressed in an out-of-the-way manner, w.Yks.⁵ n Line.¹ She was ribbins an' floonces fra head to fut when she run'd awaay wi' anuther woman husband. I says it's abargans what end cuins fo'st to a fly-be-sky like that.

3. A fly-wheel used in certain machinery. w.Yks 3

FLYED BLADE, phr. Yks. A spring-knife blade. w Yks. Firstused by Spurr (the largest spring knife manufacturer in Sheffield in 1807); they turned out a failure, Senior Rhymes (1882)58.

FLYER, sb. Yks Lin. Oxf. Lon. Slang. 1. The fan-wheel of a windmill that turns the sails to the wind. n Lin 1

2. Part of a spinning-wheel or spindle; see below. w.Yks. A mechanical contrivance fitted to the top of the spindle in roving and spinning to facilitate the winding on of the thread or end (F.R.). n Lin. The part of a spinning wheel armed with hooks, used for guiding the thread to the twill or spool.

3. A shoe soled without having been welted.

Lon. slang. There is another article called a 'flyer,' that is, a shoe soled without having been welted, Mayhew Lond Labour (ed. 1861) II. 34. 4. pl. Oat-chaff. Oxf.<sup>1</sup>

FLYFE, sb. Sc. [Not known to our correspondents] A turn, fit.

Lnk. The auld preachin' bodie had tuk a daft flyfe, An' kiss'd in the by-gaun the cobbler's wife, Murdoch Doric Lyre (1873) 101.

FLYING, ppl. adj. Var. dial. uses in Sc and Eng Also in forms fleeing Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ n.Yks.¹² ne.Yks.¹; fleyingk Chs. [flai·, flī·in.] In comb. (1) Flying adder, (2) — ask or esk, the dragon-fly; see Adder-fly; (3) — bent, the purple moor-grass, Moluna caerulea; (4) — boats, boat-like structures attached to the periphery of a vertically revolving wheel; (5) — cradle, a framing of about 4 feet by 1½ feet, upon which one or more men may sit astride to do temporary work in the more men may sit astride to do temporary work in the shaft; (6) — dragon, (a) see — ask; (b) a paper kite; (c) an old-fashioned wig; (7) — eagle, (a) see — dragon (b); (b) a gaudily-dressed woman; (8) — eather or ether, see — ask; (9) -horse sovereigns, sovereigns with Saint George and the Dragon on the reverse; (10) — mare, a peculiar and dangerous hitch or grip in wrestling; (11) -merchant, a pedlar, travelling merchant; (12) — nedder, (13) — snake, see — ask; (14) — stationer, a running patterer; (15) — tailor, a travelling tailor; (16) — washerwoman, a travelling or itinerant washerwoman; (17)

words, words spoken in the heat or irritation of the moment.

moment.

(1) Rxb. (Jam.), Nhb.¹ (2) n.Yks. (E.WS), n.Yks.¹², ne.Yks.¹
(3) Nhb.¹ (4) w.Yks. Shevvild Ann (1854) 9. Chs. Theer were shows, an fleyingk boats, Clough B. Bresskittle (1879) 9 (5) Nhb.¹ Nhb., Dur. Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl (1888). (6, a) Kcd. The Dracoolvans, or flying dragon, is very plentiful, Agric. Surv. 397 (Jam.). (b) Sc. Flying-dragons—very common in Edinburgh in harvest. They are gen. guided by very young boys, with a chain no stronger than a piece of slight packing twine, Blackw. Mag. (Aug. 1821) 35 (Jam.). (c) n.Yks. This wig [with a tail and winged curls at the ears] was called, by the schoolboys of my day, the flying dragon, Sedewick Mem. Cowgill Chapel (1868) 63. (7, a) n.Yks.¹² (b) n.Yks.² (8) N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, n.Yks.¹ (9) n.Lin.¹ (10) Cor. You might ha' pitched en flat-handed. An' yet you must needs give en the 'flyin' mare,' 'Q.' Wandering Heath (1895) 107; Cor.¹² w.Cor. At last, making a desperate plunge, he freed himself from the Devil's grasp; took him with the flying-mare, and threw from the Devil's grasp; took him with the flying-mare, and threw him on his back, Bottrell Trad. 3rd S. 7. (11) Abd. (JAM.) (12)

n.Yks. 1 (13) Hmp. (JR.W); Hmp. 1 (14) Lon. That order or species of the pattering genus known as 'running patterers,' or 'flying-stationers,' from the fact of their being continually on the move, Mayhew Lond Labour (1851) I. 214. (15. 16 Lth. My father was a flying tailor, and my mother was a flying washerwoman, Lumsden Sheep-head 1892 243 (17. Nrf. We had no quarrel, only a few flying words W.W.S.). e.Suf. (F.H.)

FLYNDRIG, sb. and v. Ayr. (JAM.) [Not known to ar correspondents.] 1. sb. An impudent woman, a our correspondents.

deceiver.

eceiver. 2. v. To beguile, deceive. FLYOG, sb and v. Sh.I. Also written fljog.

shaggy, loose mass.
Da'oo', Sibbie, is in wan flyog apon her! [a sheep], Sh News (July 2, 1898).

2. v. To hang in a shaggy, loose mass.
Dis is da mont o' Joolie, da air o''oo' at's apo' yon twa year'ld is flyogin loose, the (July 31, 1897).

EX YOUR are Flora at Fline.

FLYP(E, see Flap, v.\, Flipe.
FLYPESHARD, v. Bnff.\,\frac{1}{1} To castrate.
FLYPING, prp. Sc. Looking abashed or shamefaced. Cf flep.

Bch. Sae may ye shook your brow an' skool, And flypin hing

yır head ay, TARRAS Poems (1804) 71 JAM;

FLYRD, FLYRE, see Flird, v, Flare, v.2, Fleer, v.1

FLYRE-UP, v. and sb. Bnff. 1. v. To burst out into a passion; to flare up.

2. sb. A great display, a flare-up. See Fleer, v.<sup>1</sup>
A flyre-up o' a marriage. A flyre-up o' a faist.
FLYTE-POKE, sb. Sc. A double chin.
n.Sc (JAM) Fif. His flyte-poke aneath his chin, Priev'd he was

in an angry pin, TENNANT Papistry (1827) 198. FLYUKNIRS, sb. pl. Sh.I. Birds. (Coll. L.L B.) FOACER, sb. Cor.<sup>2</sup> Plain, satisfying food, likely to

FOACER, sb. Cor.<sup>2</sup> Plair take the edge off the appetite.

Such as a lump of pudding or a basin of broth given at the beginning of dinner in order to take the edge off the appetite and save the joint. 'Woll'ce had a foacer, cheeld' FOACH, FOAD, FOADGE, see Fooch, Fold, sb.'

FOACH, FOAD, FOADGE, see Foach, Fold, sb. FOAL, sb.¹ and v. In gen dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms foil w.Yks.³; fole Glo.¹ Wil.; fooal Wm. n.Yks.² e.Yks.¹; fwoal Cum¹; vole Wil. [föl, foəl, foil] 1. sb In comb. (1) Foal's-fit, the mucus hanging from a child's nose; (2) foot or 's-foot, the coltsfoot, Tussilago Farfara; also used attrib.; (3) footing, going to gather coltsfoot; (4) hole, a shed for sheltering foals; (5) kell, the caul or fine membrane by which the foetus is covered; the cell of the foal: (6) ment horse-play rough play

the caul or fine membrane by which the foetus is covered; the cell of the foal; (6) -ment, horse-play, rough play.

(1) Rxb. (Jam.) (2) n.Cy. Grose (1790). Nhb.¹, Dur.¹, e Dur.¹
Cum. Scuence Gosstp (1869) 29; Cum¹ (s v. Cleets) n.Yks. Science Gosstp (1882) 66; n.Yks.¹2 e Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ (1788); e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Hev a glass o' foal's-foot wine (H L ); w.Yks.¹25 Der. The wife of one of our gardeners, who comes from a rather primitive part of Der, calls coltsfoot, foal's foot, N. & Q. (1890) 7th S ix. 347. Not Foal's-foot beer (J H B.); Not.², s.Not. (J P K.), n.Lin.¹ sw Lin.¹ The yellow flowers of which are gathered by country-people in spring, and either made fresh into wine, or dried and made into tea,—esteemed for their medicinal qualities Lei.¹, Nhp¹, Suf. (B & H.), Ken.¹ (3) sw.Lin.¹ The childer are as bad foal footing as brambling. (4) w.Yks.³ (5) w.Yks.¹ (6) Wm I won't gang ta see see alot o' fooalment et nout, I rather see a quiet spot, Taylor Sketches (1882) 8.

2. Phr. a foal of thy coat, a coat like yours; see below.

2. Phr. a foal of thy coat, a coat like yours; see below. w.Yks.<sup>3</sup> A friend not caring to be dressed in the height of the fashion, a cart-driver said, 'Mester, au sud lauk a foil o' thy coit.'

3. A young horse of either sex. See Colt, sb.<sup>1</sup> 2.
Sc. (A.W.) Nhb.<sup>1</sup> A cowt-fwoal is a young male horse whilst sucking. A filly-fwoal is a female of the same age.

Hence Foaley-mare, sb. a mare with young. 4. Fig. A name given to pit-boys between the age of ten and twelve. Also used attrib. and in form Foaley.

n.Cy. When they [boys] reach the age of ten or twelve years, a more laborious station is allotted to them. They then become what are termed lads or foals, supplying the inferior place at a machine retermed lads of lotals, supplying the interior pace at a machine called a tram, Hunter Georgical Ess. (1803) in N. & Q. (1887) 7th S. iv. 22; N Cy. 1 Nhb. When we war foley boys, And trod the dorty barrowway, Tate Pit Life in 1893; Nhb. 1 Where a youth is too weak to put the tram by himself, he engages a junior assistant, who is called the foal, and in this case the strongest pulls the tram

by a short rope called a soam, while the foal pushes behind, OLIVER Rambles in Nhb (1835) 41. The position of heedsman and foaleys appears to have been sometimes reversed. Nhb., Dur. A little boy, who performs his part by pulling the tub by a couple of traces attached thereto, called soams . The foal being paid 1/to 1/2 per day (1849), Greenwell Coal Tr. Gl. (ed 1849), s. v.

5. v. Of ground. to slip or cave in. See also Calve, v.2,

Colt, v.<sup>3</sup>
Gio <sup>1</sup> n. Wil. The sides of a grave sometimes will 'vole in' during

digging (G.E D.).

FOAL,  $sb^2$  Sc. Also written fole Or.I.; phoal Per. A bannock or cake; any soft and thick bread.

Or.I. Always a small (gen. thick) bannock, such as the remainder of

the dough formed at a day's baking The soft gingerbread biscuits covered with small sugar-coated carraway seeds, bought at fairtime, were known as 'sweetie foals' (JG); (SAS.); (JAM.); S. & Ork.¹ Per. They can get cheese to eat With butter and good phoal, SMITH Poems (1714) 81, ed 1853.

FOAM, sb. and v. Sc. Irel. Also e An. Wil. written fome e.An; and in forms fame Sc. (Jam); feam Or I. Cal. Bnff Abd. Frf.; feim, feme Sc. (Jam.); voam Wil. [fom, fim] 1. sb. In comp. Foam-swirls, the Wil. [10m, 11m] 1. Sb. In comp. Foam-swirls, the eddies in water caused by the boiling up of foam. It. An' wid that he throd knee-deep in foam-swirls, Barlow Bogland (1892) 32, ed. 1893
2 Smoke, scum. e.An (Hall.); (EGP)
3. A state of great heat and perspiration; fig. a great heat of temper

heat of temper.

n.Sc. In a mighty feim, in a great rage (JAM.). Cai. Bnff. Sic

4. v. To stream out, overflow, bubble over.
Or.I. While salt tears feam Sae sair fae baith his een, Paety Toral, 1 58, in Ellis Pronunc (1889) V. 793. Frf. A gousty cawdron boil'd and feam'd, BEATTIE Arnha (c. 1820) 35, ed. 1882 s Wil. When sick people are hot from inflammation, and the bed clothes are lifted to let the steaming air out, the old women say, ' How it do voam out!' (G E.D.)

Hence Foaming drunk, phr. raging with drink, exces-

(1768) 64, ed 1812.

sively drunk.

Luk. Foamin' drunk he lies an' grumbles, Cursin' her for a' her pains, Muir Minstrelsy (1816) 33.

5. To be in a state of great heat; fig. to be in a violent rage

or passion. Cai. Buff 1 He cam in fae the flail jist feamin' agehn Abd. A naked man, Feaming like ony bear that ever ran, Ross Helenore

FOAP, v. Dev. Also in form vrope Dev. With back. to comb or smooth back. Cf frape, v. Dev. w. Times (Apr 30, 1886) 2, col 2; (Hall); Dev 1 Cryal methow times be alter'd their mothers ware their own hair, foap'd back way a vorrid cloth, 9

FOASE, FOATHY, see False, Force, Forethy. **FOB**, sb and v. Glo. Sus Hmp. Som. Dev. [fob.]

1. sb. Froth, foam.

Sus.¹ e.Sus. Holloway. Som W.&J. Gl (1873). w.Som.¹ Kaum

naew, mús us, dhúsh yuur oan dùe; t-ez aa f oa ut faub [Come

now, mistress, this won't do, it is half of it (the beer) froth]. A

man describing the effects of a storm, said. Aay zeed guurt muumps u faub zu baeg-zu buuk ut, u-kaar d moo ur-n tue muy uld [I saw great mumps of (sea) foam as large as a bucket, carried more than two miles] Dev. Why, the ale was worse; a had as leve drink the addle gutter, when, to be zure, the fob was abu the cup, 13. n.Dev. Mayhap zum foreward, fustling youth Chuse vor tha fob, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 134.

2. A little bunch or tuft, as of wool, &c. Glo.<sup>1</sup>

3. v. To foam, froth, mantle.

Sus. 10 10311, 17011, mainte.

Sus. 12 e.Sus. HOLLOWAY. Hmp. 1 How the beer fobs. w.Som. 1

Aay zum tez geo'd, haun du faub ee wuul [I fancy it is good, when (it, i. e. the beer) froths well]. Dev. 1

FOB, v. 2 Sc. [fob.] To breathe hard, to pant; to

catch the breath.

Sc. The halls is won, they warsle hame, The best they can for fobbin, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 66 (Jam.). Nai. To fob, to gasp from violent running, to have the sides heaving, the heart beating violently, *Gl. Surv* (ib.) n.Sc., Ags. Of gen. use. It often denotes the sound of the short interrupted anhelation of a child when crying (JAM ).

FOB, v.3 Irel. Lan. Not. [fob] 1. To put into one's 'fob,' to pocket.

w.fr. All he intended was—to fob the goold, Lover Leg. (1848) 433. Lan. T'Bishop a Durham nivver fobs a fardin, Kendal C. II 433. Lan. T'Bisho News (Mar. 23, 1889).

2. To tip, give a small gratuity; to pay out money, 'put

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one's hand in one's pocket'
s.Not. If I do it, I shall expect 'im to fob me. The concert didn't

s.Not. If I do it, I shall expect 'im to fob me. The concert didn't pay, so we all hed to fob out (J P K.).

FOB, v.<sup>4</sup> n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Shr. Som. Slang. [fob.]

1. To cheat, deceive, trick; to put off with a pretence. n Cy Trans Phil. Soc. (1858) 156 Lan. Told us how he used to fob off his scholars by talking to them, and saying, 'You understand me,' BYROM Remin. (1729) in Chet. Soc. XXXIV. 382. Shr. J. Som. W. St. J. (1880). Stepp. Life a scondalous through the standard stan Som. W. & J Gl. (1873). Slang. It's a scandalous thing to exact such a sum . . . And then fob us off with a Fal-de-ral-tit, BARHAM Ingoldsby (ed 1864) Row in an Omnibus Box.

2. With up: to raise false hopes.

w.Yks. He'd fobb'd t'woman up at he'd hev [marry] hur, Back

w.Yks. He'd fobb'd twoman up at he'd nev [marry] nur, Each at Mooin Olm. (1872); Dunnot fob yorsens up wi a noashun at its been written to noa purpose, ib. (1878) 7.

[1. You must not think to fob off our disgrace with a tale, Shaks Cor. i. i. 97. Cp. LG. foppen, 'Einen zum Narren haben' (Berghaus).]

FOBBY, adj. e.An. In form foppy Nrf [Not known to our correspondents] [fo'bi, fo'pi] Soft, having no substance, light, airy. Of land: uncultivated, like a moor. substance, light, airy. e An.<sup>1</sup>, Nrf. (W.W S.)

[Glotony... maketh the skin tawny, the body fat and fobby, More De Quatuor novissimis (1522) in Wks. (1557) 99] FOBEY, sb. Pem. Also written forbey. [fo bi.] An

eccentric person.

s Pem. Ay, ay, a's a fobey in all '1s ways  $\;$  A's a real forbey, that Jack 1s (W.M.M.)

FOCE, FOCH, see Force,  $sb^2$ , Fetch, v.
FOCHEL, FOCHEN, FOCHT(EN, see Foichel, Fight, v.
FOCHTIN-MILK, sb. Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Buttermilk.

FOD, sb.¹ Yks. [fod.] A bundle of newly-threshed straw, tied up for foddering purposes. Cf fawd.

n Yks. And they [the stock] would make a greater improvement by being regularly served every day, having their fod clean, Tuke Agnc. (1800) 149 note. n Yks.¹, ne Yks¹

FOD, sb.² e.An.¹ [Not known to our correspondents.]

A pet animal.

A pet animal.

FODDER, sb.¹ and v.¹ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. War. Suf. Also Wil Also in forms foddher ne. Lan¹; fodthre Wm.; fother Nhb.¹ n Yks.² e. Yks.¹ w. Yks. Chs.¹ sw. Lin.¹ [fo də(r, fo ðə(r.] l. sb. In comp. (1) Fodderbarn, a straw-barn; (2) -bay, (3) -bing, a passage along the heads of the stalls in a cow-house from which fodder is supplied to the cattle: (4) -cheese cheese made before is supplied to the cattle; (4) cheese, cheese made before the cows are turned out to grass; (5) door, the barn-door or door of the place in which fodder is kept; (6) gang, (a) see bing; (b) a hole for hay in the floor of the hay-

(a) see -bing; (b) a hole for hay in the floor of the hayloft; (7) -stack, a stack of fodder; (8) -way, see -bing.

(1) Nhb¹ (2) Chs. Ellis Mod. Husb. (1750) 5; Chs.¹ (3) Chs¹
(4) Chs.¹ That is, when they are being foddered on hay; the same as Boose-cheese; Chs.³ (5) Sh.I. In a peerie meenint da fodderdoor flies open, Clark Gleams (1898) 57. (6, a) Lakel.¹ Wm. Yan gat fast it fodthre-gang, Spec. Dial. (1885) pt. 111. 4. n.Wm. T'fodder-gang's a rare pleeace ta larn ta ride a bycycle in (B K.). s.Wm. (J A B) Yks. Ah were walkin' doon t'fothergang, taäkin' 'aäy to t'beeäs (F.P. T.). Lan. A long passage between two great shippons built to face each other, and the heads of each were supplied on opposite sides of the fodder-gang. N. & O (1877) sth supplied on opposite sides of the fodder-gang, N. & Q (1877) 5th S. vii. 479. ne.Lan. (b) Cum. (J W O.) (7) sw.Lin There was only a small fother-stack offen twenty acres (8) Yks (F.P.T.)

only a small fother-stack offen twenty acres (8) Yks (F.P.T.)

2. v. To feed animals; esp. to feed horses and cattle, to give them their fodder; with up: to 'do up' horses or cows for the night; also used fig. to feed, encourage.

Sc. (A.W.) Nhb. George Atkinson, yeoman, of Alnham, was 'fotherin' when he saw the beacon fire on Ryle Hill, Dixon Wintingham Vale (1895) 34; Nhb. He ye fothered the beass yit? n.Yks. Ah was allus fotherin all kinds a rows, Broad Yks. (1885) 39; n.Yks. Fodder'd up [fed and bedded]. e.Yks¹ w.Yks. Banks Wifld. Wds. (1865); Shoo'd three on 'em [rabbits] an' fothered 'em aw, but this un died (A.C.). Lan. Son John being gone to the coal-

pit I minded my goods and foddered and watered them. WALKDEN Diary (ed 1866 95. sw Lin 1 We get our teas when Will comes in from fothering them s Lin. Be shewer an' fother the cows eearly this arternoon (T H.R) War.<sup>4</sup> Run and see whether your feyther has foddered them beasteses in the lower meader 3. To litter.

e.Suf. Go and fodder the barn-yard with straw (F H ).

4. Phr. to fodder one's boots, to stuff hay into one's boots in order to fill them up when too large.

Wil 1 A labourer 'foddeis' his boots

FODDER,  $sb^2$  and  $v^2$  Sc. Nhb Dur. Yks Der. Lin. Also in forms fother N Cy. Nhb Dur. n. Yks. w. Yks. 12; fudder N.Cy. Der.; futher Fif. N Cy. Nhb. [fo də(r. fo də'r.] 1. sb. A load, cartload; a large quantity.

Also used fig.

Fif. He summon'd soon thegither His regiment (a jolly futher' The walsters o' the town o' Crail, Tennant Papisty, 1827) 91
n Cy. Grose (1790). Nhb Of dung and lime, a two horse cart load, Morron Cyclo Agric (1863), Whe iver lent Grainger 't... mun hev at least had a fother, Allan Tyneside Sigs (cd 1891) 243; Nhb \(^1\) A fother of muck, or of lime, &c. The other differs from the load the latter being as much as can be (ed 1891) 243; Nhb A lother of muck, or of lime, &c. The fother differs from the load, the latter being as much as can be carried on the back of a pack-hoise Dur A one horse load of any material. A fodder of hay A fodder of stones, N & Q (1877) 5th S viii. 138. n Yks. Sedswick Mem Cowgill Chapel (1868) 108

5th S viii. 138. n Yks. Sedswick Mem Cowgill Chapel (1868) 108

2 A weight of lead of varying quantity
n Cy. (P.R.), 8 pigs or 16 cwt, Grose: 1790); N.Cy.¹ A fother
of lead is 21 cwt. Nhb.¹ Nhb., Dur. Pig lead is sold by the
fother, a quantity containing 21 cwt, Bailey & Culley Agric
(1805) 19 w.Yks. Thoresby Lett. (1703), w.Yks.¹ The Craven
of ther consists of 19 pigs or pieces of lead, each pig weighing
123 lbs; w Yks.⁴ Der. 1726 to Francis Staley for a fodder of
. Lead, £15 o. o, Cox Chinches (1877) II. 340; Der.¹ The
weight is 22½ cwt. n Lin¹
3. A measure of coal

3. A measure of coal.

n.Cy. As many coals as a two horse cart will contain (J H.); N.Cy. Nhb. A cart of coals, containing bushels, Gent Mag., 1884) 14, ed Gomme; Nhb. About as many coals as a one-horse cart will contain 'Six bushels,' MILLER Geol Otterburn and Elsdon. Nhb., Dur. One third of a chaldron, or 173 cwts., Greenwell Coal Tr. Gl. (1849).
4. v. To load a cart.

n.Yks. Esp with hay, Sedgwick Mem Cowgill Chapel (1868) 108 Hence Fothering, sb. a quantity or load of anything w Yks 2

w Yks \*

[1. With him ther was a Plowman... That hadde y-lad of dong ful many a fother, Chaucer C. T. A. 530. OE. fodur, a cart-load (Chron., an. 852). Cp G. fuder, a load 2. A fudder of lead, a load, or spiggs of sixteen hundred weight, Worlinge Dict. Rust. (1681).]

FODDER, v. Som. [Not known to our correspondents] To mutter (HAIL)

rodden, v. Soin. [Not known to our correspondents.] To mutter. (Hall)

FODDERING, sb. Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf Der.
Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Glo. Also in forms foddherin ne Lan.;
fotherin(g Sc. Nhb. Yks. Chs. sw. Lin. Nhp. 1

1. Fodden: food provincence.

fotherin(g Sc. Nhb.¹ Yks. Chs.¹ sw.Lin.¹ Nhp.¹

1. 'Fodder'; food, provisions.

Ayr. Keepit frae bawing with a gude fothering of kail-blades and a cloute soaken in milk, Galt Gilhause (1823) xvii w.Yks. So shoo packed up a regular fotherin ta tak wi us, Fud.ey Olm.

(1888) 19. Chs.¹ It's fotherin for cattle.

2. Comp. (1) Foddering bay, (2) bing, a passage along the heads of the stalls in a cow-house from which fodder is supplied to the cattle; cf fodder bing; (3) cords, a hair and hemp cord used for binding up hay to take out to heasts: (4) game, see hing; (5) ground, a small, dry. to beasts; (4) gang, see bing; (5) ground, a small, dry, grass enclosure near the homestead.

(1, 2) Der. N. & Q. (1877) 5th S. vu. 37. (3) Glo. In sale catalogue, 'Two foddering cords,' tb (1882) 6th S vi. 186, Glo.<sup>1</sup> (4) ne.Lan.<sup>1</sup> (5) Nhp <sup>1</sup> A dry lair for cattle. Glo. Marshall Rur Econ (1789) I. 230; Glo.<sup>1</sup>
3. The last feeding at night for horses and cattle. Nhb.<sup>1</sup>

Hence (1) Fothering horn, sb. a horn sounded to call

the farm-servants to the 'fothering'; (2) time, sb. the time for the last feeding of horses and cattle, evening.

(1) Nhb. By the time he [a ploughman] has had his evening meal and a smoke, the foddering horn sounds, and the batting of his steed . . . carries him on to bed-time, Longman's Mag. (Feb. 1897) 328; Forty years ago [1846], in a calm winter night,

the 'Fotherin-horn,' gen a cow's horn, could be heard for miles 2 nStf Hov round, calling the hinds to the fotherin (H D) is it we have got sight of you so long before foldering-time?

GEO ELIOT A Bede 1859) xlix. Not. 1 sw Lin. 1 It was between

Gro Elior A Bede 1859) xlix. Not. sw Lin. It was between caaking and fothering time. s Lin. At tothering time gi'e the feedin' beast a oit o' oil-caake (T.H.R.). Lei. FODDERLY, see Furtherly.

FODDERUM, sb. Yks. Lan Der. Lin. Also in forms fotheram w.Yks. ne Lan.; fother'em w.Yks.; fotherum w.Yks.? n.Lin. [fo derem, fo cerem.] The 'room or place in which fodder is kept; a passage in front of the cows in a cow-house from which they are fed

cows in a cow-nouse from which they are icd ne Yks. 1 w.Yks. Leeds Merc Supfl (Nov. 8, 1884); (JJB, w.Yks. 12, ne Lan 1 Der N & Q (1877) 5th S vii 37 nLn Th' to'nup-scuttle ligs i' th' fotherum (M.P.), n Lin. FODE, see Fold, sb 1 FODGE, sb. Sc. [fodg.] A fat, 'squat' person. a chubby-cheeked person. Cal 1, Rxb. (JAM) Cf fadge, sb. 2 fadge, sb. 1

Hence Fodgie, adj fat and squat. Cai. Cf foggy. adj FODGE, v Not Lei. War. [fodg.] To 'crain' or 'stuff' a person. See Fage, v. Not. Lei. They fodged him up as his missis war a coomin'

FODGE, see Fadge, sb.1

FODGEL, adj., sb and v. Sc Also written fogel, and in following follows. [fordgil, fo dgl.] 1. adj. Fat,

and in form fodyell (Jam). [fo'dzil, fo'dzil, 1. adj. Fat, squat, plump. Cf. fudgel.

Sc. Fodgel implies good nature, urbanity, and cheerfulness as well as plumpness, Mackay; And I am a fine fodgel lass, Ransay Tea-Table Misc. (1724) I. 22, ed 1871. Bnff. His wife, ca'd sleepy Meg. and his dochter, Fodgel Jess, Taylor Poems (1787) 24. Fif. Ae wee short canon, fat and fodgel, Gat on his bare pow wi' a cudgel, Tennant Papistry (1827) 154. e-Fif. A fat fogel wicht wi' a weel-faured rosy-lookin' face, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) xix. Ayr. If in your bounds ye chance to light Upon a fine. fat, todgel wight, Burns Grose's Pergunations (1789) st. 2. Lik. The howdie had the luck to say 'Here is a fodgel healthy son,' Watson Poems (1853) QI.

2. sb A fat, good-humoured person; a fat, thriving person or animal. Cf. fodge, sb
Abd. Well known (GW). Per. Occas. used 1b) Sik Jam's Hence Fodyellin', adj. used to express the motion of a

fat, clumsy person, waddling. Slk. (JAM)
3. v. To prosper, thrive. Also used reflex.
Abd. (JAM) Abd. Per. 'He has fodgelled himsel' geyan weel'
Very uncommon (G.W.).
FODGEL, v. 2 Stf. Brks. [fodgl.]
1. To scrape to-

gether, hoard.
s.Stf. Ode Sal's allays fodgellin' for her kids (T.P.).
2. With up: to cobble. [Not known to our other corre-

spondents.ĵ

Brks. I can't zee to fodgel up a hole in my stocking (W.W.S.)
FODMELL, sb. Sc. (Jam. Suppl.) Also in form fadmell.
A weight used for lead, 70 lb.
Probably the bar of lead was so called because it measured a

foot in length.

[Dan. fodmaal, a measure of a foot's length Cp. MLat. fotmellum, 'genus ponderis apud Anglos' (Ducange); Fotmel, a weight of lead of ten stone, or seventy pounds, PHILLIPS (1706)

FOEN, FOFFEN, see Fall, Fallen, Fight, v. FOE, sb.¹ and v.¹ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written fogg(e N.Cy.²; and in form fug Sc. [fog.] 1. sb. The aftermath, second crop of hay, clover,

[fog.] 1. sb. The aftermath, second crop of hay, clover, &c.; the long grass left standing in the fields during winter; course, rank grass. Cf. feg, sb.

Cai, N. & Q (1871)4th S. vii. 216 s.Don Simmons Gl. (1890).

n.Cy. Grose (1790); N Cy 12 Nhb. When cattle are turned into a fresh clover fog, Marshall Review (1818) I. 89, Nhb. 1 Fogs to let' is the common heading of adveitisements where the eatage of autumn pasture is to be let Dur 1 Cum. T'gurse theer was hofe a feutt deep ameast, an as thick as clover fog, Sargisson Joe Scoap (1881) 73; Now kye grow uneasy for want o' some fog, Dickinson Cumbr. (1876) 252. Wm. Aur nebbour's stot or stirk break into'th fog, Hutton Bran New Wark (1785) 1. 476; (E.C.H.) s.Wm. (JAB) n.Yks. He... preaz'd to git ore'th hedge into our fogg, Meriton Praise Ale (1684) 1 147; n.Yks. 123 ne Yks. 1 It'll mak

a good fog will yon. e Yks. We've had lots o' meeat this back end [autumn], fog was ommast as lang as midda [meadow], Nicholson Flk-Sp (1889) 61; e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ w Yks¹; w.Yks.² The grass that grows after the hay has been 'made,' if not used for eddish. It becomes a dark-green, heavy-looking grass, and from November to January is called fog, w.Yks. Lan. Long, withered grass, *Trans. Pinl Soc.* (1855) 231; Lan¹ n.Lan¹, ne.Lan¹ s.Lan, N & Q. (1871) 4th S. vii. 216. Chs.¹ In West Cheshire the farmers frequently set fire to this old, dead grass after the March dried it; Chs.2; Chs.3 The uneaten sour grass of a pasture field avoided by cattle; after frost (which is said to sweeten it), they eat it. Der. 12, nw.Der 1 Not There's such a deal of fog in them fields He'd better take and mow that fog down (L.C.M.); Not. 12, Lin. 1 n. Lin. 1 The rough coarse grass which is found in pastures in the spring, which cattle will not eat unless suffering from scarcity of food. sw.Lin <sup>1</sup> There wasn't haef so much old fog grown where that stuff was putten on. Lei. That grass which has still to be eaten off about Michaelmas, which is very rank and coarse, N. & Q. (1871) 4th S. vii. 217; Lei. Nhp. Coarse grass, which cattle will not eat; Nhp. 2 War. Old, withered, or spoilt grass (JR W.); War. 24, s.War. 1 Glo. A kind of grass which grows in boggy ground. The old grass stalks left in a pasture. Brks. (W.H.Y.) Hrt. They leave a great deal of fog to rot, Ellis Mod Husb (1750) IV. i. Mid. N. & Q. (1853) 1st S. viii. 102. e.An. Long grass, not fed down, but allowed to stand through the winter, and yielding early spring feed By its length and thickness the outer part forms a cover or sort of thatch for the lower, which is kept fresh forms a cover or sort of thatch for the lower, which is kept fresh and juicy, at least through a mild winter. Suf. RAINBIRD Agric. (1819) 293, ed. 1849; Suf.¹, Ken¹, Sus.¹ Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873). w.Som.¹ This is fog while green, and bent, or as we call it bau nut, when dry. [Amer. Last year's grass standing in the fields in the spring, Dial. Notes (1896) I. 379]

Hence (I) Foggy, adj of grass: coarse, rank, long; belonging to the second crop; (2) Foggy-grass, sb. a kind

of soft hay

(1) Der. Two of my fields at Osmaston are called foggy crofts. Hrt. He leaves such foggy grass behind, Ellis Mod Husb. (1750) IV. i. (2) Chs. A sort of soft grass, made into hay.

1V. i. (2) Chs. A sort of soft grass, made into hay.

2. Comp. (1) Fog-cheese, cheese made from the milk of cows fed upon 'fog'; (2) -crocus, the common meadow-saffron, Colchicum autumnale; (3) -flowers, small delicate flowers springing up amid the long grass in autumn; (4) -grass, long grass left standing at the end of the season; coarse, rank grass; (5) -moss, tall grass used for fodder; (6) -sick, disordered from eating the fresh fog-grass.

(1) N I. Yks. N. & Q. (1881) 6th S iii. 90. Der. (2) n.Yks. Because it flowers in the autumn amongst the 'fog' (B. & H.). (3) Yks. I'll never see fog flowers agin, Feiherston T. Goorhodger (1870) 7. (4) w Yks It becomes a dark green, heavy-looking grass, Sheffield Indep. (1874). s.Wor. Porson Quaint Wds (1875) 13; (H.K.) [Amer. Dial Notes (1896) I. 379.] w.Som¹ Coarse sedgy grass such as grows in wet places. (5) Sc Mackay. (6) n Yks. Sumtaims beos iz fogsik [fogsick] wi yetin [eating] retch [rich] fog (W.H.); n.Yks. 3. Moss; lichen.

3. Moss; lichen.

Sc. A rowing stane gathers nae fog, Ramsay Prov. (1737); The divothappitriggin' overgrown with velvet fug, Wright J. Hamilton (1889). Cai. I, Inv. (H.E.) Abd. Gear gathered roun' her like fog (1889). Cai.<sup>1</sup>, Inv. (H.E.) Abd. Gear gathered roun' her like fog roun' a steen, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 15. Per. Where the flowers bloom, and the fog grows rank, Spence Poems (1898) 24. Dmb To big thy beil wi' fog and strae, Taylor Poems (ed. 1827) 68. Rnf. We'll cuddle baith amang the fug, Picken Poems (1813) I. 176. Lnk. Its fug was sae saft, an' its shelter sae lown, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 37 Dmf. I wander'd o'er a bog, Amang the heather an' the fog, Hawkins Poems (1841) V. 41. Gail. Some bits o' grass, some fog, some heather, Lauderdale Poems (1796) 47. Kcb. Their houses are the most miserable hovels. . . . stonged Kcb. Their houses are the most miserable hovels, . . . stopped with fog or straw, to keep the wind from blowing in upon them, Statist. Acc. IX. 325 (Jam.) N.I., Dwn (C.H.W.), Don. (B.& H.) n.Cy. N. & Q. (1871) 4th S. vii. 380; N.Cy. Nhb. When mosses are in excess the pasture is said to be full of fog.

Hence (1) Foggy, adj. mossy, covered with moss or lichen; (2) Foggy-peat, sb. a peat full of fibres being cut near the surface; (3) rose or Fogie-rose, the moss-rose,

Rosa centifolia, var. muscosa.

(1) Sc. Sclaters twall, frae foggy dyke, Ford Thistledown (1891)
261. Elg. The foggy bed, the mid-day dream, Couper Poetry
(1804) I. 66. Abd. A green foggy brae, Anderson Rhymes (1867)
35. Per. Our green foggy knowes, Spence Poems (1898) 36. Fif.
Ye yellow broom, ye foggy knows, Douglas Poems (1806) 16.

s Sc. The bonny green braes by the foggy dell, Watson Bards (1859) 5. Rnf. She placed hersel' Down by me on a foggy seat, Ca..<sup>1</sup> Peats cut at such a depth that the fibres have disappeared are called black peats (3) Sc. N & Q. (1853) 1st S. x. 64.

4. Comp. (1) Fog-clad, covered with moss; (2) harrow,

a harrow used to clear away moss; (3) -house, a summer-

(1) Rnf. O'er thy fog-clad braes, sweet Arthur's-seat, Fraser Poet. Chimes (1853) 101. (2) N.I.<sup>1</sup> (3) Sc. N. & Q (1881) 6th S. III 90 (4) Sc Ae night on yon fog-theekit brae I streek't my weary spauls o' clay, Tarras Poems (1804) 3 (Jam)

5. v. To remove cattle from pastures in autumn; to give

fodder to cattle.

w.Yks.<sup>1</sup> When farmers take the cattle out of their pastures in autumn, they say 'they are boun to fog them' Wil.<sup>1</sup>

Hence Fogging, vbl. sb. the giving of fodder to cattle.

Wil.<sup>1</sup> Common in Mid-Wilts, Leisure Hour (Aug. 1893).

6. To become covered with moss; of pastures: to become

spoilt by the growth of moss.

Cai. Abd. There's ploughmen here can labour leys [leas] Though they were fogged years, Milne Sngs. (1871) 121. Peb. About this town [Peebles] both fruit and forest trees... are seldom seen to fog or be bark-bound, Pennecuik Desc. Twd. (1715) 31 (JAM.)

Hence Fogget, ppl. adj. covered with moss. Sc. The grass of it is become very sour, full of speets, and in many places fogged, Maxwell Sel. Trans. (1743) 100 (Jam).

7. Fig. To acquire wealth.
Sc. Usually by one's own industry, as 'the aul' carl's beginnin' t'fog noo,' N. & Q. (1881) 6th S in 90.

Hence Fogget, ppl. adj furnished, supplied.
Sc. To plenish his weel foggit byke, Jamieson Pop. Ballads (1806) I. 293 Abd. Better ye were mir'd or bogget, In case auld

lucky be well fogget, Shirrefs Poems (1790) 332

[1. Fogg in some places signifies long grass remaining in pasture till winter, Worlings Dict Rust. (1681); To fang the fog be firthe and fald, Dunbar Poems (c. 1510) ed. Small, II. 216, He fares forth on alle faure, fogge watz his mete, *Cleanness* (c. 1360) 1683, in *Allit. P.* 85.] FOG, sb.2 and v2 Yks. Chs. Bdf. e.An. Hmp. V

[fog] 1. sb. In phr to die in a fog, to give up a task in despair. s Chs. 1

2. Comp. Fog. blown, confused; bewildered, lost; completely exhausted by one's efforts.

w.Yks. (BK); Leeds Merc. Suppl (Apr. 22, 1893).

3. A damp mist rising from low-lying meadows in the

evening.

Hmp. We was out until the fog was rising quite thick (WHE).

Hence Foggy, adj. dewy.

Bdf. A morning is called foggy when the grass and hedges present the appearance of cobwebs on which the dew hangs thickly. This only happens in summer (J.W B.).

4. v. With off: of plants: to damp off.

e.An. 1 Wil. 1 As cuttings often do in a greenhouse

FOG, v.\* Sc. Irel. [fog.] To eat heartly. (JAM.) Cf. foggy, adj.\*

Hence (1) Fog-fill, sb. an over-sufficiency, too great a quantity of food; (2) full, adj. over-fed, replete; (3) meal, a heavy meal.

(1) N.I. A person who has eaten too much is said to have got a

(1) N.I. A person who has eaten too much as said to have forgerfill, (2) tb. (3) Ir. The bride herself... made nothing less than a right fog-meal of it, Carleton Traits Peas (ed. 1843) I. 42 N.I. s.Don. Simmons Gl. (1890). Wxf. Somehow or other we did not sleep easy after this fog-meal, Kennedy Banks Boro (1867) 108.

FOG, adj. Yks. Chs. Not. Also in form fug s Not. [fog.] A term used by boys in playing: first in order,

precedent.

s.Chs. I'm fog, an' yo bin seg (T D.). Not. Heard in the game of marbles or cricket. s.Not. Let me go in fog (J.P.K.)

Hence (I) Foggy, (2) Foggy-fost, int. an exclamation

used by boys claiming precedence in a game.

(1) n.Yks. At Great Ayton, the boys claim precedence or order

in a game of marbles by calling out 'foggie,' 'seggie,' or 'laggie' (C.V.C.); (R.HH) e.Yks.<sup>1</sup> (2) e.Yks.<sup>1</sup> FOG, FOGAN, see Fogo, sb <sup>1</sup>, Fuggan.

FOG-EARTH, sb. Som. Peat, bog-earth See Fog, sb. 13. Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873). w.Som. 1 Vaug-aeth.

FOGEL, see Fodgel, adj.
FOGEY, adj. Hmp. [fō·gi.] Passionate.
Wise New Forest (1883) 190, Hmp. 1
[Prob. of Fr. origin, cp. Fr. fougoux, soon heated easily angered, Cotgr.1

angered, COTGR.]

FOGGAGE, sb. Sc. Yks. [fo'gidz,] The aftermath, second crop of grass; long grass left in the fields after summer. See Fog, sb.¹

Sc. (Jam.), Cai¹ Fif. A portion of land or outfield glebe called the foggage, into which the minister's cows were turned to pasture, N. & Q. (1871) 4th S. vii. 216. Ayr. Naething, now, to big a new ane, O' foggage green¹ Burns To a Mouse (1785) st. 4. Link Pownies now might rax their wame On stibble foggage, WATSO 26. Sik How could we turn our hands wi' our Pownies now might rax their wame On stibble loggage, WATSON Poems (1853) 26. Sik. How could we turn our hands wi' our pickle hoggs i' winter if their bit foggage were a' riven up? Hogg Tales (1838) 23, ed 1866. n.Yks. Pasturage in the fog-field w.Yks. WATSON Hist. Hifx. (1775) 538 [There is no grass that will bring so heavy a crop of hay . . . and likewise an excellent foggage after the hay, Young Ann. Agire (1784-1815) IV.].

[MLat. fogagium, 'gramen quod aestate non depascitur, & quod spoliatis jam pratis hyemali tempore succrescit,'

Spelman (1687).]

FOGGE, see Fog, sb.<sup>1</sup> FOGGER, sb.<sup>1</sup> Stf. Wor. e.An [fo'gə(r).]

huckster, pedlar.

e An. A petty chapman carrying small wares from village to village. Nrf. Smellin' o' myrrh and frankincense, and all the powders o' the fogger, GILLETT Sng. Sol. (1860) III. 6, Man at a chandler's shop, Larwood Dial. (c 1800) Gl.

The middle-man between the working nail-maker

and the wholesale nail-merchant.

Stf. Murray Nov Note-bk. (1887) 30-31; The dimly-seen figure, standing listening to this history of the fogger's tyranny, SAUNDERS Diamonds (1888) 48. e Wor. The destitution which arose through the unfortunate operatives being subject to the oppression of 'foggers,' or middlemen. Standard (Jan. 2, 1889)
[1. Cp. LG. fokker, 'ein Kaulmann, ein Wucherer'

(BERGHAUS).]

FOGGER, sb.<sup>2</sup> Oxf. Brks. Hmp. Wil. Also in form vogger Brks.<sup>1</sup> 1. A farmer's head-man, one who attends

vogger Brks. 1. A farmer's head-man, one who attends to the cattle, horses, and pigs; a groom, man-servant.

Oxf. (M.A.R.) Brks. I found Joe with his fogger, as he called him, Hughes Scour. White Horse (1859) iv, A cattle dealer (W.H.Y.); Gl. (1852); Brks. I Hmp. (W.H.E.); Morron Cyclo. Agric. (1863). Wil. (W.H.E.); Wil. A groom or man-servant, the duties of groom and fogger being usually discharged by the same man on farms about Marlborough. [The foggers, as the labourers are called who fodder cattle and carry out the hay in the morning and evening, Jefferies Hdgrow. (1889) 302.]

Hence Foggering, sb. the care of cattle. Brks., Hmp., Wil. (W.H.E.)

2. Comb. Fogger's joint, the perquisite of the fogger who

2. Comb. Fogger's joint, the perquisite of the fogger who assists in pig-killing.

Brks. It is the tail of the animal with a small portion of meat

3. A help; an old man who helps a bricklayer or other workman. Hmp. (H.C.M B.)

FOGGIE, sb. Sc. Also in forms fogie, fuggie. [fogi, fregi.] A small yellow bee, a kind of humble-bee; also in south Foggie has and Foggie has a kind of humble-bee. in comp. Foggie-bee and Foggy-bummer.

Sc. It may be so named from its rough appearance as if covered

with moss (Jam); Rather unluckily there was in the tent a nest of humble bees, of that brown irritable sort called foggies, Blackw. of humble bees, of that brown irritable sort called loggies, Biackw. Mag (Sept 1819) 677; N. & Q (1853) 1st S x. 64. Frf. I... kickit out twenty pints o' honey out o' a foggy bee's byke, Sands Poems (1833) 142. Sig. There's hinnie in the fuggies' byke, Towers Poems (1885) 193. s.Sc. They hae torn up the knowes o' the foggy-bee, Watson Bards (1859) 6 Dmb. We're nane o' your moorland foggy bummers wi' their bykes in the grund, Cross Disruption (1844) xl.

FOGGIE, see Fogy. FOGGLE, v. Oxf. [Not known to our correspondents.] [fo·gl.] To shake. MS. add. Cf. goggle.

FOGGY, adj. 1 Nhb. Shr. Suf. [forgi.] Stupid, mudaled;

half-tipsy.

Nhb 1 He's rether foggy aboot it, as think. Shr.2 A horse is said to be foggy when for a time having been fed upon grass he

has grown dull and stupid. Suf. Somewhat bemused in beer. FOGGY, adj. 2 n.Cy. Yks. Also Som. [fo gi.] Fat, corpulent.

NCy. e.Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1788). w.Yks. Som. W. & J Gl. (1873).

[Un enbonfount de nourrice, a plump, fat, or foggy constitution of body, Cotgr.; Foggy, to [too] ful of waste

stitution of body, Cotgr.; Foggy, to [too] ful of waste flesshe, Palsgr. [1530.]

FOGH, FOGHEN, see Faugh, sb, Fight. v.

FOGO, sb.¹ Irel. Yks. Not. Let. Nhp War. Ken. Sus. I.W. Amer. Also in forms fog Not.¹ Let¹; fugo Amer. [fogo, fog.] An unpleasant odour, a strong smell.

n.Ir. Amer Dial. Notes (1896) I. 215 e.Yks.¹ To kick up a fogo' is to raise an offensive odour Not.¹ Let¹, Nhp.¹, War. (J.R.W), Ken.¹, Sus.² I.W.² What a fogo' Drave that dog out o' doors. [Amer. Dial. Notes (1896) I. 21, 215]

FOGO, sb² (?) Som. Cor. Also in form fogou. A cave in a cliff. a cavern. hollow

in a cliff, a cavern, hollow
Som. A Shipham well-sinker said that 'in the lowest stratum there were large stones with great fogos between' ago a colony of Cornish miners settled at Shipham to work the lead-mines there Hence I conclude 'fogo' to be an imported word (W.F.R.). Cor. He do knaw the owld adits and fogous; ... p'raps he's shiltrin' in wan o' they somewhere, Pearce Esther Penicath (1891) bk. IV. ix, Cor. 123 [For other torms, see Cor. 2 s. v. Vugg.]

FOGRIE, sb. Sh.I. The mackerel, Scomber scomber.

S. & Ork.1

FOGRUM, sb. Yks. [fogram.] A dull, stupid person

with antiquated notions, a fogy.

Yks Sheea'd ha sedd Ah wur a meddlin' awd fogrum, Macquoid

D Barugh (1877) xxv m.Yks 1 An old fogrum.

[Father and mother are but a couple of fogrum old fools,

FOOTE Trip to Calais, Act 1 (DAV.)]

FOGY, sb. Sc. Irel. Nhp. Sus. Hmp. Also written fogey Ant. Nhp.¹ Sus²; and in form foggie Sc. [fōˈgi, fo gi]

1. An invalid or garrison soldier. fo gi] 1. An invalid or garrison soldier.
Sc. (Jam) Sik. Frae foreign loggies flee, joe, Hogg Poems (ed.

A pensioner of the Royal Hospital in Ireland.
 A pensioner of the Royal Hospital in Ireland.
 W.Ir He was just like a cut-down fogy, Lover Leg. (1848) II
 S.Bon. Simmons Gl (1890).
 A term of disrespect for an old man; a man failing in strength; a dull prosv fellow: an eccentric or irascible

in strength; a dull, prosy fellow; an eccentric or irascible old man.

Bnff. How delightful when we forgather with some chum, turned an old foggie, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 65 Abd. Your ne'er-do-weels, your drunken rapscalians, your useless foggies, Ruddle put mair smeddum in the men, they're just a wheen auld fogies that Mr. Andrew describes, Galt Legatees (1820) xxvi Slk. The sex regard all the bachelors as so many old foggies—as so many uncles, Chr North Noctes (ed. 1856) III. III. Dmf. Foggies the zig-zag followers led, Mayne Siller Gun (1808) 23. Ant. Applied to old people of peculiar appearance, Ballymena Obs. (1892). Nhp.1 An old man, offensive from neglect of personal cleanliness S An eccentric or irascible old man Hmp Cooper Gl. (1853).

4. Fig. An empty wine-bottle.

Ir. See there, a bottle of port came to my assistance; there's his fogy, Barrington Sketches (1830) III. xxvii.

his togy, Barrington Sketches (1830) 111. XXVII.

FOICHAL, sb. and v. Sc. Also written foichel (Jam.)

Bnff.¹; and in form fochel Bnff.¹ [foi'xl.] 1. sb. A cant

term for a girl from sixteen to twenty years of age.

Sc. How the bonny Fernig foichals Gie G—n theves and slaves

their dichals, Poems (1794) 103 (Jam) Dmb., Lnk (Jam)

2. A thick-set child. Slg. (ib.) 3. A small, weak person,

unable to do his own turn and yet trying to do it. Bnff.¹

4. v. To do anything (to work or walk) with difficulty

through weakness through weakness.

Bnff. The peer aul' wiffie cam foichelin', an' foslin' up the brae.

He forchels sair at that, but he hiz nae raid wee 'im.

Hence (1) Foichlan, vbl. sb. working in an unskilful way through bodily weakness; (2) Foichlin', ppl. adj. weak, infirm, incapable of work.

(1) Bnff. (2) 1b. He's a foichlin' bit bodie. He'll niver hae deen.

FOIGIL, sb. Sc. A bundle, lump of yarn. straw, &c.;

a tangle, confused mass.

Abd. My worsted's gaen into a foigil. Han' me a foigil o' straw to wipe my shoes Yer sark's a' in a foigil on yer back. Sic a foigil o' claes as ye wear (G W).

Hence Foigilled, adj. tangled, in a lump or tangle. Sic a foigilled half cut o' yarn I never saw (ib).

FOIL, sb.¹ and v. Lakel. Cum Yks. Lan. [foil.] 1 sb. In phr. to run or go the old foil. Of a hare to run over the same course a second time; fig. to renew acquaintance with a former sweetheart.

Cum. He's rinnin' t'oald foil w Yks. Shoes gaan t'oud foil.

2. v. To trample down, tread under foot.

w Yks.1 Meadow grass is said to be foiled when trampled by hares. [N. & Q. (1894) 8th S. v. 150]

Hence Foiled-girse, sb. grass much trodden down. ne Lan.1

3. To defile. Cum 1, Lakel.2

[1. Foiling [among sportsmen] the footing and treading of a deer, that is on the grass and scarce visible, Sportman's Dict. (1785); Foulée, the slot of a stag, the fuse of a buck (the view or footing of either) upon hard ground, grass, leaves, or dust; we call it (most properly) his foyling, Cotter. OFr. fouillis, 'action de fouiller' (LA CURNE).]

FOIL, sb.<sup>2</sup> Lei.<sup>1</sup> [foil.] Care, anxiety. 'She has no foil' FOIL, FOIN(E, FOIRE, see Foal, sb.<sup>1</sup>, Fine, Fire.

FOIL, FOIN(E, FOIRE, see Foal, sb.', Fine, Fire. FOISE, sb. Nrf. [foiz.] A pancake. (A.G.F.) FOISON, sb. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also e.An. Sus. Also written foizon n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Suf. Ess.<sup>1</sup> Sus.; and in forms fousion, fousun Sc.; fushen Sc. Nhb.<sup>1</sup>; fushin Sh I.; fushion Sc. Uls Ant.; fushon Sc.; fusin NCy.<sup>1</sup>; fusion Sc.; fuzen NCy.<sup>2</sup>; fuzhon Sc.; fuzion N.I.<sup>1</sup>; fuzzen N.Cy.<sup>12</sup> Nhb.<sup>1</sup> Cum.<sup>1</sup> s Cy.; fuzzion Sc.; fuzzon n.Cy. [foi zən, fu Jən, fu Jən, fu Jən, guən.]

1. Plenty abundance esp with reference to harvest

1. Plenty, abundance, esp. with reference to harvest.

N.Cy.¹ w.Yks. Leeds Merc Suppl. (July 11, 1896). s.Cy. Ray (1691). Suf. Man intends, God foizon sends, Garland (1818) 268.

Ess., Sus. GROSE (1790)

2. Nourishing power, hence nourishment. Cf. fizzen.
Sc. Strength of nourishment, GROSE (1790) MS add (C.) Sh I.
She did thereby take awa the fruit and fusion of ane dyssen of pynts or thereby that remained in the vessel, Hibbert Desc Sh. I (1822) 267, ed 1891. Kcd. Mair nor that, ye've droon't the drink, The fushion o't is oot, Grant Lays (1880) 20 Per. A dinna think muckle o' beer . . there's nae fusion in t, IAN MACLAREN Auld Lang Syne (1895) 283, I'm thinkin' there's a hantle mair fushion in that, than a' yer dribblin' teapats, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 28, ed. 1887. n Cy (PR.); Provision for a family, Grose (1790); N.Cy. 12, n.Yks 2

Hence Foisonless, adj. dry, wanting in nourishment;

of wine or spirits · insipid, without 'body.'

Sc The wine, thin fusionless skink it was, Scott St. Ronan (1824) xxxii; Morton Cyclo Agnic (1863). Abd. Yoursmachries are only a fusionless dose, Compared wi' a supper o'bannocks an' brose, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 84. Frf. What was made at the sweetie works was fushionless, Inglis Ain File (1895) 166 Fif. To seek the fushionless milk that cometh frae a yeld bosom, sic as the Kirk o' prelacy hath, Grant Six Hundred, ix. Link I'm for whisky still. Nane o' yer fusionless, cauld wish-wash for me, Coghill Poems (1890) 129 e.Lth. Noo poetry without love is as fushionless as an egg wanting saut, Fraser Whaups (1895) viii. Bwk Gae me nae brash o' water wi' A wee tate sugar sweetened, A mixture fushionless an' wairsh, Calder Poems (1897) 211. N.I. Insidio or innutritious, as applied to fodder, &c, of inferior quality. Sc The wine, thin fusionless skink it was, Scott St. Ronan Uls. (M.B.-S.) Ant. Applied to meal or flour which has been damaged in a particular way, Ballymena Obs. (1892) N Cy.1, Nhb.1,

3. The sap of a tree; succulency, moisture in herbage, the

nutritive juices of grass, &c.

Sc. (Jam.) s.Cy. Grose (1790). e.An. Suf. Ray (1691);
There is no foison in this hay, Rainbird Agric. (1819) 293, ed.
1849; Morton Cyclo Agric (1863).

Hence Foisonless, adj. without sap, dried, withered; of grass, &c.: devoid of succulency.

Sc. Morton Cyclo. Agric. (1863). Rxb. (Jam) Suf. Rainbird Agric. (1819) 293, ed. 1849.

4. Fig. Inherent vigour or vitality; power, strength; pith, substance. Cf. fizzen.

Sc. A' my sap and fushon's gane, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 360; They would soon hae nae fousion, COBBAN *Andaman* (1895) xvi Abd. What fusion's in it I sall freely ware, Ross Helenore (1768) 47, ed. 1812. Per. If they have any useful fushion, Or if they're only fit for pushion, Spence Poems (1898) 147 Edb. I turn sae toom an' shallow, And void of fusion, Fergusson Poems (1773) 223, ed 1785 Lth He has nae foison in him (Jam). Gall. There's stuff and fushion in ye, and ye micht even tak' the e'e o' woman, CROCKETT Moss-Hags (1895) XXXIII. Cum. Pungency, briskness.

Hence (I) Foisonless, adj wanting in strength, substance, without 'back-bone'; weak, infirm; useless; (2)

Foisoniessness, sb. weakness, infirmity.
(1) Sc. Carnal morality as dow'd and fusionless as rue leaves at Yule, Scott Rob Roy (1817) xx. Sh.I. If dey [peats] lie muckle rule, Scott Rob Roy (1817) xx. Sh.I. If dey [peats] he muckle laanger dey'll be dat fushinlis 'at dey'll no be wirt pittin' til a fire, Sh News (May 7, 1898). ne.Sc. Ye've been sittin' under that fushionless bodie Macdrumlie, Grant Keckleton, 186. Abd. Gin Shanks had na been a fousunless stram, he would no letten Bruce scrim 'im that day, Ellis Pronunc. (1889) V. 775. Frf. He says your mither was a feikie fushionless besom, BARRIE Minister (1891) ix. Per. Clean fushionless an' forfuchan wi'cauld an' weet, CLELAND Inchbracken (1883) 104, ed 1887. w Sc. A poor fusionless shawp o' a creature you war, CARRICK Land of Logan (1835) 254. Fif. Life seems sic a fuzhonless thing lookit at in that way, ROBERTSON Provost (1894) 164 Ayr. It became as forsonless as the 'London Gazette' on ordinary occasions, Gall Provost (1822) AXXIX.

Lnk. Twa three fusionless, auld creaters, Deil's Hallowe'en (1856) 32. Lth It is e'enow a sorry an' a fushionless rauchle, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 259. Edb. Wind up this somewhat fusty and fushionless chapter, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) ii Slk. Hoy, Heaster! thou fusionless hussy, Hogg Poems (ed 1865) 372. Dmf. They paid as they gaed their dues to the dead, A fusionless tribute—a babble o' talk, Thom Jock o' Knowe (1878) 11. Gall. Great fushionless hoshen that he is! Crockett Raiders (1894) xlvi Uls. (M.B.-S) n.Cy Forby Gi (1830) Nhb. He's apoor, fushenless body. Cum. 1 'Dud ta nut give her a kiss?' 'Nea, kisses is nobbet fuzzenless things. (2) Sc. The general fushionlessness of nature which had brought her to this pass, Keith Lisbeth (1894) xxiv

5. Bodily sensation, power of feeling. Abd (JAM.)
[1. That fand sic foysoun (vr. fusioune) thar-in, Of corn and flour and wax and vyne, Barbour Bruce (1375) xv. and nour and wax and whe, Darkbour Britle (1375) &v. 93 Fr. foison, store, plenty, abundance (Cotgr.). 2., 3. Foison, Fuzzen or Fusen, nourishment, natural juyce, Worlidge Dict. Rust. (1681). 4. Agaynis him [David] his fas had na foisoun, Cursor M. (c. 1300) 8516. Cp. OFr. contre lor cop n'ant nule arme foison, Gérard 2813 (La Curne).]

FOIST, sb, adj. and v. Sc. Nhb. Dur Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. e An. Also written foyst Nhb.; and in forms fuist Sc. Cal.; fyest-e.An. 2 w. Nrf.; fyst-Nrf. [foist, 1. sb. Fust, a damp, fusty smell. fjust, e An. faist See Fust, sb.1

Sc. (JAM.) n Yks <sup>2</sup> The mildew'd scent of a cellar. m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> Lan. It brout an arrant foist wist, Scholes T. Gamwattle (1857) 37. Hence Foisty, adj. musty, stale, having a damp, mouldy

s. Dur. That meal smells foisty (J.E D). Cum. 1 n.Wm. Dur.¹ s.Dur. That meal smells foisty (J.E.D.). Cum.¹ n.Wm. Said of flour or meal that is not properly prepared and is going bad 'This floor's foisty' (B.K.). n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² As foisty as an old York church. ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1788), e.Yks.¹, m.Yks¹ w.Yks. Leeds Merc. Suppl. (1884). Lan.¹ We'n had enough o this foisty matter, Tim Bobbin Wks (1750) Introd xxxvi. n.Lan.¹ Mouldy bread is called foisty. ne.Lan.¹, e.An.¹² Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 27, w.Nrf. Folks say as how he fed on nothin' 'cept fyesty goods an' hedge pigs, Orton Beeston Ghost (1884) o. Beeston Ghost (1884) 9.

2. adj. Fusty, musty, stale; damp, mouldy.
n.Cy. Balley (1721); Grose (1790); (K.); N Cy.2, n.Yks.1,
e.Yks. (W.W.S.), e.Yks.1, w.Yks.5 n.Lin.1 A fost day. Them
cloas is fost yit, hing 'em to th' fire agean. Applied to uncooked animal food

8. Bitter, brackish. w.Yks Dict. Batley Dial. (1860) 8; Scatcherd Hist Morley

(1830) Gl; w Yks. 5
4. v. To grow fusty; to emit a musty odour; to smoulder.
Sc. (Jan.), Cal. 1 e.Lth. Tweedledum, who had sat and fuisted like a wet log on a fire, Mucklebacket Rhymes (1885) 189. N.Cy. 1
e.Yks. Corn. . will foyst with lyinge long in the garner, Best Rur. Econ. (1641) 103. ne.Lan.1

Hence Foisted, ppl. adj. mouldy, flavourless; fig.

'knocked up,' useless Cf. fust, sb. 13.

Sc. (Jam.), Can. Abd. Tak' a hearty snuff: That's nae yer fuisted kind o' stuff, Brattie Panngs (1801) 18. cd 1873. Nhb. Leukin yewsed up, fairly foystid, Chater Tyneside Alm (1869) 7. n Yks 2

[1. Foistie, mouldie or mustie, mucidus, Baret (1580.] FOIST, see Feist, sb 18

FOISTERING, sb. Sc. Also in forms foishtering Sc. (JAM.): foistring Ayr. Disorder, hurry; work done in a slovenly manner.

Ayr. When me and your honest grandfather came thegither, we had no foistring and parley vooing like your novelle tuitle-doves. GALT Entail (1823) laiv.

FOISTEST, adj. Obs. Sc. Next of age.

That remnant o'a man, Her foistest brither Jock, A. Wilson Poems (1790) 202 (JAM ).

FOITER, v and sb. Sc. Per Not common (GW. 1. v. To puzzle, perplex.

Hence (I) Foitered, ppl adj. puzzled, perplexed, in a difficulty; (2) Foiter.ng, ppl. adj. puzzling, perplexing; queer, unaccountable.

(I) Frf. (JAM.) (2) Sc. Wi' a' his foiterin weys, there's a winderfu' specift o' independence about Sandy, Salmond My Man Sandy (1894) 55.

2. sb. A puzzle, difficulty; a muddle, confusion, mess. Per I have made a complete forter o' that (G.W.).

FOITTACK, sb Sh I. [foi tək] A mouse. S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup> [Lit 'hitle feet, light feet.' Cp. ON fātr, feet. For the suff -ack, see Jakobsen Norsk in Shetl. (1897) 90]

FOIZON, see Foison.

FOKY, adj e.An. [fō'ki.] 1. Soft, woolly; bloated; spongy. See Foggy, adj.<sup>2</sup>
e.An.<sup>1</sup> Suf A foky turnip, Rainbird Agric (1819) 203, ed. 1849; The wood is a little rotten, or foky, as they say in Suffolk, Gent Mag (Mar. 1836) 222 e Suf. (FH)

Hence Foky, sb a large, fat woman. e Suf. (FH) 2. Of land · partaking of the nature of a moor. (W.W.S.)

(W.W.S.)

FOLD,  $sb^1$  Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel and Eng. Also in forms faad Nhb 1; faa1, faa1d Cum 1; fad N.Cy. Nhb 1; fald Sc Wm. n Lan 1, falda Dur.; faud N.Cy. Wm. n Yks 2 e.Yks 1, fau1 Sc. Cum.; fau1d Sc. Cum 1 Wm. Hrf.2; foad e.Yks; foald Cum 18; fode Stf. 1; fohd n.Lin. 1; fole Cum. 1; foud w Yks. Lan Der. 12 nw.Der. 18hr. 1; fould w.Yks. Hrf. 2; fout nw.Der. 1; fowd n.Yks. Lan. 1 Chs. 1; schs. 1; fowld w Yks.; fowt Lan. 1 Chs. 1; vawle Brks. 1; vol Wil.; vold, vowl Glo. 1 [foud, fod, fad.] 1. In comp. (1) Fold-boot, the right of taking wood for the construction of cattle-folds; (2) dyke, a turf-wall enclosing a sheepfold; (3) -pitch, (4) -pitcher, (5) -prich or -pritch, (6) -rift, a heavy, pointed iron instrument, used to make holes in the ground for putting up hurdles, used to make holes in the ground for putting up hurdles, &c.; (7) -sail (Fossel or Vawsil), (8) -shore, (9) -stake, a stake driven into the ground for the purpose of supporting the hurdles of a sheepfold; (10) tail, (11) tare, the improvement of land caused by sheep having been folded on it.

(1) n Lin 1 Also competent and sufficient hedgebote and foldbote, Lease of Lands in Brumby (1758). (2) Sc. Would any gentleman ... go and drive a road right through the corner of a fauld-dyke? Scott Guy M. (1815) v; He sat down at a fald dyke to ease his back, Pennecuik Tinklarian (ed 1810) 8. s Sc A bit o' a fauld dyke to build, Wilson Tales (1839) V. 238. Lnk He stepped back a little to a fold-dike, Wodrow Ch. Hist (1721) II. 32, ed 1828. (3) e.An 1 (4) Mid. He allowed himself to be secured by a chain and a fold-pitcher, BLACKMORF Kit (1890) I. ix. Ken. Otherwise called a peeler, for making holes in the ground, wherein to put wattles or hop-poles [With the fold-pitcher, which is an iron waters of nor-potes [with the foll-pitcher, which is all from dibber 4 feet long, having a well-pointed flattened bit, in shape similar to the feet of the hurdles, Stephens Farm Bk. (ed. 1849) I. 237.] (5) Nhp.¹, e.An.¹, Suf. (C.G.B.) e.Suf. In common use (F.H.). (6) Suf. (C.T.) (7) Wil. Davis Agric. (1813); Wil.¹ The stakes to which the hurdles are shored up, and fastened with a loose twig wreath at the top, Arch. Mag. XVII. 304. Som. Sweetman Wincanton Gl (1885). (8) n.Hmp. The stake which supports the corner hurdle of the sheepfold (J.R.W.). Hmp. Wil. Davis Agric (1813), Slow Gl. (1892), Wil. 1 (9 Brks. 1 (10, 11) Sus. 1

2. Phr. the waukin' of the fauld, the night-watch which is kept at the fold to prevent the weaned lambs from getting back to their dams

Sc. Yet well I like to meet her, At the waulking of the fauld, HIRD Coll Sigs (1776, I. 297, JAM Suppl.

3. A division of a farm, so denominated because it is manured by folding sheep or other cattle upon it.

Abd. That part of the farm called outfield is divided into two unequal proportions The smallest, usually about one-third, is called fold, provincially fauld... The fold usually consists of ten divisions, one of which each year is brought into tillage from grass... It is surrounded with a wall of sod, the last year it is to remain in grass, which forms a temporary inclosure that is employed as a pen for confining cattle. Agin Surv 232 Jan. Abd. Fat does he mean girdin' the beasts into the barest neuk o' the faullies that wye' Alexander Am Flk. (1882: 93.

4. A farm-yard; an area or enclosed space standing

about a house.

N.Cy¹, Nhb.¹ Dur. RAINE Charters, &c. (1837) cclxiv. Cun.

Auld Marget in the fauld she sits, Anderson Ballads ed. 1808) Aula Marget in the fauld she sits, ANDERSON Ballads ed. 1808, 43; Gl (1851), Cum¹. Cum.³ Laughin loud we loutert out of 't'foald, 67 Wm A dog et com throuth faud raav a duck heaad of, Wheeler Dial (1790) 49, ed 1821. n Yks. Shoo an her dowter e law come fra t'back fowd, Why John (Coll LLB) w.Yks. Ye all knaw Jim Smith, t'wheelrect 1 t'owd miln iowld, Yksman. Conuc Ann. (1876) 25; w.Yks.¹ There com a fine mack of a... fellow down our foud, 11 292, w.Yks.² Lan. A vacant space of ground distinct from a street not processorily enclosed sometimes. of ground distinct from a street, not necessarily enclosed, sometimes belonging to one house—either back or front—sometimes common to several houses in the form of a square or oblong, e.g. Baguly Fold (SW.), I was comin' through auld Willie's foud, EAVES-DROPPER Vill. Life (1869) 13; It was a bright joyous scene was the 'fowt' of the Bell and Carkscrew, Brierley Tales (1854) II. 98. nLan¹, Stf.¹ s.Stf. Keep off the fold now I've swilled it, Pinnock Bik. Cy. Ann (1895) Chs. (E.F.), Chs.¹ s.Chs.¹ Sopumpfowd [pump-fuwd], pump-yard, &c. Der.¹, nw.Der.¹ Shr. Morton Cydo. Agric. (1863), That's how the place came to be called Mitchell's Fold, Burne Fik-Lore (1883) v, Shr.¹ The cows bin milked an' out o' the foud every mornin afore six. Hrf. Duncu're Hist Hif (1804), Hrf.², Rdn.¹ Glo.¹ At New rham, 50 years ago, the payed court that is often seen round the door of a jarm house belonging to one house-either back or front-sometimes common the paved court that is often seen round the door of a farm house was called a 'vowl'

Hence Folder, sb. a small farm-yard in front of a house Glo.

5. Comp. (1) Fold-garth, a farm-yard; also used attrib.; (2) gate (-yate, -yeat, or -yett), the gate of a farm-yard, (3) yard, see garth.

(1) n.Cy. Grose (1790). n Yks.<sup>1</sup>; n.Yks <sup>2</sup> Faud-garth fellows [rustics]. ne Yks.<sup>1</sup> e.Yks Congregation 'll hae te toun oot inte d' foadgarth, Wray Nestleton (1876) 42; Marshall Rur. Econ (1788); e.Yks.<sup>1</sup> An enclosed straw-yard where cattle are folded in winter. m.Yks. Usually bounded by the folds of the live stock. n.Lin. A bedded farm-yard in which stock is kept (2) Cum. Fauld yett, e Cum. News (1887); He steeks the faul yeat softly tui, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) 22 Wm. Naa hard fac d bumbalif comes within my fald-yeat, Hutton Bian New Wark (1785) l. 31; Shut the fauld gate (BK). Lan. In vain did the damsel linger at the Fowt Yate, Brierley Cotters, x. Der.<sup>2</sup>, nw.Der.<sup>1</sup> (3) n.Yks <sup>1</sup>, ne Yks <sup>1</sup>, n Lin <sup>1</sup>, Nhp.<sup>1</sup>, War.<sup>3</sup>

6. A cluster of houses, standing about an open space of ground.

Yks. The houses in the 'folds' were deserted, Baring-Gould Pemycomequicks (1890) 58. w.Yks. There wor an old woman 'at lived 1' awr fowld, Hartley Tales, 1st S. 19; w.Yks.<sup>2</sup>; w.Yks.<sup>3</sup> A collection of cottages standing in a yard more or less enclosed, as Thorpe Fold, Heck Fold. Lan. There's a bit ov a fowt at th' top o' Woodheause Lone, Clegg Sketches (1895) 306; Lan. Wardle Fold, near Wardle Hall, was fifty years since only a small sequestered cluster of rough stone houses, WAUGH Sketches (1855)

7. A short, narrow street, a blind alley; the path leading

from the garden gate to the door of a cottage.

w.Yks. (CF) Lan. Creeping down the 'fowt' with a cautious tread, Brierley Marlocks (1866) v; He led his friend up the garden fowt, BRIERLEY Irkdale (1868) 177; I thowt I could yer voices ut sounded like bein' i' our fowt, ib. Ab-o'th-Yate (1885) xiii.

FOLD, sb.2 and v. Sc.n.Cy.Cum. Wm. Yks.Lan.Chs. Also in forms faal Can.<sup>1</sup>; faud, faul, fauld Sc.; foald Cum.<sup>1</sup>; fowd, fowt Chs.<sup>1</sup> 1. sb. In phr. to put in the fold, to fold up.

Ayr. We'll put on the damask cover; just put that ane in the 2. A covering. Chs. 3. A suit of outer garments. Cal. 4. A truss or bundle of straw. See Fawd, Fod, sb. 1.

n Cy. Grose (1790). e.Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1796) I 362. 5. v. To bend, bend double.

Frf. Hunger's angry rage forbade On sic a trip our houghs to faud, Sands Poems (1833) 118 Edb. My twae limbs are like to fauld, CRAWFORD Poems (1798) 54.

6. Phr. to fold one's feet, to sit down.

Abd. Ye hinna faul t yer fit i' my hoose this towmon, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) XXX

7. To mark a sheep by cutting a piece from the fold of the ear, as a sign of ownership.

Cum. Sometimes we snip a bit out of the upper or under fold of the ear, and we say it is under-folded or upper-folded, Cornh.

Mag (Oct. 1890) Helvellyn.

Hence (1) Fold-bitted, adj. having a piece cut from the

ear; (2) Folding bit, sb. a triangular piece cut from a sheep's ear.
(1) Cum., Wm., Lan. Trans. Antiq and Arch. Soc. (1866-1895)
XV. pt. i, The Mountain Sheep. (2) Cum.
FOLDAGE, sb. Nhp. 2 e.Suf. (F.H.) The liberty of

The liberty of

folding sheep by night in open fields. FOL-DE-ROL(L, FOLDHERDOL, FOLDIDOL, see

Falderal.

FOLDING, sb. Sc. Yks. War. Sus. Also in forms fauding n.Yks<sup>2</sup>; faulding Sc. 1. A fold, pen, enclosure for sheep or cattle.

Dmf. From the cot to the faulding I've followed my lassie, CROMEK Nithsdale Sng (1810) 94.

2. Comp. (1) Folding-bar, an iron bar used to make holes in the ground, in which are fixed hurdles for folding sheep; (2) -slap, the gate of a fold; (3) -time, the time when the cattle are housed or folded. when the cattle are housed or folded

(r) War.<sup>3</sup>, Sus.<sup>1</sup> (2) Ayr. The sheep-herd steeks his faulding slap, Burns Maun I still on Menue doat, st. 5. (3) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> FOLDING-DRY, phr. Not. Of clothes, &c.: dry

FOLDING-DRY, phr. Not. enough to be folded.

s Not. You might bring the clo'es in; they seem about folding-dry (JPK.).

FOLDINGS, sb. pl. Sc. Wrappers.

A term applied to that part of dress which involves the pos-

Hence to have foul foldings, phr. to lose the power of retention.

They followed the chace; the Lord Fraser was said to have foul foldings but wan away, Spalding Hist. Sc. (1792) I. 151, 152 (tb.). FOLE, see Fall. v, Foal, sb. 12, Fold, sb. 1

FOLGER, see Follower.

FOLIO, sb. w.Yks.1 In phr. in full folio, in full dress,

FOLIO, sb. w.Yks.¹ In phr. in full folio, in full dress, in grand style.

[I had rather walke In folio again, loose, like a woman, FLETCHER Love's Cure (c. 1620) ii. ii (N.E.D.).]

FOLK, sb. Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written foke Chs.²² nw.Der.¹; and in forms foak m.Yks.¹ n.Lin.¹; foalk n.Yks. Lan.; fock Sc.; fok Sc. e.Lan.¹; fooak Wm. n.Yks.² e.Yks.¹ m.Lan.¹; fouk Sc. w.Yks.¹; fowk Sc. Cum. Wm. w.Yks. Chs.²; fowlk Chs.²; fwoak Nhb. Wm.; fwok Cum.¹³; vawk Brks.¹e.Dev.; voak n.Dev.; vok Cor.¹; voke I.W.¹ Wil. n.Dev.; volk w.Cy.; vork Dev. [fok foak fouk w.Cy. vořk] n.Dev.; volkw.Cy.; vork Dev. [fōk, foək, fouk, w.Cy. vōk.]

1. In comp. (1) Folk-right, public right. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>; (2) -stead, an appointed place where the people assemble. ib.

2. Men, people; often in pl.

Sc. I've no great hankering after fremyt folk myself, Keith Bonnie

Lady (1897) 67. Abd. We hamely folkies never tire O' Walter
Scott, Ogg Wilhe Waly (1873) 107. ne. Sc. Folks warna slack to
say that I took him for the sake o' a couthie doonsit, Grant Keckleton, 10. Ked. The fouls in toons fa be, Sall leave their hames an' wor'dly gear, Grant Lays (1884) 15. Per. The Drumtochty fouk themselves canna understand the cratur, Ian Maclaren K. Carnegie (1896) 20. Fif. The Kirk-yard's coffins yald and broke Aneath the press o' livin' fock, Tennant Papistry (1827) 168, Rnf. 'Twas 'gainst a' frem fouk charm't, Neilson Poems (1877) 117. Ayr. How's a' the folk about Glenconner' Burns Lett. to J. Tennant, l. 2. Lnk. I prefer to mind ma ain affairs an' no ither folkses, GORDON Pyotshaw (1885) 109 e.Lth. Likwyse by fock that man-

yoors trock Wee'r herryit sair, Mucklebackit Rhymes (1885) 48. Bwk. There's as many dougs as folk, Henderson Pop. Rhymes (1856) 39 Nhb. Sum mare sic leyke fwoak, Bewick Tyneside Tales (1850) II; Nhb. Folk wad think as wis oot o' me heed. Thor's nowt se queer as folk e.Dur 1 Cum. Fowk wer' left 1' the dark as to what his ailment was, Burn Fireside Crack (1886) 16; Cum.1; Cum.3 An' pays what he owes fwok wid phraisin' or Sngs. (1868) 41. s.Wm. Ee' them days fwoak dud'nt gang e' carts, Southey Doctor (ed. 1848) 558. n.Yks Foalks seem puzzled-like, Linskill Betw Heather and N Sea (1884) 1; n.Yks. Folksis fit to say so and so. Adeal o' folk hasn't getten their hay yet; n.Yks.2 'An odd kin o' fooak,' a queer set. ne.Yks. ¹ Folks'll say owt. m.Yks.¹ He'd rather mind other foakes business than his own. w.Yks. He sumhah kests a leet on things At fowk noan wants ta see, Preston Poems (1864) 4; w.Yks. Lan. Tho' he's bother'd wy. o' sorts o' foalk, Laycock Sngs. (1866) 8. e.Lan 1, m Lan. 1 Chs. 1 There were a ruck o' fowk theer last neet; Chs. 2 You hinder folk; Chs. 3 Folks dunna louke him. nw.Der. 1 Ther's bin leet crops o' 'ay, foke en be badly off fer fodder this winter. Lin. 1 There were a few folks present. n Lin 1 Foak is occasionally heard but focks 'ay, toke en be badly off fer fodder this winter. Lin. There were a few folks present. n Lin. Foak is occasionally heard, but foaks is the usual form. Foaks says 'at goodness brings it awn reward, bud I saay bad uns hes best time on it here onywaays. Glo. (E.D.); Members o' Parlyment a-caddling auver other folkses bus'ness, Buckman Darke's Sojourn (1890) xv. Brks Gl. (1852); Brks Sur'l There was a wonderful sight of folks there. Sus There'd be a good many folks wanting tuckets of Etchuncham Express Express. Sur There was a wonderful sight of folks there. Sus There'd be a good many folks wanting tickets at Etchingham, Egerton Fik. and Ways (1884) 59 I.W. Wil. Slow Gl. (1892). s. Wil. Vaut vine volks [What fine folks], Monthly Mag (1814) II. 114. Som. And hear tell how all the folk be a-getten on like, RAYMOND Tryphena (1895) 35. w.Som. Thick there soit o' pigs idn no good to poor volks. Dev. Who the vork be, Blackmore Christowell (1881) XV; Avore me an' thee be wold volks Loronage's Mag (Dec. 1885) Avore me an' thee be wold vo'ks, Longman's Mag. (Dec 1896) 155. n.Dev. Oll vor palching about to hire lees to vine-dra voaks, Exm. Scold. (1746) l. 202. nw.Dev.1 e Dev. Aul yeue vawk that da baide in th' gird'ns, yer mates always hark ta yer vaice, Pulman Sng. Sol. (1860) viii. 13. Cor 1

Hence folk of peace, phr. the fairies. Sc. I am nameless like the Folk of Peace, Stevenson Catriona

3. Men-servants; workpeople, farm-labourers; gen. in pl. Edb. The master looks To see gin a' his fowk ha'e hooks, Ha'rst Rig (1794) 9, ed. 1801 e.Yks. Allowinge to every waine two folkes, vz.: a forker and a loader, Best Rur. Econ. (1641) 51. Brks. Taayke the beer up to the vawk at dree o'clock Ken. Our folks are all out in de fill, Ken., I.W. w.Som. They d' employ a sight o' women vokes, but there idn very much vor men

wokes to do. nw.Dev.¹

Hence Folk-chamber, sb. a room for the men-servants employed upon a farm. Hrt. (H.G.)

4. Kindred, relations; all the members of a family;

sometimes in pl.

Sc. Do you know nothing of her folk? Keith Bonne Lady (1897) 67. Sh.I. Maikie couldna tell his folk dat shu wis a sea-woman [mermaid], Stewart Freeside Tales (1892) 35. Cai 1 How's your folk? Abd. Whaur come ye frae?—Wha's yer fowk? Macdonald Sir Gibbie, xiv. Kcd. His folk had been lang in Luna Braes, Jamie Muse (1844) 2. Fif. And his ain folk were sair wearied o' her afore she gaed, Robertson Provost (1894) 28. Ayr. Gi'e your fo'k my compliments, Hunter Studies (1870) 135. Link. The aucht-day clock the auld guidwife Had gotten frae her folks in Fife, Murdoch Doric Lyre (1873) 9. Edb. Bear in mind your folks were poor, Liddle Poems (1821) 163. Gail. My fouks a' died when I was wee, Nicholson Poet. Wks. (1814) 69, ed. 1897. Ant. Oor folk, Ballymena Obs. (1892). Nhb. We'll hae to gan back withe' te the awn folks, Robson Bh. Ruth (1860) i. 10; Nhb.¹ Wor folk [our relatives]. Wm. T'fadder fooak's sair again him (B K). e.Yks.¹ Its oor fooaks' weshin day, at yam [home]. w.Yks. Aw dar'nt Sc. Do you know nothing of her folk? Keith Bonne Lady (1897) Its oor fooaks' weshin day, at yam [home]. w.Yks. Aw dar'nt let aar fowk catch me wi Chairley, Bickerdike Beacon Alm. (1875); w.Yks. 1, Lan. (F.R.C.), ne.Lan. 1 nw.Der. 1 'Hows au yore foke?' 'Well, ther au arty ber Sam, 'ee's get a cowd.' Dev. We've folks too out to Nymet, Baring-Gould J. Herring (1888) 98. [Amer. Immediate family. In Connecticut I have heard men say 'my folks' president the marries. Det Note (1886) Lee of the contract of th folks,' meaning strictly my wife, Dial. Notes (1896) I. 330 ]

5. pl. Friends, intimate companions.

n Yks.<sup>2</sup> They'll be quite fooaks Not.<sup>1</sup> Lei.<sup>1</sup> They used to be such folks, I don't know whativver made em two. Nnp.<sup>1</sup> We're not folks now. War <sup>2</sup> They're very great folks; War.<sup>3</sup> s.Wor.

Us shattered out ower summat or another, and niver wuzn't folks after, Outis Vig Mon, Berrow's Jrn. (1896) 16.

FOLKESTONE, sb Ken. In comb. (1) Folkestonebeef, dried dog-fish; (2) — girls, (3) — lasses, (4) — washerwomen, heavy rain-clouds
(1) Ken. 1 'Most of the fishermen's houses in Folkestone [foaksun]

harbour are adorned with festoons of fish hung out to dry. was no head, tail, or fins to them. The rough skin on their reverse side told me at once that they were a species of dog-fish. I asked what they were? "Folkestone beef," was the reply." (2) (GB), De Folkston gals looked houghed black, Masters Dick and Sal (c 1821) st 23, Ken 1 (3, 4) Ken. The foregions Dick and Sal (c 1821) st 23, Ken 1 (3, 4) Ken. The foregions Dick and Sal (c 1821) st 23, Ken 1 (3, 4) Ken. The foregions Dick and Sal (c 1821) st 23, Ken 1 (3, 4) Ken. The foregions Dick and Sal (c 1821) st 23, Ken 1 (3, 4) Ken. The foregions Dick also states the sal of the sal

FOLK'S-GLOVE, sb. Nhb. Wil. The foxglove, Digitalis

purpurea.

Nhb.¹ Wil. Sasum Dioc. Gaz (Jan. 1890) 6, col. 1.

[Due to popular etymology.]

FOLLER, see Follow, v, Follower.

FOLLIESHAT, sb. Bnff.1 [fo·liset.] The jelly-fish FOLLIFIL, adj. Sh.I. Also in form follyfoo. [fo lifil, ·fū.] Foolish

Doo wid a gotten a tirl apo' da fluer bi some o'da follyfoo boys Sh. News (Jan 29, 1898); Oh, for your follifil wyes lasses, ib (Aug 6, 1898)

[The quinik foliful affectionis vil be ther aven confusione, Compl. Scotl. (1549) 126 ]

Compl. Scotl. (1549) 126 ]

FOL-LOL, see Fallal(I.

FOLLOW, sb.¹ Sc Also written folia. [fo¹lō, ·ə.]

1. A fellow. See Fellow, sb 2.

Abd. A stoot young folia. Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) i

2. Phr. (1) a bad follow a niggardly person; (2) a good follow. a generous person. Cal.¹

FOLLOW, sb ² Shr.¹² [fo lō.] A fallow. See Fallow, sb.

FOLLOW, v. Var. dial uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written follah w Yks.; follar Ess.; foller Brks.; follo Sc. [fo¹lō, ·ə.]

1. In phr. (1) Follow me doady, a nonintoxicating drink; (2) — my gable, a children's game; (3) to follow the law on some one, to go to law with some one; (4) to follow the looks, to come forward; (5) to play one; (4) to follow the looks, to come forward; (5) to play follow-Dick to some one, to act as a servile follower.

(1) w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Used at children's parties. (2) Yks A ring is formed with one child in the middle as the 'Oary man. Whatever he or with one child in the middle as the 'Oary man. Whatever he or she does all in the ring must mimic, going round and singing at the same time, 'Follow my gable 'oary man, Follow my gable 'oary man, I'll do all that ever I can To follow my gable 'oary man. We'll borrow a horse and steal a gig, And round the world we'll have a jig, And I'll do all, &c.' Anyone found late in changing the action or idle in obeying the caperings of the central child becomes the 'Oary man, Gomme Games (1894) I 129. Bdf. 'I sell my bat, I sell my ball, I sell my spinning-wheel and all, And I'll do all that ever I can To follow the eyes of the drummer-man.' The children sit in a semicircle, the Drummer faces them. He plays the drum... the other children play any instrument they like ib. the drum, . . . the other children play any instrument they like, ib. Sur. 'Holy Gabriel, holy man, Rantum roarum reeden man, I'll do all as ever I can To follow my Gabriel, holy man' Holy Gabriel kneels in the middle of the circle. He acts as leader, and always had a fiddle as his instrument, though now he usually plays the pianoforte... The other children choose any instrument they like. Holy Gabriel pretends to play the fiddle, and all the children play their own instruments until Holy Gabriel changes his to one of theirs, when that one must immediately begin to play the fiddle and continue until Holy Gabriel takes another instrument or returns to the fiddle ib. (3) s.Lin. If iver he does it agen I'll foller the law on im, or mi naam isn't Jaaques (T.H.R.) Nrf. I won't put up with such treatment, I'll follow the law on him (W.R.E.) (4) Sh.I. Follo' your luiks, boys, an' come ta da fire, Sh. News (Nov 20, 1897). (5) Gall. Gin ye want to play follow-dick to the Maxwell lads, ye can do it, CROCKETT Raiders (1894) xvi.

well lads, ye can do it, CROCKETT Raiders (1894) xvi.

2. To practise, engage in, esp. of a trade or profession.

Sc. (A.W.) w Yks. Nowti' this world 'at sas hard to follow as idleness, Hartley Clock Alm. (1882'9. n Lin.¹ He did keāpa public, but noo he folla's mohdin'. 'I follow fowling and fishing,' Pryme Recollections, 146. Nhp¹ He follows the shoemaking trade. War.³

Brks. My grandfather... foller'd blacksmithing, Hughes Scour White Horse (1859) v. Hat. (T P.F.) e.An.¹ 'He follow jobbing, shoe-making, tailoring' In general, indeed, it seems implied that he is not very likely to overtake what he follows: e.An.² Respectsnoe-making, tailoring In general, indeed, it seems implied that he is not very likely to overtake what he follows; e.An.? Respecting a sailor, 'he follow the sea,' or, 'he follow the water.' Nrf. Oh! he follow butchering (W.R.E.). Ess. I have hard he there lived under one Who follar'd husbandry, Clark J. Noakes (1839) st. 15. VOL. II.

Hence (1) Follow-the-plough. sb. a ploughman; (2)

thesea, sb. a fisherman. e.An.\frac{1}{2}

thesea, sb. a fisherman. e.An.\frac{1}{2}

3. To look after, attend to, mind; to serve, wait on.

Yks Decame w.l. follow hersel ard mak her own beds Fetherson T Good, age. (1870 11. w.Yks. Too big a house for me to follow (CF), Thee follow this machine wold comback Leads More Suppl (Apr. 29 1893; Thahse es rean reight followed, or it ud noan be soa mucky 10, Da man followings to nit (J.W).

4. To court, woo, pay one's addresses to
Sc A.W', Dur.¹ s.Dur. He followed his wife ten year afore they were wed J.E.D.' w.Yks. Luds More Suppl. Apr 29 1893, w.Yks.¹ He's followed her lang e.Lan¹ ne.Lan.¹ He ha' wedd'd her at last, he d fellowed her lang enouff n.Lin.¹ Theay saay as Jim folla's Mary Anne, but, breade o' me, noht'll cum on it.

5. To continue, persist; to have recourse to. Also with on.

Wil. If you do want a good crop, you must follow on a boeing o' the ground, but you can't do no hoeing so long as it do follow raining, Wil. Arch Mag XXII. 111.

6 With on: to resemble, match.
Glo. That'll follow on very well jit will match what has gone

7. With on: to press, oppress
n.Yks.2 We're desperately totlow'd on wi' wark

8. With up: to persevere in a course of treatment, to

8. With up: to persevere in a course of treatment, to continue to treat a person
w.Yks. (J.W.) n.Lin.\(^1\) Noabody was better folla'd up w.' doctor'
stuff then him, thoa I saay it mysen sw.Lin.\(^1\) I've been following
her up well w.' some sauve There's nowt better for inflammation
than Featherfew, if you do but follow it up
FOLLOWER, sb. Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng.
Also in forms folger Cor.\(^1\), foller w.Yks.\(^1\); folyer Cor.\(^1\)2;
voller Sus. nw.Dev.\(^1\); vollier Dor.\(^1\) w.Som.\(^1\) Cor.\(^2\); volyer
Cor.\(^1\)2 [fo Io-\(^1\)er, foll-\(^1\)er, j\(^1\)er.\(^1\)] 1. Any young domestic animal, while dependent on or accompanying its
mother: also used of a little child mother; also used of a little child.

mother; also used of a little child.

Sc. From Patrick M'Arthour—I bull, 2 mares and followers, I staig Depredations on Clan Campbell, 6I JAM, A hen and its followers A cow and its follower (JAM Suppl). Sik. She has a follower too, poor woman, a dear little girl, Hogg Tales (1838) 202, ed. 1866 Cum. A breeding mare pony has sometimes two or more of her ofispring with her on the mountains, and these are called her followers n.Lin. A foal, calf, or lamb, while it follows its mother. 'Yowsan' their followerswasuncommon low last Ketton market.' Cmb. For sale, 100 ewes and their followers (W W.).

2. Lean store cattle or sheep, which 'follow' the fatting

2. Lean store cattle or sheep, which 'follow' the fatting

cattle to pick up their leavings.

Cum.¹ e.Nrf. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1787).

3. The foremost horse of a team of four. Dor.¹

4. The second boat in pilchard-fishing which carries the 'tuck-net.'

Cor. See, theere between our folyer and the seine booat, TREGEL-LAS Tales (1865) 126; A second boat, the volver, has another seannet of a hundred or more fathoms in length and eighteen in depth, QUILLER-COUCH Hist. Polperio (1871) 106; In pilchard fishing there is a second or assisting boat, called the volver, which carries another net, called the tuck-seine, Household Wds. (1855) X. 130, Cor.12

5. That part of a cider or cheese press to which pressure is applied; also used in pl.

w.Yks.¹ A flat circular piece of wood used in pressing a cheese when the curd is not sufficient to fill the vat. Shr.¹ It is used for pressing the curd in the cheese-vat. 'Cheese-vats, followers, and suitors,' Auchoneer's Catal. (1870). Sus. The round piece of wood that is laid on the top of the curd in the cheese-vat (S.P.H.). Dor. The cover of a cheese vat which was wrung down upon the cheese by a large how of stones BARNES Gl. (1860) s.y. Steam cheese by a large box of stones, Barnes Gl. (1863) s.v. Stean Som. Pieces of wood put in between the summer and the pummace (W F.R) w.Som. That part of a cider or cheese press which rises and falls by turning the screws. nw.Dev.

6. A horizontal slab of stone laid upon the perpendicular walls of brickwork above the coffin in a built grave

nw.Dev.¹ Aw, bless ee, zır, there baın't no oal' grave-stones yur about; they've a-used min all up vor vollers.

FOLLOWING, sb and adj. Sc. Nhb. Dur. Not. Lin. Ess. Also in forms follarin' Ess.; follerin' s.Not. 1. sb. A body of followers; the retainers of a chief; a doctor's

Sc. Apprehending that the sufferer was one of his following,

Scott Waverley (1814) xlv. Ayr. Wilhe has also a brave following, and . is ta'en oot amang the gentry to an extent I never dreamed of, Service Dr Duguid (ed 1887) 186

2. Comp. Following in, the action of one man working

after another in the same working place.

Nhb. Nhb., Dur. Nicholson Coal Tr Gl. (1888).

3. adj. In comp. (1) Following crop, a crop, the produce of which, exclusive of straw, belongs to a farmer after he has left his farm; also called Away-going-crop; (2) stone, loose stone lying on coal, which comes down as the seam is worked; (3) time, a season in which fine weather and showers follow each other in quick suc-

cession, a season favourable to vegetation.

(1) nLin.<sup>1</sup> (2) N.Cy.<sup>1</sup> Nhb.<sup>1</sup> Called also 'ramble.' (3) s.Not. After I'd set my taters there comed a follerin time, an' I did very well with 'em (J.P.K) e.Suf. (F.H) Ess. A follarin' time, the farmers' crups, It ollis suits um best, Clark J Noakes (1839) st. 44;

Ess.1

FSS.<sup>1</sup>
FOLLOW-TAR, sb. Nhb. Dur. Also in form folly-tar e.Dur.<sup>1</sup> A game of marbles; see below.

Nhb.<sup>1</sup> Played by two boys, who shoot alternately, one following after the other. e.Dur.<sup>1</sup> Played while walking along. One boy shoots his marble, and the other tries to hit it. If it comes within the span (hand's-breadth), it is called 'Spangy Oneses' ('wonnzes'), but if it hits, it is called 'Knocky Twoses' ('towsers'). Formerly so, but now played differently. They just hit, and count that one, and so follow on. and so follow on.

FOLLY, sb.1 Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. 1. A useless or ridiculous building; one which foʻli.]

has not answered its original purpose.

Sc. (JAM.), N.Cy¹ Nhb¹ At Byker an imitation of a ruined castle occupied the site of the new church, and it was always known as Byker Folly. w.Yks.¹ A building erected for ornament, not for use; w.Yks.² Granville Street was formerly called 'The s. Not. (J P K), n.Lin¹ Nhp¹ Generally designated by the name of the original proprietor, as 'Smith's Folly', sometimes by the name of the village where it is situate, as 'Denshanger Folly.' War³ There is a Smith's 'Folly' in Edgbaston, a house which is said to have been built to enable a jealous husband to watch his wife.

2. A name given to a building standing on an eminence in order to command an extensive wiew.

in order to command an extensive view.

Dur. Brussleton Folly, &c.
3. A public tea-garden in country places.

s.Not. Swings are set up and other amusements may be indulged

in by visitors (J.P K.).
[1. Fr. folie, 'Se dit de certaines maisons de plaisance aux quelles on adjoint le nom de celui qui les a fait construire; ... on y attache d'ordinaire l'idée qu'elles sont construites d'une manière bizarre, ou qu'elles ont coûté beaucoup d'argent' (Littré). 3. OFr. folie, 'Nom donné à une petite maison de plaisance où l'on se réunissait pour se divertir' (HATZFELD).]

FOLLY, sb.2 Brks. Nrf. Wil. Also in form volly

Brks. [fo li, vo'li.] A clump of trees standing on the crest of a hill or in a stretch of open ground.

Brks. A circular group of fir trees on the crest of a hill. There are three such 'vollys' at Hampstead Norreys on the 'Volly Hill.'

Nrf. (J B.P.) Wil. A circular plantation of trees on a hill, as 'The Long Folly' on Compton Down. "Every hill seems to have a Folly," she said, looking round. "I mean a clump of trees on the top," JEFFERIES Greene Ferne Farm (1880) vi.

FOLLY " Irel Clo Brks IW Wil Som Dev

FOLLY, v. Irel. Glo. Brks. I.W. Wil. Som. Dev. Amer. Also in forms volley I.W. Dev.; vollie Wil.; volly w.Cy. [fo'li, w.Cy. vo'li.] 1. To follow. See also

Follower.

Follower.

s.Ir. All you have to do is to folly the ship, Lover Leg. (1848)
II. 330. Wxf. Well, well, folly your own way, Kennedy Banks
Boro (1867) 238. Glo. You kip to this here rawd, and volly on
till you do come to them there housen, N. & Q. (1865) 3rd S.
viii. 452. Brks. I.W. Goo on, I'll volley thee. Wil. Slow Gl.
(1892). Som. Still we must volly our wives ef we ud wish to be
wise, Agrikler Rhymes (1872) 5; You volly in my tracks, Raymond Love and Quiet Life (1894) 129. w.Som. I've a-brought
back your dog, mum; he vollied me home last night. nw.Dev.!
e.Dev. Goo volly th' vlock-pirnts, Pulman Sng. Sol. (1860) 1. 8.
Dev. I wants a 'oss tu carry me, not tu volley me, Burnett Stable
Boy (1888) viii. [Amer. Dial. Notes (1896) I. 50.]

2. Phr. to volly your hands, to continue what you are doing; it games: to 'follow on' w Som.¹
FOLLYFOO, FOLLY-TAR, see Follifil, Follow-tar.

FOLM, v. Sc. To turn upside down, to overturn (trans. and intr). See Whummil.

Bnff.<sup>1</sup> The boat folmt an' a' the men wiz droont Abd. (Jam) FOLP, sb and v. Sc. [folp.] 1. sb. A whelp, also FOLP, sb and v. Sc. [folp.] 1. sb. A whelp, also used fig. as a term of contempt.

Cai 1 Bnff. A person of disagreeable temper. Bch. They ken Ye're but an useless folp, Forbes Ulysses (1785) 24.

2. v. To whelp. Bnff. FOLTHE ROLS, FOLYER, see Falderal, Follower.

FOL-THE-ROLS, FOLYER, see Faideral, Follower. FOME, FOMMEL, see Foam, Fummel. FON, prep. e.Dur. For.

We should always say 'I'll work for thee,' but some would say 'fon it,' 'fon us,' 'fon 'im,' 'fon 'er,' 'fon 'em'

FO(N, FON, see Fall, sb., v., Find, Fun, sb.\*

FOND, adj. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. e An. Also Som. Also in form font Nhb. Cum. [fond, font.] 1. Foolish, s.lly; half-witted, imbecile, daft; also used advb.; rarely of things: useless. n.Cy. Gross (1790). Nhb.1, Dur.1, e Dur.1 Cum. Jwosepseda was a font cuddy, Mary Drayson (1872) 12, Tou's owther full or font, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1881) 25; A fond [useless] thing (J Ar). Wm. Fond silly girls, Huttion Bran New Wark (1785) 1 441. Yks. Thy fond tricks will leead thee it galloos at last, Fetherston T. Goorkrodger (1870) 145 n Yks. Thoo fond lad, when thoo STON T. Goorkrodger (1870) 145 n Yks. Thoo fond lad, when thoo seed us coomin, thoo sud a stopped, Frank Fishing (1894) 33; n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² 'Fonder and fonder,' more absurd than ever 'Fondest,' the greatest fool of the lot. ne.Yks.¹ Ah nivver heeard tell o' sikan a fond tthrick e.Yks. Older and fonder (Miss A); MARSHALL Rur Econ (1788); e Yks¹ m Yks.¹ I'd a dizziness in my head that turned me fair fond. w.Yks. It's a fond trick to blame amanforhis nature, Snowden Web of Weaver (1896) 48, w.Yks.¹s²; w.Yks.⁵ Doan't tawak so fond, pretha¹ T'fondest fellah ah ivver clapt me ees on-ah think fursure it's fonder an' fonder at he gets ivvry dāay! ne.Lan. s.Not. You are fond to stop dancing there till three o'clock in the morning (J.P.K.). Lin. Brookes *Tracts Gl.*; Lin. 1 n.Lin. 1 've heard . . . niver noht hairf soa fond as this row is aboot th' Ows'on graave-stoan. w.Som. Applied to old people become childish. Dhu poo'ur oa'l mae un-z u-kau'm praup ur fau n luyk [The poor old man is become quite silly like]. This is a fond and ungrounded old saying, RAY Prov (1678) 37.7

Hence (1) Fondish, adj. weak of intellect; (2) Fondling or Fonlin, sb. a fool, an idiot; (3) Fondly, adv foolishly; (4) Fondness, sb. foolishness, nonsense; (5) Fondy, sb.

a fool; a simpleton, an imbecile.

(1) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (2) n.Cy. Grose (1790), N.Cy.<sup>1</sup> w.Yks. Yks Wkly. Post (Apr. 3, 1897); Hutton Tour to Caves (1781); w.Yks.<sup>1</sup> Isteod o' gangin to' th' left o' t'lile mear, t'girt fonlin raad to' th' left o't taad pond, in 295, w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> (3) n.Cy. Grose (1790). Yks. (C.C.R.), n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> e.Yks.<sup>1</sup> MS add (T.H.) ne Lan.<sup>1</sup> (4) Yks. It's mah ain fondness Ah sud curse, Macquoid D. Barugh (1877) xiii n.Yks.<sup>12</sup> ne.Yks.<sup>1</sup> He's good ti nowt bud talkin' fondness. e.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> w.Yks. Thou's fondness itsen (C.C.R.), (5) N.Cy.<sup>1</sup> Nhb. Ashamed of having been led by a recognised 'fondie' not something very like a page C. C. App. Leave Legic Legic (1800). H. Oxidonia of the complete of the c Into something very like a panic, Clare Love of Lass (1890) II. 91; Nhb. 1 Sit doon, ye greet fondy e.Dur. 1 Thou's a fondie. Yks. Sheea's a fondy, an' ah tell'd Rose she'd best keep aloof, Macquoid D. Barugh (1877) xxv. n.Yks. He's nobbut a fondy (I W.); n.Yks. 1; n.Yks. 2 A pack o' fondies. ne.Yks. 1 e.Yks. 1 Noo then, fondy, keep th'i rattle-thrap cart o'reet side o'rooad m.Yks. 1 w.Yks. 5 Noo mun stand grapurg loke o fondy it yunders e. N. 1 in 1

Shoo mun staand gaaping loike a fondy it winders, 9 n.Lin.<sup>1</sup>
2. Comb. (1) Fond-brassant, brazen-faced, impudent, accompanied by shallowness of brain; (2)—cruke or crock, a crotchet, foolish whim; (3)—fool, a great fool, an idiot; (4) head, a blockhead, simpleton; (5) headed, foolish, absurd; (6)—hoit, see—fool; (7)—talk, non-sense foolish, midwellers, see—fool; (7)—talk, non-sense foolish, midwellers, see—fool; (7)—talk, non-sense foolish, and supplementations.

sense, foolish, ridiculous speech.

(I) e.Yks¹ He's reeal fond-brassant; he's shamed o' nowt, and he's a feeal inti bahgan.

(2) n.Yks¹, m.Yks² (3) m.Yks¹ (4) Yks. Gil Geilby, thou'st nobbut a fondhead, Blackmore Mary Annley (1879) xlii. ne Yks¹ Thoo fondheead, thoo. e.Yks¹ MS add (TH.) w.Yks. (J.W.) (5) n Yks.² (6, 7) n Yks¹², m.Yks¹ 3. Phr. (I) as fond as a besom, as a gate, &c., see below: very foolish, stupid; (2) like fond, as though imbecile, half-witted. half-witted.

(1) N.Cy. Fond-as-a-buzzom. Nhb. As font as a buzzom. As font as a yett, Note by Mr. J. Tweddell. s.Dur. He's as fond as a

besom. He's as fond as a brush (J.E D  $^{\backprime}$ . Cum. 'As fond as the folks of Token' The people of Brampton assert that the first Token that passed through Token was followed by a crowd of its inhabitants in order to see the big wheels catch the little ones, Denham Tracts (ed. 1892) I. 166. Yks. As fond As ony farden Denham Tracts (ed. 1892) I. 166. Yks. As tond As ony farden can'le, Ingledew Ballads (1860) 218. n.Yks. Iz fond ez e yat Iz fond ez Fadge (WH.), n.Yks. As fond as a horn [easily duped]. As fond as a bezom. e.Yks. As fond as a billy gooat As fond as Dick's hat-band at went round his hat nahn tahms [9] times] an then wadn't tee [wouldn't tie], Nicholson Flk-Sp 1889 19, e.Yks. As fond as a besom. As fond as a yat. m.Yks. As fond as a door-nail. w Yks. She is as fond as a cart about him (L M S); w.Yks. Than's as fond as a bezom, 78. n Lin 1 As fond as th' men of Belton 'at l.ing'd a sheap for stealin' a man.
(2) Wm. & Cum. Sae here thar govisons leyke font, 146.

4. Foolishly affectionate, sentimental, 'spoony'; also

used fig of things.

Ant 'The door is a little fond,' said when it sticks in opening (W H.P). Cum.<sup>3</sup> An' what reet hed I to beheve thoo wad deal Ayder fairer or fonter wi me' 180 w.Yks Our John be right fond about Thompson' gal (W M E F), Awm nooan jaylus' aw ammot that fond! HARTLEY Clock Alm (1884) 8, Dict. Batley Dial (1860) 8.

Hence (1) Fond-like, (a) adj infatuated, doating; (b) adv. affectionately, sentimentally; (2) Fondsome, adj.

loving, affectionate.
(1, a) Frf. Do you tell me lies fondlike o't' Barrie Minister
(1891) xvii (b) Frf. You're ave lookin' at me sae fondlike 'at I (1891) xvii (b) Frf. You're aye lookin' at me sae fondlike 'at I dinna ken what wy to turn, 1b Thrums (1889) xviii. (2) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> A fondsome bairn

5. Glad, happy; desirous, eager.

Sc. Miss Grant was very fond to carry me there, Stevenson Catriona (1893) xx Frf. Young guid-men, fond, stark an' hale, Thrang in to join the jokin', Morison Poems (1790) 16 Fif I was fond, ye need na doubt. To gang yont bye an' sce him, Douglas Poems (1806) 87. Rnf. As he'd been fond to ascertain If the poor Poems (1806) 87. Rnf. As he'd been fond to ascertain if the poor brute wad live again, Picken Poems (1813) I 7 Ayr. I'm unco fond to ken about London, Galt Legatees (1820) vin. Lnk She's fond to get a haurl O' warldly wealth, and pomp, and glory, Roder Poems (1838) 140, ed. 1897 Gall I sawna where I ian, Like ithers, fond to get a man Nicholson Poet Wks (1814) 70, ed 1897. Cum The lingering leaf, though fond to stay, Was swept by the rude blast away, Blamire Poet Wks. (c 1794) 96, ed 1842 e.Suf. I am very fond to see h.m (F.H)

6. Of things: luscious, fulsome, disagreeably sweet in

taste or smell.
e.An. 1 Nrf., Suf. Grose (1790) MS. add. (P.) Suf. Cullum
Hist Hawsted (1813).

[1. Foolish, fond, stolidus, BARET (1580); Fonde, astrosus, Cath. Angl. (1483). 4. How many fond fools serve mad Jealousy! Shaks. Com Err. 11. i. 116. 5. Why would you be so fond to overcome Thebonny priser, 1b. As You, 11.111.7.]

FOND-PLOUGH, sb. Obsol. n.Cy. Yks. Also in forms pleeaf e.Yks. 1; -plufe n.Yks. 2 ne.Yks. 1 e.Yks. A custom formerly observed of dragging a plough from village to village upon certain occasions; see below. Cf. fool-plough n Cy. Brand Pop. Antiq ed. 1813) I 396. n.Yks 1 Part of the procession which used to accompany the Sword-Dance performers, a Yks 2 The plough mummings at Christmes.

n.Yks.2 The plough mummings at Christmas. ne.Yks 1 Practice of dragging a plough from place to place on or about the Epiphany, some of those present being disguised, and money being solicited for merry-making e.Yks. It was formerly a custom, which is not, I believe, yet laid aside, for the youth of each parish or township to drag a plow from village to village, on Twelfth-day; collecting money to make merry with in the evening. Each party is headed by 'Mab and his wife,' in disguise, with their faces blacked, and a kind of harlequin dress, Marshall Rur. Econ. (1788), e Yks. On Plough-Monday farming lads, fantastically dressed, go round the towns and villages, dragging along a plough, from which the plough-share has been removed, stopping occasionally to perform a rude morrice dance round their implement of labour, the perform a rude morrice dance round their implement of labour, the clown exhibiting rude antics and uttering rustic jokes, when the inhabitants say, 'Here's fond-pleeaf cum.' [Grose (1790).]

FONE, sb. pl. Obs. Sc. Foes.

Fif. We look round about and see How Tullidaff is comin' on Wi'th' Fisher-knicht and other fone, Tennant Papistry (1827) 176.

FONE, see Fall, sb., v.

FONNED, adj. Ags. [Not known to our correspondents.] Prepared. [Ill-fonned, &c. (IAM)

FONTLE, v. Yks Lin. [font!] To fondle. w Yks.1 Hence Fontling. ppl. adj. fondling, affectionate; fond

of being petted.

Lin. A child or kitten is often said to be 'a fontlin' little thing' (W M E F).

FOO, mt. e.Yks.<sup>1</sup> An exclamation of contempt, disgust. &c. MS add (T.H)

FOO:-, see Foo!. Foul, Full, adj, How.

FOOAZ, see Force, v.2

FOOCH, v. and sb. Dev. Cor. Also in forms foach Cor; foadge e Cor.; footch, fouch (e Cor.: veach Dev. Cor.!; voitch w.Cor.: vooch Cor.<sup>2</sup> [fūt], fōt], fōdg.] To tread on heavily, to trample under foot

Dev. The labouring classes in some parts of Dev. . voach on your corns instead of treading on them N & Q (1857) and S. iv 150 Corl w Cor N. & Q 1854 1st S x 441

Hence Foochy or Voochy, adj clumsy, awkward,

maladroit, stupid

Cor. Tom...'es as foochey a man in thaise matters as ever I seed in my days, Pearch Esther Pentreath 1891 bk i vi; Cor.2

2 To push, thrust forward: to poke, shove, hustle.

Cor. Right through the disles foach your gun, Tregellas Tales Cot. Right through the disies loach your guin, IRRGELAS TANS (1865) 39. The owld 'umman foothed it ower the table, HIGHAM Dial. (1866) 16; Tha sharp end of a stick fouched into my rump, T Towser (1873) 150. Then he foothed some grat big doat figs in my lap, J Trensoodle Spec Dial 1846 24, She floched her finger down his throat as fur as it would go, Thomas Randgal Rhymes (1895) 3, Cor 1 Where be 'ee foothing' Cor. 2 e.Cor. They foadged ... me oal about, Daniel Poems

3. To make a thing serve or do as a makeshift or at a push; to get on tolerably well, do indifferently.

with along.

Cor. To fouche-along, to 'make both ends meet,' or 'keep the Cor. To fouche-along, to 'make both ends meet, or 'keep the head above water.' O'DONOGHUE St Knighton (1864) Gl, I thort he might ha' tooch'd away a year or two more. I thought he might have got over (that is, have lived' a year or two more, Monthly Mag (1810) I 436, Cor 1 Can 'ee fooch along wi' that? 'How be 'ee, Jan'!' 'Fooching along, thank'ee'; Cor.<sup>2</sup>

4. sb. A push, shove, thrust; also fig. a makeshift, that

which serves at a push.

Cor We'll coin a song too, 'pon a fooch, Tregellas Tales (1865) 63, Cor. A fooch of a dennar, Cor. I gov'n a fooch. It will do upon a fooch It's a poor fooch.

5. Disorder, confusion; also used of an incompetent,

helpless person.

Cor. Everything Ee's in an awful fooch, Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) 22; Two poor fooches (J W.).

[1. OFr. fouger, 'fouiller la terre avec le groin' (La Curne); see also Coter. Romanic \*fodicare, der. of Lat. fodical. fodere.

FOOCHTER, sb. and v. Bnff. [fū xtər.] 1. sb. Confusion, turmoil; a bustling, confused method of work; also used of a person who works in an unmethodical, confused manner. See Fooch, sb. 5.

The gueede-wife geed intil a foother fin the laird geed t'see 'ir. 2 v. To work in a hasty, awkward, confused manner. Hence Foochtering, ppl. adj awkward, fussy, confused;

FOODGE, see Fudge, v.

FOODIE-SKIRT, sb. Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents ] A short coat or vest. S. & Ork.1

FOODIN, sb. Sh.I. A cat. S. & Ork.1

FOODJIE, see Fugie.

FOODLE, v. Lan. [fü'dl.] To fondle, caress.
They'd coodle thee an' foodle thee, when thou're coortin 'em,
BRIERLEY Traddlefm (ed. 1884) v; Hoo coodle't, an' foodle't,
an' sumper't, Waugh Owd Cromes (1875) v.

FOODY, adj. n Cy. Yks. Also (?) Brks. [fū'di, fui'di.] Rich, fertile, full of grass; of good quality.
n.Cy. (Hall.) w.Yks. In not infreq use as to many articles,

meaning rich, of good quality. It is commonly used in regard to cloth by manufacturers and others, meaning good, thick, handsome, having a good 'feel' (S.P.U.); w.Yks. , Brks. (A C.)

[Who brought them to the sable fleet from Ida's foody

leas, Chapman *Iliad* (c. 1611) xi. 104.]

FOOF, sb. Cai. [fuf.] A stench. Cf. feff, sb.1, fuf(f.

FOOF, v. Irel. [fuf.] Of a dog: to howl or whine in a melancholy manner.

Ant. There's a dog foofing; it's before something, Ballymena Obs. (1892)

Hence Foofing, vbl. sb. the melancholy howling of a dog. Ant. Ballymena Obs (1892); (S.A B.)

FOOF, int. Sc. An exclamation of impatience. Cf. fuf(f. Elg Foof! surely to goodness, ye ken Willie La, Tester *Poems* (1865) Pref. 5, Foof! fat about that—gin she's plenty o' siller,

FOOFLE, FOOGAN, see Fuffle, Fuggan.

FOO GAUD, sb. Lan. Chs. Also in forms foo-gawd Chs. sp. goad Lan.; fougourd Chs. [fu-god] A foolish plaything, a bauble; a trumpery, worthless thing. Also used attrib.

Lan. Aw munnah let yo may a foo-goad o yoarsel, Scholes Tim Gamwaitle (1857) 38; Hoos no foo-goad, Tim Bobbin View Dial. (1740) 32; Lan. Chs. A father, seeing his daughter doing some crochet work (then something new), said, 'Put that fougourd thing away'; Chs. Lave that foo-gawd alone, an' get to thoy work

FOOISOME, FOOIT, see Fulsome, Fouet.

FOOISOME, FOOIT, see Fulsome, Fouet.

FOOL, sb. and adj. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms faal n.Yks.²; feeal n.Yks.² e.Yks.¹; feel Sc. Cai.¹ Bnff.¹; feul Nhb.¹ Cum.; foo Lan.¹ s.Chs.¹; fule Sc. (Jam.) Sh.I. [fūl, fuil, fūl, foel, fūl]

1. sb. In comb. (1) Fool-body, an idiot; (2) -'s-cap, the columbine, Aquilegia vulgaris; (3) -'s-coat, the goldfinch, Carduelis elegans; (4) -'s fair, an annual fair held at Lincoln; see below; (5) -farley, foolish; (6) -gowk, an April fool; (7) -gowk day, the 1st of April; (8) -hard, foolhardy; (9) -'s holiday, see -gowk day; (10) -like, see -farley; (11) -ment. foolishness, nonsense; (12) -'s parsley, the lesser hemlock, Aethusa Cynapum; (13) sarsley, the lesser hemlock, Aethusa Cynapum; (13) scutter, silly, boasting talk; (14) side, a weak side, the part most open to be fooled or gulled; (15) stalk, nonsense; (16) toad, an epithet of abuse, implying stupidity; (17) toy,

an insignificant fop.

(1) Sc. Fat is the auld feel-body deeing that he canna gang away? Scott Antiquary (1816) xxvii Cor. Twas a regilar foolbody, this hen, 'Q.' Troy Town (1888) xiii. (2) w.Yks. Lees Flora (1888) 125 (3) Nrf. Swainson Birds (1885) 58 (4) Lin. There is an annual fair held in the Broad-gate at Lincoln on the There is an annual fair held in the Broad-gate at Lincoln on the 14th of September, called Fool's Fair, for the sale of cattle, so called, as follows. 'King William and his Queen having visited Lincoln, . . . made the citizens an offer to serve them in any manner they liked best. They asked for a fair, though it was harvest, when few people can attend it, and though the town had no trade nor any manufacture. The King smiled, and granted their request, observing that it was a humble one indeed,' Brand Pop Antiq. (ed. 1813) II. 324. (5) e.Yks. Used in reference to both persons and things, MS add (T H) (6) Nhb At Woolmer, those who thus resisted being made 'feul-gowks,' Flk-Lore Rec. (1879) II 85; Nhb. (7) Nhb. Being made 'feul-gowks' on 'feul-gowk day,' Flk-Lore Rec. (1879) II 85. (8) Lan. He alls nought 'at aw know on, nobbut he talks to mich off at th' side, neaw an' then, an' he's foo-hard, Wauch Sneck-Bant (1868) II; Lan. (9) n.Yks. (10) n.Yks. Acting faal-like. (II) Cum. He's awlas scrattlin an' writin' some feulment, Gwordie Greenup Yance a Year (1873) 3 (12) Chs. Rut. He's eaten a green head of fool's parsley or some other poisonable thing, you're sure! w Cy. Towards the end of the month [May] the grand fool's parsley is decorating the damper hedges, Longman's Mag. (Apr. 1898) 540. (13) Lan. Thae desarves jollopin' for talkin' sich-like foo scutter as that Wauch Rem an' Routam (1866) v. Lan. (14) 1898) 540. (13) Lan. Thae desarves pollopin' for talkin' sich-like foo scutter as that, Waugh Ben an' Bantam (1866) v, Lan. (14) Lan. There isn't a wick soul i'th' world at hasn't a foo-side. (15) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (16) w.Som.<sup>1</sup> I have heard men, boys, horses, oxen, and dogs called by this name. (17) w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May

6, 1893).

2. Phr. (I) a fool above the shoulders, an arrant fool; (2) a fool to it, used in comparison: very much inferior to; (3) not all fool, not fools; (4) to make a fool, to cause to look foolish; fig. to be infinitely superior to.

(I) War.<sup>2</sup> If you expect me to do a day's work for a shilling, you must think I'm a fool above the shoulders. (2) nw.Dev I Ex'ter's a fool to 't [London], Peter Pindar Middlesex Election. (3) Nrf. The old monks were not 'all-fool,' as they say in Norfolk, Emerson Birds (ed. 1895) 388, They arn't all fool, ib. 159. (4) Lth. Gae bring me the pinks o' your famed infant schules, ... Gif

wee Wally dinna mak a' o' them fools, I'll e'en gie ye leave to lay me in the mools, BALLANTINE Poems (1856) 118

3. A wag, a witty person, one who diverts or amuses the company.

Hmp. 1 'He do make me laugh so, he be such a fool!' It has no

reference to want of intellect.

4. A petted animal.

Nrf. It was droll, under a burning sun, to hear a Norfolk servant call out, 'What am I to do with your fool, Mr. C.? it won't keep quiet!'—the fool being a land tortoise which had been picked up

quiet!'—the fool being a land tortoise which had been picked up by the way (AG)

5. adf. Foolish, silly.

Sc. A long North quintra feel young nobleman, Pitcairn Assembly (1766) 54; Be cannie, fule bodies, an' touchna the tree, Vedder Poems (1842) 111 Sh.I. Ill trift be ta his fuil face dat pat dee aff o't, Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 86; Oh for da fule notions o' you men, Sh. News (Aug 21, 1897). Cai. Not used of actual insainity Briff Ou! it's that feel chiel that's aye gaun aboot wi' his gun and his wallets! Smiles Natur. (1879) x. Abd. Nae mair ye want But get fool chiels again to chant, Shirreffs Poems (1790) 15; 'The cratur's feel,' concluded Donal to himself pityingly, Macdonald Sir Gibbie, xiv. Frf. Fool gowk, nae better I'll ye ca', But witless chield, Morison Poems (1790) 37 Per. I was surpriz'd with fool phantastick fears, Smith Poems (1714) 86, ed 1853 Rrif. When fool priests do a carnal action, Finlayson Rhymes (1815) 43 Ayr. Hold thy fool tongue, Galt Ental (1823) Rhymes (1815) 43 Ayr. Hold thy fool tongue, Galt Entail (1823) lvi Lth. But nocht but a pownie wantin' the skin Could thae fule bodies see, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 180. NI. A fool man. n.Yks. But numbers strangely hev backslidden ... Be ackshins fool, Castillo *Poems* (1878) 31. Lan. He is a foo rascatt as any is in aw the tawn, Otway *Cheats of Scapin* (1677) in *Wks.* I. 238, ed. 1813. s.Chs. Aar laad z tuwd mi bringg um u pai pur wind nur u gon into th' shop fur it. Som. Wi' thik 'nation fool thing ova helmet, Raymond Love and Quet Life (1894) 138.

Hence (1) Fool-folk, sb. fools, foolish people; (2) like,

Adj. foolish; (3) thing, sb. a silly, foolish girl or woman; (4) tongued, adj. foolish-speaking.

(1) Edb. He will share his staff among them: and no spare Sic datf fool-folk, Ha'rst Rig (1794) 22, ed. 1801. (2) Bnff. Compared feeler-like, feelest-like. 'It's the feelest like thing a inver saw deen.' Link. It's fule-like an' fashous, Hamilton Poems (ed. 1885) 73 (3) Sc. Often used of silly, giddy, or coquettish females. It is applied to one who has refused good offers of marriage (Jam). Call (4) Link. I'll no staying by an' hear my minister abased by Cal. (4) Lnk. I'll no staund by an' hear my minister abased by sic a fool-tongit Free Kirker as you, Gordon Pyotshaw (1885) 145
[5. Qui did bou bus, bou fole womman? Cursor M. (c. 1300) 886 OFr. fol, foolish (LA CURNE).]

FOOL, see Foul, Fowl.

FOOLAGE, adj Sc. Foolish.

Ayr He rebuked himsel' sairly for his foolage conduct in makin'
Nanny his fae, Service Notandums (1890) 104.

[3e haif preuit fulage, Rolland Crt. Venus (1560) II. 70 (N E.D.).]

FOOLATUM, adj. Obs. Der. Foolhardy. FOOLEN, sb. Suf. Also in form fooling. The space between the usual high water-mark in a river and the foot of the wall thrown up along its banks, to keep the river from occasionally overflowing the neighbouring lands. FOOLHARDY, adj. and v. Glo. Wil. [fūˈlādi.]

1. adj. Foolish, given to playing the fool, stupid (used

without any suggestion of rashness).

Glo. Wil. A wur allus a terrible voolhardy zart of a chap, an'
I niver coudden away wi' a lot o' that 'condermentin', 214. n.Wil. 'A foolhardy chap,' one who is given to rough joking, horse-play,

'A foolhardy chap,' one who is given to rough joking, horse-play, violent language, &c. (G.E.D.)

Hence Foolhardiness, sb. nonsense, stupidity. Glo¹
2. v. To play the fool, lark or fool about.

n.Wil. (G.E.D.); Inspector Clark . . . asked him if he had anything in his shed which did not belong to him. Prisoner . . . said, 'Only a pump which I was foolharding with last night,' n.Wil. Herald (Feb. 9, 1894) 5, col. 6.

FOOLIE, sb. Sc. Yks. War. In form feeallie e.Yks.

1. Little fool, used in addressing an imbecile person in a kind or patronizing way.

a kind or patronizing way.

e.Yks.¹ What hez tha fun noo, feeallie, at thoo's pickin up?

2. Comp. Fooley-addlum, a fool, a silly, foolish person. War. 2 That Will Hodge is a regular fooley-addlum.
3. Phr. foole, foole, a children's game; see below.

Inv. Played at Duthil, Strathspey. The players are placed in a row, either standing or sitting. Two are chosen, the one as a row, either the property of the chosen Namer and the other as Foolie Foolie withdraws. out of range of hearing. The Namer then gives a name to each player. When this is done, he calls on Foolie, 'Foolie, foolie, come to your schoolie, Your bannocks are burnin' an 'ready for turnin'.' The Namer says, 'Come chise me oot, come chise me in, tae' so and so, naming one by the assumed fancy name. . . If the choice falls right, the one so chosen . stands behind Foolie . Those left unchosen take then stand behind the Namer. There is then a tig of-war, with the Namer and Foolie as the leaders, Gown Games (1894) 132.

FOOLIFY, v. w.Yks.<sup>3</sup> [fuilifai.] To make a fool of.

FOOLING, see Foolen.
FOOLISH, adj. Cor. In phr. foolish money, money spent on frivolities or in useless ways.

The young men are expected to treat their sweethearts liberally,

The young men are expected to treat their sweethearts liberally, and a great deal of 'foolish money' that can be ill afforded is often spent Flk-Lore Jin (1886) IV 112.

FOOLISHNESS, sb. Yks. In forms faalishness n.Yks.², feealishness e.Yks.¹ Fun, frolic.

n.Yks.² e Yks.¹ Ah like a bit o' feealishness weel aneeaf, bud fooaks sud behave thersens, MS add (TH.)

FOOL-PLOUGH, sb. Obs. n.Cy. Also written full-Nhb.¹ A pageant to celebrate the termination of the labours of the plough; see below. Cf. fond-plough.

n Cy In the North of England there is a custom used at or about

n Cy In the North of England there is a custom used at or about this time [Christmas] . . The Fool Plough goes about, a pageant that consists of a number of sword dancers dragging a plough, with music, and one, sometimes two, in very strange attire, the Bessy, in the giotesque habit of an old woman, and the fool, almost covered with skins, a hairy cap on, and the tail of some animal hanging from his back, Brand Pop Antiq (ed. 1813) I 396-7; N Cy. This custom is of very ancient origin, derived from the Feast of Fools. Nhb 1 Anciently the hinds and agricultural labourers of Northumberland used to celebrate the termination of the labours of the plough by a pageant, which is variously called the white-plough, stot-plough, full-plough, and fool-plough or fond-plough The men who joined were dressed in white shirts (without coat or waistcoat), on which were stitched a profusion of coloured ribbons and rosettes. They yoked themselves to a plough, and went round the country-side preceded by a flag-bearer and accompanied by a man with a gun At each house a fee was demanded, and when a gift was obtained the gun was fired A refusal of the customary largess was followed by the plough being drawn in many furrows through the ground

or pavement in front of the house.

FOOLYIE, sb. Obs. Sc. In form foilzie Ayr. Gold-

leaf, foil.

Sc. (Jam.) Fif. Ten bonnie boaties . . . Garnisht wi' gowden foolyie bricht, Tennant Papistry (1827) 37. Ayr. This is no wax at a', but fiddler's rosett, wi gold foilzie in it, Galt Lands (1826) xxix. [AFr. foille (Fr. feuille), a leaf.]
FOOMART, FOOMERT, see Foumart.
FOON, adj. and sb. Sh.I. 1. adj. Few, small in

number; too few.

Dey wir foon men fir da lent o' da rod at we hed ta carry hir-Dey wir foon men fir da lent o' da rod at we hed ta carry hir—only twa shanges, dey sood a been fower, Sh. News (Dec. 31, 1898); 'Tinks doo ir dey foon?' 'I tink dat in heth, if da boys is ta get der supper .. Yon! Doo'll need as mony agen, wumman,' ib. (Oct. 8, 1898), S. & Ork. MS. add.

2. sb. A few, a small quantity.

I bold a foon o' dem [sheep] up at da Neep, Junda Klingrahool (1898) 45; If der ony twa sma' pilticks at da shore, noo is da time ta try an' get a foon ta lay by fur da hairst, Sh. News (June 19, 1897).

ta try an' get a foon ta lay by fur da hairst, Sh. News (June 19, 1097).

[1. Fone men may now fourty yhere pas, And foner fifty, HAMPOLE Pr. C. (c. 1340) 764]

FOON, FOOND, see Find, Found, sh.

FOONDER, FOONHAD, see Founder, v.¹, Fundit.

FOONGE, v. Bnff.¹ Also in form foonyie. [funds, form foonyie.]

FOUNGE, v. Brit. Also in form foonyie. [fundz, funji.] To fawn as a dog; fig. with on and upon: to flatter. Used of lovers; as, 'She's eye foonging on him.' There is somewhat of contempt and disgust in the last meaning. Hence (I) Foongan or Foonyiean, vbl. sb. the fawning of a dog; fig. flattery; (2) Foongin' or Foonyiein', ppl adj. given to fawning, as a dog; fig given to flattery.

(2) That dog o' yours is a foongin' brute.

FOOR, sb.¹ In gen. dial. use in Eng. Also written foore w.Yks.¹; for Yks. m.Yks.¹ Ken.; fore Ken.¹ Som. w.Som.¹ Dev. nw Dev.¹; and in forms voar n.Dev.; voor s Pem. Sus ¹ Dev.² n Dev. Cor.³; voore Sus.²; vore Hmp.¹ w.Som.¹ Dev.¹ nw.Dev.¹ Cor.² [för, foə(r, w.Cy. voə(r)]

1. A furrow. See Fur(r, sb.

1. A furrow. See Furir, so.

n Cy Trans Plul. Soc (1858 156 Nhb. Which had broken many a ploughshare and thrown the plough out of the 'foor,' Dixon Wintingham Vale 1895 7, Nhb¹, Cum¹, m Yks¹ w Yks. Thoresby Lett. (1703). w.Yks.¹⁴, Lan¹, n Lan¹, ne Lan.¹ s Pem. These voors are too deep and wide a deal, W.M. M.); Laws Little Eng (1888) 422. Sus Ray (1691); (K.), Sus.¹², Hmp.¹ w Som.¹ Winter a more than 200 uller so under the lan woo ur? iy s-n muy n dhee zoo ul, ee ns u mud maek u klai n voo ur? [Why dost thou not attend to your plough, so that he may make aclean turrow'] Signifies both the roll of earth as well asthetrench action turrow'] Sign'ies both the roll of earth as well as the trench made by the plough Dev. He wor a-vollerin the zull along the voor, Reforts Provinc (1889), Dev<sup>13</sup> n.Dev.'E dithn't skip a vore, Rock J.m an' Nell 1867) st. 96, Gross (1790, Golding a vore, Horae Subseavae (1777) 452. nw Dev<sup>1</sup> Cor. And just stagged [stuck] in the voor, Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) 26, Cor.<sup>12</sup> Hence Fooring, sb. an unploughed strip of ground running round or through a piece of ploughed land Cor<sup>3</sup> 2 Comp. (1) Fore-head, the heading or headland of a ploughed field, where the horses turn at each end of the

a ploughed field, where the horses turn at each end of the ploughing; the soil of the margins of fields; (2) horse,

the right-side horse of a pair in ploughing.
(I Som Foreheadsorheadlands Young Annals Agric (1784–1815) (1 Som Foreneadsorneadlands 1 OUNG Almads Agric (1704-1015) XXX. 354. w.Som. 1 Tu draa aewt dhu vaur eed—1 e to cart the soil of the headings over the field—a very usual operation. 'He've a plough'd out thick field o' groun', in to i.e all but) a piece o' one o' the voreheads.' Dev. About six feet space wide of earth found the hedges of a field, which is ploughed up, mixed with lime, and carted, or wheeled upon the field for manure, Monthly Mag (1810) I. 436; About four yards of soil near the hedge is left unploughed till the centre is done; this is termed the forehead, Reports Provinc. (1889) n.Dev. The outward part of a plough'd field; the ridge which is ploughed or digg'd up close and parallel to each hedge, and set apart to be manured, afterwards to be spread over the whole field, Horae Subsectivae (1777) 452. nw Dev.1, Cor.3

3. Phr. out of fore, fig. delirious, not in one's right mind.

Cor.<sup>3</sup> I recently heard a miner say that by a blow on his head he'd 'been knacked out o' voor for days,' and on inquiry found

he meant delirious.

FOOR, sb 2 n.Cy. Yks. Lin. Also written fore n.Cy. (HALL.) w.Yks.1 [foə(r).] 1. A ford or crossing over a river.

n.Cy. (Hall.) w.Yks. Watson Hist. Hlfx (1775) 538, w.Yks. 14 Hence Forestead, sb. a ford. w.Yks. (Hall.) 2. The track of a hunted animal discerned by scent;

smell, savour.

Lin. (Hall.); Lin.<sup>1</sup> To discover the foor of the fomard get on the wind side of one (s v. Fomard). [(K.)]

[1. The same word as M.E. fore, a way, track (CHAUCER);
O.E. for, a journey, way of life.
2. And so for-lost be hund his fore, Owl & N. (c. 1225) 815.]

FOOR, v. Obs. Sc. Also written fure. Preterite of

to fare. See Fare, v.? Fure, v.

Sc. And blythe he fure, and merrilie, Jamieson Pop. Ballads (1806) I. 198 Frf. To Killiemun! Faare never ane weel fure, But for his ain penny-fee, Chambers Rhymes (1870) 292. Ayr. As o'er the moor they lightly foor, Burns There was a Lass, st. 2

the moor they lightly foor, Burns There was a Lass, st. 2
[So fure it of thir kyngis two, Barbour Bruce (1375)
xIII. 653. OE. for, pret. of faran, to go.]
FOORAN, sb. N.I.¹ The puffin, Fratercula arctica.
FOORICH, sb. and v. Sc. Also in forms feerach Cai.¹;
feerich, feeroch (Jam.); feerrich Bnff.¹; feiroch, foorigh,
fooroch, furich (Jam.); furroch Per. [fūrix, -ax; fīrix,
-ax.] 1. sb. A bustle; a confused, agitated state; a rage,
passion passion.

Cai. Ags. Caused by haste or proceeding from tremor (JAM). Hence (1) Feerochrie, sb. a state of great anger or passion; (2) Fooriochie or Fourioghie, adj. hasty,

passionate; (2) Foorochie, adj. bustling.

(1) Per. (Jam.) (2) Ayr. (ib.) (3) Bnff.

2. A person of bustling manners; ability, activity, agility.

Bnff. The word has the idea of weakness, as, 'He's a mere foorich o' a bodie.' Cid. (Jam.)

3. v. To hurry, bustle; to work in a bustling, confused,

or agitated manner. Gen. with at.

Sc. But hur nane sell, wi' mony a knock, Cry'd, Furich whiggs, awa', man, Ritson Sngs (1794) II. 46 (JAM.). Bnff. 'He foorichs at the biggan' o' that dyke, jist gehn he wir t'dee a' the warl' at it' The word and all its derivatives convey the notion of want of strength and skill, and are employed in a somewhat contempthous way. Feerich is used, and indicates impatience and a greater degree of contempt. Per. Why do ye furroch? The hairst's in the south, whair a fee can be won, Ford Harp (1893) 158

Hence (1) Foorichan, vbl. sb. a bustling, confused state;

(2) Fooriching, ppl. adj bustling, confused, agitated
(1) Cal., Bnff. (2) n.Sc. Applied to one who does everything with a mighty pother (JAM.). Bnff. The servan' it they've gotten is a foorichin' about bit lassie.

FOOSE, sb. Sc. Nhb. Also written fews Sc. (Jam); fooz Nhb.¹; fooze sw.Sc.; fouse Gall.; fows Sc. (Jam.); fuze sw.Sc. [fūz.] The common house-leek, Semper-vivum tectorum. See Fouet.

Sc. A cataplasm of the leaves is reckoned very efficacious in burns and hot ulcers (Jam). sw.Sc. Garden Wk (1896) No cxiv. 112 Gall. The honeysuckles speel the roof, And fouse adorn the gavel, Nicholson Poet Wks (1814) 123, ed. 1897. Nhb.1

FOOSEN, sb. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Also written fouzan Wm; fouzen Grose. [Not known to our correspon-

dents.] Substantial goodness, generosity.

n Cy. Grose (1790), (Hall.) Cum. Linton Lake Cy. (1864) 303.

Hence (1) Foosenable, adj generous; (2) Fouzanably,

adv. liberally, willingly, actively.
(1) Cum. Linton Lake Cy (1864) 303. (2) Wm. Leeve fouzanably and kindheartedly, Hutton Bran New Wark (1785) 253

FOOSHT, see Fust, sb.1

FOOST, sb. Sc. Also in form foostin (JAM.). [füst.]

A sickness, nausea. See Fust, sb.1

Sc (JAM.) Sik. I couldna swally my spittle for the hale day, an' I fand a kind o' foost, foost, foostin about my briskit that I couldna win aneath ava, Hogo Tales (1838) 50, ed 1866.

FOOST, see Fust, v.
FOOSTER, v. and sb. Irel. Also Cor. Also in forms foosther Ir.; fcuster Cor.<sup>2</sup>; foustre Ir. 1. v. To bustle about, work hard; to fuss or fumble about in a futile, purposeless way.

Ir. Foostherin' about and consaitin' to be doin' a fair day's work, Barlow Lisconnel (1895 204; Larry...brought home the hen that had foosthered off with herself down the bog, ib. Idylls (1892) 56; I wish you wouldn't keep foostering about the room like that

(AS-P.). Cor.<sup>2</sup>
2. sb Bustle, activity, energy.
Ir Full of fun and foustre, like Mooney's goose, Flh-saw, Bohn Prov. (1857) 270.

Prov. (1857) 270.

FOOT, sb. and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms feeat n.Yks.² e.Yks.¹; feet Cal.¹; feutt Cum.¹; fitt Sc. (Jam.) Sh.I. Bnff.¹ Ant. Nhb¹ Cum.¹; fiut Wm.; fooat Wm.; fooit w.Yks.; fut N.I.¹ Nhb.¹ w.Yks.¹ Shr.² e.An.¹; fute Sc. (Jam.); voot Som. [fut, fuit, fīt, fiet, fit, w.Cy. væt.] I. sb. Gram. forms: pl. (1) Feeten, (2) Fit, (3) Foots, (4) Vet, (5) Vit.

(1) Nrf. I should like to tell you I have seen the feeten of an old line, Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf (1893) 85. Suf. Used [1894] freq (C.G.B.). e.Suf. Obsol. Clean your feeten before you come in (F.H.). (2) Sc (Jam.) w.Yks. A feaful fierce owd witch, At... seld pig fit and sich, Preston Poems (1864) 16; w.Yks.¹ Fidging like mad wi' her fit, ii. 287. nw.Der.¹, se.Wor.¹, s.Wor. (H.K.), Hrf², Glo¹, Oxf¹, Ess¹ (3) e Suf. Still in use (F.H.). (4) Hmp.¹ Wil. Britton Beauties (1825). (5) Glo¹, Brks.², Cor.² (4) Hmp. 1 Wil. Britton Beauties (1825). (5) Glo 1, Brks. 1, Cor. 2 H. Dial. uses. 1. sb. In comb. (1) Foot-ale, an enter-

tainment, or its equivalent in money, given by a workman, tainment, or its equivalent in money, given by a workman, &c., to his companions on entering upon a new place or employment; see Footing, 6; (2) band, (a) a halter for the feet; (b) infantry, foot-soldiers; (3) bet, tired out with walking; (4) board, (a) a foot-rest or footstool; (b) a board at a loom or other machine, to prevent standing on a stone floor; (5) boat, a boat used solely to transport foot-passengers; (6) breeth, a foot-breadth; (7) brig, a bridge for foot-passengers only; (8) broad or braid, the breadth of a foot; also used attrib.; (9) brod, see board (a); (10) coal, a stratum in the coal-fields; (11) cock, the

small cock into which hay is first put; (12) -dint, a footprint; (13) eitch, a foot-adze; see Each, sb.; (14) end, the lowest end; (15) falling, the period of confinement or child-birth, the act of parturition; (16) fast, stuck in the mud, imprisoned; (17) folk(s, pedestrians; (18) gang, (a) as much ground as one can move on; (b) a long, narrow chest, used as a step for getting into bed; also in form Fedgan; (19) -gangers, see -folk(s; (20) -gate, a footpath; (21) -go, (a) a sloping plank, with stout laths nailed on, to assist the feet, used by masons; (b) a passage or space at the foot of a turf-bink, to allow the water to run off from it; (22) halt, a disease in sheep, affecting their feet; (23) harp, a spinning-wheel; (24) hedge, a slight hedge of thorns, placed by the side of a newly-planted hedge, to protect the quick; see Beard, sb.2; (25) hipple, see -cock; (26) hold, room or stand for one's feet; also used fig.; (27) .horse, in ploughing: the horse nearest the plough; (28) .hot or .wot, in great haste, with great energy; (29) .iron, an iron guard worn on the sole of the boot to protect the leather in digging; (30) lace, to repair a wall just above the foundation; (31) -less, unsteady on the feet, apt to stumble; also used fig.; (32) -less cock, a ball or pudding made of oatmeal and suet, &c.; see below; (33) -ley, the lowest 'land' in a grassfield; (34) lock, (a) the ankle, up to the ankle; (b) pl the corn or grass collected upon the feet of mowers; (35) man, (a) a pedestrian; (b) a metal stand for holding a kettle or dish before the fire; (36) -mark, to mark a swan in the foot for purposes of identification; (37) -nowt, the hindermost pair of a team of oxen; cf. -horse; (38) -pad, see -gate; (39) -peat, see below; (40) -plough, a swing-plough; (41) -pokes, socks or legless stockings; (42) -prod, a light plate of iron, having three points fixed upon it, fastened to the sole of a boot, to prevent falling in frosty weather; (43) ridds, see rills; (44) rig, the ridge of land at that end of a field which is considered the lower, on which the horses and plough turn; (45) -right, or Futrit, a horizontal shaft or way; a road along which men draw coal from the workings; (46) -rills, the low openings or tunnels by which coal or other minerals are reached, without the necessity of digging a shaft; see Futterill; (47) road, a road across enclosed land, gen. for foot-passengers only; (48) •rot, a disease in the feet of sheep; (49) •set, (a) see •hedge; (b) two rows of quick, planted about a foot as under a slope; (c) said of a hedge when the foot of the therm is set in tropping in the ground, (50) side (a) the thorn is set in trenches in the ground, (50) -side, (a) on an equal footing, step for step; (b)  $\not pl$  ropes, used instead of chains, fixed to the 'hames' before, and to the mistead of chains, fixed to the 'names' before, and to the swingle-tree behind, in ploughing; (51) -soles, the feet; (52)-some, (a) neat's-foot oil; (b) nimble-footed; (53) -sted, see -dint; (54) -stitch, a footstep; (55) -stool, fig. the face of the earth, God's footstool; (56) -tree, the treadle of a spinning-wheel; (57) -trenches, superficial drains, about a foot wide, used in irrigating land; (58) -trod, see -gate; (50) — or feet washing (a) a ceremony performed the (59) — or feet washing, (a) a ceremony performed the night before a wedding; see below; (b) the evening or night on which the ceremony was performed; (60) -way shaft, the shaft by which miners go down to their work in a mine; (61) -yoke, see -nowt.

(1) Cas. 1 Drink given by the seller to the buyer at a cattle fair. Edb. Drank so briskly at the whisky and foot-yill, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) viii. n Cy. Grose (1790), N.Cy. 1 Nhb. 1 When a Wauch (1828) viii. n Cy. Grose (1790), N.Cy. 1 Nhb. 1 When a young horse gets his first shoes, it is customary for the smith and the owner to drink the foot yell m.Yks. 1 w.Yks. (C.V.C.); Chaps, here's a gentleman comed to pay his foot-ale, Snowden Tales Wolds (1894) 163, (S.O.A.); w.Yks. 4, Chs. 1 Not. 1 The name given to a certain form of levy that is made on young men who go courting out of their own village or district, the amount demanded being gen the price of a pint or quart of ale. Lei. War. See he pays his foot-ale (J.B.); War. Shr. A shillin is stopped from he for 'fut-ale,' White Wiekin (1860) xxv; Shr. Jack, yo' munna be away o' Monday, theer's two fut-ales to be paid; Shr. 2 Also a gratuity which a labourer demands from his superior when he handles his tools. 'Now Sır, yo mun poy your fut yale.' (2, a) Sh.I. Seesdoo, mam, foo he [a ram] poos apon his fit-baand ta win ta my haand, Sh. News (Oct. 9, 1897). (b) Sc. They require the

adolition of the fut band or guard of infantry, Pinkerton Hist Sc (1797) II. 260 (Jam.), James Doig, who led the futebandor infantry. 18 377 (3) sw.Lin. Weston seemed quiet foot-bet as he passed along the rampire (4,a) Sc. [They] ceased to wriggle and drum their brass-bound toes on the foot-board, Keith Bonne Lady 1897 188 (b) w.Yks. (J M.) (5) Shr. 2 (6 Cai. 17) Yks. (J W.) Not A plank or trunk of a tree laid over a stream (L.C M.); Not 1, n Lin 1, Lei. Nhp Down lane, and close, o'er foot-brig, gate, and stile, abolition of the fut band or guard of infantry, Pinkerton Hist Sc plank of trunk of a tree laid over a stream (L.C.M.); Not \(^1\), n Lin \(^1\), Lei.\(^1\) Nhp Down lane, and close, o'er foot-brig, gate, and stile, Clare Shep. Cal. (1827) 32; Nhp \(^{12}\), Hnt. (T P F.) (8) Abd. Tib braks, wi' haste, her foot-broad latch, Kerin Fanner's Ha' (1774) st. 9; Charge them to stop, nor move a foot-braid more, Ross Helenore (1768) 132. ed 1812. w.Yks.\(^1\) (9) Sc. Jan ) (10' Shr \(^1\) 91 (11) Nhb.\(^1\) Of less size than a kyle, used in showery weather this a small heap of hay gathered off the ground and coalled 91 (11) Nhb. Of less size than a kyle, used in showery weather It is a small heap of hay gathered off the ground and cocked lightly up with the foot and rake to assist drying Cum Hay is cut by the scythe in swathes, haymakers then scale it with rakes, then turn it, forming it into rows, from these rows in the evening a stretch of three or four yards is raked together and put into fit-cocks by the foot and rake. The next day these fit-cocks are opened and scaled by hand (E.WP); Cum¹ n.Yks. In the opened and scaled by hand (E.WP); Cum¹ n.Yks. In the evening of the same day the rows are made into small cocks (footcocks, Tuke Agric (1800) 175, (WH) Chs¹3 Wil. Davis Agric, 1813); Wil¹ (12) Sc. Gang awa' oot by the fit-dints o' the flock, Robson Sng. Sol. (1860) 1 8. (13) Sh I. He wis gaein' hame frae his wark wi' his fit eitch apon his shouder, Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 251 (14) Cum. T'sheep war liggin at ffett-end o' t'girsin' I lonnin feutt-end E.W.P) (15) Cai.¹ 'At 'e feet-fa'in,' near the time of childbirth n.Yks.¹, n.Yks² Just at footfalling m.Yks¹ (16) n.Yks.² (17' n.Yks¹², e.Yks¹ n.Lin¹ As well as gentlemen that rid an' duv ther was a sight o' foot foaks capme an' all. (18.0) Sc. I'll warran' she'll keep her n Lin' As wen as gentemen that rid and did viner was a signt of foot foaks caame an' all. (18, a) Sc. I'll warran' she'll keep her ain side of the house, an' a fitgang on her half-marrow's, Savon and Gail (1822) I. 108 (JAM.). (b) Bwk (JAM.) (19) n Yks.<sup>2</sup> (20) w Yks. I have made a foott-gate across t'cloises, Tom TREDDLEHOYLE Bannsla Ann. (1850) 33; Leeds Morc. Suppl (May 6, 1893); w.Yks 2 (21, a) N.I., Ant. (S.A.B.) (b) Ant. It holds the drainage of the bink and the parings of the following bink, Ballymena Obs (1892); (S.A B) (22) Rut. Sheep are subject to a disease called the foothalt, Marshall Review (1814) IV. 255, Young Annals Agric (1784-1815) XXII. 364. (23) Uls (MB-S) (24) Nhp.¹, Oxf. (K.) Hrt. A foot-hedge is one that has no ditch belonging to it, ELLIS Mod. Husb. (1750) I. 1 (25) n.Yks (I.W) (26) Cum. T'pleaace was sooa full theer wasn't feut-hoald fer anudder, SARGISSON Joe Scoap (1881) 128. n.Yks 2 'There isn't a vast o' feeat-hod, there is no great amount of firmness or security in the matter. (27) Lei<sup>1</sup> (28) w. Yks.<sup>1</sup> nw Der.<sup>1</sup> When any one was looking after some matter in great haste and very earnestly, he looking after some matter in great haste and very earnestly, he was said to be 'lookin' after it foot-wut.' (29) s.Not. (J.P.K.), s.Wor. (H.K.) (30) e An.¹ Nrf. Arch. (1870) VIII 169. (37) Sc. Blear'd, fusionless, fitless, and fey within, Jamieson Pop. Ballads. (1806) I. 349; A horse of this description is said to be a fitless beast (Jan). Cai.¹ Abd. Saw e'er ye sic a fitless thing? Ogg Willia Waly (1873) 122. Kcd. Francie lived but just a year, A fitless dottled man, Grant Lays (1884) 31. (32) Cai.¹ A ball made of oatmeal and suet, and boiled in broth. Cld. A ball of bleed and most boiled. blood and meat boiled. The round form corresponds better with the idea of a cock (Jaw.). Rxb. A cake baked of lard and oatmeal, and boiled among broth; also denominated a 'sodden banno' Usually made about Fastern's Een or Shrovetide (1b (33) Let 1 (34, a) Sur. I have seen the Kensington Road covered footlock or midleg with puddle, Marshall Review (1817) V. 358 (b) e.An. (35, a) n.Yks. Usuallie accustomed for footmen to travell overfrom Broughtontotheirparish church att Kirkby, Quart. Sess. Rec., Helmesley, Jan. 10, 1623, in N R. Rec. Soc III. 253. w.Wor 1 A good walker is termed a good footman. [Aus A footman (as a person not in possession of a horse is termed in Australian provincial circles), Boldrewood Squatter's Dream 1890) Australian provincial circles). Boldrewood Squatter's Dieami 1890) xxiii] (b) Lnk. (Jam.), War.<sup>3</sup> (36) e Yks. Hempholine Manor Crt-bk (1708). (37) Abd. (Jam.) (38) Gall. In the middle o' the fit-pad, Crockett Bog-Myttle (1895) 171. Not.<sup>1</sup>, Lin. (JCW), Lei.<sup>1</sup>, War.<sup>3</sup> (39) Peb As the digger stands upon the surface and presses in the peat-spade with his foot, such peat is designed foot-peat, Agric. Surv. 208 (Jam.). (40) Ess. Morton Cyclo. Agric (1863). (41) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (42) Nrf. (W.W.S.) (43) Stf. The open works of coal, wherein the workmen can dig and carry it out in wheelbarrows (K.); Stf.<sup>1</sup> (44) Bnff.<sup>1</sup> (45) Shr.<sup>2</sup> (46) Stf. (K.), Stf.<sup>1</sup>, n.Stf. (J.T.), w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (47) e.Lth. The fitroad up the hill!

MUCKLEBACKIT Rhymes (1885) 55. n.Yks. (W.H.) (48) Sc. (Jam.) MUCKLEBACKIT Rhymes (1885) 55. n.Yks. (W.H.) (48) Sc. (JAM.) n.Yks. Tuke. Agnc. (1800) 272. n.Lin. One o' my bairns hes nearly kill'd his sen; he got to a pot o' ioot-rot stuff as I keep e' th' dairy an' thoht it was summut sweat like an' begun of eatin' it.

(49, a' Nhp. 1 s. Wor. 1 Applied to a temporary fence, or stop-gap, dead thorns set upright in a trench, and trodden in with the foot. (b Nhp 1 In the local ty where foot-hedge is adopted, a foot-set is described as two rows of quick, planted about a foot asunder on a slope. It is worth to be supported by the constant of th (b Nhp 1 In the local ty where foot-hedge is adopted, a foot-set is o' thah drove, Robinson Winto Sing Sol 1860) 1, 8 n.Lin 1 159, a) ne Sc. On the evening before the marriage there was the feet washing. A few of the bridgeroom's most intimate friends assembled at his house when a large tub was brought forward and nearly filled with water The bridegroom was stripped of shoes and stockings, and his feet and legs were plunged in the water One seized a besom and began to rub them lustily, while another was busy besmearing them with soot or shoe blacking, and a third was practising some other vagary, Gregor Fik Love (1881–89, 90, e Fif After the Beukin' cam' the feetwashin', whan the bridegroom had not only to drink himsel' blin', but had to gie half a score o' his maist intimate acquaintances as muckle licker as they cud put i their hides, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) xxiii. Ayr. At last every preparatory rite but the feetwashing was performed, Galt Entail 1823) xxviii. Nhb. On the evening preceding the wedding day the feet of the bridegroom were washed in a company of two or three of his own particular friends. A similar office was also performed to the bride, but in a more private way. eve of the wedding-day is termed the feet-washing,—when a party of the neighbours of the bride and bridegroom assemble at their respective houses; a tub of water is brought, in which the feet of the party are placed, and a small piece of silver or copper money dropped into the water, ... one of the company gen. tosses in a handful of soot, by which the water is completely blackened; a... scramble takes place among the lads and lassies, striving who shall get the piece of money, ... for the lucky finder is to be first married of the company, Edb. Mag. (Nov. 1818) 412 (JAM). (60) Cor.<sup>2</sup> (61) ne Sc. Counting from the pair next the plough, the name of each pair was—Fityoke, Hinfrock, Forefrock, &c, GREGOR Flk-Lore (1881) 179

2. Phr (a) sing. (I) foot and a half, (2) — and over, a boys' game; see below; (3) — for foot, step for step, fig. with the greatest exactness; (4) — out of the feets, a name applied to a person who has a great love of contradiction or argument; (5) a body's foot, a person, individual; (6) the Highland foot, the Highland fling or dance; (7) a lowss foot, at liberty, free from restraint; (8) every foot anon or — futunon, every now and then; (9) on foot or till the foot, active, nimble; able to go about, recovered from bad health; (10) to get up the foot or to give one up his foot, to receive or give a scolding; (11) to have a bad, ill, good, or lucky foot, said of one whom it is considered lucky or unlucky to meet on New Year's Day or in starting out to work; (12) to have a good foot, to walk at a round pace; (13) to keep a thing for a sore foot, to keep anything for a 'rainy day' or time of need; (14) to make speed of foot, to be active, nimble; (15) to pull foot, to hurry, hasten; (16) to put in a foot, see to have a good foot; (17) to sell upon the foot, of grain: to sell it along with the straw, before it is threshed out; (18) to set your foot in the job, to give offence; (19) to take one's foot in one's hand, to go off at a great rate; (20) to tyne one's foot, to slip; (21) bad luck to the foot, ye'd go near it, a phr. meaning that the person would not go at all.

(1) Lth. Many of their games needed little but swift limbs and good lungs: such as ... 'Foot an' a half,' 'Cuddy loup,' and 'Tally ho the hounds,' Strathesk More Bits (ed. 1885) 33. N.I. Nhb. A game like leap-irog. The last leaper must call out 'footan'-a-half.' If he fails he must become the 'back.' After each round the 'back' steps on to the spot where the last leaper touched, and the 'frogs' who follow must in the second round

leap from the original mark and clear the back leap from the original mark and clear the back. The move loward is repeated after every round till the players fail in turn. w. Yks. Hurrah for ring-taw, and 'owd Caarley,' and 'foot an' t'hauf,' CUDWORTH Dial Sketches (1884) 109 (2) Yks. One boy out of a number stoops... for 'Leap-frog' at an agreed fixed line. From the players he chooses a Leader and a Foot. The Leader first leaps over the stooping boy at a foot further from the line, the other players then leap in turn each at a foot further from the line, the other technique boy mounts for what he has forced in the line, the stooping boy moving forward from the line for each player; finally the Foot leaps as far as 'the distance leapt by the last boy... If the Foot covers any longer distance than the Leader, the Leader the Foot covers any longer distance than the Leader, the Leader stoops down, Gomme Games (1894) 133 (3) Sc. I followed him fit for fit (Jam.). Cai. I Sik. I'll gang foot for foot wi' you, Hogg Tales (1838) 351, ed. 1866. (4) Tev. Fit is prob for foot, in allusion to a horse or ox, who throws his leg over the traces in drawing (JAM.). (5) Sc. Her carriage was engaged for her guest and the minister, and 'deil another body's fit should gang intillt,' Scorr St. Ronan (1824) xx. (6) Abd. Well ilk swankie there could sha' The Highland fit, Shirrefs Poems (1790) 213. (7) Sc. Her fit was lowss [loose], she was at liberty, her own mistress (Jam.). was lowse loosel, she was at liberty, her own flustress (JAM.).

(8) e An A clergyman whom a poor sick woman had been telling of her getting a little sleep every futinon, N. & Q. (1861) and S. xi 63, e An. Suf. Cullum Hist Hawsted (1813); Suf. Every futinon.

(9) Abd. Is Heckler Geordie ay on fit? Cock Strains (1810) I 140 Bnff. Is yir sin better?—Oo, 1, he's till's fit again.

Dev. Reports Provinc. (1883) 85. (10) Sc. (JAM.) Ayr. If she was filandering her time away with the simith's apprentice laddle... shewould gether fitup for it, Johnston Kilmallie (1891) I 43 (11) Sh I. Fir weel I ken dy fit hes luck, As I hae fun' afore, Whin I gaed ta da far haaf, Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 92, Shetland gaed ta da far haaf, STEWART Fiveside I alies (1892) 92, Shetland fishermen... believe that in going to the fishing if they meet certain persons they will have luck, and if they meet others, the very reverse will happen, hence all their acquaintance come to be divided into lucky and unlucky people, ib. note. Cai. 1 Bnff. 1 A dinna care aboot meetin' her: she hiz an ill fit Ye'll come speed Ye met Jamie, and he hiz a gueede fit. Abd If anybody reputed to be an 'unlucky fit,' or anyone with flat feet, red hair, or a squint, is met by them on the way to their best the gueent thous fisher. is met by them on the way to their boats the superstitious fisher-men will turn back, and if an 'unlucky fit' enters a fisherman's house when the lines are being baited, the operation is suspended, nouse when the lines are being batted, the operation is suspended, and in some instances the lines are dragged through the fire or twisted round the crook to break the evil spell Individuals who are 'lucky fits,' on the contrary, are welcomed by the fisher folks, who consider they will bring good shots of fish if they visit their boats or houses, Abd Wkly Free Press (Oct. 28, 1898). (12) Sc. (Jam.) Abd. To hae a gueed fit on the floor, to dance well (b). (13) Sc. Lay by this hundred pounds, in case the young lady should want it afterhand, just for a sair foot, Scott St. Ronan (1824) xviii. (14) Abd. Resolv'd to make speed o' fit, To meet wi' Meg, Cock Strans (1810) I. 116 (15) s.Ir. He's pullin' fut at a great rate, Lover Leg. (1848) II 370. (16) Dmf. 'She pits in a fit now,' she walks more quickly (Jam). (17) Sig. The tenant shall not sell his victual upon the foot, as it is called, or with the straw, Agric. Surv. 104 (Jam). (18) Nhp.¹ You've set your foot in the job without knowing it. (19) Frf Ye vagues, ye've ta'en your foot i' your hand, Or I wad clear'd ye at ae whup, Sands Poems (1833) 86. (20) Sc. (A.W) Abd. Unluckily he tint the fit And tann'd his ain bum-lether, Skinner Poems (1809) 42. (21) Uis, Very common (M.B.-S.); Used of going to church, Uls. Jrn. Arch. (1853-62) VI. 42.

(b) pl. (1) to change the feet, to change one's shoes and and in some instances the lines are dragged through the fire or

(b) pl. (1) to change the feet, to change one's shoes and stockings; (2) to die on one's feet, to die suddenly or of an illness that does not confine one to bed; (3) to get in with one's feet, to go at a thing in earnest, to use both hands and feet; (4) to give feet, curling term: to sweep before a stone, so as to clear its way that it may go faster; (5) to have feet, to be able to walk or run; (6) to have hitle feet, to make little speed or progress; (7) to lead off the feet, fig. to cause one to change one's opinion or desert one's principles; (8) to let one's feet run faster than one's shoes, to be in too great a hurry; (9) to lift the feet, to show great activity; (10) to make one's feet one's friends, to escape by flight; (11) to pawse the feet into, to kick, make a hole in with the feet; (12) to put upon one's feet, to put on one's shoes or boots; (13) to set beneath the feet, to look down upon, have a great contempt for (12) to take off of the first. have a great contempt for; (14) to take off of the feet, to sit down, rest oneself.

(I) Abd. (JAM) nw Abd. I'm sere ye'll need to change yer feet, Ye've widden throu' the mire, Goodwife (1867) st 18. Per The

head of the house was then exhorted by his women folk to 'change his feet,' Ian Maclaren Buer Bush (1895) 230. (2) Gail. A lassie that is, by your own tale, dying on her feet, Crockett Standard Bearer (1898) 198 (3) w Yks. Soa as th' woman sed aw'll get in Deter (1096) 196 (3) W 183. Soa as in Woman set aw in get in wi' me fit, Bickerdike Beacon Alm. (1873). (4) Sc (A W.) (5) Fif. The fient a body that had feet, That didna skirr into the street, Tennant Papistry (1827) 49 (6) Edb His action shall have little feet, For we can make it soon unclair, Penneculk Wks. (1715) 400, ed. 1815 (7) Dmb. A pity it wad be, indeed, if the upricht ministers o' the Kirk o' Scotland were to be led aff their feet by ministers o' the Kirk o' Scotland were to be led aff their feet by the fleeching of the big folk upbye in Lunnon, Cross Disruption (1844) xxxv. (8) Dmb. I ha'e nae trick o' letting my feet rin faster than my shoon, to xxxiii (9) Sh I. If hit no been for what feet shi's lifted late an aer, foo mony [sheep] wid we a hed ta roo by dis time, Sh News (May 14, 1898). (10) Frf. The cat, instead... o' makin' its feet its friends... began to birl roond sidyways, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 21, ed. 1889. (11) w Yks. Cathy's riven th' back off 'Th' Helmet o' Salvation,' un Heathcliff's pawsed his fit into t'first part o' 'T'Broad Way to Destruction'! Bronte Wuthering His. (1847) iii (12) Sh I. Daa. doo'll hae ta did not the standard of the standard of the shift of the standard of the shift of the s Wuthering Hts. (1847) 111 (12) Sh.I. Daa, doo'll hae ta pit apo dy feet an' come i' da byre wi' me, Sh. News (Dec. 4, 1897). (13) w.Yks. These young parsons is so high and so scornful, they set everybody beneath their fit, Bronts Shirley (1849) 1. (14) Sh I. Tak yon chair, an' tak' aff o' dy feet, Sh News (May 14, 1898)

3. The footprint or mark of a fox. ne.Lan.1 Footing, 2.

4. Speed, pace, rate of going. See 2 (12, 14-16).
So. Make mair fit, ... we main be first on the field if we can,
Scott Blk Dwarf (1816) x. Cum 1 He went a parlish feutt ower
t'moor n.Yks. Thoo's gine a rare feeat (T.S.).

5 Part of a plough; the body of a plough,
Shr¹ Bdf. Such as have not a wheel to their fallow-plough
make use of an iron foot, which having a flat bottom slides over the
ground, BATCHELOR Agric. (1813) 165

Hence Foot chain, sb. the chain connecting the 'sull' with the 'bodkin' or draught-bar of a plough, by means of the 'copse' or clevis
w.Som. The foot-chain has to bear the entire force of the draught.

6. A closed tart or pie.

s.Stf. Apple or rhubarb foot, with the hidden fruit irregularly bulging into a fancied resemblance to a human foot, Pinnock Blk. Cy. Ann (1895).

7. An ale-warmer, an extinguisher-shaped metal utensil for thrusting deep into the fire.

War.<sup>2</sup> Sometimes called a 'slipper.'
8. The lower part of a street, &c., in distinction to 'head'

as the upper part.

Sc. Let me catch ye in Barford's Park or at the fit of the Vennel, Sc. Let me catch ye in Barford's Park or at the fit of the Vennel, Scott Nigel (1822) in e Lth It wad be mair cheerier nor bidin a' by yoursel, up at the hill fits, Hunter J Innuck (1895) 229. Bwk. 'Billy-burn fit' A bridge over the Whitadder—near the foot of Billy burn, Henderson Pop. Rhymes (1856) 21. Nib.' 'Head of the Side' and 'Foot of the Side' are still constantly used in Newcastle. 'Aa saa two men come oot o' the foot of a chare.' At Holy Island the lane ends are called 'Chare ends,' or 'Chare fits' Wm. & Cum.' Walker' fwoke o' th' lonnin fitt, 197. Wm. Fray t'Hill Bell ta Sleddal fooat, Blezard Sngs (1848) 41.

9. bl The mark from which a game of marbles is started.

9. pl. The mark from which a game of marbles is started.

Lan. 'Foots' is the place—about three yards distant from the ring—where the game is started from, Manch. City News (Oct. 10, 1896); (J M.)

10. pl. Dregs, sediment.
w.Som.¹ This here cyder 'ont suit me, there's to much voots
[veots] in it Colloq. The publican puts 'foots' in his beer,
BESANT & RICE Mortuboy (1872) xix
Hence Footy, adj. full of dregs or sediment; thick,

muddy, viscous.

w.Som.1 Said of oil or any other fluid which has become thick or viscous 'You'ont git nothin to bide in thick joint zo well's a drap o' vooty linseed oil.'

11. A measure used in selling meat.

Lan. I bespoke a foot of his cow in meat. In the afternoon went to John Wilson and bought half a foot of his beef, at 10s, WALK-

Den Diary (ed. 1866) 25

12. A measure of two gallons of tin ore.

Cor Carew Surv. (1602); Anciently 2 gallons of black tin, now [1790] a nominal measure, but in weight, 60 lbs., Pryce Mines (1790); Cor.<sup>2</sup>; Cor.<sup>3</sup> I cannot find that this phrase is now [1896] used.

13. v. To walk, go on foot; to keep up with in walking;

gen. in phr. to foot

cen. in phr. to foot it.

Cld. (JAM) N.I. 'Ye futted it weel,' you walked quickly.

Wm. Tak thi time a bit, Ah cant flut thi at this rattle BK'. n.Yks.2 We had to feeat it. e Yks.1 Ah went ti Hedon last Sunda, In 18.5. We had to lead it. e 18.5. An well the Heddin last Salida, an feeated-it all the waythere an back. n.Lin. When I was footn't the fra Scunthrup to Ketton, Peacock Ta'es (1890) and S 119, n.Lin¹ Well, as th' carrier's goan I reckon I mun fut it e.An.¹ Som. Thay vooted along in the dirt, Agrikler Rhymes (1872) 53

Hence (1) Feeting, vbl. sb. running; (2) Fitted, pp. having the use of one's feet, active, nimble; in good

health, recovered from illness; (3) Fit-the-gutter, sb. a low, loose slipper; (4) Footer, sb. a pedestrian.
(1) Edb. Fin out some safter grun For bassies feetin, Liddle 1) Edb. Fin out some satter grun for bassies feetin, LIDLE Poems (1821) 42. (2 Sh.I. He wis dat weel fittid 'at I cood hai dly updraw him, Sh. News (Apr. 30, 1898) Ked Luckless Tamme Tod . for twenty days a beddal Lay, . Then, whenever he got fitted, Warselt through to Elgin toon, Grant Lays (1884) 45 (3 Rxb. (JAM) 4 Dev. I was told I should find a path that was 'used by the footers when they come up over from Lowery,' Reports Provinc. (1893)

14 To dance.

Sc. The lads were as brisk at footin it as ever, Cobban Andaman Sc. The lads were as Drisk at lootin it as ever, Cobban Amadman (1895) xxxv. Sh.L. Be no fule, Yacob, cries Peggy, as she foots away by herself, opposite Yacob's empty place. Stewart Fnesde Tales (1892) 219 Abd. To fit the floor (Jav). Kcd. Weel oor lads an lasses kent The gait to fit the fleer, Grant Lays (1884) 53 Bwk. Oh the reels an jigs they footit, Calder Poems (1897) 82 Dmf. Sae trimlie he fits the reel, Cromek Remains (1810) 27 w.Yks. Shr. Wun 'e fult iv' me a bit?

Hence Feater, sb. a dancer.

Cum. Linton Lake Cy. (1864) 302. Wm. Ise reckond a fearful top donser at heaam; ... awe awr kin is rackend girt featers. WHEELER Dial. (1790) 43, ed. 1821.

15. To kick, strike with the foot.

Ags. Used with respect to horses (Jam.). Rxb. (ib) Ir. By my soul, I footed him out of that pretty quick, Paddiana (ed. 1848) I 177. e Yks. Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 26; Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Mar. 15, 1884) 8.

Hence Footer, sb. a kick at a football.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). w.Yks. Hutton Tour to Caves (1781)

16. To measure distances by placing one foot before the other, used esp. by boys as a mode of drawing lots, see

below. Gen in phr. foot it.
w.Yks. Leaders on opposite sides stand facing each other three w.Y.ks. Leaders on opposite sides stand facing each other three to five yards apart Tom places the heel of one foot immediately against the toe of the other in a perfectly straight line; Jack responds by placing his feet similarly, and so on heel to toe until they meet; the one unable to insert his foot lengthwise or sidewise into the final gap is the loser. 'A'll foot thi, Jack Jones, for who goes in first' (H L.); (J T.), w.Yks.3

Hence Foot-it, sb. a boys' game; see below. Cf 2. (1, 2).

Glo. A game similar to leap trog. Any number of boys play, and one is 'creeved' by 'lie Bire' to go down, i. e. to be leaped over. The leapers start from a line The last boy to go over calls 'Foot-it' as he goes over; if he fails to do so he goes down If the calls, the boy who is down places (1 the left foot parallel to the line, (2) places the heel of the right foot against the waist of the left, (3) then carries the left foot at right angles to the right, and then (4) left foot parallel to that. The object of the best leaper is to leap over the back from as great a distance as possible The boy who fails to jump has to 'go down' (SSB). Lon. After all the boys had jumped over the first boy's back, a cry of 'Foott' was raised, and the boy who had given the back placed one of his feet at a right angle to the other, and in this way measured a 'foot's length' from the starting place. All the boys then 'overed' his back from the original line, the last one crying 'foot it'. The game continued in the same manner until one of the boys failed to 'over' the back, when he became 'Back,' GOMME Games (1894) 134.

17. To trace by the footprints.

Wm. We fitted an auld hair i't'snow (B K.). sw.Lin. There was snow on the ground, and they footed him to the pond.

18. To knit a new foot on to an old stocking.

Sh.I. M1 taes staandin' laek spoots in a cuddy, oot troo da socks 'at doo fittit afore doo fell ill, Sh. News (May 15, 1897); See doo da socks 'at I fitted afore, ib. (Oct 15, 1898). S. & Ork. Abd A pair or twa o'moggans'll be worth fittin, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xxxviii. Lnk. He coud foot at a stockin', or cobble at shoon, xxxviii. Lnk. He coud foot at a stock Watson Poems (1853) 31. n.Cy. (J.W.)

Hence Footing, vbl. sb. putting new feet to old stockings. Ayr. The [stocking]-leg is sore worn and darned past redemption for footing. Hunter Studies, 1870, 29.

19. Phr. to foot up, (1) to add up an account: (2) to underpin: (3 to stand face to face; to put in an appearance,

to attend, keep an appointment,

11 Lin Troveson Hist Bosion 1856 706 n Lin., Lei., War.

2 w Som 1 Dhik wau 1-d shoar tue u km daew n neef wee ad-n
u-veot-n aup wuul That wall would have been sure to come
down, if we had not well underpinned it. (3 Lan. O th' singers
an' band chaps footed up i' good time, Clego Sketches (1895, 428, Th' greight mon had to toot up an beg pardon, 20 95

20. To place peats on end, to dry in the open air.

Edb. When the peats have become so bardened by the drought that they will stand on end, they are placed on end three or four that they will claim against each other, this is called footing the peats, Pennecus II ks. (1715–72, ed. 1815. Peb. Jam.). Gall. (A.W.) Wm Thaed cum an feyh timoss, or greeave, or fooat er winneas. Spec. D.al. (1885–pt. 11–29—Hence Fittings or Footings, sb. pl. small heaps of

cut peat.

Tev. JAM ) N.I.1 When turfs or peats are 'put out,'. . as soon as they can be handled they are put into 'footins' or 'futtins,' i e about four peats are placed on end, the upper ends leaning against each other. In the course of a week or two ... these are put into 'turn footins,' several footins being put together 's.v. Clamp' Cum.'

21. To levy a money fine, gen. spent in drink, on a newcomer to a trade, &c. See Footing, 6.

w.Yks. Wi ban to fut im tomost thit (J W.); When he wor

lowse on his prentis-ship his shopmates footed him, Tom Treddle-Hoyle Barrisla Ann. (1875) 58.

FOOTAGE MONEY, sb. Nhb.1 The 'foy' or fee received by a pilot.

FOOTCH, mt. Can. Hush, be silent! Whisht!

FOOTCH, see Fooch.

FOOTEN, v. n.Lin.1 To trace by the footmarks. See Foot, II 17.

Foot, II 17.

It ll be bad to futten 'em' th land's soa dry.

FOOTER, sb.¹ and v.¹ Sc. n Cy. Nhb. Also written footre Ca1¹: fouter Sc. (Jav.) N Cy.¹ Nhb.¹; and in forms futer Abd; futor Per, futter Sh.I. [fū'tər.] 1. sb. A term of the deepest contempt.

Sh I No da shaep o'a lad ta spaek til frae Sunday ta Satterday aless a lock o' auld futters. Sh News (July 30, 1898). S & Ork.¹, Abd. (GW) Per. It seem'd thou was a scurvie futor, Smith Poems (1714) 19, ed. 1853. Lth. The breath o' the auld drucken fouter.. took haud an' bleezed like a tar'd torch, Lumsden Shephead (1892) 207. e Lth. An' yet a gloamin' shadow tells The coward fouters are themsel's, Mucklebackit Rhymes (1885) 90. Dmf. Swearing he was better stuff Than sick a fouter, Mayne Siller Gun (1808) 67 N.Cy.¹ Nhb Come in here, or aa'll skelp yor doup, ye httle fouter (R.O.H.); Nhb.¹ A term of contempt, 'Ye stinkin fouter' Ye stinkin fouter

2. v. To ridicule; to disapprove; to hinder. S. & Ork. 1 Cai. 1 To footre one oot of an opinion or argument. [1. Conn. w. Fr. foutre, to leacher (Corca.); Lat. futuere.
2. Fr (Argot) Se foutrer du monde, 'se moquer du monde' (ce mot est grossier) (Delesalle).]

FOOTER, v.2 and sb 2 Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Shr. Also I.W. Dor. Som. Also written footre Ant. Con.; footter n.Ir.; fouter Sc. (Jam.); and in forms foother Ant. Chs.; footther N.I.; futher Shr.; futhir Bnff.; futter Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.; w.Yks. Lan.; futtur Lan. 1. v. To bungle, work in an awkward, clumsy manner, without second behing a new bing. accomplishing anything; to idle, potter about, fuss or fidget about.

Bnff.1 To work in a hasty, confused, unskilful manner, with the dea of weakness in the person working, and contempt in the person speaking; as, 'Faht are ye futterin' at, ye machtless bodie? A'lldee the wark masel'.' Abd (JAM.) n Ir. (M.B-S), N I.¹ Don't stan' footthering there. s.Don Simmons Gl (1890). w Yks Soa Peg made his pobs an' then futtered abaht, Preston Poems (ed. 2002). The Meh breaches then's statistically deven on t'me 1881) 37. Lan. Meh breeches .. kept'n slutterink dewn ont'me shoon, so ut I futurt un cud get nawt eennwey, Paul Bobbin Sequel (1819) 18. s.Chs. Fóo dhùr. Shr. I.W. (J.D.R.); I.W. He's footering about; I.W.2 He ben footeren about there docen nothen all the mornen.

Hence (1) Footeran, vbl. sb. the act of working in an awkward, hasty manner; (2) Footering, ppl. adj. (a) clumsy, awkward, unskilful, (b) tiresome, troublesome, bothering, 'finicking'; (3) Footert, ppl. adj. confused,

fluttered; shiftless.

(I) Bnff. Commonly used in regard to any kind of work, and conveying the idea of want of taste and skill; as, 'He hauds a sair futhnian at 's wark, an' is eye ahin aifter a'.' (2, a) Bnff.¹ Making great haste at work in an awkward manner, often conveying the notion of weakness, as, 'He's a feckless, futherin' bodie' N.I.<sup>1</sup> motion of Weakness, as, The s a feckness, futner in boole w.Y.ks. Aw'm weary o' watchin thi futter in wark. Bī off who am theaw futter in foo (D.L.). e.Lan. [Fussy, footering, German barons, Stevenson Vailma Letters (1895) 273] (b) I.W. Little footer in jobs (JDR) (3) s.Lan. Bamford Dial. (1854).

2 sb. A bungle; unskilful haste at work; confusion. Enff. He's eye in an unco futhir; an' little diz he dee wee't a'. She pat hirsel intil an unco futter fin the minister geed in. Ant PATTERSON Dial. 23.

3. A bungler, an awkward, clumsy person; a worthless,

shabby fellow.

Sc. A bungler, a silly useless person (Jam.). n.Ir. (MB-S.);
We have also the word . . . 'fouther,' one who always 'puts his foot in it,' N. & Q. (1873) 4th S xii 479, N.I.\(^1\) Ant You're a footre, an' the ducks will get you, Ballymena Obs Ldd. N. & Q. (1874) 5th S. 1. 91. Dor. Here's a wicked footer! He says he hates his mother! Longman's Mag (Mar 1889) 519. Som. Jennings Obs. Dial w Eng. (1825), W. & J. Gl (1873).

[Perh. the same word as Footer, sb.\(^1\)]

FOOTER FOOTER at Sc. To walk in an affected

FOOTER-FOOTER, v. Sc. To walk in an affected,

mincing manner.

Fif. I like to see a man plant his feet firmly on the ground and no gang footer-footerin' like a peacock wi'its tail spread, Robertson Provost (1894) 133.

FOOTERY, adj. Brks. Also in form vootery Brks.¹ Slippery. Also fig. false, deceitful, sly. (Coll LLB); Gl (1852); Brks.¹ The ro-ads be main vootery ater the thaa. A be a vootery zart o' chap an' I wunt trus' un vurder'n I can see un.

FOOTH, FOOTHER, see Fouth, Footer, v.

FOOTH, FOOTHER, see Fouth, Footer, v.<sup>2</sup>
FOOTING, sb. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.
Also in forms featin, feeatin n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>; feeten Ken.<sup>1</sup>; feeting
n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> Nrf.; fetting Bdf.; fitting w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>; foohtin
e.Lan.<sup>1</sup>; fooitin w.Yks.<sup>3</sup>; futting Lei. Nrf.; fuutin
Lan.<sup>1</sup> Dev.<sup>3</sup>
1. Obs. In comb. Footing time, the time
of recovery from a lying-in or confinement.
e.An.<sup>1</sup> Nrf. Ray (1691), (K), Balley (1721); Grose (1790).
2. The mark or impress left by the foot; a footprint
or mark. Gen. in pl.

Gen. in pl.

or mark. Gen. in pl.

n.Yks. Ah saw his feeatins on t'soil (IW); Follow them featins,
Linskill. Haven under Hill (1886) xlvii. w.Yks.¹ n.Lin. Can't
miss 'em if we nobut follow the footins, Peacock R. Skrilaugh
(1870) II. 181; n.Lin.¹, Lei.¹ Bdf. Esp of vermin, as rats, mice,
&c. 'Don't see no fettings, 'wever,' is often the remark after a
close inspection of a rat's hole (J.W.B). Hrt. (J.W.) Nrf. Go
yer ways furth by the futtin' o' the flock, Gillett Sng Sol. (1860)
i. 8; In these rush-marshes ... you will find the moist and cool
forms marked with their 'feetings,' Emerson Birds (ed 1895) 326
e.Suf. (F.H.) Ken.¹ The rain do lodge so in the horses' feetens
fit rat. [fit nz]

3. pl. Stocking-feet. w.Yks. (J.W.), n Lin.<sup>1</sup>
4. The coarser locks of wool, set aside during the process of 'welding,' for the feet of stockings. Used fig. of persons.

Yks. That Peggy o' your's. I's welded her o'er and o'er, and I canna find a lock o' leggin in her; she's a' futing! Howirt Hope

On (1840) x.

5. The first layer of rough stones laid in the foundation

of a wall, &c. Gen. in pl. n.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, ne.Yks.<sup>1</sup> w.Yks. Theas is put dahn i't'muck for fooitin's,

Yksman. (1877) 361. n.Lin.1

6. The entrance upon a new position or occupation; the o. The entrance upon a new position of occupation, the fine levied upon a new workman, &c., gen. spent in drink. Usually in phr. to pay one's footing. In gen. colloq. use. See Foot, II sb. 1. (1), v. 21.

Sc. (A.W.) Ir. 'Where's my footin', masther'. . 'Comein, you're a wantin' to kiss your son,' Carleton Fardorougha (1848) i, To

pay one's footing means in Ireland, to give a present to a servant for any agreeable . . . event that happens for the first time; or upon

entering any particular place of an humble character in order to testify your approval of what you may see, *ib. note* N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ In former days, where a shop consisted of a few workmen, a 'futtin' had to be paid by every apprentice who entered. The 'footing' might be compounded by the novitate standing 'drinks round.' Dur. The men want him to pay his footing first, Longman's Mag (Oct. 1896) 575, Dur. 1 s Dur. Till very recently any young man who came courting from a distance was always made to pay his footing (J E D.). n.Yks.<sup>12</sup> e.Yks.<sup>1</sup> MS. add. (T.H.) m.Yks w.Yks. If work was to be had he must accept it or forfeit m.Yks¹ w.Yks. If work was to be had he must accept it or forfeit his membership, if he accepted it he must forthwith 'pay his footing,' by treating the lodge to a quart or two of ale, Phases Yks Life, 53, (JT.), w.Yks.² A visitor taken down a coal mine would be asked to pay his footin'; w.Yks³⁴ Lan. (S W.), Th' owd chap hed bin ut a footin' one Frida' neet, Ferguson Dick Moudywarp, 6, Lan¹ 'Has he paid his footin'?' 'Nawe.' 'Then he starts no work here, aw con tell yo'.' e.Lan.', mLan.¹ Chs.¹ A stranger going to look over any manufactory, for the first time, is expected to 'pay his footing' It is also very common, when any new piece of building is begun, for the workpeople to try and expected to 'pay his footing' It is also very common, when any new piece of building is begun, for the workpeople to try and induce the owner to 'set a brick' Of course, if he does, he is expected to pay his footing; Chs.3 s Stf. I paid five shillin' for footin when I started, Pinnock Blk. Cy. Ann (1895). Not. (J. HB), Not. ', n Lin. ', Lei.', Nhp. ' War. B'ham Wkly Post (June 10, 1893), (J.B); War. 123 Shr., Hrf. Bound Provinc. (1876). Shr 2 Oxt. 1 MS. add. Glo. (SSB.), e An 's Cy. Holloway. w.Som. If a gentleman takes up a tool and begins to do a little of the work, whether farming or handicraft, it is quite usual for one of the men to go and wipe his shoes with his sleeve or cap, this is the form of asking for the footing [veot-een]. Dev.3 An employee will rush up to the new comei and wipe the dust from his boots and immediately demand money to buy a drink, saying 'Plaize tu and immediately demand money to buy a drink, saying 'Plaize tu

Hence (I) Footing-ale, sb. an entertainment given by parents when a child begins to walk; (2) -do, sb. an entertainment given by an apprentice when 'out of his time' to his fellow workmen.

(1) Abd. (Jam.) (2) w.Yks. I'd been up to t'Pig an Whissal to a fooitin do, Saunterer's Satchel (1877) 24.

7. A condition, understanding; a subject, basis of conversation.

Lan. We'n say no moor upo' that fuutin', Waugh Owd Bodle, 254; Aye, marry thou may sattle wi' the dule his-sel' upo' that fuutin', Manch. Critic (Mar. 3, 1876); Lan. 1

FOOTITH, see Futith.

FOOTLE, v. Not. Lei. War. [fū tl] To fool about, do anything in a feeble, ineffectual manner. Not.18

Hence Footling, ppl. adj. small, diminutive, insignificant, undersized.

Lei. I remember you a little footlin' thing War. 3

FOOTY, adj. In gen. dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and

FOOTY, adj. In gen. dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms fewty, foutry e An.<sup>1</sup>; fouty Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.<sup>1</sup> n.Yks.<sup>128</sup>; fowty Sc.; futie Sc. (Jam.) Bch.; futy Nrf. Sus.<sup>2</sup> Hmp. Dev.<sup>3</sup>; vooty Dor. [fū ti.] 1. Mean, base, despicable; obscene, indecorous. See Footer, sb.<sup>1</sup> Sc. (Jam.) Cal.<sup>1</sup> Rare. Bch. To blame me Is futie an' mislear'd, Forbes Ulysses (1785) 31. Rnf. I... Ne'er cou'd trace a single beauty In any sang, profane or footie, Finlayson Rhymes (1815) 42. Lnk., Rxb. Indecent, indecorous as applied to language (Jam.). Bwk. The leen' folk, the clashin' folk, The footy folk o' Foulden, Henderson Pop. Rhymes (1856) 36. Slk. Bring the little footy boy wi' you, Hogg Poems (ed. 1865) 277 N.Cy.<sup>1</sup> Hence (i) Foutilie, adv. meanly, basely; obscenely; (2) Foutiness, sb. meanness, baseness; obsceneness. Sc., Cld. (Jam.)

Sc., Cld. (JAM.)

Sc., Cld. (Jam.)

2. Paltry, insignificant, of little value or account, mean, worthless; small, diminutive in stature, undersized.

Sc. Grose (1790) MS. add. (C.) N.I.¹ Ant. He kep' a penny aff me; A thocht it very footy o' him, Ballymena Obs. (1892); Patterson Dial. 23. Ldd. It's a footey thing tae fa' oot aboot, N. & Q. (1874) 5th S. i. 91. Nhb. (C.T.); Nhb.¹ 'He's a bit footy body.' When applied to a girl it means a small, neat person. n.Yks.¹³ Midl. Three footy little fields, Bartram People of Clopton (1897) 30. Lin. (W.W.S.); Applied to a mean or trifling person, Thompson Hist. Boston (1856) 706. Lei.¹ How footy you are! Nhp.¹ What a footy little bonnet you're got on! What a footy sum he gave! Nhp.² s.Lin. Obs. (T.H.R.) Oxf. (C.W.D.), e.An.¹, Nrf. (W.W.S.) Sus. A footy little thing is something either useless or silly, Monthly Pkt. (1874) 180; Won dey, Mus

Ladds see a footy lither lass . . . cum a duppin along to un, Jackson Southward Ho (1894) l 200; Sus 1; Sus 2 What a futy dozzle. Sus., Hmp. Holloway, Hmp. Wil. Britton Beauties (1825); Of things only This door has got a footy sort of lock (WHE.); Of things only This door has got a footy sort of lock (WHE.); Wil. nWil. I calls this 'ere a footy sart of a thing (EHG). Wil. I Wil. I cans this ere a footy sart of a thing (E.H.G.).

Dor. I'll fetch my voot, an' kick The vooty thing athirt the road,

BARNES Poems (1869-70) and S 138; Dor. Smoke woon't goo

'Ithin the footy little flue, 220 Som. A footy little reticule,

RAYMOND Men o' Mendip (1898) ix; W. & J Gl (1873) Dev. Take

good iron to it, and not footy paving-stones, Kingsley Westward

Ho (1855) ix. Cor (J W) [Amer. Dial Notes (1896) I 330.]

2. Fooled willy mynogen effected or reducibles in manner.

3. Foolish, silly, mincing, affected or ridiculous in mainner Sus. 12 Hmp. Holloway, Wise New Forest (1883) 190; Hmp. Dev You've a told me that there be a new mistress coming, and I be not that footy to go against it, Baring Gould J. Henring (1838) 285, Dev.<sup>3</sup> Er's za futy there's no abiding 'er. 'Er's finnicking and futy zince 'er had a fortin layved 'er. Cor.<sup>2</sup> Such footy ways.

4. Of wearing apparel: misfitting, ill-made.

n Yks <sup>1</sup> As applied specifically to an article of dress misfitting,

ill-made, awkward to wear or look at, n.Yks.2

FOOTY, see Fough'y

FOOZ( $\cdot$ , FOOZE, see Foose, Force, v. $^2$ , Fuz(z. FOPPY, see Fobby

FOR, prep., cony. and sb. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms fer w Yks.; ver Dev.; vor Brks. w Som Dev. 1 prep and cony. In phr. (1) for a, what w Som 1 Dev. 1 prep and conj. In phr. (1) for a, what a, used gen. in a bad sense, and almost with the force of an exclamation; (2) — a be, see — all (a), (3) — all or finall, froll, (a) although, notwithstanding, in spite of, nevertheless; (b) just as, as if; (c) however; (d) instead of; (e) indeed, truly; (4) – all or any sake(s, a common exclamation; (5) – all that or fraat, see – all (a), (6) – as, though, never so; (7) – as metale as, for a smuch as, insomuch as; (8) – because, (9) – cause, because; (10) – certain, used to give additional emphasis; (11) – certainly (12) – certain sure for certain without doubt. (13) tainly, (12) - certain sure, for certain, without doubt; (13) tantly, (12) — certain sure, for certain, without doubt; (13) — common, usually; (14) — ever, a great number; (15) — ever amen, (16) — everlasting, always, constantly, continually; (17) — fair(s, in earnest, in reality; (18) — faith, by my faith, (19) — good, (a) for ever, entirely, once for all, permanently; (b) in earnest, (20) — good and all, (a, b) see — good (a, b); (21) — it, if it be not so, (22) — me, for all 1 care, so far as concerns me; (23) — nothing that we do on no account, for no reason: (24) — ordinary, — me, for all I care, so far as concerns me; (23) — nothing that ye do, on no account, for no reason; (24) — ordinary, commonly, usually; (25) — ought I know, for anything I know to the contrary; (26) — sure, (a) certainly, of course, without doubt; (b) really, to be sure, used as an exclamation; (27) — than, because; (28) — the nonce, designedly, on purpose; (29) — what, see — why (a); (30) — why, (a) why, wherefore; (b) because, on account of; (31) — you, for example; (32) — what for (a, what kind of; (33) what for because, what for; (34) what for no, why not; (35) why for, why; (36) hand for hand, hand in hand; (37) house for house, house upon house, one after another; (38) its a' 't's for me, it is I, I am he; (39) to be named for, to be called after. called after.

(1) Sh.I. Oh! man, man, for sic a messanter! Sh News (July 2, 1898). Per. See til her noo! for a braw sonsey lass, CLILAND Inchbracken (1883) 64, ed 1887; You shut up! for a clumsy blunderbuss! 1b 105. Rnf. He order'd his muse to awake for a jade! derbuss! 1b 105. Rnf. He order'd his muse to awake for a jade! Webster Rhymes (1835) 141 Ayr. Syne bade her go in, for a bitch and a [whore], Ballads and Sngs (1846) I. 88; Peter misca'd her for a dooble cutty, Service Notandums (1890) 11 (2) Fif. (Jam.) (3, a) Sc. Murray Dial. (1873) 229; To this order. for all her laughing and daffing ways, my bonnie lady belongs, Keith Bonne Lady (1897) 54. Abd For a' the ill name they bear, Cadenhead Bon Accord (1853) 118. Bch Ajax sleeps in a hale hyde For a' his muckle crawin, Forbes Ulysses (1785) 27 Frf. [She] Mistook a fit for a' her care, Morison Poims (1790) 25 Per He'd make a better man for her than that whiskered gomeral down-stairs—for all his sullet. Cifland Inchbracken (1883) 123, ed 1887. Lnk. I all his siller, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 123, ed 1887. Lnk. I ne'er hae seen his marrow yet for a' sae auld's I am, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 121. e.Lth. I'm no' without some wits, for a' I'm a wumman Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 205 Edb For a' the censurin' an' hangin' Crimes ilka day are faster thrangin', Learmont Poems (1791) 53. Dmf. For a' the gowd and gear she has, She's but a guff, Hawkins Poems (1841) V. 26. Cum¹ n.Yks Ah wadn't leeak round, fer all Ah was seer wheeah 't was, Tweddell Clevel.

Rhymes (1875) 59 w Yks. This put new heart into me for all I dared not show it, Snowden Web of Weaver (1866) ix, w.Yks 1, w Yks 2 For all he was such a good lawyer he couldn't get the man through. For all he was such a good lawyer he couldn't get the man through. Lan.¹ Well, yo know, he would goo for-all it wur so rough and dark I.Ma The will was as good as the deed, for all, Brown Doctor (1887) 5, ed. 1891. s Not He won't have 'er, for all she's so rich (J.P.K.). n Lin.¹ I'll do it for all you saay. War.² I shall go across the field if I like, for all you. Oxf¹ For all thee,' in spite of you. Sur. For all so many hedges are grubbed up, Hoskyns Talpa (1857) 90; Sur ¹ For all it's kind land he could never make a do there. Dor An' her gay nods, vor all she smil'd, Did sheake a tear-drop vrom each eye, Barnes Poems (1869 3rd S 4 Som. You be a churchman vor all you mid walk over to Upton of a Zunday night, Raymond Love and Queet Life (1884) 46 Dev She sa handy as a woman, for all her's so small of her age, O'Neill Idyls handy as a woman, for all her's so small of her age, O'NEILL Idyls (1892) 53, Dev.3 Her wid go tu church for-all twuz rainin' cats (1892) 53, Dev.<sup>3</sup> Her wid go tu church for-all twuz rainin' cats and dugs Cor. He's a brave wann for his book, f'roal he edn't much good to the work, Werner Rozzy Verran (1892) 98; F'rall they tried for to find out who done it, Thomas Randgal Rhymes (1895) 9; They waant catch me froll, Jimmy Trebilcock (1863) 6 (b) Sc. You should have seen how chief they were when they met in my house on Saturday, for all as if they had made a tryst. Keith Lisbelh (1894) xvii (c) I.Ma. Never a sparrow drops, for all, But He's heady close to see it fall. Brown Yains (1881) 84, ed. 1880 Lisbeth (1894) xvii (c) I.Ma. Never a spariow drops, for all, But He's handy close to see it fall, Brown Yains (1881) 84, ed 1889 (d) Nhp! You have more need to help us, for all our helping you. (e) Cor. I wonder ef aw do main et f'rall or cs et all flum, Foriar Pentowan (1859) 1 (4) Fif For ony sake, dinna rin awa! McLaren Tibbie (1894) 14 Nhb! For-a'sykes drop it I Ma For all the sakes to go away! Brown Doctor (1887) 106. (5) Sc (Jam) Sh.I. Dei in wan hivik o' sprootens fir a' 'at I cleen'd dem only aught days frae syne, Sh. News (July 2, 1898). Abd. An' like your Honour, fr'a'at, it's very true, Shirrffs Poenis (1790) 171, And yet intill't there's something couthie fraat [f'ra't ed. 1816], Ross Helenore (1768) 48 (Jam) n Yks Bud fer all that, he still wad nut be sed, Tweddelth (Level Rhymes (1875) 13. Brks. A zes I be to be turned out if I dwoant vo-at as a tells muh, but I wunt vor-all-that. (6) Sc. It's a heathenish fashion of him, for as good a man as he is, Sc. It's a heathenish fashion of him, for as good a man as he is, Scott St Ronan (1824) xvi. Lnk The legs o' our great kings Scott St Ronan (1824) xvi. Lnk The legs of our great kings and emperors would be very spirly affairs, for as handsome as they look in their great robes, Roy Generalship (ed. 1895) 56. (7) s Sc. (Jam.) Slg. Forasmikle the General Assembly has found Mr. Robert Bruce an apt and meet minister, Bruce Sirmons (1631) 12, ed. 1843. (8) w.Yks<sup>2</sup>, w.Yks.<sup>4</sup> And forbecause she willing was to be still. (9) n Yks. (I.W.) w Som. I shan't be able vor was to be still. (9) n Yks. (I.W.) w Som. I shan't be able vor to come 'voic week arter next, vorcause I've a-promish'd Mr Corner next week (10) s.Not. I did put some manure on for sartin [I put much manure on] (J P.K.). (11) s.Not. She was fat—for sartanily (1b) (12) Dor. Tes Dick a-plaguen little Polly vor zartain zure, Hare Vill. Street (1895) 198. (13) Gall. Where he wore his sword for common, Crockett Grey Man (1896) 72 (14) Cum. Theer was for-ivver o'fwok at t'fair. Yks Henever thought the would habeen his lick to ha wed her for she had forwer a' the twould habeen his luck to have her, for she had forever o's weethearts! Hower Hope On (1840) iii. (15) Lnk. Kirsty may put them ['the breeches'] on and wear them for ever amen, for oor Johnnie, Wardrof J Mathison (1881) 26 (16) w.Yks. Yo'n yer hand e yer pocket for ivverlasting, Shevould Ann (1852) 17 (17) Nhb. Aw myest could wish, for his dear sake, that aw'd been drown'd for fair, Gilchrist Sigs. (1824) 16, Then it rains for fairs, Keelmin's Ann (1869) 27, Nhb. Whene'er we saw his sonsy face, wor steam got up for-fair, Emry Bolby Ninni (c 1853). (18) Dev If they be pleyzed—why that's all right, Ver fa'th an'zo be I, Pulman Sketches (1843) 6, ed. 1853 (19, a) Sc. (A W.), w.Yks. (J.W.), Chs.¹, Not¹ s.Lin When I do it, I'll do it for good, and mek a good job on it (T.H.R.). Lei.¹ A's gone for good this toime. War³ Oxf¹ MS add. Ken. (GB), w.Som.¹ (b) Chs.¹ Used principally when any game is played for stakes. 'Are we playing for good?' 'No, let's play for fun.' (20, a) Sc. (A W.), w.Yks. (J W) n.Lin.¹If Goddamnsyou it'll stan' for a doin' He's of 'ens a long time aboot it—consitherin' like—but when he duz damn, he damns for good an' all Lei¹, War² w.Som.¹ Uurzu goo tu laa svur geo d-n it would ha been his luck to ha wed her, for she had foriver o' good an' all Le1', War.'2 w.Som.' Uur.z u goo tu laa syur goo d-n au l [She is gone at last, for ever]. (b) w.Yks.'2 I'll begin now for good and all (21) Lnk. Search the hale globe, an' my lug for't, Poems (1838) 178, ed. 1897 (22) Sc There it lies, and shall lie for me, Scott Nigel (1822) xxiv Abd. Macksna, ye'll kccp her for me I'll hae naething adee wi' hcr, Alexander Am Flk (1882) Per. The deil may flee awa' wi' for me ! CLELAND Inclibracken (1883) 50, ed 1887 s Sc. The world may gang as it likes for me, Watson Bards (1859) 7 Rnf. She e'en may tak' her mou' o't For me, this day, Picken Poems (1813) I. 147. Lnk. It should stand for me behind the dyke, Black Falls of Clyde (1806) 110. Edb. The warl' may a' gang gyte for me, Learmont Poems (1791) 266. Dmf. They may rot where they gether or fa' for me, Reid Poems (1894) 129. n.Cy. (J.W) Dev. While's you'm in clink, the gal shall starve for me, Phillpotts Bill Vogwell in Black and White (June 27, 1896) 824. (23) Sc. But look that ye tell na Gib your man For naething that ye dee, Jamieson Pop Ballads (1806) I 95. (24) Sc. He dines at home for ordinary, Monthly Mag (1800) I 323 (25) Sc (A W) w.Yks. Ah wor push't tut bottom ov a staircase we menny a hunderd steps in it for owt ah naw, Tom Treddlehoyle Thowls (1845) 7. (26, a) w.Yks. For sewer I'll goo wi' the', lass (W M E.F.); For sewer, he cud write his name, Cudworth Dial. Sketches (1884) 33, (W F.S.) Lan. 'Dostfind towd' ' 'Rayther, for sure,' Cleg Sketches (1895) 350, They'rn fearfu' fau'n off i' moi toime, Mistress Parkinson, fur sure, Kay-Shuttleworth Scarsdale (1860) II. 223; Lan. 'Wilta come?' 'Aw will, for-sure'. e.Lan. I, m. Lan. I i.Ma. It was fit to frecken you out of your seness it was, for sure, Brown Doctor (1887) II. Hrf. Dev. Sally, be you a-coming long o' me?' 'Iss, for-sure' (b) Wm. 'Your Jack's drunk!' 'Nay fer sewer, thoo nivver says, is he?' (B.K.) w.Yks. (J.W.) I Ma. Well, for sure, they got married, though, Brown Doctor (1887) 121, ed 1891. (27) n.Yks. (28) Suf. Still used (F.H.). (29) Tip. For what is he rolling that stone from the wall? Kickham Knocknagow, 618. (30, a) Nhb. He comes here; forwhy aa's sure aa canna tell. Cum., Wm. Nicolson (1677) Trans. R. Lit Soc. (1868) IX. w.Yks. I'll tell you for why (S.K.C.); w.Yks. Lan. For-why? Because he wur a foo', an knew no better. Not s.Not. Ah did it, an' ah'll tell yer for why (F.K.C.); w.Yks. Lan. Tor-why? Because he wur a foo', an knew no better. Not s.Not. Ah dod it, an' ah'll tell yer for why (F.K.C.); w.Yks. Lan. Tor-why? Because he wur a foo', an knew no better. Not s.Not. Ah dod it, an' ah'll tell yer for why (F.K.C.); w.Yks. Lan. Tor-why? Because he wur a foo', an knew no better. Not s.Not. Ah dod it, an' ah'll tell yer f Age uz vur wuy: ['Cause for why]. I baint gwain to part way em-vor why, nif I do, I shan't ha none a left vor myzel. Tidn not a bit o' good to go there, vor why, t'ave bin all a-tried a'ready A parish clerk gave out, 'There'on t be no Zindy yer next Zindy; caze vor why, maister's gwain Dawlish vor praich.' Dev 3 'I be gwaine tu Tiverton tommor.' 'For-why?' 'To swop 'osses wi' varmer Blake.' n.Dev. The young Zaunder Vursdon wud ha had a do wi' tha, nif ha had a had tha. Vor why? Tha hast no stroil ner docity, Exm Scold. (1746) 1. 208. nw.Dev. 1 (31) s Stf. That was my husband for you, Pinnock Blk Cy. Ann. (1895). (32) Sc. What for a man is he? (Jam.) Ken What-for person (W.F.S.); Ken. 1 Used in adjectival sense. What for horse is he? What for day is it? Ken. 2 What for a horse is he? (33) Nhb. 1 What forbecas? (34) Sc. When the cork's drawn the bottle maun be diank out, and what for no? Scott St Ronan (1824) 11. (35) n.Dev. And why vore dest thee? Exm. Scold. (1746) 1. 286. (36) Sik. Walked up stairs wi'her hand for hand, Hoog Tales (1838) 282, ed 1866 (37) Cum Yan may gang fifty miles a day and nout but hoos for hoos, Borrowdale Lett. in Lonsdale Mag (Feb 1867) 310 (38) Abd. 'An'ye're Saun'ers Malcolmson?' 'It'sa''t's for me,' Alexander Am Flk (1882) 36 (39) Sc. Am I named for Aunt Phemie? Keith Lisbeth (1894) 1. Lnk. My second son was to be named for his departed brother, Roy Generalship (ed. 1895) 98.

2. Dial contractions: (1) Farree, for you; (2) Fatha, for

2. Dial contractions: (I) Farree, for you; (2) Fatha, for thee; (3) Fert, see Fort (b); (4) Fomma, for me; (5) For'd, see Fort (a); (6) Forry you, for you; (7) Fort, (a) for it; (b) for the; (c) for to; (8) Fot, see Fort (a); (9) Foyya, for you; (10) Frawl, for all; (11) F'r'out or Frowt, for ought; (12) Vorn, Vorrun, or Vurn, for him or it.

(1) Nhp.¹ Shall I car' it farree? I've non farree. (2) ib I'm sorry fatha. (3) Wm. A knaant hoo lang it wos, fert neets ant daes wer amackily o a like, Spec. Dial. (1885) pt. iii I. (4) n. Yks. Sheea thowt it wad be quite a treeat fomma, Tweddell Clevel. Sheea thowt it wad be quite a treeat fomma, Tweddell Clevel. Rhymes (1875) 49. (5) Nhb.¹Are ye ony better for'd? (6) se.Wor.¹ Not now very common. (7, a) Nhb. Thair's ne occasion fort, Bewick Tyneside Tales (1850) 11. w.Yks. Noa use for't, Binns Ong. (1889) No. i. 6. Ess¹ (b) w.Yks. An warm't bed fort mester, Bywater Gossips, 10; An away went Jack fort watter, ib. (c) Lan. What they conna buoy they're shure fort stale, Ridings Muse (1853) 16; Theau doesno' seem fort' be gettin' mich at it, Ab-o'th'-Yate's Xmas Dinner (1886) 12. (8) n.Yks. Ah gev him nowt fot, Tweddell Clevel. Rhymes (1875) 52. (9) n.Yks. Here's sum foyya (I.W.). (10) Glo.(S.S.B.) (11) w.Yks. Banks Wkfld Wds. (1865); w.Yks.⁵ Frou't I knaw. Of constant occurrence. Ask a derson a question, and instead of saving 'ves' he wella was. (1605); w.xks. Frout I knaw. Of constant occurrence. Ask a person a question, and instead of saying 'yes,' he or she will, in nine cases out of ten, say, 'Frou't I knawah.' (12) Brks I, I.W. Som. Jennings Obs. Dial. w. Eng. (1825). w. Som. I Vaurn. Dev. The king wud never more vor'n send, Peter Pindar

 $R_{OJ}$  al V is it (1795) pt i 156. ed 1824, I'm as ready ta drap in vur'n as yer be, Burnert S table B oy (1880) vi. nw.Dev. 1

3. Used with the vb. to be, in the sense of to desire,

incline to, intend, purpose.

incline to, intend, purpose.

Inv. At table one person asks another, 'Are you for such and such an article of food?' (H. E. F.), I'm nae for the lass that has naething ava, Alexander AmFlk. (1882) 237 Per. The ministermicht be for a drink, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 74, ed 1887, An' ye'll be for no letting on ye ken ocht about it! ib. 49 Sig. I'm no for you, but gin ye like, Gae yont the fire and tak' my auntie, Towers Poems (1885) 178. Rnf. Thou'll be for seeing the fair, Weester Rhymes' (1835) 4 Gall When I'm for sleeping, she's for waukin', Nicholson Poet. Wks (1814) 155, ed. 1897. NI'l'm for doing it Are you for going? s.Ir I suppose your honor will be for startin' in the mornin'? Lover Leg (1848) II. 406 w.Yks. I woint fo duin it, bad a mead im (J. W.). s.Not. He worn't for goin' till 'e seed the stick (J P K). n.Lin. I'm not much for writin'so I went to th' poust office an' she telegraphted to him (E.P)

4. Used to express motion towards, where the vb. to go,

4. Used to express motion towards, where the vb. to go,

&c., is omitted. Gen. used with vb. to be.

Arg. I am for the road to-morrow, Munro Lost Pibroch (1896) Arg. I am for the road to-morrow, Munro Lost Pibroch (1896) 270. Abd. Wha's for the Hortus Show the morn? CADENHEAD Bon Accord (1853) 290. nw.Abd Wow! mem, are ye jist for awa? Goodwife (1867) st. 49 Fif Are ye for the kirk the day? ROBERTSON Provost (1894) 19. Gall. A cart was yokit for the town, Nicholson Poet IVks. (1814) 75, ed. 1897. Cum. 'Whoar is ta for to day?' 'I's for Whitten' ne.Yks.! Wheer are ya foor? Also used in derision: 'What a numb ba'an thoo is! wheer's ta foor?' w Yks. We're lakin' to-morn, so Ah'm for off (S K C.); Ah's fer off, Lucas Stud. Nidderdale (c. 1882) Gl. Lan. John Bleasdale was for the market to-morrow, Walkden Diary (ed. 1866) 28 n Lin¹ 5. As to, concerning, regarding, used in comb. with verbs, esp. verbs of asking, fearing, dreading, &c.

Sc. She's so feared for my bringing home a wife, Whitehead Daft Davie (1876) 129, ed. 1894; Raps that came to the door from folk sperring for the laird, Keith Bonne Lady (1897) 70. Per. Here's a lad speerin' for Mrs. Sangster, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 105, ed. 1887; Ye're mair feared for the lauch o' man than for the anger of the Lord, Sandy Scott (1897) 77. Lth. Oh! dool an' wae, sic harvest day gies cause to fear for coming dearth,

than for the anger of the Lord, Sandy Scott (1897) 77. Ith. On-dool an' wae, sic harvest day gies cause to fear for coming dearth, Ballantine Poems (1856) 27. Edb. Then askit Will for's billy Pate, Twa Cuckolds (1796) 11. Sik The creature was terrified for him, Hogg Tales (1838) 298, ed 1866; Frightened for the gutters, ib. 367. Gail. He'd spier for her and a' the rest, Nicholson Poet Wks (1814) 58, ed. 1897.

6. Used before an infinitive, without the governing prep.,

gen. to express purpose s.Chs 1 The whilright's here for mend th' cart. for go? 93 w.Som Ee daed-n goo vur due ut Dhai aa n gau t noa urt vur ait, Elworthy Giam (1877) 52, 'For' occurs both in conj with 'to' and alone, when governing the infinitive. On conj with 'to' and alone, when governing the infinitive. On the whole, in the hill country, towards Exmoor, 'for' is oftener used without the governing prep. than with it, while in the Vale it is just the opposite. Uur waud-n ae übl vur due t [She was not able for to do it] (Hill) Wuy s-n goo vur tu zee vur tu truy vur tu saa r sau mfeen? (Vale), ib 80, w.Som 1 Esp. after such words as able, ready, &c. I baint gwain vor let you hab-m in no such money. Her idn able vor car-n, I tell ee. Maister zend me down vor tell ee, how he 'ont be able vor come to-night. n.Dev. We'me cruel glad vor zee, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 8; Tell 'un oft vor crowd [Tell him what to fiddle], ib st. 26

7. Used redundantly before an infinitive with the govern-

ing prep. to.

Sc. Is it a young gentleman That wants for to be in? Kinloch Ballads (1827) 82 Bch I will not strive My doughty deeds for to descrive, Forbes Dominie (1785) 26. Per. She out wi' the auld hugger'at she keeps the bawbees in... for to buy a creepie o' her ain, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 11, ed. 1887 Rnf. Ae core was hauding a laudry, What neist they wad hae for to drink, Webster hauding a laudry, What neist they wad hae for to drink, Webster Rhymes (1835) 7. Lth. He means for to marry, Macneill Poet. Wks. (1801) 195. Dmf. But at hame for to daute 'mang our wee bits o' weans, Cromek Remans (1810) 50. Gail. Able in a het contention For to out-wit a hale convention, Lauderdale Poems (1796) 24. Nhb. Garrin' the lips o' them thit's asleep for te talk, Robson Newc Sng. Sol. (1859) vii. 9; Whin aw chanct for te catch the' ootbye, aw wad kiss the', 1b. Sng. Sol. (1859) vii. 1; Nhb. Aa've a good mind for to gie ye a caation. Dur. The poor auld wives o' the north side disn't knaw what for to dee, Bishop-rub Gail (1804) fr. 1918. He went for to see (IW) ne Yks. 1 ruk Garl. (1834) 51. n.Yks. He went for to see (I.W.) ne.Yks.¹ Commonly used. Ah's here for ti deea t'job, 37. w.Yks.² Lan.

Fort' cut 'em off, Brierley Layrock (1864) x; Wun o' the owd ministers used for t'say, Ackworth Clog Shop Chron. (1896) 136. Lan. Der. Hae hast fut gū [He has to go] (JB). s.Not Ah'm waiting for to buy yourn hafe-price, Prior Reme (1895) 12 Lin. Why, you says, If Queen was for ta cum to Win-ter-ton you should ax for ta bring 'er for ta see oor bed rooms (J.T F.); I means fur to make 'is owd aage as 'appy as iver I can, Tennyson Ovd Roa (1889). Lei. What's best fur to dew? 35. War., Wor. I meant for to go last week (E.S.). s Oxf. Why, wot could ha' made master go for to do that? Rosemary Chilterns (1895) 30. Dor No beer or brandy, Sir, I want my courage for to rise, Flk-Lore Rec (1880) III. w.Som Uur wau ntud vur tu buyd au mtŭ-maa ru, an yue plai z 95. w.Som Uur wau ntud vur tu buyu au intu-maa 14,25. Dhai [She would wish to stay at home to-morrow, an you please] Dhai aa n u-gau út noa kloa úz vur tú goo wai [They have not got any buyu tayay (1877) 52 Cor. They clothes (for) to go with], ELWORTHY Gram. (1877) 52 Cor. They tried for to find out who done it, Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) 9; Cor 3 I'm going to town for to buy my marketings.

8. Used after certain verbs redundantly

Brks 1 The bwoy be stronger nor I thate vor. Wil. 1 Often affixed to the verbs 'say' and 'think' 'Tean't the same as you said for. I bean't as old as you thinks for Dor. Not that I know for (H.J M.). w Som. 1 Naut or neet-saay noa vaur [Not as I know for]. Zu vaar voo uth-s aay kn tuul vaur, túd n noa jis dhing [As far as I can say, it is no such thing].

9. Towards, in the direction of; also used fig.

Per. They're driftin' fair in for the Effick Mouth! Co CLELAND Inchbracken (1883) 14, ed 1887; [She] down wi' her head, an' up wi' her neepkin, like's a' the minister was sayin' was for her, ib 63 s.Chs.1 There's some bad chocky off for the hills (s.v. Chocky). 10. To.

Yks. (J W.) I.Ma They tukfor the hedge, Brown Witch (1889) 20. 11. For want of, in lack of.

Abd. The horse are gaen dast for water, BEATTIE Panngs (1801) 36, ed 1873.

12. By, by the time that; at the period of, during.

1.Ma. He's a big lump now, sixteen for spring, Caine Manxman (1895) pt. 1. 1v; He was two-and-twenty for harvest, ib. v. Dor. For years ago they did it for certain (C.VG). Cor. Once for the day.

13. Because of, on account of, owing to, in consequence of.

Sc. He must have died for cold, ... it a shepherd ... had not taken him in, Scoticisms (1787) 120, Your young son, that is in my arms, For cald will soon be dead, Jamieson Pop. Ballads (1806) I.

40 Per. Chowin' awa at the beech-nuts and the acorns for fair starvation, Sandy Scott (1897) 10, I canna lie quiet i' my lane bed, for the thocht o' ye! CLELAND Inchbracken (1883) 136, ed. 1887; An' aiblins she'll be a' the warmer e'y moulds for that, th. II. Lnk. They'll rather greet for ye, ye feckless thing, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 90. Slk. It was weak and silly for ony true Christian to be eiry for the Brownie, Hogg Tales (1838) 45, ed. 1866 n Cy. (J.W) Dev. A boddy coud'n tern a dish for en, 6 14. As to, so far as regards or concerns.

Ayr. I'll loose my coat whaur I like, for you, Hunter Studies (1870) 96; For her she hated sic delayin, SILLAR Poems (1789) 48. Lnk. Kirsty may put them [the breeks] on an' wear them for ever amen, for oor Johnnie, Wardrop J Mathison (1881) 26. Edb. For them this wonder might hae rotten, And, like night robb'ry been forgotten, Fergusson Poems (1773) 174, ed 1785. n Cy. (J.W.)

Sh.I. A'm no muckle affeckid for da folks tongues ony time, Sh. News (July 9, 1898) Rnf. E'en the parson's horse was frichtit For that fig're streetcht oot there, Neilson Poems (1877) 42.

Sik. I am positive it's for no manner of use, Hogg Tales (1838) 64, ed. 1866. Lim. Mike's mother-in-law and wife suspected Pat for it, Flk-Lore Jrn. (1883) I. 185 Ess. 1

17. conj. Because.

Per. It's for ye ken it would work a change intil ye that ye're sweer to try, Sandy Scott (1897) 22. Sik. For as far outbye as I live, I can tell you some things, Hoog Tales (1838) 294, ed. 1866 Nhb. Aw ken when he was bwoarn, fir aw meynd, aw was up at the Mistrisses, Bewick Tyneside Tales (1850) 9. w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>

18. For fear of, lest.

Edb. They downa lat o'er meikle in, For that they were ca'd nice, Handsel Monday (1792) 21. Dmf. My lad canna kneel at the Beuk, For fyling the knees o' his breeks, Cromek Remains (1810) 26; He'll ride nae mair on strae sonks For gawing his German hurdies, ib. 146, Cover him up for catching cold, Brockett Gl. (1846). w Yks. 1

19. Until.

Sh.I She cud du nae mair noo fir daylicht cam, Stewart Sh.I She cud du nae mair noo fir daylicht cam, Stewari Fileside Tales (1892) 108, Keep da door open, an' watch fir dey saw a bairn comin' in, ib 89. Nhb¹ Wait for aa come 20. sb. A reason, the wherefore.

I Ma. Ah¹ tell you the truth, Phil, that's the for I came, Caine Manaman (1895) pt vi. xviii; And the for¹ the for she wouldn'? Brown Doctor (1887) 81

21. Phr. the fits and fors, the ins and outs, the why and the wherefore

the wherefore.

Frf. Though I kent the fits and fors o't, as I dinna, BARRIE Minister (1891) 1x

FOR, see Fore, adj.

FOR, see Fore, adj.

FORAGE, v. and sb. Sc. Yks. I Ma. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Oxf. Hnt. Ken. Dev. Cor. Also written forrage e Yks. 1; and in forms furrage w.Yks. I Ma.; furridge Not. 1 Lei Nhp 12 War. 28 Oxf 1 Dev. [fo ridg, fə ridg.]

1. v To hunt or search about diligently; to rummage, ransack; to investigate thoroughly.

n.Yks. (I.W.) e Yks 1 Ah'll forrage it out an get if boddom on't w Yks (R H R.) I Ma. Waitin till daik, and goin a furragin about the house, Brown Witch (1889) 78. Not. 1 s Lin. Yah ve lost it, an'y'h'll ha'eto forage abeaut till y'h find it agean (T.H.R.)

Let. I Nhp 1 A person who is seeking for anything that is lost would say, 'I'll furridge every hole and corner before I give it up' would say, 'I'll furridge every hole and corner before I give it up' A suspicious mistress is always furridging after her servants; Nhp.2, War.<sup>28</sup> Oxf.<sup>1</sup> MS. add Hit. (TPF) Ken.<sup>1</sup> To hunt about and rummage, and put everything into disorder whilst looking for something. Dev. 'Er's gone uppen chimmer, an' I'll warndee 'er'll furridge out ivery 'ole an' cornder avore 'er com'th down again, Hewett Peas Sp (1892). Co..<sup>3</sup>

2. To procure, get hold of; to purloin, steal.

Link. Check his courage Before he'll men an' horses forage, Muir Mustrelsy (1816) 45 Dev. Barber Bennett cut my 'air

Moir Ministrelsy (1816) 45 Dev. Barber Bennett cut my 'air yisterday, an' I cude swear he furridged half ov what he thinned out, Hewert Peas Sp. (1892).

3. sb. A thorough search or hunt; a rummage.
War. I'll have a furridge for that old brooch.
FORAN, adv. Nhb. Beforehand. See Aforran, s. v. Afore, 5.

FORANENT, see Forenent.

FORBEAR, v. Sc. [fərbēr.] 1. To bear with, have patience with.

I can scarce forbear the fellow, Scott St Ronan (1824) viii. 2. To do without, to spare; to avoid, shun, keep away from.

Sc. I know all his haunts and he cannot forbear them long, Sc. I know an his natures and he cannot fortear them long, Scott Nigel (1822) xxv; Elliot had much forborne my company, Lang Monk of Fife (1896) 64. Per. Who snuff-mills steals, would not an ox forbear, Smith Poems (1714) 94, ed. 1853.

[I. OE. forberan, 'pati' (Matt. xvii 17). 2 Forbear your conference with the noble duke, Shaks. Rich. III, I. 1.

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FORBES' HOUR, phr. Sc. Eleven o'clock pm, at which hour the sale of excisable liquors must cease in all public-houses, hotels, &c, under the Forbes Mackenzie Act Lnk. At 'Forbes' hour, eleven o'clock, We'll a' steer hame like

dacent folk, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 114

FORBIDDEN, ppl. adj. War. Wor. (E.S.) [fəbi dən]
In comb Forbidden fruit, the fruit of the Pyrus japonica.

FORBODEN, v. n.Yks. ne.Yks. pp. of to forbid. See Bid, v.

Shoulde the reading therof be forboden, More Dial. concern. Heresyes (1528) in Wks. 243. OE. forboden, pp. of forbēodan]

FORBUCK, sb w.Yks² [fəbu k.] A table-knife hafted with an imitation of buck's-horn.
FORBURY, sb. Hrf. Brks. The open space near the

FORBURY, sb. Hrt. Brks. The open space near the town wall. (The word occurs now only in place-names.)
Hrf., Brks. Leominster removed the edifice to its public pleasure ground—the Forbury. The only other place I know of in England which has a Forbury, is Reading; and the Berks monks established a cell here (Leominster), which may perhaps account for the identification of a Forbury with each of the towns, White Wrekin

[OFr. forsbourg (forbourg), 'bourg en dehors de la ville' (HATZFELD); hence mod. Fr. faubourg.]

FORBY(E, prep, adv and adj. Sc. Irel Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks Lan. Stf. Lin. Also Sus. ? Cor. Also written foreby Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy. Stf., and in form forbyse Abd. [fər., fəbai.] 1. prep. Besides, in addition to. Sc. There was a whin bonnie lassies there, forbye mysell, Scorr

Guy M. (1815) 111. Sh.I Ye're laek mony mair forby you, Sh Guy M. (1815) 111. Sh.I Ye're laek mony mair forby you, Sh. News (July 17, 1897); Providence helps dem 'at helps demsels, an' no mony forbye dem, J. H. Da Last Foy (1896) 5. Bch. There was three i' the coach forby me, Forbes Jrn. (1742) 13. Abd Folbyse to dee gweed, he cudna deen muckle waur, Alexander Am Flk (1882) 16. Frf. Coont hoo mony guid folks are there forby yersel', Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 33, ed. 1889. Per. Three shillin's the week, forby the feedin', Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 188, ed. 1887. Fif. He's gotten hail three hunder mark... Forby her cow an' hawkit stirk, Douglas Poems (1866) 95. eFif. Forbye a' that she was say lee'd on gui she didna like a dram Forby her cow an' hawkit stirk, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 95. e.Fif. Forbye a' that, she was sair lee'd on gin she didna like a dram, Latro *Tam Bodkin* (1864) 11. Dmb. Forbye ither reasons for being in a hurry, Cross *Disruption* (1844) v. Rnf. There's twa, at least, hae siller, Forby a thriving stock, Barr *Poems* (1861) 37. Ayr. He has left a power of money over and forbye his great estates, Galt *Lairds* (1826) 1x; Forbye some new, uncommon weapons, Burns *Dr Hornbook* (1785) st. 22. Lnk. A' the sheep o' the muir, forbye the wee thack hoose, Wardrop *J Mathison* (1881) 12. e.Lth. And forby the laird, there was twa-three mair (1881) 12. e.Lth. And forby the laird, there was twa-three mair (1881) 12. e.Lth. And forby the laird, there was twa-three mair o' the gentry, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 14. Edb. Forby a weel-far'd pithy pray'r, Crawford Poems (1798) 111. SIK. Ye are eneuch to fright folk forbye aucht else, Hogg Tales (1838) 46, ed 1866. Gall He had many a sin on his soul, forbye murder in all its different degrees, Crockett Raiders (1894) in. N.I. Uls. Uls. Inn. Arch. (1853-1862) VI. 42. Ant They wur severals forby me, Ballymena Obs. (1892). Dwn. (CHW.), N.Cy. Nhb. I wesn't strang enow for't, iv a reg'lor way, an' forbye that I didn't want the laddies in ken aboot it, Pease New Dy. Leader (Jan I, 1897) 5. col. 2. Nhb! e.Dur.! There was other six forby me. Cum. There Scrap o' meat... forby udder things, 132. Wm. & Cum. Forby my twee letters frae mudder and Nan, 226 n.Yks. Forbi a' that, Ah've anither thing agen 'im; n.Yks.

2. With the exception of, not taking into account.

Sc So I have taken post on my ain shanks, forby a cast in a cart, or the like, Scott Redg (1824) vii; Deil an unce of siller plate is about the house ... forby the lady's auld posset dish, ib Leg Mont (1818) iv. Per. There's naebody wears a kilt forbye gamekeepers and tourist bodies, IAN MACLAREN Brief Bush (1895) 216. Ir. Sorra a hand's turn ailin' them, forby Katty's a thirfle conthráry now and agin, BARLOW Lisconnel (1895) 307.

3. Past, close by. Ir It's beyant an' forby me his eyes kep' on gazin' an' shinin', Barlow *Bogland* (1892) 38, ed. 1893

4. adv. Besides, in addition, over and above.

Sc. I'll fill your pockets to ye forbye, Stevenson Catrona (1893) Sc. I'll fill your pockets to ye forbye, Stevenson Catrona (1893) ii. Sh.I. Shu's no ta sit furt an' get hir fit row'd up, an' forby, shu'll hae tae claed dem, Sh. News (Aug. 6, 1898). Cai.¹ Eig I had lost a' my siller, An' ruin'd, forby, puir auld Dauvit, Tester Poems (1865) 109 Abd She keepit a shop and a mangle forby, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 15 nw.Abd. An'ts twal o'clock forby, Goodwife (1867) st. 14. Kcd. Forbye, ye seem to be as able To sleep into the barn or stable, Jamie Muse (1844) 86. Frf. She panged his wame an' filled his pock, An' warmed him at the fire forbye, Watt Poet Sketches (1880) 56, Ay, an' forby, it was rale threadbare aneath the table, Barrie Thrums (1889) xiv Fif. Sic a reasonable rent, and the use o' the back green forbye, M°Laren Tibbie (1894) 20. s.Sc. Ye hae darned them, an' mended the Tibbue (1894) 20. s.Sc. Ye hae darned them, an' mended the knees o' my breeks, an' the elbows o' my coat forbye, Wilson Tales (1839) V. 51. Dmb. Forbye, I think it far mair freendly like just to ca' me Ringan, Cross Disruption (1844) x. Rnf. I hae, forby, a dool o' cheese, Picken Poems (1813) I 64. Ayr. I was firstly beared and a talk of the first them to the control of the second of the sec fairly bamboozled, and notalittle nettled forbye, Service Notandums (1890) 17. Lnk. Nor only I, But scores o' mole-blind fools forby, Rodger Poems (1838) 143, ed. 1897. Lth. A new hen house, an' a derry forbye, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 259. Edd. There's mair than you thought that forby, Liddle Poems (1821) 49. Bwk. The Laird himsel's a canty chiel', an' trusty frien' forbye, Calder Poems (1897) 122. Slk. An' siller out at trust forby, Hoge Poems (ed. 1865) 275; He had come out on a shootin and a fishin ploy, and, forby, to tak a plan o' a' the hills, Chr. NorthNoctes (ed. 1856) IV. 26. Dmf. Forbye ye ken o' the tryst I made wi' the neebors, Reid Poems (1894) 195. Gall. Gied him the hink and some half-dizzen fine flees forbye, Crockett Bog-Myrlle (1895) 171. Kcb. He blaw'd o' his sheep, his horses an' kye, . . . an' his siller forbye, fairly bamboozled, and not a little nettled for bye, Service Notandums

ARMSTRONG Ingleside (1890) 156. Ir His father was the ouldest Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 156. Ir His father was the ouldest of all the Polymatherses . and the head of the whole of them forby, Barlow Lisconnel (1895) 131. n.Ir. She has a fine fortune forby (A S.-P.). Nhb. We'se maybe raise a grilse forebye, Charnley Fisher's Gail. (1842) 7. e.Dur.\(^1\) Cum Many good things—Lamplugh puddin', forbye, Dickinson Cumbr (1875) 216. Wm If ye wor a gentleman, ye wad kna what a war efter, forby, Lonsdale Mag (1821) II 413; I there met ladies young an' auld, An' gentlemen forbye, Whitehead Leg. (1859) 43, ed. 1896. n.Yks.\(^1\) Lan. He's mair names than one,—Tommy Dickson, . . . an' yan or two forby, Wauch Heather (ed Milner) I. 139 n.Lin. He can tell what's matter wi' folks by the stars, forby knowin whether they'll dee or not, Peacock R. Shrlaugh (1870) II 48 Cor. My orders be positive, forby one of the ladies . . . cannot utter a word, O'Donoghue St. Knighton (1864) 31. utter a word, O'Donoghue St. Knighton (1864) 31.

Hence Forbye, sb. an addition, appendix.

Ayr. They would come better in as a kind of addendum or forbye at the hinderend of my book, Service Dr. Duguid (ed 1887)103

5. On one side, out of the way; near by.

Sc. When he cam to his ladye's bour door He stude a little

Sc. When he cam to his ladye's bour door He stude a little forbye, Scott Minstrelsy (1802) III. 160, ed 1848 n Sc Then out it speaks that lady gay, A little forbye stood she, Buchan Ballads (1828) II 40, ed. 1875; The blacksmith stood a little forebye Wi'his hammer in his hand, 1b 24. Bnff A bit forby, he did espy, A swain fu' blythely plowin', Taylor Poems (1787) 40, My dwallin' is a bit forby, 1b 53. Stf. 1

6. Of time . past, gone by, over.

Sus. Wen to-morror mornen cums aroun belike de wust an't wol be forbye, Jackson Southward Ho (1894) I. 251

7. adj. Uncommon, out of the ordinary; superior; also used advb.

Sc. He's a forbye man [there are few to match him] (A.W.). C1c. Applied to one who excels, or who does something quite beyond expectation, as 'Foreby good,' 'He was forby kind.' At times used expectation, as 'Foreby good,' 'He was forby kind.' At times used as synon with 'fey,' being applied to those who do anything viewed as a presage of death (Jam.). s.Sc., Rnf. 'A forby man,' one who is singular or of a peculiar cast (Jam.). Ayr. He was just a real nice, extraordinar' forbye chiel 'Service Dr Duguid (ed. 1887) 211 N.I.¹ That's a forbye good horse Uls. A forby journey he had that blissed Holly-eve night, Uls Jrn Arch. (1853-62) VIII 140, A forby journey, a journeyin addition to his ordinary walk home, because the fairies were misleading him (MB-S). Ant. He was a forby sort of fellow, Ballymena Obs (1892), He's a forby wee bov for goodness (MB-S). a forby wee boy for goodness (M B.-S).

FORBYSE, see Forby(e.

FORCASTEN, pp. Sc. Cast off. Grose (1790) MS. add (C) Cf. cast, v. 3.

Christ will make new york out of old forcasten Scotland. RUTHERFORD Lett. (1660) No. 176.]

FORCE, sb.¹ Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks Lan. Also Written forse N Cy.¹; foss n.Cy n Yks.¹23 e.Yks. m Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹3 [fors, fos.] A waterfall or cascade n.Cy. Grose (1790), N.Cy.¹ Nhb. (WG), Dur.¹, Lakel.¹ Cum. Hutchinson Hist. Cum. (1794) I 282, When the south wind was heard indicating rain and a change of weather old persons used to say they 'heard the high force sounding,' Rowley Old Names (1882) pt. 111 278, Cum. 2 Cum., Wm. (E.W.P), Not quite obs. though now seldom heard but in names (M.P.). Wm. Our waterthough now seldom heard but in names (M.P.). Wm. Our waterfall in the river is called sometimes the force, sometimes the scout, HUTTON Bran New Wark (1785) 102, note, I went . . . to see the falls or force of the river Kent, Guide to Lakes (1780) 215 Yks. (W.W.S) n.Yks. Just behind the house is a fine waterfall called Cataract force, HEATH Eng Peas. (1893) 99, There is a noted one in Wensleydale at Aysgarth, locally called Aysga Foss (W H); n.Yks. 128 e Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ (1783); Phillips Rivers (1853). m.Yks. 1 w.Yks Lucas Stud. Nudderdale (c 1882) Gl.; w.Yks. 13, Lan. 1, n.Lan. (W.S.)

[ON. fors, a waterfall, Sw. fors; Norw. dial. foss (AASEN); Dan. fos]

FORCE, sb 2 and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms foace Cor.2; foce w Som. Dev.3; foorce n.Yks.2; foze Dev; voace Cor.2; voace Cor. [fors, fos, foss.] 1. sb. In comp. (1) Force-put, (2) work, a matter of compulsion or necessity.

(1) Nhb. We'll not dee'd except as a force-put. A force-put's ne plisure. e.Yks. 1 Hoo is it 'at he cum to wed a lass like hor?'

oot wi' him if it hedn't cum to a real force put.

\*\*Chin.\*\* I hoo is it 'at he cum to wed a lass like hor?

\*\*Why it seeams it was a fooace-put.

\*\*Ini.\*\* I shouldn't hev fall'd oot wi' him if it hedn't cum to a real force put.

\*\*Lin.\*\* I don't see why Mr. X. should have given up that house.

\*\*I doubt it was a

force-put, sir' (G G.W.). sw.Lin.1 I shouldn't 'a sold it for that, if it hadn't been a force-put w Som. Haut kn ún eebau dee dùe; neef dhat bee foo us-puut '? [What can one do, if there is no alternative?] Dev. A tradesman of this place [Torquay] told me he had left his house very early that day, 'but not from choice, 'twas a force-put,' N. & Q (1876) 5th S. v 266; In speaking of selling skim-milk, the cook said she would not part with any milk, 'unless it was a force-putt, to a cottager, who was ill, Reports Province. (1897); Dev <sup>8</sup>, nw Dev (R.P.C) Cor. T'will be a vooace-put of they jine, T. Towser (1873) 147; Cor.<sup>2</sup> Twas a voace-put aafter oal. e.Cor. Freq heard, N. & O (1876) 5th S v. 266 (2) s Chs. I Dhi)n oa ni doo it für foa s-wuurk [They n on'y do it for force-work].

2. A great number; the greater part or number.

Bnff. We'll pit on the force o' the cop-stanes the nicht The force o' the neeps'll be doon this week. n.Yks 2 There was a foorce o' folks w Yks. Equally applied to persons and things (C C R.)
3. v. To constrain oneself to do a thing, to feel obliged, compelled.

w Yks. 'I mun force to go,' I must force, or oblige myself to go 'We mun force to ha' 't' (CCR) e An' I forced to go Dev. I told her I should foze to summon her, Reports Provne. (1882) 14.

4 To push, strive. Gen. in prp. Cor.<sup>2</sup> Doant'ee be so foacin.

Cor.<sup>2</sup> Doant'ee be so foacin.

[4. He that forseth manye thingus to do, shall fallen in to dom, Wyclif (1382) Ecclus. xxix. 26]

FORCE, v<sup>2</sup> Sh I. n.Cy. Yks. Also written forse (Jam) S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>; and in forms fooaz n.Cy. n.Yks <sup>12</sup> e Yks; fooze n.Yks <sup>12</sup>; foze n.Yks <sup>1</sup> [fors, foəz] To clip or shear the long projecting hairs of a fleece.

n Cy. Grose (1790). n Yks. Than teeth are like a flock o' sheep that's weel fooaz'd, Robinson Sng Sol. (1860) iv. 2, n.Yks <sup>12</sup> e Yks. Marshall Rur Econ. (1788), To cutt off all the shaggie hairy woll which standeth stricklinge up; ... this the shepheardes call forcinge of them, Best Rur Econ. (1641) 9 [(K)]

Hence (I) Forsen. sb. the quantity of wool obtained

Hence (1) Forsen, sb. the quantity of wool obtained when sheep are shorn, amount of profit. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>; (2) Forsens, sb. pl the refuse of wool. S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>

[To force wooll is to clip off the upper and more heary part of it, Cowell Interp. (ed 1637) s.v. Clack; Foorcyn or clyppyn, tondeo, Prompt OFr. forcer, 'couper avec des forces, ciseaux' (LA CURNE); a der. of forces, clippingshears (1b.). Lat. forfices.]

FORCED, ppl. adj. Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also Cor. Written fo'ced Cor. In comb. (1) Forced earth, soil that has been disturbed by digging, 'made-earth' (q.v.); (2) — fire, fire obtained by rubbing two pieces of dry wood, &c., together; also called Need-fire; (3) — push, (4) — put, a case of necessity or compulsion; see also Force-put, s.v. Force, sb.2 1.

(1) n.Yks. The cart road was made upon forced earth and settled (I.W.) (2) Sc. When the cattle of any district were seized with this fatal distemper [black spaul] the method of cure or prevention was to extinguishall the domestic fires, and rekindle them by forced fire' caught from sparks emitted from the axle of the great woolwheel, Clan-Albin (1815) II 239 (JAM. s v. Black Spaul). Nhb.<sup>1</sup> (3) n.Yks. Yo' see it was a fooastpush he cud'nt git off (W.H), Fooace't pŏŏsh (I.W.). (4) Cor.<sup>1</sup> A fo'ced put is no choice.

FORCHES, sb. pl. Dev. A place where two ways branch off in the form of a fork.

The place where two ways or streets cross each other at acute angles is called 'Double Forches,' Horae Subsecurae (1777) 160; GROSE (1790) MS add. (M); A place at a four-cross-way on the Blackdown Hills, parish of Clayhidon, is called Forches [vaur chúz] corner. It is at a cross-road, Elworthy Wd. Bk (1888).

[Fr. fourche, a fork (Cotgr.); 'Un endroit où le chemin fait la fourche (où il se bifurque)' (HATZFELD).]

FORCING, ppl. adj. Sc. e.An. 1. Of the weather: good, suitable, likely to bring crops to maturity. Bnff. See Forcy.

2. Fattening.

Nrf. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1787), GROSE (1790) Suppl. e.Suf (F.H.)

FORCY, adj. Bnff.1 Of the weather: good, likely to

bring crops to maturity. See Forcing, 1.

Applied particularly to harvest weather, having the power to bring crops to maturity, and to fit what has been cut for housing

FORD, sb. Wm. [ford.] A passage for ships; an arm of the sea.

Kirby Stephen Monthly Messenger (Apr. 1891).

FORDEDDUS, sb. Ags. (JAM.) Violence, applied to a blow.

FORDEL, sb, adj, and v Sc. Written fordal Cai. Bnff<sup>1</sup>; and in form fardel Abd. [fordl, fardl] 1. sb. Progress, advancement.

n.Sc. He makes little fordel (JAM.).

2. adj. In advance, in readiness for future use.

Ab1. I think ye'll hae laid by 'gain Yeel A fouth o' fordel strae,
BEATTIE Paimgs (1801) 35. Sic as hae nae fordel stock, ib 36;
We hae scarce ae starn O' fardel strae laid by 'gain Yeel, ib. 32,

ed 1873. Ags. Implying that it is not meant to be used immediately. 'Fordel work' is work done before it is absolutely necessary (JAM). Rnf. When there are two stacks, one of these is called a 'fordel stack,' which is to be kept until the other has been used (1b).

Hence Fordal rent, phr. rent paid in advance on entry.

Cai.1

3. v. To store, hoard up for the future. Gen with up. Bnff 1 Hence Fordling, sb. a stock or provision for the future. Eig. Nae fordlings in the cup board crowd, Couper Poetry (1804) I. 279

[1. The same word as ME fordele, advantage. It shall cause yow gret thank, and a gret fordell in your mater, Paston Letters (1472) III. 73 Du. voordeel, advantage, furtherance (HEXHAM); cp. G. Vorteil.]

FORDER, FORDERSOME, see Further, Furthersome. FORDONE, pp. Sc. Written foredone (Jam.). Exhausted, tired out, worn out.

s.Sc. Like ane wi'sorrow sair fordone, Allan Poems (1887) 126 Dmf. (JAM.)

FORDRAUGHT, sb War. Wor. Sus. Also written fordraft Wor; foredraft War.2; foredraught Wor.; and in forms fordrough War.2 Sus1; foredrough War. [fodraft, -dref] A lane or path for the purposes of

draught between two farms; a grass ride. War. He took the footpath across the field war. He took the tootpath across the field which lead into a foredrough, Dent Birmingham (1880) 374; I found a bit of a lane, a 'fordrough,' afterwards, B'ham Wkly Post (July 13, 1889), War.2 A private way through the homelands of a dwelling-house, but which, by opening broadly on to a public road, has the appearance of a lane or by-way. Wor. Very common (FSD.); The usual word (J.B.P). s Wor Used in conjunction with 'lane' or 'gate,' and said to mean 'leading forth from a farm or house to a high road or to fields' A gate leading to such a road or lane is called in the Upton-Snorsbury district, 'a fore draught gate,' Berrow's Jrn. (Dec 10, 1885), (HK) Sus 1

FOR-DRUNKEN, ppl. adj. ? Obs. Sc. Overcome with drink, worn out or exhausted with drinking.
Sc. Lay wallowin' like a man for-drunken, Drummond Muchomachy (1846) 43 Fif. To yesk his saul awa' in glore Upo' the death-bed o' the floor, For-wakit and for-drunken, TENNANT Papistry (1827) 163.

[The Miller, that for-dronken was al pale, Chaucer C.T. A. 3120.

FORDWEBLIT, pp. ? Obs. Sc. Enfeebled. See Dwable. Her limbs fordweblit grew, Jamieson Pop. Ballads (1806) I. 241; I am fordweblit an' sair brokin', Riddle Psalms (1857) xxxviii. 8.

FORE, adj., adv., prep., conj. and sb.¹ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written for n.Yks.² w.Yks.¹² Nhp.¹ e.An.¹ Som.; and in forms fair Sc.; fer n.Yks.² Der.² nw.Der.¹ Ess.; fere n.Yks.²; feur. Cum.¹; foo. Wm.; foor. N.Cy.² Nhb.¹ Lakel.² Cum.¹ Lan.¹ n.Lan.¹; fooren.Yks.²; fuir. Rxb. (Jam), fur. s Not.; fure. Sc. (Jam.); fwore. Cum.¹; vaur. Dev.; vor. Brks.¹ Wil.¹, vore. I.W.¹ Wil. w.Som.¹ nw.Dev.¹ Cor.² 1. adj. and adv. In comb. (1) Fore-arm²'d, fore-timed, bespoken. (2) hoi: comb. (1) Fore-arm?d, fore-timed, bespoken; (2) bait, bait scattered loose near the hooks to attract the fish, (3) -bargain, to bargain or arrange beforehand; (4) -bay, (a) the breast or front wall of a lock; (b) pl salt-making term: the breast of none wantof a rock, (6) pt sate-making term, the brickwork immediately under the front of a pan; (5) berin, a forewarning; (6) bit, a slight refreshment taken early in the morning before the regular breakfast; (7)

-board, see -buck; (8) -body, the belly; (9) -bond, the strong piece of wood forming the front end of the 'bed' of a cart; (10) -bows, (a) the breast of an animal; (b) the arched bar fixed across the front of a cart, forming a seat for the driver; (11) -breast, (a) the front or fore-part of anything; (b) the front seat in a church gallery facing the pulpit; (c) right in front; (12) -breathing, the premonitory symptoms; (13) bree or broo, the forehead, temple; (14) broads, the milk which is first drawn from a cow; (15) -buck (or Ferbuck), the top rail or ledge at the front of a cart or wagon; (16) -cappy, the heavy stone used to sink the fishing-nets at the bow of a boat; see Caapie; (17) -crag or -craig, the fore-part of the throat; (18) -crop, the ribs of beef; (19) -dale, the pudding of a cow towards the throat; (20) -day, (a) before daylight; daybreak; (b) that part of the day between breakfast and noon; (21) that part of the day between breakfast and noon; (21) days, (a) towards noon, when the day is far advanced; (b) late in the day, towards evening; (22) days dinnertime, a late hour for dinner; (23) door, the front door, the door in front of a house; (24) drove, obs., a mortuary offering of a live animal to the church; (25) defire, the kitchen and living room; (26) elder, the fore or front udder of a cow; (27) entry, an entry to a house from the front; (28) eyed, foreseeing, apt to look ahead; (29) faced, confronted, in the presence of; (30) family, the ancestors of a family; (31) feed, to turn cattle out in spring into a pasture which is afterwards to be laid up for hav: into a pasture which is afterwards to be laid up for hay; (32) feeling, a presentiment; (33) feng, the first seizure or taking of anything; (34) field, the end of a vein in a mine; (35) fiank, a projection of fat upon the ribs, immediately behind the shoulder, of a sheep; (36) foot, (a) the instep or front of the foot; (b) the hand; (37) frame, the brow of a hill; (38) friends, ancestors; (39) front, (a) the face of a building; (b) the human countenance; (40) gait (or Foragate), a start or distance given by one competitor to another in a race; (41) gang or geng, (a) a light or apparition supposed to forebode death or disaster; (b) to surpass, precede; (42) gangers, leaders, chief men; (43) go, a foreboding or omen; (44) graith, to prepare beforehand; (45) grated, forestalled, as by occurrence of some intervening obstacle; (46) hammer, a sledge-hammer; into a pasture which is afterwards to be laid up for hay; hand; (45) grated, forestalled, as by occurrence of some intervening obstacle; (46) hammer, a sledge-hammer; also in phr. to throw the forehammer; a sport used as a trial of strength; (47) hammering, wielding the sledge-hammer; (48) hand, (a) beforehand; also in phr. o' th' forehand, ready for the future, in hand; (b) the forequarters of a horse, cow, sheep, &c.; (c) the leading workman of two workers in puddling, &c.; (a) curling term: the first player in a rink; (49) handed, (a) rash, precipitate; (b) far-seeing, prudent; (c) beforehand, in readiness; (50) hand pay, (51) hand payment, payment in advance; (50) hand pay, (51) hand payment, payment in advance; (52) hand rent, rent paid on entry, prior to occupancy; (53) hands, see hand (a); (54) hand stone, curling term: the stone first played; (55) head, the bow or fore-part of a boat; (56) headed, wilful, headstrong; obstinate; (57) headways, mining term: see below; (58) heap, wrestling term: a fore-hip, a grip or hitch; (59) hinder, to prevent or hinder; (60) horn,? a knob or projection at the bow of a boat; (61) horse, the foremost horse of a team; (62) hadder, the movable framework or rails at the front of a cart or wagon, for extending the length or width; (63) haid, planned beforehand; (64) han, the boxes in the fish-curing yards, into which herrings and other fish are put, preparatory to their being cured; and other fish are put, preparatory to their being cured; (65) -land, a house fronting the street; (66) -lang, ere long; (67) -lash, the second horse in a wagon team; (68) -latch, the leather attached to a horse's halter; (69) -lay, -latch, the leather attached to a horse's halter; (69) -lay, to waylay; to get ahead or in front of anything; (70) -leader, a ringleader, chief; (71) -leet, to outstrip, outrun; to surpass; (72) -lock, a washer or circular disk of iron for the nut of a bolt to press against when screwed up; (73) -look, to foresee, look before you leap; (74) -low, slanting, very low; (75) -mak, preparation; (76) -man, (a) a curate; (b) the ninth person in the deep-sea fishing-boats; (77) -math, obs, the first crop of hay gathered; (78) -milk, (a) the first portion of milk drawn

from a cow; (b) to milk the first half of a cow's milk by from a cow; (b) to milk the first half of a cow's milk by itself for the purpose of sending it to market; (79)-mind, to predetermine; gen. in pp., (80)-most, (a) first, in front, in advance; fig. best, 'first-class'; (b) in phr. to carry feet foremost, to carry to the grave; (81)-most horse, the leading horse in a plough or team; (82)-mother, an ancestress; (83)-nail, to spend money before it is gained; (84)-name, the Christian name; (85)-nickit, prevented by a trick: (86)-night (a) the evening the time between by a trick; (86) -night, (a) the evening, the time between twilight and bedtime; (b) the early part of the night; (87) -noon (or Foraneen), the morning; the time between breakfast and twelve o'clock; (88) -noon bread, (89) -noon drinking, (90) -noonings, (91) -noons, a light meal or luncheon taken by labourers between breakfast and dinner; luncheon taken by labourers between breakfast and dinner; (92)-overman, the person who, beneath the viewer, has the charge of the workings of a colliery where there is no under-viewer; (93) -part, the front; the beginning, first part; also in phr. the fore part of the head, the face; (94) -parts, the front of a person; (95) -past, the past; (96) -picture, a frontispiece; (97) -piece, a toe-piece or piece of leather fastened to the tip of a shoe; (98) -pocket, a front pocket; (99) -rent, see -hand rent; (100) -rider, a leader, forerunner; one that rides in front; (101) -run, to outrue, outstrip: (102) -runner, a beginner: (102) -say. to outrun, outstrip; (102) -runner, a beginner; (103) -say, to foretell; (104) -seat, a front seat; (105) -sett, to anticipate; to waylay; (106) -shift, the first shift of hewers in a mine, who commence work two or three hours before a mine, who commence work two or three hours before the boys; also used attrib; (107) -shore, (a) that part of a tidal river which is submerged at high tide, but dry when the water is low; (b) the narrow shore along the screened side of a decoy pipe; (108) -shot, (a) the whisky that first runs over in distillation, which is always the strongest; the first liquid anything is boiled in, (b) see -milk (a); (c) the projection of the front of a house over part of the street in which it is built; (100) -sightic or part of the street in which it is built; (109) -sichtie or -sichted, provident, foreseeing; (110)-side, the front; (111)-sight, to foresee, anticipate; (112)-skip, (a) the progress made in a journey, in relation to one left behind; (b) the made in a journey, in relation to one left behind; (0) the advantage given to one in a contest, trial of strength, &c.; (113) -sole, the front sole of a shoe; (114) -spaul, the foreleg of cattle; (115) -spur, a fore-leg of pork; (116) -staa, the manger or fore-stall; (117) -stairs, front-door steps; (118) -stam, the forehead; (119) -stammerin', the place in a boat immediately in front of the steersman's seat; (120) -start, (a) a start or advantage in running, &c.; (b) to start in advance of others; (121) -stem, the prow of a boat; (122) -step, (a) precedence; (b) to go before; (123) -stools, the fore-part of a cart or tumbrel which projects over the shafts; (124) -stoops, the fore-legs of a chair; jects over the shalts; (124)-stoops, the fore-legs of a chair; (125)-stroll, to walk on ahead; (126)-summer(s, the top rail in front of a wagon; a kind of platform projecting over the shafts of a cart; (127)-supper, (128)-supper time, the evening before supper time; (129)-teeth, the front teeth; (130)-telled, foretold; (131)-token, (a) a warning, omen; (b) to betoken, foreshadow; to give warning, (132) -top, a hackle of coloured horse-hair used as a head ornament for a horse; the toupee of a man; (133) -tram, the fore-shaft of a cart; (134) -tree, the lighter upright bar of a gate to which the staple for fastening is attached; (135) -turns, the angular pieces in the 'soles a wagon, used to provide a place for the fore-wheel to go a wagon, used to provide a place for the fore-wheel to go into when the wagon turns; (136) -urged, advocated beforehand; (137) -wakken'd, aroused or forewarned; (138) -warden, destroyed, undone; see Forwoden; (139) -way, (a) front; (b) immediately, straightway, directly after; (c) in phr. to get or have the foreway, to get the start of, to anticipate, forestall; (d) a high road; (140) -went, pret, and pp. of 'to forego,' go before; (141) -wit, knowledge beforehand: (140) -way mining term; a well driven over beforehand; (142) won, mining term: a wall driven over before the board was holed; (143) -work, work done in the spring or early part of the year; (144) -yaud, a cry of direction from a shepherd to his dog; cf. far-yaud,

s.v. Far, 5. (4); (145) -year, the early part of the year.

(1) Wm. What s'all we deea for oor sist'r 1' t'day when she cūs to be foo-arm'l'd? Richardson Sng. Sol. (1859) viii 8. (2) Cai. 1

(3) Sc. Still in use, gen. in sense of to bargain or arrange before (3) St. Still in use, gen. In sense of to bargain of artialize better hand, sometimes in the sense of to bespeak, and sometimes of to arle (Jam. Suppl.). (4, a) w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> The weirs, forbayes, &c, belonging to a corn mill. (b) Chs.<sup>1</sup> (5) Cum.<sup>1</sup> (6) Dev. Fore-bit and breakfast, Rear-bit and dinner, O'NEILL Idyls (1892) 110 (7) w.Som.<sup>1</sup> Of a cart—the front board on which usually the name of the owner is painted. (8) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (9) s.Chs.<sup>1</sup> (10, a) w.Yks. A contract of the contract of the contract by (and man at Crookes told me of padfoot which ran against his 'owd mare's forbows' (SOA); w.Yks.¹ (b) w.Yks. (JJB) (11, a)
Cai.¹ Bnff.¹ Fore-breest o' the cart Abd. Saunders Malcolmson took his place on the forebreist of the cart, Alexanders Matchinson took his place on the forebreist of the cart, Alexander Am Flk (1882) 38; Johnny Gibb . . . got the whole 'hypothec' into the cart; and then mounting the 'forebreist' again, started, ib Johnny Gibb (1871) 1. (b) Sc. The fore-breast o' the laft, the front-seat of the gallery in a church (Jam.). Cai. Abd The heiitors' seat i' the forebreist, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xviii. Kcd. Fae the the forebreist, ALEXANDER Joinny Gibb (1871) XVIII. Rcd. Fae the forebriest o' the laft Faur noo the seats were doon, Grant Lays (1884) 63. e.Lth. At the kirk, sittin in his muckle airm-chair in the fore-breist o' the sooth laft, Hunter J. Innuck (1895) 34 (c) Lan.<sup>1</sup>, n Lan.<sup>1</sup> (12) Lnk. The forebreathings of which inconstancy are beginning to puff already, Wodrow Ch. Hist. (1721) I. 126, ed 1828. (13) Sc. Thy forebroos are like ae piece o' pomgranate within thy lokes, Sug. Sol. (1860) iv 3; Thy forebrees are like the piece o' pomgranate within thy lokes, Sug. Sol. (1860) iv 3; Thy forebrees are like tila piece o'a pomegranate within thy locks, Henderson ib (1862). tila piece o' a pomegranate within thy locks, Henderson 16 (1862). (14) Ayr. The young calves are fed on the milk, first diawn, locally termed fore-broads, Agric. Surv. 443 (Jam). [The youngest calves get the first drawn milk, or fore-broads, as it is termed, Stephens Farm Bk (ed. 1849) I. 53.] (15) Der.², nw.Der.¹ Lei.¹ A frame is sometimes fixed upon it so as to allow of a larger load being carried. This is called a 'false fore buck' Nhp.¹ (16) Sh.I. Whin da fore cappy is comin' ta da buird, up gengs da sail 'ithoot an aer [oar] i' da watter, Sh News (July 3, 1897). (17) Sc. They found the enemies mark to be in her fore-crag, or fore part of an aer [bar] r da watter, Sn News (July 3, 1697). (17) Sc. They
... found the enemies mark to be in her fore-crag, or fore part of
her throate, News from Sc. (1591) (Jam.). (18) Wm. (A.T.) (19)
Shr. (HALL); Shr.<sup>2</sup> My informant declared, that 'If a bin [the
'bwes'] bwon i' th' farthing bag its present death to 'em,' and
upon my requesting more specific and intelligible information he
replies, 'bwon i' th' fordale' (20, a) Cum (J.A.), Cum.<sup>1</sup> w. Som.<sup>1</sup>
Deltes, 'bwon i' th' fordale' (20, a) Cum (J.A.), Cum.<sup>1</sup> w. Som.<sup>1</sup> Dhee urt jis lig u oa l a'n u-voa r-dai [thou art just like an old hen before daylight] one of the commonest of sayings I do burn more can'l voie day-n I do burn aiter dark. nw.Dev.\(^1\) (b) Rxb. (JAM.) (21, a) Sc Herd Coll. Sngs (1776) Gl. Rxb Expl by some the morning is advanced, by others it is far in the day [JAM.). Cum., Wm. Nicolson (1677) Trans. R. Lit. Soc (1868) IX. Oxf. (K); (HALL) n.Dev. Grose (1790). (b) n.Sc. (JAM.), N.Cy.\(^2\) Nhb. When the day declines, or toward evening (K.); Nhb.\(^1\) (22) Sc. (JAM.) (23) Sh.I. Der feet at ta guttue o' da foredoor, Sh. News (May 15, 1897). Abd. Tho' by the fore-door locket in, The back had neither bar nor pin, Cock Strans (1810) I. 124. Ayr. The principal door—was named the fore-door, Agric Surv. 115 (JAM.); I . told her . . . to gang through to the fore-door, Hunter Studies (1870) 158. N Cy\(^1\), Nhb\(^1\) Cum. Northumberland is called the Fore Door into Scotland, Deiham Tracts (ed. 1892) I. 158, Cum.\(^1\), m.Yks.\(^1\), Ess. (H H.M.) Ken\(^1\) He come to the fore-door Sus.\(^1\) w.Som.\(^1\) Hark\(^1\) I yeard zomebody to voredoor, urn out and zee who 'tis. Dev. I wiz car'd down tha strayt an rite hom ta vaur dore, Nathan Hogg Poet. Lett (1847) 2nd S. Dhee urt jis lig u oa l ai n u-voa r-dai [thou art just like an old hen door, urn out and zee who 'tis. Dev. I wiz car'd down tha strayt an rite hom ta vaur dore, Nathan Hogg Poet. Lett (1847) 2nd S. 24, ed. 1866. Cor. Each rented in the town, tho' poor, A house which boasted a 'fore door,' Tregellas Tales (1868) 103 (24) Ess. Obs So called from being driven before the funeral procession to the church, Trans. Arch. Soc. (1878) I. 167. (25) Cai I In the old-fashioned country houses, the 'but' end had the fire on the middle of the floor, which divided the room into two—'fore' 'e fire,' the kitchen and living. (26) w Yks. I (27) Sc. (Jam.) (28) Wil. Slow Gl. (1892); Wil. (29) Lan. Heaw could a mon ut wur forfaced' Staton B. Shittle, 12. (30) e.An. (HALL), e Suf. (F.H.) (31) Wil. 1 n Wil. The farmer vor-feeds his field when cattle are turned out to feed it early in spring before it is laid up (F.H.) (31) Wil.¹ n Wil. The farmer vor-feeds his field when cattle are turned out to feed it early in spring before it is laid up for hay (E. HG). (32) m.Yks¹ (33) w.Cy. To get the fore-feng of a stray beast (K.). (34) Der Manlove Lead Mines (1653), Furness Medicus (1836) 49 (35) n.Cy. (HALL) Midl. Marshall. Rur. Econ. (1796) l. 355. (36, a) n.Yks.² (b) w Yks. (J.T.) (37) n.Yks.² (38) Dor. (N.B); (C.W.) (39) n.Yks.² (40) n.Cy. (HALL.) w.Yks.¹ He did not start fair for he gat forgaits omme. e.Lan.¹ (41, a) ShI. [At Halloween] da foregeng o' every lass's lad wis expected ta come an' turn his sweetheart's sark dat wis upo' da back o' da share | chair], Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 141. S.&Ork.¹ Cai.¹ Usually in the likeness of the person about to die. Bnffl.¹ A light supposed to be seen moving along the road over which a burial procession is to pass. 'A thocht the aul' man widna grow better, for ae nicht nae lang syne, as a wiz con-Vol. II.

vayın' Mary haım, a saw a licht cum doon the rod, an' kent it wiz the fore-gang o's beerial.' (b) n Yks 2 'He'll fooregan thee,' he the fore-gang o's beerual.' (b) n Yks 2' He'll fooregan thee,' he will eclipse you (42) ib. Also old documents, as precedents for recent decisions (43) Bnff. The 'Chacky Mill' or Death-watch... was conjectured to be a forego of a death or a flitting, Gordon was conjectured to be a forego of a death of a litting, Gordon Chron. Ketth (1880) 63 (44) n Yks.<sup>2</sup> Fooregraithing, appliances provided in anticipation (45) th. (46) Sc. To throw the forehammer, to throw the sledge; a species of sport still used in the country as a trial of strength (Jam); Pinches or forehammers will never pick upon 't, Scott Bik Dwarf (1816) ix. Eig. Forehammer in han', an' stripp'd to the sark, Tester Poems (1865) 184. Frf. Some thumpin' like a smith's fore-hammer Upon the board, SMART Rhymes (1834) 133. Ayr. The brawnie, banie, ploughman chiel, Brings hard owrehip, wi' sturdy wheel, The strong forehammer, Burns Sc Drink (1786) st. II. Link Having forced open the door with fore-hammers, Wodrow Ch. Hist. (1721) IV. 473, ed 1828 Edb Like the dunt of a forehammer, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) x Gail. The sound of a forehammer, thurdering on a cath Creeker (1824) xxxxxx. Ech [He] thundering on a gate, Crockett Raiders (1894) xxxvii Kcb. [He] got many a knock with his Father's fore-hammer, and endured them all, Rutherford Lett (1660) No 46. Nhb. Dur A hammer used by the striker in a smith's shop, Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl. (1888). [The large hammer which strikes before the smaller one, Trans Phil. Soc (1858) 156] (47) Elg. Fore-hammering in a smidde, Tester Poems (1865) 76 (48, a) Sc. I am to the forehand wi' you [I have got the start of you]; applied both to time, and to advantage obtained over another (Jam). Link. The callant now got his stipends forehand, Roy Generalship (ed. 1895) 99. Cum¹ w.Yks. Him'at hasn't a pando o' th' forhand is forced to keen up a grand show. Habitan Class 42 m (1805) thundering on a gate, CROCKETT Raiders (1894) XXXVII Kcb. [He] Cum¹ w.Yks. Him 'at hasn't a paand o' th' forhand is forced to keep up a grand show, HARTLEY Clock Alm. (1869) 17; Ha' little we vally it [time] when we think we've a lot o' th' forhand, ib. (1870) Pref. Lin¹ I always have an answer for the beaks foie-hand. (1870) Pref. Lin. I always have an answer for the beaks for e-hand. n.Lin. I (b) Edb. Their [sheep] shape . . is compact, short coupled, short legged, round bodied, with a rising forehand, Pennecuik Wks. (1715) 52, ed 1815 w.Yks. I The fore-hand of a horse (s v. For-end). Not. (J H B) (c) s.Stf. Ned had bin advanced to a forehond's plaice an' was proud o' the job he'd got, Pinnock Blk. Cy. Ann (1895) 21. (d) Per. The person that plays first on his side is their fore-han' at curling; he is the lead or leader (G W). Ayr. The forehands were at work. The second and third players were 'sooping up,' or 'giving heels' to laggard stones, Johnston Kilmallie (1891) II 110 Link. Our forehaun now ready for action Is metin' the lead wi' his ec, Watson Poems (1853) 63. (49, a) n.Sc. (Jam) (b) Gall. He's a carefu' man, an' in some things bath eident and forehanded, Crockett Shicht Min (1893) 129. [Amer. She said it was a lucky thing she was so forehanded about [Amer. She said it was a lucky thing she was so forehanded about those churns, because she might have a cow knocked down to her, and then she would be all ready for buttermaking, Adeler Ellow Room (1876) xu] (c) s.Wor. Master have got fifteen acres of grass cut forehanded (H.K.). (50) w.Som¹ A very old prov. runs: Voa r an paayun núvurpaay Uúz dhu wust uvau l paay [Fore-hand Voa ran paay un nuvurpaay Uuz dhu wustuvau Ipaay I fore-nand pay and never pay Are the worst of all pay]. (51) Sc. Forehand payment makes bad work (A W). Bnff. Commonly used when speaking of school fees (52) Cai. Bwk. When a year's rent of a farm is payable 6 months after entry. Entering at Whitsunday, the first year's rent becomes payable at the first Martinmas, only 6 months after. The above mode of payment is termed fore-rent or forehand rent, Agic Surv 141 (Jam.). Midl. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1796) I. 20. (53) w.Som. Ee dhau't tue u-ae ud dhik laut, bud aaw ur Jan wuz voar-an z wai un [He thought to have had that lut but our John was fore hands with him]. to have had that lot, but our John was fore-hands with him]. (54) Cld. (JAM) (55) Sh.I. 'Geng ye yonder ta da forehead an' shut,' William said, pointin' ta da forehorn, Sh. News (June 25, 1898); I lays me doon i' da fore head i' da light o' da sail, Stewart Five-side Tales (1892) 243. (56) w.Som.¹ Dhu voa'r-ai duds guurt aj'boo'ur úv'ur aay zeed [The fore-headedest great hedge-boar I ever saw]. There idn a more voreheadeder fuller vor cussin', dammin', and 'busin', not in all the parish. (57) Nhb., Dur. The direction of the cleat, also a place or holing driven in this direction. When a pair of headways are driven for exploring or winning the coal, they are called exploring or winning headways, the principal of which is called the fore-headways, and the other the back-headways, GREENWELL Coal Tr. Gl. (ed. 1888)s.v Headways (58 Cor. I'll try a foreheap weth ee, jacket for jacket, TREGELLAS Tales (1868)85, Cor. 2 (59) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> There was nought to forhinder 'em e.An.<sup>1</sup> Ess. You ferhinder me, I shall never get my work done (H H M.). w.Som.<sup>1</sup> Dhur waud-n noa urt tu voa r-een 'dur um [There was nothing to prevent them]. The implication is of some obstacle antecedent. (60) Sh.I. 'Geng ye yonder ta da forehead an' shut,' William said, pointin' ta da fore horn, Sh. News (June 25, 1898). (61) s.Not. (J P.K.), n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> Nhp.<sup>1</sup> Pronounced 'forross.' War.<sup>3</sup>, Brks.<sup>1</sup>,

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Hnt. (T.P.F.), Ken. 1 Sus. 1: He has got the fore-horse by the head is a Sus expression for 'he has got matters well in hand.' I.W.<sup>1</sup>, Dor.<sup>1</sup>, Som. (W F.R) w Som.<sup>1</sup> Any horse in the team except the sharp-hoise Called in other counties the thill-horse. 'Plase, sir, I be a-stented, and I want vor t'ax o''ee vor to plase to be so kind's to lend me a vore-'oss to help me up the hill ' nw Dev. 1 (62) Nhp. 1, se.Wor.<sup>1</sup>, Brks (J.WB) (63) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (64) Bnff.<sup>1</sup> His boat wiz dist rinnin' our like a forelan. (65) Sc. As distinguished from one in a close or alley (JAM.). Lnk. Her house was upon the east side in a close of alley (JAM.). Link, Her nouse was upon the east side of the Saltmarket . . . in a timber fore-land, with windows called shots, or shutters of timber, Wodrow Ch Hist (1721) III 440, ed 1828 (66) Cal. (67) Suf. Rainbird Agric (1819) 292, ed 1849 (68) Ess. Morron Cyclo. Agric (1863) (69) Ken. I slipped across the field and fore-laid him w.Ken. N. & Q. (1869) 4th S. in. 56. [Amer. Dial. Notes (1896) I. 213.] (70) n.Yks. 2 Oxf 1 Bill 'Artis will the fore-ledder, MS. add. (71) s.Sc 'Like a lyon lap,' as if he would have foreleeted Lightfute himself, Wilson Tales (1836) IV. 35. (72) Nhb. (73) n.Yks. (74) Suf. (HALL.); Suf. A horse standing in an unfavourable position, with his 'walls' lower than his rump, would be said to be 'standing forelow.' (75) Or.I. Gen. used in the sense of display, show or bustle made in preparing for an event (Jam Suppl.). (76, a) Ess. 1 (b) Bnff. 1 The ninth person, whose office is to clean the boat, fetch water, and to do any other such-like work as may be necessary. He has no allotted seat in the boat. (77) War. The foremath of the meadow, Old Deeds (1669– 1780). (78,a) N I 1 It is very poor and watery. Lan. (M B.) Chs. Chs. Less rich than the after portion, and very much poorer than the 'drippings.' s.Chs. Les. (b) Chs. To milk the first half of a cow's milk by itself for the purpose of sending it to market; the second half, which is richer, being retained for making butter; Chs.<sup>3</sup> s.Chs.<sup>1</sup> Goa' un foa r-milk dhem ky'ey, ufoa'r dhu puts)th kau'vz too [Go an' fore milk them key, afore tha puts th' cauves to]. (79) n Yks.<sup>2</sup>, m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> w.Som.<sup>1</sup> Twadn no good vor nobody to zay nort, could zee well 'nough the jistices was all o'm voreminded about it. (80, a) Sc. Let faction gang fairmaist and right gang aglee, *The People* (June 16, 1889) 13. Abd. The best of stuff was nicely dress't, And serv'dus in the foremost taste, Cock *Strains* (1810) II 107. Kcd. Davie i' the foremost seat Was gript by airms o Jeannie sweet, Grant Lays (1884) 103. (b) Sc. (A.W.) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>
'They're carrying him feet fooremost, 'that is, to the grave. (81)
s.Wor. (H K.); s.Wor.<sup>1</sup> (82) Sc. My forefathers and foremithers, too, were a' sober folk, Ford Thistledown (1891) 301. (83) Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.<sup>1</sup> n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> 'That brass is all foorenail'd,' said of a sum set apart to pay off a debt. (84) Sc. (Jam.) (85) Fif. (Jam.) (86, a) ne.Sc. One or more neighbours spending the evening with them . . . geein thim a forenicht, Gregor Flk-Lore (1881) 57
Bnff. When the forenichts came, what glee and glorious raids there were with the kall-casteks on door after door Gordon (Man) were with the kail-castocks on door after door, Gordon Chron. Keith (1880) 69. Frf. In the long winter forenichts, Inglis Am Flk (1895) 34. Per. He wud come in on a forenicht an' sit an' smoke, IAN MACLAREN K Carnegie (1896) 272. Dmf. A' the forenicht by the ingle side We fley Daddy Care wi' a royal glee, Reip Poems (1894) 97, At the farmer's ingle cheek, during the lang fore-nights o' winter, Dmf Courier (Sept. 1823) (Jam.) Gall. The long winter forenights when all was snug inside, Crockett Raiders (1894) in Kcb. Coupin' ower a dizzen bumpers o' strong Holland gin . . . in the wee while o' a forenicht, Elder Borgue (1897) 31. (b) Ags. No other word is used in Ags. to denote the early part of the night; where this term is never applied to the twilight, which is distinctively denominated the 'glomin' (Jam.) (87) Sc. Ane distinctively denominated the 'glomin' (Jam.) (87) Sc. Ane forenoon . . . she gooned hersel a' in her braws, Holdsworth How Dave won back in Chapman's Mag. (Oct. 1895). Abd. It cam' to Donal', aw b'lieve, i' the foraneen, Alexander Am Flk. (1882) 31, We tint him there i' the forancen, ib. Johnny Gibb (1871) xlvi. Cum. Last Sunday forenum, efter sarvice, GILPIN Ballads (1874) n.Yks. Ah happen'd te leeak out o' t'back chaimer winder yesteida' fooarneean, Tweddelt Clevel. Rhymes (1875) 47, n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> w.Yks. Dooant waste yer forenooins, Tom Treddelt Barnsla Ann. (1893) 8, w.Yks.<sup>3</sup>, Chs.<sup>1</sup> sw.Lin.<sup>1</sup> Always distinguished from the morning or earliest part of the day. 'There's breakfast in the morning, and then something in the forenoon.' Sur.<sup>1</sup> (88) x.b. morning, and then something in the forenoon.' Sur. 1 (88) Rxb. (Jam) (89) w.Yks. Tawk a Belshazzar's feast, it wor nobbat a bit ov a fornooin drinkin' compared ta yors, Tom Treddlehoyle Baurisla Ann. (1854) 54; When it coom'd ta near th' fornooin drinkin time, Hartley Clock Alm. (1883) 41; Luncheon was known as forenoon drinking (J.T.); w.Yks. 28 (90) w.Yks. Servants are allowed so much a day 'an drinkins,' i.e. 'forenooinins' and 'afternooinins,' Banks Wkfd. Wds. (1865). (91) w.Som. 1 Usually taken about ten. In harvest or hay time, when the men go to work at daylight, they require to feed between the early breakfast and the dinner. This meal is sometimes called 'eleven

o'clocks.' 'Mary, idn the vorenoons ready vor the vokes? Look sharp! d'ye zee hot o'clock 'tis?' Dev. Us be jist agwaine tu 'ave Dev. Us be jist agwaine tu 'ave our vornoons, an' yu mid jist za well stap an' ave zome tu, Hewett our vornoons, an' yu mid jist za well stap an' ave zome tu, Hewett Peas. Sp (1892) 145, Aw, my dear cheel, duee gie me zome vorenoons. I be that leary, I dawnt knaw whot tu du wi'myzel' 1b. 96; Carrying a piece of bread with him for his 'forenoons,' Sharland Ways and Means (1885) 36. (92) Nhb., Dur. Greenwell Coal Tr. Gl. (ed. 1889) (93) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> w Som. A man in speaking of the soil sticking to the back of his shovel said 'There's most on whe' hop the back of the soil sorn the back of the soil sorn the back of the soil sorn the back of the soil sorn the back of the soil sorn the back of the soil sorn the back of the soil sorn the back of the soil sorn the back of the soil sorn the back of the soil sorn the back of the soil sorn the back of the soil sorn the back of the soil sorn the back of the soil sorn the back of the soil sorn so much 'pon the back o' un as is 'pon the vore-part o' un.' Dhai-d noa dhee un ee plae us, dhee urt su puur tee een dhu voa'r pae urt noa dhee' un'ee plae us, dhee urt su puur tee een dhu voar pae urt u dhee 'aı d [They would know thee anywhere, thou hast such a pretty face]. Very common nw.Dev.¹ Cor. They... spent the fore-part of the evening over the eggy hot, 'Q.' Wandering Heath (1895) 80. (94) Per. The reek [steam] frae yer forepairts as ye staund fornent the lowe, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 106, ed. 1887. (95) n.Yks.² 'Thoo's talking o' things o' t'aud fooreed. 1887. (95) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> 'Inoo's talking o' things o' faud foore-past,' of past periods long gone by. (96) w.Yks. (C C.R.) (97) Glo. Grose (1790) MS. add. (M) (98) Lnk Others came and took his papers in his fore-pockets, Wonrow Ch Hist. (1721) III. 46, ed. 1828. (99) Bwk. Agric. Surv 141 (Jam.). (100) Fif. Learned Barns, ... That, on his brankin' steed, seem'd the fore-rider O'that weir, Tennant Papistry (1827) 77 Nhb., Dur. Foreriders announced with shouts the arrival of the birdegroom, Brand Pop. Antiq. (ed. 1777) 335. (101) Sc. I fore-ran A wee wee wife and Ania, (ed. 1777) 335. (101) Sc. I fore-ran A wee wee wite and a wee wee man, Chambers Pop Rhymes (ed 1890) 86. Eig. Outoure the leys wi' mony a spang, Till he foreran the win', Couper Poetry (1804) II. 86. (102) I.W. He was the vorerunner on't aal. (103) Dev. Us can't forezay, min. I zed the zame back along, Mortimer Tales (1895) 105. (104) Sc. Are ye sleeping in the fore-seat to give bad example to others? Sc. Presby. Elog. (ed. 1897) 167. Are It's no every one can thole the unside o' a coach. 1847) 161. Ayr. It's no every ane can thole the inside o' a coach, especially the fore-seat that draws backward, GALT Sir A. Wylie (1822) XXXIV. (105) Cum. (106) Nhb. Nhb., Dur. The foreshift men began to descend the pit at four o'clock, Newc. Leader (Feb. 13, 1896) 6, col 6; It was whilst the fore shift were taking their places below that the lamentable occurrence took place, ib. [Reports Mines.] (107, a) n.Lin. (b) Lin. MILLER & SKERTCHLY Fenland (1878) XII. (108, a) Sc. (JAM.) Abd. Wi' the foreshot o' the pot rheumatics she removed, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 26. (b) Lnk. (JAM.) (c) Sc. Building small additions to their houses of about 6 or 7 feet (c) Sc. Building small additions to their houses of about 6 or 7 feet in breadth made of wood, and supported by pillars... which are called 'Fore-shots,' Petition of J Finlayson (1752) (JAM.). (109) Cal.<sup>1</sup>, Fif. (JAM.) (110) Sh.I. Da dog cam ta da foreside o' da bed and began ta whinge, Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 112; Girzzie was staandin' at da foreside o' da bed wi' a cup o' tae, Sh. News (July 24, 1897). Briff. From the forside wall of the church to the middle of the church, Gordon Chron. Keth (1880) 98. n.Lin.<sup>1</sup>
Ther's a many pretty flooers up o' th' fooreside o' his hoose.
w.Som.<sup>1</sup> The vore-zide is the front in distinction from the back-zide. (1776) Gl. Abd. Raught him a rap on the forestam, SKINNER Poems (1809) 10, (JAM.) (119) Sh.I. He sprang i' da forestammerin' an' grippid da bowlin, Sh. News (Sept 24, 1898) (120, a) Rxb. (JAM.) Kcb. Their spirits, having the advantage of yours, have had now the fore-start of the shore before you, RUTHERFORD Lett (1660) No. 321. Lakel.2Ah'll run thi fer sov'ren, an' gie thi ten yerd's foor start. Cum. I'll run him at t'Creed for anything he likes, and I'll give him to Pontius Pilate fore start, Dickinson Cumbr. (1876) 171. give him to Pontius Pilate fore start, Dickinson Cumbr. (1876) 171. n. Yks. They gat t'foorestart on us. (b) Cum. (121) Fif. In ilk boatie's fore-stem cockit A lang bra' bishop in his rocket, Tennant Papistry (1827) 37. (122) n. Yks. (123) e. An. Wright; e. An. 1s. v. Fore-summers. e. Suf. Of a tumbrel only (F. H.). (124) Sc. (Jam.), S. & Ork. (125) Cor. I have never walked with her. I may have seen her fore-stroll, and gone to overtake her. (126) Nhp. 1 An. I This lying of cort. e.An. This kind of cart was some years ago much used in Nrf., but is now wearing out. A sort of platform projecting over the shafts was called 'the fore-summers, or fore-stool.' Now almost shafts was called the fore-summers, or fore-stool.' Now almost driven out by the introduction of the tumbrel. Sus 1 The corresponding responding rail at the back is called the hawk Lon., Hmp. Common also formerly in Hmp. and still freq seen in Lon., Holloway. (127) Sc. Nae mair we by the biel hud-nook, Sit hale fore-sippers owr a book, T. Scott Poems (1793) 316. Lnk. I often step ower in the foresupper, Fraser Whaups (1895) xiii. Ant. The evening from about 7 to 10 o'clock. 'The young yins will foregather in some house in a foresupper an' tell stories and

riddles,' Ballymena Obs. (1892); (MB-S.) (128) s.Sc. (JAM.) (129) Sh.I. He wis lunkin' til hit, an' tryin' bits o't ateen his fore teeth, Sh. News (July 23, 1898). (130) n.Lin Berries and beans get fit at the right time just as it's foretelled, Peacock R. Skirlaugh (1870) II. 77. (131, a) Chs. 1 Shr. 1 Obsol. Jack . . said 'e'd sid summat i' the Boggy-leasow glimmerin' like a pot o' brimston', an' it wuz sure to be a for'-token Dev I'm zartin zomething is agwaine to 'appen, vur I yerd tha death-watch atapping in my tester last night. 'Tez a voretoken ov death, I'm veard, Hewett Peas. Sp. (1892); Dev. I lleft her and went home: and thick a neart I'd a voretoken o' her death, 56 (b) w Som. Súv ur dhingz du voa urtoak nee eens wee bee gwann t-ae-u aar d weentur [Several things do foreshadow how that we be going to have a hard winter]. (132) se.Wor<sup>1</sup>, Suf.<sup>1</sup> e.Suf. A lock of hair hanging over the middle of the forehead, in a horse (and, sometimes, man or woman) middle of the forehead, in a horse (and, sometimes, man or woman) (F H). (133) Edb. We had not got well out of the toun when Tamme Dobbie louped up on the fore-tram, More Manse Wauch (1828) xiii. (134) s.Dur. (JED), ne.Lan. (135) n.Lin. (136, 137) n.Yks. (138) n.Cy. (Hall) (139. a) Nhp. I can't put my head out. either back-way or for-way, but they insult me. (b) w. Som. Not quite so instantaneous as 'way the same.' The meaning is rather continuous—right on end. 'Jim Boucher com'd over and told me they was there, and tho voreway I urned up; but I wadn quick enough, they was a go.' Dev. Hur voreway zend ta Pass'n Giles, Nathan Hogg Poet. Lett (1847) 2nd S 47, ed 1866 n Dev. Who shud be hard by . bet tha Square's Bealy,—and vorewey ha' cry'd out, Exm Scold. (1746) l. 170. (c) Ir I couldn't be angry, even if they had got the foreway of me in it, bekase it's an ould custom, Carleton Traits Peas. (ed. 1843) I. 65. n.Ir. Ye'll maybe have the foreway of Ailsie with the news, Mulholland Ailsie's Shoe, 230, N.I. (d) n.Cy. (Hall.) (140) n.Yks 2' They foorewent us,' they set out on the journey before us. w.Som. Very common in the dialect. 'I widn a vore-went thick trait 'pon no 'count' (141) n.Yks. Lan. If a man's afterwits were as good as his forewits, one should never do amiss, Byrom Remn. (1716) in Chet Soc V. 32. (142) Nhb. Dur. Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl (1888). (143) Sh.I. No anidder life bit hirsel' for a' 'at's ta be dune aboot a hoos forby voar wark, Sh News (Mar 26, 1898). (144) Sc. Grose (1790) MS. add. (C) (145) Lth. (JAM.)

2. adj. Forthcoming. n.Yks. 2 (F H). (133) Edb. Wehad not got well out of the toun when Tammie

2. adj. Forthcoming. n.Yks.2

He couldn go vore ner back.

3. adv. Forward, forth, on. n.Cy Border Gl (Coll L.L.B) n.Cy Border Gl (Coll L.L.B) w.Som. Used very freq after verbs of motion Often used redundantly, as, 'Go vore to Mr. Clay verbs of motion Often used redundantly, as, 'Go vore to Mr. Clay and zay I'll come vore to-marra.' In driving plough horses = Go on! 'Captain, vore!' used to horses when standing in a cart or otherwise harnessed. When loading hay or corn in the field, a trained horse needs no leader, but a word from the 'pitcher,' vore! or way! or back! as may be required. To a horse would be said, Kap teen, voa-ru! [Captain, go on!] To a sheep-dog, Voa-rum! [Go before them]. Keep voa-r, voa-r yùe kaum tu dhu vaaw-ur kraus wai [Keep on, until you come to the four-cross-way]. Dev. Es drade voar ta tha green, Nathan Hoog Poet, Lett. (1847) 1st S 34, ed 1858; An wen ha wiz daypairted vore, ha went, BAIRD St. Matt. (1863) xii. 9; Ef thickee there gray 'os 'ad abin dree or vowr yārds vārder vore, he'd a-winned! HEWETT Peas. Sp. (1892) 19 n.Dev. Nance was still leaning fore with her eyes upon the Squire, Chanter Witch (1896) xiv. nw.Dev. They'll be zummoned vore to Bideford avaur the Magistrates.

TREGELLAS Tales (1860) 82. 4. Phr. (1) fore and after, a cocked hat, a hat turning up in front and behind; (2) — and back, (a) in front and behind; (b) back to front, reversed; upside down; (3) — and back sull, a plough made to turn a furrow at will either to the right or to the left; (4) back and fore, backwards and forwards; also used fig.; (5) to drow vore, to throw out, fig. to twit a person with a fault; (6) to hat vore,

Cor. And runned vore towards me,

to strike out.

(1) s.Sc. An old rusty hat—placed transversely on his head, so as to look like a 'fore and after' as he called it, or, as we would say, a cocked hat, Wilson Tales (1839) V. 26. (2, a) Fif. He was enguardit, fore and back, By Papist-priests, Tennant Papistry (1827) 138. (b) n Dev. Why tha dest thengs vore-and-back, Exm. Scold. (1746) l. 119. (3) w.Som. Voo ur-n baak zooul (4) Sh I. We a' cuist a joke back an' fore as we wir takin wir tae, Sh. News (July 3, 1897), We wir spaekin' awa', back an' fore, till at lent da conversation cam' roond ta trows an' hill-folk, Burgess Sketches (and ed.) 64. Elg. He spary'd back and fore the room, Couper Poetry (1804) II, 69. Lnk. Three cronies met some

drink to get, Tauld mony stories back an' fore, WATT Poems (1827) 55. Edb. I neither could get back or fore, Liddle Poems (1821) 44. n.Dev. He took her hand,. softly stroking it back and fore with

44. n.Dev. He took her hand, softly stroking it back and fore with his own, Chanter Witch (1896) xiii. (5) w.Som. n.Dev. And why vore dest thee drow vore zitch spalls to me? Exm. Scold. (1746) l 286; Grose (1790). (6) w.Som. 5. adv, prep and cony. Before.

Abd. Birns bath a-hint and 'fore, Keith Farmer's Ha' (1774) st 34. Lith. Keekin' back, keekin' fore, Ballantine Poems (1856) 219 Edb. Sae majestic 'fore my sicht She skipt the ground, Learmont Poems (1791) 33, Your belly pang and spues Fore ye gie o'er, Liddle Poems (1821) 46 Nhb. Cut the pig doon 'fore it's dark, Wilson Pilman's Pay (1843) 15; Nhb. w.Yks. T'birds ging their graps for closesing the day, Blackah Poems (1867) sing . . . their carols for clooasing the day, Blackah Poems (1867) 25, w Yks. Dor. I tried to cheer her vore we parted, *Eclogue* (1862) 5. Som I doant go to church—shall mebby 'for' long, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 21 w.Som. Like an old hen vore Agriculture Adjusted Note of the Association of the

6. conj. Until.
w.Som.¹ You 'on't be able t'ab-m vore arter Kirsmas Us'on't start vore you'm ready vor go Dev. 'Stop 'fore Maude comes home,' was the phr heard used in the country road between Horrabridge and Tavistock, Reports Provinc (1891) n.Dev. And chem agast tha wut zo vore thy een, Exm. Scold. (1746) l. 229. nw.Dev.

7. sb. In phr. (1) at the fore, (a) in readiness, prepared or provided beforehand; beforehand; (b) having the start of or advantage over; (2) to the fore, (a) present, on the spot, in evidence; (b) surviving, still alive; in existence, remaining; (c) see at the fore (a); (d) see at the fore (b); (e) in consideration of or in comparison with; (3) far to the fore of, much to be preferred to; (4) flat in the fore, flat or empty of stomach, hungry; (5) to come till a fore, to come to an

(r, a) m.Yks <sup>1</sup> Go and get at the fore. (b) 1b He's at the fore of him [beforehand with him]. (2, a) Sc. But eh, as I wuss auld Sherra Pleydell was to the fore here! he was the man for sorting them, Scott Guy M. (1815) xlv nSc. There is a great question this morning to the fore, Gordon Carglen (1891) 161. Frf. Geordie Tapster was to the fore wi'his besom, Willock Rosetty Ends Tapster was to the fore wi' his besom, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 77, ed. 1889. Rnf. Gin preachers warna to the fore, Picken Poems (1813) II 151. Lnk. When ma tongue's dune ma nieve's to the fore, Gordon Pyotshaw (1885) 59; His brains didna come to the fore With his talents, Stewart Twa Elders (1886) 87 Kcb. Where mischief is he's to the fore, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 140. s.Dur. He's niver to the fore when he's wanted (J.E.D.). Lan. Will's not to the fore. But he'll maybe turn up yet, Gaskell. M Barton (1848) xxx. (b) Sc. Any thing is said to be 'to the fore' when not lost, worn out, or spent, as money, &c. Also used concerning a person, when it is meant that he is still alive (Jam.). Sh.I. Da maist o' his folk wer gane hame afore him, an' dem at wer ta da fore wir fai awa, J. H. Da Last Foy (1896) 4, If I'd no come apo' dem whin I did, dey'd no been lang ta da fore, Sh News (Apr. 30, 1898) Cail Abd. Is Jamie Porter to the fore? Cadenhead Bon Accord (1853) 182. Kcd. Ye wadna hae 'im lang [to] the fore (Apr. 30, 1898) Cai. Abd. Is Jamie Porter to the fore? CADENHEAD Bon Accord (1853) 182. Kcd. Ye wadna hae 'im lang [to] the fore Gin it were no for me, Grant Lays (1884) 57. Frf Some dainteth that still had been left to the fore, Watt Poet. Sketches (1880) 52. Fer. Them 'at's t'ey fore yet's ower dottle to travel that far! Cleland Inchbrachen (1883) 238, ed 1887 Rnf. Ithers that are the fore, Can scarce haud famine frae their door, Young Pictures (1865) 150. Lth I... had not a single relative to the fore, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 245. Ayr. I maun... see gin theie's ony o' my ferlies to the fore, Service Notandums (1890) 48. Edb. Send me word... If we're t'the fore, Lunder Poems (1821) 171. ony o' my ferhes to the fore, Service Notandums (1890) 48. Edb. Send me word . . . If ye're t'the fore, Liddle Poems (1821) 1711. Bwk. There's no' a scene . . !I'll e'er forget while I'm to the fore, Calder Poems (1897) 60 N.I. s.Ir. If 'its yourself is to the fore speaking to me, Croker Leg (1862) 287. N.Cy. Nhb. Aa've still a pund or twe to the fore Dur. Is he still tit fore? n.Yks 2 Is she te t'foore yet? (c) Sc. He has something to the fore [he has a little money saved] (Jam.) Kcb. My wages are going to the fore up in heaven, Rutherford Lett. (1660) No 70. n.Yks. Are they all to t'foore? are all the things forthcoming? n.Yks. They hae nought to t'foore. m.Yks I must get up an hour sooner to-morrow, and be to the fore with my work a bit. Is all to the fore, then? (d) Sc. I am now two to the fore with you, albeit I wrote none the last post. Baillie Lett. (1775) II. 221 you, albeit I wrote none the last post, Bailtie Life (1775) II. 221 (Jam) (e) Rxb. (Jam.) (3) Frf. Though she may be just a thochtie

ower crouse, She is far to the fore o' your mim-mou'd-like gentry, Watt Poet. Sketches (1880) 66. (4) Ayr. I'm juist as flat i' the fore as a farrow cat, Service Dr Duguid (ed. 1887) 226. (5) Sh.I. Weel, weel, I can rise an' geng. My fishin' is come till a fore da night! Sh News (Oct. 2, 1897).

night! Sh News (Uct. 2, 1897).

8. Help, assistance; advantage. Gen. in pl.

n.Sc. A great fore (Jam.) s.Sc. It's no mony fores I get (ib).

Sik. Perquisites given to a servant besides his wages (ib). Dmf. A maid-servant speaking of another having got a place that she thinks well of, says, 'Aye, has she gotten in there? That's a gude place, it has mony fores' (ib).

9. Anything cast ashore or thrown up by the sea

Gall. Sometimes Sea-fore (JAM.). Wgt. The guidman very often took a morning walk along the sea-side, looking out for a 'fore,' the name given to anything the sea might have cast up for the benefit of those who, by careful watching and searching, might add to their possessions, Fraser Wigtown (1877) 362.

FORE, sb.<sup>2</sup> Lakel.<sup>2</sup> A term in the game of marbles;

see below.

When lads is laiken at marvels they laik fer 'fore' or fer 'nought'; if on fer 'fore' they keep what they win, if on fer 'nowt' they durt.

FORE, int. Sc. (JAM. Suppl.) A cry of golfers to a person standing or moving in the way of the ball.

FORE, see Foor, sb.1

FORE-ACRE, sb. Ken. Also written forraker. o rəkə(r).] The headland of a ploughed field; the [foˈrəkə(r).] land at the ends of the field where the furrows cross Cf. forical.

They cut round the forraker first (D.W L.); Trans Phil. Soc. (1858) 156; MORTON Cyclo Agric (1863). Ken 1 For u'-kur.

[Fore-, in front of + acre, a strip of land. See Acre, sb 1]

FOREANENST, FOREANENT, see Forenent.
FOREBEAR, sb. Sc. Irel. Nhb Dur. Cum. Yks. Also written forbear Sc.; forbeir Fif. Dmf.; forebare Sh I.; beer n Sc. Frf. Edb. N.I.; and in form foorbear Yks [forber, bir, bier; forber, bir, bier.] An ancestor, a

progenitor, forefather. Gen. in pl.

Sc. Roland Cheyne . . . was my forbear, Scott Antiquary (1816)

Sh.I. I ken nae mair aboot him or his forebares den ony o' you at's here, Sh. News (Mar 5, 1898). ne Sc. Two farmers... one of whom bore the character of being uncanny as all his forebeers had been, Gregor Flk-Lore (1881) 185. Cai. Abd. His grand forbears, Wha, mony years, Themsell's ha'e been at rest, SHIRREFS forbears, Wha, mony years, Themsell's ha'e been at rest, Shirrefs Poems (1790) 148 Kcd. His forbears had a tackie [small farm], Grant Lays (1884) 31. Frf. The large estate that his forbears Possess'd, Ptper of Peebles (1794) 8. Per A' dinna ken Donald's forbears masel, IAN MACLAREN Brier Bush (1895) 75. Fif Whilk spread abrede my forbeir's fame, Tennant Papistry (1827) 68 e Fif. A son or grandson . . . had crossed over to 'Caledonia, stern an' wild,' as forbears had dune to Ireland, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) i. Dmb. Ye'll gang the way o' your forebears, Taylor Poems (ed. 1827) 77 Rnf. They tauld it o' its auld forbears, Young Pictures (1865) 10. Ayr. Ye hae gotten your father's bee in the bonnet anent ancestors and forebears, Galt Entail (1823) lxxii; So may they, like their great forbears, For monie a year come thro' the shears, Burns Poor Maile, ll. 39, 40. Lnk. While British bairns brag of their bauld forbears, Ramsay Poems (1721) 176. e Lth The maist feck juist sat canny, whaur their forbears British bairns brag of their bauld forbears, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 1776. eLth The maist feck juist sat canny, whaur their forbears had sat afore them, Hunter *J. Invuck* (1895) 14 Edb. Yer forbears has millions gart employ Their horns to scart their backs in hurry, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 48; By the bluid of our forbears we swear, Glass *Caledonian Parnassus* (1812) 32. Bwk. At Polwart on the green Our forbears aft were seen, Henderson Branch Parnassus (1812) 32. Bwk. At Polwart (2806) 15 CM. White after the control of the present the control of the present the control of the present the control of the present the control of the present the control of the present the control of the present the control of the present the control of the present the control of the present the control of the present the control of the present the present the control of the present the present the control of the present the pres Pop. Rhymes (1856) 114. Sik. I'll sing of an auld forbear o' my ain, Pop. Rhymes (1856) 114. Sik. I'll sing of an auld forbear o' my ain, Hogg Poems (ed 1865) 438. Dmf. I trust where my forbeirs a' pat their trust, Reid Poems (1894) 97. Gail. To lay him decently in the kirk among his forebears, Crockett Stickt Min. (1893) 3 Kcb Sic as his forebears sin' the flood Clapt o'er their lugs, Davidson Seasons (1789) 64. N.I.¹, Nhb. (R.O H.), e.Dur.¹, Cum.¹ Yks. What boorn donnots oor foorbears wur, Fetherston T. Goorkrodger (1870) 84. n.Yks. (R H H.), m.Yks.¹ [Sic ane land, Quhilk our forbears ans thocht ours, Sat. Poems (1572), ed. Cranstoun, I. 218; His forbearis... Of hale lynage, Wallace (1488) 1. 21.]

FOREBEARER sh. Sc. Irel. Written forbarer Ir.

FOREBEARER, sb. Sc. Irel. Written forbarer Ir. An ancestor, progenitor, forefather. Cf. forebear.

Lnk Long may such in our hearts abide For the gifted sons of our forebeaters, Ewing *Poems* (1892) 25 Ir. Some of them that

had a respect for the family and his forbarers, Carleton Traits Peas. (ed 1843) I. 10.

[In this seiknes I was borne, And my forebeerars me beforne, *Poems Sixteenth Cent.* 159 (Jam.).]

FOREBY, see Forby(e.

FORECAST, v. and sb. Sc. Yks. Chs Nhp. War. Shr. Oxf. e.An Ken. Sus. Also written forcast Chs 1 Nhp.1; and in forms fooakest e.Yks.; foorcast Oxf.; foorekest n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> [forkast, fookast, .kast, .kest] 1. v. To make provision or provide beforehand, to think or contrive beforehand.

e.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, Chs.<sup>1</sup>, Nhp.<sup>1</sup> War. Learnington Courier (Mar. 6, 1897); War.<sup>24</sup>, s.War.<sup>1</sup> Shr.<sup>1</sup> 'E hanna for casted well, or 'e ŏŏdna a comen to a faut athisns; Shr.<sup>2</sup> e.An.<sup>1</sup> It is an excellent quality

in a servant to 'forecast his work.'

Hence Foorekessen, pp. previously arranged. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>
2. sb. Forethought, foresight; premeditation.
Sc An inch of good fortune is worth a fathom of forecast,
RAMSAY Prov (1737). n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>, Chs <sup>1</sup> Nhp <sup>1</sup> Forcast is half work,' is a frequent admonition to a servant who is deficient in method and order. War<sup>2</sup> Common. s.War.<sup>1</sup> Shr.<sup>1</sup> For cast's the best afe o' the work; if yo' dunna know whad yo' bin gwein about, 'ow shan 'ee know 'ow lung it'll tak', Shr.<sup>2</sup> Oxf.<sup>1</sup> Ee aa nt got noa foo rkyaa st, un uuy dunt rik n much ŭ ee [He an't got no foorcast, an' I dun't rickon much o' ee]. e An.1, Ken 1, Sus.1

3. An omen or forewarning; a premonition of death or

disaster.

Ayr. 'I kent fine something was gaun to happen.' 'There noo, there would be some forecast, or something?' 'Aye, ... I heard the cock crawing twice i' the middle o' the nicht. I couldna sleep a wink, for I kent it was ill news,' Johnston Glenbuckie (1889) 258.

FOREDRAUGHT, FOREDROUGH, see Fordraught.

FORE-ELDER, sb. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written forelder w.Yks. n.Lan. n Lin.; and Lin. Also written foreider w. Yks.¹ n. Lan.¹ n Lin.¹; and in forms fooar. Wm; foor- Cum.¹ e. Yks.¹ w. Yks; fooren Yks.²; forhelder Wm.; fwore- Cum.¹ An ancestor, a forefather, progenitor. Gen. in pl. See Forebear.

n Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, Dur.¹ e Dur.¹ Our fore-elders have all lived here. s. Dur. It belanged to my fore-elders (J E D.)

Lakel 12 Cum. Their fore-elders an' ours, Powley Old Cum. (1875) 146; Seah thought our fworelders, Dickinson Cumbr. (1876) 245. Wm. O mi fooar-eldres hev leevt in't, Spec Dial. (1880) pt 11. 2; I didn't intend a reflection to cast On yer forhelders, (1880) pt 11. 2; I didn't intend a reflection to cast On yer forhelders, Bowness Studies (1868) 23. Yks They was fond o' beer, was soom of its fore-elders (F.P.T.) n.Yks.¹ Ah dean't want to be wiser an mah foore-elders. What did for they, 'll dee for me, n Yks.² 'They cam o' quality foore-elders,' they are descended from people of position; n.Yks.³, ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks. Marshall. Rur. Econ. (1796) II 320; e.Yks.¹ w.Yks There was neean o' this amaze, I' neean o' oor foor-elders' days, Spec Dial. (1800) 54; w.Yks.¹ Lan Like his forelders,'—a very expressive Lancashire word, Gaskell Lictures Dial. (1854) 18; The chapel-yard, where their fore-elders lay at rest, Waugh Chim. Corner (1875) 12, ed. 1870: His fadder afore him was a farmer, an' all his fore-elders 1879; His fadder afore him was a farmer, an' all his fore-elders were farmers, ib. Jannock (1874) v; Lan.¹, n.Lan.¹ Lin. Brookes Tracts GL; Lin.¹, n Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ They buried her at H. with her fore-elders.

[Heit me truli pat pou pe seluen Sal me wit mine for-eldres deluen, *Cursor M*. (c. 1300) 5430.]

FORE-END, sb. In gen. dial. use in Sc. Irel. and n. counties to Lin. Nhp. Shr. Also written forend Nhb. n.Yks. w.Yks. n.Lan. e.Lan. nw.Der.; and in forms foor- e.Yks.; foore- n.Yks. n.Lin.; furrend n.Yks. [för-, forend.]

1. The front or fore-part of anything.

Frf. They saw a great Something, like the fore-end o' a coo, WILLOCK Rosetty Ends (1886) 10, ed 1889. Dur. Wm. The fore-end of a cart is that next to the horse (B.K.). n.Yks. 2, e.Yks. 1, w Yks. 1, n Lan. 1, nw.Der. 1 n.Lin. 1 Foore end o' th' cart. Shr. 1 The for'-end o' the waggin.

Hence (1) Fore-ends, sb. pl. (a) the best corn; see below; (b) the first milk of a cow; (2) a fore-end bracket, phr a bracket strengthening the legs of a barrow.

(1, a) n.Lin. The grains which fall at the fore-end when corn is winnowed. (b) Lan. Onybody knaws that t'forends o' t'milk casts varry lie creeam, EAVESDROPPER Vill. Life (1869) No. 16. (2) w.Yks. (J.J.B.)

2. A beginning or commencement; the first or early

part of anything. Also used fig.

Sc. I will be back about the fore-end o' har'st, Scott Antiquary (1816) xxvii Sh.I. He's aye hokkin among yon auld prophecies, an' things i' da fore-end o' da Scripter, Burgess Sketches (and ed) Ayr. I send you, out of the fore-end of my earnings, something to buy a new gown, Galt Sir A. Wylie (1822) xxv; I was gaun to pay for a cow; that's twa pounds aff the fore end o't; the man will be able to want that till the morn, Hunter Studies (1870) 166. eLth It was in the fore-end o' hairst that the Bill wan through, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 244. Sik. Ye were out in the fore-end o' the Rebellion, Hoog Tales (1838) 302, ed. 1866 N. I. He may go out in the fore-end of the day. Nhb. They cam to Bethlum about the fore-end o' barley harvest, Robson Bk. Ruth (1860) 1. aboot the fore-end o' barley harvest, Rodson Bk. Ruth (1860) 1.
22; The forend o' the efterneun, White Nhb. (1859) 62 n.Yks
Sum of them chaps at went thruf the whole thing fra the forend,
Why John (Coll. L L.B.); When we gan, furrend o' t'daa, Munby
Verses (1865) 71; n.Yks¹ He framed weel, a' t'foor-end o' t'tahm.
ne Yks¹ Wa started t'foorend o' t'last week. m Yks¹ Start at
the fore-end w.Yks At t'for-end of his comin to Hahfax he won
a painter, Leeds Merc Suppl (May 6, 1893); They live i' t'hinnderend atsteead o' t'forend, Yks. Wkly Post (Feb. 22, 1896), w.Yks.¹
The for-end o' my time; w.Yks² The fore-end o' next week. Lan.
One could manage; it better at th' foreend o' their days Walley. One could manage it better at th' foreend o' their days, Walgh Owd Bodle, 253; Lan. 1, n Lan. 1, ne.Lan. 1, e.Lan. 1 n.Lin 1 Bottes worth feäst is e' th' foore end o' harvist sw Lin. 1 It was the foreend of his being took ill. It was somewhere at the fore-end of October. Nhp.1, Shr.1

3. The early part of the year, spring-time.
Sc. (A W.), N.Cy.¹ Wm T'tornips wer sadly stopt wit flee i't for end, Spec Dial (1885, pt in 39. n.Yks ² The foore-end of the year. e.Yks¹, w.Yks², Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹ n.Lin.¹ It was sumtime c' th' foore end afoore Maa'da' as I seed her last. sw.Lin. 1 He came last fore-end. It'll be a year come next fore-end. s.Lin. It'll be three 'ear an' a haef come next for'end (T.H.R.)

[1. He dyde cut of the hed, & henged hit atte forende

of his sadel, Caxton Blanchardyn (c. 1489) 29. 2. Where I have ... paid More pious debts to heaven than in all

The fore-end of my time, SHAKS. Cymb. III. III. 73.]

FOREHEED, v. n Cy. Yks Also in forms foreheet
N.Cy.<sup>1</sup>; foreheit w.Yks To predetermine, consider
beforehand. N Cy.<sup>1</sup>, n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>, w.Yks.<sup>4</sup>

Hence Foreheet or Foreheit, sb. forethought.

NCy.¹ w.Yks. Willan List Wds (1811).

FOREHEET, v. Obs. n.Cy. Yks. To forbid.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); Bailey (1721); N.Cy.² I'll foreheet naught, but building kirks, and louping o'er 'um. w.Yks Prov. in Brighouse Name (July co. 1887). [The triphel can be to forbid the control of the control o News (July 23, 1887). [That which one most forehets, soonest comes to pass, RAY Prov. (1678) 71, Prov. He fore-heet naught but building kirks and louping over them (K.).]

[Thou dedest by thine wyves Stevene Thet was forhote, SHOREHAM (C. 1315) 162 (MATZNER). OE. forhātan,

to renounce (ÆLFRIC).]

for renounce (ÆLFRIC).]

FOREIGN, adj, adv. and sb. In gen. dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written forrin Sh.I. Ess.; and in forms furren Dor.; furrin n Yks. e.An.\(^1\) Ess.\(^1\) [fo rin, forin.\(^1\)] 1. adj. Not local, not belonging to the immediate neighbourhood; strange.

Sc. (A.W) w.Yks. A good deal of the 'foreign 'element exists in the Woolborough trade, Burnley Sketches (1875) 47. Lin. A woman at Grantham showed me some new potatoes which she said were 'foreign ones.' On further inquiry she told me they came from Cornwall (WWS) n. Lin.\(^1\) w. Som \(^1\) Pellywer requires from foreign ones. On further inquiry she told me they came from Cornwall (W.W.S.) n.Lin. w.Som Railway servants speak of the trucks or carriages of other companies as foreign-trucks. Dev. The young maiden and the genelman be furrin', Hartier Evening with Hodge in Eng. Illus. Mag (June 1896) 259. e.Dev. A group of 'foleign' workmen—as the artisans from Exeter were called, Blackmore Perlycross (1894) 1x

Hence (I) Foreigner, sb. (a) a stranger; one who belongs to a different locality or parish from the speaker; (b) a craftsman not belonging to the 'freelage' of the town; (c) a person whose cattle stray in a manor in which he does not live, and in which he has no common-

right; (2) Foreignerer, sb., see Foreigner (a).

(1, a) w Ir A 'Black stranger,' a 'Foreigner,' a girl 'from the Continent,' not related to anyone or belonging to the place! Lawless Grana (1892) I. pt. 1. iv. s.Dur. Almost obs (J.E.D.) w.Yks. (J.T.), Chs. s.Chs. I once heard a woman, who had been paying a visit in Shr., say, 'We won foreigners theer, yo known,' meaning simply strangers. Midl. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1796) I. 20. n Lin She's Yerksheer-bred, ye see, an' them foreigners is alus offil i'

ther tempers, Peacock J. Markenfield (1872) I. 135, ed 1874; n.Lin. I think he cum'd fra Raasen, bud it might be Caaistor, onywaays he was a foreigner. s.Lin. (T.H.R.) Shr. I'E's a furrmer' these parts, 'e's from 'ereford way they tellen me Bdf. (JWB), e.An. Inf. Grose (1790); The cottagers... peeping shyly from their diamond-paned windows at the 'foreigners,' Emerson Birds (ed 1895) 92. Suf. e.An. Dy Times (1892). Ess Infe peasants of Bocking apply the term 'furriner' to any one born in the Colnes Ken Sus They need not have grudged the 'foreigners' their share in the picking, O'Reilly Stones (1880) II 248; Sus. I have often heard it said of a woman who comes II 248; Sus. I have often heard it said of a woman who comes from Lin. that 'she has got such a good notion of work that you'd never find out but what she was an Englishwoman, without you was to hear her talk.' Dor. She was looked on askance by the village as being a stranger, 'a furrener, one o' they Chillerton vo'k,' HARE Vill. Street (1895) 24. Som. A little ginger-headed foreigner from down t'other zide o' Taunton Dean, RAYMOND Men o' Mendip (1898) v w.Som 1 He don't belong to our parish, he's aforeigner. Dev. I sim he's a foreigner. Never zeed un avore, Reports Provinc (1886) 96; In the first place he was a foreigner—that is, a Cornishman, Baring-Gould Red Spider (1889) 1. nw Dev. Cor. The reader, who perchance has never been in Cornwall ... would be reader, who perchance has never been in Cornwall... would be called a 'foreigner,' O'Donoghue St. Knighton (1864) 67 w.Cor. Excisemen were all foreigners then, for no West Country man would belong to such a crew, Bottreell Trad 3rd S. 67. [Amer. Dial Notes (1896) I 371.] (b) Nhb¹ Formerly the free burgesses of Newcastle-upon-Tyne were resolute in harassing and oppressing everyforeigner, as they emphatically call all non-freemen. A foreigner was not allowed to keep a shop but by the sufferance of the corporation. (c) n Lin¹ (2) Cor. I have often heard in the mining villages... a man coming from a distant parish called 'a foreignerer.' Willages... a man coming from a distant parish called 'a foreignerer, Hunt Pop. Rom. w Eng (1865) 347, ed. 1896

2. adv. Abroad, in a strange land or part, esp. in phr. to

go foreign. Also used subst.

go forcign. Also used subst.

Sh.I. He's weel, an' shippid agen intil a fowermaster ship an' gaein awa' forrin, Sh News (Oct 22, 1898) e Sc. His regiment's ordered foreign, Setoun R Urquhart (1896) xxii n Yks. And anent gannan furrin', Atkinson Lost (1870) xxvi; n Yks.¹ e Yks. A vessel is said to have come from 'foreign,' N. & Q (1866) 3rd S. ix 165. I Ma. The Manx boys are going away foreign, Caine Manxman (1895) pt i vi e An¹ Ess. He bin out forrin nigh on twenty year, Downes Ess Ballads (1895) 27. Dev Went away foreign, which means up the country to service, somewhere in the midlands, O'Neill Idyls (1892) 29 Cor. Her mother had chosen to desert the house of her childhood and 'go foreign,' Baring-Gould R. Cable (1889) 287 GOULD R. Cable (1889) 287

3 sb. That part of a town which lies outside the borough

or the parish proper.

Stf, Wor. The Foreign of Kidderminster, Walsall, Tenbury, &c.,

N. & Q (1865) 3rd S. viii 309. Sus. e.Sus. The 'Foreign of Rye,' Holloway.

Rye, Holloway.

FORENENT, prep. In gen. dial. use in Sc. Irel. and n. counties to Lan. Chs. Also? Cor. Also written forment Sc. (Jam.) Cai. Ant. N.Cy. Nhb. Cum.; and in forms foore-anenst, foore-anent n.Yks²; foranent Sc. N.Cy.; foreanenst Nhb. n.Yks. ne.Yks. m.Yks. wYks.; foreanent Slg. n.Yks¹ w.Yks.; foreenent N Cy. Nhb. e.Dur. Chs. fornenst Myo.; forenint Ir.; forenst wYks.; fornence Dur.; fornens'd Nhb.; fornenst Sc. Sh.I. N.I. Ant. Cum¹ n Lan., fornest Nlb.; forninst Ir. [fornent, nenst, nenst, nenst; fornent, nenst, before. ·ne nst.] 1. Opposite, directly in front of, before,

facing; over against, alongside.

Sc. Foranent the corner o' the biggin', Roy Horseman's Wd. (1895) II. Sh.I Tack dem weel fornenst da blast [thatch], Burgess Rasme (1892) 66. Cai. Hid cam fornent me [It occurred to me]. Buff. Upon the rock forment my heed, GORDON Chron Keith (1880) 101. Abd. Forenent auld Sandy Bannock's door, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 189 Per. Doun fornenst my door he clanks, Haliburton Ochil Idylls (1891) 55. Sig. I had pressed to set you in a chair foreanent him, Bruce Sermons (1631) 56, ed 1843. Ayr. He dwelt near the palace-yett... fornent the grand fountain-well, Galt College (1802). Let Let welt for the palace-yet... Gilhaize (1823) Lnk. Jist richt fornenst a Public-hoose, Murdoch Doric Lyre (1873) 67 e Lth. Sittin in a chair foinent the pu'pit, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 70. Edb. When the door was put ajce and the furm set forenent the fire, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) x; Cauld, forenens the door, Learmont Poems (1791) 368 Dmf. The carriage-pony's just complaint, Whilk breest for breest maun keep fornent Its affside neighbour, Quinn Heather (1863) 26. Rxb. To bob fornent a sonsy wench [To dance with a sonsy partner], A. Scott Poems (ed 1808) 84. Gall. Sic a braw knowe there forenent us, Nicholson Poet. Whs (1814) 194, ed 1897. It The crathur was ating his dinner quietly fornent me, Carleton Tials Peas (ed. 1843) I 52; He saw his mistress sitting, as he expressed it, 'forenint the Lord,' Lever H. Lorrequer (1839) iii. n.Ir. Uls Jrn. Arch. (1853-1862) VI. 43; N.I¹ Ant. There it is just fornenst you, Ballymena Obs (1892). Dwn. (C H W.) s Don. Simmons Gl. (1890). w Ir. That's the very mill forminst you, Lover Leg (1848) I 150; Right fornist you, ib. 10. Lins. Right forenent him and at ... old Paddy Byrne, Crokfr Leg. (1862) 244. s Ir There he is stan'in' forninst you, Lover Leg (1848) II. 418; Look forenint you there, ib. 415. N Cy.¹ Nhb. Fornest wor yetts is a' sorts o' fine froots, Robson Sng. Sol. (1859) vii. 13; Fornens'd the Tower, GILCHRIST Sngs. (1824) 10, Nhb.¹ Dur. GIBSON Up-Weardale Gl. (1870). e.Dur.¹ Cum. I had it frae yen that was even fornenst him, Anderson Ballads (ed 1808) 195; It's theer reet eb n fornenst tha, Dickinson Cumbr. (1875) 193, Cum.¹ n Yks.¹² ne Yks.¹ Used in part of the Wold district. m Yks.¹ w Yks. Lucas Stud. Nidderdale (c 1882) Gl.; w.Yks.²; w.Yks.⁵ Soldiers march 'anent' or abreast of each other, but the officer in command fore arent' the great of the formers of the context. march 'anent' or abreast of each other, but the officer in command 'fore-anent' them, or opposite in front. n.Lan' Chs.' He sat foreness me aw th' tome, burr he never spoke a word; Chs.'s Cor. Round Cape Cornwall way, and forenent the Brisons, O'Donoghue St Knighton (1864) xiii.

Hence Forenenting, prp. facing, looking towards. s.Ir. Cross marrow-bones forenenting me on the fine old tombstone, Croker Leg. (1862) 232.

2. In opposition to, against; as a set-off or balance, in

exchange for.
Rnf Mair's the blessin' gin she hae, But triflin' ills forenent them, Picken Poems (1813) I 94; A deal of work must stand forenent The sugar and the tea, BARR Poems (1861) 69. Lnk. 'I cannot advance you so much' [money]. 'But there is plenty waik fornenst it,' GORDON Pyotshaw (1885) 25. NII Myo. There's nothin' in the wurrld foreninst it, STOKER Snake's Pass (1891) iv.

3. Towards, in the direction of, near to; in connexion

with. Also used fig. and advb.

Sh I. Takkin' your aer—a saxern aer, i' your haand, an' kjaempin' fornenst a ranksman, frae da shore ta da deep watter, Sh. News (June 25, 1898. Fif. Tibbie... was nicherin' awa' when he drew her suddenly fornent the magic glesses, McLaren Tibbie (1894) 35. Ayr. Nothing to what we saw when we got forenent the place, Galt Ann Parish (1821) vii. Nhb. An' kings meyd laws forment wor coal trade, Robson Evangeline (1870) 337; It's aboot them three bairns thit aw's gan to tawk formenst, Kelmin's Ann. (1869) 116. Dur. Thee nowse's ast tooer uv Lebanun, whilk lewks fornenst Damascus, Moore Sng. Sol. (1859) vii 4. e Dur. They're not doing right forenenst me. He gov us sixpence forenenst it

4. Used in relation to marriage; see below.

Rxb. 'Such a one is to be married.' 'Ay! Wha fornent?' i e. to whom (JAM.).

FORENWESS, adv. Lakel.<sup>2</sup> For ever, without end; also used subst. a great deal, an endless amount.

We've hed forenwess o' bodder aboot that will.

FORERIGHT, adv., prep., adj. and sb. Glo. Brks. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written fo'right Cor.<sup>1</sup>; and in forms (?) borereight s.Hmp.; voreight Som.; voreraret Dev.; vorereert n.Dev.; voreright I.W.<sup>12</sup> Dor.<sup>1</sup> w.Som.<sup>1</sup> Dev. Cor.<sup>2</sup>; vorights Brks.; vorright Brks. Wil. [fo-, vo rait.]

1. adv. Straight forward.

Dev. 1 Odds thinks I, I'll be to meets with ye: zo I went voreraret to the old man, 14. Cor. In I went to the Exhibition foreright, TREGELLAS Tales (1860) 28; Mother es like somethen' that's very good to eat when 'tes boiled sometimes; ... she don't always go foreright when she's wanted to, FORFAR Wizard (1871) 69.

2. prep. Directly opposite, right in front.
Glo. 12 Brks Up, vorights the Castle mound, Hughes Scour.
White Horse (1859) vi; Brks. 1 Ken. 1; Ken. 2 Foreright you [right or strait before you]. Wil. Slow Gl. (1892); Wil. 1 The geat's vorright thuck shard. As zoon as iven he got vorright the Red Lion he 'oudden go no furder, ib. 213. Dor. (C.VG)
3. adj. Straight forward, direct.
Ken. 1; Ken. 2 It (i.e. the river Rother) had heretofore a direct and foreright continued current and passage as to Appledore.

and foreright continued current and passage as to Appledore, Somner Ports, 50.

4. Fig. Honest, straightforward; blunt, outspoken, candid; rude or rough in manner or speech. Also used advb.

Brks. 1 Sur. 'A fore-right man,' a simple foolish fellow (K); Sur l Sus. He wur hem foreright wud de fire-spannels, Jackson Southward Ho (1894) I 289. Hmp. (H.E.), Wil. w.Dor. 'Hegh did it fore-right,' he did it intentionally, Roderts Hist. Lyme Regis (1834) Som. Jennings Obs. Dial. w. Eng (1825). e. Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873) Dev. He 'ont let one of his men swear nor use no rough language now; but he used to be a ter'ble vore-right man hiszul, Reports Provinc. (1884) 35; Ef yu want 'th vokes tu respect yu, yu must layve off awl they ugly voreright ways ov yours, HEWETT Peas Sp. (1892) n.Dev. Grose (1790). Dev., Cor. Monthly Mag (1810) I. 436 Cor. Be foreright in all you do, and speak the truth, PARR Adam and Eve (1880) II. 213, Cor. 1

Hence Forerightness, sb. bluntness, outspokenness;

independence.

Sus. Strangers have often been greatly struck by the forerightness and impatience of anything approaching to high-handed treatment exhibited by our working men, EGERTON Flk. and Ways (1884) 9; This spirit of independence and fore-rightness has at any rate one good effect—it tends to take hypocrisy out of the number of our besetting 5. Obstinate, headstrong, self-willed; rash, reckless,

heedless of consequences.

Sur 1 Sus Holloway; Sus 1 I doant know whatever I shall do with that boy, he's so foreright; Sus.<sup>2</sup> Hmp. A foreright person is an idiot, or a simple person, viz one that without consideration runs headlong and does things hand over head, Pegge Gl. Kent. runs headlong and does things name over head, FEGE G. Nent. (1736); There was never anybody forerighter than your mother, without t'was your poor father, Grax Heart of Storm (1891) II. 184. s.Hmp. He's a boreright [stc] fellow, as'll get hisself and you into trouble, Verrey L Lisle (1870) xiv. I.W. What a gurt zote voreright fool thee bee'st; I.W.<sup>2</sup> Of a smuggler, 'One on 'em a terbul voreright feller.' Wil. He's that vorright there's no telling he anything. Dor. A girt voreright feller, 403. w.Dor. He's terrible voreright (C V.G). Som. You know yourself that you are always a little what my poor dear great-uncle Mullett used He's terrible voreright (C V.G). Som. You know yourself that you are always a little what my poor dear great-uncle Mullett used to call fore-right. Not but what in these days it is better to-before-right than slow, RAYMOND Misterton's Mistake (1888) 279; W. & J. Gl. (1873); SWEETMAN Wincanton Gl. (1883). w.Som. Our Jim's a vore-right soit of a chap, he 'on't put up way no nonsense. n.Dev. Tha woulst bost any keendest theng, tha art zo vore-reet, Exm. Scold. (1746) 1 50; Wi' bowerly maids, an' vore-right men, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 57; Forth-right, headlong, without thought or consideration, Horae Subsective (1777) 452.

6. sb. Bread made from coarse-ground or unsifted flour. Gen. in comb. Foreright bread. Cf. forth, adv. 1. (11). Dev., Cor. Monthly Mag. (1810) I. 436; GROSE (1790) MS. add. (C.) Cor. 128

7. A straightforward, blunt, or brusque manner of speaking. Cor.<sup>2</sup>

[1. Goe your waies to the litel towne that ye see yonder foreright against you, UDALL Erasmus Par. (1548) Luke xix. 30. 3. You did but point me out a fore-right way To lead to certain happiness, Massinger Parl. Love (1624)

III. iii, ed Cunningham, 179.]
FOREST, sb. Brks. In comp. Forest-sheep, an inferior

breed of sheep.

Forest sheep, or heath croppers, a small breed, ill shaped and of little value . . . abound, Marshall Review (1817) V. 95.

FORESTER, sb. Cum. Chs. Also Hmp. Wil. Dor. Dev. [foriste(r.] 1. In comb. Forester oats, obs., Dev. [foristə(r.] 1. In comb. Forester oats, obs., a duty paid to a forester.

Cum. The tenants make boon-day service in shearing and leading

coals, and pay forester oats. These manors are within the forest of Inglewood, and these oats were a duty paid to the forester, HUTCHINSON Hist. Cum. (1794) I. 166.

2. A New Forest pony.

Hmp. Vivian took his horse, an old forester, DISRAELI V. Grey (1826) vi. 11, N. & Q. (1896) 8th S x. 301.

A stag; red deer.

Dev. The red deer, called in Devonshire the forester, or forest deer, Bray Desc. Tamar and Tavy (1836) I. 340. n Dev. A stag used to be called a 'Forester' in the days when stag hunting had fallen to a low estate, JEFFERIES Red Deer (1884) v.

4. An inferior breed of sheep. See Forest, sb.
Chs. In the lower lands not a sheep is seen excepting a few forresters, Marshall Review (1818) II. 7.
5. A horse-fly common in the New Forest.

Wil. Doost knaa wat tha matter wur? I thinks a got a vorester, SLOW Moonrakers; Wil. 1 Dor. w. Gazette (Feb. 15, 1889) 7, col. 1.

6. Any very tall thistle growing among underwood.
Wil 1 n.Wil. Our clerk at Huish said, when I told him about some enormous thistles I had seen at Road, that there were some like them in the Westwoods. 'They be main big, 8 or 9 foot sometimes, and we calls 'em voresters' (G E D.).

FORETHINK, v. Sc. Yks. Also written foore- n. Yks.'

To consider beforehand, to foresee.

n.Yks² 'There was nought foorethowten about,' no preparation was made for the affair.

Hence (I) Forethinking, ppl. adj. prudent, foreseeing; (2) Forethouchtie, adj. provident, cautious.
(I) Ayr. A decent, sedate, forethinking man, GALT Entail (1823)

lxxviii (2) Fif., Rxb. (JAM.)

[Our lorde raunsonde him, On squylk a wise as him for OE. fore-pencan, to prebost, Cursor M. (c. 1300) 845. meditate.]

FORFAIRN, pp. Sc. Also in form forforn Per. erfern ] 1. Worn out, exhausted.
Sc I hae puttin' the gudeman to his bed, for he was e'en sair

[fərfē rn ]

forfairn, Scott Antiquary (1816) xxvi; My heart ... sair forfairn Thy bodin' dark to hear, Jamieson Pop Ballads (1806) I 237. Abd. But we're forfairn and sair alter'd now, Ross Helenore (1768) Abd. But we're forfairn and sair alter'd now, Ross Helenore (1768) 130, ed. 1812. Per. Puir Tamey look'd forforn An' sick at heart, Duff Poems, 85 (Jam.). Fif. Forfairn wi' toil and drink, and sangs, Tennani Papistry (1827) 124. Rnf. And Neilie M'Nairn, Tho' sair forfairn, Tannahill Poems (1807) 257, ed. 1817. Ayr Wi' crazy eild I'm sair forfairn, Burns Brigs of Ayr (1787) st. 7 Lnk. Wow ye'll be weary an' unco forfairn, Hamilton Poems (1865) 27. Rxb. To where the youth forfairn was laid, Riddell Poet. Wks. (ed. 1871) I 196. Dmf. Trouth, whiles I'm unco sair forfairn, Quinn Heather (1863) 76. Kcb. But some wi' mair than powder smel'd, Forfairn by the tweehe I' th' breeks that day, Davidson Seasons (1789) 20. Seasons (1789) 20.

2. Forlorn, destitute.

Sc. Syne I can ne'er be sair forfairn When I hae a plaid o' haslock woo', Galloway Poems (1788) 205 (Jam.). Frf. She looked sae forfairn, and sobbed sic a mane, Watt Poet. Sketches (1880) 80 Lnk. A widow woman, sair forfairn, Was Mysie's mither, Hamilton Poems (1865) 35. Kcb. She faded awa' like a flo'er i' the autumn, And left me sae weary an' sadly forfairn, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 70.

3. Bespattered, abused.

GROSE (1790) MS. add. (C.) Lnk. How sadly I ha'e been for-

fairn, Ramsay Poems (ed. 1733) 105.

[1. Forfairn with the fleis of Spenzie, Dunbar Poems (c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 134. The same as ME. forfaren, destroyed, done for, pp. of forfaren, OE. forfaran, to destroy (Chron. ann. 1025).

2. Wee have found in the field this findling forfairne. Moureon park Flythur (ed. 160), 1081

destroyed, done for, pp. of forfaren, OE. forfaran, to destroy (Chron. ann. 1025). 2. Wee have found in the field this findling forfairne, Montgomerie Flyting (ed. 1629) 408.]

FORFAUGHLIT, ppl. adj. Sc. Also written fair. Per. Worn out, jaded with fatigue.

Per. I was fair-faughlit wadin' amo' the sna' (G.W.). Rxb. (Jam.)

FORFAULTED, pp. ? Obs. Sc. Also written fore, forefalted. Attainted; forfeited.

Sc. If thou be not traitour to the King, Forfaulted sall thou nevir be, Scott Minstrelsy (1802) I. 389, ed. 1848, Sir James Ramsay o' Bamff of that time was said to be ane o' the conspirators and his lands were forfaulted, Chambers Pop. Rhymes (1870) 77. Frf. Afore forefaulted by the law, Frae court the streen I came awa, Piper of Peebles (1794) 10. Ayr. Thoo maun leave a pledge o' siller, Piper of Peebles (1794) 10. Ayr. Thoo maun leave a pledge o' siller, and gif the accusation turns out untrue the consignation will be forefalted, Johnston Kilmallie (1891) I 165. Link. When the fanatic should be fined and forfaulted they would glut themselves with the spoil, Wodrow Ch. Hist. (1721) I. 64, ed 1828. Gall. There were others forfaulted as well as I, CROCKETT Grey Man (1896) 36.

Hence Forfaulture, sb. forfeiture.

Sc. The present rebellion, which divers traitors and seditious persons had levied against the King, to the manifest forfaulture . . of their allegiance, Scott Leg. Mont. (1818) viii.

[The Thane of Calder for tressoun and cryme Forfaltit

wes, Stewart Cron. Scot. (1535) II. 637.] FORFEIT, sb. and v. Obs. Sc. e.An.

FORFEIT, sb. and v. offence, fault.

Sc. I thought of the Ruthvens that were dirked in their ain house,

2. pl. Penalties for committing trifling offences.
e.An.¹ They exist to this day in some, perhaps in many village shops. They are penalties for handling the razors, &c. We have We have also forfeits in every inn yard, payable in beer, by those who dabble in the water cistern, carry candles into the stables, &c.; eAn.<sup>2</sup> A forfeit is incurred by using the word 'water' in a brew-house, where you must say 'liquor'; or by using the word 'grease' in a chandler's, where it is 'stuff' or 'metal.'

3. v. To subject to forfeiture.

Sc. Many gentlemen, ministers, and others were forfeited, Sc. Presby Eloq Ans (ed. 1847) 19. Kcb. What am I, to be forfeited and sold in soul and body? RUTHERFORD Lett. (1660) No. 178

[1. Thus were than wrangit that did no forfet, Kingis Quair (1423) xcii. OFr forfait, 'crime, faute' (LA CURNE).

2. Laws for all faults, But laws so countenanced, that the strong statutes Stand like the forfeits in a barber's shop, As much in mock as mark, Shaks. M. for Meas. v. i. 323. See Nares (s. v. Forferts).]

FORFEND, v. Sc Cum. Lan. Also written fore-Lan. orfend.] 1. To prevent, forbid, hinder; to forestall.

[forfend.] 1. To prevent, forbid, hinder; to forestall.

Abd. If I allow the water to be spilt, which may a' thing that's good forfend! I'm undone, Ruddiman Sc Parish (1828) 95, ed. 1889. Lth. The Lord forfend I'd wheenge an' greet, Smith Merry Bridal (1866) 42 Cum John Mayroyd will call here some day to ask you a question about me . . I mean to forfend him, DALBY Mayroyd (1880) II. 145, ed. 1888 Lan. Who is to wed Mistress Alice . . . if nought forefend, Roby Trad. (1872) II. 7.

2. To defend, protect.

Lth. I hope it forebodes us no evil God forfend the right, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 185.

FORFIGHT, v. Sc. Also in form forfecht. To over-fatigue, overtask (oneself). See Forfoughten.

c. These noble gentlemen, who were formerly delighted with the laborious recreations of hawking, hunting ...may...forefight themselves in our excellent fields, Merc. Caled. (1661) 21 (JAM.). Abd. Fat needs fowk forfecht themsel's fan they hae plenty? ALEX-ANDER Johnny Gibb (1871) XXX.

FORFLEE'T, pp. Obs. Sc. Terrified, stupefied with terror. See Flay, v.<sup>1</sup>
Forflee't wi' guilt... In a swarf on the grun' she fa's, Edb. Mag. (Oct. 1818) 328 (JAM).

FORFLITTEN, pp. Sc. Also in form fair. Severely scolded. Gl. Sibb. (Jam.) See Flite, v. II. 1.

Hence Fair-flittin', sb. a severe scolding.

Per. Ye've got a fair-flittin' (G.W.).

[Forflittin, countbittin . . . foule edder, I defy the, Dunbar Flyting (1505) 239.]

FORFLUTTER, v. and sb. Sc. Also in forms fair-Per.; forfluther Lnk. (JAM.); furfluther Ayr. (sb.)

1. v. To disorder, discompose. Lnk. (JAM.)

Hence Fair- or Fur-fluttered, ppl. adj. disordered, agitated, completely discomposed.

Per. I was fair-fluttered (G.W.). Ayr. Agric. Surv. 692 (Jam.).

2. sb. A state of confusion or agitation.

Per. He gaed into a fair-flutterwhen I tauld him the news (G.W).

FORFORN, see Forfairn.

FORFOUGHTEN, pp. Sc. n.Cy. Lakel. Yks. Lan.

Also in forms foore-foughten n.Yks<sup>2</sup>; fore- Dmf. Lan.; forfacht I the fought Gall faughten foughten

forfocht Lth.; fought Gall.; faughten, foughten, feuchen, feuchten, fochen, fochten, fochen, fouchen, fouchten, foughen, fowden, furchan, fuffen; see below.

[farfo'xtən, fo'xən, fo'tən.]

1. Exhausted, worn out, fatigued; out of breath.

Sc. I am so forfouchten that I had better lie quiet, Scott Leg.

Mont. (1818) xiv; Forfoch'en am I wi' my sighan, WADDELL Psalms

(1811) w. 6. Sh. (Ca' I I B. File I'm sedly forfouthter

Mont. (1818) xiv; Fortoch en am I wi' my sighan, WADDELL Psalms (1871) vi. 6, Sh.I. (Coll. L L.B.) Elg. I'm sadly forfouchten, Tester Poems (1865) 135. Bch. I hae been quite forfoughen wi' them, Forbes Jrn (1742) 13. Abd. Abundantly forfough'en for a woman of her years in keeping her house, Alexander Ain Fik. (1882) 229; My breath begins to fail, I'm a' forfowden, Beattle Yule Feast (1801) 19 Kcd. George a student cam' fae toon Forfochen wi' his bulks, Grant Lays (1884) 56. Frf. James, sair forfoughten, out o' breath, Sands Poems (1833) 83 Per. Ye're baith o' ye sair forfoochen, Ian Maclaren Auld Lang Syne (1895) 135; Hech Sirse! but my hirdes are sair forfuchan. Cleland 135; Hech Sirse! but my hirdies are sair forfuchan, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 13, ed. 1887 e Fif. She was greatly forfouchten wi' preparations, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) xiii. Rnf Ye're sair forfouchen lookin', Fraser Chimes (1853) 21. Ayr. Forfochen wi' the wark, to which he was na used, Service Notandums (1890) 64 Lnk. They warsled back through the snaw sair forfochten, Fraser Whanks (1895) xiv. Lth. Their sair forfouchen surplis FRASER Whaups (1895) xiv. Lth. Their sair forfoughen spunks

[spirits] to rouse, Ballantine Poems (1856) 69, We drew nigh the Railway brig forfocht an' dry, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 142 Edb Sair forfaughten, and a' out of breath, Moir Mansie Wauch Edb Sair forfaughten, and a' out of breath, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xv. Sik. A forfoughten lovesick man, Hogg Poems (ed 1865) 96; Whar she was fun', days after, sair forfeuchten, Chr. North Noctes (ed. 1856) III 99. Rxb. Ane o' the sair forfoughten core, A Scott Poems (ed. 1808) 41. Dmf. Sair forfeuchen, my winsome May. dwined away, Reid Poems (1894) 128; My puir, forefoughten, blinded brother, I Hom Jock o' Knowe (1878) 10. Gall I'm sair forfoughten wi' the wun', Crockett Stickit Min (1893) 120, Sair for-fought wi' grief and pinin', Nicholson Poet Wks (1814) 96, ed. 1897. n.Cy Border Gl (Coll. L L.B) Lakel 2 They war sair forfuffen ta git a trailen on n.Yks. Lan. Ye left me... as fast as yere legs could lit ye off, when I was forefoughten, Roby Trad. (1872) II. 333

2. Opposed.

2. Opposed.
n.Yks.2'I was sair foore-foughten in 't,' I was very much opposed

[ME. forfosten, exhausted with fighting. Sire Alexander & his ost... Was wark, ... & wery for-fosten, Wars Alex. (c 1450) 3917]

FORGAINST, prep. Sc. Also written fore. In form forgain Gall. [forge nst.] Against; opposite to. Also

torgain Gall. [fərge nst.] Against; opposite to. Also used fig.

Sc. Dance sae finely to his fiddle, With nose forgainst the lass's middle, Pennecuik Coll. (1756) 59, ed. 1787; Gi'e me a wee snug house aneath a brae, Forgainst the sun, T Scott Poems (1793) 367, Herd Coll. Sngs. (1776) Gl e.Fif His knees smote forgainst ilk ither, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) xxiv, It was in a sma' pantry ... juist forgainst the ooter door, 1b. iv. Link. On skelfs foregainst the door, Ramsay Gentle Shep (1725) 43, ed. 1808. Gall I'll be bun to lay a plack, forgain a pun [pound], He's on you thrown a wily e'e, Nicholson Poet. Wks (1814) 61, ed. 1897.

FORGARYV sh. Cor. A truck

FORGARVY, sb. Cor. A trick.
e Cor. 'What's your forgarvy now?' I said, DANIEL Poems.
FORGATHER, v. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Also written
foregather; and in forms forgadder Fif.; gader Sc (JAM.); gaither ne.Sc. Per.; gedder Abd.; gether Cal. Ayr. Lnk. Peb. [fərga öər, ge öər, ga'dər, ge'dər.]

1. To assemble, meet together for a special purpose or

Abd Dog dirders an' ostlers forgedderin to get a boose, Alex-ANDER Johnny Gibb (1871) xix. Kcd. Herds, an' bairns, ye needna doot, Forgather'd by the score; GRANT Lays (1884) 29 doot, Forgather'd by the score; GRANT Lays (1884) 29 Per. We la 'a forgather up aboon inside oor Father's ha', Ford Harp (1893) 378. Fif. Whan they were a' forgadder'd there, Tennant Papistry (1827) 50. s.Sc. Still so used (Jam). Ayr. When Rab and his freens were forgethered together, AIRKFN Lays (1883) 79. Lnk. When weans dae forgether tae play a' thegither, Thomson Musings (1881) 3. e.Lth. There was a wheen o' us foregathered ae night at Jenny Brockie's, Hunter J Inwick (1895) 19. Edb. Baith blind an' cripple Forgather aft... To drink an' tipple, Fergusson Poems (1773) 119, ed 1785 Bwk. Maybe half a score... foregathered At the auld Smiddy door, Calder Poems' (1897) 78. Dmf. The Seven Trades there Forgather'd for their Siller Gun To shoot ance mair, Mayne Siller Gun (1808) 9. Kcb. Gib now forgathering with the thrang Met. wi' his covern Boyen Daynson Screens (1880) 10. the thrang Met wi' his cousin Roger, Davidson Seasons (1789) 19. n.Cy. Trans. Phil Soc. (1858) 157. Nhb. They forgather ivvery neet, wet or dry, at the coins (R.O H.).

Hence Forgathering, sb. a meeting, an assembly;

a social gathering.

Sc. Grose (1790) MS add. (C) Edb Couple above couple dating the day of their happiness from that famous forgathering, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) 11.

2. To encounter, meet with, esp. to meet accidentally or

2. To encounter, meet with, esp. to meet accidentally or by chance. Gen. with with.

Sc. Grandfather was said to hae ance forgathert wi' the beast, Roy Horseman's Wd. (1895) i Or.I. Mansie forgathered with an itinerant preacher, Vedderse Schetches (1832) 19. Cai. ne.Sc. We werena lang on the san's till we forgathered wi' the Captain, Grant Keckleton, 137. Eig. O mind ye the ewe-bughts my Marion, It was there I forgather'd wi' thee? Couper Poetry (1804) II. 269. Buff. How delightful when we forgather with some chum, Gordon Chron. Keth (1880) 65. Kcd. Twa men forgather'd by the way Baft. How designtful when we forgather with some chum, Gordon Chron. Kesth (1880) 65. Kcd. Twa men forgather'd by the way, Burness Thrummy Cap (c. 1796) l. 4. Frf. Joseph and I did at the door forgather, Morison Poems (1790) 161, One day I forgathered wi' this worthy, Inglis Ain Flk. (1895) 165. w.Sc. My vera een water whan I think o' what I forgathered wi' on the road, Carrick Laird of Logan (1835) 164. Fif Wi' a herd I did

foregather, Singin' leanin' owre his crook, Douglas Poems (1806) 99 e Fif. Whanever oor e'en forgaithered she wad blush, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) vi Sig. Whene'ei wi' chaps he did forgather that dealt in blood, Muir Poems (1818) 43. Rnf. Twa cronies forgather'd ae day, Neilson Poems (1877) 61. Ayr. Richard and the young laird of Swinton, with others of their comrades forgathered, and came to high words, Galt Provost (1822) xxxvii; I then wi' Something did forgather, That pat me in an eerie swither, Burns Dr Hornbook (1785) st. 6 Lnk. Then we may yet forgether boon the Lift, Ramsay Poems (1721) 178; He was laith To forgether wi' death, Orr Laigh Flichts (1882) 54. Edb. If it ever was my fortune to foregather with a Frenchman, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xxv. Peb. Twa three cronies did forgether, Affleck Poet Wks. (1836) 121. Sik. Ma freen ance telt me o' either himsel or an acquaintance forgatherin, on the tap o' a cotch, Chr. North Noctes (ed. 1856) III. 187. Rxb. Sae Janet 'mang the blankets yet Forgather' dwi' Johnny, A. Scott Poems (ed. 1808) 196. Gall. His father and him foregather, Singin' leanin' owre his crook, Douglas Poems (1806) III. 187. Rxb. Sae Janet mang the blankets yet Forgather d wi Johnny, A. Scott Poems (ed. 1808) 196. Gall. His father and him forgathered at the fishin', CROCKETT Bog-Myrtle (1895) 171. Dmf. Sud we by chance some nicht forgether, Quinn Heather (1863) 43. Kcb. When oor Grizzie an' me first forgather'd, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 69. Ant. Ballymena Obs (1892). n Cy. Border Gl (Coll L L.B.) Nhb. (R O H.); Ah foregathered wi't'priest, gannin' tiv t'market this forenean, S. Tynedale Stud. (1896) Robbie Armstrong w.Yks. We foregathered on the moor, Bronte Wuthering Hts (1847) xxx. Armstrong w.Yks. We Wuthering Hts (1847) xxx.

Hence Forgathering, sb. an accidental meeting or en-

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Ayr. Then came my forgathering in the wood with the gipsies, GALT Sir A Wylu (1822) Ixiii.

3. To associate or consort with; to keep company with. Sc. He'll be black, too, I'm thinking, and him and Veitch's Sam can foregather, Keith Indian Uncle (1896) 23, I downa forgather wi' that things twice, Scott Rob Roy (1817) xviii, We are no aye to judge the warst when lads and lasses forgather, ib. M dlothian (1818) xxiv. Per. Will my leddy evel rue the way the castle and the manse have forgathered, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 92, ed 1887. Fif. What a difference is in this chiel frae yon auld stupid body Andro Elshin ye forgather wi', McLAREN Tibbie (1894) 82. SIk. Low-bred folk are uncoupsetting when they chance to forgather wi'n obility, Chr. North Notes (ed. 1856) III. 74

4. Phr. to forgather up, to become attached to
Ayr. O, may thou ne'er forgather up Wi' ony blastit, moorland
toop, Burns Poor Mailte, 1. 53.

5. To come together in marriage.

Abd. Fouk ay had best begin wi dealing fair Although they sud forgather ne'er sae bare, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 116, ed. 1812; When she and I forgather'd, I mysel Ken'd nought o' a' this, 1b 140 [1. Ane ost of futmen... Thik forgadderis the large feyldis about, Douglas Eneados (1513), ed. 1874, III. 139]

FORGE, v.1 Cal. 1. Among children: to\_copy another's work and represent it as one's own. Hence Forger, sb. one who has a habit of copying.

2. Phr. to forge a story on one, to falsely represent one as

the author of a slander.

the author of a slander.

FORGE, v.<sup>2</sup> Wor. Also in form farge. Of a horse: to strike the fore-foot with the hind-foot. s Wor. A's mos' ready to farge a bit (H K.).

FORGEDDER, see Forgather.

FORGET, v. and sb. Var dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [foo., forget.] 1. v In comb Forget.me-not, (1) applied gen. to all var. of the Myosotis, esp. (a) M. palustris, (b) M. arvensis; (2) the germander speedwell, Veronica Chamaedrys.

(1, a) sw.Cum., Yks., w.Chs., w.Som., Dev. (b) Yks., w.Som.,

Veronica Chamaearys.

(I, a) sw.Cum., Yks., w.Chs., w.Som.\frac{1}{2}, Dev.\frac{4}{2} (b) Yks., w.Som.\frac{1}{2}, Dev.\frac{4}{2} (2) Sc. Garden Wk. (1896) No. exil. 100. n Sc., Yks., Suf., Dev.\frac{4}{2}. Refl. To mistake in recalling to mind.

Bdf. If uy duunt furgit miself, Batchelor Anal. Eng. Lang.

(1809) 151.

3. To overtake a person.

Dev. They forgot me at the Church gate, Reports Provinc. (1885) 94.

4. sb. An omission; neglect.
Sc. The puir demented body... has been kend to sit for ten hours thegither, black fasting,... though he does it just out o' forget, Scorr St. Ronan (1824) xvi. NI. That was a great forget.

N.YKS. Thou'll mak a forget on't (IW).
FORGETTIL, adj. Sc. In form foryettil Abd. Forgetful.

n Sc. (JAM ) Abd. Fat mak's ye sae foryettil, laddie ' try an' min' yer erran's. Jock's a foryettil breet; I'm sure I taul' him a' aboot it (G W.).

Hence Forgettilness, sb. forgetfulness. Cld. (JAM) [He is forgetil, HAMPOLE (c. 1330) Ps. exviii. 10; I kast it noght bihynd me in forgetilnes, ib. Ps. l. 4. OE. forgretol, forgetill. forgetful; forgietolnes, oblivion.]

FORGIE, v. Dev. To forget, overlook, omit; to forgive. Thalt forgie thy round-shavin, as tha didst learst Zinday, Madox-Brown Dwale Bluth (1876) bk. i. ii; Eef you'll on'y forgie ma theeze wance, I wan't nivver do't no more (R.P.C.).

FORGIMMETY, int. Nhb. [fərgi miti.] An exclamation of surprise. Also in comb. Forgimmety-me-sins. 'Forgimmety-me-sins! ye dinna say se?' is a very common expression.

FORGITTY, adj. Cum. [fərgiti] Forgetful. FORGIVE, v. Lei. Nhp. War e.An. [fəgi v.]

frost: to thaw, melt slightly. See Give, v.

Lei. Nhp. The frost is going, it forgives e.An Nrf. I think
the frost forgives (W.W.S.), Grose (1790). e.Nrf. Marshall

Rus. Econ (1787). 2. Of stones, &c.: to exude moisture, to sweat, become

damp. Cf. eve, v. 1.

War Indicating change in weather, or rain. The stones [or bricks] in that yard are forgivin (J. B.).

FORGOTTEN, ppl. adj. Shr. [fəgo'tən.] Neglected, out of the way, 'forsaken'
A very secluded little hamlet in 'the Dale' was described as a 'forgotten kind of place.'

FORHELDER, see Fore-elder.

FORHOO, HOOIE, HOOY, HUI, see Forhow.
FORHOW, v. Sc. Also in forms forhoo Abd. Gall.;
forhooie Bnff.; forhooy Slk.; forhui Abd.; furhow
Bch. [fərhū·.] To forsake, abandon, desert.

Sc. Its honours cowit, its now forhowit, And left the houlat's prey, Scott Minstrelsy (ed. 1806) III. 385. ne.Sc. It was believed that handling any bird's eggs in the nest made the bird forhooie them, Gregor Flk-Lore (1881) 142. Bnff. Mostly used of birds forsaking their eggs or young. Bch. It was nae fau't That he did him furhow, Forbes Ajax (ed 1785) 7. Abd. The laird wud hae to forhoo's bit bonny nest, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) 11; Mind what this lass has undergane for you, Since ye did her so treach'rously forhow, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 114, ed. 1812; How can ye think, I ever wad agree To tak' a man that may forhui me? SHIRREFS Poems (1790) 42. SIk. The merl and the mavis forhooyed their young, Hogg Poems (ed 1865) 35. Dmf. The birds hae a' forhood their nests, Cromek Remains (1810) 101. Gall. Now she pursues and he forhoos, Nicholson Poet. Wks. (1814) 138, ed 1897.

Hence Forhooiet, ppl. adj. forsaken, abandoned.

Bnff. That's a forhooiet nest. e Fif. I'm illtid, I'm lichtied, forhoo'd an' forsaken, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) xxi.

[Thair housis that forhow and levis waist, Douglas neados (1513), ed. 1874, III. 109. OE. forhogian, to Eneados (1513), ed. 1874, III. 109. despise (Luke vii. 30).]

FORICAL, sb. Ken.<sup>12</sup> [fo rikl.] The headland, or land at the head of the field, used for turning the plough round during the ploughing of the other 'lands'; also called Foregore (C.Y.) called Fore-acre (q.v.).

FORJESKIT, pp. Sc. Also in ionin io.ju-[fərdge skit.]

fatigue. See Disjaskit.

Abd. My intellectuals were so for jasket wi' that terrible visitation, RUDDINAN Sc. Panish (1828) 94, ed. 1889 Frf. The fiend, forjesket, tried to 'scape, Beatrie Arnha (c. 1820) 33, ed. 1882. Ayr. Forjesket sair, with weary legs, Burns Ep to J Lapraik (Apr. 21, 1785) st. 2. Lth I hae spoken an' speechified a'ready —sae muckle in trouth, that I am e'en forjeskit, Lumsden Sheephead (1892) 287. e Lth. What wi' trailin ower thae weary stane streets . . . I was fair forjeskit, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 149 Dmf. Ane by ane they a' returned Forjeskit frae the muir, REID Poems (1894) 64.

FOR JIDGED, pp. Obs. Sc. Also written forjidget. Jaded with fatigue, exhausted. See Forjeskit.

n.Sc. (Jam.) Abd. Shirrefs Poems (1790) Gl.

FOR JITTING, sb. se.Wor.¹ A mixture of cow-dung and mortar used for plastering or 'pargetting' the inside of this process. chimneys.

FORK, sb. and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form vork w.Cy. 1. sb. In comp. (1) Fork-dust, the dust made in grinding forks; (2) stale, the handle of a fork; (3) tail, (a) the swallow, Hirundo rustica; (b) the common salmon, Salmo salar.

(1) w.Yks. (Hall) (2) Hrt [Mice] have pealed an ash from the thickness of a thumb to a forkstale, ELLIS Mod Husb. (1750)

VII. 1. (3, a) Hmp. Nature Notes, No. 2; (W.M.E.F.) (b) Sus. Their forktails our cocks, Ray Corres. (1677) 127. [All migratory fish of the genus salmon, whether known by the names hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, salmon, . . . bluecock, bluepole, forktail, . . . or by any other local name, Stat 24 and 25 Vic. (1861) cix; SATCHELL (1879).]

2. pl. Phr. forks and knives, the common club-moss,

Lycopodium clavatum.

e.An. The spikes are called Forks and Knives, according as they are single, double, or triple (B & H.).

3. A digging-fork with three tines. Hmp.<sup>1</sup>
4. The bifurcation of a tree or of the human body; the lower half of the body. Also in form Forked.

e.An.¹ A long-legged person is said to be 'long in the fork.' w.Som.¹ The water was up to my vork. So deep's my vorkéd. n.Dev. The place of the body, where the buttocks part, and the thighs begin to separate. Where the two great branches of a maiden tree part, called otherwise the twissle or twist, Horae Subseque (1952), 450. And oll horry to wire the set a vorked Subsectivae (1777) 453; And oll horry zo vurs tha art a vorked, Exm. Scold. (1746) 1 48.

Hence Forked end, sb. the lower part of the body w.Cy. To draw any one out by the forked end, is to pull them out by the heels, GROSE (1790) Suppl.

5. A prong.

Dev. As vur tha pick both vorks wis rid, Nathan Hogg Poet.

Lett. (1847) 1st S 76, ed 1858.

Hence Forked, ppl. adj. pronged.

Dev. A sharp two-vorkid pick, vb. 74.

6. The apparatus used by thatchers for carrying the straw or 'elms' up to the roof. Wil.<sup>1</sup>

7. An iron implement fixed on the top end or side of a tub into which the 'endless' chain or rope falls, and by which the tubs are driven along with the chain or rope.

Nhb., Dur. Nicholson Coal Tr Gl. (1888).

8. pl. The centres or supporting principals in the timber-work of the roof of a house or other buildings, esp.

in phr. a pair of forks.

n.Yks What is here called 'a pair of forks'; in other words, one of the principal pairs of rafters of the old roof, Atkinson Moorl. Parish (1891) 23; (I.W); n.Yks.¹, ne Yks.¹

9. A piece of wood used in a mine to support the roof;

see below.

Der. Mawe Mineralogy (1802); A staff or prop of wood, having the upper end forked, and its lower end, which is sharpened, resting upon the solid stone, while its forked end is made to rest upon the rounded side of a piece of wood, placed in contact with the roof, in order to prevent loose stones or other rubbish, falling therefrom into the driving gate, Mander Miner's Gl. (1824); Bunnings, polings, stemples, forks, and slyder, Manlove Lead Mines (1653) l. 257.

10. A method of land cultivation; see below.

Chs. Summer fallowing of turf, or what is termed a fork, Reports 1gric. (1793-1813) 16; Marshall Review (1818) II. 29. 11. Diligent search; care of one's own interest, with the idea of search. Gen. foll. by for.

Buff. He hid an unco fork for't, afore he got it.

12. v. To push or poke without ceremony; to 'pitchfork' into.

Elg. Fozzlin' ben ran Meggie Baxter, Forkit Benjie into bed,

TESTER Poems (1865) 151.

13. With for: to search for; to look after one's own interests.

Bnff. 1 He'll fork for himsel'; he can live wintin's grannie, you lad. Abd. Forkin' for siller Forkin' for a job (Jam). Edb. It's no easy, let me tell you, E'now to fork for back and belly, CRAWFORD Poems (1798) 83.

14. Mining term: to pump up water; to pump dry.

Cor. Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl; Cor.<sup>2</sup> Pumping up
the water is 'forking' it; Cor.<sup>3</sup> Fork tha main.

Hence in fork, phr. pumped dry, drained of water.

Der. When water has so far been removed from a mine so as to admit of the workings being carried on in the lowest level, it is said to be 'in fork,' Manlove Lead Mines (1653) Gl. Cor. The

shaft is in fork, Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl., Cor.2 When the deepest parts of a mine are freed by a pumping engine from the accumulated water, miners say, 'The bottoms are in fork,' or 'She is in fork' (s v. Bottoms in fork); Cor.<sup>3</sup>

FORKIN(G, sb. Sc. [forkin.] I. The branch of a

river or stream at the parting from the main body.

Rxb. Where a river divides into more branches than one, these are called the Forkings of the water. Often used to denote the small streams that spread out from a large one near its source (JAM). Dmf. Leese me on ilk wimplin' burn That doon its forkin' slides, Reid Poems (1894) 86

2. The parting between the thighs.

Rxb. (JAM); Now we may p—ss for evermore, An' never dry our forkin, Ruickbie Wayside Cottager (1807) 187.

our forkin, RUICKBIE Wayside Cottager (1807) 187.

FORKIN-ROBIN, sb. n.Cy Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Nhp. Also in form fork-robin n.Cy. (K.) [fo'rkin-, fo'kin-robin.]

1. The common earwig, Forficula auricularia.

n.Cy. Bailey (1721); Grose (1790); (K); N.Cy. 12 n.Yks. Science Gossip (1882) 161; n.Yks. 12 ne.Yks. Very freq. in the E Riding, but not in the s. of the N. Riding, where 'twitchbell' is used. 'There was a vast o'clocks an' worrms an' forkin'-robins' Yks. Science Gossip (1882) 161; n.Yks. 12 ne.Yks. 12 ne.Yks. 13 ne.Yks. 14 ne.Yks. 15 ne.Yks e.Yks. Said to be derived from their forked tails and robin-like colour (H.W.); Should the earwig get into your ear, it will eat its way to the brain and kill you. It is called a 'forkin-robin,' or 'battle-twig,' Nicholson Flk-Lore (1890) 136; e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹, Chs.²³, n.Lin¹ Nhp.¹ Confined to the northern part of the county.

Chs. 23, n Lin 1 Nhp. Confined to the northern part of the county.

2. A weed which grows in wheat.

Not. 2 A kind of weed, about r foot high, seed prickly, shape of a seed-louse, grows in wheat. Also called Ragged-robin.

FORKIT-TAIL, see Forky-tail.

FOR-KNOKIT, pp. Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Worn out, completely knocked up.

FORKS, sb. pl. Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.] Parcels of wood. (HALL.)

FORKY TAIL sb. Sc. Nhb. Also in form forkit. (Iam.)

FORKY-TAIL, sb. Sc. Nhb. Also in form forkit- (JAM.). [forki-tel.] The common earwig, Forficula auricularia. See Forkin-robin.

S. & Ork. 1 MS add. Cai. 1, Abd. (JAM.), Gall. (A.W.) Nhb. 1 Called also Codgybell, Twitchbell, and Scotchybell.

Called also Codgybell, Twitchbell, and Scotchybell.

FORLAGEN, pp. Sh.I. Exhausted, worn out.

Afore we cam ta da kirk yaard we wir dat forlagen 'at we hed ta set da kist apo' da gründ an' rest wis, Sh. News (Dec. 31, 1898).

FORLAITHIE, v. and sb. Sc. Also in forms fair-Per.; forleith (JAM.); forlethie Bch. [fərlē'ði.] 1. v.

To loathe, be disgusted at; to disgust.

Bnff.¹ That forlathiet 'im at 'ir. He forlaithiet at it, an' wid hae naething mair t'dee wee't. Per. I was fairlaithied eating that stuff (G.W.).

2. sb. Loathing, disgust; a surfeit.

n Sc (Jam.) Bnff. He took a forlaithie at it. Bch. Ye ken well enough that I was never very brouden'd upo' swine's flesh sin my

mother gae me a forlethie o't, Forbes Jrn. (1742) 18

FORLAT, v. Bnff. [forlat.] To deal a blow. pret.

Forleet or Forlut; pp. Forlatten or Forlut.

FORLE, v. and sb. Sc. Also in form forlie. [forl.]

1. v. To whirl, turn; to twist. Gen. with about and round.

Bnff. Forle roon that muckle stane. A took a haud o' the loon by the back of the peels or 'be forlet between the stane. by the back of the neck, an' he forlet about i' ma han'. Abd. (

by the back of the neck, an' he forlet aboot i' ma han'. Abd. (Jam.)

Hence Forle-bane, sb. the hip-bone or joint. Bnff.¹

2. sb. A turning or twist. Bnff.¹, Abd. (Jam.)

3. A small wheel; the ends of a fly of a spinning-wheel.

Sc An auld whittle, a muckle stane, an' a forlie, Jokes, and S.

(1889) 71. Cai.¹ The weight on the spindle in spinning from the distaff. The forls are stone rings about 1½ inches in external diameter and ½ inch internal. They were about ½ inch thick, and sometimes carved. Bnff.¹ Abd. (Jam); Forlies were perforated round stones put upon the spindle to make it revolve (G.W.).

[The same word as whirl, q.v.]

[The same word as whirl, q.v.]

FORLEET, v. Sc. Also written foreleit, forleit, forlete (JAM.); and in form forlet. [fərlīt.]

lete (JAM.); and in form foriet. [ISTII't.] 1. 10 leave, forsake, abandon.

Sc. We hae forleet a' an' followet thee, Henderson St. Matt. (1862) xix. 27; E'en cruel Lindsay shed a tear, Forletting malice deep, Scott Minstrelsy (ed. 1806) III. 363, Grose (1790) MS. add. (C.) Fif. Ilk button that his finger seeks, As if forleitet by its steeks, Upon the flure down-droppit, Tennant Papistry (1827) 133. e.Fif. The wratch wha pledges his heart an' han' to a young kimmer an' syne forleits her, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) xxviii.

2. To forget.

Sc. HERD Coll. Sngs (1776) Gl. Rnf. I'll ne'er forleet, how frae my crown The vera bluid came rappin' down, Picken Poems (1813) I. 60. Ayr. (JAM.)

[1. Formast his lijf he suld for-lete, Cursor M. (c. 1300) 4006. OE. forlætan (Gen. 11. 24).]

FORLEITH, see Forlaithie.

FORLERIH, see Forlantine.

FORLORN, adj Obs. Sc. Also e.An. 1. Worthless, reprobate, abandoned.

e.An 1 'A forlorn fellow,' is one with whom nobody would have any concern. 'A forlorn tyke,' is a sad dog.

2. Miserable, wretched.

Edn O that year was a year forlorn! Language the hearst and little.

2. Miserable, wretched.

Edb. O that yearwas a year forlorn! Lang was the har'st and little corn! Ha'rst Rig (1794) 43, ed. 1801.

FORM, sb. and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms farm Wor. Glo., fourm w.Yks., Nhp., [form, fom, fām.] 1. sb. State, condition; way, manner, fashion. Used both in a good and bad sense.

n.Yks. Ah wadn't deea't in that form (IW). Chs., n.Lin. If ye youl out; that form ye'll be scarein'th' pigeons, Peacock R. Skirlaugh (1870) I 189; n.Lin., If ye want to get on wi'yer wark ye mun do it e' this form. Lei, A shabby action condemned by an old farmer, 'Ah doon't call that proper furm.' War., I have heard old men say of a new-comer, 'I don't think he can come of the gentry, he hasn't got the form' Oxf., Usually bad. 'What a form you'a done that in.' It can, however, by an inflection in the form you 'a done that in.' It can, however, by an inflection in the voice, be made to mean a good style.

voice, be made to mean a good style.

2. Phr. (1) in a form, in a favourable state or condition; in a first-rate manner; (2) in no form, not in a favourable state or condition; ill-fitted or prepared.

(1) s.Not He drew his plans for him, and put him in a form (J.P.K.). War. Learnington Courier (Mar. 6, 1897); War. 4 s.War. 1 If you will let her play the accompaniment, we shall sing it in a form. Glo. 1 He did put it in such a farm as it couldn't go wrong. (2) Rut. 1 You've got the tackle all in no form, mylad' s.Wor. I'a bin y-lay down, but I couldn't sleep in no farm (H.K) Glo. 1 It yent done in no sort of farm. Sur. 1 The grass don't grow in no form. He's still very lame, he can't get about in no form. Sus. You bring her in some night a lot of the crookedest bats you can get, them as in some night a lot of the crookedest bats you can get, them as won't be in no form, EGERTON Flks. and Ways (1884) 76.

3. A rage, passion, bad temper. Glo. Him were in a farm.

4. A hare's seat or couch.

Sc. (A.W.), w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, Not.<sup>2</sup>, n Lin.<sup>1</sup>, Nhp.<sup>1</sup> Shr., Hrf. Bound Provinc. (1876). Oxf.<sup>1</sup> [Mayer Spisum's Direct. (1845) 145.]
5. v. In phr. to form oneself, to put oneself in an attitude. w.Wor.<sup>1</sup>

6. To point, direct.

Ayr. Auld Clootie show'd his horrid horns, And baith their points at Schang he forms, Ballads and Sngs (1846) I. 99.

7. To describe; to imagine, conceive.

Dev 'Well, I can't form what she looked like,' he said, when I asked him how Miss --- looked in hunting costume, Reports Provinc. (1889).

[4. As in a forme sit a wery hare, CHAUCER C.T. B. 1294. Fr. forme, a hare's form (Cotgr.).]

Cum.1

FORMABLE, adj. [forməbl.] Properly arranged; in due form.
[Formabylle, ordinate, ordinatus, Cath. Angl. (1483)]

FORMAL, adj. Cor. [foml.] Of children: precocious, forward.

forward.

w.Cor.Usedoften with approbation, 'Formal littlethings' (C.F.R.).

FORMEL, v. Obsol. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan.

Also written formal N.Cy.² Cum. Wm.; formil w.Yks.¹
To order, bespeak anything. Cf. former.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); Balley (1721); (K.); N.Cy.² Cum.¹ He formelt apar o'shun wı' steel cokersandgırt heedit nailsat t'boddam Cum., Wm. Nicolson (1677) Trans. R. Lit. Soc. (1868) IX. Lakel.²

Ah coe'd an' foormal'd a pig oot o' that lot. n.Yks.³ w.Yks. Yks
N. & Q. (1888) II. 10; w.Yks.¹ Did'to see onny croanberries?—

ower Squire hez formil'd three quarts omme, ii. 304. ne.Lan.¹

[ON. formæla, to appoint (FRITZNER).]

FORMER, v. Lan. [formə(r), fō'mə(r).] To order,

FORMER, v. Lan. [formə(r), fomə(r).] To order, bespeak anything. Cf. forməl.

Lan. An turnt' up her e'en as if I'd formert an earthquake, Abo'-th'-Yate's Xmas Dinner (1886) 7; As fur mı shoon, awd gettin' o spon-new payre to put on, ut ud bin formert o thri wik gon, Scholes Tim Gamwatile (1857) 13; 'Aw'm come a-formerin a

weddin'' 'Formering a wedding! Oh, I see,' replied the clerk, 'you mean putting up the banns,' BRIERLEY *Tales* (1859) 219, Lan.<sup>1</sup>, e Lan <sup>1</sup>

FORNACKIT, sb. Sc. Also in form firnackit (Jam.). A sharp blow; a fillip. See Nacket, sb. Buff. (Jam.), Buff., Abd. (Jam.)
FORNENCE, FORNEST, FORNIAW, see Forenent, Fornyauw.

FORNICATE, v. Chs. War. Shr. Also Sus. [fo niket]

1. To fabricate, invent falsehoods; to tell lies.

Chs. 1 Shr. 1 It wuz a downright lie, an' 'e can fornicate 'em as

Chs. Shi. It wiz a downright he, an 'e can fornicate em as fast as a 'orse can trot

Hence (1) Fornicating, ppl. adj false, treacherous. deceifful; (2) Fornicator, sb. one who invents or tells lies.

(1) War. Don't yo' 'a' nuthin' to do wi Charley Styles, 'e's a fornicatin' 'ound [hound]. (2) Chs. 1

2. To downla, to west time. Sus 1

2. To dawdle; to waste time. Sus 1

Very near; of time. FORNIGH, adv. n.Cy. Nhb.

very nearly, almost.
n.Cy.(K); (HALL)
'ear sin then' (R.O.H.). Nhb. In common use. 'It'll be fornigh ten

FORNINST, see Forenent.

FORNPECKLES, sb. pl. (SW) See Fern-freckles. Lan. Freckles. (HALL);

FORNYAUW, v. Sc. Also written forniaw. To

fatigue, tire.

e.Fif. Tibbie thocht it was a piece o' doonricht folly to mak' a toil o' a pleasure. 'I wad see them a' far eneugh afore I wad fornyauw mysel' at that rate,' Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) xxix. Ayr. (JAM.)

Hence Fornyaw'd, pp. having the appearance of being exhausted with fatigue.

Ayr. As for jesket and forniaw'd as a for foughten cock, Burns Letter to W. Nicol (June 1, 1787); (Jam)

FOR-OLDED, ppl. adj. s.Cy. Hmp. Worn out with age. s Cy. Trans. Phil. Soc. (1858) 157. Hmp Holloway. [Ac it ne bar noper lef ne rynde as it uorolded were,

pe Holy Rode (c. 1300) 74.]
FORPIT, sb. Sc. Nhb. Also written forpet. [forpit.]

The 'fourth part' of a peck; see below.

Sc. Mattie Simpson that wants a forpit or twa o' peers, Scott Rob Roy (1817) xiv; Gotten raisins frae Lunnon by forpits at ance, Rob Roy (1817) xiv; Gotten raisins frae Lunnon by forpits at ance, 1b. Midlothian (1818) iii; I hae brew'd a forpit o' maut, Chambers Sngs. (1829) I. 134. Edb Wha'll buy my lucky forpit o' saut, Smith Jenny Blair (ed. 1871) 52. Sc., Nhb. (Alnwick), the fourth part of a peck, about 3 quarts. (Hexham), 4 quarts, ½ peck of wheat, ½ of barley and oats. (Wooler), 4 quarts, ½ peck, ½ bushel. (Sc.), the fourth part of a peck, otherwise called a lippie, Morton Cyclo Agric. (1863). N.Cy.¹ Nhb. At Hexham, for wheat, rye, and pease 4 quarts = I forpit, 4 forpits = I peck, 4 pecks = I bushel. For oats and barley 4 quarts = I forpit, 5 forpits = I peck, 4 pecks = I bushel. At Alnwick, 4 forpits = I peck, 3 pecks = I bushel. At Wooler, 4 quarts = I forpit, 8 forpits = I bushel, Balley & Culley Agric. Nhb. (1813) 125; Fergus Story, of Beanley... was famous for his wit and his playing on the pipes, but still more for the vastness of his appetite. This originated a local saw which is probably extinct. 'Nargy Story's crowdy, A forpit of meal in a bowdy,' Atheriaeum (May 25, 1895); Nhb.¹
FORRA, adv. and sb. Bnff.¹ [fo re.] 1. adv. Fishing term: forward.

term: forward.

When the lines are being hauled, two men ply the oars. one man happens to be slack in rowing, the man who is hauling the lines calls out 'forra.'

Hence Forragate, sb. the rowing during the time the

lines are being hauled.

'Ye ga' me fine forragate the day.' Often spoken ironically.
2. sb See below

In casting nets or lines when two or more boats lie in the same stretch, east and west, they are said to be in the same forra.

FORRAGE, sb. Obs. Sc. In comb. Forrage clout,

wadding for a gun or pistol.

Frf. [He] drew the shot, to their surpris'...'There,' he cries,' Is documents ye needna doubt, Baith find an' see the forrage clout,'

Priper of Peebles (1794) 19.

[Fr. fourrage, 'Terme d'artillerie; Foin, herbe dont on se sert pour bourrer le canon' (Littré).]

FORRAGE, see Forage.

FORREL, sb. and v. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written forel Wil.<sup>1</sup>; and in forms farl Som.; farrol, ferrol

Dev.; ferrule Dor. [forl, farl.] 1. sb. The cover or binding of a book. Also used attrib.

Dor. 'Do you mean that one with the yellow ferrule?' Wil. Dor. 'Do you mean that one with the yellow ferrule?' (Please, Sir, he've a-lost both his ferrules' (C.K.P.); Dor. W.Dor. ROBERTS Hist. Lyme Regis (1834). Som. A red farl book (W.W.S.); JENNINGS Obs Dial. w Eng (1825), W & J Gl. (1873). w.Som Mau dhur-v u-guut' u guurt buy bl wai tim urn faur yulz the un [Mother has a great bible with wooden covers to it]. Dev. A boy remarked of a pamphlet which had lost its wrapper, that it had 'lost its ferrol,' Reports Provinc. (1877) 130, 'Er'th atored off tha forrels ov grammer's Bible, Hewett Peas. Sp. (1892); Dev. nw.Dev. s.Dev. (F.W.C) Cor. Monthly Mag. (1810) I 436, Cor. 12

2. Bookbinding trade term. a white parchment or

2. Bookbinding trade term. a white parchment or sheepskin cover.

w.Cy. Common, N. & Q (1881)6th S. iv.272-3. Som. Sweetman Wincanton Gl (1883); (WFR)

3. The stripe or selvage woven across the ends of a piece of cloth, &c., to show that it is a whole piece.

Som. W & J Gl (1873). w.Som. The end which is rolled or folded to come outside has usually a rather broader and more elaborate forrel than the innerend, and the former is distinguished as the [voar ain faur yul], and the latter as the [laat ur ain faur yul]. The stripes woven at each end of a blanket are also called the forrels.

Hence Forrel-varn, sh varn, differing in colour from

Hence Forrel-yarn, sb. yarn, differing in colour from that of the rest of the piece, which is woven into the cloth to mark the two ends of the cut or piece. w.Som.<sup>1</sup>

4. v. To cover or bind a book.

Dev. He broke out the leaves of the book and fresh farrol'd 'en, Reports Provinc (1897).

[1. Forelle, to kepe yn a boke, forulus, Prompt. OFr.

fourrel (forel), a sheath (LA CURNE).]

FORREP-LAND, sb. Sus. [forrap-lænd.] In the manor of Bosham land held by one of three copyhold tenures; assart-land, i.e. forest land that has been converted into arable land.

The copyhold rents . . are of three sorts . . Forrep-land, Board-land & Cot-land. Forrep-land oweth suit to the court-baron . payeth no heriot, beareth no office in the manor, Acct. of Bosham Manor, by John Smythe (May 13, 1637) in Dallaway's Hist w Dw of Sussex (1815) I. 88 (Rape of Chichester); Still in use in Bosham. All the land there is either forep-land or not force-land and the land which is force, and the strategies force. 'forrep-land,' and the land which is 'forrep' pays 'a stinted fine' to the lord of the manor, that is, less than the rest (R.H C);

FORREST, sb. Nhp. Oxf. Mid. Written forest Mid.: forrust Oxf. [forist, -sst.] The foremost horse in a team.

Nhp. 2 Oxf. The first horse is seldom called by his name; if the driver sees him looking carelessly about him, he calls out 'Forrust' when he instantly pricks up his ears, and attends to his work. w.Mid. Old Smiler's a pretty good forest—she minds what you sees to her (W.P.M.).

[Fore+-est (superl. suff.).]

FORRIDDEN, pp. Obs. Sc. Worn out with hard riding. Cld. Sare forridden, my merry menyie Left my livan' lane, Edb Mag. (June 1820) (JAM.).

FORROW, sb. Cai. [for 5.] Of things carted or

carried: as much as is brought at one time.

FORROW, adj. Sc. Irel. Also in form forra Fif.
(JAM.) N.I. [forō, forə.] Of a cow: not in calf, having missed calving for a season. Gen. in comb. Forrow-cow.

missed calving for a season. Gen. in control.

See Farrow, adj.

Sc. (Jam.); Morton Cyclo. Agric. (1863). Sh.I. Feed you wi'
the forrow cow's milk, Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 51, Kye,
bath milk an' forrow, Burgess Sketches (2nd ed ) 128. Fif. (Jam.),
N.I.¹ Ant. Ballymena Obs (1892); (SAB.)

FORSAKEN, ppl. adj. Shr.¹ Applied to a very evil
person, or a very remote place. Cf. forgotten.

FORSCOMFIST, pp. Sc. (Jam.); Per. (G.W.) Also
in form fair. 1. Overcome with heat. 2. Nearly

suffocated by a bad smell.

FORSE, see Force,  $sb.^1$ ,  $v.^2$ FORSEE, v. Sc. 1. To overlook; to neglect. Also used refl.

Ags. I maun tak care, and no forsee mysell about this (JAM.).

To oversee, superintend, direct.

Sc. To forsee the men and the wark un'il it be endit (JAM. Suppl).

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FORSEL, sb. and v. Or.I. [forsl.] I. sb. An implement made of 'gloy,' or ropes made of 'bent' or straw, used for protecting the back of a horse, when loaded with corn, hay, &c. (JAM); S. & Ork.\(^1\) 2. v. To harness. (SA.S); S. & Ork.\(^1\) Cup Wm Len Lin Also in form

FORSET,  $v^1$  Cum. Wm. Lan. Lin. Also in forms fooar. Cum; foor. Cum.<sup>3</sup>; fwoor. Cum. [foorset, foset] 1. To get in front of; to intercept, waylay; fig. to upset,

Cum. His helth mud give way, or mischief fooarset him, FARRALL Betty Wilson (1886) 15; He wad mebby fwoorset yan an' bring't back, Richardson Talk (1886) 1st S. 74; Ilk way he turn't it still foorset him, Dickinson Cumbr. (1876) 256, Cum.<sup>3</sup> There's Dick Walker and Jonathan Peel Foorsettin' me ola's i' t'lonnins aboot, Lan.1, n Lan.1 sw.Lin.1 He seems to want to do all he can to forset and bother us.

2. Phr. backset and forset, to impede, surround with

difficulties.

Cum. I was backset and fworeset (M P.); Cum. Wm. Ise fairly backset and forset we wark, Billy Tyson's Honeymoon, 7.

[1. Thay hade at 3 one foreste forsette vs the wayes, Morte Arth. (c. 1420) 1896. OE forsettan, to obstruct (Bede) FORSET, v. and sb. Sc. [fərset.] 1. v. To over-

power or overburden with work; to surfeit. (JAM) Cf.

2. sb. The act of overpowering or overloading; a surfeit. A forset of wark. A forset of meat (Jam.), Lest they should give them too much and bring on a forset, Ochiltree Redburn (1895) vii.

FORSHAME, v. Yks. Lan. Not. Lei. In form forshawm Lan. [fɔʃē m, ·ʃeɔ·m.] To dare, presume, have the face to. Gen. used with a neg.

w.Yks. Poor craytur, he connot forshame To lift his een off o'

th' graand, Harriev Ditt. (1868) 62; A kan to fo-seem to diu it? (J W.) Lan. Couldno' forshawm to face her neighbours, Brierlev Blackpool (1881) 43 Not. Len. 'Ah'n biled that theer lobster-thing as yew'n brought, an' it's gon as red as housen,' shay says, 'an' ah couldn' forsheam to dish it oop.'

[The vbl. use is due to the phr. 'for shame.'] FORSLITTING, sb. Ayr. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Castigation, chastisement; a satirical reprimand.

FORSMAN, sb. Sc. Nhb. Also in form forzmin Sc.

A foreman.

Sc. Doeg was forsman o' the herds [herdsmen], WADDELL Psalms (1871) lii, note. e.Lth. Aw wuz yoor forzmin the furst eens, Mucklebackit Rhymes (1885) 191. Nhb. She smacked the forsman on the face, Robson Hamlick, pt. 11.

forsman on the face, Robson Hamitck, pt. 11.

FORSMO, sb. and v. Sh. & Or.I. [fərsmō:] 1. sb. An affront, insult. S. & Ork.¹ 2. v. To affront, insult. (W.A.G); (JAM.); S. & Ork.¹ Hence Forsmo, pp. taken aback, disappointed. (JAM.); S. & Ork.¹ [2. Norw. dial. forsmaa, to disdam (Aasen); Dan. forsmaae, ON. fyrirsmā.]

FORSPARĒ, v. Suf. [fəspeə'(r).] To spare, do without. Ican'tforspare the moneyforit, Macmillan's Mag. (Sept. 1889) 358.

FORSPEAK, v. Sc. Yks. Lan. Also written fore; and in form forespyke ne.Sc. [fər., fəspī·k.] 1. To bewitch, charm; to cause ill luck by immoderate praise.

Sc. 'Do you think she's near the end?'... 'Dinna say that, dinna forespeak the barn,' Rox Horseman's Wd. (1895) vi; Do not forespeak us, brother, that is not lucky, Scott Leg. Mont. (1818)

forespeak us, brother, that is not lucky, Scott Leg. Mont. (1818) vi; She threatens... and forespeaks me, ib. Bride of Lam. (1819) xxxiv; If one highly praises a child for sweetness of temper, and the child soon after betrays ill humour, the person who bestowed the praise, is said to have forspoken the bairn (JAM.). S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup> Cai.<sup>1</sup> It was believed evil consequences would be averted if It was believed evil consequences would be averted if the forspeaker were made to spit on the person praised. I have seen this done to infants, in all seriousness, by people who had praised them and did not wish to be thought guilty of forspeaking, ne.Sc. It was not deemed proper to bestow a very great deal of praise on a child; and one doing so would have been interrupted by some such words as, 'Gueede sake, haud yir tung, or ye'll forespyke the bairn,' Gregor Flk-Lore (1881) 7.

Hence (1) Prange lever of (2) one who speaks for or in

Hence (I) Forspeaker, sb. (a) one who speaks for or in favour of another; (b) one who forspeaks or bewitches another; (2) Forspeaking, vbl. sb. the act of bestowing excessive praise on any person; (3) Forspoken, pp. bewitched, overlooked by evil spirits, &c.

(1, a) Abd. He mith be a merchan' or onything, gin fowk hed for-speakers to get 'im ta'en in, Alexander Am File. (1882) 191. Ked. Ye will may be think it queer That a man in my position Comes without forespeakers here, GRANT Lays (1884) 86. (b) n.Sc. Longman's Mag. (Nov. 1895) 39. (2) ne.Sc. Praise beyond measure—praise accompanied with a kind of amazement or envy -was followed by disease or accident, GREGOR Flk-Lore (1881) 55 Bnff. The tongue—must be guarded, even when it commends... Thus to prevent what is called forespeaking, they say of a person, 'God save them'; of a beast, 'Luck sair it,' Statist Acc. XIV. 541 (JAM). (3) Sc. The tiny creature was not to be referred to in terms of admiration, lest it should be 'forespoken,' which implied consequences prejudicial to its future welfare, Andrews Bygone Ch. Life (1899) 195. Sh I. The religious charmer of Shetland would mutter some words over water, in imitation of the practice of the Catholic priest, and the element was named forespoken water; boats were then sprinkled with it; and limbs were washed with it, for the purpose of telling out pains, Hibbert Desc. Sh.I. (1822) 272, ed. 1891. Or.I. When the beasts, as oxen, sheep, horses, &c. are sick, they sprinkle them with a water made up by them, which they call fore-spoken water; wherewith likewise they sprinkle their boats, when they succeed and prosper not in their fishing, Brand Desc Or I (1701) 62 (Jam), Said of a healthy child suddenly becoming ill without any one being able to account for the change, N. & Q (1854) ist S.x. 220 S. & Ork. 1 nSc. Another old man remembers having his side hurt as a boy and going to a 'wise woman' to be cured. She told him he had been 'forespoken,' i.e. bewitched by a woman then dead, and made him durch with the forest the forest sheet. 'forespoken,' 1 e. bewitched by a woman then dead, and made him drink water mixed with earth from the 'forespeaker's' grave, Longman's Mag. (Nov 1895) 39 Abd. A person is said to be forspoken when any sudden mischance happens on the back of a series of good fortune; or when a child, formerly promising, suddenly decays, the child is said to be forspoken, Shirkefs Poems (1790) GL; She relieved fowkforspoken, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 32. w Yks. Thoresby Lett (1703); w Yks. 4 Lan. A charm to help drink that is forespoken or bewitched, Harland & Wilkinson Fib. Jac (1867) 30 Flk-Lore (1867) 79

2. To cause the appearance of evil spirits by mention of

their names.

their names.

s Sc Used to denote the fatal effects of speaking of evil spirits in any way, whether good or evil, as being supposed to have the effect of making them appear (Jam.) Sik. We have forespoke the Brownie. They say, if ye speak o' the deil, he'll appear, Hogg Tales (1838) 46, ed 1866.

[1. Fasciner, to charm, bewitch, forspeak; fascine, forspoken (Cotgr.); For-spekyn or charmyn, fascino, Prompt.]

FORST, adj. Bnff. [forst.] Embanked. (Jam); Bnff. FORSTA, v. Obs. Sc. To understand.

Or.I. Ellis Pronunc. (1889) V 803. Abd. A cripple I'm not, ye forsta me, Tho' lame of a hand that I be, Ross Helenore (1768) Sng (Jam)

Sing (JAM)
[Dan. forstaae, to understand; Sw forstå.]
FORSTAL(L, sb. Nrf. Ken. Sus. Also written forestal Ken.<sup>1</sup>; and in forms fostal Nrf. Ken.<sup>1</sup> Sus.<sup>2</sup>; fostel Sus. [foə'stl, fo'stl] 1. A small opening in a street or lane too little to be called a common; a piece of waste land; a green before a 'place' or house; a paddock near a farm-house; a farm-yard. Cf. fold, sb. 4.

farm-house; a farm-yard. Cf. fold, so. 4.

Ken. Henry Gorham and John Allen... going into yo River at Jermans fforstall to wash themselves... were both drowned, Aylesford Par. Reg. (1661) in N. & Q. (1894) 8th S. v. 244; (DW.L.); Lewis I. Tenet (1736); Ken The house and homebuilding of a farm; a small opening in a street or lane, not large enough to be called a common. As a local name, Broken Forestall, near Brokley. Clare's Forestall, near Throwley. and several near Buckley; Clare's Forestall, near Throwley, and several others; Ken.<sup>2</sup> It is gen a green place before an house; but otherwise I have known that part of a farmer's yard lying just otherwise I have known that part of a tarmer's yard lying lust before the door call'd the forstal. e.Ken. To be sold at West Marsh Forstall, a cottages (G.G.); A forstal was a piece of waste land about and on which cottages have been built. In some cases a hamlet in a parish; this applies to many parishes near Faversham (H.M.). Sus. I The house and home buildings of a farm with waste land attached; Sus. 2 A paddock near a farm-house or a way leading thereto. e.Sus. Holloway.

PORSTAND. v. Sc. [fərsta'nd]

1. To stand

against, withstand.

Sc. Can they forstand the tartan trews? Chambers Sngs. (1829)

2. To understand, comprehend.
Or.I. Ellis *Pronunc* (1889) V 803. Elg. I canna forstan', man, hoo he, sic a gran' man, Sud tak' cutlin' in han', Tester *Poems* 

(1865) 142
[1 Arour wende his speres ord, And forstod heom bene uord (MS. Otho 'ford'), LAJAMON (c. 1205) 20159. 2. OE. forstandan, to understand; cp. G. verstehen.]

FORSTID, see Fausted. FORTAIVERT, pp. F Fif. (JAM.) Greatly fatigued See Taivert.

FORTAKE, v. Dor. To mistake, make a mistake. If you keep straight on, you can't fortake your way, N. & Q (1878) 5th S. 1x 247.

FORTAK(E, v. Sc. Also written fortack Bnff.1

[fərta k.] To aim or deal a blow.

Bnff. I tholt him for a gey file bit fin he geed oot o' thait I fortook him a swack across the back (W.G); Bnff. He fortook im a rattle o' the chafts an turnt up's couples till 'im. Bnff, Cld He fortook him a lick on the lug (JAM).

[Norw. dial. for taka (pret. -tok), to assail, attack (AASEN)]

FORTER, see Falter,  $v^2$ FORTH,  $sb^1$  N.I.<sup>1</sup> An earthen fort or 'rath.' FORTH, adv., prep. and sb.<sup>2</sup> Var. dial uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms foath Cor.<sup>3</sup>; footh Cor.; furt Sh.I.; furth Sc. (Jam.) Cum.<sup>1</sup> Wm.; voath e.Dev.; vooath Som.; vuoth Dor 1 1. adv. In comb (1) Forth-andback, (a) backwards and forwards; (b) hind part before, back to front; fig. contrary; (c) fig. inconstant, vacillating and shuffling in manner; (2) coming, a legal term for accounting for money, production of accounts, &c.; (3) -geng, the entertainment given at the departure of a bride from her own or father's house; (4) hugged, brought out; conveyed away; (5) less, worthless, useless; (6) man, the man in charge of a pasture, who directs when the cattle, &c., are to be driven forth; (7) night, an annual merrymaking; (8) — on, in continuation, for an indefinite period; (9) -put, energy, promptitude, 'gumption'; (10) -right, (a) forthwith; stiaightforward; also used attrib.; (b) headlong, impulsive; see Foreright; (11) -right bread, bread made from entire or coarse-ground flour; (12)-setter,

a publisher; an author; (13)-shaw, to exhibit, show forth.

(1, a) Cor. Foath an back to town. (b) Cor. He's a regular liar. You must take all he says foath an back. w.Cor. Common (M.A.C.). (c) Cor. 12; Cor. 2 Can't rely on him—he's so often foath an back. (a) Abd. He swore he would bring an action of foath an Dack. (2) And. He swore he would bring an action of forthcoming against the whole crew, Shirrefs Poems (1790) 305. (3) Ags. (Jam) (4) n.Yks<sup>2</sup> (5) e Dur.<sup>1</sup> (6) Cum<sup>1</sup> (7) Cum. Fwok up leatt at neet... To git till o' t'furthneets, Dickinson Cumbr. (1876) 239. (8) Suf.<sup>1</sup> Come a month on liking, and if we agree you may stay forth on. (9) w Yks. He'll ne'er mak' nought out—he's no forthput in him, N. & Q. (1861) 2nd S. xi. 117; w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> There's no forth-put in them. (10, a) Sc. The policy of w. F.S.- There's no forth-put in them. (10, 2) Sc. The poincy of life, which deals now in making feints, now in thrusting with forthright passes, Scott St. Ronan (1824) xxxvi; I should have done as I was here bidden and gone forthright to the house, Stevenson Catriona (1893) xx. (b) w Som. sv Voreright. (11) Cor. sv. Vore-right; Cor Now gen called brown bread. (12) Ayr. The beaucks whilh have Scotch chariteers are sao muckle table to be a core for the state. Ayr. The beacks whilk has scotch charicers are sav mucket tane tent o', when them that hae nane fa' unsocht for, . . . tho' they be written by the same furthsetter, Edb Mag. (Apr 1821) 353 (JAM.). (13) Fif. His brither laird owr-loup the wa', And, Alexander-like, furthshaw Example in that strife, Tennant Papistry (1827) 177. 2. Forward, forwards.

n Dev The great wind which drove it back and forth, CHANTER Witch (1896) 98 Poems (1885) 3. Cor. And when I put et footh to har, FORFAR

Hence Forthert, adv. forward.

Abd. Tweish twa hillocks the poor lambie lies, And ay fell forthert, as it shoope to rise, Ross Helenore (1768) 12, ed 1812.

3. Out of doors, outside; away from home, abroad. Also

s. Out of the doors, butside; away from from frome, abroad. Also used fig., and esp. in phr. to go forth, to go from home.

Sh I. For sic a wy ta come furt among Kirsin folk, Burgess Lowra Biglan (1896) 17, Furt da rain wis tumin, to. Rasmie (1892) 83. ne.Sc. A comely clever lass, an' sae muckle thocht o' bath at hame an' forth, Grant Keckleton, 129 Abd. Anes she lay an ouk and langer Furth aneath a wreath o' snaw, Synning Process (1800) 64. Kcd. Bath home an' forth on water. SKINNER Poems (1809) 64 Kcd. Baith hame an' forth, on water an' land, ... Tam suffered abridgment after that, GRANT Lays

(1884) 122. Gall. That is a little forth of my province, Crockett Grey Man (1896) 209 Cum. When flax-spinning by the line (or lint) wheel was in use, the young women would assemble in half dozens at their neighbours' houses with their wheels, and spend the evening in spinning and singing till bed time, when frequently their sweethearts would be in attendance to conduct them home. This custom was called 'gangan forth.' Wm. The practice of going furth has been done away with... by the introduction of village libraries, Gibson Leg (1877) 8, We'd been furth that neet at mi aunt's (B K). Der. 'She has never been forth,' abroad in the world to get education. Obs Som. To go vooath, is to go out, Jennings Obs, Dial. w Eng. (1825). e.Dev. Ai shall up an' geu voath ta th' town, Pulman Sng Sol. (1860) in 2

4. Of a clock, watch, &c · fast, in advance, before time. w.Cor The clock is footh (M.A.C.).

Sc. Furth the country (A.W). Lth. Furth the cottar's fowre wa's, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 34

6. sb. An exit, way out. Dor Water 'ull have its vuoth, Gl.

7. Out of doors, the open air.

Abd. The muckle furth the open air.

Add. The muckle furth, the open air, Shirrefs Poems (1790) Gl; Aw was jist . . lockin' my bits o' doories, an' seein' that neen o' the creaturs wasna restin the furth, Alexander Johnny

FORTH, adj. ? Obs. Dev. Out of temper.

Dev. Moore Hist Dev (1829) I. 354, Monthly Mag (1810) I. 436.

n.Dev Wanday, tachy, hackled, forth, Rock Jiman Nell (1867) st. 81.

FORTHEN, FORTHERLY, see Forthy, conj, Furtherly. FORTHINK, v. Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. [fər-, fəbi nk.] To repent, regret; to reconsider.

Sc That he forthoucht, that he had brocht A dumb wife hame for gear, AYTOUN Ballads (ed. 1861) II 191. n Cy. Grose (1790) MS add (P.) w.Yks. Thou art the first that does forthink, Dolly's Gaon (1855) 25. Lan It made me rayther for-think ever settin' eawt, Waugh Yeth-Bobs (1869) 11; Theaw'll happen then forthink for this, When aw get laid 1' th' clay, STANDING Echoes (1885) 21; Lan. Chs. A woman addressing her very hard landlord sand to him, 'Well, mester, I ony hope as yo may live to forthink them words as yo'n said to me to-day', Chs. Lan. Hence Forthought, sb. repentance, regret Chs. Lan. [I forthynke, I repent me, Je me repens, Palsgr (1530); To forthynke, penitere, Cath. Angl. (1483). OE. forpencan, to despise.] So That he forthought, that he had brocht A dumb wife hame

to despise.]

FORTHY, adj. Sc Nhb. Also Dor. Som. Cor Also in forms foathy Cor<sup>2</sup>; foothy Cor.<sup>1</sup>; forethy Cor.<sup>2</sup>; furthy Sc. (Jam); voathy, vorethy Cor.<sup>2</sup>, vorthy Dor. Som. [fərpi, fə pi.] 1. Forward, early in production. Sc. A 'furthy gardin' is one that is 'forward' in its crops (A.W.). Lth. A stackyard of straw hives stretched along the back of her furthy garden Strathers Rhubbannu (ed. 1882) 200

furthy garden, Strathesk Blinkbonny (ed 1865) 230.

2. Forward, pert, intrusive, officious.

Dor., Som. Gent. Mag. (1793) 1084. Cor. Then a yungster comed out very forthy, J. TRENOODLE Spec. Dial. (1846) 55; Cor. A fine forthy maid He's bra' and foothy; Cor. She's very foathy; Cor. Hence Forthiness, sb. boldness, forwardness.

Cor. The forthiness went out o'n for all the world like wind out'n a pricked bladder, 'Q' Troy Town (1888) xi.

3. Frank, cheerful, affable.

Sc. She was aye of a free and furthy nature, Whitehead Daft Dave (1876) 206, ed 1894. Per Leal o' heart is she, an' fu' o' furthy glee, Ford Harp (1893) 318 Fif In he cam' fu' blythe an' furthy, Douglas Poems (1806) 102. s Sc. Margaret was yet a comely dame, what we in Scotland call, furthy She was a lively, rattling, kindhearted, outspoken person, Wilson Tales (1839) V. 361. Rnf. McDonald James the publican, So affable and furthy, McGilvray Poems (ed. 1862) 24 Ayr Rankine had a furthy appearance in his ain house, Hunter Studies (1870) 39; And was withal... a furthy woman, Galt Ann. Parish (1821) xx Lnk. To gie your furthy heart a hecht, Murdoch Doric Lyre (1873) 56. Rxb. He was sae furthy, blythe, an' gabby, Ruickbie Wayside Cottager (1807) 110. Dmf Less furthy dames, Th' example tak', Mayne Siller Gun (1808) 53 Nhb.¹ Industrious, well doing, free, kindly spoken. 'A forthy body.'

Hence (1) Forthily, adv. frankly, freely, without reserve; (2) Furthiness, sb. frankness, affability.

(1) Sc. The lads tauked philosophy then just as forthily as the Hiland lads tauk Greek now, Thom Donaldsoniad (Jam.). (2) Sc. (Jam.) Sc. She was aye of a free and furthy nature, WHITEHEAD Daft

FORTHY, cong. Obs. n Cy. Cum. Wm. Also in form forthen. Therefore.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); (K); BAILEY (1721): N.Cy.<sup>2</sup> Cum., Wm. Nicolson (1677) Trans R Lit Soc (1868) IX. [ME. for-pi, therefore (P. Plowman); OE. fordy (John

vII. 22).

FORTIFEE, v. Bnff. [fortifi.] To pet, indulge. They fortifee that bairn o' theirs.

FORTIG, see Firtig.

FORTNIGHTH, sb. Dur. Wm. Yks. Also written fortnurth Wm. [fort-, fortnip.] A fortnight.
e.Dur.<sup>1</sup> Wm. One bease hes been dry... a fortnurth or mair,
GIBSON Leg. (1877) 67. w.Yks Del bi bak in a fortnip (J W).
FORTRAVAIL, v. Obs. Sc. To exhaust with 'travail,' to fatigue greatly.

Fif. Wi' flings fortravail'd and forfairn, [They] Found to the wastin' o' their strength He would na stick and be a stern, TENNANT Papistry (1827) 129.

[As for-travalit scho was, Douglas King Hart (c. 1505),

ed. 1874, I. 98.]

FORTUNE, sb. and v. Sc. Nhb. Lin. Lei. Also in forms fortin Nhb. Lei.; fotun n.Lin. [fortən, in; fortən.]

1. sb. In comb. (1) Fortune-maker, one successful in business; (2) -teller, the dandelion, Leontodon

(1) Ayr. They couldna be ca'd fortune-makers in their wee clean kept dairy up by, AITKEN Lays (1883) 45. (2) [Alluding to the children's custom of blowing off the down for purposes of divination (B. & H.).]

2. Inheritance, dowry; possessions, means of obtaining

a livelthood.

Nhb. Maw keel's a' afire—maw fortin's a' spoiled, Corvan Keel Afire (c 1865). Lei 'Let her leave it to them as have got no fortin.' A poor woman here advised me on my 21st birthday to fortin.

take up my fortin!' (CE)

3. v. To chance, happen.
n.Lin. I ft tfotuns I'm at next Ketton 't Andra' fair, I'll go seä Mary Jaane.

[3. It fortuned we had entred the place or he come, Paston Letters (1461) II. 55]

FORTY, num. adj. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Not. Lin. War. Shr.

1. In comb. (1) Forty-foals, a blue and white potato of good increase; (2) -foot, obs., a right which the tenants of certain manors had over the soil of an adjoining manor; (3) -legs, the common millepede, Julus terrestris.

(1) Sc. (A W.) Nhb. 1 Most likely originally called 'forty-folds.'
(2) n.Lin. 1 This right seems to have existed on the commons only, not in the open fields. It may have originated in the necessity of digging sods for making banks or division walls. (3) Ir. If the baste owned as many feet as a forty-legs, Barlow Lisconnel (1895) 136. s.Not. (J.P.K.), Lin.<sup>1</sup>, War.<sup>2</sup>, Shr.<sup>1</sup>

2. Phr. forty sa' one like Obitch's or Roden or Rowson cowt,

see below.

Shr.1 A common expression applied to persons of a certain age who affect youthful manners.

FOR-WAKIT, pp. Obs. Sc. Worn out with watching. Sc. (Jam.) Fif To yesk his saul awa' in glore Upo' the death-bed o' the floor, For-wakit and for-drunken, Tennant Papistry (1827) 163

FORWARDEN, v. Yks. [foden, foreden.] To

accelerate, hasten.

w.Yks. If we tak' a tram it weant for'd'n us aboon five minutes
(S.K.C); If tal wes tpots up, itl forodon oz o bit (J.W.).

FORWARD(S, adv, adj. and v. Var. dial. forms and uses

in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [forrød(s, forrøt, w.Cy. vorrød]
I. Dial. forms: (1) Farrærd, (2) Firret, (3) Forads, (4)
Forat, (5) Fordward, (6) Fordwards, (7) Forrærds, (8) Forrærds, (8) Forrærds, (8) Forrærds, (9) ard, (5) Fortward, (6) Fordwarts, (7) Foret, (8) Foreward, (9) Forrad, (10) Forrard, (11) Forrards, (12) Forrart, (13) Forrat, (14) Forrered, (15) Forret, (16) Forrid, (17) Forrit(s, (18) Forrord, (19) Forrud, (20) Forrut, (21) Furrit, (22) Varrud, (23) Vaurrard, (24) Vorad, (25) Vorrad, (26) Vorred, (27) Vorrud, (28) Vorurd, (29) Vurhed.

[For further examples see II below.]

(i) Ess 1 (2) Sc. (3) w Yks. Ah naw shooze a varry forads chuck, Tom Treddlehoyle Barrisla Ann. (1852) 35. (4) Sc. (Jam.) Ayr. He sends ane back and anither forat, Johnston

Glenbuckie (1889) 80. (5) Lnk. (6) Fif. Fordwarts they rush't and ran, Tennant Papistry (1827) 58 (7) Ayr. The mistress was carrying foret the crack, Johnston Kilmallie (1891) I 128. Edb. Mov'd slawly foret, Tmt Quey (1796) 22. (8) Dev. (9) Cai.<sup>1</sup>, Nhb.<sup>1</sup>, Lakel.<sup>2</sup> Yks. Fooalks nivver looks back noo, its allays, forrad, forrad, forrad, Macquoid D Barugh (1877) Prol 4 n.Yks. Ah didn't like te be ower forrad wiv him, Tweddell Clevel. Rhymes (1875) 59 w.Yks.<sup>1</sup> Thou brings forrad a vara strang caas, 11. 327. Lan. Aw get no forrader, not a yard, Clego David's Loom (1894) ii. Nhp.<sup>1</sup>, War.<sup>2</sup>, se Wor.<sup>1</sup> Wil. Slow Gl. (1892). (10) N.I.<sup>1</sup> Lan. Aw get no forrader, not a yard, Clegg David's Loom (1894) ii. Nhp.¹, War.², se Wor.¹ Wil. Slow Gl. (1892). (10) N.I.¹ w.Yks. A little child looks forrard to th' time when' he's to have a new 'toy, Hartley Budget (1867) r. Chs.¹ s.Not. You've pulled your 'at too forrard, Prior Renie (1895) 49 s.Hmp. Anxious for to get forrard i' the world, Verney L. Lisle (1870) xxi (11) w.Yks. Ye're so keen o' making brass, and getting forrards, Bronte Shirley (1849) v. I.Ma. Backards and forrards the best of the night, Brown Witch (1889) 8. (SM) Sur. One man told me to go . . . straight-forrards, Jennings Field Paths (1884) 219; Sur.¹ (12) Shr., Mtg. (M.H.C.) (13) Sc. (Jam) Bnff.¹ He winna dee muckle t'forrat the wark. Abd. He hed come forrat o' the non-intrusion. Alexander Johann Gubb (1871) xviii. forrat o' the non-intrusion, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xviii. forrat o' the non-intrusion, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xviii. nw.Abd. Ryaak forrat noo yer firey guiles, Goodwife (1867) st 39 Nhb.¹ Cum. I set forrat o' Midsummer day, Borrowdale Lett in Lonsdale Mag. (Feb 1867) 309; Gl. (1851) n.Yks², n Lan.¹, nw.Der.¹, w Wor.¹, Shr.¹, Hrf.² (14) [Amer. There didn't seem no ways to stop their bringin' on me forrered, Lowell Biglow Papers (1848) 135.] (15) Ked. Davit, pechin', rose, An' stoitet forret, Grant Lays (1884) 21. Ayr. They brocht forret the nasty creature, Hunter Studies (1870) 23. Link. The gran' procession . . . cam' forret, Watt Poems (1827) 91. Cum.³ I'll tell yé what dūd gā forret a'tween me, 8. Wm. A gat a bit forret, Spec. Dial. (1885) pt. 11.2 Lan. (16) Ir. He steps forrid, Carleton Trais Peas (1843) 43 I.Ma. I fell right forrid Brown Yarns (1881) 27, ed. (1843) 43 I.Ma. I fell right forrid Brown Yarns (1881) 27, ed. 1889. (17) Sc. Put his best foot forrit, Stevenson Catrona (1893) xii. n.Sc. Pitched head forrit into the yelpin' waves, Gordon Carglen (1891) 114. Abd. Forrit it flees, Guidman Inglismaill (1873) 47. Frf I canna keep sober if I hinna a drink to look forrit to, BARRIE Munister (1891) IV. Rnf. I'll gang forrit, Fraser Chimes (1853) 21. Ayr. Ambition . . . pointed forrit to better things, Service Dr Dugund (ed. 1887) 43. Lnk. Forrit flocked the motley thrang, Deil's Hallowe'en (1856) 22. Lth. Forrit . . creeps a wee lamb, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 63 Sik. You can wile him forrits by fits and starts, Chr North Noctes (ed. 1856) III. 284. lamb, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 63 Sik. You can wile him forrits by fits and starts, Chr North Noctes (ed. 1856) III. 284. Dmf. Frae that time forrit, Reid Poems (1894) 79 N.L. Nhb. Aw'll gan forrit te the pam-tree, Robson Sng. Sol. (1859) vii 8; Nhb. Wm. Yer varra lile forriter noo than tha war, Wilson Old Man, 98. (18) War. Forrord away and over the hill, Evesham In. (Dec. 11, 1897). (19) Yks. So aw'l e'en travel forrud thru life, Ingledew Ballads (1860) 316. w.Yks. Lan., e.Lan., m.Lan., Glo., Oxf., Dev., nw.Dev., (20) Lan Whol aw get forrut wi'me teyl, Scholes Tim Gamwattle (1857) 27. (21) Ayr. Bring them furret to the press, Smith Poet. Misc. (1832) 116. Slippin' cannily furrit, Service Notandums (1890) 19. (22) Brks., (23) Dev. E taks off es ole at and goes vaurrard and meets um, Burnett Stable Boy (1888) viii. (24) Som. Jennings Dial. w.Eng. Sol (1860) 14. nw.Dev., You bain't very vorrad way yur work, I zim., I couldn git no vorrader, try inver 20. (26) I W. (27) Glo. Thaay was vorruder nur urn, Buckman Darke's Sojourn (1890) xiii. Brks., Us works hard, but dwoant zim to get no vorrudder wi' this yer job. (28) Glo. (S.S.B.) (29) Dev. Val Rite vurhed vrum the koppur bal, Daniel Bride of Sao (1842) 193.

II. Dial. uses. 1. adv. In phr. (1) forward and ayond,

1. adv. In phr. (1) forward and ayond, II. Dial. uses. ahead; (2) - and back, (3) back and forward, backwards and forwards; (4) to get forward in the knees, to become weak and bent with age, &c.; (5) to go forward, to partake of the Sacrament; (6) to step forward, to step up, walk

(1) Sik. This world and the neist, and that's a lang, lang forrit and ayond, Hogo Tales (1838) 300, ed. 1866. (2) nw Dev. Always used instead of 'Backwards and forwards,' either in this Always used instead of 'Backwards and forwards,' either in this form or as 'Forrud an' back' or 'Voar an' back.' (3) Sc. Johnnie... was aye gaun back an' firret, Scotch Haggis, 78. e.Sc. They began to talk frequently of their long hours, and of their 'sair walk back and forrit,' Setoun Sunshine (1895) 141. Fif. He gangs back an' forrit ilka day, Robertson Provost (1894) 120. Ayr. I back and forrit gaed wi' glee, White Jotlings (1879) 220. Lth. I've cam' back an' forrit this sax year an' mair, Smith Merry Bridal (1866) 108. Lan. Then back and forret o' owr t'land, Harland & Wilkinson Flk-Lore (1867) 60. (4) Nhb.! Getten sair forrit i' the

(5) Per. A' see it wudna be fit for the like o' me tae gae forrit, but a had set ma hert on't, Ian Maclaren Brier Bush (1895) 169. (6) s.Wor. (F.W.M.W.)

169. (6) s.Wor. (F.W.M.W.)

2. adv. and adj. Early, in good time; advanced in season. w.Yks. (J.W.) n.Lan. Forrat taties. Chs. 1. 'A forrard spring' is an early spring. 'Forrard taters' are early potatoes. Nhp. Late or forward spring, Clare Vill. Minst. (1821) I. 18. Shr. 1 John Griffi's 'as got a capital crop o' forrat 'tatoes. Hrf. 2 Your taters be too forrat Oxf. 1 I'll come forrud. Forrud taters. Brks. 1. 'Varrud taayters' are potatoes arrived at maturity early in the season. Bdf. I must be forrard [I must rise early]. The doctor was very forrard to-day. I wentto bed forrard, I feltso ill (J.W.B.). [Amer. I've got some forrard peaches, Dial. Notes (1896) I 371] Hence (T) Foratish. adv. forward. advanced in season:

Hence (I) Foratish, adv. forward, advanced in season; (2) Forrat-part, sb. the beginning of a week, month, or year.
(1) Shr.<sup>2</sup> The inins and garrats looken foratish. (2) Shr.<sup>1</sup>

3. Fast, in advance of the correct time.

Abd. The watch... kent little o' time, As she either was forward or backward an hour, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 44. N.I.

She's twenty-minutes forrard. n.Cy. (J W.)

4 Eager, ready, zealous; energetic.

Abd This hour ye mayna see his face, Tho' ye sud tramp it forward

Abd This hour ye mayna see histace, I ho'ye sud trampit forward to the place, Shirrefs Poems (1790) 72 Frf She had attendants very 'forward' to help her, Barrie M. Ogilvy (1896) 40. Fif. The King protested that he should be forward for the Kirk and the liberty of the Gospell, Scot Apolog (1642) 119, ed 1846 Link. He will be as fordward and more cordiall for ane vinon with poperie, Wodrow Ch. Hist. (1721) I 31, ed. 1828 w.Yks (C.C.R.) Hence Forwardness, sb. eagerness, energy, zeal.

Gall. This forwardness should be minded to him for good, Crockert Grev Man (1866) 30. w.Yks. He'd no for ardness

CROCKETT Grey Man (1896) 30. w.Yks. He'd no for ardness about him; he were a lack-watter dyke (C.C.R.).

5. Wilful, headstrong.

n.Cy. (J.W.) Dev Monthly Mag (1810) I 436 n.Dev Mayhap zum foreward, fustling youth Chuse vor tha fob, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 134.

(1867) st. 134.

6. Present, on the spot, arrived.

Per. 'Is the baker for'a'd wi' the rolls yet?' 'No; he's no for'a'd yet' (G.W). Ayr. Tho' maybe ye didna expect I wad be Forritwi thers at this your suree, Laing Poems (1894) 11; Judging by the number o' veehicles at the inn, there'll be a hantle o' them foret, Johnston Kilmallie (1891) I 95. Bwk They watch the Manse folk comin' along, An' wait till they're nearly forrit, Calder Presume (1807) 166

Poems (1897) 126.
7. Indoors, esp. in phr. to come or walk forward.
w.Yks. Cum forrad, lad, an sit tha dahn, Preston Poems (1864) 5; It is a Hallamshire peculiarity to invite a visitor into a house by the phr. 'come forward,' Sheffield Indep. (1874). n Lin.¹ A visitor is requested to 'walk for ard' when coming in-doors is meant. s.Wor. (F.W.M.W.)

8. Intoxicated, overcome with drink, gen. in phr. to get

Dmf He's gettin' forrat (Jam.). n.Cy. Grose (1790) MS. add.

(P.) Lan. Or couldna bur think he wur a bit forrud, Kay-Shuttle-worth Scarsdale (1860) II. 88 ne.Lan., m.Lan. Glo. It's good tack—summat as a man can git nicely forurd on (S.S.B.); 'Twer querish tack, sommat like beer an reubub weind an' bacca-juice a-mixed, but I knowed we could git forrud on't, Buckman Darke's Sojouru (1890) viii Sur. Copious draughts of weak cider,... a beverage on which he had found it impossible to get 'forrader,' as he expressed it, Bickley Sur. Hills (1890) III. vii. Sus. (J.W.B.)

Hence Forradish, adj. advanced towards intoxication,

Nhp.1 He's getting a little forradish. War.3

9. v. To bring forward; to promote.

n.Cy. (J W.) w.Wor. This 'ere drap o' raay'n 'ull forrat the haay. se.Wor. Shr. 2 Sich weather as this ul forat the quern Hrf.<sup>2</sup> This rayn will forrat the hai a good bit.

FORWARDSOME, adj. Sc. Nhb.

[For forms see Of a forward disposition, pert, forward, Forward(s.]

pushing; impudent.

Sc. There's over much traiking in and out of my kitchen since a forretsome old woman and a glaket young one took possession of it, Keith Bonne Lady (1897) 115; He never could pit up wi' her forretsome ways, ib. Indian Uncle (1896) 306. Ayr. That was aye called my pin-naebody that kent it wad hae been sae forritsome ayecalled my pin—naebody that kentit wad has been say forfissing and impudent as to have made use of that piece o' wood for their hats, Galit Lands (1826) xxxviii. Lnk. If auld Scott hears ye're say forfitsome, I wadna wonder if he doesna keep back some o' your wages, Fraser Whaups (1895) vii. Lth. If ye hae a chance

o' speakin' to him without bein' ill-bred or forritsome, ask him, STRATHESK More Bits (ed. 1885) 74. Rxb. 'A forretsome lass,' one who does not wait on the formality of courtship, but advances half-way (Jam.). Gall Not uncomely, though, like all these shore lassies, a little forritsome, Crockett Moss Hags (1895) xxxvi; I'm not a bright man nor a forritsome man, but I'm no exactly a fool,

not a bright man nor a forritsome man, but I in no casely a ros, ib Raiders (1894) xxii Nhb. FORWARE, v. Som. Written foreware (HALL.); and in form verware. To indemnify. W. & J. Gl. (1873);

(HALL.)

FORWEARY'T, pp. Obs. Fif. Thoroughly weary. Hawky now, weel sair'd wi' food, Within the byre forwearyt

FORWEEND, ppl. adj. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written forewean'd Dor.; forweened Dev.; and in form vorewained n.Dev. [fewind, -wēnd.] Spoilt in nursing,

wained n.Dev. [18Wind, -We nd.] Spoilt in nursing, pampered, difficult to manage, wanton, wayward.

Dor. Haynes Voc (c. 1730) in N. & Q (1883) 6th S. vii. 366.

Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873), Well known at Worle (W F.R); Trans. Phil Soc (1858) 157, Applied to children, Jennings Obs. Dial w Eng. (1825). Dev Moore Hist. Dev. (1829) I. 354, w Times (Apr. 30, 1886) 2, col. 2 n.Dev. I niver zeed e zo vore-wained, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 6

[(That) walwed in her willis, fforweyned in here youthe, Rich. Redeles (1399) I. 27; De unwise man & forwened child habbed bode on lage, Hom. Trin MS (c. 1250), ed. Morris, 41. Cp. G. verwohnen, to spoil, to pamper.

FORWODEN, pp. n Cy. Yks. Also in form forewarden n.Cy.; foreworden N.Cy.<sup>2</sup> [fərwo dən.] In a state of dirt, desolation, and waste, gen. caused by vermin, 'over-run.'

See Fore, 1. (138).

n.Cy. Forewarden with lice, or dirt, GROSE(1790'; BAILEY(1721), N Cy.<sup>2</sup> n.Yks. 'I'se fair forwodden wi' mice,' formerly used at Goathland by old people (F K.); n Yks.¹; n.Yks ² 'They're lost an forwoden i' muck,' they are dirty and disorderly in the extreme ne.Yks.¹ Oor apple cham'er is fair forwoden wi' rattens and meyce. [He is fore-worden with lice (K.).]

[The same word as OE forworden, undone, perished, pp. of forweorpan, to perish (Mark iv. 38); cp. MHG. verwerden (pp. verworden), to perish (Lexer).]

FORYAWD, ppl. adj. Obsol. Lth. (JAM) with fatigue.

With fatigue.

FORYOUDENT, adj. Ags. (Jam.) Tired, out of breath.

FOSEY, FOSPEL, FOSS, see Fozy, Fossple, Force, sb.¹

FOSSA, sb. Sc. [fo·sə] Grass on stubble fields.

Sc. Morton Cyclo Agric. (1863). Ags. (Jam.)

FOSSACK, sb. Stf. Nhp. War. Also written fossick

War.; fossuck Nhp.¹ [fo·sək.] A troublesome, goodfor-nothing person. Cf. fussock, sb.¹ 3.

s.Stf. Hes a reg'lar idle ode fossack, Pinnock Blk. Cy. Ann.

(1895). Nhp.¹

Hence Fossicking, adj. troublesome. War. Holloway.

FOSS(E, sb. Nrf. Hrt. Som. Also in form voss. [fos]

1. A trench. a bank with a ditch.

1. A trench, a bank with a ditch.

Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf (1893) 33. Hrt. Cover the turneps and foss with earth, Ellis Mod. Husb (1750) VI ii

2. A side furrow. e.Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873). Cf. foth. FOSSEN, adj. Som. In comb. Fossen eels, see below. Eels having passed the first two or three years of their lives in rivers or streams make their way to the sea with the first flood tide in October. They are then called fossen eels, Luskett's Sayings and Doings (c. 1820) 18, ed. 1888.

FOSSET, sb. Abd. (Jam.) Also in form fossetin. [fo set.] A mat of rushes laid on a horse to prevent its

skin from being chased by the currack.

FOSS-FOOT, sb. Nhp. The impression of a horse's

FOSSICK, v. Cor.<sup>8</sup> [fo·sik.] To obtain by asking, 'ferret out.'

I'll fossick the truth out of him with questions.

FOSSIT, see Faucet.
FOSSLE, v. Glo.<sup>2</sup> |
business; to fuss. [fo'sl.] To entangle; to confuse

FOSSPLE, sb. n.Cy. Cum. Also written fospel Cum. [fo spl.] The impression of a foot (esp. of a horse's hoof) upon soft ground; also in comp. Fospel-whol (-hole). n.Cy. (I.L.) (1783). Cum. Grose (1790); Gl. (1851); Cum.

FOSSY, adv. Yks. [fo si, fo si.] A term used by boys in games: first, first in order. Cf. first, sb. n Yks. Ah'll gan fossy (I.W)

FOST, FOSTAL, see First, Forstal (1.

FOSTER, sb. and v. Sc. Lan. [fo ster.] **1.** sb. An adopted child.

Cail A child brought up by one not nearly related, or not responsible by law for its upbringing.

2. Progeny. Sc. Sibb. Gl. (1802) (JAM.).
3 Comp. Foster-feathers, 'borrowed plumes'

Lan. I thowt teawd bin jaunting it like hey-go-mad weh thoose Foster Feathers o' thine, Reader, 6.

4. v. To suckle.

Sh.I. Hit's only a ting o' a gimmer, and shu'll no foster twa lambs 'ithoot suntin' aff o' da haand, Sh. News (May 7, 1898).

FOSTER, see Feaster.

FOSTER-CORN, sb. Obs. Cum. A due paid on

account of the forester.

Gowbarrow Park was formerly part of a forest... The chief testimony that remains is the payment of foster corn, or forester's oats, each tenement paying 40 quarts, Hutchinson Hist. Cum

FOSTERER, sb. Irel. A foster-brother; a foster-child. Ir. He has an eye on the farm this long time for a fosterer of his own, Croker Leg (1828) II. 238. s Ir. The foster-father or mother is properly the 'fosterer,' but in popular language I have heard the word applied to a foster-child: that is he was a fosterer of one or both of his foster-parents (P W.J.).

FOSTERN, see Fasten's.

FOSY, sb. Obs. Dev. Also written fozy. A tit-bit, a choice delicacy.

I'll eat fire if you arn't had one fosy or other, and now you be a-quat you have no stomach make-wise, 13.

FOSY, FOT, see Fozy, Fet, v.

FOTCH, v. and sb. Sc. (JAM.) Also in forms fatchbd.; foutch n.Sc. 1. v. To shift or change horses in Abd.; foutch n.Sc.

a plough.

Fif., Lth It is said that farmers begin to fotch when the day is

so far lengthened that the plough is twice yoked in one day.

2. Comp. Fotch-plough, (1) a plough that is employed in two yokings a day. Lth.; (2) a plough used for killing weeds. Lth.; (3) a plough in which horses and oxen are yoked together. Abd.

3. To explance

3. To exchange.

n.Sc. I'll foutch with you

4. sb. An exchange of one thing for another. n.Sc.

FOTCH(ED, FOTER, see Fetch, v, Falter, v.

FOTH, sb. Som. Also written fauth; and in forms awth e.Som.; voth. [voəb, vuəb.] 1. A number of FOTH, sc. Som. Also written fauth; and in forms vawth e.Som.; voth. [voəb, vuəb.] 1. A number of furrows ploughed up round a field with which lime or other manure is mixed to be spread over the land.

Som. W. & J. Gl (1873); Jennings Obs. Dial. w.Eng. (1825). w.Som. Take in a voth zix or eight vores wide

2. The end of the furrow where the plough runs out, and the 'sull' is turned along the heading.

Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873). w.Som. Wuy-s-n pluw dhu vee'ul tuudh ur wai? dhee-s u-guut noa'urt bud voa uths-n vaur eedz dhik faa'rsheen [Why dost not plough the field the other way? thou hast nothing but voths and voreheads that fashion].

thou hast nothing but voths and voreheads that fashion].

3. A fragment. (Hall.)
[1. For \*furrowth, a der. of furrow.]

FOTHER, see Fodder,  $sb.^{12}$ ,  $v.^{12}$ , FOTHERAM, FOTHERUM, see Fodderum.

FOTHERLY, see Furtherly.

FOTHERSOME, FOTR, see Furthersome, Falter, v.2

FOTE, sb. pl. Sc. Lakel. Cum. [fots.] Stockings without feet; woollen substitutes for shoes.

Sik. (Jam.) Lakel. Woollen substitutes for children's shoes; Lakel. Cum. Upper stockings devoid of feet made long enough to cover half the thigh Much worn by elderly men when on horseback about and before 1800 (s.v. Beutt stockins).

FOTTIE, sb. Sc. (JAM.) 1. One whose stockings, trousers, boots, &c., are too wide. Rxb. short-legged person or animal. Slk. 2. A plump, 3. A femalé wool-gatherer, one who went from place to place woolgathering. ib.

FOU, see Foul, Fow, Full, adj., How.

FOUAT, sb. Rxb (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A cake baked with butter and currants. [Cp. Fr. fouace, a thick cake hastily baked on a hot

hearth by hot empers and them, a round bun (Coter.).]

The wood of the dogwood,

Rut. The wood of the dogwood,

Cornus sanguinea.
In common use. Much employed as 'binders' in hedging and in packing (G C.).

FOUCH(E, FOUCHEN, T(EN, see Fooch, Fight, v. FOUD, sb. Sh. & Or. I. Also written foude, fowd.

Formerly the President of the Supreme Court; a magis-

trate or bailiff of a district.

Sh I. The foude of a district.

Sh I. The foude of a district had only the power of deciding in small matters, his office being intended for the preservation of good neighbourhood. Cases of importance were, at stated periods, tried by the Grand Foude. The colonists of Shetland never acknowledged any legal civil authority but that with which the Grand Foude or Luwman was arrayed, who was the King of Norway's representative, Hibbert Desc. Sh.I (1822) 39, ed. 1891; Theprincipal proprietor as well as the Fowd, Scott Pirate (1821) viii. S. & Ork. Or I. The President or principal person in the Lawting was named the Great Foud or Lagman, and subordinate to him were several little fouds, or under sheriffs or bailiffs, BARRY Hist Or.I. (1805) 217 (JAM)

Hence Foudrie, sb. (1) the office of Chief Governor of the Orkney and Shetland Isles; (2) the different sub-

the Orkney and Shetland Isles; (2) the different subdivisions grouped and presided over by the 'Grand Foud.'
(1) S. & Ork. I (2) Sh.I. Shetland being by nature constituted a province distinct from the other divisions of territory belonging to the Earldom of Orkney, had a separate governor appointed by the King of Denmark, as judge of all civil affairs, the county at the same time acquiring the name of a Fowdrie. The Fowdrie of the county of the county at the same time acquiring the name of a Fowdrie of the Same time acqui Shetland was divided into five, and subsequently into a still greater number, of districts, to each of which was allotted an inferior foude or magistrate, Hibbert Desc. Sh.I. (1822) 39, ed. 1891. S. & Ork.1

[Icel. foget, a bailiff; the Bailiff of Reykjavik is so called (Vigfusson); Dan. foged; cp. G. Vogt, MLat. vocatus; see Kluge's Etym. Dict.]

FOUD, sb.2 Bnff.1 1. The thatch and 'divots' of a house after being removed from the roof. 2. Foggage, long coarse grass not eaten down in summer.

FOUD, see Fold, sb.1

FOUDAL, adj Or.I. Procrastinating (S.A.S.); S.&Ork.1

FOUDAL, adj Or.I. Procrastinating (S.A.S.); S.&Ork.¹ FOUDERSOME, see Fuddersome.
FOUET, sb. Sc. Nhb. Also written fooit, fouat Sc.; fuet Nhb.¹; fu.it Rxb. [fū·ət.] The house-leek, Sempervivum tectorum. Gen. in pl. See Foose.
Sc. A dainty crop of fouats in the Grass-market, Scott Nigel (1822) ii; Garden Wk (1896) No. cxvi 136 Bnff. Leaves, bruised, applied to burns, Gordon Chron. Keith (1880) 291 Lnk. Thick an strang the fouet grew A' roun' the divot-happitriggin', Hamilton Poems (1865) 89. Rxb. Science Gossip (1876) 39 Nhb.¹
FOUGE FOUGHFEN see Fudge v. Fight v.

Poems (1865) 89. Rxb. Science Gossip (1876) 39 Nnb.1
FOUGE, FOUGHFEN, see Fudge, v, Fight, v.
FOUGHTEN, ppl. adj. Sc. Wm. Also in forms focht
Sc.; fowtan Wm. [fourton, Sc. forxt(en.] 1. Troubled, harassed; tired, wearied, exhausted. See Fight, v.
Sc. Whan Herod had hear't thae things, he was foughten, an' a' Jerusalem wi'him, Henderson St. Matt. (1862) 11. 3. Kcd. O, wis ever honest o'man Foughten sae wi' man, Grant Lays (1884) 34.
Ayr. Are we sae foughten an' harass'd For gear to gang that gate at last? Burns Twa Dogs (1786) 1. 173. Kcb. Though wrocht an' focht a' day Wi' mendin duds an' washin, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 143. Wm. The wayfaring stranger sea foughten an weary, Whitehead Leg. (1859) 7; Ahs fowtan ta deeth wi them barns (B.K.).

2. With out, up: brought up, reared.

Wm. They've gittan o' ther barns fowtan up (B.K.); Es seean es ivver t'barns wes gittan fowtan oot a bit, Spec. Dial (1877) pt.

FOUGHTY, adj. Wm. Yks. Der. Lin. Also in forms fochty, foohty Wm.; footy n.Yks. Lin.; fouty w.Yks. nw.Der. n.Lin. sw.Lin.; futy n.Yks. [fourti, fūrti.]

Damp, musty, mouldy; having a bad smell; of meat, &c.:

Wm. (ECH), n.Yks 1 w.Yks. Meat or broth which have lost their freshness, without being absolutely tainted; or a pudding made of old suct is fouty, Sheffield Indep. (1874), w.Yks 2 Often applied to grain which has undergone a process of fermentation, or in which the spores of a fungus, such as Penicillium, have been developed. nw.Der.<sup>1</sup> Lin. BROOKES *Tracts Gl.* n Lin It duz taaste foughty (M.P.), n Lin.<sup>1</sup> sw.Lin.<sup>1</sup> Applied to meat, bread, flour, &c 'It smelt rather fouty for want of air.' heard now 'The meat's gon' fouty' (TH.R). s.Lin. Seldom

[OE. \*fuhtig, der. fr. fuht, damp; cp. Da. fugug, Sw.

fuktıg.

FOUGOURD, see Foo-gaud.

FOUK, v. Cum. [Not known to our correspondents.]

FOUK, v. Cum. [Not known to our correspondents.] To unearth by digging. (E.W.P.)

FOUL, adj, adv., sb and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written foule Stf.; fowl Sc. Chs 13 s Chs.1; and in forms faa Lan.; faal Yks. w.Yks.3 e Lan.1; fahl w.Yks.; fai s.Chs 1; faoo Lan.; farl w.Yks.5; fawl Yks.; feau e Lan 1; feaw Lan.1; feawl Lan.; figh Chs.1; foo-Sc.; fool n.Lin.1; fou Sc. Chs.3 Stf.1 nw Der.1 Not.1 Lei.1s.Hmp.; fow Sc. Lan. Chs.123 s Chs.1 Der.12 nw.Der.1 Not; fower Not;; fu Sc.; ful-Sc n.Cy. w.Yks 4 Lin.1; full Dev. (HALL); voul LW 1; vowel Dor.1 [Sc. n.Cy. fül, w.Yks. fāl, Lan. fē(1, Chs. fai; fau(1, fou(1, s Cy. feul, w.Cy. veul] 1. adj. Of the weather: dark, cloudy, inclement; ranny. inclement; rainy.

Abd. She was not sae skeegh .. but says, I'm wae, ye've got so foul a day, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 39, ed. 1812. Peb Glowerin' round the lift to see Gif fair or fowl the morn wad be, Nicol Poems (1805) II. 84 (JAM). Lan. Theau'rt like feaw weatherwhen theau'rt noane wanted, BRIERLEY Cotters, iv. Dev. (HALL.)

2. Dirty.

Not. 1 Lei. 1 The roods are fou'. War. 3 Oxf. The foul clothes basket [the basket containing the dirty linen for the weekly wash] (A.L.M.)

Hence (1) Foosum or Fulsome, adj dirty; (2) Foosum-

ness, sb. dirtiness.

(I) Cal. Lin. The dicky birds crept over the fulsome fellow

(2) Cai.1 3. Of land: choked up, covered with weeds; of grass:

weedy, rank.
sw Lin. I reckon that land's very foul. Nrf. I dug up the foulgrass round the gooseberry bushes, EMERSON Son of Fens (1892) 288 Hrf. A greater distance must be left for the free circulation of the air, the want of which would be apt to render the crops foul, Marshall Review (1818) II. 286 Mid. The arable land rendered foul and exhausted by a too constant repetition of corn crops, MIDDLETON View Agric. (1798) 81.

Hence Foulness, sb. weediness, a large quantity of weeds.

Hrf. Some of the most intelligent men of this county admit and lament the foulness of their corn lands, MARSHALL Review (1818)

4. Of coal: inferior, impure.

Nhb. 1 As coal that is mixed with slaty materials, or is soft and

sooty and not fit for use. Nhb., Dur. Borings (1881) II. 4

Hence Foul-coal, sb. inferior coal, soft coal unfit for sale.

Nhb. Nhb., Dur. Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl (1888).

5. Of a mine. explosive, in an inflammable state from the presence of large quantities of fire-damp.

Nhb. Nhb. Dur. GREENWELL Coal Tr. Gl. (1849).

Hence Foulness, sb. explosive mine gas. N.Cy.1, Nhb.1

6. Of persons and things: ugly.

Yks. It isn't grand, man It's right faal! TAYLOR Miss Miles
(1890) xiii. w Yks. If she ben't one o' th' handsomest, she's noan faâl and very good-natured, BRONTE Jane Eyre (1847) xxxviii, He's as faal as the Dule, Prov. in Brighouse News (Sept. 14, 1889) BANKS Wkfld. Wds. (1865), w.Yks.<sup>3</sup> Eh! what bonnie lasses! Au wonder wheer all t'faal wives come thro'; w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> Maad a bonny farl lump a' one side o' me hēad, Introd. 19 Lan. Another bonny fari lump a' one side o' me hêad, Introd. 19 Lan. Another crack like that theer, and thou'll be as faa [ugly] as thy own wife willn't know thee, Westall Birch Dene (1889) II. 30, Had thah bin th' fowest o' Lankisheer, aw'd a-thowt thi mammy'd ha' speered fur thi afore this, Banks Manch Man (1876) 11; Lan.<sup>1</sup>, e Lan.<sup>1</sup> Chs.<sup>1</sup> He's makin fow faces at me; Chs.<sup>2</sup>; Chs.<sup>3</sup> Fawn peckles once made a vow They ne'er would come, on face that was fou. s.Chs What a fow horse! (E.F.); s.Chs.<sup>1</sup> Oo'd bey "g'ud-lookin" VOL. II.

tit iv óo áad) nú sich ú fuw yed [Hoo'd bey a good-lookin' tit if hoo hadna sich a fow yed]. Der As fow as a toad (HR.); Der.¹ Faaw'; old probably faay'; Der.², nw.Der.¹ Not. It looks very fow (JHB.), (LC.M), (JPK.), Not¹, Lin¹, n Lin.¹ Lei¹ Surs, shay's a fou' wench. War.³ w.Wor.¹ 'How do you think Mrs. Jones looks in her new bonnet, Patty?' 'Ugh! 'Er's mighty foul sure he 'or wents summet to smooth?' a went he 'er wents summet to smooth?" mighty foul sure-lie, 'er wants summat ta smarten 'er up a bit, 'er do.' Shr¹ An old man... was met by a bevy of nice-looking girls....he said as if to himself, 'Well, w'ich way bin all the foul ones gwun this evenin', I wonder.'

ones gwun this evenin', I wonder.'

7. Angry, ill-tempered; abusive, unfriendly; esp. in phr. to look foul, to scowl, look 'black.'

w.Yks. I'st ha lewked fahl at cowd mutton twice together a month before, Cudworth Dial. Sketches (1884) 6, Then shoo lukt at me as faal as could be, Hartley Clock Alm. (1896) 44; Foul words break no bones, Prov in Brighouse News (July 23, 1887).

Lan. Aw think uz tha didn't meon to co mi feaw names afther o', Ferguson Mondywarp, 16 Chs. Thah'rt as fow as a vixen wi a sore yed, Clough B Bresskille (1879) 8, Chs. Fow names. Fow i' her temper, Chs. She used foul or fow names s Chs. Du)n'ū lóok sǔ faay, dhū t faay ūnūt baayt mai kin dhisel' aan'i Du)n'û lóok sử faay, dhù t faay ûnûf baayt mai kin dhisel aan; faay ûr [Dunna look sở fai, tha't fai enough bait makin thysel anny faïci]. s Not. Behave yourself, and don't, for goodness, pull them there fower faces, PRIOR Revic (1895) 10 Lin. n.Lin. At fo'st off he was real foul aboot it, PLACOCK Tales and Rhymes (1886) 69; n Lin. He's a straange foul chap when onybody duz n't suit him He waays an' left him. He was that foul aboot gravil leadin 'at I went my

8. Disagrecable, unpleasant, offensive; unfortunate. w Yks. Another lot shaated 'Hoo!' an' made all sooarts o' faal wiss. Another its shaded 11001 at hade all sodates 6 had dins, Hartley Clock Alm. (1877) 25; They were ill eneugh for ony fahl manners, Bronte Wuthering Heights (1847) ix. Lan. Whoy, yo had e'en faoo luck on't, Byrom Misc Poems (1773) I. 97, ed. 1814; Dick thowt it mud be another o'th' feawl things 'at he'd sprawled ower th' top on, Standing Echoes (1885) 16, An' hoo's fleyed as teyn set him some feaw job, Kay-Shuitleworth Scarsdale (1860) II. 155 Chs Not pleasant to the taste (FRC.). Stf 1 Calton, Caldon, Waterfall, and Grin, Arc the four fou'est places I ever was in, 25. s Not. What fow things beetles is! Ah've hed a fow visitor to-day (J P K). sw Lin<sup>1</sup> It were a very foul crash of thunder came at last It's a foul job, this flitting job Mtg I've had a right foul weight to carry (M Å R').

Hence Foulsome or Fooisome, adj nauseous, loathsome,

disgusting, offensive.

disgusting, offensive.

Sh I. Cocoa' a lock o' greasy fooisome trash, Sh News (Oct 23, 1897). Abd Your rough-spun ware Sounds but right doust and fowsome to my ear, Ross Helenore (1768) 8, ed 1812, You're kirk is aye the chimlee lug, Wi' fulsome jest an' laughter, Cock Straus (1810) II 64. Kcd. Frae his shouthers in a rape His fu'some mantle hang, Grant Lays (1884) 274. Fif Have at the fousome Kirk, and batter Her lustfu' banes untill they clatter, Tennant Papistry (1827) 29. Rnf Bout K...nor Q... I wadna sing, 'Twad be but foulsome clatter, Clark Orig. Poot. (1836) 21. Ayr. Wi'mony a fulsome, sinfu' lie, Burns Ded. to G. Hamilton, 18. Lik. Cease your hoasting. Else sie ower your fulsome din. RODGER Poems (1838) 59, ed. 1897. Rxb Luxury by them sets never health adrift, Nor fall their victims to a fulsome rift, A Scott Poems (1805) 40 (Jam.). n Cy (Hall.) w.Yks. Thoresby Lett. (1703); w Yks.4 1 8. Lnk. Cease your hoasting, Else gie ower your fulsome din,

9. Difficult, dangerous.

Lan A great bruck, wi a feaw narrow, saplin' brig o'er it, Tim Bobbin View Dial (1740) 21. Not It's a very fow place, I wouldn't try to cross it (L C.M) s Not The house is such a fow un to get to. It's a fow path to find an' fow to foller A fow gate to open

to. It's a fow path to find an' fow to foller A fow gate to open (JPK). sw Lin. It's a foul place to cross in the dark

10. Awkward, clumsy. Used of persons and things.
w.Yks. Till he's as fawl an' clumsy as a hippipotamus, HALLAM
Wadsley Jack (1866) xvii s.Not. Yer've put a fow shaft to this
scythe (J.PK). sw.Lin. They mend boots so foul. I hate to see
them so foul. w.Cor. A great foul fellow, is a large and awkward
man, N. & Q. (1854) 1st S x. 301.

11. Comp. (I) Foul-beard, a blacksmith's mop for his
trough; (2) fish, fish in the spawning state; fish which
have not for the current year made their way to the sca;
(3) ground, the bottom of the sea, where it is covered

(3) -ground, the bottom of the sea, where it is covered with rocks, stones, and sea-weed; (4) -life, a difficult, tedious job or task; (5) -rush, the dogwood or spindle-tree, Euonymus europaeus; (6) -water, an ingredient in one of the rites performed on Hallowe'en.

(1) Dmf. (Jam.) (2) Sc. 1b. (3) NI. (4) Lan. It's a feaw life

for t'mak a silk purse eawt ov a foo's eear, Walker Plebeian Pol. (1796) 52, ed. 1801. Chs. Chs. To have a fow life to do anything, is to have a great difficulty in doing it; Chs. 'i've a fow life to walk at all, 'said a rheumatic man. Der.<sup>2</sup> I've a fow life to make ends meet. nw.Der.<sup>1</sup> (5) Bck. (B. & H) (6) Ayr. Take three dishes, put clean water in one, foul water in another, leave the third empty; blindfold a person, and lead him to the hearth where the dishes are ranged, he (or she) dips the left hand if by chance in the clean water, the future husband or wife will come to the bar of matrimony, a maid: if in the foul, a widow. if in the empty dish, it foretells, with equal certainty, no marriage at all. It is repeated three times; and every time the arrangement of the dishes is altered, Burns Halloween (1785) 47, note. Lnk. The last Hallowe'en at my uncle's The foul-water thrice I did tak', Nicholson Idylls (1870) 76.

12. Phr. (1) the foul ane, (2) the foul thief, the devil.
(1) Edb. Our Deacon wadna ca' a chair The foul ane durst him na-say, Fergusson Poems (1773) 169, ed. 1785. (2) Sc. Peeple of God! said the foul thief, they are my people, Sc. Presby. Eloq. (ed. 1847) 117. Sh.I. What wye is cairds—made o' paper an' ink—luikid apon as belangin' ta da foul tief? Sh. News (Mar. 19, —lukid apon as belangin' ta da foul fief? Sh. News (Mar. 19, 1898). Cai. Abd. We should not take the foul thief's name in our mouth, Ruddiman Sc Parish (1828) 133, ed. 1889. Ayr. Seek the foul thief one place, Burns Halloween (1785) st. 14. Lnk. The auld 'foul thief' wad seek relief In his maist darksome den frae Betty, Rodger Poems (1838) 43, ed 1897

13. adv. In comp. (1) Foul convenient, inconvenient; (2) food with plain (2) force having a had appear

(2) -faced, ugly, plain; (3) -farren, having a bad appearance; (4) -fed, improperly dieted, in bad condition; (5) -fingered, thievish; (6) -looking, see -faced; (7) -spoken,

(1) s.Not. It's very fow-convenient livin' so fur frum a station (J.P.K.). (2) s.Not A common form of insult among women and children. 'Ah won t ev noat to do wi'yer, yer fow-faced thing!' (J.P.K.) (3) Sc. 'You have not been longsome and foul farren to the convergence of the con (J.P.K.) (3) Sc. 'You have not been longsome and foul farren both.' Spoken to them that have done a thing in great haste, Kelly Prov. (1721) 393. (4) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (5) n.Yks.<sup>12</sup>, m.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> (6) w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> Is shoo nice ur farl looking <sup>2</sup> 20. Lan. By th' mon, it's noan sich a feaw-lookin' cote for a chap like Ben, Waugh Owd Blanket (1867) 16. s.Not. That's not a fow-looking clock (J.P.K.). n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> It's as foul-lookin' a plaace as iver I seed. (7) Stf., Shr.<sup>2</sup> (8) s.Chs.<sup>1</sup>

14. sb. Bad weather, a storm. Gen. in phr. come foul, come fair, foul and fair, foul or fair, whatever happens, in

good- or ill-fortune.

Sh.I. My day is dune, what need I caie? I'm haed him foul, I'm haed him fair, Nicolson Da Last Noost (1896) st i. Per. This night, come fair, come foul, Your clamp shall clatter on the bowl, Spence Poems (1898) 188 Fif. Come back again, be't foul or fair, Gainst gloamin', Douglas *Poems* (1806) 144. Ayr. Thro' fair, thro' foul they urge the race, Burns *To J. Smith* (1785) st 18 Lnk. We maun get thro', come foul, come fair, Watson *Poems* (1853) 22 Lth. Thro' foul and fair, mid-day or mirk, Lumsden Sheep-head

15. Phr. (1) foul a ane, bit, drap, &c., devil a one, bit, drop, &c.; (2) -befa', (3) -fa', the devil take; (4) -may care, the devil may care; (5) -skelp ye, (6) -take ye, the devil

take you.

take you.

(r) Sc. Foul a bit, not a whit. Foul a styme, not a gleam (Jam.). Rnf. O' a' the Nine the foul a ane Inspires like thee, Picken Poems (1813) II. 24; Foul a plack I'll e'er be worth If it can help it, Finlayson Rhymes (1815) 114. Lnk. Foul a bit Carnie's great don . . . Maun knuckle yet, Watson Poems (1853) 10. e.Lth. They're aye fangin the well—giein votes here, an' votes there—but foul a drap o' watter e'er comes oot o't, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 80. (2) Lth. O foul befa' the sillie clown Wha may get her, an' disna dauther. Brice Poems (1813) II 82. (2) Sc. How she was sarked. 80. (2) Lth. O foul befa' the sillie clown Wha may get her, an' disna dauther, Bruce Poems (1813) II 83. (3) Sc. How she was sarked, foul fa' them that speers, Shepherd's Wedding (1789) 12. Cai Buff. But foul fa' me, an' what is mair, May I ne'er thrive, Taylor Poems (1787) 168. Abd. Foul fa' the Tyke, but up he gat, Cock Strains (1810) I. 106. Per. Foul fa' the carle, Ford Harp (1893) 164. Rnf. A piece o' toasut ham, foul fa't! Just right afore my e'en I saw't, Picken Poems (1813) I. 55. Lnk. Foul fa' the wretch that wadna wish him weel, Thomson Musings (1881) 237. Lth. Foul fa' the Scot wha wad whomle thee doun, Ballantine Poems (1856) 24. Edb. Foul fa' their snouts! Learmont Poems (1791) 169. Peb. Foul fa' your impudence and pride, Affleck Poet. Wis. (1836) 29. Sik. Foul fa' the tongue that said it! Hogg Tales (1838) 49, ed. 1866. Dmf. Then foul fa' the hands that wad loose sic bands, Cromek Remains (1810) 20. Gall. Fou' fa' me, if I was na fretin'

Till sometimes I was haflens greetin', LAUDERDALE Poems (1796) 111 sometimes I was hallens greetin', LAUDERDALE Poems (1796)
39. (4) Per. Feuch, foul may care 'she['ll] prig nae mair, Spence
Poems (1898) 34 (5) Per. Ye're surely no a water-kelpie? My
certie, an ye be, foul skelp ye' 1b. 142. (6) Sc. (JAM), Cai.

16. A disease in the feet of cattle; sometimes in pl.

n.Yks. w.Yks. A gentleman farmer, having some cattle affected
by the foul or fellon, and having heard that an old man. . was

famous for curing the disease, went to consult him, HENDERSON Filk-Lore (1879) v; w.Yks¹ An ulcerous sore in a cow's foot, w.Yks² If it penetrates the bone it is called a bone foul; if not it is called a stinking foul. ne.Lan¹, e Lan.¹ Chs¹An inflammation between the claws of a cow's foot; Chs³ The following receipt is given as effective: 'Cut a sod on which the diseased foot has stood, the shape of the foot, and stick it on a bush.' s.Chs.<sup>1</sup> Stf. Producing imposthumes in their legs and feet (K). Der.<sup>1</sup> Wor Black Flk-Medicine (1883) ii. w.Wor.<sup>1</sup> Shr.<sup>1</sup> A sort of gathering in the cleft of the foot to which horned cattle are subject.

17. The placenta of a cow. Dor.<sup>1</sup>, Cor.<sup>3</sup>

17. The placenta of a cow. Dor.¹, Cor.¹

18. v. To soil, dirty; to contaminate in any way; also fig. to 'soil' legally, to find a true bill (of guilt).

Sc. (AW) Nhb. A bill or indictment was fouled, Richardson Borderer's Table bh. (1846) VI. 243. n.Yks² It's an ill cruke that fouls its awn nest. m.Yks² w.Yks², w.Yks² Keep thee hands off o' that pāant an' doan't goa foul it War. 1723. Paid toward cleaning the church being fowled by workemen, 5s, Aston Ch. Acc. in Trans. Arch. Soc (1872); War.³ s.Hmp. 'Tis an ugly bird that fou's its own nest, Verney L. Lisle (1870) xxiv I.W.¹

Hence (I) Fouled, ppl. adj condemned, found guilty; (2) Fouling, vbl. sb. a 'dirtying,' a week's wear before being washed.

(I) Sc. Being now a fouled man, he got the blame of everything.

(1) Sc. Being now a fouled man, he got the blame of everything, Scotch Haggis, 57. (2) m Yks. It'll fet a fouling. s Not. If a mend this curtain up a bit, it'll do for another fouling (J.P K.).

19. To defame, slander. n.Yks², m.Yks¹

FOULD, FOULMART, see Fold, sb¹, Foumart.

FOULTY, adj. e.An.¹ Paltry, trumpery, despicable.

FOULZIE, see Fulyie, v.

FOUMART, sb. Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. FOUMART, sb. Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. Nrf. Ken. Also? Wil. Also written foumert Cum.; and in forms fewmot Chs.<sup>23</sup>; filmart Chs.<sup>1</sup>; filmert nw.Dev.<sup>1</sup>; filmut Chs.<sup>1</sup>; filmart Sc.; fomard w.Yks.<sup>1</sup> Der.<sup>1</sup> nw.Der.<sup>1</sup> Lin.<sup>1</sup>; fomart w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>; foomart Nhb.<sup>1</sup> Dur.<sup>1</sup> Cum. Wm. w.Yks.<sup>4</sup> Lan ne.Lan.<sup>1</sup> Chs.<sup>1</sup> Der.<sup>2</sup> nw Der.<sup>1</sup>; foomert Lan.<sup>1</sup> n. Lan.<sup>1</sup> Chs. Lan. Chs. Scarce Wm. formet Chs.<sup>23</sup> ne.Lan.¹ Chs.¹ Der.² nw Der.¹; foomerd e.Lan.¹; foomert Lan.¹ n.Lan.¹ e Lan.¹ Chs.; foomet Wm; foomot Chs.²; foomurt Lan.; foomut Chs.¹; foulmart Sc. Cum n.Yks¹² ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks. m.Yks.¹ n.Lan. nw.Der.¹; foumard w.Yks.³ sw.Lin.¹; fourmart Lin.¹; foutnart n Cy.; fowmart Sc. N.Cy.²; fulmart N.Cy.¹; fulmar Nhp.¹; fulmart N.Cy.¹; fumard Not.; fumart Sc.; fumat n.Lin.; fumert Sc.; fummad w.Yks.; fummard w.Yks.² Lin.¹ n Lin. sw.Lin.¹; fummart w.Yks.²; fummat e.Yks. w.Yks.; fummed n.Lin.¹; fummit e.Yks.; fummat m.Yks.¹

1. The polecat, Putorus foetidus; also used attrib.

Sc. The Farl... cares nae man forwarld's gear, than a noble hound

Sc. The Earl.. cares nae mair forwarld's gear, than a noble hound for the quest of a foulmart, Scott Nigel (1822) xxxii. Bnff. One of the most severe encounters that Edward ever had with a nocturnal roamer was with a Polecat or Fumart, Smiles Natur. (1876) vii, ed. 1879 Abd. Lest some mishanter shou'd come o'er her, Or the fowmart might devour her, Skinner Poems (1809) 64. Per A foumart might devour her, Skinner Poems (1809) 64. Per A foumart might as weel speak o' persecution when he's hunted aff the hillside, Ian Maclaren Auld Lang Syne (1895) 327. Fif. [The walls] were ornamented by ghastly rows of half-decayed hawks, wild cats, fiumarts, and weasels, Grant Six Hundred, vii. Link. 'Twas the hame o' the foumart, the haunt o' the mole, Nicholson Laville (1820) 82. Let have fourarts for a strong bedsen Idylls (1870) 38. Lth. Hares, foumarts, foxes, otters, badgers... a' were quarry To sportin' Wat, Lumsden Sheep head (1892) 106. Edb. As much as fill the fumert-skin, And more perhaps I could afford, Crawford Poems (1798) 36. Sik. He's aye gettin a broostle at a hare, or a tod, or a foumart, Hogg Tales (1838) 23, ed. 1865. at a hare, or a tod, or a formart, Hogg lates (1838) 23, ed. 1865. Gail. They could have marked me down like a formart as I ran, Crockett Bog-Myrtle (1895) 293 Kcb. The stars yestreen shot westlin down the lift And fell like fumert's spung on the bog, Davidson Seasons (1789) 96. n.Cy. Grosse (1790); (K.); N.Cy. 12 Nib.1, Dur.1 Cum. At trackin' a foumert or hare, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) 47; He cudden't ha' been pleaster if we'd catch't a fox, orafoomart, Richardson Talk (1871) 35, ed. 1876, Hutchinson Hist.

Cum. (1794) I 2. Wm. Brocks and foumarts, otters and weezels, Hutton Bian New Wark (1785) l.7, Wild cats, foomarts, magpies, Spec Dial (1885) iii 8; Stinks worse than a foomet (B K.). n Yks. (R H H), n Yks. 123, ne.Yks e.Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1788); It stinks like a fummat, Nicholson Fik-Sp. (1889) 22 e.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> w.Yks. Saam as thou an I'd ca' fummats (F.P.T.); They curled up their nooas th' same as if they'd passed a fooamet, HARTLEY Budget (1867) 15, w.Yks. 1284 Lan. I stank too like o' foomurt, Paul Bobbin Sequel (1819) 17, He skeu'd wor nor a foomert, Lahee Owd Yem, 27; Lan. Some of the local gentry keep harriers; and now and then a foomart-hunt takes place, with the long-eared dogs, Waugh Sketches (1855) 182 n.Lan A large foullong-eared dogs, Waugh Sketches (1855) 182 n.Lan A large foulmart rushed past him, Lonsdale Mag. (Oct. 1866) 149 ne.Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹ Chs. Otthersan foomerts slyly creepin, Stockport Minthly Mag. (1840) No. 1, in Chs. N. & Q. No. 597, I. 174; Chs.¹ 23, Der.², nw.Der.¹ Not To stink like a fumard (W.H.S.). Lin.¹ To discover the foor of the fomard get on the wind side of one n.Lin. I finds him naailin.² a fumat' to n barn-end, Peacock Taales (1890) 116; (E.S.); n.Lin.¹, sw.Lin.¹, s.Lin. (T.H.R.), Nhp.¹ Ken Pegge Derbussms (ed. 1894). Wil. A foumart's hole be zweeter than thee. Banks Clary (1881) 140, (This word is quite judknown to me although L. Glory (1881) 149 [This word is quite unknown to me, although I live in the exact neighbourhood from which the authoress drew her knowledge of the dialect I am sure from inquiries made in this village that it has not been known here within living memory (W C P.); (G E D)]

Hence (1) Foumartish, adj. like a foumart, having a strong smell; (2) Fournarty, adj. foetid; disreputable. (1) Slk. I begin to believe that I do scent something-fournartish,

CHR. North Noctes (ed 1856) III 216 (2) n.Yks.2

2. Comp. (1) Foumart-cat, a tabby cat; (2) -dog, a dog

used in hunting the polecat; fig. a hybrid.

(1) Chs. (2) Lan. I wur as hungry as a foomart-dog, Waugii Heather (ed Milner) II. 291; Sometimes I think it'll turn out a foomart-dog, ib. Winter Fire, 25.

3. The weasel, Putorius vulgaris.

e Yks. Nature Notes, No 4 w.Yks. It be a fummad as troubles me, Miss, as got into me stoummack when I were a gal (W M.E. F.); (J.T) Chs.<sup>2</sup>

4. The stoat, Putorius erminea.

Nhb.1 Foumart, at Hexham, means the stoat or marten, not the not. Foundart, at Hexnam, means the stoat or marten, not the polecat, which is a much larger animal of the same species, extinct in Northumberland, Note by Mr. J. P. Gibson. w.Yks Obsol., Leeds Merc Suppl (Jan. 3, 1891). Der. In the Peak, fil murt; fum'ud. Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 99.

5. The marten, Musicla martes, and M forna.

w.Yks. Lucas Stud Nidderdale (c. 1882) 252. Lan., n.Lan. 18. Fig. A contemptions term for an efforcing person on

6. Fig. A contemptuous term for an offensive person or

thing; a sharp, quick-witted person; a simpleton.
Sc. 'He's a nasty foumart'; in a good sense, keen, quick, sharp as a foumart; in a bad sense, 'the greedy foumart'? [G.W.] Lan He wur noan sich a foomert as t'go to law, Mellor Uncle Owden (1865) 7, ed. 1867; Shaff; ye under-size't foo-mart, WAUGH Jannock (1874) 1x, Shoo! ger eawt foomert, Staton Loominary (c. 1861) 92.

[1. Putois, a fulmarde, BIBLESWORTH (c. 1325) in Wright's Voc. (1857) 166. OE. \*ful meard (ful, foul + meard, a marten.]

FOUND, sb. Sc. Also written found; and in forms foon, fund. [fund.] 1. The foundation of a house or

corp biggit in the found o' the house yonder, Roy Horseman's Wd. (1895) v Cai. Fif. [They] begond... At the great steeple's found to batter, Tennant Papistry (1827) 5. Ayr A roosty pin... that had been howkit... from the found of an auld hoose, Service Dr. Dugund (ed. 1887) 61. Link. The changehouse rang Frae found to gable-tap, Coghill Poems (1890) 83 Gall. (A.W.)

Hence (1) Founding, sb. the laying of the foundationstone; (a) Founding-pint, sb. a feast given to the workmen at the laying of the foundation of a house; (3) Foundstone, sb. a foundation-stone, fig. origin, beginning.
(1) Sc. The 'foondin' . . . demanded that the greybeard should

be filled and emptied within a brief space of time, Ford Thistledown (1891) 124. (2) ne.Sc. Unless the workmen were regaled with whisky or ale, with bread and cheese, . . . happiness and health would not rest on the house. It is told of a manse that the minister refused to give the usual foomin pint and that out of revenge the masons built into the wall a piece of a gravestone. The consequence was the house proved very unhealthy and the ministers very shortlived, GREGOR Flk-Love (1881) 50-51. Lnk. Doon to the 'Curlers' 'weel-kent inn The 'foondin' pint' to wair, Coghill Poems (1890) 82 (3) Frf. The foundstane, another Eve did lay it E'er scarce created, Morison Poems (1790) 79

2. The area on which the foundation is laid.

Sc. I'm clearing out the found of my house (Jam.). Sh I. Wisna dis da foond 'at ye hed hokid oot? Sh. News (Sept 18, 1897). Cai.1 Rare.

3. Fig. Foundation, substance, truth.

Ags. That story never had ony found (JAM.) Frf. I fear this Morison Poems (1790) 163. Edb. He'd shawn... For Glaud and Symon's houses each, The found o' a sheep-ree, Carlop Green (1793) 174, ed 1817.

FOUND, v. Obsol. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Also written foond Cum. [fund.] To set about to do a thing, to purpose, intend. N Cy.2, Nhb. (K) Cum. 1 Nearly obs. I found to build a house. Cum., Wm. Nicolson (1677) Trans R. Soc Lit. (1868) IX. Wm. (K)

[Ay we founden to fle flechliche lustus, Alex. & Dind. (c. 1375) 334. OE. fundian, to set out, to hasten.]

FOUNDAY, sb Obs Sus. In iron-founding: a period

of six days; see below.

Every six days they [the iron workers] called a founday, in which space they make eight tun of iron, if you divide the whole summ of iron made by the foundays; for at first they make less

in a founday; at last more, RAY (1691) [(K.)]

FOUNDER, v.¹ and sb.¹ Sc. Irel Nhb. Wm. Yks. Wor.

Also written foonder Nhb.¹ Wm.; and in forms foondher e.Yks.1; fooner, founer Sc.; funder Sc. (JAM.) [fū'n(d)ər.] 1 v. To break down, collapse, sink; of a horse: to stumble violently, to become lame.

Ayr Thoo wad been laired and foonert langsyne in the deepest moss-hag o' Auchinmade, Service Notandums (1890) 104. Nhb. A horse is said to have foondered when it has become lame or

Hence Foundered, ppl. adj. lamed, prostrate with exhaustion.

Sc. A horse nearly foundered, its legs thrust wide, its nostrils Sc. A norse nearly toundered, its legs thrust wide, its nostrils all foam and blood, Lang Monk of Fife (1896) 30. Kcd. Here...

Tammie fairly foonert Lies wi' a broken niz an' neck, Grant Lays (1884) 44 NI.¹ The horse was foundered in one of his forelegs. Wm That nag nambles an' gahs as if it was foonder'd (BK). s.Wor. Th' 'arse be foundered in 'is fit (HK) [That horse is troubled with corns, i. e foundered, Ray Prov. (1678) 74.]

2. To cause to stumble, collapse, sink down; to fell; fig. to dismay, strike with fear or astonishment.

Sc. The fiend founder thee! Scott Blk Dwarf (1816) x; I can see ye're just foundered, Cobban Andaman (1815) xwii. Frf. He'd a load on his back might hae foundered a horse, Watt Poet. Sketches (1880) 18. Ayr. Juist wi' that, Shusy foonert him wi' the beetle, Service Notandums (1890) 119. Dmf. Their meagre looks yer sauls will foun'er, Quinn Heather (1863) 59 Nhb.

3. To perish with cold, freeze; fig. to blow away.

n.Yks. There's a wind fit to founder you (T.S). e.Yks.

Hence Foundered, ppl. adj. perished or benumbed with

Sc. Fundred, cold, chilly, susceptible to cold (Jam s.v. Fundy).

Lnk. Clean foundert wi' your piercin' win' Like lancet keen, Orr

Laigh Flichts (1882) 84 Uls (MB.-S), Dwn (C.HW.) n.Yks.

T'sailors was ommust foundered (I.W.).

4. sb. A catarrh, cold; an illness.

N.I.¹ The boy has got a founder. UIs. N. & Q (1874) 5th S. 11. 426.

[1. His hors...foundred as he leep, CHAUCER C.T. A. 2687. OFr. fondre, 'tomber' (LA CURNE).]

FOUNDER, v.² and sb.² Yks. Chs. Der. Not. Shr. Also written fownder s.Chs.¹ 1. v. To set about, attempt, seek. See Found, v.

s.Chs.¹ Ah mun goa' un fuwndur sum stiks aayt tu mai k u fahy ur [Ah mun goa' fondrer some sticks ait to make a fire]

2. To provide to shift to make shift for a living class

To provide, to shift, to make shift for a living; also

with out.

w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Lambs begin to founder for themselves as soon as they are born. s.Chs.<sup>1</sup> Yoa mun fuw ndur aayt fur yursel· [Yo mun fownder ait for yursel]. nw.Der.<sup>1</sup> Spoken of cattle to eat grass, &c. in the fields. Not.<sup>1</sup> 'A've gen 'im a good eddication an' 'e must founder for hissen now,' a father might say of his son; Not.<sup>3</sup> Shr.2 Founder for a family.

Hence Foundering, ppl. adj. industrious, hard-working. w.Yks. 2 'Eh! shoo's a foundering tooad that,' meaning that she is a woman who takes pains to provide for her family. Der.2, nw.Der.1

3. sb. An attempt.
s.chs. Oo nev ŭr mard noo fuw ndŭr tŭ gy'et ùp [Hoo never made noo fownder to get up].
FOUNDER, sb. Obs. Der. 1. Mining term: the finder of a vein or 'rake'

A difference may be taken clear Between a founder, and a taker meer, Manlove Lead Mines (1653) l. 45.

2. Comp. Founder-meer, a measure of land containing lead-ore, in length 58 yds.; the first 32 yds. of ground worked.

10 1 269, The first 32 yards of ground worked, Mawe Mineralogy (1802)

FOUNDEROUS, adj. Lan. Wor. Sur. Also written foundrous Sur. [Wor. Sur. feu ndrəs.] Causing or likely to cause to 'founder'; miry, swampy, rotten.

Lan. [Roads to be] free from all boggie, sinking, soft, deep and founderouse places, Norris Papers (c 1680-1707) in Chet. Soc. Pub. (1846) No. ix 175 Wor. (H.K.) Sur. The britaners say the Common is too foundrous for cart may the common is too foundrous for cart may the react here.

say the Common is too foundrous for carting this wet weather.

FOUNDET, sb. Sc. Irel. Also written foundit Sc.
(JAM.) Ir.; foondit Sc.; and in form founded Cal. N I.

[furndit, -id.] 1. With negative: nothing at all, not the smallest possible quantity.

Sc. Ye'd neer need to want for a foondit, Ochiltree Redburn (1895) ix. Call 'Er isna founded in 'e hoos. Ags. I hae nae foundit. There's nae foundit i' the house (JAM.). Ayr. From owner mony of them [patients] I never to this day have gotten a foundit, Service Dr Dugnad (ed. 1887) 122. N.I There was not a foundet in the house. Uls. Why a woman's kep throttin' behine ye, Till she can't do a turn, nor a foundet, Uls. Jrn. Arch. (1853-1862) VI 43 Ant. A haeny a foundit A didney hear a foundit, Ballymena Obs. (1892). Dwn. Would that field grow anything?—Not a founded [i. e not a confounded thing] (R.A.S.).

2. In plan foundit hade used for forcebly expressing 2. In phr. foundit hate, used for forcibly expressing

want in any particular respect. Bwk. (Jam.)
FOUNDLE, sb. Der. Sus. Also in form fundle Der.
[feu ndl, Der. furndl.] A find, treasure-trove.
Der I'm i' luck this morning, I'v had a fundle (HR). Sus.
I picked up a foundle yesterday, as I was coming home off the hill.
FOUNDLE, v. w. Yks.<sup>2</sup> To work hard, to provide for one's family. Cf founder, v<sup>2</sup>
Hence Foundling, bbl. adv. industrious, hard-working.

Hence Foundling, ppl. adj. industrious, hard-working.

A rare foundlin' chap.

FOUNER, see Founder, v.1

FOUNTAIN, sb. Glo. Dev. [feu ntən] adjoining the stove in a kitchen-range. The boiler

Gio. A boiler in a range beside the fire which has to be filled by

the attendant (S.S.B). Dev<sup>3</sup>, nw Dev.<sup>1</sup>

FOUR, num. ady. Var. dial uses in Sc. Irel and Eng. Also in forms fower Sc. N.I.<sup>1</sup> Nhb.<sup>1</sup> n.Yks n Lin.<sup>1</sup> Glo.; fowre Sc., vour(e Wxf<sup>1</sup>; vower w.Cy. In comb (1) Fourale, the cheapest kind of ale; (2) banwin, four shearers on the right (a) barrow means a devolved place; (1) corrects one rig; (3) -barrow-moor, a desolate place; (4) -corners, a game of skittles; (5) -course, ploughing term: see below; (6) -crosses, four cross-roads; (7) -eyed, (a) of dogs: having a distinct mark of a different colour over each eye; (b) spectacled, wearing spectacles; (8) eyes, one who wears spectacles; (9) grain, a garden or stable-fork, having four prongs or 'grains'; (10) grass, see below; (11) half, a mixture of cheap ale with some of better quality; (12) hours, a light afternoon meal or refreshment taken about four o'clock; (13) hours at een, four o'clock in the afternoon; (14) lane-end(s, or lone-end(s, four cross-roads; (15) legged cripple, (a) an eft or newt; (b) a lizard; (16) lonnin-ends, four cross-roads; (17) lozened, having four diamond-shaped panes of glass in leaden frames; (18) luggit, having four handles; (10) nooked or neuk'd, square, four-cornered; (20) o'clock(s, a) a light meal or refreshment taken by labourers in the (a) a light meal or refreshment taken by labourers in the (a) a light mean of refreshment taken by labourers in the afternoon; (b) the evening primrose, Oenothera biennis; (21) -pence, in phr. fourpence i' th' shillin, fig. foolish, simple, half-witted; (22) -road-ends, four cross-roads; (23) —sisters, the common milkwort, Polygala vulgaris; (24) -square, (a) square, rectangular; full-face, facing; also

used fig. upright, honest; (b) a square; (25) teeth, of sheep: two years old; (26) thorough or thoroughed, having four furrows run up close together with the plough instead of being clean ploughed; (27) thoroughing, running up four furrows close together with the plough instead of clean furrowing, (28) throws, four cross-roads; (29) tooth, a two-year-old sheep; (30) toothed, of sheep: four years old; (31) want-way or vent-way, went-way, wont-way, (32) ways, (33) wents, (34) wing-leet, four cross-roads.

(1) Lon. That sum [a penny] represents the 'price of 'arf a pint of four ale,' a recognised 'standard of value,' Cornh. Mag. (June 1886) 589. Ken. (DW.L.) (2) Nhb 1 (3) Cor. Wan would think thee wert reared on a four-barrow-moor, Pearce Inconsequent (4) Ken A game of skittles with four pins, one at each angle of a diamond (H M.). I.W. 164. (5) Brks. I'd sooner have had a chap that knows...something about four-course, Hughes Scour. White Horse (1859) viii. Brks., Hmp. A man drives furiow No. 1 across a field, then takes five strides and sends a boy with bits of straw to stick in at intervals down the field parallel to furrow No 1. This is for furrow No. 4, which is his return journey. Then he returns for furrow No 2 and 3, which completes his 'course,' now a complete 'four course' The field when ploughed is a succession of these 'four-courses' (M J.B). (6) (7, a) e An 1 For the most part tan upon black; very common Shr.<sup>1</sup> (7, a) e An <sup>1</sup> For the most part tan upon black; very common in the smooth terrier, and the spaniel of King Charles's breed. (b) 1b. (8) Wil. Ould Vower-eyes (G.E.D.). (9) Glo. Nice little fowergrine, yent er? (S.S.B.) (10) Ken. Toare, grass and rubbish on corn-land, after the corn is reaped; or the long four-grass in pasture fields, Lewis I. Tenet (1736) sv. Toare. (11) Ken. (D.W.L.) (12) Sc. It was pit aff that he micht drink his four hours wi' you, Keith Indian Uncle (1896) 180; A goo and a gitty, my bonny wee tyke, Ye'se noo hae your four-oories, Chambers Pop. Rhymes (1870) 75; A cauld pigeon-pie an' a taker o' tippenny to your foweroors, Ferrier Marriage (1818) I. xxxv. s.Sc. When we were indulging ourselves after the four-hours was ower. we were indulging ourselves after the four-hours was ower, Wilson Tales Borders (1836) II 321. Ayr. Though the four-hours ha'e come roun', Ye're barely sober yet, Ballads and Sngs. (1847) II 58. Edb. The wife gave him his four-hours and told him he might go to his bed as soon as he liked, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xix. Sik. When a body has had an early denner, What a glorious meal's the fowre-oors! Chr. Norih Noctes (ed. 1856) III 95. Gall The Archangel Gawbriel (nae less) is waitin' to tak' his fower-oors wi' him, Crockett Raiders (1894) xliv. Kcb. All is but a little earnest, a four hours', a small tasting, which we An is but a interest, a four hours, a smart casing, which we have, Rutherford Lett. (1660) No 96. (13) Sc. At four-hours-at-e'en, Girzie was ta'en doun, an' an altered woman was she, Scotch Haggis, 79 (14) w Yks. (J.W.) Lan. Dragging a child across the earth at 'four lane ends,' Harland & Wilkinson Flk-Lore (1867) 60; Waugh Burthplace Tim Bobbin (1858) iv. Not 2 n.Lin 1 They fun some men's boans at th' fower-laane-ends up o' Yalthrup Hill. Shr. A man was buried at a four-lane-end, Burne Yalthrup Hill. Shr. A man was buried at a four-lane-end, Burne Flk-Lore (1883) x1. (15, a) Cor.<sup>2</sup> MS add. (b) Cor.<sup>3</sup> (16) n Cy. When he came to the four lonin ends, the Brag joggled him so sore, that he could hardly keep his seat, Henderson Flk-Lore (1879) vii. n.Yks. (I.W.) (17) e.Sc. It was dusk now and he liad to hold his pirns close to the little four lozened window, Setoun R. Urguhart (1896) 11 (18) Kcd. A big four-luggit timmer bicker, Burness Thrummy Cap(c. 1796) 205. (19) Sc. A substantial, four-nooked sclated house of three storeys, Scott St Ronan (1824) xiv. n Yks.<sup>2</sup> (20, a) N Cy.<sup>1</sup>, Nhb (R O H) Nhp.<sup>1</sup> The afternoon lumphen of activality along the polaries. uncheon of agricultural and mechanical labourers. War<sup>2</sup>, w.Wor.<sup>1</sup> Shr.<sup>1</sup> 'What do you have between dinner and supper?' said the teacher. 'Foor-o'-clock' was the very decided answer; Shr.<sup>2</sup> When 'e getten in the harrast they han inwostly a four o'clock. ontain, Hnt. (TP.F) I.W. The mug she held in her hand ... contained his 'four o'clock,' a modest potation of small beer, Grav Annesley (1889) I. 108. w Som. Vaawur u klauks Usual in haymaking or harvest. (b) n Dev. From its time of opening (B. & H.). (21) s Chs. Taak: nooeyd u wot dhaat mon sez, ey)z (B. & H.). (21) s Chs. Taak nóo eyd ü wot dhaat: mon sez, ey) z oa'nı übuw't foa rpüns 1)th shil'ın [Tak noo heid o' what that chap says, hey's on'y abowt fourpence 1' th' shillin']. Less frequently it is 'sixpence 1' th' shillin'.' (22) Wm. We'll hev a walk as far as t'fower-rooad-ends (B K ). Yks (J.W.) (23) Wtf. In allusion to the four colours—white, pink, blue, and purple—of the flowers upon different plants (B. & H.) (24, a) Sc. A foursquare table, Scoticisms (1787) 36. N.I., e.Lan., Chs. Shi. 'What box are you going to take with you, Price?' said a lady to her maid-servant...' A four square un,' said Price. Suf. e.Suf. He is a four-square man. He is four square in all his dealings. The fellow is a regular

four-square fool (F.H ). w.Som. 1 Thick frame idn vower square, I'll back-try un else. Dev Tes a plaace four-square to the winds stained and time bitten, Phillpotts Dartmoor (1896) 192. Yks. The word is still employed by builders, Yks. Wkly. Post (1883). (25) Wil Sheep are called four-teeth wethers or ewes when two years old, Davis Agric. (1813). Dor. Four-teeth ewes, those during their second year in flock (C V.G.). (26) Hrt. Four thoroughed lands. Four thorough stitches or ridge, Ellis Mod. Husb. (1750) II. ii (27) Hrt. Four-thoroughing... is best done off wheat-stubble stitches in the winter, to sweeten for peas or other grain, ib. Pract Farmer, Gl. (28) Sus. 1 (29) Dor. Reports Agnc. (1793–1813). [Morton Cyclo. Agnc. (1863).] (30) Dor. They are called two-toothed, four-toothed, and six-toothed ewes, They are called two-toothed, four-toothed, and six-toothed ewes, Marshall Revnew (1817) V 280 (31)? n.Yks. Atkinson Moorl. Parsh (1891) 215 Hrt (HG) Ess. There in the four-want-way, atween them carts, Downe Ballads (1895) 30; (W.W.S.) Ess., Ken N. & Q. (1851) 1st S. 111. 434, 508 Ken. Occasionally four-vent-ways; frequently four-vent-ways (HM); They live in that black cottage at the four-went-ways (D.W.L.). (32) Per. Peasants flock in from the four-ways, Haliburron Ochil Idylls (1891) 72. (33) Ken. When you get to the four-wents turn to the right (D.W.L.); N. & Q. (1851) 1st S in 508 Sus. (34) Wxf <sup>1</sup> FOUR'ARFEN. sh. Sh. I. Also written fowerereen.

FOUR'AREEN, sb. Sh.I. Also written fowerereen, fowerern. A four-oared skiff.

Set his knees inunder da side o' da fowerereen, Sh News (June 25, 1898); Wi' a mooth 'at could maistly had a fowerern, Burgess Sketches (2nd ed) 79; Da boat wis little gritter dan a fower-er-een, Clark Gleams (1898) 37. S. & Ork. FOUREY-LEET, sh. e An. Also in forms four-elect, elite Ess.; relect e.An. '; -to-leat Ess. Four cross-ways.

e An 1 (s v. Releet). Suf. 1 Ess. Constantly employed by the peasantry to denote the point at which four roads meet, and the word is pronounced Four-to-leat, that is to say, a traveller who arrives at such a place will find roads to lead to four different localities, e.An. N & Q. (1863) I. 324, E. Anghan (Apr. 1863).

[Fourey-leet (four eleet) repr. the OE. phr. fower (wega)

(ge) lætu, meetings of four ways; cp. tweg[r]a wega gelæte, bivium,' Cleop. Gl. (c. 1050) in Wright's Voc. (1884) 424.]

FOURGEON, sb. Yks. Lin. Also written furgeon w Yks.<sup>24</sup>; furgin Lin <sup>1</sup> 1. A wooden fork.

Lin <sup>1</sup> There are not many furgins about now.

Lin<sup>1</sup> There are not many furgins about now.

2 A prop. w.Yks.<sup>24</sup>
[1. Fr. fourcheon, a forket, the tooth of a fork (Cotgr.).

2. The prop prob. has this name from its forked part.]

FOURINGS, sb. pl. ? Obs. Nrf. An afternoon meal taken by labourers in harvest. Cf. fours.

Nrf. Grose (1790). e Nrf. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1787).

FOURING ART. FOURINGS.

FOURMART, FOURNER, see Fournart, Furner.
FOURPENNY, ady. War.<sup>8</sup> Nail-trade term: nails of which 4lb. go to the thousand.

In Hackwood's Hist of Wednesbury Industries it is stated that in Staffordshire penny is a corruption of poundy; that 1000 nails were a tale (the standard number), and that 1000 four-penny

nails weighed 4 lb., 1000 ten-penny nails 10 lb., and so on. FOURS, sb. pl. Sc. n.Cy. Lan. War. Hrt. e.An. in forms foorzes Suf.<sup>1</sup>; fourses e.Au.<sup>12</sup> Nrf. Suf.; fourses Nrf. Suf.; fowers Ess.<sup>1</sup>; fowerses, fowese e.Suf. [fou ərz, fou əz, fou əzəz.] 1. A light meal taken by labourers during harvest in the afternoon, gen. about four

o'clock. See Four (12, 13, 20).

n.Cy. N. & Q. (1870) 4th S. vi. 516. Hrt. An extra meal, called fours, is taken in the fields at 5 p. m., Ellis Mod. Husb (1750)

Gl. (s.v Beaver). e.An. <sup>12</sup>Generally made a double plural 'fourses.'

Nrf. (G.E. D.); Cozins-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 8. Suf. (C.T.), RAINBIRD Agric. (1819) 296, ed. 1849, How goo the time? I kind of think Our fourses should be here, Garland (1866) 408; Suf.¹ e Suf. A labourer's snack at 4 p.m. (F.H.) Ess.¹

2. The hands and feet. Frf. Like puss ye loup upo' yer fours, Watt Poet. Sketches (1880) 63.

3. Ale costing fourpence a quart.

Lan. While in the 'tap' the drudge of spade and cart Could drink his 'fours,' DOHERTY N. Barlow (1884) 48 War.<sup>3</sup>

FOURSOME, adj. and sb. Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also written fowersome Nhb. [for, fou ersem.] 1. adj. Performed [for-, fou ərsəm.] 1. adj. Performed by four together.

Sc A Scotch foursome reel, Scott Waverley (1814) xxvui. Or I
The spirit-stirring 'foursome reels' of the peasantry, Vedder

Skelches (1832) 107 n.Sc. To tell of the songs, the stories, the grimaces, the foursome reels, Gordon Carglen (1891) 146. Abd. We'll have a foursome reel, for 'auld langsyne,' Ogg Wilhe Waly (1873) 28. Per. [We] danced, while loud the bagpines rang, The (1873) 48. Per. [We] danced, while loud the bagpines rang, The Highland foursome reel, Nicoll Poems (ed 1843) 81. Ayr. There's threesome reels, there's foursome reels, Burns The Deil's awa' wi' the Exaseman, st 2. Lnk. Swing, swingin' like a foursome reel, Murdoch Dorc Lyre (1873) 74. Edb. Partners at foursome reels and Hieland jigs, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) 11.

reels and Hieland jigs, Morr Mansie Wauch (1828) 11.

2. sb. A set of four, company of four.

e Sc. Ye ve gotten a foursome that are faur frae bein' considered bonny, Setoun R. Urquhart (1896) xviii. Dmb. I may say a' the foursome o' us are bridegrooms, Cross Disruption (1844) xxxiii. Nhb¹ Cum A' the foursome gat as merry as if they'd drunken sack or sherry, Stage Misc. Poems (ed. 1807) 93.

[2. The fouresum baid, and huvit on the grene, Douglas King Harl (c. 1505), ed. 1874, I. 92.]

FOURTH, adj. w.Yks. Also in form fowert. [fou'əþ, -ət.] 1. In comp. Fourth-part, a measure of malt: 3½ lb. or ¼ of a stone. (J.T.)

2. Phr. fourth fra terown, of high rank.
Lucas Stud Nidderdale (c. 1882) Gl

FOUSE, v. and sb. Gmg. Pem Dev. Cor. Also written

FOUSE, v. and sb. Gmg. Pem Dev. Cor. Also written fouce Dev.<sup>3</sup>; fouss Dev.<sup>1</sup>; fousse Cor.<sup>1</sup>; fowse Dev; and in form foust Gmg. Pem. Dev. n.Dev. [faus(t, feus(t, fe 1. v. To soil, dirty; to tumble, disarrange, rumple; of

flowers: to fade.

Gmg. COLLINS Gower Dial., Trans. Phil. Soc. (1850) IV. 222.

Pem Jago Gl (1882) 102. Dev. He 'th a-fousted his clothes terrible, Reports Provinc. (1893); MS. Prov.; Dev 1 The passon zeth Is may read an, if Is don't fouss en, nor make dog's-ears o' an, i; Dev 2 Zee how yū've afouced yer frock wi zitting 'pon en, when 'e was wet n Dev. Why, Nell, thee handkecher's a-foust, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 40. Gor. O'Donoghue St. Knighton (1864) Gl; Cor 1 You've foussed your cap. Don't fousse the elain clothes; Cor 2 w Cor. Female guests . . . with their dresses pinned up, that they mightn't be foust, Bottrell Trad. 3rd S. 51.

Hence (1) Foused or Foust. bbl. ads. (a) dirty. soiled:

pinned up, that they mightn't be foust, BOTTRELL 1700.31 U. 3.1. Hence (1) Foused or Foust, ppl. adj. (a) dirty, soiled; tumbled, disarranged; (b) of flowers: faded, beginning to wither; (2) Fousy, adj, see Foused (a).
(1, a) n.Dev. Thy head-clathing oil a foust, Exm. Scold (1746) l. 155. Dev., Cor. Monthly Mag. (1810) I 436 w.Cor. (JW.)

(1, a) n.bev. Iny head-clatning oil a roust, Exm. Scota (1740)
1. 155. Dev., Cor. Monthly Mag. (1810) I 436 w.Cor. (J W.)
(b) w.Cor. (J W.) (2) n.Dev. Grose (1790). Cor. (F R.C.)
2. sb. Dirt. in.Dev. Grose (1790).
FOUSE, adj. Yks. Cunning; also as sb. a fox. See
False, adj. 1.
w.Yks. Onny owd fouse can bide its own stink.
FOUSE, FOUSION, FOUSOME, see Foose, Foison,

FOUST, sb. Lin. [fust.] The tin or earthen bottle in which the harvest-men's tea or beer is conveyed.

[OFr. fust, a cask (LA CURNE).]

FOUST, see Fouse, v., Fust, sb. 12, Fusty. FOUSTER, v. Cor. To work hard.

FOUSTER, v. Cor.

Gor. I can louster and fouster but I can't tiddly (s.v. Tiddly). w.Cor. 'Louster' is more common (M.A C).

FOUSTER, see Fooster.

FOUSTER, see Fooster.

FOUSTHEN, adj. Wxf.¹ Also in form fousteen.
Confused, trembling. See Fouse, v.

FOUT, sb.¹ and v. Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also
Written foute w.Yks.¹; fowt N.Cy.¹ Cum.¹ Wm. n.Yks.¹
ne.Yks.¹ [fout, fūt.] 1. sb. A spoilt child, pet, darling; a fondling.

Rxb. A mother's fout (JAM). n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy. 1 Nhb.1 It is really applied as a pet term to a romping, giddy, lively girl. Cum. And Etty is the hinny fowt Of aw the country roun', ANDERSON Ballads (1805) 74; Cum.¹ Wm. (K.), n.Yks.¹ ne.Yks.¹ Sha's nobbut a labtle fowt. m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹ How ill Robert's barns turn out, wi' mackin sike foutes on 'em, 11 340. ne.Lan.<sup>1</sup>
2. A foundling. Cum.<sup>1</sup>

3. v. Obs. To indulge, humour. Wm. (K.)
[1. The same word as MSc. fute, a child. Mony frely fute About the costis thar lukand, Barbour Bruce (1375) 111. 578

(see Skeat's note).]

FOUT, sb.<sup>2</sup> Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Also written fowt Sc. n.Cy. Yks.; and in form fute Sc. [fout.] A fool, simpleton.

Sc. An expression of contempt, Grose (1790) MS. add. (C.)
n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.<sup>1</sup>, n.Yks.<sup>12</sup>, ne.Yks.<sup>1</sup> e.Yks. Ah'se an

aud fowt, neea doot (C.F.); He's sike a greeat fowt At he thinks aboot nowt Bud makkin all mischief at ivver he can, Nicholson F/k-Sp. (1889) 45 e.Yks.1, m.Yks.1 [ON. fauti, 'fatuus homo' (HALDORSEN).] FOUT, sb <sup>8</sup> Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.]

A sudden movement.

Frf. Fan they drew't [a theatre-curtain] up wi' a fout, You'd thought the house's end was out, SANDS Poems (1833) 120.

FOUT, sb 4 Brks. The male polecat. The word polecat usually denotes the female (M.J.B.).

FOUT, FOUTCH, FOUTED, see Fold, sb.1, Fotch, Foutedged.

FOUT EDGED, adj. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Also in form fouted. Frayed, notched; faulty.

As when the carpet-border is trampled and frayed in its texture;

notched or zigzagged as the hem of a frill.

FOUTER, see Footer, sb.1, v.1

FOUTER, see Footer, sb.1, v.1

FOUTH, sb. Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also written feuth N.Cy.1; footh Sc. Nhb.1 Cum. 123 w.Yks.; fowth Sc. [fūp.] 1. Abundance, plenty, fill. See Fulth.

Sc. Think that naebody should be puir, An' that like them a' should procure A fouth o' gear, Allan Lilis (1874) 14; When the wind is in the south, rain will be fouth, Kelly Prov. (1721) 353

Sh.I. Whin dy neebor man hes a fouth o' a' thing, Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 17; (Coll. L.L.B.) Mry. There's sic a footh o' eatin' gear, that ilka body thrives, Hay Lintle (1851) 53. Bnff. To had our New-Year's-Day, Wi' Whawkie an' a fowth o' ale, Taylor Poems (1787) 44. Bch. The gentles wis drinkin' wine a fouth, Forbes Jin. (1742) 18. Abd. There was a fouth that weel micht please A hungry heart, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 72. Kcd. 'Twis a cheery even temper, 'Twis a life of ease an' fouth, Grant Lays (1884) 83. Frf. Blankets and sheets a fouth I hae o' batth, Morrson Poems (1790) 158. Per. It found a fouth o' spotted trout Whilk we had tackled weel, Nicoll Poems (ed 1843) 254. Sig. O' what pertains to sacred truth, He had collected ample fouth, O' what pertains to sacred truth, He had collected ample fouth, Muir Poems (1818) 43. Rnf. Fetch ye hame, in teemin' floats, The fowth o' ither nations, Picken Poems (1813) II ii. Ayr. He has a fouth o' auld nick-nackets, Burns Captain Grose (1789) st. 6. Lnk. I... took a fouth O' sweetest kisses, Ramsay Gentle Shep. (1725) I i. Edb. A fouth o' clitter-clatter, Mista'en by them for literature, Learmont Poems (1791) 141. Rxb. Here's fouth... of nowt To suit demands, A. Scott Poems (ed 1808) 81. Dmf. Pang't wi' fowth o' fearsome lair, Reid Poems (1894) 56. n.Cy. Border Gl. (Coll. L.L.B.); N Cy. Let them have their feuth. Nhb. Come weal or woe, come fouth or scant, Wilson Pitman's Pay (1843) 51; Efter she's getten her footh o' joy, Keelmin's Ann (1869) 26; Nhb. Cum. Had fouth o' meal to bake and hens to kill, Fergusson Wks. (1807) 226; Cum. 28

Hence (T) Fourthilly adds prospersusly plentifully: (a)

Hence (1) Fouthily, adv. prosperously, plentifully; (2) adv. empty. useless; (3) Fouthlie, adv.

Hence (I) Fouthily, adv. prosperously, plentifully; (2) Fouthless, adj. empty, useless; (3) Fouthlie, adv. copiously, plentifully; (4) Fouthy, adj. in good circumstances, well provided; hospitable, liberal; (5) Fouthy-like, adj. having an appearance of abundance.

(I) Lth. A weel-spent youth mak's garr'lous age Aft pass awa fu'fouthily, Bruce Poems (1813) II 173. (2) Nhb. 1 He'snobbut a peer fouthless body. (3) Sc. Drink fouthlie, O my weel-lo'ed ane, Rosson Sng. Sol. (1860) v. (4) Lth. Forth we sally'd, lik to be A neighbour's first-fit fouthie, Bruce Poems (1813) II 17. Cum. Tfoothiest laal wife, teuh, eh t'country side, Sargisson Joe Scoap (1881) 158; Cum. 12; Cum. 3 It's a foothy hoose is Betty Turnbull's. (5) Lth. (Jam.)

(5) Lth. (Jam.) 2. Size, bulk.

Lan. THORNBER Hist. Blackpool (1837) 107.

Hence Fouthy, adj. having an appearance of fullness in

size, ample, bulky.

Lnk. A term applied to cattle that are gross in shape (Jam).

Cum. nw.Yks. His wife was a foothy, bustling body, Hist. William and Joseph (1821) 16.

[1. Thow sall haue fouth of sentence and not scant, Douglas Pal. Hon. (1501), ed. 1874, I. 54.]

FOUTRACK, int. n.Sc. (JAM.) An exclamation of

surprise.

One who hears any unexpected news exclaims 'Foutrack!' FOUTRE, sb. Fif. (JAM.) Also written footer. Successful activity, exertion.

FOUTRY, see Footy.
FOUTSOME, adj. Rxb. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents] Forward, officious, meddling.

FOUTY, see Foughty.

FOU-WELTED, ady. e. Yks. [fu·welted.] Of a sheep: turned over on its back. Cf. farweltered.

Leeds Merc. Suppl (Dec 30, 1890).

FOUZEN, see Foosen.

FOW, v and sb. Sc. Also written fou (JAM.). [fau.] 1. v. To kick, toss.

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Bnff.1 The loon tummlt our on's back, an' began to fow wee's legs. 2. To throw sheaves with a pitchfork. Abd., Rnf. (JAM.)

3. sb. A kicking, tossing.

Buff. The littlin wiz sae ill, that for mair nor a strucken oor it keepit a fow wee'ts han's an' feet.

4. A corn-fork, a pitchfork.

Mry. (Jam) Nai Fow, an iron fork of two appropriate prongs, in a long, slender, smooth elastic handle or pole for throwing up in a long, slender, smooth elastic handle or pole for throwing up the sheaves in building the sheavesina corn-stack, and for throwing down the stack, Agnic Surv Gl (ib.) Abd. He stack himsel' wi' the fow shaft (G.W.). Bch., Abd., Rxb., Dmf. (Jam.)

5. A mow or heap of corn in the sheaves, or of bottles of straw after being threshed. Ayr. (Jam.)

[4. And now befoir quhair they had ane bow, Ful fain he is on bak to get ane fow, Priests Peblis (c. 1490) in Pinkerton's Coll. (1702) L. 12 (Jam.)

FOWER, sb. n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents] A fanting-fit. (HALL.)

FOWER, see Foul, Four, Fur(r, sb. FOWEREREEN, FOWGHTEN, see Four'areen, Fight. FOWING, sb. n Cy. Nhb. Fodder; the attention to and

FOWL, sb. Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Lan. Nrf. Ess. Also in forms fool Sh.I.; fule n.Cy. 1. In comp. Fowl-skill, a fowl-roost, that part of a barn or stable where the hens

Lan. Walked to the Fowlskills to my mare, got her and came to Radham Laund, WALKDEN Diary (ed. 1866) 33.

2. A cock-bird as distinguished from the hens.

Ess. 3 fowls and 14 chickens (C.D.).

3. Any large bird. Nrf. Trans. Phil. Soc. (1855) 32.

Nrf. Trans. Phil. Soc. (1855) 32.

4. A bird of any kind; gen. in pl.

Sh.I An' da peerie fools up apo' da trees. Dey're dat reeve at ye can ken' at dey're starvin' wi' cauld, Sh. News (Jan 22, 1898).

Ayr. But far-off fowls hae feathers fair, And ay until ye try them, Burns Here's to thy health, st. 4. Wxf. Fowles nCy. (K.)

FOW-LARGESS, sb. Obs. Hrt. A bounty, largess.

GROSE (1790) MS. add. (M.)

FOWLIE, sb. Sc. In comp. Fowlie-bree, chicken-broth.

n.Sc I gae him skink and fowlie bree, And ither cordials twa or three, Buchan Ballads (1828) I. 264, ed. 1875.

FOWLK, FOWMART, see Folk, Fournart.

FOWN, FOWNDER, see Fall, v.1, Founder, v.2

FOWS, FOWSE, FOWSOME, see Foose, Fouse, v, Fulsome.

FOWST, sb. Hmp. [feust.] Asthma, an asthmatic cough.

Hmp.1

Hmp.<sup>1</sup> [GROSE (1790) MS add (M)]
Hence Fowsty, adj. afflicted with a fit of asthma. Hmp.<sup>1</sup>
FOWSTER, v. Pem. To putrify.
s.Pem. A's in the graave fowsterin' by this time (W M.M.).

FOWSTY, see Fusty. FOWT, see Fault, Fold, sb.12, Fout, sb.12

FOWT(EN, FOWTH, FOWTY, see Fight, Fouth, Footy. FOX, sb. and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. 1. sb. In comb. (1) Fox-bench, a hard, sandy soil; (2) day, a single fine day followed by rain; (3) -fire, touchwood, phosphorescent wood which shines in the dark; the 'ignis fatuus'; (4) -mould, a reddish-coloured clay; (5) 's sleep, a feigned sleep; (6) whelp, a particular kind of apple; (7) wholl, a fox's earth; (8) Foxes brewings, a mist which rolls among the trees on the escarpment of the Downs in unsettled weather.

(1) Chs. Still more injurious in its effect on vegetation is the substance called foxbench, Marshall Review (1818) II. 70; Chs. It is almost of the nature of stone, of a dark brown colour, found

as a substratum in many parts of Cheshiie, especially in districts Wherever it occurs the land is very sterile, and burns up quickly in dry weather. Many years ago it used to be utilised in the neighbourhood of Lindow Common for making a kind of mahogany-coloured paint; Chs.<sup>3</sup> A certain hard red and almost metallic acts. metallic earth, impervious to moisture. A sham shallow rock sand hardened, and when exposed to the air it soon falls to pieces The name is probably taken from its tawny red colour. s.Chs. (2) I Ma. Observing upon the uncommon fineness and pleasantness of the day for the month of January, he [a farmer] replied, 'Yes,' but he feared it would be only another fox-day . . A fox-day is a very common expression in the island, Townley Jm. I.Ma. (1791) very common expression in the island, 10wNLEY Jrn. I.Ma. (1791) in N. & Q (1878) 5th S. ix 426 (3) w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Heard by several people in the district n.Der. Add Sheffield Gl. (1888-90) [Amer. We have an expression 'that is all fox-fire,' meaning, of no consequence, Dial. Notes (1896) I 64.] (4) Dor. The soil of this district is a very rich loam, some of which is of a brown colour and is called fox-mould, Marshall Review (1817) V. 258. Dev 1b. 565; The moor-soil thus drained would readily assimilate frequent and light dressings of its understratum, fox-mould, Moore frequent and light dressings of its understratum, fox-mould, Moore Hist. Dev. (1829) I. 337 (5) Ess. A few days ago I heard a working man say, 'I was in a fox's sleep,' when his meaning evidently was that he kept his eyes shut and pretended to be asleep, N. & Q (1875) 5th S iv 286. (6) w.Cy. Nice promise of apples... Now, if I could have my wish, I should like a splendid crop of foxwhelps and gennet-moyles, Fenn Crown and Sieptre, xix. Hrf. Nature has endued some apple trees, such as the redstreak, foxwhelp... with the power of maturing their fruits earlier in the season others. Marshall Represidents [188] [1, 280, (7) Cum. [1 H.) (8) Sus others, Marshall Review (1818) II 289 (7) Cum. IJH) (8) Sus When Foxes brewings go to Cocking, Foxes brewings come back dropping, Flk-saw, Lower Hist. Sus I 119, in Sawyer Nat Hist 16 2. Comb. in plant-names: (1) Fox and hounds, the toad-

2. Comb. in plant-names: (1) Fox and nounus, the coad flax, Linaria vulgaris [not known to our other correspondents]; (2) — and leaves, the foxglove, Digitalis purpurea; (3) 's brush, (a) the stone-orpine, Sedum reflexim; (b) the red valerian, Centranthus ruber; (4) 's claws the club-moss, Lycopodium clavatum; (5) reflexum; (b) the red valerian, Centranthus ruber; (4) 's claws, the club-moss, Lycopodium clavatum; (5) docken, see — and leaves; (6) feet, (a) the fir club-moss, Lycopodium Selago; (b) the small Alpine club-moss, L. selagnoides; (7) fingers, see — and leaves; (8) foot, the grass, Dactylis glomerata; (9) forgranium, the Herb Robert, Geranium Robertianum, (10) flove, (a) the Canterbury bell, Campanula latifolia; (b) the gladiolus, Gladiolus communis; (11) frass, the sword-grass, Phalaris arundinacea; (12) foison, the spurge-laurel, Daphne Laureola; (13) frose, the white burnet-rose, Rosa spinosissima; (14) fail, (a) the grass, Alopecurus pratensis; (b) the horse-tail, Equisetum maximum; (15) fatail, (16) fails, see fail (a); (18) failed asparagus, see fail (b); (19) fongue, the hart'stongue fern, Scolopendrium vulgare; (20) foxes' gloves, see — and leaves.

see - and leaves.

(1)Lin.(I.W.) (2)Don. B. & H.) (3,a)n.Lin. sw.Lin. From the bushy shape of its leaf-spikes. (b) Ant N. & Q. (1870) 4th S. vi. 68, 161, 262. (4) Nhb. It is also known as Stag-horn moss and Tod's tail. The spikes of it are called 'forks' and 'knives,' according as they are single, double, or triple, Johnston Botany E. Borders (5) n.Yks.<sup>12</sup> (6, a) Cum. 1 (b) Cum. The prickly club moss, Hutchinson Hist. Cum. (1794) I. 43. (7) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> e.Yks. Marshall Rur Econ. (1796) II. 300. (8) Nhb. 1 (9) e.An. From the disagreeable scent of its leaves (B. & H.). (10, a) w Yks. You may ca' them Canterbury Bells or what yer like, but we ca's 'em Foxgloves, they're the saam leaf, an the saam flower, on'y a bit different coolour (F P.T). (6) Dev.4 (11) w.Yks.2 A rough coarse grass which cuts the finger. It is rough and sticky (12) Lin. grass which cuts the finger. It is rough and sticky (12) Lin. (13) War.<sup>3</sup> Prob from the colour of the late leaves (14, a) Stf The grasses are of the common sort, but the foxtail, the vernal grass, the poa's, the dogstail, and the meadow-bromus predominate, Marshall Review (1814) IV. 45. Sus. The vernal, foxtail, rough stalked meadow, quake grass, .. flourish most in moistsoils, the V. (b) Glo.<sup>1</sup> (15) Nhb.<sup>1</sup> Cum. That plant which in our dale We call Stag's-horn or Fox's tail, Wordsworth Idle Shepherd Boys (1800). (16) Cum. Hutchinson Hist. Cum. (1794) I. App. 43. (17) Nhb.<sup>1</sup>, e.Yks., e.An. (18) Glo. The fertile spikes somewhat resemble asparagus (B. & H). (19) Frm. (20) Oxf. 'These foxes' gloves ain't weeds, mother,' said Joe, boldly, Rosemary Chilterns (1895) 56.

3. Phr. (1) Fox and chickens. a children's game: (2)

3. Phr. (1) Fox and chickens, a children's game; (2)

— and dowdy (or -a'-dowdy), a boys' game similar to 'King
Caesar'; (3) — and geese, (4) — and hounds, a children's

game; (5) the foxes or the fi fingers han got it, a saying used of anything which is supposed to have been stolen; (6) to hunt the fox down the red lane, to make drunk.

(1) Ess. A singing game beginning: (The Den) Who's going round my dunny wall to-night? (Fox) Only little Jacky-Lingo, File-Lore Rec. (1880) III pt 11 170. (2) War a Across a lane, or other space with well-defined side boundaries, two lines are drawn about 10 or 15 yards apart In the middle of the space one boy 1s placed The others stand on one of the boundary lines one boy is placed The others stand on one of the boundary lines so drawn They have to run together across the space and endeavour to gain the other boundary line. The boy in the space, if he catches and holds one of the runners while repeating the words 'Fox a' dowdy—catch a candle,' retains his captive in the space, who then assists in capturing others as they run at intervals from boundary to boundary until all are caught. (3) Dur. A gathering of children would select a fox and a goose . The leader of the geese would step forward, and address the fox. The geese then would 'fly' to reach the goal before the fox; the The geese then would 'fly' to reach the goal before the fox; the first goose caught joined the fox, changing sides, until all the geese were captured, Fik-Lore Jin (1884) II. 158. Der. A den is chalked out or marked out for the fox. A larger den, opposite to this, is marked out for the geese. A boy or girl represents the fox and a number of others the geese. Then the fox shouts, 'Geese, geese, gannio,' and the geese answer 'Fox, fox, fannio' Then the fox says, 'How many geese have you to-day?' The geese reply, 'More than you can catch and carry away' Then the geese run out of the den and the fox trues to catch them. He the geese run out of the den and the fox tries to catch them. He puts as many as he catches into his den, Gomme Games (1894) I.

141. (4) Nhp. Noise of blind-man's-buff and fox-and-hounds,
CLARE Vill Minst (1821) II 37. (5) Shr. (6) Suf. I am sorry,
kind sir, that your glass is no fuller, ... So merrily hunt the fox
down the red lane, Dixon Sngs. Eng. Peas (1846) 171.

4. An artificial sore made by boys upon the hands or

fingers; also in comp. Fox bite.

w.Yks. (JT), w.Yks. A discoloration of the skin caused by violent rubbing. Lan. Applied by schoolboys to sores, self-inflicted, between the joints of their fingers, produced by the friction of their thumbs until the skin was rubbed off and raw places left... The boy who could exhibit most was counted worthiest, N & Q. (1872) 4th S. x. 226; They were not produced by a boy upon his own hand, but by the friction of another boy's rubbing the skin off, and always on the first joint from the knuckles, 1b. 277 Oxf. (P.H.K.) Lcn. Daring youths, who winced not at pain, were constantly in the habit of making 'foxes' (artificial sores', Mayhew Prisons of London (1862) 305.

5. Brewing term; see below.

Hit. That poisonous damage, called . . . the fox, which gives the drink a sickish nasty taste, ELLIS Cy. Hswf. (1750) 377.

Hence Foxing, vbl. sb. the occurrence of fox. Hrt. Laying [the wort] thin enough to be out of danger of foxing, Ellis Mod Husb. (1750) II. i.

6. pl. A variety of ironstone. Sus. Reports Agric (1793-1813).

7. v. To dissemble, 'sham,' pretend; to act cunningly,

coax, wheedle.

So. The Florentines and the other petty princes are foxing already for fear, BAILLIE Lett. (1775) II. 176. Ir. To pretend to already for fear, BAILLIE Lett. (1775) II. 176. Ir. To pretend to be asleep while listening all the while to what is going on around one (A.S.-P). w.Yks. (J.T) Lan. Hoo sed hoo thowt awd bin foxin bein' badly afoor, Ferguson Mondywarp, 16; (F.R.C.); He said he had th' head ache, but he wur only foxing (C.J.B). Chs. 1 He's ony foxin; Chs. 3 He's none asleep, not he, he's ony foxin'. nw Der. 1 Dev. 3 What be yu foxing for then 1 I an't agot nort tug thee. Cor. Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl., Cor. 3 E'esony foxing w. Cor. You are not sleeping, you are only foxing (M.A.C.) foxing. w.Cor. You are not sleeping, you are only foxing (M.A.C.).

Hence (1) Foxing, ppl. adj. scheming; (2) Foxing day, sb. a deceptive day, a lull in a storm; (3) Fox sleep, v. to

pretend to be asleep.

(i) N.I.<sup>1</sup> (2) Cor. It's only a foxing day, Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl. (3) Chs <sup>1</sup> And there, luk yo, he heered every word as we'd said, for he were nowt bu' fox-sleepin.

8. To surpass in cleverness or calculation.

n Yks.2 They fairly fox'd the lawyer.

9. To stupefy fish.

Dur. To catch fish by throwing into the water Cocculus indicus. 10. To cut short the ears of a dog, to dock.

s.Don, Simmons Gl. (1890).

11. To carry one drain under another by means of a tunnel of wood or masonry. n.Lin.

FOXED, ppl. adj. Irel. Yks. Nhp. War. [fokst.] 1. Drunk.

w Yks. WILLAN List Wds (1811), GROSE (1790) MS add (C.) 2. Of timber: discoloured in consequence of incipient

decay.

Nhp.¹ A term applied to an oak tree, when the centre becomes red and indicates decay. We restrict it to oak. War (Hall), War.⁴ Doan't e go and put that foxed board in that box yer a making of.

3. Of cloth boots: having a binding of leather on the cloth all round next to the sole. N.I.

[1. Enyvré, made drunk, foxed, Cotgr.: They will bib hard, they will be fine sunburnt, Sufficient fox'd or columber'd now and then, BARRY Ram Alley (1611) IV (FARMER).

FOXTER LEAVES, sb. pl. Obs. Sc. The foxglove,

Digitalis purpurea.

SIk. They [the fairies] 'll hae to . . . gang away an' sleep in their dew-cups an' foxter-leaves till the gloaming come again, Hogo Tales (ed. 1865) 77.

[Issobel confessit that scho send furth hir sone to gether

fochsterrie leaueis, Trial (1623) in Pitcairn's Crim. Trials Scott. II. 538 (N.E.D.).]

FOXY, adj. and sb. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo Oxf. Suf. Sus Wil. Som. Cor. [fo ksi.]

1. adj. Cunning, sly; of the weather, deceptive, uncertain n.Cy (J.W.), Not 1, Lin.1, Oxf. (G.O.) Sus. A fisherman. remarking upon the weather, pronouncing the appearance of the sky to be very foxy, N. & Q. (1876) 4th S. v 382 Wil. Slow Gl. (1892). w.Cor. We shall pay for this—its foxy weather (M.A.C.). 2. Having sandy-coloured hair; also as sb. a red-haired

N I. Chs. 'Well, he were a tidy-sized chap, and he were foxy' This referred entirely to the colour of the man's hair, and not to

any cunning propensities. Oxf. (GO.)

3. Speckled, spotted with mould or mildew; having some

defect in colour, uneven in shade.

Lin. s.Wor. Said of damsons which are not 'kind,' being brownish instead of blue from blight or weather, &c (H.K.) Glo. The coat has drued foxy[the colour has run in the washing] (S.S.B.).

Oxf.¹ Coloured garments sometimes turn a sandy colour in drying, they are then said to dry foxy, MS. add. w.Som. Dhik dhae ur koa'ut aa'n u-wae'urd wuul—dhu zún-v u-tuur'n un prau pur fauk see [That coat has not worn well—the sun has turned it quite of a reddish colour]. Huurd-z u fauk s [red as a fox]. 'They've a-spwoiled thick piece—he's so foxy's the very devil.' Said of some bad dyeing Cor.<sup>2</sup> When china clay contains much oxide some bad dyeing Cor.<sup>2</sup> When china clay contains much oxide of iron, a reddish tint which spoils the pure white colour is produced in burning. This is termed 'foxy' clay.

4. Brewing term: fermenting without forming a head.

See Fox, 5.

Lini. Nhp. If the yeast is added to the wort when it is of too high a temperature, instead of a frothy and flocculent appearance, a thick brown skum forms on the surface of the liquor, of the colour of a fox; whence the name may have originated. War.<sup>3</sup> e.Suf. Obsol (F.H.)

5. Decayed, tainted, rank, rancid, having an offensive

smell like a fox.

e.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, Lin.<sup>1</sup> n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> Turnips when they turn leathery are said to be foxy. 'The substance will be what is termed foxy,' Dickson Pract. Agric. (1807) XI. 260. Nhp. 1 A term applied to an oak tree, when the centre becomes red and indicates decay. It is a common inquiry when purchasing oak timber, 'How is it in the middle; is it foxy?'

6. Wet, marshy, swampy.
w Yks.<sup>2</sup> Chs.<sup>1</sup>, Chs.<sup>3</sup> A common case with land that has unbroken or unpierced Fox Bench sublying it, as the wet cannot escape

7. sb. A boys' game; see below.

Nhb. Similar to Hunt the Hare, having a rhyme beginning 'Foxey! Foxey! Foomilerie,' Dixon Whittingham Vale (1895) 270; The 'fox' stands with clasped hands and the other lads stand round with knotted handkerchiefs ready to 'baste' him as soon as he leaves his 'den.' They call: 'Foxey, foxey, come oot o' yor den; Six an' fower just myeks the ten: Five an' five is aal the syem, Yor the fyul an aa's nyen.' The 'fox,' basted as he runs, must touch one without unclasping his hands. One so caught and touched becomes 'fox' (R.O.H.).

FOXY-LEAVES, sb. pl. Irel. The foxglove. foxter-leaves.

Don. Get foxy leaves an' boil them, and bathe him three times in the water, Connh. Mag., Flk-Lore, XXXV. 178.

FOY, sb. and v. Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. e.An. Ken. Also

written foi Ken. [foi.] 1. sb. A farewell entertainment given to or by one who is about to set out on a journey; 1. sb. A farewell entertainment a feast, festival held in honour of some special occasion, such as the end of the fishing season, of an apprentice-

Sc. He summoned me to partake of the foy with which his landlord proposed to regale him ere his departure for Edinburgh, Scott Bride of Lam. (1819): Sh.I. The 'foy' or feast at the conclusion of the fishing season, Burgess Lowia Biglan (1896) 53; An ordinary foy wis nae mair dan a faest, a drinkin' o' drams, a tellin' o' yarns, an' crackin' rough jokes, bit dis wis nae common foy. It was da last foy o' da boat, an' da sam' o' da half o' her crew, J. H. Da Last Foy (1896) 3. S. & Ork 1 Abd Gard the coppers flee ding dang At feasts and foys, BEATTIE Parings (1801) 39. Frf. Afore the foy was owre twa or three o' them had mair sap in their inside than was guid for them, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 55, ed 1889 Ayr. At every kind of kintra foy The lassic (1886) 55, ed 1889 Ayr. At every kind of kintra foy The lassie were his chiefest joy, Laing Poems (1894) 82 Lth. The most feck of them is awl gone to a foy in the next house, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 285 Edb. Careless tho death shou'd mak the feast her foy, Fergusson Poems (1773) 163, ed 1785. N.Cy.¹ Nib. When a young man completes his apprenticeship, the meriymaking with which he celebrates it, is termed a foy, Story Poet. Wks. 46 n. Yks.<sup>2</sup> Feast-money, with which an apprentice treats his companions when he begins his employment. e An. Gent. Mag (1832) 148, ed Gomme; e An. A supper given by the owners of a fishing vessel at Yarmouth to the crew, in the beginning of the season. It is otherwise called a Bending foy, from the bending of the sails or nets, as a ratification of the bargain. Ken. Lewis I. Tenet (1736) 52; Grose (1790); Ken. 12

2. Phr. (1) to drink a foy to any one or to drink any one's foy, (2) to set any one's foy, to drink any one's health at

parting; fig. to bid farewell to.

(1) Sc. I hope we now may drink a foy To frogs wha did our trade destroy, Galloway *Poems* (1788) 105 (Jam) Fif. Gie owre the Hebrew—drink her foy This very night, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 39. Lnk. Th'ave dru'ken what is term'd its foy, Muir (1806) 39. Lnk. Minstrelsy (1816). (2) e.An. Gent. Mag (1832) 148, ed. Gomme.

3. A fee, reward.

Nhb.1 Specially used formerly as a fee to a fitter's clerk; also wish of Specially used formerly as a fee to a fitter's clerk; also used for the money received for pilotage. The 'footage' monies received by pilots are called by them 'foys.' Nhb., Dur. Billy Wilson's too lazy to work for his foy, Bishoprick Garl (1784) 68, ed. 1834; Specially applied to a fee to a fitter's or coal salesman's clerk, Bailey & Culley Agiic (1805) 8 n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> A reward given to an intelligencer, one, for instance, who brings you the first news of your ship's arrival.

4. v. To be present at a farewell entertainment.

Sh I, I feel certain 'at afore you foy agen, I'll faest wi' da King c' Kings in a better country, J H. Da Last Foy (1896) 4.

[1. To Westminster Hall in the morning with Captain Lambert, and there he did at the Dog give me and some other friends of his, his foy, he being to set sail to day towards the Streights, Pepus Diary (Nov. 25, 1661). Du. foy, 'feast-meale or banquet, given by one at his parting from his frends' (Hexham); cp. Schuermans (s. v. Fooien).]

FOY, v. and sb. Nhb. Dur. Yks. e An. Ken. [foi.] 1. v. To render assistance to a ship; to act as pilot, bring a ship out of or into port.

Nhb., Dur. As in certain winds it was not possible to sail out of the harbour (the Tyne), ships were 'foyed' out into the offing, Haswell Maister (1895) 39.

Hence (1) Foy-boat, sb. a boat employed in giving assistance to other boats or ships, such as bringing them into or out of harbour; (2) -boatman, sb. a boatman employed in mooring incoming vessels on their arrival into harbour; (3) Foyer, sb. one who acts as an agent for vessels, supplying them with provisions, helping them in distress, &c.; (4) Foying, vbl. sb. (a) the act of victualling ships, acting as an agent for a ship; (b) the process of conveying ships into or out of the harbour; (c) the practice of taking out pleasure-parties in a boat; (5) Foyman, sb. one employed in foying vessels out of the harbour.

(1) Nhb. The race was with foy boats, Richardson Borderer's Tablebk. (1846) V. 403; George took to the business of foying and soon bk. (1846) V. 403; George took to the business of loying and soon was in the possession of a few foy-boats, Haswell Maister (1895) 87; Nhb. Nhb, Dur. The ship is all laden, and ready for sea, The foy-boatis coming, awaylet us be, Bishopnick Garl (1784) 68, ed. 1834 e.An. A way boat, accompanying, piloting, and assisting vessels on the way or voyage, Gent. Mag (1833) 149, ed. Gomme (2) Nhb. (3) Ken. (W.F.S.) (4, a) Ken. They who live by the seaside are generally fishermen, or those who go voyages to foreign parts, or such as depend upon what they call foying (b) Nhb., Dur. Fovure, though always an arduous occupation, was at times a Foying, though always an arduous occupation, was at times a lucrative one. . . In foying a ship the foymen rowed ahead in a small boat, and at a warp's length dropped a small kedge, which a small boat, and at a warp's length dropped a small kedge, which being hove upon by the ship's windlass, brought her up in a position nearly over it. The kedge was then weighed, carried ahead again, dropped and hauled upon, the process being repeated until sufficient sea-way had been attained by the vessel, Haswell Maister (1895) 39. (c) n Yks 1'Mah man's gi'en oop t'fishing, noo, miss. He nobbut gans a-foying wi's cöble,' of a fisherman at Saltburn who spent his time during 'the season' in taking out pleasure-parties in his boat (5) Nhb., Dur. The foymen of the Tune constituted a very important class. Haswell Maister (1805) Tyne constituted a very important class, Haswell Maister (1895) 39. n Yks.<sup>2</sup>
2. sb The act of rendering assistance, in taking charge

of a vessel in distress. e.Yks.<sup>1</sup>
3. A cargo; a fare. n Yks. (J.B.)

FOY, v.<sup>3</sup> w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> [foi.] To work energetically.

FOY, adj. Sc. (JAM. Suppl.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Foolish, silly.

FOYARD, sb. Ayr. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A fugitive. [Fr. fuyard, a run-away (Cotgr.).]

FOYER, FOYST, see Fire, Foist.
FOZE,  $v^1$  and sb. Sc. 1. v. To wheeze; to labour with difficulty of breathing. Bnff. Cf. fozle, v.
2. To emit saliva.

Fif. He freathes [froths] and fozes ower muckle at the mou for

me, TENNANT Card. Beaton (1823) 16.

me, Tennant Card. Beaton (1823) 16.

Hence Fozy, adj. wet, moist with saliva, dribbling. The head's aye dry where the mou's fozy, ib.

3. sb. Difficulty of breathing. Bnff.¹

FOZE, v.² Per. (Jam.) To lose flavour, become mouldy. Cf. fozy, adj.

FOZE, see Force, sb.², v.²

FOZLE, sb.¹ Bnff¹ A weasel.

FOZLE, v. and sb.² Sc. Also written fozzle. [fo'zl.]

1. v. To wheeze, to be affected with difficulty of breathing. See Foze, v.¹

Elg. Fozzlin' ben ran Meggie Baxter. Forkit Benue into hed

breathing. See Foze, v.1

Elg. Fozzlin' ben ran Meggie Baxter, Forkit Benjie into bed,

Eig. Fozzin' ben ran Meggie Baxter, Forkit Benjie into bed, Tester Poems (1865) 151. Bnff.¹

Hence (I) Fozlan, vbl. sb. (a) continued difficulty in breathing; (b) great exertion combined with want of strength; (2) Fozlin, ppl. adj. affected with difficulty of breathing, weak, powerless.

Bnff.¹ (I, a, b) He hauds a sair fozlan at that wark o' his. (2) The idea of weakness is conveyed by the word. 'He's nae worth's meht [food]; he's a peer fozlin' abblich'

2. sb. A wheeze. vb. He's sair cawd wee a fozle on's braith

meht [1004]; he s a peer 102111 addition.

2. sb. A wheeze. sb. He's sair cawd wee a fozle on's braith.

FOZY, adj. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. e An. Also
written fosey N.I.\(^1\) e.An.\(^1\) Nrf.; fosie, fosy Sc.; fozey
Sc. Ir.; fozzy Sc. Cum.\(^1\) [fo'zi.\(^1\) 1. Light, spongy, soft;
of vegetables. overgrown, unsound, over-ripe. Cf. foze, v.\(^2\)
Sc. A head nae better than a fozy frosted turnip, Scort Rob Roy

(\(^2\) xii.\(^2\) A fozy peet a peet that is not solid \(^2\) a fozy stok.

Sc. A head nae better than a fozy frosted turnip, Scott Rob Roy (1817) xiv; A fozy peat, a peat that is not solid; . . . a fozy stick, a piece of wood that is soft and porous (Jam.). Cai¹ Abd. Shirreffs Poems (1790) Gl. Rnf. Grain was raw and light, So fozy it would scarcely dight, McGilvray Poems (ed. 1862) 66. e.Lth. If ye had a heid on your shouthers an' no' a fozy peat, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 227. N.I.¹ Like an overgrown turnip, or decayed wood. Ant. Turnips which have grown large are often spongy in the centre, when they will be described as fozey, Ballymana Obs. (1892). s.Don. Spongy, as a 'fozey turnip,' Simmons Gl (1890). N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ A 'fozy turnip' is not a frosted turnip, but one overgrown, deficient in sap, and of a dry, spongy nature inside. These when handled are very light and have a hollow sound. The youngsters on a farm sometimes use them for footballs, Note by Mr. J. Avery. e.Dur.¹ A 'fozy' turnip is a woolly one. Cum. T'bark was a kind eh fozzy, an nut at oa unlike cork, VOL. II.

SARGISSON Joe Scoap (1881) 231; Cum.<sup>1</sup>, e.An.<sup>1</sup> Nrf. Cozens-HARDY Broad Nrf. (1893) 3. e.Suf. (F.H.) Hence Foziness, sb. sponginess. Sc. (JAM.)

2. Obese, fat, bloated.

Sc. Will ye go to the wood? quo' Fozie Mozie, Chambers Pop.

Rhymes (ed 1870) 37. Cal. Abd. Gin I hed been a dizzen o'
year younger, I wud a' tann't the muckle fozy hide o' ye the richt gate, Alexander Atn Flk. (1882) 174. Per. Ye ken it would mak' ye as fosie's a fule, An' birdies when fat canna whissle sae weel, Edwards Strathearn Lyrics (1889) 116. Ayr. He lookit at the fosy monks stechin' wi' howtowdies and rumbledethumps, Service Dr. Duguid (ed 1887) 258. Edb I aye like the little blackfaced, in preference to the white, fat, fozy Cheviot breed, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xxiii Sik. North... The exercise is most salutary Fozy, Chr. North Noctes (ed 1856) III 287.

3. Stupid, obtuse, dull-witted, empty.
Sc. That beardless capons are na men We by their fozie springs

Sc. That beardless capons are na men We by their fozie springs might ken! PENNECUIK Coll (1756) 59, ed 1787 n Sc A fozy chield, an empty fellow (JAM). Per. Tak the minister o' Pitscourie noo, he's fair fozzy wi' trokin' in his gairden, IAN MACLAREN Brier Bush (1895) 206 Ayr. Popular fantasy had quite as muckle to do in the matter as Mr. Plan's fozey rhetoric, GALT Provost (1822) xl, Mr Barebrod was delivering to us his fosy utterances, SERVICE Dr Duguid (ed 1887) 46. Lnk. It's mair like a wheen turnip shaws when your fozy heid's in't, Fraser Whaths (1895) yy. Lth Whatever nut it into your fozy skull to gang and get the The Shaw When your logs inches in Transfer What is the calf's head singed? Strathesk More Bits (ed. 1885) 87. Cum. Hod thi tung, thoo fozzy feùl, Waugh Rambles Lake Cy. (1861) 187. Hence Foziness, sb. obtuseness of mind, stupidity.

Sc. The weak and young Whigs have become middle-aged and their foziness can no longer be concealed, Blackw Mag (1821)

753 (Jam).

4. Hazy, foggy, obscured.

Lth. The heigh hoary houses, maist meetin' aboon, Keep out ilka blink o' the red fozzy moon, BALLANTINE Poems (1856) 121.

[1. Cp. Du. voos, voosch, spungle, een voose rape, an unsavourie rape or that hath noe tast (HEXHAM); Norw.

unsavourie rape or that hath noe tast (Hexham); Norw. dial. fos, porous, spongy (Aasen) ]

FOZY, see Fosy.

FRA, FRAAGH, see Fro, Fratch.

FRAAL, FRAAZ(E, see Frail, sb.², Freeze.

FRAB, v. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. [frab.]

1. To struggle, fight; to argue, contend.

Lakel.² Ah's sto'ed o' frabben ower nowt. Lan. 'They're better wheere they are, Mally,' said her spouse; 'better nor frabbin through this wo'ld,' Brierley Waverlow (1884) 63, What... frabbin ther needs Through this wo'ld to get dacently poo'd, ib. Irkdale (1868) 18, I frabb'd un pawted like o'pig e stickink, Paul Bobbin Sequel (1819) 10. Bobbin Sequel (1819) 10.

2. To worry, fret, fidget; to irritate, excite.

Lan. I grieve for having frabbed him as I did, Gaskell M Barton (1848) xxxii. Chs¹ You can frab a horse by pulling too hard at the reins. A horse 'frabs hissel' when he fidgets about; Chs³ Growlin and frabbin from mornin to neet s.Chs¹ Dhéeŭr dhi won shuw tin un gau pin ut dh)osiz; un dhu poour thing z wun dhaat fraabid dhi di nu noa wot doo widh umselz [Theer they

dhaat fraab d hi did )nŭ noa wot doo widh ŭmsel z [Theer they won showtin' an' gawpin' at th'hosses; an' the poor things won that frabbed they didna know what do with 'emsels]. nw.Der.¹ Hence (I) Frab, adj., (2) Frabbit, ppl. adj., (3) Frabbly, (4) Frabby, adj cross, ill-tempered, fractious, peevish.

(I) w.Yks. Gen. used of a baby teething. 'I never gat a wink aw neet, barkin o' dogs, baain o' ship, mooin' o' ky—and chilt wer so frab as never' (A C.) (2) Lan He kissed me for all I was very frabbit with him, Gaskell M. Barton (1848) iv. (3) Chs.³ (4) Chs.¹ Whatever mays ye so frabby this morning, yo'n getten aht o' bed o' th' wrong soide. aht o' bed o' th' wrong soide.

FRAC, see Freck, adj.
FRACHT, sb. Can. [fraxt.] As much of a commodity as is brought at one time or turn. Cf. fraught. FRACK, sb<sup>1</sup> Sh. & Or.I. Also written fraick. [frak.]

A weak, delicate person.

Sh.I. Still in common use. 'A poor fraick of a body' (K I.). S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>, Or.I. (Jam.)

Hence Fraickset, adj. delicate, weak, in poor health.

Sh.I. (K.I.) FRACK, sb.2 Suf. A hole in a g FRACK, adj. n.Wil. [fræk.] A hole in a garment. (HALL.)

Fractious, peevish.

FRACK, v. Nhp. e An. [frak, fræk.] To abound, swarm, throng; to fill to excess, crowd together. Cf. frag,  $v^1$ 

Nhp 1 The currant trees were as full as they could frack. e An.1 The church was fracking full My apple-trees are as full as they can frack. Nrf. Miller & Skertchly Fenland (1878) iv. e Suf. That field is fracked with thistles (F.H.).

Hence Frackfull, adj. quite full, full to overflowing
Nhp. The house was frack full. e.Suf. The tub is frackfull of
suds Fill the grate frackfull of coals (F.H.).

FRACK, FRACKEN, see Freck, adj., Frecken, sb. FRACKING, ppl. adj. Glo. [fræ kin.] Fussing about. Glo. Glo. Jrn. (June 19 and July 17, 1880). FRACTION, sb. Nhb. Suf. [fræ k., fræ kʃən.] 1. pl.

Fragments, pieces, esp. in phr. to make fractions of.

Suf The fox come to mine [my premises] and made fractions of my turkies, wholly (C G B)

2. A fracas, disturbance, row.

Nhb. The article concerning making fractions and disturbance in the Company was read, Keelman's Hospital Bks. (Oct. 17, 1771); Nhb.1 [2 After distasteful looks and these hard fractions, Shaks. Timon, ii. ii. 220; By which means . . . a fraction betwixt them must of necessity ensue, Cotton Espernon (1670) II. VI 262 (N.E.D.).]

FRACULTIES, sb. pl Wor. Faculties.

s.Wor. I think that poor girl never had her fraculties not justly

s. Wor. I think that poor girl never had her fraculties not justly bestowed on her, Porson Quant Wds (1875) 22.

FRADGE, v. Lakel. Yks. Written fraj Lakel.<sup>2</sup> [fradg.] To fray, unravel; to wear by contact or use. Lakel.<sup>2</sup> Ah've frajd o't'skin off mi heel. w Yks. This tablecloth'll fradge aht if Ah don't hem it (S K C); (J B.)

FRADGE, adj. Cor. [frædg.] Dirty; evil-smelling. Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl.

Hence Fradgan or Fradgeon shan evil smelling or

Hence Fradgan or Fradgeon, sb. an evil-smelling or dirty place; a receptacle for dirt and rubbish.

Sometimes applied to a dirty lane or the lower part of a town. She lives down at the fradgeon (MAC.), Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl

FRADGE, FRAE, see Fratch, Fro. FRAEKSIT, adj. Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] Fractious, peevish.

Laek a fraeksit bairn, Burgerss Rasmie (1892) 111. FRAG, sb <sup>1</sup> Som. [fræg.] A kind of rye. (B & H) FRAG, sb <sup>2</sup> ? Obs. Mid. Low, vulgar people. (Hall.);

GROSE (1790) MS. add. (P.)

FRAG, v<sup>1</sup> Yks. [frag] To cram, fill to overflowing; to stow or furnks closely. Cf. frack, v.

n. Yks <sup>1</sup>; n. Yks <sup>2</sup> 'Ah's getten ma' kite weel fragged'; have

enjoyed a full meal (ed 1855). e Yks As the pockets, or as a cows udder is sometimes filled, Marshall Rur Econ. (1796) II

cow's udder is sometimes filled, Marshall Rur Econ. (1796) II Hence (1) Fragged, ppl. adj. crammed, filled to overflowing; (2) Fragging, sb. furniture.
(1) n.Yks. A full fragg'd house. (2) tb.
FRAG, v. Suf. With out: to fray, unravel at the edge. (C.G.B.) Cf. fradge, v.
FRAGALENT, adj. Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] 1. Advantageous, profitable. Ayr.
2. Undermining. Rnf.
FRAG END, sb. Lakel. [fragend.] A remnant, fagend; 'tag-rag and bobtail.'

FRAGEND, sb. Lakel.<sup>2</sup> [fra:g-end.] A remnant, fag-end; 'tag-rag and bobtail.'

Ther's t'frag-end ov a ham shank on t'shelf. A lot o' t'frag-end

hed a row amang thersels

FRAGHAN, sb. Irel. Also in forms fraughan Wxf; fraun, frochan, frockan Ant.; frughan N.I. The

whortleberry, Vaccinium Myrtillus. Whortleberry, Vaccinium Myrillus.

Ir. Wee frauns, each wan stuck twixt two leaves on a grand little stem of its own, Barlow Bogland (1892) 109, ed. 1893.

NI<sup>1</sup>, Ant (M B S.) Dub. They grow in wet boggy ground... the poor women gather them in Autumn and cry them about the streets of Dublin by the name of Fraghan, Threlkeld Syn. Strp. Hib (1726) Vaccina nigra vulgaria (B. & H.) s.Ir. (ib.) Wxf. Fraughans in the woods, Kennedy Evenings Duffrey (1869) 208.

II. francham. black whortle-herries, bilberries, Vac-

[Ir. fraochan, black whortle-berries, bilberries, Vaccinium Myrtillus, cogn. w. fraoch, heather (O'REILLY).]

FRAHDLE, v. Cum. To talk foolishly. Gl. (1851); Cum.<sup>2</sup> FRAID, sb. Irel. Yks. [fred, freed.] In phr. for fraid, for fcar, lest. See Afraid.

Ir You're frettin' for fraid of a family, Carleton Fardorougha (1848) 11, For fraid there should be any grumbling, ib Traits Peas. (ed. 1843) 82; She'd stopped up the pane wid her ould saucepanlid for 'fraid she might see somethin', Barlow Idylls (1892) 232. w Yks. Run uəm, lad, fə freəd tə səd get wet þriu (J.W).

FRAIGH, see Fratch.

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FRAIK, v. and sb. Sc. Also written fraick Per.; frake e.Sc.; and in forms freak (JAM.) Edb.; freck Abd. 1. v. To flatter, wheedle, cajole, coax, make much ado about a person in order to gain some object.

Cai. 1 e.Sc. You . . . dinna hesetate to walk wi' her arm in arm . . . to frake and palaver, Setoun R. Urquhart (1896) xvii. Fif Some will fraik, an' say, 'My dear, O how I do adore you,' Douglas Poems (1806) 79. Edb. A thing that the laddie freaked and pined for night and day, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xxi

Hence (I) Fraiking, (a) vbl. sb. the act of flattering or coaxing; (b) ppl. adj. flattering, coaxing, wheedling; (2) Frecky, adj., see Fraiking (b).

(1, a) Sc. Sometimes, fond discourse, resembling flattery, although sincere, and proceeding from that elevation of the animal spirits sincere, and proceeding from that elevation of the animal spirits which is produced by convivality (Jam.). Per. Nae man can thole that kind o' fraikin', Ian Maclaren Brier Bush (1895) 280. Fit. Ither's hands they're shakin', Wi' friendship, love, an' joy, Ye never heard sic fraikin', As does their tongues employ, Douglas Poems (1806) 135. (b) Per. Wha's fraickin' tongue but yours has played a' the mischief? CLFLAND Inchbracken (1883) 49, ed. 1887 (c) And When a' they because are highest to they have they have the standard of the property of the standard of the standar (2) Abd. When a' ither bairnies are hushed to their hame, By aunty, or cousin, or frecky grand-dame, Thom Rhymes (1844) 140
2. sb. Flattery, cajolery, coaxing; a coax, a flattering,

wheedling person.

Cai. Abd. Why, then, sic fraiks o' title marks A forge on men, MILNE Sngs (1871) 58 Ags. He maks a great fraik [he pretends great regard] (JAM) e Sc. She's a rale frake when she's wanting onything, Setoun R. Urquhart (1896) ii. Frf. In its anxiety to mak' a fraik wi' folk, it had a way o' pittin' its forepaws on their chests to licktheir faces, WILLOCK Rosetty Ends (1886) 134, ed 1889.

FRAIL, sb¹ War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Mid. e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Som. Cor. Also written fraail I.W.¹; frale Hrf²; frayel Ess. Sus.¹; and in form vrail I.W.¹ [frēl, freel.] A soft flexible basket, made of rushes or grass, used by workmen for carrying their tools.

Also in comp. Frail-basket. Cf. flag-basket.

War. (E.A.P.); War.<sup>2</sup>; War.<sup>3</sup> The frail is made of a coarser matting, and one side of it is continued so as to form a cover for the top, the handle of the other side passing through a hole in this cover, and so securing it when the frail is carried. It is bound at the edges and has two broad bands of binding passing under the bottom and up the sides towards the centre. Wor. (ES), se Wor.¹ s.Wor. (HK); (F.WMW.) Shr¹, Hrl.² Glo The defendant brought him the peas in a frail, Glo. Citizen (Aug 6, 1898)4; Glo.¹ The parson at North Nibley used to give the following toast at the Court Leet dinners about 40 years ago: 'The plough and the frail, The fleece and the flail, Not forgetting the milking pail.' Mid. The fleece and the flail, Not forgetting the milking pail. Mid. The men... were all gone home with their frails upon their backs, BLACKMORE Kit (1890) III xix. e An. Nrf. I'll lend ye a frailbasket to carry them there things away with (W R.E.); COZENSHARDY Broad Nrf. (1893) 77 Suf. e Suf. (FH) Ess Many years ago, raisins were sent to England in mat-baskets, and these too were called frail-baskets (W.W S), A new frail-basket, Clark J. Noakes (1839) st. 160, Trans. Arch. Soc. (1863) II. 184, Ess. A shapeless flexible mat basket, without bottom or handle, save two eyelets in the mat. Ken. (G B.), Ken. Sus. Commonly usedfor packing game. Hmp. 1, I. W. 1 w. Som. 1 Used by fishmongers and poulterers. Cor. (F R C.); The frail is made of canvas and is ornamented with three transverse bands of a darker colour woven in with the material (E S.); Cor. [Frayle (of figs) a basket in which figs are brought from Spain and other parts, Kennett Par Antiq (1695).]

in which figs are brought from Spain and other parts, Kennett Par Antiq (1695).]

[Cabas, a frail for raisins or figs, Cotgr.; Oe fraiel hadde good figus, Wyclif (1382) Jer. xxiv. 2. Ofr. frayel, 'cabasà figues' (La Curne); cp. MLat. fraellum (Ducange).]

FRAIL, sb.<sup>2</sup> Sc. Dur. Yks. Chs. Not. Lei. Nhp. Oxf. Brks. e.An. Ken. Sus. I.W. Wil. Amer. Also in forms fraal m.Yks<sup>1</sup>; vraail Brks.<sup>1</sup>; vrail I.W.<sup>1</sup> Wil.<sup>1</sup> [frēl, freel.] A flail; the whip part of the old-fashioned flail. Sc. The sheep, the pleugh, the frail, declare The employments whilk they courtit, Nicol Poems (1805) II. 5 (Jam.). Dur.<sup>1</sup>, e.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, mYks.<sup>1</sup>, w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> s.Chs.<sup>1</sup> More commonly called a Threshet. Not. (J.H B.), Lei.<sup>1</sup>, Nhp.<sup>1</sup>, Oxf<sup>1</sup>, Brks.<sup>1</sup>, Suf (C.T.). Ess. (W.W S.)

Ken. 1 Sus. (F.A.A); Dey pulled off dere jackets and begun to thresh wud two liddle frails as dey had brung wud em, Lower South Downs (1854) 161; Sus. Dame Durden kept five serving men To use the spade and frail. I.W., Wil. [Amer. Dial Notes (1896) I. 375.]

FRAIL, v. e An. Also in form frawl Suf. [frel] To fret or wear out cloth; to unravel, untwist Cf frazle.

e.An.1 Suf.1 A term used by spinsters, in the same sense as 'ravvle' and 'frazzle': it is otherwise pronounced 'frawl,' denoting that from unskilful hemming, the threads pull out lengthways.

Hence Frail-ends, sb. pl. the ravelled ends of cloth. e Suf. (F.H.)

FRAIL, adi. Lin Ken. [frel.] 1. Weak-minded, tunid, frightened.

Lin.<sup>1</sup>, n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> sw.Lin.<sup>1</sup> She was born frail, poor lass

2. Peevish, hasty. Ken.<sup>12</sup>

FRAIM(E, see Fremd.

FRAIN, v. Wor [fren.] To refuse, refrain, esp. in phr to fram fittle, to refuse food s.Wor. I feel very comical and frained my fittle all day yesterday, To refuse, refrain, esp. in

Porson Quaint Wds (1875) 27; (HK)

FRAINED, ppl. adj. Cum. Also written frain't Cum.<sup>1</sup>; and in form freaned. [frend, friend.] Marked with very small spots.

Tick'd, with a modification of the same ground colour which is it white 'Blue-freaned Dawston collie' (J Ar), Cum.

[My frayned gray troting gelding, Will of R. Maddox (1550) (N E D.).]

1. A fairy. FRAIRY, sb. e.An. [frē·ri.]

(A.G.F.), e Suf. (F.H)

(A.G.F.), e Sui. (F.H.)

2. Comp. (I) Frairy-loaf, a kind of fossil echinus or seaurchin; (2) -rings, green circles seen in pastures.
(I) Nrf. There is a saying: 'If you keep a frairy-loaf you will never want bread' (A G F). e Suf. Obsol. (F.H.) (2) e An. Also called Pharisee rings. e Suf. Obsol (F H)

FRAISE, sb. and v. Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also written fraize Rnf; frase Nhb. Cum.; and in form frasy Nhb. Ifree 1. 1. sb. A disturbance fuss: excitement, hubbub. [frēz.] 1. sb. A disturbance, fuss; excitement, hubbub;

much ado about nothing; a fight, fray
Sc. We say, 'one makes a frais,' when they boast, wonder, or talk more of a matter than it is worthy or will bear, HERD Coll (1776) Gl; Its naething to mak a fraise aboot, GROSE (1790) MS. add. (1776) GI; Its naething to mak a traise aboot, GROSE (1790) M.S. aaa. (C.) Per. She makes an unco fraise; And carps and grumbles two three days, Nicol Poems (1760) 38. Dmb. I wad do sae without a fraise, Taylor Poems (ed. 1827) 73. Lnk. My wife an' weans made hantle fraise, Watt Poems (1827) 14; He may. Make meikle o' ye wi' an unco fraise, Ramsay Gentle Shep. (1725) 32, ed. 1783, Or ever lov'd to mak o'er great a fraise, th. 122. Nhb. Still hoping the frasy might turn out a hoax, Armstrong Wanny Blossoms (1876) 74; Nhb. What are ye myekin the frase aboot; thor's neebody kill'd. Cum Atween the twee there's sec a frase, Anderson Ballads (1805) 2.

Hence Frazy, adj. disturbing, talkative.
Nhb. Hoot! he's no worth mindin'; a poor frazy body.

Nhb.¹ Hoot! he's no worth mindin'; a poor mazy body.

2. Flattery, cajolery; vain talk or discourse.

Sc (Jam.) Abd. Mrs. Birse begood wi' a fraise aboot hoo aw hed been keepin', Alexander Johnny Gubb (1871) xxxvin; Why then sick bustle, fraise, an' fyke? Robb Poems (1852) 25, Rob Roy the fricksome fraise, Skinner Poems (1809) 23. Edb. An', the fricksome fraise. whan o' fraise she was na mist, He set her down upo' the kist,

Twa Cuckolds (1796) 10.

Hence (1) Fraisie, adj. addicted to flattery or empty, vain talk; (2) Fraisilie, adv. in a cajoling, flattering way; (3) Fraisiness, sb. wheedling, flattery. Cld. (JAM.)

3. v. To flatter, praise, cajole, esp. in order to gain some end.

Abd. I downa fraise nor flanter, STILL Cottar's Sunday (1845) 173; Now baith o' them's aboon my reach, For a' that I can fraise 173; Now baith o'them's aboon my reach, For a' that I can fraise or flettch, SKINNER Poems (1809) 44. Rnf. He... fraiz'd my fine shape, frae the tap to the tae, PICKEN Poems (1813) I. 74. Ayr. Nier flyte nor fraise, SILLAR Poems (1789) 55. Lnk. Ye flatter and fraise me, an' leuk unco fain, Rodger Poems (1838) 78, ed. 1897. Edb. A' body did them fraise, That saw them in their Sunday's claise, Twa Cuckolds (1796) 4.

Hence (I) Fraiser, sb. a flatterer, wheedler; (2) Fraising (a) sh flattery gainlery: (b) obl. adi; flattery gainlery: (b) obl. adi; flattery gainlery: (b) obl. adi; flattery gainlery: (b) obl. adi; flattery gainlery: (b) obl. adi; flattery gainlery: (c)

ing, (a) sb. flattery, cajolery; (b) ppl. adj. flattering,

cajoling

(1) Cld. (Jam) (2, a) Finf. The favirites o' the Nine Are ay right guid at fraizin', Picken Poenis (1813) II 62 Ayr. There was a fulsome fraising about them when they were kirkit, as the comeliest couple in the parish, GALT Lands (1826) vii, Whisky poison Frae men o' sense has got sic fraisin. Sillar Poenis (1789) 38 Lnk Oh i it troubles ane to see Cauldrif' chields, wi' wilefu' fraizings, Get the smiles for which we sie, BLACK Falls of Clyde (1806) 117 (b) Sc. Wi' fraisin gabs an' wi' twasome hearts they clash an' claiver, WADDELL Psalms (1871) xii 2, A fraising body (A W.)

FRAISE,  $sb^2$  Sc (Jam) [Not known to our correspondents] The pluck of a calf, a 'chawdon.' [Fr. fraise, a calves chaldron (Cotgr.); OFr. fraise de veel, 'mésentère du veau' (HATZFELD).]

FRAISE, see Froise.

FRAISLE, v Sc. Toflatter, pay court to. Cf. fraise, v.3. Per. Do you take yourself for another 'Leddy Jean' in the ballad, that all the lords and great men in the country are to come bown' and fraislin' for a glint o' your e'e? CLELAND Inchbracken (1883) 182, ed 1887.

FRAIT, sb Sc. [fret] A trouble, 'fret.'
Lth. The wauther, That endless theme to ferm fowk o' deevilish frait and bather, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 67 e Lth. To sit thus, feckless, sigh an' blaw, Like snools, mere fraits an' vain despair, Mucklebackit Rhymes (1885) 92

[The same word as earlier Sc. freit (to fret) Gif 3e freit, find fall or be offendit, Sklanderous Tungis (c. 1540) in Sat Popula and Cranton I

in Sat Poems, ed. Cranstoun, I. 254]

FRAIT, see Freight.

FRAITH, adj. Gmg. Free-spoken, talkative. Collins Gower Dial in Trans. Phil. Soc (1848-50) IV. 222. [Wel ffraeth, fluent, of fluent utterance.]

FRAIZED, ppl ad1. Sc. Also written frais't. Greatly surprised, having a wild, staring look.

Rxb. One, overpowered by astonishment, is said to 'look like a fraiz'd weasel' (Jam).

FRAKE, sb. Nhb¹ A disturbance, fight. Cf fraction, 2. 'A bonny frake they gat up amang them' Heard at Harbottle

FRAME, FRALE, see Fraik, Freak, sb.2, Frail, sb.1
FRAME, v. Oxf. Bck Bdf. [fræm.] To be fractious or peevish; to be in a temper or passion. Cf. framze.

It is occas. said of a child that 'it will fram at you' (J.W B.)
FRAM, adj. Yks Lan. [fram.] Brittle, fragile, easily broken; tender. Gen. used of wood. Cf. frim, adj., 3.
w.Yks. That stehl mun a bin varry fram (W.C.S.); This board's fram and not worth putting in (J.B.), (S.P.U.); w.Yks. 1 Stee wer rosseled, fram, gor an masker'd, ii 287; w.Yks.5, Lan.1, ne.Lan.1
FRAM adj.2 Cmb. Fresh clean (W.M.R.)

FRAM, ady.<sup>2</sup> Cmb. Fresh, clean. (W.M.B.) FRAM, adv. Sh.I. [fram.] Seaward, out to sea. Wi' idder boats doo took dy staand, ... Else baetin fram or ta da laand, Sh News (June 4, 1898), I doot afore a' is dune, doo'll fin'at doo's frameneugh, th. (Apr. 23, 1898), (Coll L L B.), S. & Ork 1

Hence (1) Frambord, sb. the fishing-boat lying furthest

to sea; (2) Frammer, adj lying more to seaward; (3) to lay fram, phr. to lay fishing-lines to seaward
(1) (Jam.); S & Ork. (2) Huve der ancher, an' ride at da frammer bow, Sh. News (July 3, 1897), Whin we ran da frammer stead, dan I said ta Paetie.. 'Boys, yell need ta mak' reddy da vaarlin,' ib (Sept 10, 1898)
(3) We set aff, and we row'd oot upon him [1t] till we sank a' da laigh land, and dan we began and laid fram, Hibbert Decs Sh. I. (1822) 224, ed. 1891

[ON fram applied to any motion outwards or towards

[ON. fram, applied to any motion outwards or towards

the open; fram ā sjō, towards the high sea (Vigfusson).]

FRAMATION, sb. Lakel. Yks. [free meJen.]

1. Skill in action or management; readiness and aptitude in work; attempt, effort, contrivance, management.

Frame, v.
n.Yks.¹ 'Wheea, he's nae framation wiv 'im;' of a clergyman who certainly had not the knack of conciliating his parishioners. 'There wur nae framation 'bout t'job;' of a manifest lack of arrangement for duly entertaining the customary large gathering of friends and neighbours at a burial, n Yks.2 'I gat it by framation, with aiming at it by degrees. ne.Yks <sup>1</sup> There's neea framation aboot him. e.Yks. <sup>1</sup> w.Yks. Little Elsie 'as more gumption an framation than 'er (F P T.); If Government al mak no sort o' framation, Yksman (1881) 219; w.Yks. <sup>1</sup> You've no framation in you, w.Yks.5 Nah come, frāamation thear!

2. A beginning, commencement, in phr. to make a frama-

w.Yks. T'missus made a framation, an' set t'table aht, HARTLEY Clock Alm. (1874) 27; (R H R), w.Yks. He's making a framation.

3. A commotion, disturbance.

Lakel.<sup>2</sup> Sec a framation Ah niver dud see

FRAMBLE, sb. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Also in forms framal Lan.; frammelt Nhb.¹ [fra·m(b)1.]

1. A wooden band, which fastens cattle into their stalls. Cf. frampot. See

Baikie, 2.

Nhb. The bent portion of an obs. form of cattle band, made of wood, to embrace and slide on the stake. The upright portion is

called a 'byeakie.' Lan. (K.)

2. A link of iron which fastens cattle into their stalls.

w.Yks.2 Link of iron which connects a cow-seal or cow-sole to the boose-stake.

FRAMBOISE, sb. Obs. Dor. The raspberry, Rubus

My Lord of Salisbury (1638) told me that in Cranborne Chase there grew raspes commonly... the country people called them framboises, which is the French word, Ayscough MS. in N. & Q. (1868) 4th S 1. 532. [Frambois, Rubus Idaeus, Coles (1679). Fr. framboise,

a raspis, hindberry, framboiseberry (Cotgr.).]

FRAME, sb. and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form fraam(e w.Yks. 15 Cor. [frēm, freem.]

1. sb. A skeleton.

Sh.I. Der farrow cow wis juist a frame, Sh. News (Feb. 12, 1898). Chs 1 Speaking of magpies taking young chickens, a man said they would 'limb em alive,' and that they had 'left their frames on th' adlant yonder, nine on em.' s.Wor. Er bain't no more nor a frame Rdn N. & Q. (1878) 5th S. x. 105. Oxf 1 Er's nuthun but a frame o' buns, MS. add. Nrf. (A.G.F.) Wil. Her's nothing in the world but a frame.

world but a frame.

2. A spinning-frame; the framework of a machine.
w.Yks Thers mewsic i' th' shuttle, i' th' loom, an' i' th' frame,
HARTLEY Ditt. (1868) 22; He expects two waggon loads of frames
and shears, Bronte Shirley (1849) i; (J.M.)
Hence (1) Frame-work, sb. work that is produced by
the aid of a machine, as distinct from that produced by
hand; (2) work-knitter, sb. a worker with a machine.
w.Yks. (1) (SKC) (2) His father a frame-work knitter, told
him one day to 'square his needles,' Peel Luddites (1870) 11.

3. A stocking-loom.

3. A stocking-loom.

3. A stocking-loom.

Der., Not., Lei. The smith who makes the stocking loom or frame, as it is called, Howitt Clockmaker, vii. s.Not. (J P K.)

Hence (1) Frame-smith, sb. the smith who makes the stocking-loom or 'frame'; (2) work-knitter, sb. a worker in the old-fashioned foot-driven stocking-frame

(1) Der., Not, Lei. Howitt Clockmaker, vii. (2) s.Not. Still common in many villages about Nottingham Popularly called a stockinger (J.P.K.).

4. Mining term: the head-gear carrying the pulleys of a

4. Mining term: the head-gear carrying the pulleys of a pit. Nhb. 5. Comp. (1) Frame-dam, a strong separation of wood

and clay, to keep the water back in a mine; (2) door, a pit door set in a frame of peculiar construction.

(1) Nhb. 1 Nhb., Dur. A frame dam is formed of balks of fir-wood,

placed endwise against the pressure, and tapered, but with the top and bottom surfaces parallel, and accurately dressed and numbered. and bottom surfaces parallel, and accurately dressed and numbered. When the balks of wood are all in their places the joints are firmly wedged until the whole is perfectly tight, GREENWELL Coal Tr Gl. (1849). (2) Nhb. 1 Nhb, Dur. It only opens in one direction, viz., against the pressure of the current of air, and should always be hung so as to fall should any one passing through it neglect to draw it close, Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl. (1888).

6. A sloping wooden table, used in the dressing of tin

6. A sloping wooden table, used in the dressing of the ore; see below.

Cor. Water containing finely divided tin ore passes over it and leaves behind the heavier part of its burden, which contains the chief portion of the tin. After a time a handle is lifted, whereby a gutter hitherto concealed is opened at the bottom of the frame, while a flood of fresh water washes the tin into the gutter, by which it is conveyed to the cover. When the tin has gone over the 'rea-frames' and settled in the covers it is dug out, mixed with the 'rag-frames' and settled in the covers it is due out, mixed with water, and sent overthe 'cleaner frames'—similar but more delicate

7. Energy, capability; notion or sense of action.

w.Yks. He's no frame in him (C.C.R.); w.Yks.5 He's noa frāame in him at awal.

8. v. To succeed; to get on, progress, 'fare'
Lnk The defender did express his dislike with their enterprise,
as a business which could not frame, Wodrow Ch. Hist. (1721) I. 142, ed. 1828. w.Yks. Nahthen! hah'rt a framın' by nah, like? SNOWDEN Tales Wolds (1894) 133. Cor. Ax er 'ow er was fraamen, Thomas Aunt Keziah, i.

9. To shape one's course, betake oneself; to go, set out. w Yks Frame up-stars, and make little din, Bronte Withering Hts. (1847) v; 'To frame for heam,' to make for home, Lucas Stud Nidderdale (c. 1882) xix; A man 'frames' home at night, w Yks. Mag. (1871) I. 30; I wor just framın to go back agean, Yksman. (1881) 182. Lan. Art no beawn to frame whom? Eawr Nan an' Me, st. 1.

10. To attempt, purpose, intend; to contrive, manage,

bring about.

Nnb., Wm. (WS.) Yks. 'Now she's half a lady.' 'How did she frame?' 'She learnt, for sure,' TAYLOR Miss Miles (1890) XIII. n.Yks. Ah sal think them stark mad if they frame for to gang ether t'warning o' this neet's wark, Sinpson Jeane o' Biggersdale (1893) 135. w.Yks One contrives, an' t'other frames, Hartley Clock Alm. (Apr. 1869); We know not how we could frame without it, Hamilton Nugae Lit. (1841) 331; w.Yks. He's nobbud fraamin his life efter his awn plezir, ii. 325. n.Lin. While thaay can fraame to arn the'r meat wi' tentin' craws, Pacock Tales (1890) and S. J. Leil A cap's freem to day noothynk as a'd cap'd pour and S. 47. Let. A cain't freem to dew noothink as a'd ought.

11. To set about doing anything; to prepare, make

ready, set to work, begin.

Dur. Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870); Dur. 1 n.Yks. 2 She frames at eating a bit. ne.Yks 1 Cum, fraame w.Yks. Bud ah'l up an ah'l frame o sum wark, Preston *Poems* (1864) 24; 'Is my watch cleaned?' 'Nay, nut yut, ah wor just framin' on't as ye com in' (Æ.B.); Used in the woollen trade of the setting out and bringing together of the wool or other materials, for making a 'blend' or 'lot' (W.T.); w Yks. 2 Come, my lad, frame | w.Yks. 3, w.Yks.5 Tha'll frāame to du nowt, th'art boan idle Frāame an' get t'dinner ready! Lan Noather on 'em hes spit o'er th' tother's finger yet; but they're framin for it, BRIERLEY Jingo and the Beer (1878) 9 nw.Der. 1 Not. To strike an attitude for fighting (J H.B.).

12. Reflex: to set about doing anything; to prepare. w.Yks. Come fraame thy sen, Banks Weld. Wds. (1865); T'woman wor longer 1' framn' hersen ageean, Yks Wkly Post (Feb. 1, 1896); All three framed thersen to drive her back, Yksman. (1877) 4; w.Yks. 4 He framed himself to it.

Yksman. (1877) 4; w.Yks. 4 He framed himself to it.

13. To show promise or ability; to adapt oneself, set about doing a thing in a workmanlike manner.

N Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ He frames well How does he frame? s.Dur. She frames well to her wark (J.E D). n.Yks¹ 'Well, how's that colt o' yours likely to turn out?' 'Wheea¹' t frames weel.' The apprentice to a trade 'frames well,' or 'ill,' as the case may be; n.Yks.² He frames badly at wark. ne.Yks.¹ T'lad nobbut com'd yisttherda, bud ah think he frames middlin'. e.Yks.¹ 'Dis that think he'll manish it?' 'Ah deeant knaw, mebby he will, he frames weel eneeaf' w.Yks. Aw niver saw ony body frame wari' mi life, Harley Clock Alm (1869) 45; w Yks.²³; w.Yks.⁵ He frāmes like a tāaler at it, 35. Lan. Aw dunnot think tha'll manage it, for tha frames like an owd tinker, Wood Hum. Sketches, 14; For never since he was his owne governour did he frame so well as now, since he was his owne governour did he frame so well as now, Life A. Martindale (1685) 215, ed. 1845. Chs. He frames badly; Chs. Thee frames looke my aunt Peg, and she framed looke a fou'. Not.; Not. How clumsy! he don't frame to do it. n.Lin. 'Noo then, fraame,' is an injunction given to anyone who is doing his work awkwardly 'Thoo fraames like a cat e' pattens,' said of one who frames ill. sw Lin 1 It seems to frame right. He don't seem to frame amiss. s Lin. (T.HR) Lei. Used esp. of young animals, calves, colts, puppies, children, &c. War. 3

14. To have the appearance of, to seem; used esp. of the weather.

n.Yks. Sin Ah gat word fra you yesterday at e'en, Ah framed as if Ah could settle to nowght, Atkinson Moorl Parish (1891) 137; n.Yks. It's framing for wet. w.Yks. Ah fancy it's [the weather] framing ta mend, Blackah Sigs (1867) 21. Lan. We framed like gettin on very weel together, Clego Sketches (1895) 86.

15. Phr. (1) to frame off, to prepare to go off; (2) — on, to prepare, make ready, begin; (3) — out, see — off.

(1) w.Yks. Let's frame off to bed. (2) w.Yks. Frame on and mak' my tea, Yksman. (1878) 183, Frame on, I say, just shool it in, ib. (1890) 104. (3) w.Yks. Frame aht, said John, and

Sarah framed aht, leaving behind her a delighted and applauding audience, Yksman Comic Ann. (1877) 13.

16. To attempt, try; to form, fashion the speech.

Nhp. 1 When any one expresses himself hesitatingly, or pronounces any word with difficulty, it is commonly said, 'You can't frame your mouth to it.' Som. If I wur axed I couldn't frame to spake it so, W. & J. Gl (1873); (W F.R.)

17. To speak or behave affectedly; to mince one's

words, speak in a genteel or ceremonious manner.

Shr.², e.An.¹ Nrf. (W.W.S.), If a person apes a superior form of speech he frames, Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 32; What fooks in our part call framin' or fribblin', A.B.K. Wright's Fortune (1885) 62; How that there mawther du frame. I've no patience with the busin W.R.F.) with the hussy (W R.E.).

Hence Frame-person, sb. a visitor whom it is thought

necessary to receive ceremoniously. e.An

[8. It framed not according to expectation, Worlidge Syst. Agric. (1681) 184. OE. framian, to avail. 9. The beauty of this sinful dame Made many princes thither frame, Shaks. Per. Prol 32. 12. We were as merry as I could frame myself to be, Pepys Diary (Jan. 26, 1660). 16. He could not frame to pronounce it right, BIBLE Judges x11. 6.]

FRAMED, see Fremd.

FRAMLINGTON CLOVER, phr. Nhb. The all-heal,

Prunella vulgaris.

Prevalent in stiff clayey soils above the coal, near Long Framlington, Nhb., *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 36; The term Framlington Clover is owing to its prevalence in the wretched soil thereabouts; a source of local reproach (J.H.).

FRAMMARD, FRAMMELT, see Fromward, Framble.

FRAMMIT, see Fremd. FRAMP, adj. Som. Dev. Also in form vramp. In

comp. (1) Framp-shaken, (2) shapen, distorted, awry. (1) Dev. They main be a-zitting up atop o' th' gurt vramp shaken skart i' th' yeavil yonder, Madox-Brown Dwale Bluth (1876) bk. Iv III; Dev. 1 n.Dev. Why tha dest thengs vore-and-back . . . and vramp-shaken [ed 1771 has 'shapen'] like a totle, Exm Scold (1746) 1 120. (2) w.Cy. Grose (1790) Som., Dev. Horae Subsectivae (1777).

Horae Subsecvae (1777).

[Cp. Dan. vrampet, warped; prob. cogn. w. frampald.]

FRAMPALD, adj. Obs. Irel. e.An. s Cy. Sus. Dev.

Also in forms frampard s.Cy. Sus; frampart s.Cy.;

frampled Wxf¹ e An.¹; frampold s Cy.; vrampol· Dev.

Fretful, cross, peevish, fractious, froward.

Wxf.¹, e.An.¹ s.Cy. Ray (1691); Balley (1721); Grose (1790).

se.Eng. Horae Subsecvae (1777) 161. Sus. (K)

Hence Vrampolness, sb. crossness, peevishness.

Dev. Horae Subsecvae (1777) 453

[She leads a very frampold life with him, Shaks

Merry W. II. ii. 94.]

FRAMPARD, FRAMPART, FRAMPATH see Fram.

FRAMPARD, FRAMPART, FRAMPATH, see Frampald, Frampot.

FRAMPES, sb. pl. Wxf.1 Fits of ill-humour. Cf. frampald.

FRAMPISH, adj. Yks. Also in form framptious. [frampis.] Fractious, quarrelsome.

[frampi].] Fractious, quarrelsome.

Yks They are framptious enough, BLACKMORE Mary Anerley
(1880) bk. II. xi n.Yks.²

FRAMPISH, v. Nhb.¹ To bend tightly.

FRAMPLE, v.¹ and sb. Sc. Also in form frammle.
[frampl.] 1. v To put in disorder. Ayr. (JAM.)

Hence (I) Frammled, pp. confused, 'fankled'; (2)

Frampler, sb. a disorderly person.

(I) Ayr (JAM) (2) Sc. A rude low-born frampler and wrangler,
Scott Monastery (1820) xxvii.

2. sb. A confused mass or 'fankle': disordered varn or

2. sb. A confused mass or 'fankle'; disordered yarn or clothes

Ayr. (J M.); Gl. Surv. 691 (JAM).

FRAMPLE, v.2 n.Yks.2 [frampl.] To paw on the ground, as a horse when kept standing in one place. FRAMPOLE FENCE, sb. Obs. Ess. A privi

A privilege formerly belonging to the inhabitants of the manor of Writtle; see below.

Such fences as a tennant in the mannor of Writtle, com. Ess has against the Lord's demesnes, whereby he has the wood growing on the fence, and as many trees or poles as he can reach

from the top of the ditch with the helve of his axe, toward the from the top of the ditch with the helve of his axe, toward the repair of his fences (K.). [The custom of franc-pole or free-pole in some manors, by which the tenants had a right to the wood of their fence and all that they could reach with their hatchets, Capel in Nares (s.v. Frampold).]

FRAMPOT, sb. Lan.¹ Chs.¹2³ Also in forms frampath Chs.¹3°; frampit, framput Lan.¹ An iron ring which slides on the 'boose-stake' to fasten cows in their stalls.

FRAMSY, FRAMWARDS, see Franzy, Fromward.

FRAMZE, sb. Oxf. Bck. Bdf. A fit of crying or temper.

(I.W.B.) See Franz(e, z).

(J.W.B.) See Franz(e, v. FRAN, v. e.Lan. [fran, fran.] To frown and complain, said of children.

FRANAGRE, v. Dev.<sup>3</sup> [frənēgri.] To steal. I'll franagre wan vor ee vrom Varmer Vellacott's keart. FRANCH, see French.

FRAND, v. Oxf [Not known to our correspondents] To be restless. (Hall.)

FRANDIE, see Fraundy.

FRANDISH, adj. ? Obs. n.Cy. Wm. [fra ndis] Passionate, frenzied, mad, obstinate.

n Cy Grose (1790) Wm Drunkenness commonly ends in a frandish riot, Hutton Bran New Wark (1785) 1 303

FRANE, see Frayn. FRAN-FRECKLE, sb. Yks. Der. Not. Lin. forms fran-freck.; frawn. s.Not.; frown. Not.; fren-fekle Der.¹ [fran-frekl.] A freckle. See Fern-freckles.

Der.¹ Fraan'-fraek'l, fraen'-faek'lz Lin. (W.WS) s.Lin. Ar Sue's faace is thick ower wi' fran-freckles (THR)

Hence Fran-frecked or freckled, adj. freckled.

w Yks.<sup>2</sup>, Not. (J H.B.) s.Not. A red-'aired man wee a fran-frecked face (J.P K)

FRANGE, sb. Som. [fræng.] A fringe.
Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873). w Som. Nue franj-n tau'slz tu dhu aew zeen, smaart, shoa ur nuuf! [New fringe and tassels to the housing, smart, sure enough 17

[Fr frange, fringe (Cotgr.)]

[Fr frange, fringe (Cotgr.)]
FRANGE, v.¹ Lan. [frang.] To be petulant and quarrelsome. See Franz(e.
s.Lan. Occas used (S W); Bamford Dtal (1854).
FRANGE, v.² Cor¹² [fræng.] To spread out like a fan.
FRANGY, adj. Yks. Lan Fit. Lin. Wor. Shr. Hrf.
Rdn. Cor. [frangi, frængi.] 1. Of horses: spirited, unmanageable, restive. See Franzy.
w.Yks.³ Lin. (J C W); Streatfelld Ltm. and Danes (1884)
329. n.Lin. Yer more frangy than a blood-foal fost time it's a helter putten on it head, Peacock R. Skirlaugh (1870) I. 194; n.Lin.¹, s.Wor.¹ Shr¹The mar' seems frangy this mornin'. Hrf. 'She's a bit frangy'—said of a mare that jibs and will not work straight (C.J R.), Hrf.² Some ponies is so frangy. Rdn.¹
2. Fig. Of persons: quarrelsome, peevish, snappish; bad-tempered.

2. Pig. Of persons: quarrelsome, peevish, snappish; bad-tempered.
w.Yks.<sup>3</sup> Lan Aw'm soorry for Nelly, I' th' want of a felly Hoo's like to be frangy, Ramsbottom Cy. Wds. (1867) No. xin. 208. s Lan. Bamford Dtal (1854). Fit. (T K.J.) n.Lin. Sutton Wds. (1881); n.Lin. Shr. Cor. (F.R. C)
FRANION, adv. ? Obs. Nhp. Luxuriantly, in profusion. The wheat grows deadly framion.

[Prob. a special use of Tudor F. francism a wenter one

[Prob. a special use of Tudor E. franion, a wanton, one of luxurious life.]
FRANK, sb. Sc. Also e.An. [frank, frænk.]

1. The heron, Ardea cinerea. Also called Frank Linfoot. Sig. [So called] from its harsh cry, Swainson Birds (1885) 145. e.An. 1 Nrf. Frank, however, as the fenmen call him. was not alone

S.B. [35 cated] from its fiarsi cry, Swainson Birds (1885) 145. e.An. 1 Nrf. Frank, however, as the fenmen call him, was not alone ... Just before harvest you may hear the heron all night calling hoarsely 'Frank, Frank,' Emerson Birds (ed. 1895) 199, Frank Linfoot was looking arter eels in the deeks, ib.; I see old Frank this morning, Nrf. Arch. (1879) VIII. 169. Suf. Swainson ib. e.Suf. (FH)

2. The wild goose, Anser cinereus.

Nrf. Heard from an old gamekeeper, but not known to others of younger age (R.H.H.).

FRANK, sb.<sup>2</sup> and v. Shr. Also in form frang Shr.<sup>1</sup> [fræŋk, fræŋ.]

1. sb. A broad iron fork, used by farm labourers for getting coal, loading potatoes, &c.

BOUND Provinc. (1876); Shr.<sup>1</sup> Not common; Shr.<sup>2</sup>

2. v. To throw or scatter about, as of manure, hay, &c. Shr. 1'E's frankin' it all about.

FRANK

Stf. [frank.] A person who comes FRANK, sb.3

late in a 'pot bank.'
FRANK, adj. 1 Obs. Sc. Of a horse: willing, in phr.

frank to the road.

'I'll trouble you for your spurs, my friend.' 'You will scarce need them, sir, . . he's very frank to the road,' Scorr Antiquary

FRANK, adj.<sup>2</sup> Shr Strange, not akin.
'Frank [fraangk] folks' are distinguished from kinsfolk,
Darlington Flk-Sp (1887).

FRANKLY, adj. Stf. [frankli.] Comfortable FRANK-POSTS, sb. pl. Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] The piles of a bridge, hut, or other building. (Hall.)

building. (HALL.)

FRANKUM, sb. Sur. [fræ'ŋkəm.] In phr. St. Frankum's dance, St. Vitus' dance.

He's had St Frankum's dance, and all along o' the school, N.

& Q (1890) 7th S. x 285.

FRANNEL, sb. n.Lin.¹ [fra·nl.] Flannel. FRANT, sb., v.¹ and adj. Shr. Hrf. [frænt.] A fit of violent passion; a state of extreme irritability.

Shr. 'What's the matter with baby?' ''E's on'y in a fr "E's on'y in a frant,

Ma'am, 'cause the cat ŏŏnna be mauled.'

2. v. To kick and scream with passion.

Shr. 1'Ow the child frants.

S. adj. Fretful, fractious. Hrf.<sup>2</sup>
FRANT, v.<sup>2</sup> Som. [Not known to our correspondents.]
To be careful. (HALL.)
FRANTICAL, adv. Dor. Eagerly, keenly, madly,

frantically.

The clerk loved going to cover as frantical as the parson, HARDY Wess. Fib. in Harper's Mag (Apr. 1891) 702.

FRANTICLE, sb. n.Yks s [frantikl.] A freckle. Cf.

FRANTY, adj. Cor. [fræ nti] Froward. He's as fair as he's franty, PARR Adam and Eve (1880) I. 83;

(M A C.)

(MAC.)

FRANZ(E, v. Lei. War. Wor. [franz, frænz.] To fly into a passion; to fret, complain. See Franzy. Cf. frange, v.<sup>1</sup>

Lei.<sup>1</sup>, War.<sup>3</sup> Wor. She's a desper't one to franz (C.W.).

FRANZY, sb. and adj. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Oxf. Bck. Bdf Sus. Also in forms framsy War. Oxf. Bck. Bdf.; frany Hrf.<sup>1</sup> [franzi, frænzi frænzi] frænzi, fræmzi.] 1. sb. A passion, temper, state of anger, 'frenzy.' See Frangy, Franz(e.

Nhp. Gross (1790) MS. add. (C) War.<sup>2</sup> In a fine franzy.

s.Wor. (H K.) Oxf. Don't get up in a fransy (M.A.R.); What a franzy er's in (A.P.).

Hence Franzied, adj. bad-tempered. s.Wor. (H.K.) 2. adj. Of horses: wild, fresh, unmanageable, frisky,

w.Yks.2 As a young horse is when he has had no work 'He's as franzy as owt; he jumps about like a cat on a hot backstone. Oxf. Your horse is fransy (M A.R.); Oxf. MS add

Oxf. Your horse is fransy (M A.R.); Oxf. MS add

3. Passionate, hot-tempered, impetuous; irritable, peevish.

Lan. Thornber Hist Blackpool (1837) 107. Chs. Sheaf (1879)

I. 228; Chs. 1, Stf. 1 n.Stf. I daresay ye warna franzy, for ye look as if ye'd ne'er been angered i' your life, Geo Eliot A. Bede (1859) I. 165 s.Stf. Her's cuttin' a tooth an' franzy accordin', Pinnock Blk Cy. Ann. (1895). s.Not. 'E's very franzy, very 'ot'eaded (J.P.K.). Lei. 'A's very franzy, 'said a woman of her husband, 'but not a bad temper.' Nhp. 1 Used to children only. War. (E.A.P.); War. 224 s War. 1 The master's sich a terrible franzy man. Wor. He is so franzy at times (C.W.). se.Wor. 1, s.Wor. 1, Hrf. 1, Oxf. (J.W.B.), Oxf. 1 Bck., Bdf. Applied gen to the temper of children A crying baby is emphatically called 'framzy' (J.W.B.). sw.Sus. Such a franzy child (G.A.W.).

Hence Franzical, adj. hasty, impetuous; passionate. Lei. 1 FRAP, v. 1 and sb. 1 Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Hrt. Suf. Sus. [frap, fræp.] 1. v. To strike, rap; to beat. Nhb. 1Aa'll frap yorheed when aa get a had on ye. w.Yks (J.W.) ne.Lan. 1 Hrt. If [the calf's tail] do not bleed to your desire frap about it with the handle of a knife, Ellis Mod. Husb (1750) IV. in. Suf. Not very commonly heard and getting more and more into

Suf. Not very commonly heard and getting more and more into disuse. Sus. The Hastings fishermen still 'frap' their children, TENDALL Guide to Hastings, 38. e.Sus. Holloway.

2. To snap the finger and thumb. Cum. , w. Yks. (R H.H.)

3. To make a sudden sharp noise like a slight explosion; to fizzle or frizzle.

Lakel.2 He was blertin' an' frapen' aboot wi' an auld gun. Lan. T'first match when he struck it frap'd, sputtered, and flar'd up, EAVESDROPPER Vill Life (1869) No 18

Hence Frapping, sb. the noise made in cooking or frying food.

Lan Sum goo in fur... a frizzlin'and frappin'o' bacon, Ferguson Moudywarp's Visit, 3

4. Fig. To brag, boast, make a great fuss about. w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, ne.Lan<sup>1</sup>

5. sb. A blow. Lan¹, ne.Lan.¹
6. The noise of a sudden crack or explosion.

Lakel.2, Cum.1 s.Wm. A short sharp sound like that of a popgun, or the bursting of an inflated paper bag (J.A.B). ne.Lan.<sup>1</sup>
7. A primitive kind of firework.

w.Yks. It was in the days of puny squibs and fraps, Sad Times (1870) 118; w.Yks 8 Made by a pinch of powder in paper folded in à triangular form, sometimes used to clean oven-flues

8. Fig. A boasting, bragging; a bragger, boaster. w.Yks¹ T'French freedom they mak sike frap about, 11 306. [1. Frap hym to dethe, Dest. Troy (c. 1400) 10515. frapper, to strike.]

FRAP, v.2 and sb.2 Yks. Lan. Glo. Oxf. Nrf. Som. Dev. Also in form vrap Glo. Dev. [frap, fræp.] To quarrel, dispute.

Lan An' what's Peggy an' he bin frappin' o'er? Wood Hum. Sketches, 26. s.Lan. (S.W)
Hence Frapping, sb. quarrelling, disputing; a disturbance,

worry, anxiety.

Lan. Wot o world o frappin un unyezziness would ha bin saved,
Staton Loominary (c. 1861) 88.

2. sb. A quarrel, dispute; a row, disturbance, tumult. w.Yks.¹ Aw his fraps an brabblements o'l stand him i' naa steead, ii 305. Lan. He had a frap wi' his owd woman, an' hoo left him, Wood Hum Sketches, 25; A regilur frap took place, Staton Loominary (c. 1861) 96, Look what a ferment un frap Nanny Skater created aw throo th' nayburhood, 1b. 94. Nrf. He went to see my old chap. To know what all the frap was about Fwerson.

Skater created aw throo th' nayburhood, 1b. 94. Nrf. He went to see my old chap—to know what all the frap was about, EMERSON Son of Fens (1892) 48.

3. A fit of ill-temper or passion; a pet, ill-humour.

n Yks. Loike a little lass in a frap, Why John (Coll. L. L B).

W Yks. Well, well, me good woman, doan't be in a frap abaht it,
Tom Treddlehoyle' Barnsla Ann. (1873) 15; w.Yks. 35 Lan.

Dunno fly op in a frap, Tim Bobbin View Dial (1740) 6; Dunnot tee fly up i sich a frap, mon, Waugh Owd Blanket (1867) 10;
Lan Lan Lan 1 Lan.1, e Lan.1

Hence (1) Frappish, (2) Frappy, (3) Frapsy, adj. shorttempered, quarrelsome, angry; peevish, fractious, froward (1) n.Yks<sup>2</sup>, Oxf. (K.) Glo., Dev. Grose (1790) MS. add. (M.); Horae Subsectivae (1777) 161. Som Sweetman Wincanton Gl (1885). (2) w.Yks Leeds Merc. Suppl. (May 9, 1885) 8; w.Yks<sup>5</sup>

Nāay barn, doan't be frappy abart it. (3) n.Yks.2

FRAP, v.3 Ayr. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To blight, destroy.

FRAPE,  $sb.^1$  Yks. [Not known to our other correspondents.] Rubbish.

He do bring in a lot of frape 'at 'e calls flowers (F.P T).

FRAPE, v.<sup>1</sup> Som. Dev Cor. Also in form vrap Dev.<sup>1</sup> rep, fresp.] 1. To bind, bandage; to draw back or frēp, freəp.] lace tightly.

Dev. Their mothers wared their hair vrapped back, 17; Dev.3

Thease bwoy'th a brawked his arm, I've fraped en up. n.Dev. Bit now hur frap'th up tight, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 21; Cryle' how times be altered! Their mothers weared their hair fraped back-way, a forehead-cloth under their dowdes, Monthly Mag. (18ro) I 436 nw Dev 1 Maids now-a-days frape their zells up zo's they kin hardly braithe. Frape up the girts [girths]. s.Dev. Fox Kingsbridge (1874). Cor. 1; Cor. 2 Lor! how she es fraped in about the waist.

2. To tuck up.

w.Som.1 Peasant women have a way of tucking the tail of their gowns through the open slit below where they are fastened at the waist—this is constantly seen when scrubbing or at any dirty work, and is called 'dhu gaew n u-frae up' [the gown a fraped up]
3. To scrape, scratch. Dev.2 'Hot at frapin about thar?

Hence Frape, adv. with a scratch or scrape. Dev 2 It came down frape across his hand.

[1. Girding them with ropes, which our seamen call fraping, they have the name of frape-boats, DAMPIER Voy. (1703) III. 20 (N.E D.).] FRAPE, v.<sup>2</sup> and sb.<sup>2</sup> Ken.

FRAPE, v.² and sb.² Ken. [frep.] 1. v. To worry, fret, fidget, fuss; to scold, chide, reprove.

GROSE (1790); HOLLOWAY; Ken¹ Don't frape about it. ne.Ken. 1. v. To worry,

That woman is always frapeing (H.M.).

2. sb. A woman of an anxious, worrying temperament. Ken. 1 Oh! she's a regular frape.

FRAPE, v.\* Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.]
To crack; to scold. Grose (1790) MS. add. (P.)
FRAPE, v.\* Cor. [frēp.] To blow.
Fraping through trumpets (M.A.C.).

FRAPE of the Correct Co

FRAPS, sb. pl. e An. [fræps] Entanglements e.An. Nrf. Strike straight and they ll come up dead as nits, an youwon'thev no fraps (of 'darting' fish), Emerson Wild Life (1890) 13.

FRASE, v. n Cy. Also e An. [frez.] To break. n Cy. Grose (1790). e.An. 1 Nrf. Ray (1691); Balley (1721), (K.), (P.R.)

[Norw.dial.frasa, to crackle (AASEN); so Sw.dial (RIETZ)]

FRASH, see Fresh.

FRASLING, sb. Chs.13 [frazlin.] The perch, Perca fluviatilis. [SATCHELL (1879).] FRASY, see Fraise, sb.1

**FRAT**,  $\dot{v}$ . Stf. To prepare paste in the pot-works. FRATCH, v., sb. and adj In gen. dial. use in n. counties to Stf. Der. Lin. Also Shr. Bdf. Also in forms fraagh, fraigh n.Yks.; fradge w.Yks<sup>2</sup> [fratʃ.] 1. v. To quarrel, dispute, wrangle; to scold, find fault with. Cf. fretchet N.Cy.¹ Nhb She was sorry she had 'fratched' him—he could see that, S Tyndale Stud (1896) Robbie Armstrong; Fetchin' in her name to fratch ower! CLARE Love of Lass (1890) I. 103; Nhb¹ Dur. GUESON Ut-Weardale Gl. (1870) Cum Sumtimes

Nhb. Dur. Gibson Up-Weardale Gl. (1870). Cum Sumtimes they differ't, an' fratch't, an' at odd times fowt, Farrall Betty Wilson (1886) 75, My fadder fratches sair eneugh, Anderson Ballads (ed 1808) 2. Wm He gat impident o ev a sudden, en Ballads (ed 1808) 2. Wm He gat impident o ev a sudden, en wantedta fratch, Robison Aald Taales (1882) 17. n.Yks. Fraaghin wi' Mary for bein' soa gaumless i' teein her chignon on, Fetherston Smuggins Fam 50, Deeame grumblin' and fraighin with Mary, ib T. Goorkrodger (1870) 17, n.Yks. 128 ne Yks. Let him be, thoo's awlus fratchin! m.Yks. 1 w.Yks. Them at will interfere between man an wife at's fratchin, Tom Treddlehoyle Bairnsla Ann (1873) 11, w.Yks. 1 When shoe'd clum to t'top stavy, they begins a fratchin an rockin' th' stee, in 287, w.Yks. 34 Lan. Mi relations, "Il fratch o'er when aw'm i' mi grave. Wood Recutations." begins a fratchin an rockin' th' stee, ii 287, w.Yks 34 Lan. Mi relations 'll fratch o'er when aw'm i' mi grave, Wood Recitations (1879) 14; They'n bin teed together . . . beaut oather fratchin or pooin at t'knot, Clegg Sketches (1895) 56. Lan., n.Lan., n.e.Lan., s.Lan Picton Dial. (1865). Chs. For they geet fratchin' an' quarellin', Yates Owd Peter, iv. Stf., Der. Theer's naw use fratchin, like a hen, Ward David Grieve (1892) I viii.

Hence (i) Fratched, ppl. adj. (a) on unfriendly or quarrelsome terms; (b) of a horse: restive, having vicious tricks in harness; (2) Fratcher, sb. a scold, a quarrelsome person; a fault-finder; (3) Fratchety, adj. peevish, irritable, ill-tempered, cross; (4) Fratching, (a) sb quarrelling, scolding, fault-finding; (b) ppl. adj quarrelsome, wrangling; troublesome; (5) Fratchous, (6) Fratchy, see Fratchety.

see Fratchety.

see Fratchety.

(I, a) Lin 1 The families have been fratched for a long time (b) w.Yks.1, ne Lan.1 (2) N Cy.1, Nhb.1 Cum. His wife's a famous fratcher, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1881) 75. w.Yks. Shoo is a fratcher (Æ B) Lan. Grumblers an' fratchers an' mealy mouthed folk, Dottie Rambles (1898) 101. (3) Chs.1, Shr.1 (4, a) Cum. I's git a deuce of a fratchin', Anderson Ballads (ed. 1881) 41, 'Fratching' was a thing almost unknown among them, Linton Lizzie Lorton (1867) v w Yks Thear wor a fratchin going on it naborhood, Tom Treddlehoyle Barnsla Ann. (1868) 41. Lan. After a bit o' fratchin wi'him, we were loike for t'give up, Mellor Uncle Owdem (1867) 0: This fratchin' hed been gain' on, Eaves-Uncle Owden (1867) 9; This fratchin' hed been gain' on, EAVES-DROPPER Vill. Life (1869) No 81. (b) Cum. He's just a fratchin' feightin full, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1840) 7, Sic fratching wark—let's away hëame (J.Ar). Wm. Servants be sick sacy fratchan things, Clarke T'Reysh Beearm (1863). Lan. Theyd'n some o'th' warst, fratchingst company at e'er oh saigh, Waugh Sketches (1855) 126. (5) Cum. He's sae fratchious when he's fresh (M.P.). Wm. & Cum. Wi' canterin Ned... An fratcheous Gweordy Barns, 137. w.Yks. Az for a fratchous word, ah nivver heard owt like wun, Tom Treddlehoyle Fr. Exhibition (c 1856) 54. (6) e.Dui. 1 (6) e.Dui.1 Imported from Tyneside. n.Yks. T'woman's varry fratchy (I.W;) n Yks.<sup>2</sup> A fratchy body. w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Usually applied to children. ne.Lan. Whenever awm a bit...fratchy wi' th' missus... aw goes to th' owd flute, MATHER *Idylls* (1895) 56. sw.Lin.<sup>1</sup> We call them fratchy when folks are nasty-tempered, and one don't like to speak to them. s Lin. The misses's that fratchy to-day ther's nowt enybody can do as pleases her (T.H.R).

2. To worry about trifles; to fret, grumble.

Nhb. What are ye fratching on at? Lan Sometimes we fret and fratch o'er nowt, Dottie Rambles (1898) 40, Hoo keeps fratchin' and threepin', FotherGill Healey (1884) xxviii. Chs 1

3. To lie; to shuffle or cheat in joke; to boast unduly. n.Cy. Grose (1790). n.Yks. Lan. Thornber Hist. Blackpool (1837) 107. ne Lan. 1, e.Lan. m.Lan. To'rt Blackpool rooad id meeans lyin'.

4. To sport, frolic. w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>
5. To praise.
m Lan <sup>1</sup> To fratch o' onybody i' these parts meeans to praise 'em

m Lan' 10 tratch o onybody i' these parts meeans to praise 'em 6. sb. A quarrel, dispute, wrangle.

Nhb. To this simple country fellow, who had had many a fratch

... the idea was appalling, Clare Love of Lass (1890) I. 147,

Nhb. He's nivvor easy till he can raise a fratch wi' somebody.

s Dur. He's tryen' to pick a fratch (J E D). Lakel. Cum. 'A fine morning, Sir.' 'Ey, who said it wasn't? D'ye want a fratch?' DICKINSON Cunbr (1875) 102; Aye cracked his thours for a bit of a fratch, Anderson Ballads (ed 1881) 69 Wm. Ma fratch wi t'track woman, Robison Lord Robison in Kendal C. News (Sept. 22, 1888). n.Yks. 2 w.Yks. They went on throo little (Sept. 22, 1888). n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> w.Yks. They went on throo little to moor till they'd a regular fratch, Hartley Ditt. (c. 1873) 100; w.Yks.<sup>1</sup> What a girt sin it is to breed fratches, ii 322; w.Yks.<sup>3</sup>, w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> My mother hed a fratch wi' him, 4. Lan When eawr Dick yers there'll be a fratch, Wood Sigs 12. Lin. Brookes Tracts Gl Bdf. (J.W.B)

7. A rude, quarrelsome person; a playful child. n.Cy.(K), w.Yks. 8. Alie; apetty deception or theft. n Yks. 3, n Lin 1

9. adj. Quarrelsome, easily offended, touchy.

Lan' Chs. Chs. N. & Q. (1882) I. 224

[1. I am intirely of your mind, that it is not the D of Marl's businesse to fratch, Madresfield Lett. (1714), ed. 1875, 90 (N.E D).]

FRATE, see Fret, v., Freit.

FRATED, adj. Nhb.1 Frayed, fretted; having rough. ragged edges, as torn or worn cloth.

FRATERN, v. Hrf.<sup>2</sup> Also written fraturn. To resemble in face or features

One brother fraterns another very much.

[Lit. to resemble as brothers; cp. OFr. fraterne, Lat. frāternus, fraternal.]

FRATH, adv. Bwk. (JAM) [Not known to our correspondents.] Distant in manner, reserved.

FRATISHED, FRATISHMENT, see Frettished. Frettishment.

FRAUDLING, vbl. sb. Obs. Sc. The act of defrauding or committing fraud.

Edb. Auld Cloot at last may spairge you tightly... For fraudling o' your fellow creature, Liddle Poems (1821) 127.

FRAUGHAN, see Fraghan.

FRAUGHT, sb. and v. Sc. Also written fraucht [Jam.) e.Fif.; and in form freight Lnk. [frāxt.] 1. sb.

Buff. Two cart loads of anything. 'The man's awa t'the hill [moss] for a fraught o'pehts' [peets] 'A sentthe new servan t'the wahl for a fraught o' wattir.' It was the old custom to do so as the first work of a new servant. Abd. Many a 'fraught' have I carried with two buckets and a hoop, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 193. Frf. To carry a fraught of water to the manse without spilling, Barrie Minister (1891) in. e.Fif. Bawsie, however, made but sma' progress under her double fraucht, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) 11.

Hence Fraughtless, adj, fig. ? insipid, without weight

or importance.

Sc. They're maughtless, they're fraughtless, Compared to our blue bonnets, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 139 (Jam.).

2. Passage-money, fare, boat-hire.

Sc. An your head were as white as Willie Milne's beaid, I'll hae my fraught, that I will, PITCAIRN Assembly (1766) 16; Tarry breeks pays no fraught... People of a trade assist one another mutually, Kelly Prov. (1721) 318. Lnk. John Dick having paid

his freight to thirty shillings, Wodrow Ch. Hist. (1721) IV. 11,

ad. 1828.

3. v. To freight, load. Also used fig.

e.Fif. The honest man insisted on bein' at the expense o' frauchtin'
e.Fif. The honest man insisted on bein' at the expense o' frauchtin'
the bowl afresh, LATTO Tam Bodkin (1864) xxiii. Ayr. Fraughted
with hopes of favour and shelter, Dickson Writings (1660) I. 199,
with hopes of favour was fraughted with challenges, Ruther-

with hopes of favour and shelter, DICKSON Writings (1000) I. 199, ed. 1845. Kcb My heart was fraughted with challenges, RUTHERFORD Lett. (1660) No 158

[1. Ffylde all his fyne shippes & his fraght made, Dest. Troy (c. 1400) 9388. 2. Gyf bou has macht to pay bame by schip fraucht, Leg. Saints (c. 1400), ed. Metcalfe, 310. Cp. MDu. vracht, 'vectura' (Teuthomsta). 3. We... Fraughtit our ship, and syne our anker weyde, Mont-GOMERIE Navigatioun (1579) 90, in Poems, ed. Cranstoun,

FRAUN, see Fraghan.

FRAUNDY, sb. Sc. Also in form frandie (JAM.). A

Fif. What's a frandy? What the Fife farmers call their haycocks (G.W); A small rick of sheaves, such as a man standing on the ground can build (Jam), Morton Cyclo. Agric. (1863).

FRAUNGE, sb. and v. Yks. Lin. Also written fraundge n.Yks<sup>2</sup>; and in forms frooange e.Yks.<sup>1</sup>; frounge e.Yks. [fronds.]

1. sb. A frolic, freak, 'spree'; an irregular excursion; a stroll, ramble.

excursion; a stron, ramble.

n Yks.¹; n Yks.² 'A rarefraundge, 'a capital 'turn-out' ne.Yks.¹

He's had a fraunge e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹, w Yks.¹

2. Obsol. A village feast. n Lin.¹

3. v. To indulge in a frolic or 'spree'; to stroll, ramble,

n.Yks.14 ne Yks 1 Hetaksoff, fraunging aboot. e.Yks. (W.W S.), e.Yks.1, m Yks.1

Hence Fraundging, prp. prowling. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> 1. To fling, 'wince.' w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>

4. To fling, 'wince.' FRAV, see Fro.

Sc. (JAM.) [Not known to our 1. Bold, impertment. Ayr. 2. FRAWFUL, adj. correspondents.] 1
Sulky, scornful. Rnf.

Sulky, scornful. Rnf. FRAWL, FRAWN, see Frail, v., Freeze.

FRAWSY, sb. Hmp. Dev. Cor. Also written frauzy Dev.; and in forms frosy Hmp.; frozzy Dev. Cor.; vrozzy Dev. [frōzi, frozi.] A treat, feast; a dainty,

nice thing; a relish.

Hmp. I shall have a frosy to my tea (T L.O.D.). Dev. 'Now awl Hmp. I shall have a frosy to my tea (T L.O.D.). Dev. 'Now awl tha vokes be ago tu races, us'll 'ave a frawsy awl tu ourzels Whot chell us 'ave?' 'Aw, let's 'ave a fowl an' a figgy pudden,' HEWETT Peas Sp. (1892); We are going to have a frawzy to-night, Reports Provinc (1889); They had a regular frauzy, ib (1891); Dev.¹ I'll eat vire if you haven't a' vit some vrozzy or other, 23; Dev.³ Come to my ouze to tay tommorer, us'll 'a' a frawzie—' eggs and bakken' or a 'tattie-cāke' Dev, Cor. They have frozzies [they have feasts], Monthly Mag. (1810) I. 436.

Hence Frawziner, sb. a person fond of making tasty dishes. Dev.³

dishes. Dev.<sup>3</sup>
FRAWTH, sb. and v. Suf. [froß.] 1. sb. A quarrel, wrangle, disturbance. (C.G.B.); e.Suf. (F.H.)
2. v. To quarrel, make a disturbance.
Suf. (C.G.B.) e.Suf Don't you come a frawthing here (F H).
Hence (1) Frawthy, (2) Frawthy-mouthed, adj. quarrelsome.

e.Suf. (1) She has a frawthy tongue. (2) All the family are frawthy-mouthed (F.H.).

FRAWZING, sb. and adj. Lan. Also in form freawzin w.Lan. [frō·zin, frē zin.] Lan.¹, s.Lan. (W.H.T.) 1. sb. A gossiping person.

Lan.<sup>1</sup>, s.Lan. (W.H.T.)

2. adj. Gossiping. w.Lan. Davies Races (1856) 267.

FRAY, sb. and v.<sup>1</sup> Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also Hmp. [frē, free.]

1. sb. Terror, fright, panic.

Sc. Great were the frays of this people, and their tears to God plentiful, Baillie Lett. (1775) II. 69 (Jam.). Fif. At once up-flutter in a sudden fray, Tennant Anster (1812) 72, ed. 1871; The Roman people in a fray Ran to the forum flockin', ib. Papistry (1827) 50.

2. A disturbance, upset.

Nhb. While thus they mourn'd, byeth wives an' bairns, ...

Whee there should come but Archy's sel' to see about the fray.

Whee there should come but Archy's sel' to see about the fray, GILCHRIST Sngs. (1824) 7; Nhb. A house cleaning or a washing day leads to the exclamation, 'What a fray thor's on thi day.'

3. v. To frighten, daunt; to quarrel demonstratively.
Sc. Never did I think to be frayed with a bogle, LANG Monk
of Fife (1896) 94 w Yks. Yks. Wkly. Post (July 21, 1883); of Fife (1896) 94 w Yks. Yks. Wkly. Post (July 21, 1883); (C.C.R.), w.Yks., Hmp<sup>1</sup>
[1. Whenne iacob was moost in fray God him coum-

fortide, Cursor M. (c 1340) 4775. See Afraid. 2. Where window is open, cat maketh a fray, Tusser Husb. (1580) 168 ]
FRAY, v.<sup>2</sup> Som. Dev Hunting term: of a stag to

rub the horns against trees, so as to rub the velvet off the

new head.
w.Som. Fraa'y.
n.Dev. They are then fraying, rubbing the velvet off their horns against the trees. He observes where the signs of fraying first appear, indicating that a full-grown stag is in the neighbourhood, as the best stags usually fray earliest, Jefferses Red Deer (1884) vi.

Hence Fraying post, sb. anything against which a stag

'frays' its horns.

A yew is completely barked on one side... You will see scores in the wood as if made with a great nail; . . it is a fraying-post where the stags rubbed the velvet from their horns last summer,

JEFFERIES Hdgrow. (1889) 103-4.

[Fray... Harts or stags are said to fray their heads, when they rub them, to make the pilles of their new horns come off, Bullokar (1616); When the hartes that are in covert do perceive that their heades do begin to dry (which is about the xxii of Iuly), then they discover themselves, going to the trees to fray their heades and rub of the velvet, Turberville Venerie (1576) (w.Som.¹). Fr. frayer, to burnish (as a deer his head) by rubbing (Cotgr.).]

FRAY, v.3 Chs. Also written frey s.Chs.1 To stock

a pond with young fish.

Chs. 18 s.Chs. 1 Ahy dhuwt dhu)d bin jed, un dhu)t éeur yet; iv dhu dus)nu dée, ahy)l frey)th kut wi)dhi [I thowt tha'd bin jed, an'tha't here yet; if tha dustna dee, I'll frey th' cut wi'thee]. [Cp. Fr. fray, the spawn of fish (Cotgr.); OFr. froi, see HATZFELD (s. v. Frai).]

FRAY, FRAYEL, see Fro, Frail, sb.<sup>1</sup>
FRAYN, v. Sc. Yks. Lan. Also written frain, frane
Fif. (Jam.); and in form frein n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> [frēn.] 1. To

Fit. (JAM.); and in form frein n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> [frēn.] 1. To ask, inquire, interrogate; to inquire after.

Sc. Wha fast at him did frayne, Aytoun Ballads (ed. 1861) II.

192. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> 'Wheea did thoo frein tae?' of whom did you ask the question?' 'She nivver frein'd for t'spot.' Lan. Thoresby Lett.

(1703); (K.); Hunter Hallamshine Gl. (1829) III.

2. To insist, urge warmly. Fif. (JAM.)

[1. Ich... frainede ful ofte of folke that ich mette Yfeny with twist wher Dowel was at vane P. Plannage (c.)

eny wiht wist wher Dowel was at ynne, P. Plowman (C) XI. 3. OE. fregnan, to inquire; ON. fregna.]

FRAYTHE, see Freathe. FRAZE, sb. Obs. n.Cy. Also in form frize. Half a quarter of a sheet of paper.
Called in the south a vessel of paper, Grose (1790) MS. add.

(P.); FORBY Gl. (ed. 1830).

FRAZE, see Freeze.

FRAZE, see Freeze.
FRAZLE, v. e.An. Amer. Also written frazzle.
[frēzl, fræzl.] To unravel or fray cloth; to entangle a
skein of thread, &c., in unravelling it.
e.An.¹ Suf.¹ In hemming, cloth is said to 'frazle' when the
threads for want of selvage pull out length ways. e.Suf. (F.H.)
[Amer. This cloth frazzles out, Dial. Notes (1896) I. 64.]
Hence (1) Frazled this add in confusion entangled. (2)

Hence (1) Frazled, ppl. adj. in confusion, entangled; (2) Frazlings, sb. pl. threads of cloth, torn or unravelled.

(1) e.An.<sup>1</sup> (2) e.An.<sup>1</sup>, e.Suf. (F H.)

FRAZY, adj. Lin. [frē zi.] Mean, niggardly, miserly,

(HALL.); Lin. The frazy man wants more than the cat and her skin.

FRE(A, see Fro. Wil. Also in form fry. To make a FREA, v. Obs. brushwood drain.

FREAK, sb. Sc. Nhb. Stf. Also written freek Stf.; freik Sc.; freke, freyk Nhb. [frīk.] 1. Obs. A strong

man, a fighting man.

Sc. And quhar is ane freik on ground Darris cry Bo! to me?

Jamieson Pop. Ballads (1806) I. 343. Nhb.<sup>1</sup> [Ther was no freke that ther wolde flye, Child Ballads (1889) pt. vi. 298.]

2. A fellow; a fool; an impertinent fellow. Sc. Herry Coll. Sigs. (1776) Gl. Abd. SHIRREFS Poems (1790) Gl. Stf. He is a freek

[1. OE. freca, a warrior (Beowulf). 2. Now fynde I wele, quod þe freke, þat false er þi wordes, Wars Alex. (c. 1450) 2186.]

FREAK, sb.2 Sc. Also in form frake Ayr. In phr. (1) a fit of the freaks, a sudden whim, a fit of foolish fancy; (2) to take the freak, to have a sudden fancy, to take it into one's head to do something.

(1) Sc. Dominie Dhu, in a fit o' the freaks, Spak o' stars an'

conjunctions to Rory M'Allan, Vedder Poens (1842) 199 (2)
Ayr. Twa three now the frake hae ta'en In rhyme to clatter, SMITH

Poet. Misc. (1832) 124

FREAK, FREANED, see Fraik, Frained. FREASTY, adj. Lei. [frī sti.] Unclean, unwashed, dirty. See Frowsty.

Ah'm so freasty ah'll go wesh me.

FREAT, sb.¹ Lin. Nrf. A recipe.

Lin Miller & Skerichly Fenland (1878) iv. Nrf. (W.W.S.)

FREAT, sb.² w.Yks¹ [friət.] Damage, decay.

There's nayther hole nor freeat in't.

[OFr. frete (fraite), a breach; see LA CURNE (s.v. Fraicte).]

FREAT, see Fret, sb.4

FREATH, v. and sb. Sc. Also written fr AM). [frīp, frīð.] 1. v. To foam, froth. Also written freethe, freith (JAM). [frīp, frīð.] 1. v. To foam, froth.

Ayr. O rare! to see thee fizz and freath, Burns Sc. Drink

(1786) st. 10.

2. To work up into a froth, make suds for washing; to

Lnk We're not yet begun To freath the graith, RAMSAY Gentle

Shep. (1725) 39, ed 1783.
3. Of clothes: to wash slightly after being 'rough-dried,'

in order that they may be properly got up.

Cld Applied to clothes which have lain some time after being washed and dried, without having been smoothed with the iron or otherwise properly dressed, a 'graith' is made in which the clothes receive a slight washing that they may be put into a fit state for being washed (Jam.).

4. sb. Froth, lather, soap-suds. Sc. (JAM)

5. A slight, hasty washing given to clothes which have

been soiled in the bleaching or drying. (1b)
[OE. frēopan (in ā-frēopan), to froth (Sweet).]
FREATHE, v. Cor. Also in form fraythe Cor.<sup>3</sup> [frið.] With out: to disentangle a fabric, unpick; of stuff, &c.: to fray out, unravel.

Cor.¹ This stuff freathes out very quickly; Cor.³ Common.

w.Cor. Bottrell Trad. 3rd S Gl

FREATH(E, FREAWZIN, see Frith, Frawzing.

FREAZOCK, v. Ayr. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To coax, wheedle, cajole.
FREBBY, FRECHT, see Fro, Fright.
FRECK, sb. 1 Nhp. 2 [frek.] A painful sore at the end of one of the fingers.

FRECK,  $sb^2$  I.Ma. [frek.] A fright. See Frecken, v. A groan that made me heart jump in me mouse wis the freck

FRECK, v. Obs.? Nhp. To mark with spots, dapple. In whose margin flags are freckt, Clare Vill. Minst. (1821) I 208, The eve put on her sweetest shroud, Freck'd with white and purple cloud, ib. II 3.

FRECK, adj. Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also in form frac Nhb.<sup>1</sup>; frack Sc. n. Yks <sup>1</sup> [frek, frak.] 1. Ready, eager; bold, 1. Ready, eager; bold, forward, audacious.

Sc. Unlikely men to stay one of the frackest youths in Scotland, Scott Abbot (1820) xxxiv. Fif. Hae ye your man by acht o'clock A' frack and furnish't for the shock, Tennant Papistry (1827) 119 Rnf. The freckest, whiles, hae own'd her dought, Picken Poems

Raf. The freckest, whiles, hae own'd her dought, Picken Poems (1813) I. 147. Nhb¹, n.Yks.¹

2. Stout, firm, hale.

n.Sc. A freck carl, a freck auld man ... one, who although advanced in life retains a considerable degree of vigour and activity (Jam.). Rnf. Nae surfeit rises frae our meal, We're ay fu' freck an' stark an' hale, Picken Poems (1813) I 68. Ayr. He's a freck aul' body at his age, Service Dr. Duguid (ed. 1887) 210.

Dmf. A freck chield, often including the idea of recovery from a state of debility (Jam.). a state of debility (JAM.).

[1. He was sa frak and fyerie edgit, Montgomerie Cherrie (1597) 947; All the grekes ... were frekir to be fight ben at the first tyme, Dest. Troy (c. 1400) 9862. OE. frec (fræc), greedy, bold.]

FRECK, see Fraik.

FRECKEN, sb. Lin. e.An. Also in form f Lin. In Lin. [fre k., fra kən.] A freckle. e.An. Hence Freckened, adj. freckled Lin InLin. Sutton Wds (1881), nLin. I Also in form fracken-

[Wrinkles, pumples, red streaks, frechons, Burton Anat. Mel. (1621), ed. 1896, III. 245, A fewe fraknes in his face y-spreynd, Chaucer C. T. A. 2169. Norw. dial. frekna, a freckle (AASEN).]

FRECKEN, v. Irel I.Ma. Chs. Lin. Also written freken w.Ir.; and in form friken w.Ir. s.Chs. [fre k., fri kən.] To frighten.
w.Ir. To be sure the owld man was frekened, LOVER Leg (1848)

I 148, No ways frikened at all by the dark look the bishop gave him, the 98. I Ma. Don't be freckened; you've a right to be bould in a good cause, Caine Manxman (1895) pt. v in, I was too freckened to speak (S M), Noways apt to be freckened night or day, Brown Witch (1889) 2 s.Chs¹ Dhǔ mon wūz frik nt [The mon was frickent], 102. Lin. Ay, they do frecken folk, Fenn Dick o' the Fens (1888) viii

Hence Frikening, sb. a ghost, spectre. See Frittenin. s Chs There's a firkening down that lane (E F). FRECKLE, adj. Obs. Slk. Active, hot-spirited. See Freck, adj. 1.

My freckle brethren ne'er will staye till they're avengit, Hogg Poems (ed. 1865) 69.

FRECKLED, ppl. adj. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Der. Nhp. [fre kld.] Dappled, spotted. Cf. freck, v.

Nhb. He set his twa sons on coal-black steeds, Himsel upon a freckled grey, Ballad of Janne Telfer Cum. A freckled sky. Yks. (J.W.) Der. (s.v. Fleck'd) Nhp. Again freckled cowships are gilding the plain, CLARE Vill. Muist. (1821) I. 140.

FREE, adj<sup>1</sup>, sb. and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form vree I.W. [frī.] 1. adj. In comp. (1) Free-bauks, the free gallery of a church or chapel; cf balk, sb. 1 II. 12; (2) bench, obs., a widow's share of her husband's copyhold or customary lands; (3) board or bord (Frebord), (a) a strip of land, varying in width, lying beyond the boundaries of an estate but over which rying beyond the boundaries of an estate but over which the owner of the estate possesses certain rights; (b) the pasture edges of an arable field; (c) right of way; (4) -bore, free, free-born, (5) -coal, coal well jointed and working freely; (6) -corn, corn which is so ripe that it can be easily shaken; (7) -coup, a place outside Scottish towns where rubbish may be emptied; also used fig; (8) fish fish as distinguished from shell-fish; (a) -gracious (8) -fish, fish as distinguished from shell-fish; (9) -gracious, free gratis, for nothing; (10) -holder, a landowner in contradistinction to a tenant, one who farms his own land; (II) holly, the smooth-leaved holly, *Ilex Aquifolium*; (12) land, freehold land as distinguished from copyhold; (13) -level, discharging at the surface without engine power; (14) -martin or -marten, a female twin-calf, when the other is a bull; a heifer naturally incapable of having a calf; (15) settler, a parish constable; (16) stone, a soft sand-stone; (17) toom, see coup; (18) trade, smuggling; (19)

-trader, a smuggler; a smuggling vessel; (20) -ward, freedom; (21) -willers, Arminians, believers in free-will.

(1) n.Yks. They sit up i' t'free bauks (s.v. Bauks).

(2) w.Cy. Variable according to the customs in particular places. In some manors it is one third, sometimes half, sometimes the whole, during her widowhood, of all the copyhold or customary land which her husband died possessed of, Burn Law Diet (1792) I. 394; The custom of the Manors of East and West Embourn, Chadleworth in custom of the Manors of East and West Embourn, Chadleworth in the county of Berks, Torin Devonshire, and other places of the West, that if a customary tenant die, the widow shall have her Free-Bench in all his copyhold land, Dum sola & casta fuert; but if she commit incontinency, she forfeits her estate; yet if she will come into the court, riding backwards on a black ram, with his tail in her hand, and say the words following, the steward is bound by the custom to re-admit her to her Free-Bench: 'Here I am Riding upon a black ram I like a whore as I am: And for I am, Riding upon a black ram, Like a whore as I am; And for my Crincum Crancum, Have lost my Bincum Bancum; And for my tail's game, Have done this worldly shame; Therefore,

I pray you, Mr. Steward, let me have my land again,' BAILEY (1721). (3, a) n Lin. I In all cases where any of the lands . . . Intended to be . . . inclosed shall adjoin on any freeboard, screed, or paicel of land left on the outside of the fences, *Epworth En*closure Act (1795) 25. Let. In some, if not in all of the manors in this vicinity in which this right exists the quantity of ground claimed as frebord is thirty feet in width from the set of the hedge, N. & Q. (1852) 1st S. v 595; It is here understood to represent a deer's leap, and is said to have been given with the original grant of the manor in order to secure to the lord a right to take the deer he happened to shoot when in the act of leaping from his domain into his neighbour's manor, ib. 621; Lei. In a case mentioned in Dugdale's Monasticon, the free-board was two and a half feet wide, while round a large estate at Glenfield it is about twenty feet. s.Wor. (HK.) Sus. A space left on the outside of the boundary to enable the proprietor to repair his fences without trespassing on his neighbour's land, N. & Q (1852) 1st S. vi. 42. (b) Hrf. (W W.S.) (c) s.Wor. (H K.) (4) Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873). (5) Nhb. MILLER Geol. Otterbun n and Elsdon (1887). (6) n Sc. (JAM.) (7) Gall. Rothes and Lauderdale were as 'free coups' for the wealth of the fined and persecuted gentry, CROCKETT Moss-Hags (1895) xxii; Gen. there is one large quarry or depression which will take the whole there is one large quarty of depression which will take the whole sweepings of a town for years (S R.C.). (8) Cor.<sup>2</sup> (9) Glo.<sup>1</sup> (10) n.Yks.<sup>1</sup> Shr.<sup>1</sup> Who 'ad'n'ee at the free-ouders' meetin' 'isterd'y? (11) Shr.<sup>1</sup> The smooth upper foliage of the common holly. Hrt. Ellis Mod Husb. (1750) VII. 11 Dev. (12) n Lin.<sup>1</sup> (13) Nhb.<sup>1</sup> Nhb., Dur. Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl. (1888). (14) Sc. A quey calf of twins of bull and quey calves is a free martin, and never produces young, but exhibits no marks of a hybrid, N. & Q never produces young, but exhibits no marks of a hybrid, N. & Q (1856) and S i. 416. Lth. (JAM) Ant. (S A.B.), Nhb. (M H.D), ne Lan. Chs. Popularly supposed (and with some reason) to be incapable of breeding; Chs., n Lin. sw Lin. Called also a Martin-calf. Nhp., w.Wor., Hrf., e.An. Nrf. Arch. (1879) VIII. 169. Suf. Rainbird Agric. (1819) 293, ed. 1849; Suf. Dor. & Q (1877) 5th S. viii. 45; Dor. (15) n Yks. In the boyish game of trades guessed from initials, as F. S. (free settler) (I.W.). (16) Sc. (A.W.) Nhb. Freestones of various kinds abound in almost every part of the county, Marshall Review (1808) I. 18; Nhb. Miler Geol. Otterburn and Elsdon (1887). Wm. & Cum. But stands (sc. the Exchange) of tod ov lang freestan legs. 128 MILER Geol. Otterburn and Lisaon (1887). Win. & Chin. - Duc stands (sc. the Exchange) o' tod ov lang freestan legs, 128 n.Yks. Gritstone, as called by the masons here, is generally this same vitrifiable stone composed of coarser particles, and freestone the same kind of stone composed of finer particles, Tuke Agric. (1800) 9. (17) Gall. (S.R.C.) (18) Sc. If you will do nothing for the free trade, I must patronise it myself, Scott Redg. (1824) xiii; We soon may fall in with a custom-house shark. But here's to the Free Trade for ever! VEDDER Poems (1842) 99. e.Sus. The wholesale system of free trade-otherwise smuggling . . . at that wholesale system of free trade—otherwise smuggling...at that time honeycombed every seafaring community, Longman's Mag. (July 1898) 250. (19) Sc. Taking us to be free-traders fled on our approach, Stevenson Catrona (1893) xii; These free-traders, whom the law calls smugglers, having no religion, make it all up in superstition, Scott Guy M (1815) v. Cor.<sup>2</sup> (20) Kcb. The Word of God is not in bonds; my spirit also is in free-ward, Rutherford Lett. (1660) No. 68. (21) Gall. On Arian dogs lay fearfou knocks, Send a' freewillers to the pit, Lauderdale Poems (1706) 40.

2. Frank, open, outspoken; affable, genial, familiar; generous, liberal; also used *advb*.

Sc. He's tall and comely, frank and free, VEDDER Poems (1842) 283; If we hadn't hained and saved till we could spend with a free hand, Keith Lisbeth (1894) iii. Bch. Ajax himsel' sud be mair free Than to deny the gear to me, Forbes Ulysses (1785) 26. Abd. Wha never fail'd their doubts to clear, He was sae free and gabbe, COCK Strams (1810) II. 142; Nae huxter in need, wi' his purse he was free, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 139. Kcd. Piper Tam was was free, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 139. Kcd. Piper Tam was blythe and free And told them many a ranting spree, Jamie Muse (1844) 95. Frf. Leal auld friends were seated snug, Down by the couthy chimla lug, Sae free an' happy, Smarr Rhymes (1834) 94. Dmb. Jamie wha was blythe and free, Taxlor Poems (ed. 1827) 16. Rnf. Wi' the couthy and canty he's blythe and he's free, Webster Rhymes (1835) 113. Ayr. A free, outspoken lad, Galt Gilhaize (1823) xiv. Lnk. To ilka ither chiel' she's kind and free, Black Falls of Clyde (1806) 147; That speaks sae kin'ly an' sae free, Coghill Poems (1890) 12. Dmf. Firm on his fit, and free in his air, Reid Poems (1894) 77. Ant. (WH.P.), n.Cy. (JW.) Chs¹ 'How do you like your new landlord?' 'Well! I think we shall like him very well; he seems a very free gentleman.' Lin. He's a strange free gentleman, he's a wo'd for everybody (J.T.F.).

n Lin. Your missis is a strange, nist, free young woman, Peacock John Markenfield (1872) III. 265; n.Lin. You many knaw a real lady or gentleman, thany're alus so free. sw.Lin. She seems very pleasant and very free. Shr. A more freeer, 'onourabler, comfortabler young fellow than Edward Breeze wuz never in company. Bdf. A free lady (J.W.B). Dev. (1b.)

Hence Free-spoken, adj. frank, unreserved, genial and pleasant in speech.

pleasant in speech.
w.Yks. (J.W.), Chs. Nhp. He's a very free-spoken gentleman.
War. Shr. Shr 2 Her's a meety free-spoken lady.

3. Ready, willing to do anything.
Frf. His maister's free to gie his aith He didna dee a fair strae death, SMART Rhymes (1834) 120. Per. Was na he bonny about the Shulamite? Tho? I'm free to say I kenna verra weel wha she was, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 63, ed. 1887. Lnk. I could na come awa' mysel', As Tammas here is free to tell, Stewart Twa Elders (1886) 9. Lth. My heart hath been free To dry up the tear-draps frae sorrow's dull ee, Ballantine Poems (1856) 3. Edb. I've had nae fine night... But ane right sair, I'm free to swear t'ye, Liddle Poems (1821) 167. Gall. I'm free to say't, whaever kent ye, They had but little wit that sent ye, Lauderdale Poems (1796) 95. Nhp. To mark his gentle and his generous mind; How free he is to push about his beer, Clare Vill. Minst. (1821) I. 40. I.W.1 That are's a vree hoss to work.

4. Under no promise, at liberty.

Cum. 1 I's free to sell my horse to anybody. n.Yks. Free to sell anything (I.W.).

5. sb. pl. Members of the Free Church of Scotland.
Sh.I. It'll no be den, 'Auld Kirkers, come ye dis wy'; nor, 'Frees, geng ye up yonder,' Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 259.
n.Sc. The invariable method of showing vengeful resentment against the parson or elders high in office was to shake the dust off one's feet and 'gae down to the Frees.'. The same practice obtained among the 'Frees' themselves, Gordon Carglen (1891) 49.

6. A soft sandstone, free-stone. Gall. (A.W.)

7. v. To clear pastures of cattle, so as to give the grass

an opportunity to grow.

Cum. (I.W.); Cum. Fred [freed; cleared out] n.Yks. Sometimes sounded as Fred. 'You paster o' yours is gitin varra bahr' [bare]. 'Aye, it iz, A mun hev it freed' (W H.); n.Yks. '

8. In lead-mining: to register a new mine or vein by paying the customary fee to the bar-master (q.v.).

Der. First the finder his two meers must free With oar there

found, for the Barghmaster's fee, Manlove Lead Mines (1653) l. 51. [If any miner shall work any mine or vein without having duly

freed the same, Act 14 & 15 Vic. (1851) c. 94, i. § 12.]

Hence (1) Freeing, sb. (a) the fee paid to the barmaster; (b) the entering of a mine or vein in the bar-

master's book; (2) Freeing dish, sb., see Freeing (a).

(1, a) Der. Manlove Lead Mines (1653) l. 262. (b) Mawe Mineralogy (1802) Gl. (2) Tapping Gl. to Manlove (1851).

FREE, sb.<sup>2</sup> Irel. A parasitic worm in the hand or finger. s.Don. Simmons Gl. (1890).

FREE, adj.<sup>2</sup> Sc. Also written frie n.Sc. [frī.] Friable, cooling writted of a color of the str. (2) for the color writted frie hand.

easily crumbled; of cakes: 'short.'

n.Sc. The long frost mades. Short.

n.Sc. The long frost made the grounde very free and the whole husbandmen... affirmed they never saw the ground easier to labour, Lamont's Diary, 224 (Jam.). Cal. nw.Abd. Scrumpit bannocks free, Goodwife (1867) st. 41. [Soil is light or free when

bannocks free, Godawye (1807) st. 41. [Soil is light or free when it is easy to work, Stephens Farm Bk. (ed. 1849) I. 92.]

FREEAM, v. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> [friəm.] To scream.

[Hee (Laccoon) freams, and skrawling to the skye brays terribil hoyseth, Stanyhurst Aen. (1583) II. 234 (Dav.).

The same word as obs. E. fream, a term apply'd by hunters to a boarthat makes a noise in rutting-time, Phillips (1706).]

FREEDOM, sb. and mt. Sc. Cum. Suf. [fridam.]

1. sb. The right or liberty of pasturage on a common.

Ayr. Each share or freedom consists of from 14 to 16 acres,

Ballads and Sngs. (1847) II. 37.

2. Permission.

Edb I your freedom beg to send you a bit sang, LIDDLE Poems (1821) 196.

3. A term in a game of tops; see below.

Suf. At tops, a top being pegged out of the ring, its owner gives one spin as a chance to his adversaries—'Come, give us your freedom'—or a return from your deliverance from the thraldom of the ring.

4. int. A cry for truce in a game. Cum,1

FREELAGE, sb. and adj. Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also written freeledge n.Cy. e.Yks.; freelege n.Cy. Nhb.¹ w.Yks.; freelidge Cum.¹; frelidge Nhb.¹ [frī lidg.]

1. sb. Privilege, immunity; franchise, the freedom or privilege of a burgess in a corporation.

n Cy. (P.R.); Grose (1790); (K); N Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ He took up his freelege from his father. He served his freelege as a joiner. Obs. Cum.¹ The freehold privileges belonging to the burgage tenures. e.Yks. The freledge of the gardens, Best Rur. Econ (1641) 173 w.Yks. Ray (1691); Balley (1721).

2. An heritable property as distinguished from a farm. Rxb. (Jam.)

Rxb. (JAM.)
3. adj. Heritable.
Rxb. Altho' he [Adam] had a freelage grant [of Eden], A. Scorr
Poems (ed. 1808) 63.

[1. God hes to hym grantit sik frelage, Douglas Eneados (1513), ed. 1874, III. 217. The same word as freolac, in Anc. Riwle (c. 1225) 286.]

FREELI-FRAILIES, sb. pl. e.An. Anything useless

or unsubstantial, finery, trumpery; also used fig.

Light, unsubstantial delicacies for the table; frothy compliments; empty prate.

FREELY, adv. Sc. [frī li.] Quite, thoroughly, com-

pletely; very.

Sc. By the siller ye sent me, I dootna bit ye've been freely lucky, St. Kathleen (1820) III. 103 (JAM). Abd. Ye wadna luik freely sae bonny as ye div noo whan ye luik jist yersel', MacDonald Sir Gibbie, xlvi, They wud seen see gin oor seat war freely teem, ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb (1871) xxxv. nw.Abd. The kyaaks is freely dry, Goodwife (1867) st 40. Per. A girdle scone an' cheese—Ye're freely welcome to them, Haliburton Ochil Idylls (1891)32

FREEM, FREESK, see Frim, Freisk.
FREET, see Freit, Fret, v., sb.23, Fright.
FREETH, FREETHE, see Frith, Freath, v.
FREETIN', ppl.adj. e.Dur. [frītin.] Fretful. (s.v.Fret.)
FREETIN', ppl. adj. v.e. in Se. Fre. and Amer.

FREETNIN, see Frittenin.
FREEZE, v. In gen. dial. use in Sc. Eng. and Amer.
[friz, friez, w.Cy. vriz, e.An. fraiz] I. Gram. forms.
1. Present Tense: (1) Freize, (2) Frihz, (3) Frize, (4)
Frooze, (5) Froze, (6) Vreez.
(1) Sc. Murray Dual. (1873) 205. (2) m.Yks. Introd. 35. (3)
e.An. Suf 1 Ta frize [it freezes]. Ess. Lore! how that ded frize,
Clark J. Noakes (1839) st. 177. (4) Cor. Monthly Mag. (1810) I.
436. (5) w.Wor. So atomes they frozes, S BEAUCHAMP N Hamilton
(1875) II. 291. (6) w.Som. Elworthy Gram. (1877) 47.
2. Preterite: (1) Frazz, (2) Frazze, (3) Frize, (4) Frez,
(5) Friz. (6) Frore (7) Fruize, (8) Friz. (6) Vreezed (10)

2. Preterite: (1) Fraaz, (2) Fraaze, (3) Fraze, (4) Frez, (5) Friz, (6) Frore, (7) Fruize, (8) Fruz, (9) Vreezed, (10) Vriz, (11) Vrore.

(1) m.Yks.¹ Introd. 35 (2) Wm. 'Twas lownd and fraaze hard, Hutton Bran New Wark (1785) 1. 329. Yks. He sah a seet 'at fraaze his blood, Twisleton Owd Johnny (1867) 97. (3) n.Yks.² ne.Yks.¹ 33. e.Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹ Fre'h'z, Introd. 35. w.Yks. Freez, Wright Gram. Wndhll. (1892) 131; w.Yks.² ne.Lan.¹ Freyaz, pronunc. of 'fraze.' (4) Nhp.¹ It frez sharp last night. (5) Lei.¹ It friz toight lasst noight. War.², Bdf. (J.W B.), e.An.¹ Nrf. Then it turned round and friz, Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 59. (6) Suf Raven Hist. Suf. (1895) 261. [Amer Dial. Notes (1896) I. 379.] (7) Sc. Murray Dial (1873) 205. (8) Lan. Meh blud fruz i' meh veins, Ainsworth Lan. Witches (ed. 1849) Introd. iii. Lei¹ (9) w.Som Elworthy Gram (1877) 47; w.Som.¹ Vreezed

1. 379.] (7) Sc. MURRAY Dial (1873) 205. (8) Lân. Meh blud fruz i' meh veins, Ainsworth Lan. Witches (ed. 1849) Introd. in. Lei¹ (9) w.Som Elworthy Gram (1877) 47; w.Som.¹ Vreezd aun'kaum un dai maur neen luyk [(It) froze uncommonly to-day morning]. (10) Wil. Slow Gl. (1892) (11) Wil. (K.M.G.) 3. pp. (1) Frawn, (2) Freezen, (3) Frez, (4) Friz, (5) Frizzent, (6) Froan, (7) Froar, (8) Froaz, (9) Froozed, (10) Fror, (11) Frore, (12) Froren, (13) Fronz, (14) Frown, (15) Froze, (16) Frozed, (17) Frozzan, (18) Frozzen, (19) Fruozen, (20) Fruz, (21) Fruzzen, (22) Vraur, (23) Vreezed, (24) Vriz, (25) Vroar, (26) Vror, (27) Vrore. (1) Cmb. (W.W.S.) Nrf., Suf. Grose (1790) MS. add. (P.); Suf. (E.G.P.); The parson is half frawn with waiting for you, Strickland Old Friends, &c. (1864) 269. e.Suf. (F.H.) (2) m.Yks.¹ Frih'zu'n, Introd. 35. Wil. The ground be all freezen up this morning (W C P). (3) War⁴ It be sharp weather, I be amost frez. Oxf.¹ Uuy bee frez u koald, un staa rd tŭ deth [I be frez a cold, and starr'd (starved) t'death]. (4) Lei.¹, War.² Bdf. This water's friz (J W.B.). e.An.¹ Nıf. It's friz hard enuf tu bear a dicky, Patterson Man and Nat. (1895) II. (5) Chs.¹ (6) e.An.¹ (7) Hmp.¹ Wil. Britton Beauties (1825); Slow Gl. (1892); Wil.¹

(8) Wil. Slow Rhymes (1889) Gl. (9) Cor. Than he cried out, 'Dear marcy! I'm froozed,' Forfar Exhibition (1859) st. 13 (10) Glo.<sup>2</sup> Bdf. It's fror (J.W.B). (11) Glo.<sup>12</sup> Hrt. Cussans Hist. Hrt. (1879-1881) III. 320. e.Suf. (F H), Ken.<sup>12</sup>, Sus.<sup>1</sup> s.Dev. Now rouse up the fire there, 'e must be frore a'most, Blackmore Perlycross (1894) xxvi. (12) Wil.<sup>1</sup> (13) Hrt. Cussans Hist. Hrt. (1879-1881) III 320. e.An.<sup>1</sup> Suf. Raven Hist. Suf (1895) 261. e.Suf. (F H.) Ess. (H H M); I shall git frorn to death (W.W. S). (14) e.An.<sup>1</sup> (15) Nhb. It could not more have froze his blood, Wilson Pitman's Pay (1843) 8. n.Lin. If it hadn't been for you I should ha' been froze to dead, Peacock R. Skirlaugh (1870) I. 38. Hrt. (H G) (16) n.Dev. They was just frozed with fear, Chanter Witch (1896) 7. (17) Wm. [Thael] brae yan anudthre's heeads while thaer like frozzan plowms, Spec. Dial. (1885) pt m 31. (18) Wm I'se nobbut like frozzen watter, en if thoo tuches ma, heeads while thaer like frozzan plowms, Spec, Dial. (1885) pt. 11. 31. (188) Wm. I'se nobbut like frozzen watter, en if thoo tuches ma, I'll melt, Robison Aald Taales (1882) 14. ne.Yks. 33. e.Yks. w.Yks. When Dicky hed gaped whal he wor ommost frozzen, CUDWORTH Dial. Sketches (1884) 37. Lan. Getten frozzen fast, BRIERLEY Layrock (1864) 11. ne.Lan., Chs., Not. (J. H. B.), s.Not. (J.P.K.) (19) Sc. Murray Dial. (1873) 205. m.Yks., Fruoz'u'n, Introd 35 (20) Lei., Ken., Sur., (21) s.Not. (J. P.K.) (22) Som. An in dree minits a war a vraur as stiff as a poker, Jennings Obs. Dial. w.Eng. (1825) 170. (22) w. Som. Dhu dhugz pun dhu Som. An in dree minits a war a vraur as stiff as a poker, Jennings Obs. Dial w.Eng. (1825) 179. (23) w Som. Dhu dhingz pun dhu lain wuz u-vree zd zu stiff s u strad [The things on the line were frozen as stiff as a strad]. (24) Brks., Hmp. Wil. Britton Beauties (1825); A'd be vriz to death if a was to be left where I vound un, Akerman Tales (1833) 3. (25) I.W. The pond's vroar aal auver; I.W. Wil. How its all vroar up this marnin [How it's all frozen up this morning] (G E.D.). (26) Wil. (27) Wil (K M.G.)

II. Dial. use. With out: to dry up the moisture of the ground by frost

ground by frost.

Cum. In a long continued frost the surface of the ground becomes

dry and the road dusty, and the moisture is then said to be frozen out.

FREEZERS, sb. pl. Cor. [frī zəz.] In phr. to play freezers, to steal marbles.

FREEZY, adj. Yks. [frīzi.] Frosty. w.Yks. T'air iz inclined to be freezy, Tom Treddlehoyle Bairnsla Ann. (1846) 27.

FREFF, adj. Rxb. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] 1. Shy. 2. Intimate, 'chief.' FREGLE, FREH, see Friggle, Fro. FREGLAM, sb. Obs. Wil. Odds and ends of cold

vegetables, fried with a little bacon.

FREIGHT, sb. e.An. Also written frait.

FREIGHT, sb. e.An. Also written frait. 1. A number, quantity of things or persons.

Nrf. There was a rare freight of them, howsomever (W.W.S).

2. Obsol. A bundle of straw or hay. e.An. WRIGHT;

Nrf. (W.W.S.); Nrf., e.Suf. (F.H.)

FREIK, FREIN, see Freak, sb., Frayne, Frine.

FREINDSTEAD, see Friendstead.

FREISK, v. and sb. Sc. Also written freesk Sc. (Jam.); friesk Bnff. [frisk.] 1. v. To rub roughly, with energy; to scratch, curry. Bnff., Ags. (Jam.)

2. To work or walk briskly or hurriedly.

Bnff. The wife cam freiskn' up the road.

Bnff<sup>1</sup> The wife cam freiskin' up the road.

3. With up: to beat soundly. vb. A freiskit' im up for deem't. 4. sb. A hasty rub; fig. any piece of work done hastily. Ags. (JAM.)

Ags. (JAM.)
FREIT, sb. Sc. Irel. n Cy. Yks. Lan. Also in forms frate Ir.; freat Sc. Ir.; freet Sc. S. & Ork. Ir. N.I. N.Cy.; fret Cal.; frett Sc.; frut Sh.I.; frutt S. & Ork. [frīt, frēt.]

1. A superstitious notion, fancy, saying; an omen, prediction; a charm, superstitious observance

or rite.
Sc. It's an auld frett that a biggin aye stands best where a man has tint his life, Roy Horsemañ's Wd. (1895) v; He that looks to freets, freets follow him, Ramsay Prov. (1737). Sh.I Dat's as troo as death, bit da why I canna tell dee. Hit wis laekly juist a auld frut, Sh. News (July 10, 1897); If those two . . . do not . . . mischief there is no faith in freits, Scott Pirate (1822) xvii. S. & Ork. Cai. Abd. Nelly Malcolm has mair freits aboot her, Mckenzie Cruisie Sketches (1874) v. Frf. Nor did he believe in the auld freit that cats had nine lives, WILLOCK Rosetty Ends (1886) 20. ed. 1880. Per. A' the freits that were begun To shore us ill 20, ed. 1889. Per. A' the freits that were begun To shore us ill Shall, in the crackin' o' a gun, Flee owre the hill, HALIBURTON Ochil Idylls (1891) 66. w.Sc. Ye'll may be ken the auld freat, 'The nearer the Kirk, the farther frae grace,' MACDONALD Settlement (1869) 129, ed. 1877. Ayr. The minister dislikes what he calls

my Highland freats, GALT Entail (1823) lxi Lnk. Gae awa wi' your freets an' your nonsense, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 78. e Lth. Oreeginal sin, an' the covenant o' works, an' circumceesion, an' a heap mair o' their Free Kirk freets, Hunter J Inwick (1895) 40 heap mair o' their Free Kirk freets, Hunter J Inwick (1895) 40 Sik. The things but a freat a' thegither, Hog Tales (1838) 154, ed. 1866. Dmf. A freit, like a chirt o' the norlan' blast, Lies cauld, lies cauld at the heart o' me, Reid Poems (1894) 159. Gall. 'Did ye never hear o' the Brownie?' 'Aye,' said I, 'but I believe nothing in freets,' Crockett Raiders (1894) xlv. Kcb. The freits in which they believed were endless, Elder Borgue (1897) 24. Ir. Grose (1790) MS. add. (C.) N.I.¹ Uis. If you don't look to freits, freits won't follow you (M.B.-S); N. & O. (1874) 5th S. 1. 245. Ant. He believes greatly in freets, Ballymena Obs. (1892), A charm or cure for some ailment (CH.W) son. A superstitious act, or cure for some ailment (CH.W) s Don. A superstituous act, performed at Hallowe'en, Simmons Gl. (1890). N.Cy. 1

Hence Freity, adj. superstitious, having great faith in

omens and charms.

Sc A man whose mind was deeply imbued with the superstitions and freitty observances of his native land, Edb. Mag (Sept. 1818) 154 (JAM); I... saw a blade fast sticking to my hose, An', being freety, stack it up my nose, Macaulay Poens, 122 (ib) Cai. N.I. We're no that freety about here. Ant. He's a very freety body, Ballymena Obs. (1892).

2. Phr. to stand on freits, to be particular about small superstitions; to stick at trifles.

Sc. Folks maunna on freits age be standin' That's wooed and married and a', CHAMBERS Sugs. (1829) II. 361. Cal.1

3. A fancy, whim, trick.

Gall. The bachelor manners of the house.. did not admit of such a freit as bedmaking, CROCKETT Raides (1894) v, Ashie being by nature gay and frisky, ever full of kittenish freits, the Standard Bearer (1898) 7.

4. A spectre.
N.Cy.<sup>1</sup> w Yks.

4. A spectre.

N.Cy.<sup>1</sup> w Yks. Willan List Wds. (1811); Grose (1790) MS. add (C) in e.Lan.<sup>1</sup>

[1. I... folud wiche-crafte and frete, and charmyng, Cursor M. (c. 1300) 28310.]

FREIT, see Fret, v.

FREITH, sb. Obs. Sc. Liberal ways.

Himsel ay in freith he sal stan', Waddell Isaiah (1879) xxxii 8

[Cp. MSc. freith, to liberate. The Protectour denyes onyway to freith the Erle afor the weiris be ender, Dalrymple Leshe's Hist. Scotl. (1596) II. 319. ON. friða, to restore to peace and personal security; OE. friðan (freoðian), to protect.] (freodian), to protect.]

FRELIDGE, FREM, see Freelage, Fremd, Frim.

FRELIDGE, FREM, see Freelage, Fremd, Frim. FREMB, FREMBLE, see Fremd, Frimble. FREMD, adj. and sb. Sc. Nhb Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks Lan Chs. Lin. Nhp. Also written fremm'd Sc. Wm.; and in forms fraim(e, framed, framet, frammit Sc.; frem Sc. N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ n Yks.¹² e.Yks. m.Yks.¹ Chs.¹ Nhp¹; fremb Chs.³; freme Sc.; fremit Sc. Nhb.¹; fremmed Sc. Lakel.¹ Dur. Cum. n.Yks.¹; fremmet Sc.; fremmt Sc. n.Yks.²; fremt Sc. N.Cy.¹ Cum. s Chs.¹; fremyt Sc.; frim Lin.¹ [frem(d, frēm(d.] 1. adj. Strange, foreign, unfamiliar; unrelated, not of kin; esp. in comp. Fremd-folk, strangers as distinguished from kinsfolk.

strangers as distinguished from kinsfolk.

Sc. Without any fremd servants, Scott Bride of Lam. (1819) xxvi;
The Whigs, that are no muckle better... if they meet a fram body their lane in the murs, ib. Old Mortality (1816) x. Sh I. Mak' no adereesheno' dysel afore da fremm'd lasses, Sh News (Mar. 5, 1898), Pits it i' da fremd-man's hert, Burgess Rasmie (1892) 43. S. & Ork. 1 Pits It 1' da fremd-man's hert, Burgess Rasmue (1892) 43. S. & Ork. Or. I. Fremd folk (S.AS). ne Sc. Caul Carnouse stans on a hill, And mony a fremit ane gangs theretil, Gregor Flk-Love (1881) 105. Inv. (H E.F.) Briff. Tho' I'm fremit blude to thee, I wish you weel, Taylor Poems (1787) 170. Bch I thought they were a' fremt to me an' sae they might eat ither, Forbes Jrn. (1742) 17. Per. To live singly purposely to spare For framet blood, sure is the warst o' care, Nicol Poems (1766) 179. w.Sc. Amang kent friends and no frem faces, Carrick Lawd of Logan (1835) 278. s.Sc. It will be to warm the fremmet blude o' the spoiler o' the auld family, Wilson Tales (1839) V. 323. Rnf. There maun nae fremt body carry my wee queen tae the desk, Gilmour Pen Flk. (1873) 37. Ayr. He cares na for yer fremmit loons, A mongrel gang, frae unco toons, White Jottings (1879) 188. Lnk. O' fremit blood, Ramsay Poems (1721) 24. e.Lth. The way he rappit aff a' thae lang-nebbit names o' faur-away places an' frem folk wadna thae lang-nebbit names o' faur-away places an' frem folk wadna ha' shamed the dominie himsel, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 77. Edb. Till the mind can make itself up to stay among fremit folk, Moir

Mansie Wauch (1828) xix Peb. She is away among the fremt folk to-night (A.C.). Sik. When I leave my mother's house for a fremit place, Hogg Tales (1838) 280, ed 1866. Dmf. Nought but fremit fouk ava To do your wark baith out and in, Shennan Tales (1831) 61. Kcb With thee corruption is a fremmit name, David-Son Seasons (1789) 9 n.Cy. Grose (1790); N Cy. 12 Frem'd-folk.
Nhb 1 Aa've hed mair kindness shown us fre fremd folk nor fre me and kin. Lakel. e.Dur. He was mair like a frem'd body na a friend. A fremd body wad dae that. Cum. A fremd pasture, in which the beasts are uneasy (J Ar.); Now nin nar us but fremmed feaces, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) 110; Cum. Fremtfolk are carefully distinguished from relatives at funerals (MP) Wm. A'd neea thowts a gaain ower-seea es it mappin mud leead win. A d nees thowns a gasin ower-sees es it mappin mud leead ma inta sum fremm'd cuntry, Spec Dial. (1877) pt. 1. 14; Fremd fooak er net like yan's own (BK.). n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² The one was a near neighbour, the other only a frem body. A fremd spot; n.Yks.³ e.Yks. Marshall Rur Econ. (1788). m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹ Naabody's door... oppens gladder ner wer awn to fremd foak, it 259. Lan. Davies Races (1856) 277, Lan. A person living with a family to whom he is not related is termed 'a fremd body Chs.1 Fremfolk, Chs.<sup>28</sup> s.Chs. Ahy-thingk bet ür on im til aanıbdi üz iz ü fremt puu rsn [I think better on him till annyb'dy as is a fremt person]. Lin. Skinner (1671); Frimfolks (W.W.S.); (PR.); Lin. Puffing-billy brings many frim-folks to see our Great Tom. Nhp. Who is that going down the village?' 'I don't know, he's guite a frem person' quite a frem person.

2. Cold, reserved, distant; estranged, unfriendly, at

enmity; poor, mean; also used advb.

Sc. Better my friend think me fremit than fashous, Ramsay Prov. (1737); Better a fremit friend than a friend fremit, HENDERSON Prov. (1832) 24, ed 1881. Sh I. Da kindly light in his auld grey een at da mention o' da sacred name tauld at he wisna fremd ta his Maker, J H. Da Last Foy (1896) 6 Elg. Wasna Jean there—tocher'd lass, And neither proud nor frame, Couper Poetry (1804) I. 224 s Sc. Framed manners, Forby Gl (1830). Ayr. Monie I. 224 s Sc. Framed manners, Forby Gl (1830). Ayr. Monie a friend that kiss'd his caup Is now a frammit wight, Burns Five Cailines (1789) st 20 Kcb. He looked fremmed and unco-like upon me, Rutherford Lett. (1660) No.69. n Cy. Grose (1790), N.Cy.¹ Dur. Gibson Up-Weardale Gl (1870). e.Cum. Unfriendly or inhospitable conduct among neighbours is 'frem't,' or 'frem'd' (MP). e Yks. Marshall Rur Econ (1788). w Yks. Better kinde frembd than frembd kyen, N & Q. (1887) 7th S. iv 92. Chs.³

Hence (1) Fremsome, adj. unsocial, unfamiliar; (2) Fremtly, adv. unkindly, coldly, strangely.

(1) n Yks.² (2) Cum. What, if the hand of fate unkeynde Has us'd us fremtly, need we peyne? Stagg Miss. Poems (ed. 1807) 49.

3. Strange, uncommon, abnormal: of the weather: un-

3. Strange, uncommon, abnormal; of the weather: un-

seasonable, cold.

N.Cy.\(^1\) It's rather frem'd to be ploughing with snow on the ground. A frem'd day. Nhb\(^1\) A fremd day. Aa feel fremd deein't. Dur. Gibson \(Up\)-Weardale \(Gl.\) (1870); Dur.\(^1\) A fremd day \[[a]\] a stormy day\[[a]\]. s.Dur.\(^1\) It's a fremd day (J E.D.). Cum. (J Ar.); Cum.\(^1\) Diy, cold, and ungenial e.Cum. Varra fremt wedder for May (M.P.). 4. Distant, far off.

Abd That day she was as fremmit till it a' As the wild Scot that

wins in Gallowa', Ross Helenore (1768) 59, ed. 1812 5. sb. A stranger; one who is not a blood-relation; esp.

5. sb. A stranger; one who is not a blood-relation; esp. in phr. the fremd, strangers, people not related to one.

Sc. For my mother died and left me among the freme, MILLER Scenes and Leg (1853) xvii; Ye'll no' tak' kindly workin' to the frem at your years, Swan Gates of Eden (1895) ii. Sh.I. Nae winder'atdoo's ill-laekit bia''ativer kent dee, sib an' fremmed alaek, Sh News (July 31, 1897). S. & Ork.', Or I. (S.A.S.), Inv. (H E.F.) Beh. Gloves likewise, to hap the hand Of fremt an' sib, Forbes Shop Bill (1785) 13. Abd. The hardship of going to the frem't, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xxxvii. nw.Abd. Fan they come first to sair the frem, They hae nae please ava Goodwife (1867) st. 7. Kcd. A man esteem't by frem'd an' sib, Grant Lays (1884) 25. Frf. Young to the frammit had to gang, Jamie Emigrant's Family (1853) 105. e.Fif. Hoo he wad widdle through the warld amang the fremyt, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) xii. Lik. To lea' them to the fremit's han' Richt wae my he'rt wad feel, Coghill Poems (1890) 36. e.Lth. To rive auld hames, 'mang frem to mell, Poems (1890) 36. e Lth. To rive auld hames, 'mang frem to mell, Mucklebackit Rhymes (1885) 13. Edb. Ye need care for neither friend nor fremit, Liddle Poems (1821) 25. Rxb. The frem'd maun close my dyin' een When death shall close my day, A Scott Poems (ed 1808) 249. s.Dur. Folks is badly off when they hev to be behauden to t'fremd (J E.D.). Wm (B K.), n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Lan When an individual has been adopted into a family, they say 'he is a fremd,' GASKELL Lectures Dial. (1854) 20, 21; Lan.<sup>1</sup>

Hence Frem sted, adj. dependent upon strangers, deserted or left by one's friends. Rxb. (JAM.)

6. Phr. to go to the frem, to go to service. Ayr. (J.F.)
[1. Afiliation, adoption, or the conferring on fremme children all advantages belonging to natural ones, Cotgr; A faucon peregryn than semed she Of fremde land, CHAUCER C. T. F 429. OE. fremde, foreign. 5. Ho so for-saketh Hus fader other hus frendes, fremde othere

sibbe, P. Plowman (c.) XIII. 155]

FREN, adj. Cai. [fren.] 1. Strange, foreign; not of kin; also used subst. in phr the fren, strangers as distinguished from kinsfolk; see Frend. 2. Acting like a stranger, cold, unfriendly

[1. So now his frend is chaunged for a frenne, Spenser Sh. Kal. (1579) April, 28; From all sothnesse they ben frend, *Plowman's Tale* (c. 1395) 626, ed. Skeat, 167.]

FREN, see Fro.

FREN, see Fro.

FRENCH, adj. and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms franch Cor.; vrench Dev. [fren], w.Cy. also vræn ] 1. adj. In comb. (1) French blindman's-buff, a children's game; (2) — cream, whisky; (3) — flies, a boys' game; see below; (4) — Jackie, the game of 'gap'; (5) — leap-frog, an elaborated form of the game of leap-frog; (6) — tag, see — Jackie; (7) — tobacco, a weed smoked by boys; (8) — wheat-cakes, cakes of meal, made from buck-wheat.

(1) Lan The children kneel in a circle, one standing blindfold in the middle. The kneeling children shout 'Come, point to me with your pointer,' Gonme Games (1894) 145. (2) Wxf Might he have the pleasure of helping her to a little more of that delicious French cream, Kennedy Banks Boro (1867) 133. (3) N L. Ant. One boy stoops with his hands on his knees, and a cap is placed on his back. A succession of other boys take a striding jump over him and endeavour not to displace the cap. Whoever does so, has to stand in the stooping position till some one else knocks so, has to stand in the stooping position till some one else knocks the cap off his back. It is a variation of a game called 'Jump the Bullock' in which no cap was used (W J K.). (4) Bnff. One is chosen to stand alone; the other players join hands and form a circle. The one outside the circle goes round it and touches on the back one of the circle. He then runs off round the circle and the one touched runs off in the opposite direction round the circle. The aim of each player is to reach the vacant place in the circle first. The one left out has to repeat the same action, Gomme ib. 144. (5) s.Not. (J P K) (6) Glo. Gomme ib (7) Nrf. We made fires, and got French 'bacca and smoked it, Emprson Son of Fens (1892) 23. (8) Shr. Obs. French Wheat-Cakes were—certainly, as made in Ellesmere—excellent tea-cakes, after the manner of crumpets, but less spongy; they were brown and so, has to stand in the stooping position till some one else knocks were—certainly, as made in Enesinere—excellent tea-cates, and the manner of crumpets, but less spongy; they were brown and very thin, and considerable skill was required in toasting them aright. The art of making French Wheat-Cakes ceased in Ellesmere with the death of an 'expert,' one Betty Morgan—somewhere about 1846.

2. Comb. in plant-names: (1) French ash, (2) — broom, the common laburnum, Cytisus Laburnum; (3) — furze, the larger furze or gorse, Ulex europaeus; (4) — grass, (a) the common saintfoin, Onobrychis sativa; (b) the young (a) the common saintioin, Omorycins saiva; (b) the young shoots of the French asparagus or Pyrenean Star of Bethlehem, Ornithogalum pyrenaicum; (5)—hales, the Swedish beam-tree or service-tree, Pyrus scandica; (6)—heath, the Connemara heath, Erica hibernica; (7)—mallow, a large species of mallow, Malva sylvestris; mallow, a large species of mallow, Malva sylvestris; (8) — may, the hlac, Syringa vulgaris; (9) — moss, the biting stonecrop, Sedum acre; (10) — nettle, the red deadnettle, Lamum purpureum; (11) — nut, (a) the fruit of the walnut-tree, Juglans regia; (b) the fruit of the Spanish chestnut, Casianea vesca; (12) — pink, (a) the sea-pink or lady's-pincushion, Armeria maritima; (b) the Indian pink, Dianthus chinensis; (13) — pops, the plant Gladiolus communis; (14) — puppy, the eastern poppy, Papaver orientale; (15) — saugh, the Persian willow-herb, Epilobium angustifolium; (16) — wall flo'er, the purple-coloured wallflower, Cheiranthus Cheiri; (17) — wheat, the buck-wheat, Polygonum Fagopyrum; (18) — willow, (a) see — saugh; (b) the plant Salix triandra.

(1) Der. (2) Shr. (3) Dev. Reports Provinc. (1893). Cor. (J.W.); Cor. (4, a) Hmp., Wil. [Lisle Husbandry (1757) 508] (b) Som. 'Grass' is an abbreviation of 'Sparrow Grass'

the shoots being sold as asparagus (B. & H). (5) Dev. 4 (6) w.Ir. (7) Cor. (J.W.) (8) Ken. 1 (9) Bck. (10) Shr. 1 (11, a) Som. Jennings Obs Dial w.Eng. (1825). w.Som. 1 Porlock-s dhu plae us vur vransh nuts Dev. I think 'tis time to pick the Frenchplae us vur vransh nuts Dev. I think its time to pick the Frenchnits, Hewett Peas Sp. (1892); All shrivelled up in 's 'ead like a Vrench-nut in 's shell, Phillpotts Dartmoor (1895) 208, ed. 1896; Dev. He 'th abin an' badded purty near a bushel ov vrenchnits 's marning; Dev. W Dev. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1796). Cor. As opposed to the hazel-nut (J W); Monthly Mag (1810) I 436; Cor. (b) Dev. (12, a) 1b. (b) w.Som. (13) 1b. The flowers are in shape much like Pops=Foxglove. They are very com. in cottage flower-knots. (14) sw.Sc. Garden Wk. (1896) No. cxiv. 111. (15) Link. From the sunilitude of the leaves of this species to those of the willow, it has received the name Willowherb, or French Willow or Saugh, Patrick Plants (1831) 175. (16) sw.Sc. Garden Wk (1896) No. cxiv. 111. (17) Stf. Reports Agric Surv. (1793-1813) 83. Shr 1 Hrt. Ellis Mod. Husb. (1750) III. in Cor. (18, a) Link. Patrick Plants (1831) 175. Cum., n.Lin., War (b) e.Cy., Sus.

3. Comb. in names of birds, fishes, &c. (1) French butter-

(1750) III. 11 Cor.<sup>3</sup> (18, a) Lik. Parrick Plants (1831) 175. Cum., n.Lin.<sup>1</sup>, War (b) e.Cy., Sus.

3. Comb. in names of birds, fishes, &c. (i) French butterflee, a coloured butterfly; the 'red admiral,' Vanessa atalanta; (2) — cockle, the cockle, Cardium echinatum; (3) — fulfer, the fieldfare, Turdus pilaris; (4) — galleybird, the lesser spotted woodpecker, Dendrocopus minor; (5) — lenart or linnet, (a) the lesser redpole, Linota rufescens; (b) the twite, Linota flavirostris; (c) the brambling, Fringilla montifringilla; (6) — magpie, (a) the long-tailed titmouse, Acredula rossa; (b) the redbacked shrike, Lanius collurio; (c) the great spotted woodpecker, Dendrocopus major; (7) — mavish, the redwing, Turdus iliacus; (8) — mussel, the shell-fish, Pinna ingens; (9) — pie, see — magpie (c); (10) — sole, the lemon sole, Solea auranhaca; (11) — sparrow, (a) the tree-sparrow, Accentor modularis; (b) the snow bunting, Plectrophanes nivalis; (12) — woodpecker, see — magpie (c); (13) — yellowammer, the cirl bunting, Emberiza cirlus. (1) w Yks.<sup>2</sup> Chs.<sup>1</sup> I have never heard it but once at Runcorn. A man had captured a Queen Ann a few days previously. On

- (1) W Yks. <sup>2</sup> Chs. <sup>1</sup> I have never heard it but once at Runcorn. A man had captured a Queen Ann a few days previously. On my asking what he meant by a Queen Ann, he said, 'One of those dark-coloured butterflees wi' red on their wings; some call 'em French Butterflees' (2) s Pem. Laws Little Eng. (1888) 420 (3) Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 51 (4) Sus. French=rare, uncommon. Galley bird=merry or laughing bird, Swainson Ends (1885) 99. (5, a) Nhb. <sup>1</sup> [Swainson b 65; Johns Birds (1862)] (b) Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 44. (c) Yks. Yks. Wkly. Post (Dec 31, 1898). (6, a) Nhp. <sup>1</sup> Oxf. Aplin Birds (1889) 214. [Swainson ib. 32.] (b) Sus. Swainson ib. 47. [Johns Birds (1862).] (c) Lei. <sup>1</sup> (7) Nrf. Lastly, the smallest of the family (of speckled thrushes) is the little Redwing, or 'French Mavish,' as the men here call him, Emerson Birds (ed. 1895) 7, Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 48. (8) s.Dev. That fan-like shell, the Pinna ingens, is found in Salcombe Bay, where it has been known to fishermen as the French mussel, Fox Kingsbridge (1874) 169. (9) Lei. Swainson ib 98. [In some Bay, where it has been known to fishermen as the French mussel, Fox Kingsbridge (1874) 169. (9) Lei. Swainson ib 98. [In some counties it is called the French-pie, and in others the wood-pie, Yarrell Birds (ed. 1845) II. 149.] (10) Sus Yarrell Fishes, II. 351. [Satchell (1879).] (11, a) Emerson Birds (ed. 1895) 104. (b) Yks. Yks. Wkly Post (Dec. 31, 1898). (12) Sus Smith Birds (1887) 253. (13) Dev. Swainson ib. 71. [Yarrell Birds (ed. 1845) I. 497.]

  4. Phr. to make a French had to make an inclusion.
- 4. Phr. to make a French bed, to make an 'apple-pie' bed, to fold back the bottom sheet of a bed, half way down.

5. Used as a term of contempt; very bad, in great trouble.

[Not known to our correspondents.]

e.An. (HALL.); e.An.¹ It seems to mean, quite generally and indefinitely, as bad as bad can be. Any extreme provocation, severe disappointment, or keen distress, is enough to make one French! 6. New, foreign, not English; strange, unusual, rare; of

w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Applied to any new invention. A new pattern in forks or spoons, though imported from America, would be called French.

s Not. (J.P K.)

7. Of butterflies or snails: white, of a pale colour.
n.Lin. A schoolboy's term. During the great war with France
boys used to wage relentless war upon all white butterflies and light-coloured snails

8. v. In phr. to french a bed, to make an 'apple-pie bed.' e.An.2

FRENCHED, ppl. adj.? Nrf. correspondents.] Frenzied?
Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 23. [Not known to our

FRENCHMAN, sb Irel. e An. 1. A foreigner of

any country who cannot speak English.

fr. And to this day you are pointed out the Frenchman's grave for a foreigner here is always a Frenchman, Barlow Idylls (1892) 1 e An.1

2. A particular kind of partridge.
Nrf The 'Frenchman' is a born fighter, Emerson Birds (ed. 1895) 247.

FRENCHY, sb. Sc. Nhb. Not. Sus. 1. A foreigner of any country who cannot speak English. See Frenchman.

Sus. An old fisherman, giving an account of a Swedish vessel which was wrecked on the coast, finished by saying that he thought the French Frenchys, take em all in all, were better than the Swedish Frenchys, for he could make out what they were

driving at, but he was all at sea with the others

2. The lesser redpole, *Linota rufescens*. Nhb. (R.O.H.)

3. The 'red admiral' butterfly, *Vanessa atalanta*. s.Not. (J.P.K.) See French, 3. (1).

4. A boy's marble.

Lth The bools played with were called 'taas,' and consisted of 'marbles, stanies, frenchies, &c.,' Strathesk More Bits (ed 1885) 33; The Frenchie was of greenish yellow colour, but with strata of lighter colour through it (A W.).

FREN-FEKLES, see Fern-freckles.

FRENN, v. Obs. Sc. To be in a rage, in a 'frenzy.' Sc. The heathen frennet, RIDDELL Ps. (1857) xlvi. 6. Ags. (JAM) FRENNE-ZIE, sb. Sh.I. A trifling thing. S. & Ork. FRENNISHIN, sb. Sc. Also in form frenishen.

1. Rage, violent passion, 'frenzy.'

Sc. He castet apon thame the frennishin of his angir, RIDDELL

Ps. (1857) lxxviii. 49. Ags (JAM)

2. Phr. in a fremshen, dazed, half asleep, not having one's thoughts collected.

Rxb. When a person awakes suddenly out of a sleep and is not

altogether collected, or aware of what is passing, he is said to be in a frenishen. This applies more particularly to children (Jam.). FRENZY, v. and adj. Sc. Also Lei. 1. v. Obs. With up: to madden, inflame.

Fif. Wives fir'd and frenzy'd up the men; The men inflam'd the wives agen, Tennant Papistry (1827) 109.

2. adj. Frolicsome. Lei. (Hall.)

FREQUENT, adj. and v. Sc. Also Ess. **1.** *adj.* Of crops, &c.: plentiful.

Ess. Plums are frequent t'year (H H.M.).

2. v. With with: to associate with, consort with.

Sc. He disna frequent wi' other folk, Scott St Ronan (1824) xxx.

3. To acquaint, give information. Ags. (Jam.)
[1. Cp. Lat. frequens, numerous: Ibi frequens hic piscis, PLINY H. N. ix. 59.]

FRESE, v. Sc. (Jam. Suppl.) Also in form fresle. To unbend, slack; to untwine, untwist; of a sail: to furl.
To frese a bow; to frese a sail; to fresle out a cord.

[Make glad chere, sayd Lytell Johan, And frese our bowes of ewe, Robyn Hood (c. 1500) Fytte iv. 42, ed. Ritson (1832) I. 39. 'Frese' seems to be corrupt. The interp. in Jam. Suppl. 'to unbend, slack' would be entirely

inappropriate here since three men are to make a desperate attack on 250, Gl. to Child's Ballads (s.v. Frese).]

FRESH, adj., sb.¹ and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms frash w.Som.¹; freysh Wm. Cum.¹; frush m.Yks.¹ [fref, w.Cy. also fræf, frāf] 1. adj. In comb. (1) Fresh-bash'd, of a bird: newly-fledged, into of the set of the set. adj. In comb. (1) Fresh-bash'd, of a bird: newly-fledged, just out of the nest; (2) — cheese, curds and whey; (3) — liquor, unsalted pig's lard; (4) — meat, butcher's meat as distinguished from bacón; (5) -nointed or noited, of a cow: newly-calved, in milk; (6) — water, spring-water as distinguished from ram-water; (7) -water muscle, the pearl mussel, Mytellus Margaritiera; (8) -water widgeon, (a) the pochard, Fuligula ferma; (b) the goldeneye, Clangula glaucion; (9) -wood or -wold, the threshold.

(1) m.Wor. (J.C.) (2) Ken. (G.B.); Ken. (3) War.; War. Liquud lard, in the condition in which it is 'rendered' from the 'leaf' of the pig—before it is salted and becomes solidified. w.Wor. 1, se.Wor. 1 s.Wor. 1 Hrf. 2 Continually used Glo. Fat off a pig's

intestines (AB); Lewis Gl (1839); Glo <sup>1</sup>, Oxf. <sup>1</sup>, Hmp. <sup>1</sup> Wil. Britton Beauties (1825); Wil <sup>1</sup> (4) Oxf. <sup>1</sup> I likes a bit a fresh mate instid a bacon on Sundays, MS. add. (5) w.Yks. <sup>2</sup> (s.v. Nointed). (6) e Yks. <sup>1</sup> (7) n.Sc. (Jam.) Abd. Arbuthnot Fishes, 32 (tb). (8, a) n Ir. Swainson Birds (1885) 160. (b) Dwn tb 161. (c) Nhb. Foot-beam of the front door of a dwelling-house, Hodgson MS. Wm. The entrance from the front door was called the freshwood, Briggs Remans (1825) 201. n.Yks. He rave t'freshwood up (I.W.); n.Yks. Of wood or flat stone, the flat stone that covers the ground in the door-stead of a cowhouse, stable, or other like building; n.Yks.2, ne.Yks.1 e Yks. mahnd an deeant threead uppa freshwood, Nicholson Fik-Sp. (1889) 62; Never again set thy foot over my freshwood, Simmons Lay-folks Bk 399; e.Yks. A piece of wood across the bottom of a doorway, MS add. (TH)

2. Of land: unpastured, free from stock.

Rxb. Keep your pasture fresh, that is to say, without any stock upon it, Young Annals Agric. (1784-1815) XIX. 406.

3. Unripe. Som. (Hall.)

4. Unsalted, without salt.

Sh I. Der da scaur o' fresh butter, bit what is hit? Sh. News (Apr. 30, 1898). Kcd. The bride declared the broth 'owre fresh,' so ... Raxed oot her finger an' her thoom To help hersel' to saut, Grant Lays (1884) 97. [Amer. A fresh cook, one who uses little salt, Dial Notes (1896) I 19.]

5. Sober, not intoxicated.

Sc. Ye needna speak to him when he's fow; wait till he be fresh (Jam.). Sh.I. There is our great Udaller is weel eneugh when he is fresh, but he makes ower mony voyages in his ship and his yawl to be lang sae, Scott Prate (1822) xxiv Cai.1, I.W.<sup>1</sup> 6. In good health and spirits; brisk, vigorous, hale;

blooming, bright-looking.

Sc. (A.W.) Dur. He's very fresh Cum. T'aud man's lookin' terrible fresh, however (J Ar.). n Yks T'awd man's varry fresh (I W.); n.Yks. He's a desper'tfresh man ov'is age. T'au'd meear's 's fresh as ivver: she's good for a vast o' wark yet ne Lan. Chs. 1

's fresh as ivver: she's good for a vast o' wark yet ne Lan.¹ Chs.¹ Not showing age, well preserved. 'He's very fresh for his age' is said of a hearty old man. Oxf. Gay in dress (HALL.). Nrf. Why, yaw look as fresh as paint this morning. She's a nice freshlooking gal, that she is (W R.E).

7. Excited with drink, partly intoxicated, 'half seas over'; also in phr. fresh i' drink, presh o' drink.
Sc. (A.W.) n Cy. Grose (1790) MS add. (P.) Dur.¹ Cum. Fresh i' drink (J.Ar.); Went tiv a weddin' yesterday .. got rayder fresh, FARRALL Betty Wilson (1889) 57; We sartenly dud git middlin fresh, Richardson Talk (1871) and S. 4, ed 1876; Cum.¹ Wm. Thae wer beeath on em sa varra freysh et thae cuddent find cooas dewer, Spec. Dial. (1877) pt. 1 24. Say that I ha'niver been fresh dewer, Spec. Dial. (1877) pt. 1 24. Say that I ha' niver been fresh o' drink i' my life, Jackson Moor and Mead, 60. n Yks. He was rather fresh, and saucy (I.W). ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks.¹ He waant reglar dhrunk, bud just fresh. w Yks. If he does get a trifle fresh, aw mun luk ovver it, Hartley Clock Alm. (1878) 47; Oud Billy's freash agaain I'm thinkin' (W.F.); w.Yks.¹ 28 Lan. Aw'm 'fresh' to not the word of the control of the contr treast again I in thinkin (W.F.); W.FRS. — Dali. AW in Tresh to-neet, theau sees, an' connot threep, Doherty N Barlow (1884) 29. Chs. Stf. Monthly Mag. (1816) I 494. s.Stf He wa' to say drunk—on'y fresh a bit, Pinnock Blk. Cy. Ann. (1895). Der. 2, nw.Der. 1 Not. I tell you, he warn't drunk, he war fresh (L.C.M.); Not. 1 s.Not. Deceased was very fresh, Daily Guardian (Aug. 21, Not.¹ s.Not. Deceased was very fresh, Daily Guardian (Aug. 21, 1895) 6. Lin.¹ He was fresh and fell over the long-settle. n.Lin. Jack To'ner as was saaved fra bein' mo'der'd wi' gettin' fresh, Peacock Tales and Rhymes (1886) 88; n.Lin.¹, s.Lin. (T.H.R.), Lei.¹, War.²s²⁴, s.War.¹, se.Wor.¹ s.Wor Porson Quaint Wds. (1875) 19; s.Wor.¹ Shr.¹ 'Ow did the maister come wham las' night!' 'Oh, on'y jest fresh'; Shr.² Hrf.¹, Hrf.² Only a bit fresh. Gio. (A.B.); Baylis Illus. Dial. (1870); Gio.¹ Oxf. (G.O.); Oxf.¹ wuz unly a bit fresh, MS. add Bdf. Batchelor Anal. Eng. Lang. (1809) 132. e.An.¹ Nrf. I don't say but what I might not ha' been a leetle fresh—I worn't drunk (W.R.E.). Ess. If fresh, or in his tantarums, Clark J. Noakes (1839) st. 173. Sus.¹ Som. Truth demands it should be recorded—Constable Moggridge got a little fresh, Raymond Men o' Mendip (1898) xiii. w.Som.¹ Well, he wadn drunk, your Honour—on'y a little fresh like. Dev. The parsons failed because one of the number was 'a bit fresh' when parsons failed because one of the number was 'a bit fresh' when he came, Henderson Flk-Lore (1879) x.

8. Of animals: in good condition, thriving, becoming fat.

n.Yks. Your cows is varry fresh (I.W.); n.Yks.¹ Thae beeas's aboot fresh; they dune weel sen they wur shifted intiv Langlands Garths. ne.Lan.¹, Chs.¹, nw.Der.¹, n.Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ Mr. M. sold a lot of very fresh bullocks. He reckoned the pigs weren't fresh enough for porkets. Nhp.¹ The cow is pretty fresh, it's fit to kill;

Nhp.<sup>2</sup> Shr.<sup>1</sup> 'Wun them bullocks fat?' 'Well, nodvery, considerin' they will nerty fresh w'en they wun put'n up.' Hrf.<sup>1</sup> Improving they wun perty fresh w'en they wun pùt'n up.' Hrf. I Improving in condition. Not so advanced as 'meaty.' Oxf. My pigs be fresh, but um bent fat it, MS. add. Glo. Bdf. Batchelor Anal Eng. Lang. (1809) 132. e.An. w.Som. Three, two, and one-year-old heifers, two prime fat heifers, one fresh barrener in milk, Wellweiger Wilk. Wellington Wkly. News (Oct. 1, 1885).

9. Of the weather: cold, open, not frosty; wet, rainy,

thawing. Also in comp. Fresh-weather.

Sc. Scottcisms (1787) 34; Monthly Mag. (1798) II. 437. Cal.

Sig Our winters have been open and fresh, as it is termed, Statist.

Acc. XV. 319 note (JAM.). n.Cy. 'How'st weather to-day?' 'Why, fresh,' i. e. it rains, GROSE (1790); N.Cy. Applied to weather in which floods are frequent, i. e. when frost has been lately or may be soon expected. Nhb. Here's wishing fresh weather, MIDFORD Coll. Sngs. (1818) 5 Dur. It's fresh weather this morning (AB.); Dur. A fine fresh day. Cum., Yks. (J.W.) w.Som. Ter'ble frash s'mornin, I zim, I can't catch yeat nohow.

10. Of a river: flooded, full.

Wm. T'beck's fresh efter yon shooer an' ther owt ta be a bit o' good fishin' (B.K.). Chs.1

11. sb. The fresh air; a cold brisk air.
w.Yks. Sus. It feels very close to you coming in out of the fresh.

12. New-mown grass.

e.Yks. It is a folly to give [sheepe] haunt of the fresh, Best Rur. Econ. (1641) 84.

13. Home-brewed table-beer.

e An. 1 Drawn from the tap. Hmp.1 Sus.1; Sus.2 Requiring to be drunk new or fresh.

Hence (1) Fresh-beer, (2)-drink, sb. table-beer, mild ale.
(1) Oxf. MS. add. (2) Shr. I never put above a strike an' afe o' maut to them two barrels an' it mak's nice peart fresh-drink;

o matr to them two barrers and it makes nice pear tresh-drink; Shr.², w.Som.¹

14. A flood, the everflowing of a river or stream; a swollen stream; the additional volume of water in a stream due to rain, snow, &c. Also used in pl.

Sc. A smaller flood in a river (Jam.). n.Cy. This heavy rain will bring down the freshes, Grose (1790); N Cy¹ Nhb.¹ What a fresh thor's comin' doon. Cum.¹ The flood of a river as it flows to the act. When They're fresh or now, 'theology's read time. Let's to the sea. Wm. Ther's a fresh on an' t'becks e' grand trim—let's gang a fishin' (B.K.). nYks.¹, nYks.² 'A run of fresh,' the rapidity of the stream from the additional rainfall. e.Yks. We're rapidity of the stream from the additional rainfall. e.Yks. We're heving a fresh doon t'river's bankfull (W.H.); Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 62; e.Yks. MS. add. (T H.) m.Yks. A run of fresh. w.Yks. Banks Wkfld. Wds. (1865); w.Yks A gentle swelling of the river; w.Yks. ne.Lan. In distinction from the tidal flood. Lin. The first 'fresh' that came down the river, MILLER & SKERTCHLY Fenland (1878) vii. n.Lin. The fresh water of the Trent after rain or snow as distinguished from the tidal water. 'The frequent and heavy research to the strength of the the she and freshes.' Chapter Research and heavy pressure of both ebbs and freshes,' Chapman Remarks Relative to the Witham and Welland (1800) 35. Shr.<sup>2</sup> There's a fresh in the river [an accession of water from the upper country]. e.An 1 Sus. Holloway.

15. A salt-making term: the rain that falls upon the top

of the brine in a brine-cistern, which floats on the top. Chs. After heavy rain the men talk of 'running the fresh off.'

16. A thaw; wet, open weather.
n.Sc., Abd. (JAM.) n.Cy. A 'fresh' is a complete and thorough thaw, which clears away the whole ice and snow. A partial thaw is locally declared not to be a 'fresh' (J.T.); N.Cy.¹ Nhb. The butter, the cheese, and the bannocks Dissolved like snow in a fresh, Rirson Garl. (1810) 57; Nhb. 1 It's a fresh this mornin'. e.Dur. 1 There's a heavy [or thick] fresh on.

17. A small stream or river near the sea. Ken. (K.)

18. v. With up: to freshen up, renew, decorate. Sus. I freshed up my bonnet with those ribbons you gave me. 19. To take refreshment. I.W.

**20.** To thaw.

Lnk. Hunders, when it fresh'd, were gat Stark dead upon the trees, Lemon St. Mungo (1844) 51.

FRESH, sb.<sup>2</sup> Yks. [fres.] A term in salmon-fishing: an obstruction. n.Yks. (T.H.)

FRESHEN, v. w.Yks. nw.Der. [fres.] Of a cow:

to enlarge in the udder, &c., previous to calving.

FRESHER, sb. e.An. [fre jo(r)] A young frog. See

Frosh, sb.
e.An.<sup>12</sup> Suf. What a lot of little freshers there are about (M E.R.); e.An. Dy. Times (1892); Suf. 1 e.Suf. Not necessarily a small one (F.H.).

e.Suf. (F.H.) A flow of water, esp. FRESHET, sb. that to feed a mill.

FRESK, see Frosk.

FRET, v. and sb.1 Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms freeat Yks.; freet Cum. ; freit, friet Sc. [fret, friet, frīt.] I. Gram. forms. 1. Preterite. (1) Fra'te. m.Yks.<sup>1</sup>; (2) Fretted. sw.Lin.<sup>1</sup>
2. pp. (1) Fretted, (2) Fretten, (3) Frettened, (4) Freitten, (5) Fritten.

(5) Fritten.
(1) Wm. (B K.), War.<sup>3</sup>, Glo.<sup>1</sup> (2) Sc. (Jam. Suppl.), N.Cy.<sup>1</sup>
Nhb.<sup>1</sup>, n Yks.<sup>2</sup>, Chs.<sup>123</sup>, Suf.<sup>1</sup>, w.Som<sup>1</sup> (3) e.An.<sup>1</sup> (4) Sc. (Jam. Suppl.) (5) Nhb.<sup>1</sup>
H. Dial. meanings.
1. v To eat, devour; to graze

as animals. Sc. Moor Suf. Wds. (1823). w.Cy. (Hall.) Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873), (W.F.R.)

2. To eat into, wear away, tear; to rust, act as a corrosive;

Lith Even man himsel', should feel restored, And something of the general heat In his thaw'd breast begin to friet, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 149; (G.W.) Cnm. Glo You may know it [sandstone] will fret a bit, else they could not sharpen their tools (S.S.B.); Glo. My apern is fretted all into holes. The bricks has fretted all the skin off my hands. w Som. Kaa pikul stoa un, ee frats wuul [Capital stone, it frets well].

Hence Fretted or Fretten, ppl. adj. honeycombed, worn or eaten away into holes; marked, pitted, seamed; spotted,

or catch away into noiss; marked, pitted, scatned; spotted, freekled; gen. in phr. pock-freeten, pock-marked.

Sc. Pock-freiten (Jam. Suppl.). N Cy. Pock freeten Nhb. Wm. T'banks o' fretted through an' through wi rabbits (B.K.).

n.Yks. 2, Chs. 123, e.An. 1, Suf. 1, w.Som. 1

3. To thaw. Nap. The small birds think their wants are o'er To see the snow-hills fret again, Clare Shep. Calendar (1827) 24; Nap. I think the frost is going, it begins to fret It frets a bit.

4. To ferment.

s.Wor. As of cider (H.K.). Hrf. w Som 1 Neef dhaat dhae'ur mar't du buy'd-n frat muuch lau'ng-gur t-l bee u-spwuuy'ul [If that meat (pig's wash) remains fermenting much longer it will be spoiled]. Cor. 1

spoiled]. Cor.¹
5. To distress, irritate.
Yks. Ah's a rough chap when ah's freeated, an'ah's yamost oot 'at yed aat t'news ah's getten, Macquoid Doris Barugh (1877) xv. War.³ Don't swing your whip, you are fretting the horse [making him nervous]. How you've fretted this horse [of a horse brought home hot from over-driving].

6. To cry, weep.

n.Lin. sw.Lin. She seemed a woman as couldn't fret—not ears. She did not fret while we fretted, i. e. she did not cry till tears. we did.

Hence Fretful, adj. overwhelmed with grief. e.An.<sup>1</sup>
7. sb. Care, worry, esp. in phr. to have the fret, to be excited, fume, fret.

w.Yks. Being hungry is a matter that leaves no fret on a lad's mind, Snowden Web of Weaver (1896) 6. Hmp. To have the fret

8. Quarrel, revolt, contention.

Ayr. Though thir honest men be concerned in a fret against the King's Government, they're no just iniquitous malefactors, Galt Gilhaize (1823) xxiii.

9. The colic in animals,

Glo.<sup>1</sup>, Hmp. (H.E.) [Peas and vetches if given before Candlemas often give the horses the fret, Lisle Husbandry (1757) 413.] Hence to have the fret on, phr. of animals: to look out of sorts, out of condition.

s.Chs.1 A fowl losing her feathers would be said to have a fret

on her. 10. A gaseous fermentation of cider or beer. Glo.<sup>1</sup>

FRET, sb.2 Nhb.1 e.Dur.1 ne.Yks.1 Also in form freet Nhb.¹ [fret, frīt.] A sea-fog, shower of misty rain coming from the sea. Also called Sea-fret.

FRET, sb.³ and adj Sc. Nrf. Also in form freet.

[fret, frīt.] 1. sb. The product of milk; butter, cheese,

[fret, frīt.] &c. Cai.1

&c. Cai.<sup>1</sup>
2. Comp. Fret taker, an old woman supposed to have the power of deteriorating the milk of her neighbour and of increasing that of her own accordingly.

Cal. Between 1840 and 1850 I often have heard old people

speak of the processes of the 'Fret-takers,' and of how they

mght be detected

3. adj. Used of milk from which the cream has been taken. Nrf. (R.H.H.)

FRET, sb.<sup>4</sup> w.Yks.<sup>1</sup> s.Chs.<sup>1</sup> Also in form freat w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>

[fret, friət.] An iron hoop about the navel of a cart-wheel.

[Fr. frete, a verril, the iron band, or hoop that keeps a

wooden tool from rising (Cotgr.); OFr. frete, see HATZFELD

FRET, sb.5 Yks. Not. [fret.] In phr. well's a fret or the fret.

w.Yks. At on wels tfret, im of diz i luv wiont be end for det (JW). Not. When after a short pause in conversation anyone utters the interjection, 'Well' it is a common practice to say: 'Well's a fret, He that dies for love will not be hang'd for debt,' N. & Q.

(1853) 1st S. viii. 197. [Frets, the points at which a string is to be stopped, in such an instrument as the lute or guitar (NARES) but tell her she mistook her frets, And bow'd her hand to teach her fingering, Shaks. T. Shrew, II. i. 150.]

FRETCH, sb. Rxb. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A flaw.

FRETCHET, adj. FRETCHET, adj. Chs. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Rdn. w.Cy. Som. Also in form fretched Hrf. [fre tʃit, ət]
1. Fretful, peevish, irritable; of a horse. hot, fidgety.

See Fratch, v.

s.Chs.1 Yoa·)m des purt frech·ut; dhur)z nuwt reyt fu yu [Yo'm despert fretchet; there's nowt reight for yo]. War.<sup>2</sup> w.Wor.<sup>1</sup> This child's that fretchet this 'ot weather, till I dunno w'at to This child's that fretchet this 'ot weather, till I dunno w'at to do with 'un. Shr.\footnumber.\footnumber I wish as the weather ood clier up to lug that corn, fur it's makin' the maister despert fretchit Hrf. Why John (Coll L.L.B); Grose (1790) MS add. (P.); Hrf\footnumber.\footnumber Rdn.\footnumber.\footnumber Hence Fretchety, adj. (1) fidgety, uneasy, excitable; (2) old, brittle [not known to our correspondents].

(1) Hrf. Very common (J.B.). w.Som.\footnumber.\footnumber footnumber.\footn

fellow, he'vea-got more items than a dancing-bear. (2) w.Cy. (HALL.)

2. Of things: unnatural, unkind.
s.Chs.¹ Esp. of a woman's hair, which breaks off short, looks frowsy, and will not he flat.

FRÉTCHY, adj. Hrf. fidgety. (C.J.R.); Hrf.<sup>2</sup> [fretfi.] Fretful, peevish,

FRETTING-FROCK, sb. War.? In phr. to get one's fretting-frock on, to be troubled, fretful, peevish, She's got her fietting-frock on.

FRETTISHED, ppl. adj. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Also written fretished Nhb.¹ w.Yks.⁵; and in form fratished N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ [fre'tift.] Perished, benumbed, starved with cold; half-frozen. Cf. frittish.

N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Common. The poor thing's fairly fretished.

WYks. Come to the fire dow the seems readly frattsched (MN).

w Yks. Come to the fire, doy, tha seems nearly frettished (M.N); Leeds Merc. Suppl (Apr. 13, 1889); w.Yks. What 'n a rawah cowd east wind ther is; am ommast fretished.

[I could get neither bread, drink, nor fire . . . till I was fretisshed, State Papers Henry VIII (1535) IX. 147 (N.E. D). AFr. \*freitss- prp. stem of \*freitr; a der. of freit (mod. froid), cold.]

FRETTISHIN, sb. and adj. Nhb. Yks. [fretisin.]

1. sb. A cold, catarrh.

Nhb. Aa've getten a tarnble frettishin; aa've neezed [sneezed] a' night.

a night.

2. ady. Cold, numbing, perishing.
w.Yks. It's fair frettishin ben' aht i' a cowd wind like this, Leeds
Merc. Suppl. (May 27, 1893).
FRETTISHMENT, sb. Nhb. Also written fretishment
Nhb.¹; and in form fratishment N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ [fretifment.]

1. Starvation, perishing from cold. N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ and in form fratishment N.Cy. Nhb. [fretis. 1. Starvation, perishing from cold. N.Cy., Nhb.

ment.] 1. Starvation, perishing from cold. N.Cy., NND.
2. A cold, catarrh.
Nhb¹ He gat a real fretishment
FRETTY. adj. Sc. Yks. Sus. Amer. Also in form
freeaty n.Yks. [fre ti, frie'ti.] Fretful, peevish, fidgety.
Abd. The tail of the speaning process when the geet got fretty,
Alexander Am Flk. (1882) 227. n.Yks. She was vary freeaty
(I.W.). w.Sus. Poor thing, it is very fretty, but I think it will be
all right again after it is christened, Flk-Lore Record (1878) I. 44.
[Amer. Dial Notes (1896) I. 19, 216.]
FREUCH, FREUGH, FREV, see Frough, Fro.

FREY, FREYK, FREYSH, see Fray, v.3, Freak, sb.1, Fresh, adi.

FREZ, sb. Nhp. Furze orgorse, Ulexeuropaeus. (B.&H.) FRIAR, sb. Sc. Irel. Glo. Suf. Som. Dev. Also written fryer Glo. 1. In comb. (1) Friar's chicken(s, chicken-broth with eggs dropped into it; (2) 's crown-thistle, the woolly-headed thistle, Cardius eriophorus; (3) 'skate, the sharp-nosed ray, Raia oxyrhinchus; (4) Friars-caps, the monkshood or common aconite, Acontum Napellus; (5) fly, the crane-fly or daddy-longlegs; (6) loaves, fossil echini.

tossil echini.

(i) Sc. I expected him sae faithfully that I gae a look to making the Friar's chicken mysell, Scott Guy M. (1815) xxxii; My lady-in-waiting . shall make some friar's chicken or something very light, ib. Old Mortality (1816) xxiv; Sinclair Obs. (1782) 150 (Jam.). (2) Glo. Ellacombe Garden (ed. 1896) xxi. (3) se.Sc. This is now and then got, when the nets are shot near the mouth of the Frith (of Forth), Neill Fishes (1810) 28 (Jam.). (4) Dev. (5) Som. (Hall.); (H.G.) (6) Suf. (Hall.), e Suf. (F.H.) 2. The angler fish, Lophius piscatorius. Ant. (W.H.P.) FRIBBLE, v. and sb. Sc. Yks. Chs. War. e.An. [fribl.] 1. v. To trifle, idle, 'loat'; to fuss about; gen. with about.

War. He fribbles his time away. New Line for the late of th

War.<sup>3</sup> He fribbles his time away Nrf It's fribbling about for now't, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf* (1893) 60. e.Suf. He goes

fribbling about the whole day (F.H.).

Hence Fribbling, ppl. adj. trifling; small, unsubstantial.

s Chs.¹ Ahy waan t ŭ big enveloap; wey aan non bŭ sûm lit l
frib lin thingz [I want a big envelope; wey han none bu' some
little fribblin' things]. War.³ Some fribbling business.

2. To curl, frizzle; to deck out.

Ayr. The minister had a block head whereon he was wont to dress and fribble his wig, Galt Steam-boat (1822) 297 (Jam.). War. Fribbled out like bandbox chaps, Blackw. Mag. (Feb

308.
3. To speak fine English, mince one's words.
Nrf. 'Grammar is the art of speaking and writing correctly.'
'Ow, miss, kinder what fooks in our part call framin' or fribblin',
I s'pose,' A. B. K. Wright's Fortune (1885) 62.
4. sh. A trifler, idler good-for-nothing fellow.

4. sb. A trifler, idler, good-for-nothing fellow.

Per. The guard, beside whom the guards of the main line... were as nothing—fribbles and weaklings, Inn Maclaren K. Carnegie (1896) 32. Gall. The fribble down upon his knee: Nae langer parley did he claim, Nicholson Poet. Wks. (1814) 50, ed. 1897

5. A fuss about nothing.
Yks. All this fribble about rooks and hooks, and holding of

6. A frill, furbelow, ornament. War.<sup>3</sup>
[1. Though cheats yet more intelligible Than those that with the stars do fribble, Butler Hudibras (1664) II. ні. 3б]

FRICK, v. Ken. Dev. [frik] To move briskly; to fidget. trans. and intr. Cf. frig, v.

Ken. They are not going to frick him about (D.W.L.).

Hence Fricking, ppl. adj fidgety.

nw Dev. The frickin' little toad [spoken of a pony].

[OE. frican, to move briskly, to dance (Matt. xi. 17).]

FRICKET, v. and sb. Dev. Cor. [frikət.] 1. v. To throw out spárks.

Dey. How that lamp frickets, Reports Provinc. (1884) 18; A blacksmith said, when a piece of red-hot iron was being hammered, that he did not want to be fricketted [struck by the sparks], ib.

(1885) 95 Cor.<sup>3</sup>

2. sb. pl. Blushes, sudden flushes of the face. Cor.<sup>12</sup>

3. A fidget. See Frick.

nw.Dev. Her's always in a fricket (R.P.C.).

Wil. [frikl.] 1. To fidget, worry. FRICKLE, v. See Frick.

Wil. See Frick.

2. To potter about, do little odd jobs. Cf. friggle.
(W.C.P.); Wil. I bain't up to a day's work now; I can't do nothing but frickle about in my garne.

Hence Frickling, ppl. adj. tiresome, fiddling.
A little frickling job (W.C.P.); Wil. FRICKSOME, adj. Obs. Sc. Vain, vaunting.

Abd. Rob Roy heard the fricksome fraise, Skinner Poems (1800) 8 (1800) 8.

FRID, see Frith.

FRIDAY, sb. Sc. Nhb. Suf. Cor. Also in form Friddey Sh.I. 1. In comb. (1) Friday's bawbee, a weekly halfpenny given to children for pocket-money; (2) 's breakfast, a fasting breakfast, scanty breakfast;

(2) -'s breakfast, a fasting breakfast, scanty breakfast; (3) -'s evening, the customary evening on which courting is done; see below; (4) -in-lide, a miner's holiday held on the first Friday in March; (5) — or -'s penny, a weekly penny given to children for pocket-money; (6) -street, (a) a wood-boundary; (b) a small collection of houses standing apart from a village; fig. in phr. to get anything into Friday-street, to get behindhand with anything.

(1) Abd. Pint pigs for haudin' your Friday's bawbee, Cadenhead Bon Accord (1853) 249

(2) Nhb The greedy Scot Hath a Friday's breakfast got, Richardson Borderer's Table-bk. (1846) VI. 200.

(3) Sc. Friday evening is the favourite courting night, because there is only one day's suffering from sleepiness (lost time in bed can be made up on Sunday) and because Saturday night would be unsuitable (the chap o' twal putting an end to the delectable occupation) This custom of courting on Friday night is probably older than the rigorous authority of the fourth commandprobably older than the rigorous authority of the fourth commandment (G.W). Sik They run on a Friday's evening to woo her, Hogg Tales (1838) 359, ed. 1866. (4) Cor. Flk-Lore Rec. (1879) VII. 201; Cor. 1 Marked by a senio-comic custom of sending a young man on the highest bound, or hillock of the work, and allowing man on the highest bound, or hillock of the work, and allowing him to sleep there as long as he can; the length of this siesta being the measure of the afternoon nap for the tinners throughout the ensuing twelvemonths (5) Abd. Duly aye when Friday cam', and brought the Friday Penny, How we wad aff to buy our bools or taps, Cadenhead Bon Accord (1853) 191; My Friday's pennies, ilka ane, Were in a pint-pig safely stored, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 61. (6, a) e.Suf. (F.H.) (b) I've got my work into Friday-street this week (ib.).

2. Phr. a week with two Fridays, the Greek kalends, never. Sh.I. I kent ower weel'at dey wid be twa Friday's 1'da ook afore wir wimmen wis dune aboot hit. Sh. News (June 19, 1807).

afore wir wimmen wis dune aboot hit, Sh. News (June 19, 1897).

afore wir wimmen wis dune aboot hit, Sh. News (June 19, 1897).

FRIDDICK, sb. n.Yks.¹ [fri'dik.] A cake made by pouring a spoonful of oatmeal batter into a pan and frying it on both sides in lard or dripping.

FRIDDLE, v. Yks. Nhp. [fri'dl.] To trifle, waste time, potter, sometimes with on. Cf. fribble.

n Yks He was friddlin on at his wark (IW) Nhp.¹²

FRIDGE, v and sb. n.Cy. Dur. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. [fridg.] 1. v. To rub, chafe, irritate; to wear away by rubbing, fray; sometimes with out.

with out.

n Cy. Grose (1790). Dur. s.Dur. That stuff fridges my neck. It's sad stuff for fridgen out (J E D.). Lakel l, n.Yks. s ne.Yks. Mah feet's sair, an' t'beeats fridges'em e.Yks Mah neck is sare, 'cos collar's fridged it all day lang, Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 92; Marshall Rur. Econ. (1788), e.Yks. m.Yks. w.Yks. (J.B.), w.Yks. l2, n.Lan. ne.Lan lamford Dial. (1854). Chs. l23, Der. nu.Der. These stockins er to ruff for wutt wether; the fridg'n me feet. Tha'll soon fridge the trowsers nees int' oles Not. (L.C.M); Not. s.Not. This collar's getting worn out; it does fridge me (J.P.K.). n.Lin. The's noht fridges warse then a collar when it's gotten rough-edg'd (M.P.); Sutton Wds. (1881); n.Lin. sw.Lin. The plaster has fridged his leg a bit Leil The velvet got a little fridged by travelling. Nhp. war. This braid is beginning to fridge out; War. Hence (1) Fridg'd, ppl. adj. chafed, rubbed; (2) Fridgy, adj., fig. uneasy, irritated.

(1) n.Yks. (2) n.Yks. T'cows varry fridgy (I.W.).
2. sb. A rub, fraying out. m.Yks.

(1) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (2) n.Yks. T'cows varry fridgy (I.W.).

2. sb. A rub, fraying out. m.Yks.<sup>1</sup>

[1. You might have rumpled and crumpled, and doubled and creased and fretted and fridged the outside of them all to pieces, Sterne Tr. Shandy (1761) III. iv.]

FRIDGEL, v. Lei.<sup>1</sup> [fri'dgl.] To rub, chafe; to trifle, potter about, fiddle.

FRIDLEYS, sb. pl. Obs. w.Yks.<sup>24</sup> The name of certain small rents which were formerly paid to the Lord of the Manor of Sheffield by the unbalitants of the Erith

of the Manor of Sheffield by the inhabitants of the Frith

ot the Manor of Sheffield by the inhabitants of the Frith of Hawksworth for liberty of common.

FRIED, ppl. adj. Sc. Lon. Dor. In comb. (1) Fried candlesticks, the early purple orchis, Orchis mascula; (2) — carpet, fried fish and potatoes; (3) — chickens, chicken-broth with eggs dropped into it. Cf. friar's chicken(s, s. v. Friar, l. (1).

(1) Dor. (G.E.D.) (2) Lon. An improved Cockneyism for 'fish vol. II.

and 'taters' · the delicacy so designated, with 'no stinting o' winegar, gentlemen'—an important consideration with many—is handed out at three-halfpence a plate, *Tit-bits* (Aug 8, 1891) 277, col 2.

(3) Sc. Fried chickens, properly Friar's chickens A dish invented by that luxurious body of men, Sinclair Obs (1782) 150 (Jam).

FRIEND, sb. and v. Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb Chs. Wor. Also in forms freen Sc. N.I.<sup>1</sup>; freend Sc. Nhb<sup>1</sup>; frien Sc.; frin(d Nhb.<sup>1</sup> [fren(d, frin(d.] 1. sb. In phr. to be no friends with or to a person, to be hostile to, at enmity with, not to be friends with.

Sc. I'm no friends with you (Jam.); 'I am no friends wi' [or to] ou' is common (A W.) Lnk. Our Lord was not exemed to be slandered as no friends to Caesar, Wodrow Ch. Hist (1721) II.

slandered as no friends to Caesar, Wodrow Ch. Hist (1721) II. 124, ed 1828.

2. A relation by blood or marriage.

Sc 'Friends agree best at a distance' By friends here is meant relations, Kelly Prov (1721) 103; 'Make friends of framet folk' Spoken to dissuade people from marrying their near kinswomen, 16 247. Cail Abd. Ou na, man . . . he's nae freen'; a neebour lad't we've kent sin' he was a bairn, Alexander Am Flk. (1882) 82. Frf. A handsome, dashy-lookin' lass cam' frae Glasgow to bide wi' some far-awa friend in the district, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 60, ed. 1889. Per. We saw them like a far-aff frien', Haliburton Ochil Idylls (1891) 14. Dmb. I got the feck o' fifty pound left me by a far-awa' freen', Cross Disruption (1844) v. Rnf. Wed a man three times my age . Na, na, guidman, awa ye gang, wed a man three times my age . . Na, na, guidman, awa ye gang, We never can be frien's, Barr Poems (1861) 57. Ayr. There was the usual byke of expectant cousins and freens bizzin' aboot him, Service Notandums (1890) 9. Lnk. Before John and me were married, it was ane o' the stipulations that he was to bring nane married, it was ane o' the stipulations that he was to bring nane o' his freen's to bide wi' us, Roy Generalship (ed 1895) 21. Lth. A' the freends 'll be askit, maist like, an' I'm sib to the Stuart, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 293. Edb. Ye need care For neither friend nor fremit, Liddle Poems (1821) 24. Gall. He was not a drop's blood to me, though him and my wife were far-out friends, CROCKETT Bog-Myrtle (1895) 232. N.I.¹ They're far out friends of mine, but I niver seen them. Cav. We are near friends, but we don't speak (M.S.M.). Nhb.¹ Aa's gan ti see ma freends. s.Wor. Porson Quant Wds. (1875) 21.

3. A white spot on the thumb-nail. s.Chs.¹

3. A white spot on the thumb-nail. s.Chs.<sup>1</sup>
4. Comp. Friend-back, a hang-nail. n.Cy. (HALL.) See

Backfriend.

Backfriend.
5. v. To befriend.
Fif. I now believe.. that you dampnit Papish chiel Is friendit by man's fae the de'il, Tennant Papistry (1827) 166

[2. To thame quhais kinn or freinds war loste in the weiris he gaue large rewardes, Dalrymple Leshe's Hist. Scotl. (1596) I. 146; Pæraffterr comm þatt hire frend Hemm tokenn raþ bitwenenn, To gifenn hire summ god mann, Ormulum (c. 1200) 2367. Norw. dial frende, a kinsman, relative (AASEN); so Dan. frænde, ON. frændi.]
FRIENDSOME, adj. n.Yks.² Friendly.
[As gud nychtbur And as freyndsome compositur, Barbour Bruce (1375) I. 88.]

BARBOUR Bruce (1375) 1. 88.]

FRIENDSTEAD, adj. Obs. Sc. Also written freind.

Befriended, supplied with friends.
Sc. Gross (1790) MS add (C.) Keb. I pray God that I may not be so ill friendstead, as that Christ my Lord should have me to be my own tutor, Rutherford Lett. (1660) No 279.

FRIEZY, adj. ij. Nhb. Also Cor. Also written freezy Made of frieze, pilot-cloth; gen. in comp. Cor. [frī zi.]

Friezy-coat.

Nhb.¹ A friezy coat is made of a kind of rough home-spun yarn, and has a woolly or hairy appearance. Cor. Covering him over with Tom's freezy coat, Pearce Esther Pentreath (1891) 29.

FRIG, sb.1 Dev. Cor. Also in form vrig Dev.8 A dowdy, an old-fashioned woman, an uncomfortable person to have in one's house, an ill-tempered woman Dev.<sup>3</sup> Howiver canee abide zich a ol' vrig? I cudden live wi'

[OCor. freg, a woman, a married woman; Wel. gwraig,

a woman, wife (WILLIAMS).]

FRIG, sb.<sup>2</sup> War. Also written frigge War.<sup>4</sup> [frig]

The rump or tail of beef or mutton.

(K.); War.<sup>4</sup> Th' ould cow will have some good frigges in her when her's fat, that's sartain.

FRIG, v. Yks. Lan. Ken. [frig.] To wriggle,

To wriggle, c. Cf. frick. struggle, kick with the feet; also used trans.

w.Yks That black kitten was a strong one, it kicked an' frigged about so (FP.T); Leeds Merc Suppl (May 27, 1893). ne Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹, m.Lan¹ Ken. They are not going to frig me about (DWL). ne.Ken. I can do nothing while you keep frigging about

[Fretiller, to move, wag, stir often, to wriggle, frig, tickle, itch, lust to be at it, Cotgr ]

FRIGABOB, v and sb. Let. War. Also in form frigumbob War.<sup>2</sup> [frigəbob.] 1. v. To dance or jerk up and down.

Lei. 1 A Nailstone farmer speaking of stocking-machines [said], 'Ah'eet to 'ear them damned crinkum-crankums a frigabobbin'.' 2. sb. Anything which dances or jerks up and down or

from side to side.

Le. A maid-servant watching the interior mechanism of a piano while it was being played on, said, 'Lor, look at frigabobs!' War.<sup>2</sup>
FRIGARY, sb. e.Yks.<sup>1</sup> [fri gəri.] A whim, caprice,
fit of ill-temper. Cf fleegarie.

Mind what you're aboot, lads; maysther's iv yan o' his frigaries

te-day

w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> [Not known to our FRIG-FROG-FRA, sb.

correspondents.] A children's game.

FRIGGLE, v. and sb. Sc. Yks Stf. Lei Nhp. War. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Ken Wil. Also in forms freggle Wil.<sup>1</sup>; vrigle Brks.<sup>1</sup> [frigl] 1. v. To fidget, worry; to do anything in a niggling, slow, or awkward way; to be

anything in a higgling, slow, or awkward way, to be tediously nice over trifles.

e Yks¹ Lei¹ The cheese wouldn' ha' bin so good if the missus 'ad bin at hum. Shay friggles so long at it Nhp¹ Why do you friggle so long over your work? War.² Don't waste any more time friggling at that knot, War.³ Glo. I've no time to iron them things, my mother's always friggling at 'em (S.S B); Glo.¹ Brks¹ I wants to zee 'e do zumnut as 'ooll bring in zummut and not be vriglin' about lookin' ater vlowers. Ken. (G.B.) Wil. (W.C.P.); Wil.1 (s.v. Frickle).

Hence Friggling, ppl adj. tiresome, 'fiddling,' minute;

small, insignificant, trifling.

small, insignificant, trifling.
e Yks. A watchmakker's a varry friggling thrade, Leeds Merc.
Suppl. (May 27, 1893). n.Stf. Those little friggling things take a
deal o' time, Geo. Elior A Bede (1859) I. 365. Lei. Yis, it een't
no frigglin' cold. Nhp 1 A very small pin, for instance, would be
called a little friggling thing. War. 23 Oxf. 1 Put that frigglin'
crochet away, an' darn thy stock'ns Brks. 1 Wil. This here's
a terrible friggling job (E.HG); (W.C.P.); Wil. 1 He freggled
[fidgetted] hisself auver thuck paason as come a bit ago, JEFFERIES
Greene Fenne (1880) VII. Greene Ferne Farm (1880) vii.

2. To wriggle.
Glo. See how the lambs friggle their tails (A B.). 3. sb. A tedious, worrying little piece of work.

Wil. I be so caddled wi' aal these yer friggles, I caan't hardly vind time vor a bit o' vittles

4. Comp. Friggle-fraggles, trifles, gewgaws, useless ornaments of dress.

Ayr. There's routh of friggle-fraggles on that kimmer's cocker-

Ayr. There's routh of friggle-fraggles on that animal scenarionie (Jam.).

[2. Though the head of this Hydra was cut off, yet it had still a fingling taile, Yates Ibis (1626) I. 6 (N.E.D.). EFris friggeln, to wriggle, Koolman (s. v. wriggeln).]

FRIGHT, v. and sb. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms frecht Sc.; freet w.Yks. Lan. ne.Lan.¹; fricht Sc. Nhb.; frout Wil.¹ [frait, frit, Sc. frixt.] I. Gram. forms. 1. Preterite: (1) Frit, (2) Frouted, (3) Vrighted. [For examples see II below.]

(1) Not. (L.C.M.), Lin.¹, n Lin.¹, Rut.¹, Lei.¹, War.² (2) Wil.¹ (3) Som.

(3) Som.
2. pp. (1) Freichtet, (2) Frichted, (3) Frichtet or Frichtit, (4) Frighted, (5) Frightit, (6) Frit, (7) Frouden, (11) Frouden, (12) Frouden, (13) Frouden, (14) Frouden, (15) Frouden, (16) Frouden, (17) Frouden, (17) Frouden, (18) F

Frichtit, (4) Frighted, (5) Frightit, (6) Frit, (7) Frouden, (8) Frought, (9) Froughten, (10) Frout, (11) Frouten, (12) Vrit. [For further examples see II below.]

(1) Lnk Mony a ane was freichtet sair, Warson Poems (1853)

11. (2) Sc. You're surely no frichted for Jenny—you that were so ready to laugh at others, Whitehead Daft Dane (1876) 283, ed. 1894. Per. Katie Downie Was frichted wi'a gruesome brownie, Spence Poems (1898) 139. Rnf. Oh, dinna be frichted, bonny leddy, Fraser Chimes (1853) 40. (3) Per. Belike ye war that frichtet ye hae forgotten't, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 65, ed. 1887, Rnf. E'en the parson's horse was frichtt. Nellson Poems (1871) Rnf. E'en the parson's horse was frichtt, Nellson Poems (1877) 42. Ayr. If the thief's a wee ane, he turns frichtet, and oot he goes,

Service Notandums (1890) 34 Lnk. The lanely maukin frichtit flees, Thomson Leddy May (1883) II. (4) Sc. Whinging fools That's frighted for repenting stools, Pennecuik Coll. (1756) 50, ed. 1787; The hero of a hundred fight Was frighted at the Hielandmen, Februsson Vill Poot (1882) 20. Edb Fireblad for Finelling easily frouden at meeting anyone in the churchyard after dark (8) Sus.<sup>1</sup>, Hmp<sup>1</sup> (9) Sus. Mas' Meppom would a been froughten if dey had been bigger, Lower S Downs (1854) 161. Sus., Hmp. (F.E.), Ken., Sus., Hmp. (F.A.A.) (10) Hmp. N. & Q (1854) 1st S. x. 120. (11) Hmp. (J.Ar.) (12) Brks.<sup>1</sup>

II. Dial. meanings. 1. v. To frighten, scare, terrify; to frighten away; keep off; also with away, off.

Sc. Ye needna be frichting the bits o' lassies, Keith Indian Uncle (1866) 180. Fig. F'en till you fright him out the door. Tester

to frighten away; keep off; also with away, off.

Sc. Ye needna be frichting the bits o' lassies, Keith Indian Uncle (1895) 180 Eig. E'en till you fricht him out the door, Tester Poems (1865) 194. Per. Little prospect e'er had I O' ocht but frichtin' saumon, Ford Harp (1893) 149. Fif. Men and wives, In Anster, and the towns about it, Were frichted for their vera lives, Tennant Papistry (1827) 48. w.Sc. Pless me, Dougal, there is ta coach rin awa frae ta horse Run, and freeth him back, Carrick Laurd of Logan (1835) 135. Rnf. For length and dirt, your beard, alas! Would fright the dogs, McGilvray Poems (ed. 1862) 192. Ayr. Hold thy tongue and no fright folk wi' sic blethers, Galt Entail (1823) lxii. Lik. [They] hae as much as frichts aff care, Thomson Musings (1881) 29. Lth. Dinna fricht your laddie wi' the 'black boo'-man, Ballantine Poems (1856) 146 Edb. A house that's theekit weel To fright the caul, Liddle Poems (1821) 46. Dmf. Then dinna be cruel, and fright them away, Shennan Tales (1831) 165. Gail. How is he to fricht them when he comes to catechize them if he makes so free wi' them the noo? Crockett Stickit Min. (1893) 14. Lan. You'll freet him from his beer, Doherty N. Barlow (1884) 84. Stf. Frit o'the old fox, eh? Saunders Diamonds (1888) 46. Not. He was soon frit, warnt he? (L.C.M) in Lin. Did the rats kill the pigeons?—No, but thaay frit 'em oot s.Lin. 'E was frit, 'e was; somebody had been at him for money (FH.W); I wor om-most frit to dead (THR). Rut 'She frit Sally, getting out o' bed at fower o'clock. Lei.' Ow ye firt me! Nhp.! War. Leamington Courier (Mar. 6, 1897). Hrf? Oxf. Frit to death. Brks ', Bdf. (J W.B), Hrt. (J.W.), Hnt. (T P.F.), Suf. (C.T.), Sus.', Hmp.' Som. It craash'd auv'r head wi' a zound as fair vright'd me, Leith Lemon Verbena (1895) 164. e.Dev. I... called out to the man I was so mortal frit of, Blackmore Perlycross (1894) viii.

Hence (1) Freeting, sb. a spectre, apparition, object of

(1894) viii.

Hence (1) Freeting, sb. a spectre, apparition, object of fright; cf. frittenin; (2) Frichted or Frighted, ppl. adj.

frightened, terrified.
(1) ne.Lan. (2) Frf.

(1) ne.Lan.<sup>1</sup> (2) Frf. [He] gart the barefit bairns tak' flight Like frightit craws, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 87. Ayr. They fled like frighted doos, man, Burns *Battle of Sherra-Muir*, st. 3. Lnk. I crap oot o' sicht like a wee frichted bird, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) Nhb. The frichtit chiel's now got a glisk O' his ill hap, STRANG Earth Fund (1892) 9.

2. To take fright, be frightened.
Wil. My horse frouted and run away.

3. sb. In phr. to put in fright, to make afraid, cause to fear. Fif. 0, be na put in fricht, Tennant Papistry (1827) 20.

4. pl. Alarms, fears.

w.Yks. A cause o' freets i' t'neet, LITTLEDALE Crav. Sng. Sol.

5. A clever person, one who excels in anything. Ir. Any one that excels in anything is a fright, a good gardener is 'a fright at gardening,' Flk-Lore Rec. (1881) IV 106

[II. 1. O, 'twas a din to fright a monster's ear! Shaks. Temp. II. i. 314. OE. (Nhb.) fryhta, to frighten (Sweet, s.v. fyrhtan). 2. Dho3 & asse spac, fristede he no3t, Gen. & Ex. (c. 1250) 3978.]

FRIGHT, see Frith

FRIGHTEN, v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [fraiten, friten, friten, Sc. frixten.] I. Gram. forms.

1. Present Tense: (1) Freeten, (2) Frichten, (3) Fritten, (4) Froughten, (5) Frouten, (6) Frowten. (1) Nhb.¹, Dur.¹, w.Yks.², e Lan¹, Shr.² (2) Abd. It mithna be difficult to frichten Peterkin, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) XIII Frf. Gies him a look that has been kent to frichten a bairn that wisna acquaint wi' him into fits, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 6, ed. 1889 (3) Shr. 12 (4) Wil 1 Lor, Miss, how you did froughten I! JEFFERIES Greene Ferne Farm (1880) VII. (5) Wil. (6) Wil. SLOW Gl. (1892).

2. Pretente: (1) Freeten(e)d, (2) Freetent, (3) Freetint,

(4) Frighten.

(4) Frighten.

(1) Yks. He freeten'd the parson, INGLEDEW Ballads (1836) 269 Lan. He did, for sartin, and hauf freetened mee, Byrom Poems (1773) I 97. ed 1814 (2) Cum. It vārra nār freeten't Dan oot ov his wits, FARRALL Betty Wilson (1886) 141. (3) Cum. I freetint them, Lonsdale Mag (Feb 1869) 312. (4) w.Som¹ Fruy tn 3. pp. (1) Freeghten'd, (2) Freeten(e)d, (3) Freetent, (4) Freetned, (5) Freetunt, (6) Freetent or Fretint, (7) Froughtened, (8) U-fruytn.

(1) n.Yks. (TS) (2) Nhb.¹ Tho freeten'd sair, says he, 'Whe's there?' Robson Hamlack, pt. i. Cum. Till sae freeten'd, we hardly durst creep off te bed. Anderson Ballads (ed 1808) 37. Wm She

there?' ROBSON Hamhick, pt. 1. Cum. Ill sae freeten'd, we hardly durst creep off te bed, Anderson Ballads (ed 1808) 37. Wm She freeten'd was for sure, Whittehead Leg. (1859) 13. n.Yks. They say 'at t'railways hez freeten'd all on 'em away, Tweddell Clevel Rhymes (1875) 43; n.Yks.', ne.Yks.', e.Yks.' w.Yks. I war a bit freeten'd, Lucas Stud Nidderdale (c. 1880) 150, w.Yks.' Upstairs they all run freeten'd to deeath ommast Lan. Yo' needn't be fieetened, Richard, Longman's Mag (Aug 1896) 368. m.Lan.', Chs.' (3) Cum.' I's nut a likely fellow to be freeten't for what I'd done, 8. Wm. Pertendan et he war freeten't, Robison Aald Taales (1882) 6 Lan. Aw con see her freeten't face. CLEGG Chs. 1 (3) Cum. 3 I's nut a likely fellow to be freeten't for what I'd done, 8. Wm. Pertendan et he war freetent, Robison Aald Taales (1882) 6 Lan. Aw con see her freeten't face, Clieg David's Loom (1894) vni. (4) Wm. They were saare freetned, Hutton Bran New Wark (1785) 1. 223 (5) Lan. Nance's breast went up and deawn look o freetunt bird's Scholes Tim Gamwattle (1857) 39. (6) Cum I was sae fretint, Lonsdale Mag. (Feb. 1867) 311, Freetnt (Hall.). (7) Hmp. (H E.) (8) w.Som. 1

II. Dial. meanings. 1. In pass. to be apprehensive, afraid of a possible contingency.

afraid of a possible contingency.

n,Yks Hī went intot Argentain republik frītənd ə bīin punishəd, ən üər ofisər fetsht him bak frītənd hī sudənt git wat hī dizārvd (W H.), n.Yks.¹ Ah's freeten'd it's gannan t'thoonner. 'Have you enough?' 'Ah's freet'n'd there'll be a want.' ne.Yks.¹ Ah's freeten'd 'at we're boun ti a'e some rain. w.Yks. A wə frītənd it ed kost e lot e bras (J.W.).

 Fig. To warm slightly, take the chill off, gen. in phr. to frighten the cold off. w.Yks. (J.W.) Cf. flay, v. II. 5.
 To astonish, agreeably surprise.
 s.Pem. There's grown, John Adolph is, I did'n know'n, a quite frightened me (W.M.M.). Gio (J.S.F.S.), Som. (F.A.A.) w.Som. In the cold of the Aay wuz u-fruy in tu zee aew dhu wan t-su-groa d [I wasastonished to see how the wheat is grown]. Mae ustur-l bee u-fruy in tu zee dhan yaar leen-z—dhai bee u plum d aup zoa [Master will be surprised to see those yearlings, they are plimmed up sol. Dev. Her was quite frightened to see him, he was so much better, Dev. Her was quite frightened to see him, he was so much better, Reports Provinc. (1893); I have often heard people say, 'I'm frightened to see you here, 'ib. (1889). nw.Dev ' w.Cor. I shouldn't be frightened if it came to rain to-day Common (M.A.C); I shouldn' be frightened if he was to come over this af' noon, Lowry Wreckers and Methodists (1893) 167. Cor. 3

4. To conquer, get through a piece of work, &c. Hrf.<sup>2</sup>

FRIGHTFUL, adj. Sc. Lan. Hrf. e An. Som. Also in forms fritful Hrf.<sup>1</sup>; vrightvul Som. 1. Timid, fearful,

easily frightened.

Hrf. Duncumb Hist. Hif (1804); Hrf. 2 e.An. Lauk Miss, how frightful you are!' says a homely wench, when Miss screams at the sight of a toad or a spider Som. Moast days it had rhain'd Lemon Verbena (1895) 37. w.Som. Poo ur lee dl dhing! pút ee uur.z-u fruy tfeol [poor little thing! pity she is so timid].

2. Tending to cause fright.

Lan. Rochdale, which gathered a mob together, and by degrees they increased till they were got a little frightful, Byrom Remin. (1745) in Cheth. Soc. V. xliv.

3. Of bad or annoying things, 'awful,' 'terrible.'

Link. This plant [Chaerophyllum sylvestre] indicates a flightful call Parance Plants (1801) via

soil, Patrick Plants (1831) 143.

FRIGHT-LIKE, adj. n.Yks.2 Like a 'fright'; used of a person oddly dressed, or very ugly.

FRIGHTSOME, adj Sc. Also written frichtsom(e. [frixtsom.] Frightful, fearful, causing fear.

Ff. There has been frichtsome rain among the hills, BARRIE

Mounter (1891) xxxv. Fif He saw himsel amid the blaze, He waken't at the frichtsome gaze, TENNANT Papistry (1827) 35. waken't at the frichtsome gaze, IENNANT Papisity (1827) 35. w.Sc.
The leddies and their partners gaed round and round at a frichtsom
rate, Carrick Land of Logan (1835) 281 Sig. The frichtsome
tryst She hiddlins held yestreen, Towers Poenis (1885) 57 Ayr.
We love the pious gossip style An' frichtsome art o' saving, Laing
Poenis (1894) 71. Link Tak' ye whaur the frichtsome manie Keeps
bad bairnies withoot breid, McLachlan Thoughts (1884) 63 Sik.
Kept aloof from the frightsome pools, Hogg Tales (1838) 271, ed.
1866 Dmf. A fear that is frightsome an' eeile Possesses my
heart Thou Lock of Kname (1888) 05. heart, THOM Jock o' Knowe (1878) 95.

Hence Frichtsomely, adv. fearfully, in a terrifying

manner.

Fif. That squadron came in sicht Wi' bannerols and pensels bricht, Frichtsomely fleein' [flying] owr the heicht, Tennant Papistry (1827) 66

FRIGMAJIG, sb. War.<sup>2</sup> A toy, trifle; anything which moves or works about. Cf. frigabob. FRIGMAJIG, sb.

FRIGUMBOB, FRIKEN, see Frigabob, Frecken, v.

FRIGUMBUB, FRIKEN, see Frigadob, Frecken, v. FRILL, sb. Chs. War. Shr. Som. Dev. [fril.] 1. In comb. (1) Frill-de-dills, frills, embroidery; the trimmings, ornaments of a dress; (2) - Jack, the ruff pigeon. (1) w.Som. Her's too fond o' her [frul dee dul'z] by half—purty toadery that there vor to go 'bout in. Dev Reports Provinc. (1883) 85; Thews frill-de-dills be oncommon itemy tü iron 'Tez nort but proudness tu put za much o't pin cloāse, Hewett Peas. *Sp* (1892). (2) War.<sup>3</sup>

2. The puckered edge of the fat which is stripped from

the entrails of a pig.

Chs. It has a red, fleshy edge, and resembles a frill. War. 2, Shr 1

[1. Flem. frul, the frill of a collar (Schuermans),
WFlem. frul(le (DE Bo).]

WFlem. frul(le (DE Bo).]

FRIM, adj. and sb. In gen dial. use in Eng. Also in forms freem w.Yks.<sup>4</sup> Cmb; frem Chs.<sup>8</sup> Not Rut.<sup>1</sup> Lei.

Nhp.<sup>12</sup> War.<sup>34</sup> s.War.<sup>1</sup> Glo.<sup>12</sup> Bck Bdf. Hnt.; fremm Dur.; froom Glo.<sup>12</sup> Hmp w.Cy. Wil.<sup>1</sup>; frum n Cy. Lan.<sup>1</sup> ne.Lan.<sup>1</sup> Nhp.<sup>2</sup> War.<sup>2</sup> w.Wor.<sup>1</sup> s.Wor.<sup>1</sup> se.Wor.<sup>1</sup> Shr.<sup>12</sup> Hrf.<sup>12</sup> Glo.<sup>12</sup> Oxf.<sup>1</sup> Brks. Hmp.<sup>1</sup> w Cy. Wil.<sup>1</sup>; vrum Brks.<sup>1</sup> Wil. [frim, frem, frim, frum, frem] 1. adj. Vigorous, healthy, thriving, in good condition; handsome, wellgrown, luxuriant in growth; early, forward. Also used fig and adub. jig. and advb.

fig. and advb.

n.Cy. Coles (1677); Bailey (1721); Grose (1790), N.Cy.¹;
N.Cy.² A frim tree or beast. Nhb.¹ Dur. Fremm grass (K)
w.Yks. Thorseby Lett. (1703); w.Yks.⁴, Der.² Not. He's frem
for an old man. The crop looks very frem (R C.B.). Rut.¹ Lei.¹
The rooks are very frem this year. Nhp.¹ The cow yen't very
frem. Them beasts that beant frem yen't profitable That's a nice
frem young tree. A person, who is liberal in a bargain, is called
a frem customer; Nhp.² A frum fellow War.³ The potatoes are
very frem this year, War.⁴ How frem them cabbages be after the
rain! s.War.¹ Your plants do look frem. Wor The buds are
getting frum, Grose (1790) MS. add. (M); A frum spring (K.).
w.Wor.¹ I've some beautiful frum 'taters, would yù 'cept av a getting frum, Gross (1790) MS. add. (M); A frum spring (K.). w.Wor.¹ I've some beautiful frum 'taters, would yŭ 'cept av a few far yer dinner, sir² se.Wor.¹ s.Wor. Porson Quant Wds. (1875) 20, s.Wor.¹ Shr. A frum calf, Ray (1691), Shr.¹ Them bin a capital sort o' tatoes, the frum kidneys. That crop i' the Breary craft's a rar' frum un, it'll ild a mizzer an' afe to the thrave, Shr.² Frum peas. Frum to'ert the Ryelands Shr., Hrf.¹ Frum' potatoes, Bound Provinc. (1876); Hrf¹ Numerous, thick, Hrf.² We have picked the frummest Glo Horae Subsectivae (1777) 165, A froom shoot of a tree (H.T.E), Gl (1851); Glo¹², Oxf.¹ Brks. If a person is growing fat, he is said to be getting frum, Grose (1790) MS. add. (M.) Bdf. Batchelor Anal. Eng. Lang (1809) 132. Hrt. A frim growing time, Ellis Mod. Husb. (1750) IV. 1; The grass grows frim, Cussans Hist. Hrt. (1879-1881) III. 320. w Mid. (W.P.M.), Hnt. (T.P.F.) Cmb. The grass is freem (W.M.B.), Hmp.¹ w.Cy. Morton Cyclo. Agric. (1863). Wil. N. & Q. (1856) 2nd S. i. 411; The mawing graass looks vrum Akerman Spring-tide (1850) 33; Wil.¹

Hence (I) Froomy, adj. in good condition, well-grown;

Hence (1) Froomy, adj. in good condition, well-grown; (2) Frumly, adj. of a child: hopeful; promising.
(1) Hmp. (H.C.M.B.) (2) Wor. A frumly child (K.).

2. Of animals: in heat, 'brimming.' War 2, Glo.<sup>1</sup>
3. Soft, tender, juicy, succulent; crisp, brittle, easily broken; of cakes, &c.: short. Also used fig. and advb.

Cf. fram, adj.1

Cf. fram, adj.¹

n.Cy Grosse (1790) w Yks. Hamilton Nugae Lit. (1841) 355;

w.Yks¹; w.Yks² This lettuce is very frim. Lan Davies Races
(1856) 274; [Of some pears] If yoal nobbut put em under the
bowstert abaat a faurtnit they'll be as frum as muck [soil], Manch.
Guardian(1876) Local N & Q No. 1,107, Lan.¹, ne Lan.¹ Chs.¹, Chs²
(s v Frem'd); Chs³ Applied to the young spring grass. s.Chs.¹ Dhu
tuurmits bin veri frim [The turmits bin very frim]. Midl. How
beautiful are the beds of rushes and reeds with their frem green!
Cornh. Mag. (Aug. 1892) 150 Der.¹ As when meat eats tender
and fine. Is used of the branch of a tree also, when hable to break
by bendung: Der.² nw.Der.¹ Applied to meat when tender from and fine. Is used of the branch of a tree also, when hable to break by bending; Der.<sup>2</sup> nw.Der.<sup>1</sup> Applied to meat when tender from being well-fied. Not. The grass was too frem for it (L C M.). s.Not. In the spring, when the gress is young an' frem, there's danger in lettin cauves feed theirsens too full (J P K.). Lei.<sup>1</sup> As frem as a radish. Nhp.<sup>1</sup> [Of rhubarb or French beans] They are very frem, see how they snap a-two, Nhp.<sup>2</sup>, Oxf.<sup>1</sup> Brks. (W.H.Y.); Gl (1852), Brks.<sup>1</sup> n.Bck. The celery was very frem (A C). Bdf The taters are so frem still, you maun dig them yet. A child growing tall and slender is said 'to grow frem' (J.W B); Meat is said to eat frem, BATCHELOR Anal Eng. Lang. (1809) 132. Sur. A young shoot of a tree is frim, Trans. Phil Soc. (1854) 83. Hmp.<sup>1</sup> Apples from the tree are said to be frum. w.Cy. MORTON

Sur. A young shoot of a tree is frim, Irans. Phil Soc. (1854) 83. Hmp.¹ Apples from the tree are said to be frim. w.Cy. Morton Cyclo. Agric. (1863). Wil. Britton Beautes (1825); Wil.¹ 4. Of soil, land: rich, fertile; soft.

Nhp.² Notwithstanding the coldness of the clayey soil, it is ordinarily the fremmest, as our farmers express it; that is, the richest feeding land we have, Morton Nat Hist. Nhp. (1712) 51.

Oxf. (JC) Sur. The ground is frim, i.e. not over-hard or overwet, but in a good healthy state for working, Trans. Phil. Soc.

5. Of grass: sour. n.Lin.<sup>1</sup>
6. Of a hive of bees: about to swarm. Brks. Grose (1790) MS. add. (M.)

7. Of a brook, river: full, flooded, overflowing.

Let. The water is quite frem [said of a brook flooded after rain]. War. Holloway. Glo. The springs be frum, Gibbs Cotswold Village (1895) 163. Brks. Grose (1790) MS add. (M); The water looks quite frum (W W S.)

Hence Frummish, adj. rather full, somewhat flooded.

s Wor. (H.K.)
8. sb. Sap, juice, succulence.

8. sb. Sap, juice, succulence.

Bdf. The time for getting yerbs is the spring, when all the nice frem's in them (J.W B.).

[1. Those nations that by long peace were most frimme and lustie, Holland Livy (1609) vi. vii. 221. OE. \*frym, vigorous, cogn. w. freme; cp. MHG. vrum, 'tuchtig' (Lexer). 3. If May and June prove wet months, it causes a frimm and frothy grass, Worlidge Syst. Agric. (1681) 224.]

FRIM, see Fremd.

FRIMAGE, v. Not. [frimidg.] To rummage. FRIMBLE, v. Yks. Lan. Also in forms frimmal, cemble w.Yks. [frim(b)l.] To fumble, finger; with FRIMBLE, v. Yks. Lan. fremble w.Yks. [frim(b)l.]

out: to hand over, 'fork out.'

w.Yks. I worfrembling wit'warp for ower fower hour (W.C.S.);

Mary,... what arta frimmalin wi, thas some toffee al be bun?

BINNS Vill. to Town (1882) 57. Lan. He frimbles at th' yate,

FOTHERGILL Healey (1884) xl; Billy wur at last forced to frimble eawt twelve shillin, welly to his ruination, Staton B. Shuttle

FRIM-FRAM, sb. Sc. A trifle, whim, fancy, invention. Critics with their frim-frams and whitty whatties may imagine a hundred reasons, Sc. Presby. Eloq. (ed. 1847) 134; (Jam. Suppl.)

FRIMICATE, v. e.An. Also written frimmicate e.An.<sup>1</sup> Nrf. Suf.1; and in form frummicate Suf.1 [fri miket.]

To give oneself airs, be affected. See Frimick.

e.An.¹ A home-bred East Anglan rustic might think strange and outlandish persons, whether Frenchmen or Shiremen, particularly given to frimicate. Suf.¹ e.Suf. How that mawther du frimicate since she went to London (F.H.).

Hence Frimicating, (I) ppl. adj. affected; particular as to dress; (2) sb. one who is particular as to dress.

(I) e.An.¹, e.Suf. (F.H.) (2) Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1803) 92.

(1893) 92.

FRIMICK, v. and sb. e.An. Also written frimmick Sul. Ess.; and in forms frimmock e.An.<sup>12</sup> Nrf.; frummick Nrf. [frimik, ek.] 1. v. To give oneself airs, be affected, 'show off'; sometimes with about.

e An.<sup>12</sup>, Suf. (M.E.R.) e Suf To go frimicking about (F.H.).

Hence Frimicking, ppl. adj. affected. e.Suf. (F.H.)

2. sb. An affected girl or woman, one who assumes airs; sometimes in pl.

e.An.<sup>2</sup> Nrf. You little frimmock! (M.C.H.B.) Suf. I never see such a frimmick in all my born days (M.E.R.). e.Suf. (F.H.),

Ess. (H.H.M.)

Hence Frimicky (A.) e. Suf. Ess.; and in forms frimmock e.An.12 Nrf.; frum-

Hence Frimicky, (1) sb. one who is particular as to dress; (2) adj. affected.

(1) Nrf. COZENS-HARDY Broad Nrf. (1893) 92. (2) Nrf. Still in use. A frimmocky sort of a gal (M C.H.B.). e.Suf (F.H.) FRIMITTS, sb. pl. Dev. [fri mits.] A fit of trembling,

Palpitation, gen. in phr. to give one or be in the frimits.

His heart was in the frimits, Blackmore Christowell (1881)

xvi; Dev.<sup>3</sup> Thic 'ill's zo steep, I've a-loosed awl m' breath, an'
giv'th me the frimitts awl round my heart.

FRIMPLE-FRAMPLE, adv. Sc. (JAM. Suppl.) In a confused, tangled manner, promiscuously.

FRIMPSE, sb. Sh.I. A toss or disdainful motion of the head.

'Da kye is payed me better is lasses yet,' Tammy said, an' wi' dat Bawby turn'd hir wi' a frimpse, Sh News (July 3, 1897); In common use (K I.).

FRIMSY, adj. War. Ken. Also written frimsey War.<sup>4</sup> [frimzi.] Flimsy, thin; soft, slight.

War.<sup>4</sup> Wha'at be the use of buying that frimsey stuff? it'll be torn to pieces in no time. Ken.<sup>1</sup>

FRINCY-FRANCY, sb. N.I. Also in form frimsy-framsy Ant. A game played between the dances at

farm-house balls.

A chair was placed in the middle of the barn or room; the master of the ceremonies led to the chair a young woman, who sat down and named the young man who she was willing should kiss her This he did, and then took the seat which the lady vacated. He then called out the name of some favourite girl who was led up to him; there was another kiss. The girl, then took the seat, and so on. The same game is called Frimsey-framsey in parts of Antrim.

FRINDER, v. Dev. In phr. to be frindered up to ockshuns, to be excited. See Auction.

An old lady, speaking of another friend who had excited herself in a little wrangle, said 'She was frindered up to ockshuns,'

Reports Provinc. (1891).

FRINE, v. Sc. Yks. Lan. Also written fryne Sc. (JAM); and in form frein Edb. [frain.] To whine, whimper; to fret, murmur, complain, to show impatience or discontent.

patience of discontent.

Kcd. It's eeseless noo to fryne; Sae tak' a dram, an' dae yer wark, Grant Lays (1884) 11. Lnk., Lth. (Jam.) Edb. At a sour look, or correction, Maun nouther frein nor mint objection, Learmont Poems (1791) 58. w.Yks. Lan. 'E wur frinin' an' whinin', Ellis Pronunc. (1889) V 357.

Hence Fryning, ppl. adj. peevish, fretful, complaining. Lnk., Lth. A frynin' body (Jam.).

[Sw. dial frama to make a wry face (Riff): so Norw.

[Sw. dial. fryna, to make a wry face (RIETZ); so Norw. dial. (Aasen).]

FRINGED-WATER-LILY, sb. War. Hmp. (J.R.W.) Hmp. The fringed buckbean, Menyanthes nymphoides;

FRINGES, sb. pl. Irel. [fri ndgiz.] In phr. riding the Fringes, a procession of all the different corporations of

the city of Dublin.

Dub. Similar to that which takes place annually on Lord Mayor's Day in London, but much more splendid, all the members being dressed in the uniform of their respective companies, and mounted on horses, accompanied with bands of music, flags, ensigns, &c., Grose (1790) MS. add. (C.), Maybe the Lord Mayor and the Corporation riding the 'Fringes' with the big sword of state, Kennedy Evenings Duffrey (1869) 112. [A corr. (due to popular etymology) of the phr. to ride the franchises, to beat the bounds. The francheses of this Cytie shalbe ryd according to auncient custom, Records Oxford (1572), ed. Turner, 341.]

Cxford (1572), ed. Turner, 341.]

FRINGLE, sb. Cor. [fringl.] 1. An enclosed fireplace or grate; a brick hearth.

An enclosed fire-place or grate capable of generating an
intense heat and quickly, Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl.;
Cor.¹ The grate of a kitchen; Cor.², Cor.³ A fire grate built in an
open chimney. w Cor. A brick hearth on which a tripod stands, in
a space closed by a wooden door by the side of the kitchen range
in nearly all w Cornish cottages (G F.R.)

2. Comp. Fringle-hole, the place under a grate in which the ashes lie. Cor. 1

3. An iron crook, moving on hinges fastened to the back of an open chimney, on which kettles, &c., are hung Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl. FRINNISHY, adj. Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] Over-nice. (HALL.)

FRINNY, v. Lan. [Not known to our correspondents] To neigh. (Hall.)
[Cp. Norw. dial. vrene, to neigh (Aasen, s.v. vrina); Sw. dial. vrina (RIETZ); cogn. w. EFris. wrensken, wrinsken, dial. vrina (Victorial)

frensken (Koolman).]

FRIP, sb. e.Lan. [frip] Anything worthless or trifling.

[Cp. Fr. fripon, a rag or tattered clout (Coter.).]

FRIP-FRAPS, sb. pl. Yks. Crackers, which leap about when exploding.

w.Yks. Dem fripfraps diu mak a din an reit an gal (J.W); Leeds

Merc Suppl. (May 27, 1893).

FRISK, sb. and v. Sc. Cor. [frisk.] 1. sb. A dance,

caper, Jig.

Eig. Mony are the light-heel'd things That wish the frisk sae bra', Couper Poetry (1804) I. 238. [If any frisk, a milling match, should call me out of town, Dixon Sngs. Eng. Peas. (1846) 219]

2. v. With about: to dance.

Cor. But when they beginn'd for to friskey-about, Forfar Jan's

Crtshp. (1859) xv.

Crishp. (1859) xv.

3. With up: to freshen up, whisk up.

Cor. Will'ee be so good as to fisk up the beverage, Prudy, my dear? 'Q.' Three Shaps (1890) vii.

FRISK, sb.2 w.Som. A gentle rain, fine mist.

I don't think 'its gwant to rain much, this here's on'y a bit of a frisk [frúsk]-twidn wet a holland shirt in a month.

FRISKSOME, adj. Obs. Sc. Sportive, merry. Edb. In folly's frisksome hour, Learmont Poems (1791) 145. FRISKY, adj. Lin. [Not known to our correspon-

dents.] Pettish.

FRIST, v. and sb. Sc. n.Cy. Lan. Also in form first
Per. (JAM.) [frist.]

1. v. To grant respite, to give a
debtor credit or time for payment, to sell a thing on trust;

to defer, postpone.

Sc. The thing that's fristed is no forgi'en, Ferguson Prov. (1641) 30; What is fristed is not forgiven, Scott Redg (1824) xi. Per. Will ye frist me? [will you give me credit for some time?] In some parts, at least, of this county it is pronounced 'first' (Jam). Ayr. (J M.) Lnk. But what's aft fristed 's no forgeen, Ramsay Poems (1721) 120 Kcb. I would give him my bond, under my faith and hand, to frist heaven an hundred years longer, RUTHERFORD Lett. (1660) No. 176. n.Cy. (K.), BAILEY (1721), GROSE (1790); N.Cy.<sup>2</sup>
Hence Fristing, sb. a delay, suspension.
Kcb. I would subscribe a suspension and a fristing of my heaven

for many hundred years, RUTHERFORD Lett. (1660) pt. 1. No.2 (JAM.).

2. sb. Delay, respite; credit, trust.

Sc. All ills are good a first. The longer a mischief is coming the better, Kelly Prov. (1721) 32. Lan. Davies Trans. Phil. Soc. (1855) 271; Lan.

Soc. (1855) 271; Lan.¹

[1. Fristed goods ar not forgivin, Montgomerie Poems (c. 1600), ed. Cranstoun, 134; To friste, inducare, Cath. Angl. (1483).

2. First of ten dayes were i-graunted, Trevisa Higden (1387) VII. 49. OE. fyrst, a space of time; EFris. frist, 'Zeit, Aufschub' (Koolman); G. frist.]

FRIT, sb. Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] A kind of pancake. (Hall.) Cf. fritter, sb.¹

FRITCH, adj. War. Wor. Oxf. Brks. Hmp. Written friche Oxf. Brks. [fritf.] Brisk, nimble, quick, eager, ready; forward; conceited; intimate. Cf. flitch, adj.

War.<sup>3</sup> She is too fritch by half. Wor. Don't you be too fritch to help 'em (H K.). ne.Wor. 'E used to be despert fritch about that job, but I reckon he's got tired on it (J W.P.). se.Wor.<sup>1</sup> You a no call to be so fritch, if yu have got a new frock on! Oxf., Brks. (K.) Hmp. Grose (1790); You are very fritch with your advice, Wise New Forest (1883) 182, Hmp. 1
[OFr. friche, 'gai, vif, éveillé, joli, comme frisque' (LA

CURNE).

FRITCHETY, adj. Glo. [frit[əti] Fretful, peevish,

fidgety

FRITH, sb. and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms freath(e Glo. w.Som. Dev. Cor. 128; freeth

in forms freath(e Glo. w.Som.¹ Dev.¹ Cor.¹ 28; freeth s.Pem.; frid Cum.; fright Ken.¹; vraith Dev.8 Cor.; vreath(e Glo w.Som.¹ Dev.¹ nw.Dev.² Cor.¹; vreeth n.Dev.; vreth Dev.; vrith Glo.¹ I.W.² w.Cy. Wil. Dor.¹ Dev. [frip, vrip, w.Cy. also vræð.] 1. sb. A wood, plantation, coppice; a clearing in a forest or wood.

Sc. Syne, lanelie by the lover's lamp, Thro frith and fell can fare, Jamieson Pop. Ballads (1866) I. 197. Nib¹, w.Yks.¹, Lan.¹, n.Lan.¹ Der. Tis merry in the shady frith, Jewith Ballads (1867) 97. Ken.¹ A thin, scrubby wood, with little or no timber, and consisting mainly of inferior growths such as are found on poor soils, intermixed with heath, &c.; Ken.² Sur¹ The local name of several woods, generally where the brush-wood is of a rough, several woods, generally where the brush-wood is of a rough, unprofitable kind. Sometimes corrupted into Thrift. w.Som.¹ An enclosure surrounded by a wieathed or wattled hedge. A wood is frequently so fenced in.

Hence (I) Fright-woods, sb. pl. a name given to certain woods, which were formerly thin and scrubby, with little

or no timber; (2) Frith-hay, sb. a wood-boundary.
(1) Ken. Though some of the old woods bearing this name may now by modern treatment have been made much thicker and more valuable, they are also still called, as of old, fright-woods, as the Fright Woods, near Bedgebury. (2) e.Suf. (FH)

2. Unused pasture-land.

Cum. Linton Lake Cy. (1864) 303. Lan.1, ne.Lan.1

3. Brushwood, underwood, suitable for 'wreathing' or wattling; young whitethorn, Crataegus Oxyacantha, or

wattling; young whitethorn, Crataegus Oxyacantha, or blackthorn, Prunus spinosa, used for making hedges.

N.Cy.<sup>2</sup> Yks. Leeds Merc. Suppl. (July II, 1896). Glo. Horae Subsecvae (1777) 163; Glo.<sup>1</sup>; Glo.<sup>2</sup> Young white-thorn, used for sets in hedges. Wor. (HK) Sus. (S.P.H.); Sus.<sup>1</sup>; Sus.<sup>2</sup> Brushwood growing by the side of hedges. Hmp. Wise New Forest (1883) 183; Hmp.<sup>1</sup> I.W.<sup>2</sup> We must go down in copse vor a looad o' vrith. w.Cy. Grose (1790). Wil. Thorns or bush underwood, Davis Agric. (1813) in Arch. Rev. (1888) I. 35; Vox usitatissima. Sic appellantur teneri Rami Coryli quibus inflexis sepes colligant et stabiliunt, Skinner (1671); Wil <sup>1</sup> Quick,' or young whitethorn for planting hedges. Dor. Mr. B. will give us some firths to make a dead fence (C.W); Dor.<sup>1</sup> Out a-halen frith ar lops, 64. w.Som.<sup>1</sup> Dev. Moore Hist Dev. (1829) I 354; Whitethorn, blackthorn, &c., suitable for hedges, Horae Subsectima (1777) 163; Reports Provinc. (1895); Dev.<sup>3</sup> s.Dev. Brambles, &c., out of hedges (F.W.C.). w.Dev. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1796). Cor. Cuttings of furze, &c., used for the fire, or for making up a gap in Cuttings of furze, &c., used for the fire, or for making up a gap in a hedge (J.W.).

Hence (1) Frith-hedge, sb. a young quickset hedge, a whitethorn hedge. Glo., n.Wil. (E.H.G.); (2) Vraith-nickies, sb. pl. small faggots of brushwood or quickset, used formerly to heat the large old-fashioned ovens in farm-houses. Dev <sup>3</sup>
4. A wattle; the pliant twigs or branches used in making wattled fences or hedges.

s.Cy. Grose (1790). Sus.<sup>2</sup> Wil. Ray (1691). Cor.<sup>1</sup>
Hence (1) Frith handle school handle made of wattled

Hence (1) Frith-hurdle, sb. a hurdle made of wattled sticks; (2) -work, sb. wattling.

(1) w.Som. Dev. Hurdles wattled with blackberry canes—very thickly intertwined and used to pen sheep in square folds
(2) Dev. The frithe work or wattling was made upon willow or sallow stakes, Vancouver Agric (1807) 134, ed 1813

5. A hedge, esp. a wattled hedge or fence; a gap in a hedge, filled up with wattling; a wreathing intertwining

hedge, filled up with wattling; a wreathing, intertwining. s.Pem. Poles are fixed in the ground, and hazel branches are wattled through (W.M.M.); Laws Little Eng. (1888) 420 Ken.<sup>1</sup> wasted through (w.m.m.), Laws Line Lng. (1000) 420 Mem. w Som. 1 Nif you don't put up a good vreath o' thurns, mid so wull let it alone. Dev. Pd. for freath and freathing about the parish close, MS. Woodbury Chw. Acc. (1604); Dev. 1 Dame and I did'n go the leach-way, but auver the vreath and down along the lane, 8 nw.Dev.¹ Cor. (J.W.); Cor¹; Cor.² A gap in a wattled hedge; Cor.³ A gap is not a freath as long as it is left open, but becomes so as soon as it is mended by wattling. w.Cor Thorns, and other small branches of bushes, twisted together, to stop a gap in a hedge, N. & Q. (1854) 1st S x. 301.
6. v. To free land from tillage, and set it apart for

pasturage.

Lakel. Land is said to be fitthed when it is freed from tillage and devoted to pasturage, as grass land or wood land.
7. To cut underwood.

Hmp. A labourer who had been 'frithing,' that is to say, cutting underwood, in one of the forest copses, Blackmore Cradock Nowell (1873) 1; Hmp.1

Hence Frithing, sb. brushwood, underwood.

Hmp. A great wood... where the frithings have not been cut for ten years, Blackmore Cradock Nowell (1873) xlv.

8. To make a brushwood drain. Wil. Wil. 1

9. To wreathe, intertwine, twist in and out; to wattle, plant a hedge; to surround with a hedge. s.Pem. Laws Little Eng. (1888) 420. Glo. To hedge with such materials [1 e whitethorn, blackthorn], Horae Subsectivae (1777) 163. w.Som. Take and cut a thurn or two and vreathe it up vitty, eens w.Som.¹ Take and cut a thurn or two and vreathe it up vitty, eens they can't get droo. Dev. Black told me he must go vraithing to-morrow, Reports Provinc. (1889); Dev.¹ Her hath had the grave freath'd all round, and set in rosen and sweet harbs, 41. n.Dev. Codgloves an' copper clouts Vor when 'e vreeth tha hadge, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 66 nw.Dev.¹ Cor. Nowthecky gripe [gap], es I maysay, I got un vraithed the t'other day, Daniel Poems; Cor.¹¹³ Hence (1) Freathed, ppl. adj. wattled; (2) Frithing, sb.

(a) wattling or rough intertwining, a fence made of wattled thorns; (b) an enclosure, wood fenced in by a wattled

thorns; (b) an enclosure, wood fenced in by a wather hedge.

(1) Cor. (2, a) Gmg Collins Gower Dial, Trans Phil Soc. (1848-50) IV. 222. w.Som. (19 nw.Dev.) Cor. A hoarding to protect shrubs, &c., from the wind. (b) w.Som. [1. In feild and tun, in frith and fell, Cursor M. (c. 1300) 7697. OE. fyrhd, a wood (Charter of Ælfred [Kent, 898], see Earle Charters (1888) 158). 3. Frith, underwood, Worlinge Dict. Rust. (1681). 5. To enclose the vij acres wt. a quyk fryth before the Fest of the Purification, MS. Acc. St John's Hosp., Canterbury (c. 1600) (Ken. (L.)). FRITHAT, adv. Sc. (Jam.) Also written frithit. Notwithstanding, nevertheless. Fif., Rxb., Dmf. [Repr. the phr. for a' that.]

FRITHLES, sb. pl. Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] A flexible branch or twig used for wattling. To lash it, with stout oak frithles to a pair of stout ash-saplings, Blackmore Christowell (1881) II. iv, ed 1882.

BLACKMORE Christowell (1881) II. IV, ed 1882.

FRITLAG, sb. I.Ma. [fri tləg.] A worthless fellow.

I wouldn' have gone wis [with] yandhar fritlag no matter how

rwould in laye gone wis (with) yandiar initiag no matter now much I wanted to go (S.M.).

FRITS, sb. pl. Brks. The common fritillary, Fritillaria Meleagris. (B. & H.)

FRITTEN, see Frighten.

FRITTENI, see Frighten.
FRITTENIN, sb. Lan. Chs. Shr. Also in forms freetnin Lan.¹; fritnin s.Chs.¹ [frit(e,nin, frītnin.] A ghost, spectre, apparition; also used collectively: ghostly appearances, terrors, 'frightenings.'

Lan. Ghosts¹ Eigh, we've hed plenty on 'em i' Forness;... we ol'as co'd 'em dobbies èr freetnins, Morris Lebby Beck Dobby (1867) 3; Lan.¹, Chs¹ s.Chs.¹ Ah wùd)nǔ tai dhaat aays, dhǔr)z fritnin dhéeùr [Ah wudna tay that haise, there's fritnin' theer]. Shr. There has always been frittenin' in the Drumby hole, Burne Flk-Love (1883) xi; Shr.¹ I darna göö past Coomur lane ends—folks sen as theer's frittenin to be seed theer after dark.
FRITTER, sb.¹ n.Cy. Yks. Lan. [fri'tə(r.] 1 A small pancake containing currants. w.Yks. (J.T.) See

w.Yks. (J.T.) See small pancake containing currants.

small pancake containing currants. w. 1 ks. (J.1.) See Frutter.

2. In comp. (1) Fritters-Thursday, the Thursday in Shrove week; (2) ·Wednesday, Ash Wednesday.
(1) w.Yks.5 'Fritters-Thursday' is a day duly observed by many, Introd. (2) n.Cy., Lan. Harland & Wilkinson Flk-Lore (1867) 217
FRITTER, sb.2 Sc. Yks. Not. [frita(r.] A small piece, fragment; gen. in phr. to knock, tear, &c. to fritters.
Sik. My soul is as it were torn to fritters, Hogg Tales (1838) 327, ed. 1866. Not. He was knocked to fritters (J. H B.).
Hence (1) Fritterments, sb. pl. filings, particles, fragments; (2) Fritter't, adj. scattered, fragmentary.

(1) n Yks<sup>2</sup> (2) Fif Some brak in sma' The carvit wark and pillars bra, Sendin' the glory of the wa' In fritter't frush about, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 190

FRITTER, v. Nrf. To fret, pine.
She's allus a fritterin an' pinin' (E.M.).
FRITTISH, adj. Cum. [Not known to our correspondents.] Cold. Gl. (1851). See Frettished

FRITTISIES, sb. pl. w.Yks.3 Fritters. See Frutter.

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FRITTISIES, sb. pl. w.Yks. Fritters. See Frutter. FRIV, see Fro.
FRIVOLOUS, adj. Sc. Also Cor. Also in forms freevalous S. & Ork. ; freevolous Sc.; frivolis Sh I. [fri vləs, frī vləs.] 1. Trifling, small, simple.

Ayr. Maybe he'll mention some freevolous bit thing that'll dae me some guid, Service Dr Duguid (ed. 1887) 123.

2. Weak, sickly, delicate.
Sh.I. Doo is aetin' dee a lock, Willie. Doo is shurely as frivolis as a barri, Sh. News (Dec. 25, 1897); S. & Ork. 
3. Thin, liable to break.
Cor 1 The wool is very frivolous

Gor <sup>1</sup> This wool is very frivolous, FRIZ, sb. Sc. Lan. [friz.] 1. A curl. Edb. She gied it [the wig] a rough frizz, Auld Handsel Monday (1702) 10

2. Comp. Friz-bobs, fringes, hair which is much dressed out. Lan. Un wot wes't come to i'th course o' toime i'th way o' dress un faymale frizbobs is mooar than th' witch uv Endor... would be able to tell, Staton B. Shuttle Bowtun, 53.

FRIZE, FRIZ(E, see Fraze, Freeze.
FRIZGIG, sb. s.Chs.¹ [fri·zgig ] A conceited, flirting woman. See Fiz-gig.
Wot ŭ litl friz·gig dhŭ aat·[What a little frizgig tha at].
FRIZZ, v. Dev. [friz.] To hiss, sputter when burning; to scorch, dry up.
Aw ¹ 1 zmell th zommat gude. Winder whot 'tez a frizzing in the pan? Hewert Peas. Sh. (1802): You should just hear 'n [a

tha pan? Hewert Peas. Sp. (1892); You should just hear 'n [a stove] frizz in wut wuther, Reports Provinc. (1885) 95; Dev. The bread and butter...lied smeeching and frizzing in the vire, 4.

FRIZZENS, sb. pl. N.I.<sup>1</sup> The iron mountings on single and double trees by which they are attached to a plough or harrow.

FRIZZENT, ppl. adj. Chs. [fri zent.] Starved with cold; very susceptible to cold.

FRIZZLE, v.<sup>1</sup> and sb.<sup>1</sup> Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Not. Rut. Lei. Nhp War. Oxf. Hnt. Dev. [fri zl.] 1. v. To fry, toast, broil.

Cum. And than they wad frizzel't in t'sotteran pan, Dickinson Cumbr. (1876) 238. n. Yks. 1 'Cou'd ye eat owght, Willie?' 'Ay, Ah thinks Ah cou'd dee wiv a bit o' frizzled mutton.' e.Yks. 1 To fry in thin slices, MS. add. (T.H.) w.Yks. A slice o' cake frizzled rry in thin suces, M.S. add. (1.H) w.Yks. A slice o' cake frizzled 1' drippin' (JT). Lan Gen means to fry bacon, thought is sometimes applied to other meat and even cheese (S.W.). s.Lan. (F.E.T.), Not.¹ Rut.¹ The doctor says as how he's to hev some frizzled mootton. Lei¹ War.²; Wai.³ To cook before the fire in a Dutch oven, or on a fork Oxf.¹ MS. add.

Hence Frizzling, ppl. adj. making a hissing, sputtering sound as in frame.

sound as in frying.

Nhp. 1 Such uncomfortable days Make musical the wood-sap's frizzling sounds, Clare Vill. Minst. (1821) II. 133. Dev. Not a bite will I eat, nor a cut will I make into that bubbling, frizzling, savoury goose, unless Taverner Langford be here, Baring-Gould Spider (1887) vii.

goose, unless lavelner Langlood David Ren. with up.
2. To scorch, dry up in cooking. Gen. with up.
e. Yks. MS. add. (T.H.) Lan O hontle o whot corks feel into't on brunt on frizzlt it so, Tim Bobbin View Dial (2746) 34. Nhp. I You've frizzled it up. War. 2 Don't frizzle that chop up to nothing. Hnt. (T.P.F.), nw.Dev. I his sing sputtering sound, as in frying, &c.

3. sb. A hissing, sputtering sound, as in frying, &c.
Gall. Flounders... with their tails jerking Flip, flap. in the frizzle of the pan, Crockett Raiders (1894) in. Dev. The ear heard the frizzle of the fat and the drop, drop into the pan beneath,

the frizzle of the fat and the drop, drop into the pan beneath, Baring-Gould Spider (1887) vii.

4. A dish of anything fried, a fry; fried bacon in slices. s.Lan. If fried bacon is required for more than one person, 'a frizzle for two or three,' as the case might be, would be asked for (S.W.); Let's have a frizzle o' bacon (F.E.T.). Nhp. Let's have a frizzle for dinner. War. 

5. Fig. A tussle, fight, 'row.' s.Not. It wor the wust frizzle ah iver hed wee 'im (J.P.K).

[503]

FRIZZLE, sb.<sup>2</sup> Sc. Nhb. Also written rizl. 1. The hammer of a gun or pistol. Also written frizzel Sc.

[frizl.] 1. The hammer of a gun or pistol.

Sh.I The piece was now drawn back, priming examined, flint touched up, frizzel scraped, and all made ready, STEWART Fireside Tales (1892) 268 Sik. Putting down the frizzel and making it spring up again with a loud snap, Hogo Tales (1838) 288, ed 1866.

Rxb. (JAM) Nhb. In flint and steel guns the piece of iron acted

on by the flint to produce the explosion.

2. Comp. Frizzel-spring, the spring of a gun.

Sh.I. He pulled the trigger just to see the action of the frizzelspring, Stewarr Fireside Tales (1892) 268.

3. A piece of steel used for striking fire from a flint.

Rxb. (Jam.) Nhb.¹ Often carried yet by old men to get a light
with when in the fields. A piece of 'matchy,' or brown paper
steeped in a solution of saltpetre, then dried, is used to take 'had'
from the spark obtained by striking the frizzle against the sharp
edge of the flint. The frayed edge of the 'matchy' projects well
to the face of the flint in the operation. to the face of the flint in the operation.

FRIZZLE, v.<sup>2</sup> Sc. Yks Nhp. Suf. Also written frizle Suf. [frizl.] 1. To curl; sometimes with up. Edb. Johnie's hun'ers, tho' he's auld, Will frizzle up his frosty pow, McDowall Poems (1839) 198. Suf. The straw [of the potatoes] being frizled (curled), as they call it here, Young Annals Agric (1784-1815) V. 251.

Hence (1) Frizzled, ppl. adj. curled, crisped; (2) Frizzly,

adj. curly.

(i) Edb. Sae finely dress'd, and frizzled hair, To meet their joe, Crawford Poems (1798) 44. Nhp 1 Frizzled parsley. (2) Lnk. A most valuant chiel Whose beard was grey and frizzly, Stewart Twa Elders (1886) 144.

2. To pucker. n.Yks. (I.W.)

FRIZZLE, v° Wor. [fri'z1] To freeze.

The weather be cold enough to frizzle a yam [heron] (H K.).

FRIZZLE, v.4 Sc. To flatter, praise, cajole; to make a great fuss or 'to-do' about. Cf. fraise, v. 3.

Per. What's the sense o' a' that frizzlin' wi' him? (GW)

Fer. What's the sense o' a' that frizzlin' wi' him? (G W)
FRO, prep. and adv. In gen. dial. use in Sc. and n. counties to Der. Lin. Also Dev. [frə, fre.] I. Dial. forms: (1) Fer, (2) Fo, (3) Fra, (4) Fraa, (5) Frae, (6) Frav, (7) Fray, (8) Fre, (9) Frea, (10) Freh, (11) Fren, (12) Frev, (13) Friv, (14) Fro, (15) Frough, (16) Fruv, (17) Vro. See Fae.

(1) nw.Der. (2) Lan Rocking herself to and fo, Brierley Layrock (1864) xiii. (3) Sc. (Jam), N.Cy. Nhb. Cum the ways wi' me fra Leb'nin, Robson Sng. Sol (1859) iv. 8; Nhb. Where hes he come fra? This is the usual form. Dur!, Lakel. Cum Fra I be yable to cum and see thee, Borrowdale Lett in Lonsdale Mag (Feb 1867) 311. Wm. Printed fra his MS, Hutton Bran Fra 1 be yable to cum and see thee, Borrowdale Lett in Lonsdale Mag (Feb 1867) 311. Wm. Printed fra his MS, Hutton Bran New Wark (1785) Title-page. n.Yks. 12 ne.Yks. 1 Usual before consonants. e.Yks 1 Only used in this form terminally. m.Yks. w.Yks. He's nowt at all to live on but what he gets fra' th' rector, Bronte Agnes Grey (1847) xi; w.Yks. 1 Lan He run away twice fra Lowdham factory, Westall Burch Dene (1889) I. 292. n.Lan T'keepers a t'woes tuke away me veil fra me, Phizackerley Sng. fra Lowdham factory, Westall Birch Dene (1889) I. 292. n.Lan T'keepers a t'woes tuke away me veil fra me, Phizackerley Sng. Sol. (1860) v. 7; n.Lan. I n.Lin. I've gotten a curate cummin' fra Lunnun, Peacock Tales and Rhymes (1886) 76; n.Lin. I'Wheāre's ta cumfra? (4)m.Yks. (5) Sc. Frae Leith to the Lawnmarket, Scott Midlothan (1818) iv. Frf. That ane frae Aberdeen, Barrie Mimster (1891) ii. Per. It canna be coals 'at he's wantin' frae the station, Ian Maclaren Birer Bush (1895) 11. Rnf. The man may copy frae the brute, Tannahill Poems (1807) 35, ed. 1817. Lnk. Na, na, far frae that! Fraser Whaups (1895) i Gail. Ye can juist tell them frae the colour o'the goon, Crockett Suckit Min. (1893) 101. Nhb. Howay wi'me frae Lebenon, Robson Sng. Sol. (1859) iv. 8; Nhb. Cum. A well o'leeivin' watters, an' streems frae Lebanon, Rayson Sng Sol (1859) iv. 15. Yks. He'd look long for another vote frae me, Gaskell Sylvia (1863) I. iv. w.Yks (S.K.C.) Lan. Lettin' drink and company keep him frae heam, Eavesdropper Vill. Life (1869) 108. Der. I sent a comb frae the last honey, Verney Stone Edge (1868) i (6) n.Yks. Ah suddn't ha getten 't frav 'im. ne.Yks. m.Yks. Mount Gilead, Dickinson Sng. Sol (1859) iv. I; Cum. M.Yks. Afloar E git back fray Girston, in. 290 Lan. Through th'ole thing fray t'forst, Why John (Coll. L. L. B.). (8) Nhb. Fre' is the usage when the word following begins with a consonant. e.Yks. Before consonants. (9) m.Yks. (10) Cum. Yks. An better treatment thoo's desarved freh me, N. & Q. (1865) 3rd S vin 95. m.Yks. (11) Nhb He's teyun'd fren him. He gat the teyun fren an aad fiddler. (12) Nhb. The keepers o' the

wa's tulk away maw vail frev us, Robson Sng. Sol. (1859) v 7; Nhb.¹ Before a vowel. 'Did ye get it fre Tom, or frev Anty?' Dur.¹ Cum. Let's off frev him for fear, Gilpin Sngs. (1866) 382, Cum.¹ n Yks. Watchin' him frev a nighber's entry, Tweddell Clevel Rhymes (1875) 38; n Yks.², ne.Yks.¹ e Yks.¹ Used before vowels only m.Yks¹ w.Yks. T'answers oft at ah gets frev em, vowels only m.Yks¹ w.Yks. T'answers oft at ah gets frev em, Spec. Dial (1800) 49, w.Yks.¹ Before a vowel (13)m.Yks.¹ (14) w Yks. As aw went an' coom fro mi wark (D L.); w Yks.¹ Lan. A nurse choilt Maggy Blackburn browt wi' her fro' Waverham, Banks Forbidden (ed. 1885) x. s.Lan. Bamford Dial. (1854). Chs.¹ Der.¹ He's very well, fro by what he wor. nw.Der.¹ Lin. Tha joompt in thysen, an' tha hoickt my feet wi' a flop fro' the clazy, Tennyson Spinster's Sweet-arts (1885). (15) w.Yks. Yah muh goa back whear yah coom frough, Bronte Wuthering Hts. (1847) xxiii. (16) m.Yks.¹ (17) Dev.¹ Where hast a be thicca way! where com'st vro? 1.

II. Dial. uses. 1. Var. comb. and contractions: (1) Fra(e-by or Frebby, compared with, in comparison with;

Fra(e-by or Frebby, compared with, in comparison with; (2) Frae-ther or Frae-ither, (3) Frae-tull, asunder, in pieces; (4) Fray't, from the; (5) Fre-gither or -together, apart; (6) Fre-mang, from among; (7) Fre-ther, from thence or that place; (8) Fre-vard, in the direction, from, as opposed to 'towards.'

(I) n.Yks. This is different frebby that (I W.); n.Yks.1; n.Yks.2 (1) n.Yks. This is different frebby that (I W.); n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.²
This is good frebby that. ne.Yks. Ah's an au'd woman fra-by yan (M C.F.M.); ne.Yks¹ e.Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1796) II.
n.Yks¹,w.Yks (J.W.), Der.¹ (2) Cai.¹ The use of the form 'frae' in this compound is quite exceptional. The form is 'fae' (q v.). (3)
Wm. Mi shoe top's come frae-tull (B K). (4) w.Yks.¹ (5) Nhb¹
They've been lang fre-gither. n.Yks. Tack 'em frĕ tegidder (I.W.). (6) Nhb¹ (7) e.Yks.¹ A Bollicton [Burlington] chap, is he? Ah thowt he com fre-ther. (8) m.Yks.¹
2. Used elliptically for 'from the time that.'
Sc. Common (A.W.). Sh.I. Da lightest pairt o' yoar an' hairst

Sc. Common (A.W.). Sh.I. Da lightest pairt o' voar an' hairst is no been mine frae I wis fit ta crall, Sh. News (Aug 27, 1898) Edb Frae Truth perceiv'd them all reliev'd, And he sofairly [completely] circumven'd, Indeed he angry was, Penneculk Whs (1715) 394, ed. 1815. Cum. Fra I be yable to cum and see thee, Borrowdale Lett. in Lonsdale Mag. (Feb 1867) 311 n Yks. He stopt fremma gahm [from the time that I went] to coming back (I.W.). w.Yks. (JW

FROAD, sb. and v. Sh. & Or.I. Also written froed, frood Sh.I. 1. sb. Froth, foam. Cf. fro(e. Sh.I. Hit wharves da waar an sturs da saand, An' lays da froed up owre da laand, Junda Klingrahool (1898) 22; Shu set da kit wi's sc flurric apo' da fluer 'at da frood cam' oot aboot da lugs, Sh. News (Jan. 16, 1898) S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>
2. v. To foam, froth.
Sh.I Shu froadid fil hit fell frae his mooth agen, Sh. News (Dec.

24, 1898).

Hence Froading, ppl. adj. foaming, frothing.

Carrying da tinnie about twappirt of froadin' mylk, Sh. News

[1. ON. froda, foam, see Jakobsen Norsk in Shetl. (1897)

121, 132.]

FROAN, FROAR, FROART, see Freeze, Frowart.

FROAT, FROAZ, see Frote, Freeze.
FROBLY MOBLY, phr. Obs. s Cy. Sus. Also written frobbly. Indifferently well. Cf. crawly mawly.
s.Cy Grose (1790); BAILEY (1721); RAY (1691). Sus. (K.)
FROCH, FROCHAN, see Frough, Fraghan.

FROCK, sb. Sc. Also Not. Sus. Cor. Also written froke Sh.I. [frok.]

1. A smock-frock; a miner's or a mason's blouse.

s.Not. The mester'd got his Sunday frock on (J.P.K.). Sus. The upper garment worn by the labourers and peasantry of the old school, now almost extinct except in the more remote parts of the Weald, &c. (F.E.) Cor. (M.A.C.)

2. A knitted woollen shirt worn by sailors and fishermen

outside their other garments; a jersey.

Sc. Besides stockings, they make frocks, mitts, and all sorts of hosiery, Thom Hist. Abd (1811) II 250 (Jam.); Often called a Guernsey frock (Jam.). Sh.I. Wi'a hap o' Sibbie's an' my muckle blue lit froke inunder her head an' shooders, Sh. News (Aug. 28, 1897). Cai.¹ Ayr. Having borrowed a frock and a trot-cozey for the journey from one of the grooms of the hall, Galt Gilhause (1823) iv.

FROCK, see Frough, Throck.

Bck. Also written froccup. The FROCKUP. sb.

FROCKUP, sb. Bck. Also written froccup. The fritillary, Fratillaria Meleagris.

The 'Frockup [2 Frog cup] Fields,' about four miles from Aylesbury, where the fritillary grows in profusion, and is known as the 'frockup,' N. & Q (1869) 4th S. in. 469; Prob. Fiog Cup, from its spotted flowers (B. & H.).

FROD, sb.¹ Wor. Shr. In form frodge s.Wor.¹ [frod, frodg.] The ground-ice which rises to the surface of the Severn; drift-ice.

s.Wor.¹ 'Like packs o' wool,' when a hard frost breaks up. Shr. (W W S.), Shr.¹

FROD, sb.² w.Yks.² [frod.] A child's name for a frog. [Cp. ME. frude, a frog. Naddren and snaken eneten

[Cp. ME. frude, a frog. Naddren and snaken enten and fruden, Hom. Trin. MS. (c. 1250), ed. Morris, 228. Norw. dial. fraud, a frog; ON. fraudr (FRITZNER).]

FRODG, sb. Oxf. [frodg.] Anything filled very full

in a careless, confused manner.

'Er stuffed the things in the portmantle [poortmantl] all of a odg. 'Er a put a wedth t' [too] many in your frock, 'tis a reg'lar frodg. 'Er 'a frodg behind.

Hence Frodgy, adj. untidily full.

FRODGE, see Frod, sb.<sup>1</sup>
FRO(E, sb. Sc. Also in forms from Rxb. (JAM.); frou s.Sc. Froth. Cf. froad.

S.S.C. Froth. Cl. Iroad.

Sc. Grose (1790) MS. add (C.) e.Sc. I'm thinkin' it's a' gone to fro'—like penny beer, Seroun Sunshine (1895) 311. s.Sc. It's maist a' frou, Cunningham Sketches (1894) xii s.Sc., Rxb. (Jam) [Norw. dial. froe, fro, froth (Aasen, s.v. Froda). ON.

froda, foam.]

FROE, FROED, FROFF, see Frow, Froad, Frough. FROG, sb<sup>1</sup> and v<sup>1</sup> Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. [frog.] 1. sb. In comb. (1) Frog.blade, a knife having projections at the back to hold a corkscrew, &c.; (2) -cheese, (a) Bolet or fungi growing on decayed wood; (2) -cheese, (a) Boleh or fungi growing on decayed wood; (b) the marsh mallow, Malva sylvestris; (3) -croggle, frogspawn; (4) -dance, a dance or caper performed on the hands and knees; (5) -dubbing, throwing a frog into a pool of water and stoning it as it tries to escape; (6) -eater, a Frenchman; (7) -eyed, having prominent eyes; (8) -fry, toad-spawn; (9) -hopper, a name given to the whole genus Cicada or Tetingonia; (10) -ill, a disease in sheep; (11) -lope or -loping, the game of 'leap-frog'; (12) -'s march, the carrying of a refractory prisoner, face downwards by the arms and legs; (12) -'s meat, toadstools or march, the carrying of a refractory prisoner, face downwards, by the arms and legs; (13) 's meat, toadstools or fungi in general; (14) 's mouth, the monkey-flower, Minulus; (15) pipes, the field horsetail, Equisetum arvense; (16) rud, see croggle; (17) seats, see 's meat; (18) spit, the white froth deposited on plants, &c., by the insect Cicada spumaria; see Cuckoo-spit, s.v. Cuckoo;

insect cicaua spumaria; see Cuckoo-spit, s.v. Cuckoo; (19) -stools, see -'s meat.

(1) w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> So called from a supposed resemblance to a frog. (2, a) Nhp.<sup>1</sup> (b) Oxf. (B. & H.) (3) w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (s v. Croggle). (4) n.Yks. (I.W.) (5) Wil <sup>1</sup> (6) Nrf. And lick the English just as they did them frog-aaters, Spilling Giles (1872) 34. (7) Rut. Frog-eyed sheep are thus called on account of their eyes being large and wide and appearant to stand out of their large. large and wide and appearing to stand out of their heads, Marshall large and wide and appearing to stand out of their heads, Marshall Review (1814) IV. 219. (8) n.Yks.¹, w.Yks. (J.W) (9) Dor. Barnes Gl. (1863); N. & Q. (1877) 5th S. viii. 45. (10) Dev. Reports Agric. (1793-1813) 75. (11) w.Yks. T'steamer gav a jump az if it wor playun at frog-lope, Tom Treddlehoyle Barnesa Ann. (1892) 55; w.Yks.²5, n.Lin.¹ (12) War.³ Before the general use of 'stretchers' for conveyance of drunken or refractory prisoners to the Police Station it was customary to carry them by four constables holding them, face downwards, by the arms and legs—a proctice longuing discontinued but compone paugh in Firmurcher. practicelong since discontinued, but common enough in Birmingham practice long since discontinued, but common enough in Birmingham 40 years ago. Wor. They had to give him the frog's-march, as he was kicking and biting at them all the way, Evesham Jrn. (Oct. 16, 1897). Dev. It was a regular frog's march, Reports Provinc. (1885) 95. Slang S. Mahoney, who had died as he was being conveyed by the 'frog's march' to the police-station, Banner (Apr. 5, 1889); They had been compelled to resort to the practice known as the 'frog's march' in removing refractory prisoners, Standard (July 31, 1888) 2, col. I. (13) Glo. Fung, called by the uninitiated toadstools, frogsmeat, or any other appropriate epithet, Buckman Darke's Sojourn (1890) xviii. s.Wil. (G.E.D.) (14) sw.Sc. Garden Wk. (1896) No cxiv. 112. (15) w.Yks. (B. & H.) (16) Lan. Thi shoon too,—they're o' cover't wi' frog-rud, Waugh Chim. Corner (1874) 5, ed. 1879; Rolling slap into the wet ditch

at the bottom, among cuckoo-spit, and frog-rud, and all sorts of green pool-slush, ib. Sketches (1853) 189, Lan. (17) Nnp. All Boleti, and agarics, except the esculent mushroom. (18) Sc., Eng. Boleti, and agarics, except the esculent mushroom. (18) Sc., Eng. The ... frog-spit, ... or wood-sear of England and Scotland, ... is a froth discharged by the young froghoppers (Pytelus spumarius), Flk-Lore Rec (1879) II. 81. e.Yks. Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 22. w.Yks.¹ Not in common use. Nhp.¹, e.An.¹, Suf.¹ (19) Chs.¹ s Chs.¹ Frog stóo Lei.¹, Nhp.¹, War.²³, se Wor.¹ Shr.¹ Aye, theer'll be no mushrooms this 'ear, now the frog-stools bin comm'. Hrt. (HG), Dor. (B&H.) [Amer. Dial Notes (1896) I. 371]
2. Phr. (1) frog in the hole tradding a pudding made of

2. Phr. (1) frog-in-the-hole pudding, a pudding made of flour with beef inside; (2) like a frog in a fit, said of a tipsy man; (3) to have a memory like a frog-tail, to have a very

bad or no memory.
(1) e.Lan.<sup>1</sup> (2) Glo.<sup>1</sup> (3) n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> Thoo's a mem'ry like a frog-taail. 3. The 'thrush,' a disease of the mouth to which young

children are liable.

Nhb. (R.O.H.), Nhb.¹ Frog o' the mooth. m.Yks.¹ Chs. It is still by no means uncommon for a young frog to be held for a few moments with its head inside the mouth of a sufferer from aptha The frog is supposed to become the recipient of the ailment, which has, indeed, in some districts received the folk-name of 'the frog' from the association, BLACK Flk-Medicine (1883) 11; Chs. 1, s.Chs. 1 n.Lin. The sore mouth with which babies are often troubled is called the frog. It is a common practice with mothers to hold a real live frog by one of its hind legs, and allow it to sprawl about within the mouth of a child so afflicted, N. & Q (1852) 1st S. v. 393; n.Lin. Why, m'm, my bairns was niver bother'd long wi'th' frog, for I alus wipt the'r mooths oot wi'the'r piss-cloths, an' thaay scarcelins iver aail'd ony moore.

4. v. To crawl about on hands and knees, as young

children do.

War.3 The baby cannot stand yet, but can frog all over the room. w.Wor

FROG, v.² and sb.² Ags. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents] 1. v. To snow or sleet at intervals. Freq. used to denote the distant appearance of flying showers, esp. of snow, in the Grampian mountains, to those residing in the plain. 'It's froggin in the hills' (Jam.).

plain. 'It's froggin in the hills' (Jam.).

2. sb. A flying shower of snow or sleet.

FROG, sb.\* Sc. Written frogue Nai. A young horse, more than a year, but less than two years, old; a 'colt,' male or female, about three years old.

Nai. Gl. Surv. (Jam.) Binft. (W.C.), Bch. (Jam.), Abd. (G W)

FROGGY, adj. Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] [frogi.] Stout.

w.Yks. Leads Merc. Suppl. (Nov 8, 1884).

FROICHFU', adj. Ayr. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] In a state of perspiration.

FROISE, sb. and v. War. Shr. Glo. e.An. Dev. Also written froize Glo. e.An. Dev.; froyse e.An.<sup>1</sup>; and in

written froize Glo. e.An. Dev.; froyse e.An.<sup>1</sup>; and in forms fraise Shr.<sup>1</sup> Glo. Dev.; frase, fraze (K.); froizery Glo. Dev. [froiz, frez.] 1. sb. A large, thick kind of pancake.

pancake.

War. N. & Q. (1893) 8th S. iii. 46. Shr. The Mothering Sunday supper consisted of fraises, Burne Flb-Lore (1883) xxiii; Shr. 1 Obs. A kind of pancake eaten with sweet sauce: it was thicker than the ordinary pancake, and made with a 'stiffer' batter. Glo., Dev. A thick sort of pancake made very rich, Horae Subsecvae (1777) 163; A froise with bacon, good enough for those who like it, ib. e.An. A large kind of pancake, of the full size of the frying an and of considerable thickness; so thick as sometimes to pan, and of considerable thickness; so thick as sometimes to contain small pieces of bacon mixed and fried with the batter, when it is called a bacon-froise (HALL.); p.An. Nrf. They gave me a froise (W.H.). Suf. Ess. Large common pancakes made the size of the pan (H.H.M.). ['A bacon fraze,' a pancake with small slices of bacon (K.).

small slices of bacon (K.).]

2. A thin t—d. e.Suf. (F.H.)

Hence Froizy, adj. said of the half-liquid dung of a cow out of condition. e.Suf. (F.H.)

3. v. To make into a pancake; to fry. Also used fig. e An.¹ Nrf. If it won't puddin' it must froise [if it won't do for one purpose it must do for another], Spilling Gales (1872) v; If it won't pudding it will froize, Givde Nrf. Garl. (1872) ii.

4. To spread thin. Suf. (HALL.), e.Suf. (F.H.)

[1. Fraise, a pancake with bacon in it, Johnson (1755); Froyse (the recipe for this dish given), Cookery Bk., Harl. MS. 4016 (c. 1450), ed. Austin, 86 (see also Gl.). OFr. \*froise (AFr. \*freise), a pancake; MLat. frixa (see Index to Wright's Voc. (1884).]

FROKE, see Frock.

FROLIC, sb. e.An. Also in form frolicking. Any kind of entertainment or outing; not necessarily with the idea of amusement.

e.An.¹ Water frolic, a gala, regatta, or water picnic. Nrf.

e.An.<sup>1</sup> Water frolic, a gala, regatta, or water picnic. Nrf. (R H.H) Su. A dull tenant's dinner given by Mr. Brown was called 'Mr Brown's frolic' (C G B.).

FROM, prep. Sc. Irel. Yks Oxf Suf Dev 1. In phr. (1) from by, apart or distinct from; in comparison to, compared with; (2) — one day's end to another, all day, continually; (3) — oneself, beside oneself, out of one's mind; (4) — that I went, from the time that I went. (1) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (2) Oxf.<sup>1</sup> I sets yer a gluvin from one day's ind to another, while thee lopputs about a doin' nothin', MS. add. (3) e.Suf. He's quite from himself (F.H). (4) N.I.<sup>1</sup>

Dev. Monthly Mag. (1810) I. 436; GROSE (1790) MS. add (C) 3. In reckoning the time by the clock: before (a certain

Sc. Five minutes from twelve-five minutes to twelve, or before

twelve, Scoticisms (1787) 42
[1. (3) How dydo, knowyng the departyng of eneas, ranne thrugh the cytee of cartage, as a woman disperate, and from herselfe, Caxton Eneydos (1490) xVII]
FROMETY, see Frummety, sb. 1

FROMETY, see Frummety, so. FROMWARD, adv, prep, ady. and sb. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hmp. Wil. Also in forms frammard Hmp.; framwards w.Cy.; from-ard se.Wor.<sup>1</sup>; frommard Glo.<sup>12</sup> Oxf. Hmp.<sup>1</sup>; frommart Oxf.; frommet Shr.<sup>12</sup>; from-mud se.Wor.<sup>1</sup>; vrammard(s, vrammerd Wil.<sup>1</sup> [from-, fræ'məd.] 1. adv. and prep. From the direction of, as opposed to 'towards.' Also used as a call or direction to a horse in ploughing.

or direction to a horse in ploughing.

Shr. Obsol 'W'eer wun yo' w'en yo' sid'n me?' 'W'y I wuz
gwein frommet the stack-yurd töeit the cow-'us'; Shr. Hrf2
The wind do come fromward the East Glo. The opposite of 'tard,'
when the plough comes 'out' at the end of a 'land' and the when the plough comes 'out' at the end of a 'land' and the horses are turned to the right hand, i e from the left-hand side, which is the side the driver of a team always walks (SSB.); Glo.<sup>12</sup> Brks., Hmp. In gen. use (WH.E.). Hmp. Standing by the side of a field where they are at plough, the horses are said to come 'framard' or 'toward' just as they are going from or coming towards one (HC.M.B). w.Cy. Land is ploughed 'framwards' when the horses are turning to the right, Morron Cyclo. Agric (1863). Wil.

Hence Frommarding of the Thurling of the standard of the standa

Hence Frommarding, sb. the ploughing done by turning to 'fromward.' Glo. (S.S.B.)

2. adj. Leaning from or distant from; on the right

hand or off-side.

nand or off-side.

Shr. A harvest-field term. Suppose the waggon loaded and ready to be bound, the man on the top calls 'rops,'—the ropes are thrown up to him 'W'eer ŏŏn'ee 'ave it?' he asks of the men on the ground; the reply is, 'Put it down the frommet way.' He throws it from his left hand instead of right 'Theer, now yo'n checked it down the 'thert way.' Will Sometimes used he chucked it down the toert way. Wil Sometimes used by ploughmen and others in speaking of anything distant or leaning away from them, as a load of hay or corn with a list to the off 3. sb. An iron instrument with a blade set at right

angles on a short handle, used for splitting laths or rails.

Cf. frower.

se.Wor.<sup>1</sup>, Glo.<sup>1</sup>, Oxf. (K.), Wil.<sup>1</sup>, Hmp.<sup>1</sup> [1. Pe wind wende for riht framward þan stronde in to

pissen londe, Lajamon (c. 1205) 9408.]

FRONDEL, see Frundel(1.

FRONE, sb. Ayr. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A sling.

[Fr. fronde, a sling (Cotgr.).]

FRONT, sb. and v¹ Cum. Yks. Lan. Also Glo. Brks.

Som. Also written frunt Cum.³ n.Lan.¹ Som.; and in forms furnt w.Som.¹; vrunt Som. [frunt, frent.] 1. sb. An affront, insult, esp. in phr. to take the fronts, to be insulted or offended.

Cum.3 Many a fellow wad tak t'frunts if his wife spak till him

505

1' that way, 17 w.Yks. (JR)

2. v. To affront, offend.
n.Lan.<sup>1</sup>, Glo (J.S.F.S.), Brks.<sup>1</sup> Som. (FA.A.); Thic mâ
game that frunted zum o' tha gennel-vawk, Jennings Dial w Eng. (1869) 140; If you want to get money from them it's best to go from the search of the search

frent.] To swell, increase in size, distend.

Ags Meat is said to front when it swells in boiling (JAM). 

FRONTER, sb. Rxb. (JAM.) Also in form frunter. A ewe in her fourth year. See Thrunter FRONTSTEAD, sb. Yks. Lin. Also in form fronstead Yks. (HALL.) [fru ntstied.] A front site in the line of a

street; the frontage of a house, garden, &c.; a farm-yard. Yks (HALL), n.Yks<sup>12</sup> n Lin.¹ All and every the messuages, cottages, tofts, frontsteads, garths, . . . in the said parish of Haxey, Epworth and Haxey Enclosure Act (1795) 36.

FRONTY, adj. Sc. Lin. Also written frunty Sc.; frounty Lin. (HALL.)

1. Passionate; high-spirited, free

in manner.

Fif. Davy's a decent thrifty chield, A winsome lad an' frunty, Douglas Poems (1806) 95; (Jam.) Lin. (Hall)

2. Healthy-looking, having the appearance of health. Knr. (IAM.)

FROOANGE, FROOCH, see Fraunge, Frough. FROOD, adj Yks. Also in form frewd. [frūd, friud]

Shrewd, sagacious, wary, cautious.
e.Yks. Leeds Merc Suppl (May 27, 1893), e Yks. 1 MS add (TH)
[OE. frod, wise, prudent (Beowulf); cp. EFris. frod (Koolman).]

(Koolman).]

FROOD, FROOM, see Froad, Frim.
FROONCE, v. Yks. [fruns.] To go about in an active, bustling manner, to 'flounce.'
e.Yks. Leeds Merc. Suppl (May 27, 1893), Still common. This new sarvant froonces aboot hoose and maks more dust than she cleans (R S.); e Yks. MS add. (T.H)
FROOTERY, sb. Or. I. Superstitious observances. (S.A.S.), S. & Ork 'I
FROPADOCK, sb. Dev. The foxglove, Digitalis purpurea. Cf. flop-a-dock, s. v. Flop, v. 7.
Behind her, seen through the door was a bank of bushes and pink foxgloves; flopadocks is the local name, Baring-Gould

pink foxgloves; fiopadocks is the local name, Baring-Gould Spider (1887) 224.

FRORY, adj. e.Suf. Frosty. (F.H.) See Freeze FROSCHY, adj. e.An. [froji.] Over-ripe. e.An.¹ Nrf. Over-ripe roots are said to be froschy, Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 38

FROSH, sb. ? Obs. n.Cy. Also Ess. A frog; a young

frog. See Frosk.
n.Cy. Grose (1790); (I.L.) (1783); N.Cy.<sup>2</sup> Ess. Moor Wds.

(1823) (s v. Fresher).

[Frosche, rana, Prompt.; They gaue to hym (Nero) yonge frosshe to drynke, Golden Legend (Life of St. eter), quoted in Way's note to Prompt. (l. c.).]

FROSH, v. Suf. Also in form frush. [frof, fref.]

To dash, fling against.

e.Suf. The lascal froshed the kitten down on the floor He

roshed the bottle against the wall (F.H)

FROSK, sb. n.Cy Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in form fresk (Grose). [frosk.] A frog. Cf. frosh, sb. n.Cy. Grose (1790); (K) Dur. T'shopkeepers stared and cok'd their een like frosks in a peat-pot, Egglestone Betty Podkins' Visit (1877) 5; Brockett Gl. (1846), Dur. 1 Cum. Thou cudn't tell me be a frosk at hed been hung up bi 't heels in the sunshine an dry'd to deeth, Ritson Borrowdale Lett. (1866) 7; Cum. 1 Nearly

obs. Wm Girt deevils shap'd like frosks and teads, Whitehead Leg. (1859) 30 n Yks. (I W), n Yks 3 w Yks. Thoresby Lett. (1703); Watson Hist. Hlfr. (1775) 538; w Yks. 134, Lan. 1 n Lan. 1 This term was only employed at Urswick, in Low Furness, with regard to those frogs which were of a very light yellow colour.

[Polheuedes, and froskes, & podes spile, Gen. & Ex. (c. 1250) 2977. ON. froskr, a frog; OE. frox (forsc).] FROSLIN(G, sb. Suf. Anything, such as a plant or animal, injured or nipped by the frost. (HALL.); Suf. 1 FROSSES, sb. pl. Stf. Not. Rut. War. Wor. [frosiz]

Frosts.

Frosts.

Stf. (H.K.) Not We've hed three frosses this week (J H.B.).

Rut.¹ War., Wor. White frosses most in general brings rain (H.K.).

FROST, sb. and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [frost.] 1. sb. In phr. (1) a duck's frost, a drizzling rain; see also Duck, sb.¹ 1 (9); (2) by the holy frost, an exclamation or interjection; (3) to be born in a frost, to be dull of apprehension; (4) to find a frost, fig. to find oneself in difficulties, to experience the bad results of an action; (5) to sit a frost, to die an old maid; (6) the frost has taken the air, see below.

(1) e. Yks.¹ 'Is it a frost te-neet?' 'Hey a Duck Frost,' that is,

the air, see below.

(1) e.Yks.<sup>1</sup> 'Is it a frost te-neet?' 'Hey a Duck Frost,' that is, it rains, MS. add. (TH.) (2) N.I.<sup>1</sup> s.Ir. By the holy frost, then, 'tis but could comfort, Croker Leg. (1862) 217. (3) wYks.<sup>1</sup> Don't thee think to put Yorkshire o' me, I warn't born in a fiost. (4) Sh.I. Dey 'at wir in a scad ta get sheep an' lambs wi' muckle tails is finin' da frost o' hit noo, Sh News (Aug. 14, 1897). Cai.<sup>1</sup> To fin' 'e frost Bnff.<sup>1</sup> He wiz our hait fahr he wiz, an' he widna' been on gane awa but he'll fin' frost or lang gae by in 's new place. It's chaip on 'im; lat 'im tack it. (5) N.I.<sup>1</sup> (6) ib. Said when a wet day follows a clear frosty morning. place. It's chaip on 'im; lat 'im tack it. (5) I Said when a wet day follows a clear frosty morning.

2. Comp. (1) Frost-beck, a strong hand-bill used for cutting up turnips when they are frozen; (2) dogs, very small particles of frozen snow, which can just be seen falling on a sunny winter's day; (3) -hag or -harr, a frost mist or fog; hoar-frost; (4) -ketchen, frost-bitten; (5) -mould, mould brought into good agricultural condition by frost; (6) -oils, a liminent used for frost-bites; (7) -rind, hoar-frost or rime; (8) -stife, see -hag; (9) -wind,

rind, hoar-frost or rime; (8) state, see snag; (9) swind, a cold, freezing wind; (10) swise, somewhat frosty.

(1) Sus.¹ (2) n.Yks. (I.W.) (3) n.Yks.¹² e.Yks. A frost-hag came on; you know it always comes with an off-land wind (F.P.T.). (4) Shr. Bound Provinc. (1876); Shr.¹ (5) n.Lin. (M.P.) (6) n.Lin.¹ (7) Nhb.¹ (8) n.Yks.² (9) Sc. The snell frost-win' made nebs an' een To rin right sair, T. Scott Poems (1793) 323. (10) e.Sc. We'll be wearin frost-wise afore the week's out, Setoun R. Urquhart (1896) iv.

3. Ice.

Sc. The frost is slippery, *Scotussms* (1787) 37 Sh.I. Afore iver we kent whaur we wir, da frost brook an' doon we gude, *Sh. News* (Jan. 21, 1899); Da frost wis very tick, an' wid a hadd'n wiz a' up if we'd no been staandin' a lump, ib.

4. Dew, the rime of hoar-frost.

Nhb. (J H.); Nhb. The dew condensed on the glass of windows is also called frost. Yks. (J.W.)

Hence Frosty, adj. dewy, covered with dew. Nhb. A fine September night which covers the grass with dew is called a frosty night.

5. v. To injure by frost; to become frostbitten or frozen. Gen. in pp.

Sc. The potatoes are a' frostit (Jam.). Cai. Lnk. His legs

were fair useless wi' bein' frosted, Frassr Whaups (1895) 185. Chs. I do doubt them taties' ill be frosted s.Chs. 1 s.Not. I've got my toe frosted (J.P.K.). n.Lin. All them blessed wo'zels hes gotten frosted. Hrf.<sup>1</sup> The turnips be all frosted. Oxf.<sup>1</sup> Brks.<sup>1</sup> Used with reference to turnips, &c. Hnt. (T.P.F.), Som. (F.A.A.) w.Som.<sup>1</sup> I count they eggs baint no good, they'll sure to be a-vrosted. Dev. (HALL.)

Hence Frosted or Frostit, ppl. adj. spoiled with the frost, frostbutten; having chilblains.

Sc. (Jam.) Frf. Her head as beld as a frostit neep, WILLOCK Rosetty Ends (1886) 167, ed. 1889. Cum. My mudder hes got frostit heels, Anderson Ballads (1805) 9. Chs. 1, s.Chs. 1, n.Lin. 1

6. Fig. Of the hair: to turn white, whiten.

Ayr. Care's with ring breath has frosted yer pow, White Jottings (1879) 263 Gall. Dark hair quickly frosting, CROCKETT Grey Man (1896) 160.

Hence (1) Frosting, vbl. sb. of the hair: turning grey or white; (2) Frostit, ppl. adj., (3) Frosty, adj. grey-haired, hoary, sprinkled with white; (4) Frosty-bearded, adj.

having a grey or white beard.

(1) Gall. He had come to the first frosting of the hair with a name clear and untainted, CROCKETT Standard Bearer (1898) 277.
(2) Sc. Mr. Todd had a frostit pow, Keith Bonne Lady (1897) (2) Sc. Mr. 10dd had a frostit pow, Kell H Donnie Lady (1897) 141. (3) Sh.I. Naethin but frosty pows, Stewart Fineside Tales (1892) 11. Edb. Johnie's hun'ers, tho' he's auld, Will frizzle up his frosty pow, M'Dowall Poems (1839) 198 Nhb. Though frosty are our pows, Fishers' Garl. (1824) 32 (4) Lnk. Frostybearded warlock body, Roder Poems (1838) 58, ed 1897.

7. To turn up the heels of a horse's shoes, or to put nails in them to keep the spring from shopping up frosty weather.

them, to keep the animal from slipping in frosty weather.

In gen. use.

Sc.(A.W.), n.Yks.¹, w.Yks.¹ Lan. Walkden Diary (ed. 1866) 92.

Chs¹ s.Chs.¹ Taak im daayn tŭ)th smidh i ŭn aav im fros tid [Tak him dain to th' smithy an' have him frosted]. n.Lin¹ Nhp.¹ Suf.

Rainbird Agric. (1819) 293, ed. 1849; Suf.¹, e.Suf. (F.H)

Hence Frost-nails, sb. pl. nails with pointed heads put

into horses' shoes to prevent slipping.

Chs. 1 Still in use. nw.Der. 1, n.Lin. 1, Shr. 2, Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.Suf. (F.H.)

FROSTIFY, v. Nhp. Suf. To become touched or injured by frost.

e.Suf. These potatoes are frostified (F.H.)

Hence Frostified, ppl. adj. frosty. Nhp.1

FROSY, see Frawsy.

FROTE, v. Obs. or obsol. n.Cy. Cum. Shr. Hrt. Also written froat. N.Cy. Cum. To rub.

Hrt. We frote and rub the bark, Ellis Mod. Husb. (1750) VII 1.

Hence (1) Froating, sb. anxious, unremitting industry; (2) Froting, vbl. sb. a thorough cleaning; a 'rubbing up' and 'scrubbing down.'

(1) N.Cy.<sup>1</sup> Cum. Gl. (1851). (2) Shr.<sup>1</sup> Obs. We mun put the spinnin'-w'ĕel by now till after Maȳ-Daȳ; nex' wik theer'll be the buckin' an' the pewter clānin', an' then a reg'lar frotin' from the top to the bottom.

[Therwith his pous and pawmes of his hondes They gan to frote, Chaucer Tr. & Cr. III. 1115. OFr. froter (mod. frotter), to rub.]

FROTH, see Frough. FROTHE, v. and sb. Bnff. 1. v. To wash slightly; to rinse. Cf. freath, 3.
Frothe the claes through het wattir.
2. sb. A slight washing.

FROTHER, v. Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] To feed. (Hall.)

FROTH-STICK, sb. Sc. Written froath-(Jam.); and in form frothing-Cai. A stick or whisk made of horse-bein for whipping green or milk or making a syllabub.

in form frothing. Cal. A stick or whisk made of horse-hair, for whipping cream or milk or making a syllabub.

Sc. A froth-stick, can, a creel, a knock, Chambers Sngs. (1829)

II. 351. n.Sc. (JAM.), Cal. FROTHY, adj. Bnff. Good at early rising; early at work, energetic. See Forthy, adj.

He's unco frothy i' the mornin'. Commonly used when disrespect is intended.

respect is intended.

FROTHY, adj.2 Shr. Nrf. [fro pi] Of wheat, &c.:

light in the ear.

Shr. Said of wheat that has suffered from blight. can't do nothing with this here barley, sir, 'tis so frothy, Arch. (1879) VIII. 169.

FRÖTY, adj. Sh.I. Superstitious. Cf. frootery.

'Da fire is faaen upo mi wirds,' she said, 'an' weel I wat braand never fell on truer tale, add froty sayin to [though] it be.' The

falling of the fire when words are said attests their truth according

taling of the fre when words are said attests their truth according to an old belief, Burgers Lowra Biglan (1896) 21.

FROUDEN, see Fright.

FROUGH, adj. Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Nhp. Brks. Mid. Hmp. Wil. Also in forms freuch Sc. (Jam.); freugh Bch.; froch, frock Sh.I.; froff Cum.¹; frooch Sc. (Jam.); froth Nhb.¹ Wm.; frow n.Cy. Brks. Hmp.¹; fruch N.Cy.¹; fruff Nhp.¹; vrow Brks.¹ Wil. [frou, Sc. fræx.] Of wood: brittle, easily broken, apt to break off short. Of soil: light. spongy.

Of soil: light, spongy.

Sh.I. (Coll. L.L.B.); (K.I.) n.Sc. Applied to wood, also to flax in spinning when the fibres are hard and brittle (JAM.).

Bch. The swingle-trees flew in flinders as gin they had been as freugh as kail-castacks, Foregs Jrn. (1742) 15. Ags. Applied to corn that has recovered from the effects of rain in the time of harvest corn that has recovered from the effects of rain in the time of harvest (Jam.). n.Cy. Frough wood, Grose (1790); Frough earth (K.); Balley (1721); N.Cy.<sup>12</sup> Nhb¹ Applied to wood, it means light and brittle, as the crack willow. Cum.¹ Froff as a carrot Wm. (J H.) w Yks Gen applied to wood, as brittle is to mineral substances, Willan List Wds. (1811); w Yks.¹ Nhp.¹ Crossgrained wood, that does not work freely, is said to be fruff or fruffty. Brks. Grose (1790); Gl (1852); (WWS); Brks.¹ w.Mid. Said of wood when it is brittle through having been cut w.Mid. Said of wood when it is brittle through having been cut from an unsound tree. 'That's a frow bit of ash; it will be no good for a rake handle' (W.P.M.). Hmp.1 Wil. Applied freq to full-grown timber, N. & Q. (1856) and S. i. 411; Wil.¹ n.Wil. Withy wood is 'terrible vrow' (E.H.G.).

Hence (1) Froughy, (2) Frowd, (3) Frowy, (4) Frufty, adj. brittle, easily broken; spongy, porous.

(1) Sh.I. A hep of frocky wid [wood] (K.I.). e.Yks. Froughy, unseasoned oake, Best Rur. Econ (1641) 32. (2) w.Mid. (W.P.M.) (3) Hrt. Such an ash...grows frowy, short and spungy, Ellis Mod Husb (1750) VII. ii. (4) Nhp¹

[Oft fair foulls ar fundin faynt, and als freuch, R. Coiljear (c. 1480) 523, in Sc. Allit. Poems (1897) 99; Peo luue pat ne may her abyde...hit is fals and mereuh and frouh, A Love-Song (c. 1275) 44, in OE. Misc. ed. Morris, 94. The forms point back to an OE. \*frōh.]

94. The forms point back to an OE. \*froh.]

FROUGH, see Fro.

FROUGHT(EN, see Fright, Frighten. FROUNGE, sb. Yks. A new-fangled notion. e.Yks. (R.S.), w.Yks. (R H.R)

FROUNGE, FROUNTY, see Fronty, Fraunge.

FROUSE, sb. Glo. [Not known to our correspondents.] Peas and beans mixed.

Reports Agric. (1793-1813).

FROUSTED, adj. Lin. Untidy, dishevelled, loose,

m. & s.Lin Git upstairs, gel, and do y'r hair up Howiver can y'h beär to go abeaut wi' y'r hair i' that frousted staät? (TH.R) FROW, sb. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also written froe N.Cy. n.Yks. [frou.] A big, fat woman; a slovenly, untidy, coarse woman; a woman of low character. character.

character.

Sc. His wife, . . Who was a buxom frow, both blyth and fair, Pennecuk Coll. (1756) 23, ed. 1787; (Jam.) Cai. Ant A big fat frow. A lazy big frow, Ballymena Obs. (1892). N.Cy. Nhb. O hold your tongue, ye silly frow, Richardson Borderer's Tablebk. (1846) VII. 28. Cum. To think o' see a frow, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) 3; (H.W.); Cum. 2 Yks. She's a gurt frow, a regular Betty Fruggum (T.K.). n Yks 23 w.Yks. Scatcherd Hist. Morley (1874) Gl.; w.Yks. Her awn mother... fan naa faut wi' her, a mucky frow, ii 297; w.Yks. 285, ne.Lan. [Saxon princes began to ioine in matrimonie with the British ladies, as the British barons did with the Saxon frowes, Harrison England (1587) II. ix, ed. 1877, 189; A frowe, vxor, matrona, Levins Mannp. (1570). Du. vrouw, a woman, wife.]

vrouw, a woman, wife.]

FROW, v. Nhp. To pine, dwindle away. See Frowy. Used by a villager, who, when relating the superstitious custom of announcing to bees the death of their master or mistress by of announcing to bees the death of their master or mistress by tapping at the hive, said, if this were neglected the bees were sure to frow and die. Also applied to sickly cattle.

FROW, see Frough.

FROWARD, sb. Dev. [Not known to our other correspondents.] A foreland, point, headland. (W.L.-P.)

FROWART, adv. and adj. Chs Der. Also in form froart nw.Der.<sup>1</sup>; frort Chs.<sup>128</sup> nw.Der.<sup>1</sup>
1. adv. Forward; away from. Chs.<sup>128</sup>, nw.Der.<sup>1</sup>

2. adj. Forward.

Chs. Ther's ne'era frowarter wench in awtheparish neryare Bet!

FROWDIE, sb. Sc. Nhb. Yks. [frou'di.]

1. A big, lusty

woman; a slovenly or slatternly woman.

n.Sc. (JAM.), Nhb., w.Yks.

1. Cf. frow, sb.

2. A woman's head-dress or cap.

Abd. An' wives wi'short kirtles an' wallies were seen, Wi' frow dies an' ribbons wad dazzled yer e'en, Edwards Mod Sc Poets, XIII.

293. Ags. A cap for the head, with a seam in the back part of it, worn by old women. Also called a sow-back (JAM.).

FROWER, sb. Obs. s Cy. An edge-tool, used in cleaving laths. Cf. fromward, sb. 3.

GROSE (1790); BAILEY (1721), RAY (1691).

[A frower of iron for cleaning of lath, Tusser Husb.

[A frower of fron for cleaning of faith, Tossek 11000. (1580) 36.]

FROWSTY, adj. Chs. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Brks Wil. Also written frousty Chs. Nhp 12 War. Shr. Oxf. [frou sti] 1. Musty, fusty, ill-smelling; unclean, not fresh, having an unpleasant, close smell. See Frowsy.

Chs. 13, Not. 1, Let 1, Nhp. 12, War 28 Wor. The snuff was frowsty, Evesham Irn (Dec. 19, 1896). s. Wor (H K.), Glo. 1, Oxf. 1, Brks. Wil Slow Gl. (1892).

2 Dull heavy-looking: Deevish, crusty.

Brks.¹ Wil Slow Gl. (1892).

2. Dull, heavy-looking; peevish, crusty.

Nhp.¹ Also used as an epithet of contempt, as 'Never mind that frousty fellow' War. (JR.W) Shr.¹ W'y yo' looken as sleepy an' frousty this mornin' as if yo' 'adna bin i' bed las' night.

FROWSY, adj. Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. Brks. Hnt. e.An Sus. Also written frousy Lin. War.⁴; frouzy w.Yks.² Chs. n.Lin.¹ e An.¹ Sus.²; frowzy Ir. Cum. n.Yks.² Hnt.; and in form froozy e.Yks.¹ [frou'zi.]

1. Musty, fusty, ill-smelling, close, fetid. See Frowsty.

Frowsty.

Ir. (A.S.-P.), Chs.<sup>13</sup> m. & s.Lin. The bedroom wor that mucky and frousy, I couldn't abear to stop in it (T.H.R.). Nhp.<sup>1</sup>, Hnt. (T.P.F.) e.Suf. Used of cold vegetables, meat, or milk (F.H.). Ken. It signifies anything disordered and offensive to the eye or smell, as 'a frowzy look,' 'a frowzy smell' (K.).

Hence Frowsy, sb. an unpleasant smell. Brks. Gl. (1852).

Hence Frowsy, so. an unpleasant smell. Brks. Gl. (1852).

2. Rough, untidy, dishevelled; dirty, shabby; coarse, bloated. In gen. colloq. use.

Sc. (A.W.) Ir. Your hair looks very frowzy (A.S-P.). N.Cy.¹
Cum. Frowzy beard and visage wan, Gilpin Sngs. (1866) 247; Cum.²
e.Yks.¹ Applied to a fat, slovenly, and dirty woman. w.Yks. Banks
Wkfld. Wds. (1865); w.Yks.², Chs. (F.R.C.), Not. (J.H.B.),
nLin¹ War.⁴ Applied to low, bad characters 'Didn't I see yer a walking with Bob Gulliver? He's one of the drunkenest, frousiest men in the town.' Shr² e An.¹ Sus.²

men in the town.' Shr <sup>2</sup>, e An.<sup>1</sup>, Sus.<sup>2</sup>
Hence Frowsy, sb. a coarse, overgrown woman. Cum.<sup>1</sup>
3. Sour or harsh-looking; of a forbidding countenance,

scowling; ill-tempered, cross, peevish.

n Yks 12, ne.Yks.1, m.Yks 1

FROWY, adj. e.An. Amer. Stale, not sweet, on the

point of becoming sour; fusty, mouldy.

e.An 1 Most commonly applied to milk, or compositions of it.
Cmb As applied to bread, Miller & Skertchly Fenland (1878) ni. Nrf. ib. 1v; Spoken of food when going bad or mouldy, Cozens-HARDY Broad Nrf. (1893) 27. e Suf. Used of milk or meat (F.H.). [Amer. Froughy butter, rancid butter; in common use in many parts of New England, BARTLETT.]

[They soone myght...like not of the frowie fede, Spenser Sh. Kal. (1579) July, 111. Cp. obs. E. frowish: He that is ranck or frowish in savour, hircosus, Withals

(ed. 1608) 286 (Nares).]

FROWZE, v. s.Cy. (Hall.) I.W.¹ Written frouse (Hall.). To rumple.
FROZE, sb. Cor.³ Rough water, esp. the 'race' of a tide off a headland; also fig. a disturbance, row.
[OCor. fros, the tide, a later form of frot, a strait, a channel, Wel. frwd, Ir. sruth (Williams).]
FROZENING, vbl. sb. Sc. The act of being frozen;

a freezing.

Abd. I trust that I shall never be given over to my own perverse nature to come in the way of sic a frozening again, RUDDIMAN Sc. Parish (1828) 40, ed 1889.

FROZZINGS, sb. pl. Yks. [fro'zinz.] Also in form fruzzins w.Yks. Weaving term: waste or 'flyings' found under the loom; superfluous hairs, &c., that come off yarn in winding or from cloth in finishing or in being perched.

w.Yks. (D.S.); Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Nov 8, 1884) 8; w.Yks.3

FROZZY, see Frawsy. FRUBBISH, v. e.Suf. Also in form frummish. [frebis.] With about: to be very particular or over-nice. (F.H.)

[To frubbish, fricando polire, Levins Manip. (1570). A form of lit. E. furbish.]

FRUCH, see Frough.

FRUCH, see Frough.
FRUDGE, v. Cum. [frudg.] To press. (s.v. Pruss)
FRUE, adj. Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.]
True, faithful. (HALL.)
FRUESOME, adj. Sc. Yks. Coarse-looking, 'frowsy,'

sour-looking, scowling.

Sik. I never was amang traitors that I was certain of till this day
—Let them take that! bloody fluesome beasts, Hogg Brownie of
Bodsbeck (1818) I. 103 (Jam). Rxb. (Jam), n Yks.<sup>2</sup>

FRUFF, see Frough.

FRUGGAN, sb. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lin. Also in forms fruggam Cum. 1 n. Yks. 2 w. Yks. 1; fruggem Dur. 1; fruggin n. Yks Lin. n Lin. 1 [frugen, em.] 1. Obs. A curved iron rake or fork with which the ashes in an oven

n Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy. 12, Nhb. 1 n.Yks. Late me our fruggin, Ise stopp'th yat, Meriton Praise Ale (1684) l. 211; n.Yks., ne.Yks. 1 e.Yks Marshall Rur. Econ. (1788). Lin. Fourgon, an oven-fork, (tearmed in Lin. a fruggin) wherewith fuel is both put into an oven, and stirred when it is on fire in it, Cotgr.; Blount (1681). n Lin.1

2. A mop, made of rags, used in cleaning out an oven. Dur.¹, n.Yks.²

Jur., n. 1 ks.<sup>2</sup>
3. Fig. A dirty, slovenly woman; a hag.
Cum.<sup>1</sup> Yks. (T.K.), Grose (1790) MS add. (P) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>
w.Yks. 'A fruggan,' applied to stirring women, Thoresby Lett.
(1703); w.Yks.<sup>14</sup>, n Lin <sup>1</sup>
[1 OFr. fourgon, 'longue perche ferrée pour remuer la braise d'un four' (La Curne).]

FRUGHAN, see Fraghan.
FRUIT, sb. Wor. Hrf. Apples, the fruit of the county.
w.Wor. Apples and pears only Hrf. Used in the limited sense of apples, to the exclusion of all other vegetable products entitled to the name, Bound Provinc. (1876); Hrf. 12

Hence Fruit-lug, sb. a long pole for shaking apple and

pear-trees. Hrf.2

FRUM, see Frim. FRUMAS, sb. w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Also in form flumas. [fru-, flu mas.] Atangle, confused mass or web; an entanglement.

Often used when a hank of worsted is being wound off the hands. A mother will say to her daughter who is holding the hank or

A mother will say to her daughter who is holding the hank or skein, 'Now, then, you've got it all of a frumas.'

FRUMMETY, sb.¹ In gen. dial. use in Eng Also written frumaty s.Not.; frumetty n Cy. Not.8; frumety Dur.¹ ne.Yks.¹ Der.¹² nw.Der.¹ Rut.¹ Lei.¹ Glo. Suf. Dor Cor.; frumity N.Cy.¹ s Dur. n.Yks.² m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹ 45 Lin. Dev.; frummaty e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Lin.; and in forms fermety s.Lin.; firmitry Chs.; firmity Yks. Suf.; fromarty w.Yks.; fromenty War.; fromety Dor.; frumity w.Yks.⁴; frumenty N Cy.¹ e.Lan.¹ Glo.; frumerty e.Yks. n.Lin.¹; frummerty Nrf.; furmenty w.Yks ¹ Wil.; furmetree s.Chs.¹; furmetry Chs.¹; furmetty Chs.³; furmety ne Yks.¹ Lan.¹ Der.² nw.Der.¹ Lin. Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ Glo. Som.; furmity n.Yks.² Dor.; thrumaty s.Not.; thrummety furmity n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Dor.; thrumaty s.Not.; thrummety Nhp.<sup>1</sup> [frum-, fremeti, iti.] 1. A dish made of 'hulled' wheat, boiled in milk, and seasoned with sugar, spice, &c.; see below.

N.Cy.<sup>1</sup> Nhb. There was posset an honey an bacon collops an frummety, Bewick Tyneside Tales (1850) 13. Dur.<sup>1</sup> Made of either wheat or barley. It is used by all classes on Christmas Eve. s.Dur. Usually eaten on Christmas eve with plum loaf and cheese (J E D.). Cum. Some wheat mun be cree't for a frummety dish, DICKINSON Cumbr. (1876) 240; Cum. Barley or wheat boiled and mixed with milk. Yks. How's t'frummaty comin' on ? Cy. Wds. (1866) No. ix. 131. n.Yks. Firmity being wheat porridge eaten with sugar and spices, Linskill Betw. Heather and N. Sea (1884) xxiii, n.Yks. Part of the Christmas eve supper, wheat porridge sweetened and spiced. ne.Yks. Eaten on Christmas, and sometimes on New Year's, Eve. 'Wa mun a'e wer bit o' frumety, howiver.' e.Yks. The inmates of the cottage partake of 'frumerty' (beiled wheat) sweetened with trackle and mice. (boiled wheat) sweetened with treacle and spices, Nicholson Flk-Lore (1890) 18; e.Yks.¹ A preparation of wheat which is 'cree'd' in the oven, boiled in milk and spiced, and eaten on Christmas eve; also on New Year's eve. m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Oat-cake an' porridge, frumaty, chern'd milk, an' small beer, Tom TREDDLEHOYLE Thowts (1845) 21; Fromarty is a preparation of sodden wheat, and is eaten at the on Christmas eve. Lyparation of sodden wheat, and is eaten at tea on Christmas eve, Lucas Stud Nidderdale (c. 1882) 42; w.Yks. 124; w.Yks. Wheat creed, and made into porridge,

which, when sweetened and spiced, forms the principal feature of the Christmas-eve's supper. It is customary for the corn-millers to give to their customers, the retail flour-dealers, a portion of wheat on St Thomas's day. Lan. Frumenty—wheat stewed, and then boiled in milk with raisins, currants, and spices, till it forms a. . portidge-like mess, Harland & Wilkinson Flk-Lore (1867) 232; Lan<sup>1</sup>, e Lan.<sup>1</sup>, s Lan. (FRC) Chs. A warm breakfast o' furmetty, Croston Enoch Crump (1887) 15, Our common people call it 'firmitry.' It is an agreeable composition of boiled wheat, milk, spice, and sugar, Gower Hist. Chs. in Brand Pop. Antiq. (ed. 1813) I. 435; Chs. Sometimes eaten at Christmas, but more usually on the Wakes Sunday, which varies in every parish, Chs. The reason given by the churchwarden of Middlewych for not letting the school children come to church on the Wakes Sunday was, 'That their little bellies will be so full of furmetty, that they will only be going in and out all churchtime.' s Chs. Midl. At the wakes or annual feasts in the villages of the midl. counties, this was eaten at breakfast. I remember when a child getting it on Sunday morning with currants and raisins, on Monday the raisins were omitted, and the rest of the week we got only the wheat and milk, sweetened with sugar, N. & Q. (1875) 5th S iv. 295 Der.<sup>1</sup>; Der.<sup>2</sup> Gen. used in gleaning time. nw.Der.<sup>1</sup>, Not. (J.H.B.), Not.<sup>18</sup> s Not. A kind of porridge made of wheat, either whole or coarse, pounded in a mortar; sometimes currants and raisins were added. It was not long ago the standing dish in these country parts at feast-time, but is now almost obs. On the rustic tongue it is gen. 'thrumaty' (J P K). Lin. On the Wolds, the farmers always provide 'frummaty' for breakfast at the 'clippins' (sheep shearings). The 'frummaty' was made thus: a quantity of the finest wheat was steeped in water for about 12 hours. It was then put into a clean sack and a strong man took hold of each end of it and twisted it up a little, leaving the wheat a rather loose heap in the middle; they then swung the sack round and up in the air, and brought it down with a hard bang on the kitchen floor ... until the outer husk or bran was loosened. It was then taken out of the sack, spread even on a cloth on the kitchen table and rubbed with another cloth, and put into a large vessel of water, to separate the bran; it was then ready for 'creeing,' that is for slowly boiling, until each corn of wheat was soft and swollen to twice its natural size. It was then ready for being made into 'frummaty,' which was done by again boiling with milk, raisins, currents, nutmeg, and spice. .. It was usual to give it, in almost unlimited quantities, to the families of all the labourers on the farm, to all the poor old women in the village, &c., N & Q. (1875) 5th S. 11 295 n.Lin. Given to the servants at harvest suppers. m. & s.Lin. Thutty year agoa we ewsed l ha'e lots a frummety at clippin time (THR). s Lin. A pudding made of new corn boiled with milk, sugar, currants, and 'We can have fermety now the harvest's in' (F.H.W). Rut. 1 Lei. 1 Baked wheat, or sometimes pearl-barley, boiled in milk thickened with flour, with sugar and dried currants Eggs are sometimes added, and a proportion of small raisins. Nhp. More commonly Thrummety. 'At breakfast time, when clippers yearly met, Fill'd full of furmety, where dainty swum The streaking sugar, and the spotting plum,' Clare Shep. Calendar (1827). War. Mothers . . . who made their butter and their fromenty well, GEO. ELIOT Floss (1860) II. 153; War.<sup>2</sup> It is a delicacy composed of baked creed wheat, sugar, dried currants, &c, boiled in milk, and sometimes thickened with flour and eggs. It used to be customary in Warw. on St. Thomas' Day, Dec. 21st, for the poor people to go a-corning, 1 e. to visit the farmhouses, to beg corn to make this compound, frummety being a traditional delicacy for that day Glo. (W.BS); 'Furmety' or 'frumenty' was commonly sold during autumn in Bristol market some 35 years ago. It was made of new wheat boiled, strained, sweetened and flavoured with spice—sometimes currants were added, N. & Q. (1876) 5th S v. 218.

Hnt. (T.P.F.) e.An. Very commonly eaten about harvest, N. & Q. (1875) 5th S. iv. 46; e.An. 2 Cmb. Mrs. B— has brought me some wheat for frummety, and some bullies for a pudding. Nrf. New wheat boiled in milk, Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 6. Suf. A favourite dish at Christmas (M.E.R.); (E.G P); RAINBIRD Agric (1819) 293, ed 1849, Suf. A saying recommending forecast runs thus—'When ta rain frummety mind ye heent a dish ta seek.' e.Suf. (F.H.) Wil. On the summit of Bidcombe Hill, Wilts, is an excavation, several feet in depth and circumference, known as 'Furmenty Hole,' where, according to local tradition, the youths and maidens of the adjoining villages were wont to meet on a certain day in each year, for the special purpose of eating furmenty. The annual observance referred to must have ceased many years previous to 1792, being then, as now, only known by tradition, N. & Q. (1876) 5th S. v. 273. Dor. They entered the furnity booth forthwith. . . The dull scrape of her large spoon was audible throughout the tent as she

thus kept from burning the mixture of corn in the grain, milk, raisins, currants, and what not that composed the antiquated slop in which she dealt, Hardy Mayor of Casterbindge (ed. 1895) 5; 'Fromety' or 'frumety' is, or till lately was, eaten on the village feast-day at Chidcock (or Chidiock), N. & Q. 1b. 76 Som. (W F.R.) Dev. New wheat boiled in milk, flavoured with spice and currants and eaten with huge chunks of brown bread, O'NEILL Idyls (1892)

2. Comb. (1) Frummety feast, a feast, given at sheep-shearing time, at which 'frummety' is provided; (2) kettle, the kettle in which 'frummety' is made; (3) -night, Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve.

(r) Lin. Mr Bell, farmer, of Anbourn, having completed his sheep-shearing, Mrs Bell suggested a wish to give a 'frumerty' feast to all the children of Anbourn and Haddington, Lin. Chron reast to all the children of Anbourn and Haddington, Lm. Chron (June 9, 1888). (2) n.Cy. She simpers like a frumetty kettle at Christmas, Denham Tracts (ed 1895) II. 93. (3) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> w.Yks. The Yule clog is lighted on Christmas eve, which is called 'Fromarty neet,' Lucas Stud. Nudderdale (c. 1882) 42.

[1. Furmenty with purpaysse, Cookery Bk., Harl. MS. 279 (c. 1430), ed. Austin, 17. Fr. frumentée, furmenty owheat steeped in water, then pilled or skinned, then dried in the sun, then ground a very little, as oatemeal. and

wheat steeped in water, then plied of skinned, then dried in the sun, then ground a very little, as oatemeal, and reserved for pottage, panadoes, &c. (Cotgr.).]

FRUMMETY, sb. 2 Yks. Lin. Nrf. Also written frumaty w. Yks.; frumety w. Yks. 2; frummaty n. Yks. e. Yks. 1; and in forms flumety w. Yks. 2; frumerty n. Lin. 1; frummerty-Nrf. A fright, state of fear or trepidation; a fidget, state

of excitement. Also and gen. in comb. Frummety-sweat.

n Yks. He was in sike a frummaty sweeat about it (I.W.). e.Yks 1

He's in a reglar frummaty-sweat aboot what maisther'll say when
he knaws w.Yks. This warnin put John into a soat an a frumaty, Tom Treddlehoyle Barnsla Ann. (1838) 16, w.Yks. He's in a frumety sweat. n.Lin. She was in a real frumerty-sweat, her maaster broht hoam six gentlemen to dinner an' ther' was noht at all for 'em but th' fag-end of a cohd leg o' mutton. Nrf. I faar all of a frummerty sweat, A. B K. Wright's Fortune (1885) 77.

FRUMMICATE, FRUMMICK, see Frimicate, Frimick.

FRUMMISH, see Frubbish.

FRUMMLE, v. e Yks.1 [fruml.] To work awkwardly or without aptitude. Hence (1) Frumlement, sb. a confused mass; a conglomeration; (2) Frumlin, adj. unhandy, awkward.

(2) He's nobbot a frumlin hand.

**FRUMP**, sb. and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. 1. sb. An ill-tempered, cross person, [frump, fremp]

gen. an old woman.

Sc. (A.W.), Wxf.<sup>1</sup>, Lin.<sup>1</sup>, n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> Nhp.<sup>1</sup> An epithet of contempt for a sour, perverse, disagreeable female. Oxf. She's an ugly old frump, MS. add. Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.<sup>1</sup> Nrf. If she has not taken up with that confounded old military frump, Haggard Col. Quantch (1888) I. xm; (W.R.E.) Suf.¹, Sus.² Hmp. Holloway; Hmp.¹ Hence (I) Frumpish, (2) Frumpty, (3) Frumpy, (4) Frumpyish, adj. ill-humoured, cross-grained, peevish;

bad-tempered.

(1) Abd. The sullen frumpish fool That loves to be oppression's tool, Skinner Tullochgorum (1809) st. 6. Der.<sup>2</sup>, nwiDer.<sup>1</sup>, Suf.<sup>1</sup>
(2) e.Suf. (F.H.) (3) Sc. (A.W.) w Yks.<sup>5</sup> A frumpy sort o' boddy. e.An.<sup>1</sup>, Suf.<sup>1</sup> Colloq. Don't fancy me a frumpy old married woman, Dickens Mutual Friend (1865) bk. 1. xi. (4) w.Yks.<sup>5</sup>

2. A badly-dressed woman; an old woman who affects

youthful airs and dress. In gen. colloq. use.
Sc. (A.W.), Chs.¹, Not. (J.H.B.), War.³ Wor. What a frump she looks¹ Shr.¹ Nrf. She's a rare old frump, she is (W.R.E.). Sus.² Slang Jane... Shall go to those worthy old frumps, The two Misses Tickler of Clapham Rise, Barham Ingoldsby (ed. 1840)

3. v. With up: to dress oneself up or make oneself smart.

War.<sup>3</sup> Shr.<sup>1</sup> The owd girld wuz frumped up like a yeow dressed lomb fashion. e Suf. How she frumps herself up! (F.H.)

FRUMP, v.<sup>2</sup> and sb.<sup>2</sup> Irel. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Nhp. War. Suf. Ken. Som. [frump, fremp.] 1. v.

To flout, jeer; to scold, rebuke, speak sharply or rudely to; to sulk, take offence at.

Wxf.<sup>1</sup>, N.Cy.<sup>1</sup> Cum. Nan frumps and frowns, and flisks and kicks Guern Pob. Postry (1875) 51. Wy Yks. Doant we be frumpt

kicks, Gilpin Pop. Poetry (1875) 51. w.Yks. Doant ye be frumpt an knock't abaght, Tom Treddlehoyle Bairnsla Ann. (1838) 9; Hur mother frumpt hur abaght goin we a lad at shoo diddant

admire, 1b (1852) 23; w.Yks.1 T'finest gentleman 1' th' ward sall admire, 16 (1852) 23; w.Yks.¹ T'finest gentleman i' th' ward sall nivver frump ner mack a fool o' me, ii. 293; w.Yks.⁵ Well, yuh needn't frump soa then. Lan. Theaw munno frump um, Tim Bobbin View Dial. (1740) 20; Davies Races (1856); (J.D) ne Lan.¹, War. (J R.W.), Ken. (K.)

2. To gossip, spread scandal. Gen. in prp.
w.Yks. Hamilton Nugae Lit. (1841) 354. Chs.¹, Der.², nw.Der.¹
3. To invent, fabricate, 'trump up.'
Nhn¹ They frumped up a fine story, and there was not a word

Nnp.¹ They frumped up a fine story, and there was not a word of truth in it. Som. Jennings Obs Dial. w.Eng. (1825). w Som.¹ Uur fruumpt aup úv uree beet u dhik dhae ur stoa ur.

4. To accuse; to reproach or tax with.

w.Yks. Wun duzzant like ta frump hur wit, Tom Treddlehoyle

Baurisla Ann. (1865) 53; 'Frump her wit' is, reproach her by

naming it, Banks Wkfld. Wds. (1865).

5. sb. A mock or jeer; a taunt, biting sarcasm; an insult.

w.Yks. No sarvant sal lay onny frumps sich az callin hur mucky

slut, blockhead, brainless creatures an so on, Tom Treddlehoyle Bairnsla Ann. (1873) 39; w.Yks.¹, Lan.¹
Hence Frumpish, adj. scornful, contemptuous. N.Cy.¹,

n.Yks.2

6. An untruth, a story; a fabrication, concoction, deceit. Der. v. Som. 1

7. Ill-humour, temper, gen. in pl. and in phr. to take the

frump(s.

w.Yks. If ah heddant attended to her just that minnit, shood a tain t'frump, an' near a cum'd agean, Tom TREDDLEHOYLE Bairnsla Ann. (1851) 44; If thear izant sumady abroad at's tacking t'frump theaze suar ta be sumady at home, ib. 44 Lan. Whot's hoo taen th' frumps at? (J.D.) Suf. A cross old woman... if insolent withal, would be said to be 'frumpy,' or 'frumpish,' or 'in her frumps.

[I. Sorner, to jest, boord, frump, gull, Cotgr.; Hee fawneth upon them his master favoureth, and frumpeth those his mistresse frownes on, Man in the Moone (1609) (NARES). 5. Lynus to give to me a frightfull frump Said that my writings savour'd of the pump, HARINGTON Epi-

grams (1633) (ib).]

FRUMP, sb.<sup>8</sup> Sc. An unseemly fold or gathering in any part of one's clothes. See Frumple, v.

Per. Your dress fits, a' but that frump (GW). Dmf. (JAM.)

FRUMP, sb.<sup>4</sup> Som. Dev. [fremp.] The upshot; the principal point or matter at issue.

w.Som<sup>1</sup> Not often used Dev. Moore Hist. Dev (1829) I 354.

n.Dev. Tha frump o't, Varmer, as may zay, Hur layv'th us all, 'e

zee, to-day, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 55.

FRUMP, v. War. Wor. [fremp.] To swell, distend.
War. (J.R.W.) w.Wor. Bacon killed in the wane of the moon

War. (J.R.W.) w.Wor. Bacon killed in the wane of the moon is said never to frump in boiling.

FRUMPLE, v. Sc. Yks. War. e.An. In form frummle e.Yks. [frumpl, fre mpl.] To wrinkle, crease; to crumple, crush up; to ruffle, disorder.

Lnk. (JAM), e.Yks. , w.Yks. , e.An. Hence Frumpled, ppl. adj. wrinkled, creased, crushed.

War. B'ham Wkly Post (June 10, 1893); War. War. A frumpled pinafore: War. S

frumpled pinafore; War.3

[Phomer, to wrinkle, crumple, frumple, Cotgr.; He frompeled his forhede, and knytted his browes, Caxton

FRUNDEL(L, sb. Obs. n.Cy. Yks. Lin. Also written frundele N.Cy.<sup>2</sup>; and in form frondel n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> Two pecks. n.Cy. Grose (1790); Bailey (1721); (K.); N.Cy.<sup>2</sup> Yks. You s' ge m'a frundel o' yar grams, Yks. Dial. (1673) l. 6. e.Yks.

Some [putte] two peckes of peas to a frundell of massledine, Best Rur. Econ. (1641) 104. n.Lin. FRUNSH, v. Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] 1. To fret, whine. Rxb. 2. To frown, distort the face as when one is displeased; to gloom. Cld. FRUS, sb. Som. [Not known to our correspondents]

Fruit. (HALL.)

FRUSCH, v. Sh.I. To spit as a cat; to make a

spluttering noise with the lips. S. & Ork.¹

FRUSH, v. and sb.¹ Sc. Yks. Lin. [fruʃ.] 1. v. To rub; to rub bright; to plash; to cleanse by rubbing, brushing, &c. Lin.¹, n.Lin.¹ 2. To rumple. m.Yks.¹

3. To rush out, as from a hiding-place; to gush or spurt out. e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 62; e.Yks. *MS. add.* (T.H.)

Obs. A collection of fragments or bits.

Fif. Sendin' the glory of the wa' In fritter't frush about, TENNANT Papistry (1827) 190.

Fapistry (1827) 190.

5. A rumple, crease. m Yks.<sup>1</sup>
[1. He . . . ffowle frusshet his face with his felle nailes, Dest. Troy (c. 1400) 13940.

3. Pan the ffreike shuld frusshe out, ib. 11893.

4. Al the frushe and leauings of Greeke, Stanyhurst Aeneis (1583) 1. (Dav.) OFr. fruissier (mod. froisser), to break into small pieces (HATZFELD).

FRUSH, sb.2 Nhb.1 [frus.] The thrush or tender part

of a horse's foot.

[The frush, which of some is called the frogge of the foot, is the tenderest part of the hoofe towards the heele,

MARKHAM Masterpiece (1610) 384.]

FRUSH, adj. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Also written frusch Sc. (JAM.) [fruf, fruf] 1. Brittle, easily broken; crumbling, dry, friable. Cf. frough.

Sc. O wae betide the frush saugh wand | Scott Minstrelsy (1802) II 138; Brittle like bread baken with butter, HERD Coll. Sings. (1776) Gl. Cai 1 Sig Your floors are frush as ony rotten bed On widely steel. Taylon Remark (1866) 88. Any The wood of two puddock's stool, Taylor Poems (1862) 38. Ayr. The wood o't was gizzened and frush, Service Dr. Duguid (ed. 1887) 284. Sik. It withered in my fingers like a frush saugh-wand, Chr. North Noctes (ed. 1856) II. 69. Rxb. Applied to soil (Jam.). Kcb. Banes noo are as frush as the branches o' an auld dazed plain tree, ELDER Borgue (1897) 31. N.I.¹ Applied to wood, &c: said of flax when the 'shoughs' separate easily from the fibre 'As frush as a bennel As frush as a pipe stapple,' Introd. 9. Ant Frush wood, Ballymena Obs. (1892). Nhb.¹ 'It's varry frush' (said by a mason hammering a quari which broke easily). Anything full of sap and easily broken is said to be frush Dur. Gieson Up-Weardale Gl. (1870). Cum 1 [If the timber of the hawthorn be allowed to lie in the tree it becomes quite frush and worthless, Stephens Farm Bk (ed. 1849) II. 584.]

Hence Frushness, sb. brittleness. Sc. (JAM.)

2. Fig. Frail, fragile; tender-hearted. Sc. As applied to the human frame, esp. in childhood (JAM). Ayr. Bell Fatherlans is ower frush o' heart to thole wi' the dinging and fyke o' our house, Galt Entail (1823) xlv.

3. Frank, forward.

Abd. Ye're unco frush At praising what's nae worth a rush, SKINNER Poems (1809) 101.

SKINNER Poems (1809) 101.

FRUSH, see Fresh, adj., Frosh, v.

FRUSHIE-BAA, sb. Sh.I. A fungus-ball, filled with dust, Agaricus campestris. Also called Fiesti-baa (q.v.).

FRUST, v. Obs. Cum. Wm. Yks. To trust; to trust for a time. See Frist, v.

Cum., Wm. Nicolson (1677) Trans. R. Lit Soc (1868) IX.

W.Yks. Thoresby Lett. (1703); w.Yks.4

FRUSTICAL, adj. Bdf. Festive. (HALL.)

FRUSTLING, ppl. adj. Lan. Of a bird or fowl: shaking out and exhibiting its feathers and plumage. Also used fig. of persons.

used fig. of persons.

O fine throddy frustling wheel drest felle, PAUL BOBBIN Sequel (1819) 4; Applied to a bird or fowl shaking itself out and exhibiting its plumage, as a fighting cock does when just about to enter battle. It may be applied to a man who is fond of display in his dress, Manch City News (Feb. 18, 1899).

FRUTINON, adv. e.An. [Not kr spondents.] Now and then. (HALL.) [Not known to our corre-

FRUTTER, sb. Yks. Also written frutta w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>; and in pl. forms fruitas n.Yks.<sup>3</sup>; frutas ne.Yks.<sup>1</sup>; fruttace w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>; fruttice w.Yks.; fruttish ne.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, which are gen. regarded as singulars, and to which new plurals have been formed; see below. A fritter; a kind of pancake. n.Yks.<sup>3</sup> ne.Yks.<sup>1</sup> Dish made of an egg, flour, sugar, and currants, beaten together and fried, and eaten on Ash Wednesday. w.Yks. Do vou 'ave sugar an' cream to the fruttaces (F.P.T.):

w.Yks. Do you 'ave sugar an' cream to the fruttaces? (F.P.T.); (J.T.); w.Yks. 18

Hence (1) Frutters' Thursday, (2) — Wednesday, phr. the Thursday or Wednesday in Shrove-week, when fritters are eaten.

(1) w.Yks. 5 So called from the custom of baking 'frutterses,' or fritters, for dinner on that day. (2) ne.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Fritters Wedensdeh is Ash Wednesday, BANKS Wkfld. Wds. (1865); w.Yks.¹

[Appulle fruture is good hoot, but he cold ye not towche, Russell Bk. Nurture (c. 1460) 502, in Meals & Manners, ed. Furnivall, 33.]

FRUV, see Fro.

FRUZ( $\mathbf{Z}, v$  and sb. Yks. Lin. War. Also Dor. [fruz,  $\mathbf{rez}$ .] 1. v. To rub the hair the wrong way on; to stangle. Used fig. frez.]

entanglė.

n.Lin. It was his practise . . . to feed them [his cattle] from his neighbour's hay-stacks, and so cunning had long practise made him... that he could... smooth the place down, and fruzz it up from beneath so deftly, that no one could tell that any hay had been taken, Yks. Mag. (May 1873) 378.

Hence Fruzzy, adj. (I) of hair, &c.: rough, untidy, unkempt; frizzy; also used fig.; (2) of wood, fruit, &c.:

spongy.

(1) w.Yks. Ther toppins luk fruzzier, Hartley Clock Alm.

(1876) 17; w.Yks.², Lin. (W.W.S.), n.Lin.¹ War.² A fruzzy head of hair. This is fruzzy cloth. Dor. I thought t'wez gwain to znow, coz the clouds up in th' Noath did look so fruzzy (C.W.B.).

(2) n.Lin.<sup>1</sup>
2. Fig. Of money: to have sufficient to throw about or

be extravagant with.

w.Yks. We've nooan ta much ta fruz on at ahr hahse, Ah'll tell thi (B.K.).

3. sb. A blunt, jagged, or rough end, such as that caused

by the repeated strokes of a hammer on a chisel, &c. n.Yks. To put a fruzz on't (I W.)

FRY, sb.1 Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. War. Shr. [frai.] In phr. to shoot one's fry, (1) to make a last meffectual effort; to do one's utmost. rie.Lan.<sup>1</sup>; (2) to lose the good opinion of others. w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>

2. A young brood, used esp of a number of children. 2. A young brood, used esp of a number of children. Sig. Their pride, a curly-headed fry Around their ain fireside, Towers Poems (1885) 174. Nhb.¹ The gabblin fry A' skelp aboot at pleasure, Oılın' o' Dıcky's Wig (1826); Shr 2 [A frie of fish. A great frie of young children (K.); Muttering curses all the way against the old cleark and the young fry that surrounded him, Smollett R. Random (1748) in; If one place be left them to breed in, the young fry will find access to the granaries, Stephens Farm Bk. (ed. 1849) I. 381.]

8 A swarm of people: a clique, set, crew. Gen. used

8. A swarm of people; a clique, set, crew. Gen. used

contemptuously.

Sc. Ye thoughtless fry 'Deluded mortals 'T. Scott Poems (1793) 376. Rnf. Will ding the wits o' ony spark, Or siclike fry, Clark Rhymes (1842) 16 Edb. One of this fry, as subtle, dark, and smooth As honied serpent in Elysian grove, McDowall Poems (1839) 187. War.<sup>3</sup> Shr. A swarm of kinsfolk. 'I'm right glad them folks bin gwein out of our parish, we sha'n be rid o' the

FRY, sb.<sup>2</sup> and v.<sup>1</sup> Sc. Yks. War. Shr. Suf. Som. [frai] 1. sb. Var. internal parts of animals, usually eaten fried;

see below.

e.Yks.¹ The viscera of a pig, or other animal, gen cooked in a frying pan. w.Yks.¹ The pluck of a calf. War.³ Shr¹ The liver and lights of a pig dressed by frying. 'The men bin mighty fond o' fry.' e.Suf. The pluck of a pig (F.H.). w.Som.¹ The products of lambs' castration are called lambs' fries, and are eaten with much gusto.

2. Phr. in a fry, fig. in a state of worry, agitation, or per-

plexity.

Cai. Abd. I'm jist keepit in a fry wi' ae coorse pack aifter Cai. Abd. I'm jist keepit in a fry wi' ae coorse pack aifter anther, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) vin. Cld. That laddie keeps us ever in a fry (Jam.). Ayr. My heart's in a lowe, an' I'm a' in a fry, Ballads and Sngs. (1846) I. 117

3. A disturbance, tumult; a stir, bustle.
Sc. Used both in n. and s. (Jam.) Abd. They'd better whisht, reed I sud raise a fry, Ross Helenore (1768) 16, ed. 1812 Rnf. On you we keep an anxious eye, And see you never out the fry, McGilvray Poems (ed. 1862) 73.

4. v. In phr. fry your feet, an exclamation expressing incredulity or disbelief.
Suf. Oh you fry your feet! [Stuff! Nonsense!] (F.H.)

e.Suf. Oh, you fry your feet! [Stuff! Nonsense!] (F.H.) 5. Fig. To be in a passion or hot temper; to be pestered or bothered.

Abd. Gin ye bat kent, now, fu' I'm fry'd Wi' Sandy Shaw, that menseless glyde, Cock Strains (1810) I. 118. Rnf. I'm fryin' at the wight, An' weel coud bann her sair, Picken Poems (1813) I. 150.

6. Of cold: to freeze, harden, congeal.

War.<sup>2</sup> The cold'll sun fry the roads up.

FRY, sb.<sup>3</sup> and v.<sup>2</sup> Glo. Wil. Also in form vry Glo.<sup>1</sup>

frai.] 1. sb. A brushwood drain. Wil. (HALL.); Wil.<sup>1</sup>

2. v. To make a brushwood drain. See Frith, v. 9. Wil. 1790. For 234 Lugg Hollow frying in Englands 2.18.6,

Rec. Chippenham, 248.

Hence Frying, vbl. sb. the making of covered drains filled up with brushwood; the draining or irrigating of

Glo. (H.T.E.); Glo.<sup>1</sup> Wil. Davis Agric. (1813). FRY, FRYER, see Frea, Friar. FRYING, ppl. adj. Hmp. Dev. In comp. (1) Frying-knife, a large knife with a cranked tang, used for chopping potatoes in a frying-pan, during the operation of frying. nw.Dev.<sup>1</sup>; see Chopper, sb.<sup>1</sup>; (2) pans, the cups of acorns. Hmp. (J.R.W.), Hmp.<sup>1</sup>
FRYSTE, adj. Nhp.<sup>1</sup> New, smart.
FRYTHE, v. Obs. Sc. To fry. Also fig. to feel great

indignation.

Rnf. I've lain a' frythin' on the grass To hear your nonsense gath'ring, Wilson *Poems* (1790) 60 (Jam.).

Hence (1) Frythan, *ppl. adj.* burning, lit. frying; (2) Frything-pan, sb. a frying-pan.

(1) Arg. Fire water-fire a spoucher full—There frythan storms

to stay! Colville Vernacular (1899) 7. (2) Dmf. He's in a' Satan's frything pans, CROMEK Remains (1810) 165; Cock broo in a frything pan, 1b. 88.

FUB, v. and sb.1 Not. Nhp. Lei. Hnt. Suf. [fub, feb.] 1. v. A term in playing marbles: to thrust the hand

forward in shooting the marble.

Not. 1 s.Not. I won't play at marbles with you, you fub (J.P.K.). Not. 1 s.Not. 1 won't play at marbles with you, you tub (J.P.K.).

Lei. 1 Nhp 1 An irregular and unfair mode of ejecting the taw, by advancing the whole hand instead of the thumb only. 'Come, come, don't you fub so.' Hat. (T.P.F.) Suf. 1 Don't fub.

Hence Fubbing, vbl. sb. the act of thrusting forward the hand in shooting the marble.

Lei. 1 Gen. speaking, in the 'knuckle-up' game, fubbing is permissible, but not in the 'knuckle-down' game. Suf. 1 No fubben.

2. With off: to put off deceitfully. Cf. fob, v.4

Suf. 1 Ah vah. baw. I eent to be fubbed off so—nutha.

Suf. 1 Ah yah, baw, I eent to be fubbed off so-nutha.

3. sb. A thrust with the hand forward in shooting the

marble. s.Not. (J.P.K.)

FUB, sb.<sup>2</sup> Lan.<sup>1</sup> [fub] Long withered grass on old

pastures or meadows.

FUB, sb 3 Obs.? n.Cy. A small, fat child. (HALL.) [Fub, as a fat fub, i.e. a little plump child, Kersey (1715).]

FUBSY, adj. Yks. Lan. [fu bsi.] Fat, plump. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Lan. Comeher far than fat fubsy Sukeyhere, Ainsworth Lan. Witches (ed 1849) bk. I. ix. [Oppress not the cubs of the stranger; ... for though they are little and fubsy, it may be the bear is their mother, Kipling Jungle Book (1896) 32.]

FUCKWIND, sb. n Cy. [Not known to our corre-

FUCKWIND, sb. n Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A species of hawk. (Hall.)

[Fuck cogn. w. ON. fjüka (pp. fokim), to be driven on, tossed by the wind, to fly off (Vigfusson); for further information on this word see Koolman (s.v. Fokke).]

FUD, sb.¹ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lan. Also in form fude Sc. [fud, fed.]

1. The backside or buttocks.

Sc. (Jam.), Cai.¹ Bch. Frae the weir he did back hap An' turn'd to us his fud, Forres Ajax (1742) 6. Ayr. They toom'd their pocks, an' pawn'd their duds, They scarcely left to co'er their fuds, Burns Jolly Beggars (1785) l. 300. Lnk. To your hunkers—lick his fud—Sawney, now, the king's come, Rodger Poems (1838) 151, ed. 1897 Hence Fudie-skirt, sb. ashort coat or vest. Sh.I. (W.A.G.)

2. Cunnus.

Rnf. Ye could hae seen in curious cases, Their bits o' Cai.1 fuds, Webster Rhymes (1835) 24.

3. The tail or 'scut' of a hare or rabbit.

3. The tail or 'scut' of a hare or rabbit.
Sc. Grose (1790) MS. add. (C.) Ayr. Ye maukins, cock your fud fu' braw, Withouten dread, Burns Tam Samson's Elegy (1787) st. 7. Lnk. As for tail—I dae declare—Jist a fud an naething mair, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 84. Lth. The rabbits even . . . funk up their white fuddies quicker, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 149. Kcb. Whiskin their fuds wi' muckle stur But fear or dread, Davidson Seasons (1789) 116. N.I.1 Ant. Ballymena Obs. (1892). Nhb.<sup>1</sup>, Lan. (J D.) Hence Fuddie, sb. a hare.

Bnff., Abd. (JAM.)

4. The hair of a hare or rabbit.

Lan. ne.Lan. I've gitten nayder fud ner feddher to-day [i.e. no game at all, either furred or feathered].

5. A queue on the hair tied behind. Lth. (JAM.) [1. Norw. dial. fud, the backside, 'podex' (AASEN); ON.

fuð (FRITZNER).]

FUD, sb.2 Yks. Lan. [fud.] The refuse or dirt cleaned out of the materials during the processes of w.Yks. The chafings that fell under the loom in handloom weaving (G H.).; (J M.); w.Yks.<sup>3</sup>, e.Lan.<sup>1</sup> [Gl. Lab. (1894).] FUD, v.<sup>1</sup> and sb.<sup>3</sup> Sc. [fed.] 1. v. To whisk, scud; to walk with quick, short steps; to frisk.

Bnff. Spoken of persons of small stature, and often with the

notion of pride, or bad temper. Abd. He fuds very fast. Saw na ye the bawd, man, fuddin throw the funs [Did you not see the hare whisking through the furze 1] (Jam.) s.Sc. The lambs were fudin about their mother, tb. Lnk. I see some sheep Fuddin' their tails, and running up the steep, Black Falls of Clyde (1806) 116.

2. sb. A quick, nimble walk. Bnff.<sup>1</sup>

3. A person of small stature who walks with a quick,

short step. *ib*.

FUD, v.<sup>2</sup> w.Yks.<sup>1</sup> To kick with the feet.

FUDDER, sb. and v. Sc. [freder.] 1. sb. In comp. Fudder-flash, a flash of lightning.

Fuf. Thunder-vollies . . . And fudder-flashes mixt wi' hail, Tennant Papistry (1827) 219.

2. A gust of wind; the shock, impulse, or resistance occasioned by a blustering wind. Also used fig.

Abd. An' aye a bit fudder was comin' up fae the Manse, ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb (1871) xviii; (JAM.)

3. A stroke or blow. Bch. (JAM.)

4. A flurry, impetuous motion, hurry.

Abd. 'Fat's a' yer fudder?' is a common question (G.W.); Syne a' the drochlin hempy thrang Gat o'er him wi' a fudder, SKINNER

Poems (1809) 6, The tod ran by wi' a fudder (JAM.).

5. v. To move precipitately; to patter with the feet.

Abd. Sae aff it fudder't owre the height, TARRAS Poems (1804)

9 (Jam); (G.C.)
[1. Ne that thing that men calle foudre, That smoot somtyme a tour to poudre, Chaucer Hous F. (c. 1384) somtyme a tour to pound 535. Fr. foudre, lightning.]

FUDDER, see Fodder, sb.2, Further, Whether.

FUDDER SEE FOR Cum. 2 Excess of cl

FUDDERMENT, sb. Cum. 2 Excess of clothing; warm wrappings or lining.
FUDDERSOME, adj. Lakel. Cum. Also in forms foundersome Cum.; fultersome Lakel. 2; futtersom' Cum. 1 [furder, furtersem.] Oppressive, cumbersome, difficult

to shake off; troublesome, annoying.

Lakel.<sup>2</sup> A gurt cooat's varra fultersome when yan's ta clim ower dikes and wo's. Cum. 'Thoo'll mebbe find meh fuddersome' said by a wrestler (M.P.); LINTON Lake Cy. (1864) 303, Gl (1851); Cum. FUDDIE HEN, sb. Ags. (JAM.) A hen without a tail.

Cf. fud, sb.1

FUDDIK, sb.1 Sh.I. A bucket.

FUDDIK, sb.¹ Sh.1. A bucket.
A drap itill a fuddik, Burgeess Rasmie (1892) 48.
FUDDIK, sb.² Bnff.¹ A very short person, who walks with a quick, nimble step. See Fud, sb.³ 3.
FUDDING, sb. Obs. Lan. A little, fat person.
Thornber Hist. Blackpool (1837) 107.
FUDDLE, sb. and v. Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc.
Irel. and Eng. Also written fuddel Dev.; fudle Sc.; and in form vuddle w.Cy. [fu'dl, fe'dl.] 1. sb. A drinking-bout. a state of intovication. also used fig.

bout; a state of intoxication; also used fig.

Fif. Even ancient men, whose hairs were thin and hoar, Staid not from the fuddle's fun aloof, Tennant Anster (1812) 209, ed. 1815. Lnk. They cou'dna get a fuddle muckle cheaper, Muir Minstrelsy (1816) 7. Yks. Gaddin aboot t'tea fuddles, Fetherston T. Goorbrodger (1870) 15. w.Yks. We'n had menny a fuddle, but this shall be't fuddle a all fuddles, Bywater Sheffield Dial. (1839) 140 Lan. I'll have a cheap fuddle for once, Brierley Cotters, xi. Midl. The old fairs, with their fights, frolics, and fuddles, Barram People of Clopton (1897) 17. Lon. In order to take large morning draughts, and secure the first fuddle of the day, Low Life (1764) 24. Wil. Slow Gl. (1892). 24. Wil. Slow Gl. (1892).
2. Phr. to be or go on the fuddle, to get drunk, to have

a bout of drinking.

Abd. An' Lady Moon is on the fuddle drinkin', Ogg Willie Waly

(1873) 25. Rnf. When our auld man's on the fuddle, He caresna for naething but drink, WEBSTER Rhymes (1835) 137. Lnk. He had pawned his very sark, An' six weeks had been on the fuddle,

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WARDROP J. Mathison (1881) 89. Lan. Owd Ned had bin upo' th' fuddle a day or two, Waugh Owd Bodle, 256. Lon. At Woolwich we were all on the fuddle at the Dust Hole, Mayhew Lond. Labour (1851) I. 415. w Som. Hant a-zeed'n to-day, I reckon he's 'pon

the fuddle agee-an.

3. v. To drink heavily, get drunk.

Sc. Before us twa-three chiels, gey busy fuddlin', Allan Lilts (1874) 159. Abd. E'en let her fuddle, I will soon be hame, Ogg Wille Waly (1873) 25. Fif. Who does not fuddle now with might and main, Tennant Anster (1812) 65, ed 1815. Lnk. Some fuddl'd there until They perish'd all, Muir Ministelsy (1816) 70. Lth. He staid wi' them a' for a week time about, Feastin', an' fuddlin', an a' man, Ballantine Poems (1856) 83. Edb. Some o' fuddlin', an a' man, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 83. Edb. Some o' rum an' milk partake, An' some are fuddlin' gin, McDowall *Poems* (1839) 48. N.Cy¹ Nhb. Come fuddle, friend, aw warrent ye're dry! Graham *Moorland Dial* (1826) 10. w.Yks.¹ Lan. Overseers could not now fuddle at the township's expense, Brierley Tales (1854) II. 5. Shr., Hrf. BOUND Provinc. (1876).

Hence (1) Fuddled, ppl. adj. confused, stupefied with drink; drunk; also used fig.; (2) Fuddler, sb. a drunkard, tippler; (3) Fuddley, adj. intoxicated; (4) Fuddling, ppl. adj. drinking, tippling; (5) Fuddling-shop, sb. a drinking-

- adj. drinking, tippling; (5) Fuddling-shop, sb. a drinking-shop, public-house.

  (1) Sc. Some of our friends .. were, to say the least, ebrioli, by which the ancients designed those who were fuddled, Scott Waverley (1814) xii. Kcd. By this time noo They a' were fuddled sair, Jamie Muse (1844) 74. Frf. The clock had gowkoo'd oot an 'oor That tauld her plainly Tam was fuddled, Watt Poet. Sketches (1880) 100 Edb. They are puir fuddl'd chiel did hook, New Year's Morning (1792) 12. n.Cy. (W.G.); (Coll. L L.B.) Yks. Missus, I've a mind to get fuddled to-neet, Gaskell. Sylvia (1863) 264, ed. 1874. w.Yks.5 Lan. I think Robin mun ha' bin fuddle't or summat that neet, Waugh Th' Barrel Organ (1886) 15. Midl. He would slouch into the village and get fuddled, Bartram People of Clopton (1897) 108. Stf. Monthly Mag. (1816) I. 494 Der. 2, nw.Der. 1, Lin. 1, Brks. 1 Lon. Telling that they came home fuddled, Low Life (1764) 33 Hmp. 1 Wil. Britton Beauties (1825). Dor. 1, w.Som. 1 Cor. Darnee! fuddled was I? Tregellas Tales, 34. (2) Fif. His fiddlers, fuddlers, fools, bards, blackguards, blockheads, boobies, Tennant Anster (1812) Gr. ed. 1815. Rnf. Like fuddlers, in an ale-house, blythe they sat, Finlayson Rhymes (1815) 56. Lnk. David's a good worker.' . . . 'He's a good fuddler too, Gordon Pyotshaw (1885) 24. (3) Dev. Reports Provinc. (1889). (1815) 50. Link. David sa good worker. . . . 'He's a good fuddler too,' Gordon Pyotshaw (1885) 24. (3) Dev. Reports Provinc. (1889). (4) Rink. Another merry fuddling core, Who sit between them and the door, Drunker and dafter, McGilvray Poems (ed. 1862) 43. Edb. The fuddlin' Bardies now-a-days Rin maukin mad in Bacchus' praise, Fergusson Poems (1773) 144, ed. 1785. (5) Lan. Past onny kwantitty o' fuddlin' shops, Chapman Widder Bagshaw's Trip (c. 1860) 7. Trip (c. 1860) 7.
- 4. To confuse, stupefy with drink, to make drunk. Sig. Things... That the weak penetration fuddles O' me an' you, Muir *Poems* (1818) 11. w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> To 'fuddle' a man, is to ply him with liquor; a practice resorted to by unprincipled sales-

men with cloth-buyers.

Hence Fuddling, vbl. sb. the act of stupefying with drink. Ir. A big fat lout, fit for nothin' but fuddlin' himself with whiskey, BARLOW Kerrigan (1894) 22.

5. To spend in drinking; sometimes with away.

Abd. [He] Aften left his hame to fuddle Days, an' weeks, an' months awa, STILL Cottar's Sunday (1845) 48. Lnk. Fuddle at e'en what they win thro' the day, WATSON Poems (1853) 48. Cum. He gaes to t'Brewery Tap an' fuddles aw he maks (J.D.). 6. To intoxicate fish.

N.Cy. w.Yks. Fishes made drunk with grain steept in spirit are fuddl'd, Banks Whfld. Wds. (1865); w.Yks. 1

Hence Fuddling, vbl. sb. the act of intoxicating fish.

Nhb. A practice in fish poaching. 'The more destructive practice of what they call fuddling the fish, by liming the water, or throwing into the pools a preparation of Coculus Indicus,' OLIVER Rambles in Nhb. (1835) 83.

FUDDUM, sb. Ags. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Drift continued for a few moments and returning after a short interval.

FUDDY, sb.1 Obs. Sc. A name given to the wind personified.

Bch. I advis'd the King to sell his daughter to the moon; Syne Fuddy raise and filt your sails, Forbes Ulysses (1785) 20.

FUDDY, sb.<sup>2</sup> Abd. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The bottom of a corn-kiln.

FUDGE,  $sb.^1$  Sc. Yks. Lan. Also Cor. [fudg, fedg.] A short, stout person. n.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, Lan.<sup>1</sup> Cf. fadge,  $sb.^2$ , fodge, sb.

Sb.2, fodge, sb.

Hence (1) Fudgy, (a) adj short and fat; (b) sb. a short, stout person; (2) faced, adj, fat-faced, full-cheeked.
(1, a) Lth. (Jam.) e.Yks.1 MS. add. (T H.) (b) n.Yks.1 (2)
Cor. Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl.

FUDGE, v. and sb.2 Sc. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Stf. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Hnt. Nrf. Suf. Dev. Amer. Also in forms foodge, fouge Sc. (Jam.) [fudg, fudg.]

1. v. To contrive, manage: to adjust: also with ub Cf. 1. v. To contrive, manage; to adjust; also with up. fadge, v.

Dev. Moore Hist Dev. (1829) I. 354. n.Dev. And fudgeed up zum purty wreaths To waalk ta church way us, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 64; We shall fudgee well a fine without et, Monthly Mag. (1810) I. 436.

2. To talk nonsense; to deceive by 'cramming' or 'stuffing' a person. Cf. fodge, v.
Chs. 18, Not. 1, Let. 1 Nhp. 1 You're only fudging me. Hnt. (T.P.F)

3. To fritter away time, pretending to work.

Lan. Th' plumber licks'em a' at fudgin time, Doherry N. Bailow

Lan. Th' plumber licks' em a' at fudgin time, Doherty N. Barlow (1884) 20.

4. To clog, choke up. Glo.¹

5. To thrust the hand forward in shooting a marble so as to gain an unfair advantage. Cf. fub, v.

Rxb. (Jam.) w.Yks.² Come, no fudging! Stf. Northall Flk. Phr. (1894). Not.¹, Lei.¹ War.², War.³ None of that fudging. Wor., Glo. Northall Flk. Phr. (1894). [Amer. Now don't fudge over it, Dial. Notes (1896) I. 24, 65, 220.]

Hence Fudger, sb. one who thrusts the hand forward in shooting a marble. Rxb. (Jam.)

6. To poke: with about: to poke about, search, to meddle; with out: to clean out.

Nrf. He keep on a fudging about (M.C.HB). Nrf., Suf. (E.GP)

Suf.¹ I fudged him with my stick to wake him. e Suf. Fudge the fire, please. Fudge out the corners of the room. Don't you come a fudging of me. Don't come fudging about here (F.H).

7. To walk slowly and with great effort. w.Yks.¹ Cf. fadge, v.²

fadge,  $v^2$ 8. sb. In phr. not to be worth a fudge, to be useless.

I. Ma. They're not worth a fudge with their fists, Caine Manxman

(1895) pt. 1. xi.

9. A foolish person, a senile old man. Nrf., Suf. (E.G.P.) 10. The act of thrusting forward the hand in shooting a marble. Rxb. (Jam.)

FUDGEL, sb. and adj. Sc. Cum. ward, stupid child. 1. sb. An awk-

ward, stupid child.

Cum. Linton Lake Cy. (1864) 303; She was . . . a 'slape-fisted fudgel,' if she let a brush fall, b. Lizzie Lorton (1867) xxv; Gl (1851).

2. adj. Plump. See Fodgel, adj.

Sc. And I'm a fine fudgel lass, Herd Coll. Sngs (1776) II. 82(Jam.).

FUDGEL, v. Brks. To 'bamboozle,' deceive, cheat. (M.E.B.) Cf. fudge, v. 2.

[furdgen.] 1. sb. A squat, fussy person. m.Yks.¹ 2. adj. Short and stout, squat. n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² A little fudgeon fellow. e Yks. Spoken chiefly of young people, Marshall Rur. Econ. (1796).
3. v. To fuss, labour, do anything with great effort.

m.Yks.1 I overtook him going fudgeoning down the lane.

FUDGIE, FUDGY, see Fugie.
FUDGY, adj. Hmp.<sup>1</sup> [fe dgi.] Irritable, fretful, uneasy. They young cows are apt to be fudgy in milking.
FU(E, see Few, v.<sup>2</sup>

FUEL, sb. Hrf. Garden produce. Bound Provinc. (1876); Hrf.<sup>1</sup>

(1876); Hrf.¹
FUET, see Fouet.
FUF(F, v., sb. and int. Sc. Nhb. Lakel. Wm. Yks. Lan.
[fuf, fef.] 1. v. To puff, blow, said of a breeze, fire, &c.; esp. in phr. to fuff and blaw, — and pegh, to breathe heavily, to be out of breath; also with out, up.
Sc. If he disna learn the Captain to fuff his pipe some other gate than in God's house, Scott Modothian (1818) xlvi; She fuft up the lowe, Donald Poems (1867) 264 Cai.¹ Abd. Tam fuff the pipe wi' awfu' lunt, Cock Strains (1810) II. 123. s.Sc. Wi' her cutty fuffin' i' her mouth, in the auld airmchair, Watson Border Bards (1859) 100. Ayr. She fuff't her pipe wi' sic a lunt, Burns

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Halloween (1785) st 13 Lnk. Fuffin' and peghing he wad gang, Ramsay Pochis (1721) 292. Lth. Gas is an awfu' dangerous thing wi' a maist abominable smell... where it fuffs out, if it's no lichtit in a moment, Strathesk More Bits (ed. 1885) 58 e.Lth. First he stood on the tae leg an' syne on the tither, fuffin an' blawin, Hunter J Inwick (1895) 26 Sik. I think ye're fuffing now an greeting, Hogg A Queer Book (1832) 356. Get away. Whar are ye comin' pechin' an' fuffin' to me? ib. Tales (1838) 84, ed. 1866 N Cy.¹ Lakel.² T'wind was fuffen aboot first oot o' yah art an' than oot ov anudder. Wm. O't reek fuffed oot'at fire spot (B K.). n.Yks.¹ (s.v. Faff), n.Yks.², m.Yks.¹ (s.v. Faff), w.Yks.¹ Hence Fuffars, sb. pl. a pair of bellows. Ags. (JAM)

2. Fig. With away: to go off in a huff, go away 'fuming' Ayr.¹ would na be surprised an' he fuffed awa' wi' a' his goud and gear to Miss Jenny Templeton, Galt Sir A. Wylie (1822) lxxxviii. Halloween (1785) st 13 Lnk. Fuffin' and peghing he wad gang,

3. With off, out, up: to blaze up suddenly; to puff out

with an explosive sound; also used fig.
e.Lth. The verra mention o' Tod-Lowne's name was eneuch to gar her fuff up like a pioy, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 153 Gail The pot boiled and fuffed out little puffs of steam, Crockett Raiders (1894) xxvii Nhb. The poother fuffed off iv a jiffy. Wm. Ahthrewa bit o' pooder on't fire an' it fuffed oot at chimleytop (B.K.).

4. Of a cat: to spit, make a hissing sound.

Sc. (JAM.) Edb. It [a cat] fuffed over his shoulder like wildfire,
Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xix. Nhb. The cat wis fair mad like;
it fuffed if ye leuked at it.

5. sb. A puff of wind; a whiff of tobacco, or of other odour Sc. Disappeared like a fuff o' tobacco, Scott Antiquary (1816) ix; The first fuff of a fat haggish is the worst. If you wrestle

ix; The first fuff of a fat haggish is the worst. If you wrestle with a fat man, and sustain his first onset, he will soon be out of breath, Kelly Prov (1721) 304. Call Abd. Stir the fire an' gie't a fuff, Beatthe Parings (1801) 1. ne Lan!

6. An explosive sound; a splutter; the hissing or 'spitting' sound made by a cat.

Abd. Something hin' her wi' a skyte gat up an' gied a fuff, Tarras Poems (1804) 67 (Jam). s.Sc. The squib had given its last fuff, Wilson Tales (1836) II. 129. Ayr Wi' a spring like a tiger, an' a fuff, spit, and fizz, he [a cat] landed just at the stair head, Hunter Studies (1870) 280. Gall. Dinna gang aff like the fuff o' a match, Crockett Cleg Kelly (1896) xxiv. e.Yks.\(^1\) The noise caused by the sudden escape of air from a barrel of fermented liquor.

7. Fig. A sudden burst of anger, passion. 7. Fig. A sudden burst of anger, passion.

Sc. The causelessness of all this fuff stirred my own bile, Stevenson Catriona (1893) xx. Fif. (JAM.) Rnf. What signifies their fufs when done? Finlayson Rhymes (1815) 72. Dmf. What a miserable fuff thou gettest into, poor old exasperated politician,

CARLYLE Lett. (Jan. 28, 1834). ne.Lan.1

8. int. An exclamation expressive of dissatisfaction or contempt.

Abd. Fuff, Robie man! cheer up your dowie soul, Tarras Poems

(1804) 4 (JAM.).
[1. The hait fyr Dois fuf and blaw in blesis byrnand schyr, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 180.] FUFFED UP, *adj*. w.Yks. (J.W.) ne.Lan.<sup>1</sup> Swollen.

FUFFEN, see Fight.

FUFFIT, sb. Sc. The British long-tailed titmouse, Acredula rosea. e.Lth. Swainson Birds (1885) 31.

FUFFLE, v. and sb. Sc. Yks. Also written fuffel Sc.; and in form fooffle w. Yks. [fu fi, fe fi.] 1. v. To

ruffle, throw into disorder; to dishevel.

So It is particularly applied to dress when creased or disordered

tris particularly applied to dress when cleased of disordered from being roughly handled (JAM.). Fif. He saw the Vicar owr the Kenly In fuffel'd garb, Tennanr Papistry (1827) 66 Ayr. Thou must be content, instead of favour, to be fuffled, Dickson Writings (1660) I. 177, ed. 1845

2. sb Violent exertion, fuss.

sb Violent exertion, fuss.
 Sik. When muckle Pate wi'desp'rate fuffle, had at Poltowa wan the scuffle, Hogg Sc. Past. (1801) 4 (Jam.).
 An excess of clothing, finery, &c.; also used fig. w.Yks.<sup>3</sup> A woman with too many flounces is said to have too much fuffle—so is a plant of wheat with too many blades.
 Honge Fufflement of wheat with too many of clothing. It is a superior of the property of the party of the

Hence Fufflement, sb. an abundance of clothing. ib.

FUFFLE-DADDIE, sb. Fif. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A foster-father.

FUFFY, adj. Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Amer. Also in form fuffly w.Yks. [furfl, fz-fl.] 1. Light, soft, spongy;

Cal. 1, Cum. 1 n.Yks. 2 Light, soft, and fraught with dust, like a fuzzball. e.Yks 1, w.Yks. 15, n.Lan. 1, ne.Lan. 1 [Amer. Bartlett.]

2. Short-tempered, huffly. Sc. (Jam. Suppl.) See Fuf(f, 7. Hence Fuffily, adv. huffily, scornfully. 16.

FUG, sb. s Lan. (F.R.C) 1. Sweat perceptibly

odorous, esp. with reference to the feet, 'toe-jam.'

2 One who remains much indoors.

[2. Cp. Norw. dial. fugga, to occupy oneself in the house (Aasen).]

FUG, see Fog, sb 1, adj.
FUGARE, sb. Pem. A showy, brightly-coloured dress, with flying ribbons.

s.Pem There's a fugare she's got on (W.M M.). FUGE, sb. Obs. m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> A disreputable old woman. Cf. feague, sb.1

FUGGA, sb. Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.]
A fire. (Coll. L.L.B)
FUGGAN, sb. Cor. Also written fugan, fuggun Cor.;
and in forms fogan Cor.<sup>2</sup>; fogon Cor.; foogan Cor.<sup>2</sup>
[fergen] A kind of cake made of barley-meal and the fat

of pork; a pasty.

A kind of cake made of barley-meal and the fat of pork; a pasty.

An old Cornish dish called 'Fugan,' which is a pasty of very thick crust filled with potato, Sharland Vill Ways (1885) 118; Hunt Pop Rom w Eng (1865) I. 98; Scaal cream and fogans, J. Trenoodle Spec Dial (1846) 53, Cor 1 A cake made of flour and raisins, often eaten by miners for dinner (s v. Hobban), Cor.2 A pork pasty; Cor 3 A large bun; a 'plum' [raisin] bun; rather heavy baked piece of dough, often baked with a slice of pork pressed into the top before baking. pressed into the top before baking.

FUGGIE, see Foggie.

FUGIE, see Foggie.
FUGGY, adj. Lan. Suf. Slang. Stuffy, close.
s Lan. (F R C.), e Suf. (F H) Slang. Shrewsbury School, FARMER
FUGIE, sb., adj. and v. Sc. Nhb. Also written fugè
Sc.; fugee Sc. Nhb¹; and in forms fidjie, foodjie, fudgre,
fudgy Sc.; fuggie Bnff.¹ [fūdgi.] 1. sb. A fugitive
from law. Cal¹
2 Comb. Furior contact.

2. Comp. Fugie-warrant, a warrant granted against a

debtor, on a sworn information that he intends to flee.

Sc. Is't here they sell the fugie warrants? Scott Redg. (1824)

vii. Bnff. Which at once drew forth a Fugie-Warrant, Gordon Chron Keith (1880) 167. Edb. A lawyer . . studying his hornings, duplies, and fugie warrants, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xxiv

3. A cock that will not fight, a runaway; fig. as a term of abuse: a coward. Also in comp. Fugie-cock.

Sc The schoolmasters... claimed the run-away cocks as their perquisites. These were called fugees, Brand Pop. Antiq. (ed. 1813) I. 61. Cai l Antiq Bch. How foul's the bibble he spits out Fan he ca's me a fugee, Forbes Ulysses (1785) 29. Abd. They ran like a fugie cock And left their glens in the morning, MILNE Sngs and Poems (1871) 4; Ye be the fudgie [will not respond to the fudgie-blow] (G W). Cld. A term of defiance used by schoolboys and accompanied with a blow on the shoulder when they are urging each other to fight; also if one refuses to fight the other strikes him and shouts 'fuge,' to declare his superiority (JAM.). Edb. To make the confounded fugies draw in their horns, and steek up their scraighing gabs for ever, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xxv. Nhb. Obs Such cowardly cocks as tried to run and avoid fighting, Brockie Legends, 111, 133.

4. A blow given as a challenge to fight; also in comp.

Fugie-blow. Cf. coucher's blow, s.v. Coucher.
Elg. In common use just before the days of School Boards. In those days, as now, it was not always necessary to follow up a those days, as now, it was not always necessary to follow up a challenge with a blow, but the boy who would not fight another of his own size after receiving a 'fidjie' was unanimously voted a coward and generally sent to Coventry. When a 'fidjie' was not sufficient provocation to produce a fight a second blow was often given, and this couplet repeated—'That's your fidgie, that's your blow; Ye're be't an' I'm no' Equivalent to giving a 'fidjie' was to reply to the invitation 'Spit ower that' This invitation was usually given by one of the bigger boys of the school when was usually given by one of the bigger boys of the school when holding his arm between two likely combatants. In the event of either being in a bad temper, spitting over the arm usually meant spitting in the opponent's face, and real fighting generally followed, Glasgow Herald (June 30, 1898). Abd. Schoolboy's rhyme: 'There's yer fudgie, there's the blow; Ye'll be it an' I'm no.' If not responded to the fudgie-blow becomes the 'cowardice-blow' (GW.). Ayr. With James it was aye a word and a lick, so by way of fuge, he gied Willie Pung a cloor on the haffet, Service Dr. Duguid (ed 1887) 110. Lnk. 'Foodjie' was in common use

among boys in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire The more confident of the two combatants usually administered the 'foodjie' (a very slight push with the open hand). If his opponent failed (a very slight push with the open hand). If his opponent failed to respond to it, then he repeated the following rhyme—'There's the foodjie, there's the blow; Fight me, or else no' The blow was simply another slight push on the breast, but with the closed fist, Glasgow Herald (June 30, 1898).

S. adj. Fugitive, retreating.

Rxb. When fugie seas wi' Tweed were rowin' by, A. Scott Poems (ed 1808) 31.

6. v. To run away from, play truant from.

Buff. The twa loons fuggiet the squeel, and geed awa t' the widds. Ayr. Mony a happy thochtless hour... found us fugieing the schule to herry nests, Service Dr Duguid (ed. 1887) 43.

Hence (1) Fuggie-bell, (2) Fuggie-the-squeel, sb. a truant. Bnff.<sup>1</sup>

m.Yks.1 [fiu g1.] A term to which an FUGLE, sb. indefinite meaning is allotted, and which is applied under circumstances where manners or actions are in any way objectionable.
'I'll have my eye on that fugle.' A tramp catches sight of the

constable, and it is remarked that the former has 'catched a glent

FUGLE, v.<sup>1</sup> Sc. To signal; to give an example of. s. Sc. Here I fugled the proper motion to Jock, Wilson Tales (1836) IV. 90.

FUGLE, v.<sup>2</sup> Pem. To square up, to threaten with the sts. s Pem. Laws Little Eng. (1888) 420. FUGLE, v.<sup>3</sup> w.Yks.<sup>3</sup> Also written fugel. [fiu gl.] To cheat, deceive, trick.

cheat, deceive, trick.
One might fugel another of his property.
FUGLE, v.4 Chs. To whistle.
Chs.1; Chs.3 Go long wi' ye, thou idle chap, allis fugling and runting. s.Chs.1 Eyür ey kümz fyóo glin üp.
FUGLINS, sb. pl. s.Chs. The leavings of haycocks. (T.D.)
FUGO, FUHRE, see Fogo, Fure, v.
FUILTEACHS, sb. pl. Sc. Also written fultachs. A period partly in January and partly in February, according to 'Old Style' reckoning, now wholly in February.
Sc. 'The fultachs that year were fine, so we had a cold, wet harvest.' Fine fultachs meant bad summer: stormy fultachs

harvest. Fine fultachs meant bad summer; stormy fultachs denoted a good summer (G.W.). Per It is commonly said that they wish the fullteachs to come in with an adder's head and go

they wish the fuilteachs to come in with an adder's head and go out with a peacock's tail (Jam.).

[Gael. faoilteach, the last fortnight of winter, and first fortnight of spring, proverbial for variableness (M. & D.); cp. Ir. faoilteach, holidays, half of January and February, bad weather (O'REILLY); see MACBAIN (s.v.).

FUKE, sb. Obs. or obsol. n.Cy. Chs. Shr. A lock of hair; gen. in pl. the hair, locks of hair. See Fluke, sb.<sup>5</sup>

n.Cy. Grose (1790) Chs. (K.); Ray (1691); Chs.<sup>123</sup> Shr.<sup>1</sup>
I wish yo'd'n put that fuke o' yar out o' yore eyes; Shr.<sup>2</sup> A lock of hair that hangs down between the ears of a horse.

[Fukes, capilla, Coles (1670): Fuike (y.r. Fluyke), lanuage.

[Fukes, capilli, Coles (1679); Fuike (v.r. Fuyke), lanugo,

Cath. Angl. (1483).]

FULC, FULCH, FULE, see Foul, Fulk, Fowl. FULFER, FULFIT, see Fieldfare. FULFIL, v. Sc. Der. To fill to the full, fill up; to

satisfy.
Sc. Fu'filled sal I be when I wauk wi yer ain likeness, WADDELL Psalms (1871) xvii. 15. Abd. Dinno brake her heart, an' kill 'er —nor yet fulfil 'er In a' her whims, Beattle Panngs (1801) 15, ed. 1873. Edb. We're sure we do our day fulfill, And meikle mair, Har'st Rig (1794) 32, ed. 1801. Der. We ordered flour at the miller's... I doubt it'll tak' a score to fulfill un all, Verney Stone Edge (1868) xx. FULIMART, see Foumart.

FULIMART, see Foumart.

FULK, v. and sb. Nhp. Cth. Glo. Som. Dev. Also written fulck Glo. Dev.; and in forms fulch w.Cy. Glo. Dev.¹ nw.Dev.¹; fulsh Dev.¹ nw.Dev.; vulch w.Cy. Glo. w.Som.¹ Dev. nw.Dev.¹; vulck Glo. Dev. [fulk, felk, w.Cy. veltʃ, Dev. also felʃ.] 1. v. To push, nudge, shove; esp. at games of marbles, to jerk the hand and arm unlawfully, instead of shooting from the thumb-joint with the hand perfectly steady; to push the hand slily forward to be nearer the mark. Cf. fullock, v.

Nhp.¹,Cth.(W.W.S.) Glo. Horae Subsecvae (1777) 165. w Som.¹ Something less than an actual blow is implied. 'Keep quiet there.'

'Well, what did 'er vulch I vor then?' Dev. To gore as a bull (Hall.); Dev. I Zee how he will fulsh and thump en, 15. n.Dev. They've been gude children... Not fulshin' wan anither, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 128, Chell vulch tha, Exm. Scold. (1746) l. 67. nw.Dev.1

2. sb. A blow with the fist.

2. sb. A blow with the fist.
w.Cy. Grose (1790). Glo., Dev. To give one a vulch, to push one under the ribbs, Horae Subsecvae (1777) 165 n Dev. And vorewey a geed ma a vulch in tha leer, Exm. Crtshp. (1746) l. 354. nw Dev. (R P.C.), nw.Dev. FULL, sb. Ken. [ful.] A sea-wall.
The sea-wall formed naturally of shingle on the edge of Romney

Marsh (H M.).

FULL, ady., adv., sb.² and v.¹ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms foo Sc. Ant. Cum.¹; fou Sc. Bnff.¹ N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Cum. Chs.³; foul Sc. (JAM.); fow Sc. Chs.¹³; fu' Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Cum. Lan.; vull w.Cy. [ful, Sc. and n.Cy. fū] 1. adj. In comb. (I) Full-do or due, a long stay; a final acquittance, for good and all; (2) flopper, or flapper, a young bird sufficiently fledged to leave the nest; (3)—flow, in phr. to be in full flow, of a cow: to give the fullest quantity of milk; (4) flower, see flopper; (5)—froth, in phr. to be in full froth, see—flow; (6) mouthed or moot, (a) having all the teeth in a sound state; (b) speaking in a peculiar manner; (7) mouth even (b) speaking in a peculiar manner; (7) mouth ewe, a four-year-old ewe; (8) -neck, goître; (9) -pitch, in ploughing: the full depth of the soil; (10) —profit, in phr. to be in full profit, see — flow; (11) -snipe, the common snipe, Gallinago coelestis; (12) -stated, of a leasehold estate: having three lives subsisting on it; that is, when it is held for a term, which will not determine till the death of the survivor of three persons still living; (13) -timer, a boy or girl who works all day at a factory.

timer, a boy or girl who works all day at a factory.

(1) e.An.¹ I shall soon have done with Mr. A., or I shall go away from B., for a full due. Nrf. I am come for a full-do (W.W.S.).

(2) e.An.¹ Nrf I have put 'em up in July: full-flappers [of owls], Emerson Birds (ed. 1895) 171; They are pretty well full-floppers by this time (W.R.E.).

(3) e.Suf. (F.H.) (4) e Suf. Com. corruption of 'full-filer' (F.H.). (5) Suf. A cow is said to be in full froth when she gives the greatest quantity of milk (HALL.).

(6, a) Bnff.¹ Fou-moot. Wil. (G E D) (b) n.Yks. He speeaks full-mouthed (I.W.). (7) Dor. Sheep only scale two teeth each year for four years (C.V.G.). (8) Der. (T H.) Oxf¹ MS. add. (9) Nrf. Gross (1790). e.Nrf. Taking it up a full-pitch, MARSHALL Rur. Econ. (1787). (10) e.Suf. My cow is now in full profit (F.H.). (11) Wil The provincial names of these three species accurately Kur. Econ. (1787). (10) e.Suf. My cow is now in full profit (F.H.). (11) Wil The provincial names of these three species accurately describe their relative size; the Jack or Half Snipe weighing about 2 czs., the Common, Whole, or Full Snipe 4 czs, and the Great or Double Snipe 8 czs, Smith Birds (1887) 431. (12) Ess. Gl. (1851). w.Som. Veol·-stae utud. Dev. n.Dev. Yaknoweskep Challacomb-Moor in hond; tes vull-stated, Exm Crishp. (1746) l. 405; Gross (1790). nw Dev. (13) w.Yks. (F.J.N.)

2. Phr. (1) full of cold, having a great deal of cold; (2) — of emptiness, quite empty; (3) — of unbelief, of a cow: unwilling to stay in her pasture; (4) — wi't'short'st, a little too short; (5) to fill full, (6) to fill full of work, to keep busy,

give plenty of work to do.

(1) sw.Lin.<sup>1</sup> The childer are all full of cold. (2) w.Yks.<sup>1</sup> (3)

Chs.<sup>1</sup> (4) w.Yks.<sup>1</sup> (5) sw.Lin.<sup>1</sup> I've been out two nights, and that fills me full to-day. (6) Having the childer fills me full of work, 1b.

3. Well-fed, having eaten or drunk sufficiently; sated, filled to repletion. Also used fig.

Sc. Are ye fou or fasting? Scott Guy M. (1815) xlvi; He's unco

Got in his ain house that canna pike a bane in his neighbour's, RAMSAY Prov. (1737) 33 (JAM). Fif. Of a' sorrows, it's confest, A sorrow that is fu' s aye best, Tennant Papistry (1827) 100 Dmf. Bonny wee bairns, a' weel happ'd and fu', Shennan Tales (1831) 155. Ant. A'm foo, Ballymena Obs. (1892).

4. Phy. (x) 3011 as a tich having eaten one's fill: (a)

4. Phr. (1) full as a tick, having eaten one's fill; (2) — of itself, of a horse: over-fed, frisky; (3) — or fasting, under any circumstances.

(1) w.Som.<sup>1</sup> Said of any animal, whether man or beast. nw.Dev.<sup>1</sup> [Amer. Dial. Notes (1896) I. 210.] (2) Lei.<sup>1</sup> A frisky horse, overfed and under-worked, is said to be 'full of itself.' War.<sup>3</sup> (3) Sc. You are never pleased, fow or fasting, Kelly Prov. (1721) 376. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Content nowthir wi' full nor fasting. w.Yks. Neither full nor fasting, Shevvild Chap's Ann. (1852) 3.

5. Drunk, intoxicated.

Sc. 'A fow heart is ay kind.' Spoken when one in his cups shews impertinent fondness, Kelly Prov (1721) 44. Cai 1 Mry. Last nicht they were sae fou, That the whole o'them are sleepin', HAY Liniie (1851) 31. Eig The cup that cheers, but maksna fou, Tester Poems (1865) 81 Abd. Ye dinna mean to say 't Dawvid was actually fou? Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xix Kcd. They an' Davit teem't the stoup Till a' the three were fou, Grant Lays (1884) 19. Frf. For Rob's fou ilka Sabbath now, Barrie Munster (1891) xxv. Per. What needed thou, To swear and curse thou was not fow? Smith Poems (1714) 45, ed. 1853. w.Sc. On the express understanding I was never to get fou on the same night with your honour, Carrick Land of Logan (1835) 109 Fif Dear keep's; ye're surely daft or fou, Douglas Poems (1806) 36 Sig. That night the laird cam' owre gey fu', Towers Poems (1885) 178. Rnf. The slut is lying fou in bed, Young Pictures (1865) 154 Ayr. While we sit bousing at the nappy, An' getting fou and unco happy, Burns Tam o' Shanter (1790) 1 5 Lnk. The hale lot in a body, Had got themsel's miraclous fu', Thomson Musings (1881) a body, mad got themsel's miracious it', I homson Musings (1881) 175 Lth. Hamewards ye are staggering Right fou, Bruce Poems (1813) II. 20 Edb. They all got as fou as the Baltic, Moir Mansie Waith (1828) ii. Bwk. Till we've drunk a hogshead out, When we'll be fou nae doubt, Henderson Pop Rhymes (1856) 14 Peb. Twice in a year they're maybe fou, AFFLECK Poet. Wks. (1836) 55 Sik If you speak that way not thet you're soher—what & form Twice in a year they're maybe fou, Affleck Poet. Wks. (1836) 95. Sik If you speak that way noo that you're sober—what a fury when you get fou! Chr. North Noctes (ed 1856) III. 66. Dmf. I saw some men war gayly fu', Shennan Tales (1831) 33. Ant. He's foo, Ballymena Obs. (1892). N Cy. 1 Nhb. And when fou wi' cronies dear, Ye'd sally out to Filly Fair, Oliver Local Sigs (1824) 13; Nhb. 1 Cum. Ye are bath . . . fou, Gilpin Ballads (1874) 116; Sometimes they Wad sup away Till they war gaily fu', Richardson Talk (1871) 82, ed 1876; Cum., w.Yks. 1 Hence (1) Fouish, adj. slightly drunk; (2) Fouscanhaud, sb. a term applied to the Celtic keepers of low tippling-houses; lit. 'full as can hold,' dead drunk.

(1) Edb. Having got fouish and frisky. Moir Mansie Wauch (1828)

(1) Edb. Having got fouish and frisky, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828)

(2) w Per. FORD Harp (1893) 153.

6. Phr. (1) as) full as a piper, drunk; (2) full drunk, (3) full to bung, very drunk, completely intoxicated; (4) greetin fou, maudin, so drunk as to be ready to cry; (5) piper pitch full, see full ti bung; (6) roarin' full, roaring drunk; (7) tumblin' full, reeling drunk.

(7) tumblin' full, reeling drunk.

(1) Frf. Ben he brought ilk friend and neeper, And filled them fou as ony piper, Sands Poems (1833) 130. Ayr. They thought it no disgrace to fill themselves as fou as pipers, Galt Provost (1822) xxix. (2) Chs. 128 (3) e.Yks. 1 (4) Ayr. Peter Yirrit, the elder, was greetin' fou, Service Notandums (1890) 31. (5) Lnk Drink aff your good glasses—ay—ane, twa, nor three, But oich! take care, no [to] be piper pitch fou, Roder Poems (1838) 123, ed. 1897. (6) Frf. Hame the husband comes just roarin' fu', Morison Poems (1790) 151. Lnk. I'd gang hame roarin' fu', Muir Minstrelsy (1816) 47. (7) Abd. [He] ance or twice was tum'lin' fou', Still Cottar's Sunday (1845) 163.

7 Rich well-to-do in good circumstances: bountiful

7. Rich, well-to-do, in good circumstances; bountiful, generous.

Dmf My Ladie comes, my Ladie gaes Wi' a fou and kindly han', CROMEK Remains (1810) 13 Rxb. (JAM.) Nhb. 1 Obs.

Hence (1) Fowie, adj. possessing a comfortable independence, gen. used disrespectfully; (2) Full-farmer, sb. pendence, gen. used disrespectfully; (2) Full-farmer, sb. a large, well-to-do farmer; (3) -handed, adj. in good circumstances; losing nothing in a bargain; (4) to break with the full hand, phr. to become bankrupt fraudulently; see Break, v.; (5) -house, sb. open house, a well-supplied, hospitable house.

(I) Rxb. He's a fowie body [an old hunks] (JAM.). (2) N.I.<sup>1</sup>
(3) Cai.<sup>1</sup>, Bnff.<sup>1</sup> Ayr. But aye fu'-han't is fechtin best, Burns Cy. Lassie, st. 4; They had a privilege to see that they were full-handed for what benefit they might do the public, Galt Provost (1822) xxxvii. (4) Elg. Gin ye ever brak, Sam, come doon like a true

man, Dee as your father did—brak wi the fou han, Tester *Poems* (1865) 109 (5) Sc. A kind people and generally keep what is understood by a fu' house, HISLOP *Anecdote* (1874) 202.

8. Puffed up, conceited.

Ayr. When ... my grandfaither ... became the laird thereof, Peter was awfu' full, Service Notandums (1890) 10.

9. Of a fish: charged with roe.

Nrf. Assuring you they have never found 'full' white bream, Emerson Birds (ed. 1895) 364.

10. adv. Very, much; quite, fully, entirely; too; esp. in comb. Full better, Full soon, Full sore, &c.

Sc. I ken that fu' weel, Scott Midlothan (1818) xx. Ayr. Fu' stately strade he on the plain! Burns My Harry, st 1. Edb. Matters were settled full tosh between us, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) vi. Nhb. We are fidgin a' fu' fain, Coquetdale Sngs. (1852) 59; Nhb.¹ Full-soon, full-late, full-early, &c. 'Aa think thor tormits full-better nor last 'eer.' Wm. It's full far ta walk. Ther's full mickle fer yah rake (B.K.). n.Yks¹ Full sair. Full soon; n.Yks.² They are ripe this year full soon. They fret for him full sair m.Yks.¹ w Yks Ah like that, but ah like this full better, Leeds Merc. Subbl. (June 2. 1802): Full oft. Lucas Stud Nidderdale m.Yks. 1 w Yks Ah like that, but ah like this full better, Leeds Merc. Suppl. (June 3, 1893); Full oft, Lucas Stud Niderdale (c. 1882); w.Yks. 1 Full soon. Full sorry Lan. But Tim kent what was what fu brawly, Waugh Birthplace Tim Bobbin (1858) vii; Lan. 1 Full-mickle. ne.Lan. 1 Full ripe, of corn, apples, &c. nw Der. 1 Full-better. Full-little Not. It was full bedtime, Prior Renie (1895) 193. s Not. It's full soon to set taters. The cooât's full long for me (JP.K.). sw Lin 1 It's full soon yet. It's full early for barley. War. 2 Shr 1 This will do full as well, Shr. 2 This'ns full as good as his ns. Full as nigh. ne Gio Thee be a-gooin' to meet Clem Perks Thee an' um be getting full nunity, it seems to I, Household Wds (1885) 142 Dor. 1 Wi beans an' taties vull a zack, 161. Som. He bid there full a hour, Raymond Gent. Upcott (1893) 114. Dev. I be vull determined to know the rights o' it, Reports Provinc. (1884) 19

11. Used as intensive in phr. full bang, — bat, &c., with the utmost violence, impetuosity, or speed; suddenly;

see below.

N Cy.¹ Nhb. This untimely remark... Will set maister and sarvant full drive by the lugs, Advice to the Advised (1803) 7; Nhb.¹ Fullbend. He wis gannin full pelt. Cum. Then way full drive to Mammy scowr't, Relph Poems (1747) 60; Gi (1851). Wm. He efter t'hoonds full split. Off he went full cock (B K.). n Yks. He went full dhahv at it. He threw it full bang at t'wall. He strake full slap at me (I W ) e.Yks. Ah fell full smack o' mi feeace, Nicholson Fik-Sp. (1889) 62; e.Yks.¹ He started off fullpelt. Full-slap, full-sthritch w.Yks. Ah fell we'y me'y noddle full swat, Blackah Poems (1867) 34, w.Yks¹ Full butt Full pash; w Yks.⁴ He ran full drive at it Lan. Full ding he ran, Morris Lebby Beck Dobby (1867) 7; Reight merrily we drove, full bat, Axon Fik-Sngs (1870) 36. n Lan.¹ Full-but ne Lan¹ Full bang, full butt, full split. e.Lan.¹ Full pelt. I.Ma. The organ and the singin' was goin' at it full belt, Rydings Tales (1895) 30 Chs.¹; Chs.³ He ran agen him full bat. nw.Der.¹ Full drive Not. He ran full-but at him (W.H.S.). s.Not. When he begins a thing he does it full rattle (J P K.) Lin.¹ The horse ran away and came full-drive down the New Road. n.Lin.¹ Full-bang, full-smack, full-split. Lei.¹ Full-bunt, full-drive. Nhp.² He war gwain along at full-skit. To drop full-swop. War.³ Gio. I met him coming full pelt (A.B.). Bdf. Fullborlsh, fullsmack, fullwop The little meaning these words possess seems to refer to the suddenness of a fall, &c., Batchelor N Cy.1 Nhb. This untimely remark ... Will set maister and sarvant possess seems to refer to the suddenness of a fall, &c., Batchelor Anal. Eng. Lang. (1809) 133 Suf. A clapp't spars to 'a's hoss and awah 'a went full ding (sv. Ding). Ken To meet one full butt [to meet face to face]. Full-pitt (G.B). Sus. Full-but, Holloway. I.W. Vull-spout. Dor. The second time I met en was full-buff in town street, Hardy Greenwd. Tree (1872) pt. II. in. Som. Lord by the hard was full-buff and the part of the fields. Beyvery Lord and the second time I met en was full-buff in town street, Hardy Greenwd. Tree (1872) pt. II. in. Som. John had run home full-pelt across the fields, RAYMOND Love and Quet Life (1894) 39. w.Som. The horse urned right away full-butt, so hard's he could lay his heels to ground. I meet'n comin along towards me full-butt, same's off was gwain t'at me down. A full-butt blow. Dev. I mit her full butt wan day, wi' a greep o'white lilies, 52; Dev & Vull-drive. Cor I met him full butt; Cor. Full-drive. [Amer. Full split, Dial Notes (1896) I 236.]

12. Comb. (1) Full-begotten, lawfully begotten; (2)

fligg'd, fully-fledged; (3) -grow, adult, full-grown.

(1) Kcb. Your Father counteth you not a bastard—full-begotten bairns are nurtured, Rutherford Lett. (1660) No. 70. (2) w.Yks.

(J.W.) Lin. N. & Q. (1878) 5th S. x. 98. (3) w.Som. Veol-groa. Dev. Well, thick's vull grow, once, Reports Provinc. (1886) 96.

13. Comb. with adv.: (1) Full out, (2) — up, quite, altogether.
(1) Wm. Thoo's gone full-oot farder wi' that wo' ner ah like
(BK.). n Yks. Why mud not I succeed as weel And get a man
full out genteel As aud John Darby's daughter Nelly? Browne
Poems (c. 1798) 152, ed 1800. ne.Lan 1 Full-out as mich [to the
full as much]. (2) n Cy. (J.W.) w.Som. The idiom is always to
place this adverb at the end of the clause, and not immediately
before the word qualified. I count there's a hundred stitch an acre,
one way tother, vull-up [quite a hundred per acre on the average]. one way tother, vull-up [quite a hundred per acre on the average]. Dhur wuz thuur tee oa m, aay bee saa f, vèol-aup [There were thirty of them, I am sure, quite].

14. sb. Fill, sufficiency; a tipple, drink.

Ayr. I aince was as throuther, an' fond o' a fou as the best o' the tipplers, Laing Poems (1894) 18. Shr 1 Gen. applied to drink 'E's 'ad 'is full

15. Contents, fillings.

Sc. (A.W) Abd. The fu' o' a sneeshin pen, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xi. Wgt The foo i' jug an' far mair for a ha' penny, Fraser Wigtown (1877) 94

16. Phr. (1) the full of a door, burly, stout; (2) — of the

tide, high tide.

(1) w.Ir. The full of a door he is, Lover Leg. (1848) II. 415; She was the full of a door, 16 541. (2) n.Yks Gan at full o' t'tide, at neeght, Atkinson Lost (1870) xxvi.

17. A firlot, a bushel of grain.

Sc. I brought half a fou o' good red goud Out o'er the sea with me, Jamieson Pop. Ballads (1806) I. 159 s.Sc. The boll of corn, which . . . 18 5 fulls or firlots for oats or barley, Statist Acc VIII. 23 (Jam). Cld. A fou of potatoes, &c This always supposed to be heaped unless the term sleek be used (Jam) Ayr. For my last fou A heapit stimpart, I'll reserve ane Laid by for you, Burns Farmer's Salutation, st 17 Luk. Gin ye saw us dichten't through, We'll count mair out o't wi' the fou, Warson Poems (1853) 15.

18. A term used in the herring-market: a herring before

it spawns.

Sh.I Shetland large fulls and fulls, 20 to 21 m.; do. mediums and medium fulls, 18 to 20 m., Sh. News (Aug. 27, 1898).

To make full, to fill.

Abd. They wud thraten to full a destrick wi'peer fowk, ALEXANDER And, Ineywid thraten to full a destrick wi peer towk, ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb (1871) xvi. Lnk. Ance mair the toddy caup o' wood. Up to the silver rim be fou'd, MURDOCH Doric Lyre (1883) 24. Cum. They full't yan t'time 'at he was emptyin' t'tudder, FARRALL Betty Wilson (1886) 79, Cum. I Full that cup Wm My heead is full'd wi' dew, RICHARDSON Sng Sol. (1859) v. 2. e.Yks. BEST Rur. Econ. (1641) 10. Cor. My head es fulled, Sng. Sol. (1859) v. 2. Hence Fulling Add Add Slippe

Hence Fulling, ppl. adj. filling. Cor. And good fulling trade et was 20. Of the moon: to become full.

e.Suf. Used by the old (F.H.). Ken. The snow will last till the moon fulls (W.F.S).

FULL, v.2 Obs. Yks. To tread down. e.Yks. They did not runne over it, and full it soe much, Best

Rur. Econ. (1641) 78.

[Nowe kyng Pharo fuls thare childir ful faste, York Plays (c. 1400) 75. Fr. fouler, to tread, trample on (Cotgr.).]

FULL, v. m. Yks [ful.] To run dry, as soft earth

when touched after long exposure to the sun.

FULL, FULL, see Foul, Fullen, Fool-plough. FULLA, sb. Suf. Som. Also in form fuller w.Som.

[felo(r.] A fellow.

Suf. She's a twin—I've the fulla tewara toom w.Som. Full ur.

FULLDIN, sb. Sh.I. A continuance, a length of time.

FULLEN, sb. n.Cy. Nhb. Also in form full N.Cy.1

hb. The house-leek, Semperavum tectorum.

N.Cy. Nhb. Country people plant the house-leek, or sen-green, locally termed full or fullen, on the thatched roofs of their cottages, in order to preserve them from thunder and lightning, which, it is

said, will never strike this evergreen herb, Leg and Superstitions, 117
FULLER, sb. Yks. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Also written
fullar s. Wor. Shr. 12 Hrf. A blacksmith's term: a tool employed to make the groove into which the nails are driven in a horse-shoe; the furrow round the under-

surface of a horse-shoe.

s.Yks. (J.W.), s.Wor.¹, Shr.¹ [The fuller leaves two sides of the head of the nall exposed to any hard substance, Lowson Mod.

Farrier (1844) 121.]

Hence Fullering, sb. the groove in a horse-shoe in

which the nails are inserted.

s.Wor.¹ Obsol. Shr.¹² Shr., Hrf. Bound Provinc. (1876). Hrf.²

[The ground surface of the shoe should be perfectly flat, with

Ine ground surface of the snoe should be perfectly flat, with a fullering or groove running round the outer edge, Stephens Farm Bk. (ed. 1849) I. 338.]

FULLER, v. Yks. 1. To goffer linen.

Yks His linen clothes are dry, and even quite lately fullered—ironed you might call it, Blackmore Mary Aneley (1879) xi. n.Yks., w.Yks. Distinctly more general in w.Yks. (R.B.)

2. To 'gather,' pleat in needlework.

2. To 'gather,' pleat in needlework. Cf. fully, v. e.Yks. A wider neck of a dress is sewn to a narrower collar by

making an equal allowance all round. This is called fullering it on  $(R \ S)$ .

FULL-EYED, adj Nrf. In comb. Full-eyed plover, the grey plover, Squatarola helvetica.
From its large eyes, Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 51.
FULLING, sb. se Wor. The groove in a horse-shoe in which the nails are inserted. See Fuller, sb.
FULLING, vbl sb. Yks. Lan. Shr. [fu lin.] 1. The

action of thickening cloth and making it compact and firm ın a mıll.

w.Yks. Baines Yks. Past (1858) 630.

2. Comp. (1) Fullir 3-mill, (2) shop, the place where cloth is thickened; (3) stocks, a machine for cleaning and thickening cloth.

(1) Shr. The cloth is sent to the fulling-mill to be thickened. MARSHALL Review (1818) II. 211. (2) Lan Fullin shops an' dyeworks, Clegg Sketches (1895) 1. (3) w. Yks. A machine to clean the grease out of wool and also to make the cloth thicker (S.C.H.).

FULLINS, sb. pl. Cum. Yks. [fulinz.] Refuse

FULLINS, sb. pl. Cum. Yks. [fulinz.] Refuse material, small stones with which the inside of a wall is filled; 'fillings.' Cum. (J.A.), Cum., Yks. (J.W.)

FULLMARE, sb. Obs. Wil. A colt.

FULLOCK, v. and sb. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan.

Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Also written fullack Wm. w.Yks. Lin.¹; fullek, fullick Cum.; fulluck Chs. Lin.; and in form full w.Yks.³ [fu lək.] 1. v. To jerk; esp. at games of marbles, to jerk with the hand unfairly. See Fulk, v.

Nhb. Aw used te fullock, Allan Tyneside Sngs. (1891) 396. Nhb.<sup>1</sup>, Dur.<sup>1</sup> Cum. (H.W.); Ah fullick wid me finnger asteed o' my thumb (J D.). Wm. Noo Ah'll net lake if thoo will fullock my thumb (J D.). Wm. Noo Ah'll net lake if thoo will fullock (B.K.). s Wm. That isn't fair, thou's fullockin' (J.A.B.) n.Yks. (I.W.); n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² That was well fullock'd. ne.Yks.¹, e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Yks Wkly. Post (Apr. 3, 1897); 'Aw wean't laake. Tha fullocks.' To fullock is merely an emphasised knuck, the taw being expelled from between the emphasised knuck, the taw being expelled from between the thumb and the forefinger by the propulsion of the thumb, as in ordinary knucking; but added force is given to the taw by jerking the hand forward in the act of propulsion, Leeds Merc. Suppl (Apr. 4, 1896); w.Yks.¹; w Yks.³ When a boy wishes another to fire, he says, 'Full thee': or if to fire through the ring, then, 'Full thee through.' Fullock is applied to firing a marble rather slowly, w.Yks.⁵, Lan. (C J B.), e.Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹ Chs. Don't fulluck (E.F.), Chs.¹ Nye then 'no fullocking. s.Chs.¹ Yoamun aav dhaat oar "ūgy'en.¹ "un du)nu ful ük dhis tahym [Yomun have that o'er again 'an' dunna fullock this time] nw.Der.¹ Not. Don't fullock (J H B); Not.¹, n.Lin.¹ sw Lin.¹ Why, I saw you fullock. Ler¹ 'Nnp.¹, War.³ Shr.¹ 'Oh, that inna far, 'e's fullockin'.' When shooting marbles at 'ring-taw'... to fullock is then considered dishonourable, but it is allowed in 'long-taw' when aiming at a single marble; Shr.<sup>2</sup>
2. Fig. To cheat, impose upon, over-reach.
w Yks.<sup>5</sup> Thah's noan bown to fullock it through me [Too wide

awake to allow himself to be cheated].

3. To buffet, knock, hit.

Not. 1 Lei. 1 Ah'll fullock ye ovver! War. 2 Fullock 'im i' th' jaw. Hence Fullicking, sb. a beating, thrashing.

w.Yks. I gave him such a fullacking as he won't forget of a piece (M.N.).

4. sb. A violent jerk; a sudden, heavy fall; a blow; force, impetus; freq. in phr. with a fullock, with a rush, violently.

Yks. It com down wi' such a fullock (W.C.S.). n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> 'It came with a great fullock' [of a projected missile]. ne.Yks.<sup>1</sup> It kom wi sikan a fullock. e.Yks. Poor thing was se scared that she ran wiv a fullock, Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 40; e.Yks. Oss went at yat [gate] wiv a reglar fullock, an' it brast [burst] reet off crewks. w.Yks. The cork came out o' t'bottle with a fullock (S P.U.); He'd rather pay seven bob a year nor get sitch a fullock i' t'belly as their Jack gav him, *Pudsey Olm.* (1889) 26; w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> He fetched him a fullock on his head; w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> Lan. Un sammin th' sash deawn wi' sitch a fullock as to shake aw th' reawm, Staton B. Shuttle Bowtun, 21. s.Chs.1 Ey kùm daayn ŭpŭ)dh ahys widh ŭ Smittle Bowtin, 21. s.Chs. Ey kum daayn upu) an anys widn u praat 1 ful'ük [Hey come dain upo' th' ice with a pratty fullock]. Der. 2, nw.Der. 1 Not. It came with a fullock (J.H.B); Not. 3 s.Not. 'E runned such a fullock (or 'with such a fullock') again me, 'e ommust knocked me backards (J.P.K). Lin. He always rides home with a fulluk (E.F.); Lin. 1 n.Lin. It went off with a fullock, Sutton Wds. (1881); n Lin. 1 Th' big wind blew doon one

o' oor chimla' pots wi' a fine fullock. Th' tonups hesn't started to graw yit, but when thaay do begin, my eye, thaay will go wi' a fullock. sw.Lin. What a fullock that goes! Lei. The water coom out wi' a fullock.

Hence (1) Fullaken, adj. big, well-grown; (2) Fullocker, sb. any person or thing which is very large; any violent

or sudden action; a blow, buffet.

(1) Lakel.<sup>2</sup> He's a rare gurt fullaken chap. (2) w.Yks. (J W.) Lin.<sup>1</sup> The painter's lad fell from the stee and fell a fullacker on the moulds. n Lin. I caame on one o' the lam'-hogs kest in a grip. It wor sich a fullocker (T.H.R.). War. He cum down a fullocker (J.R.W); War.<sup>2</sup>

5. In marbles: a jerking forward of the hand, an un-

of the hand, an unfair stroke; gen. in pl.

Cum. Bar fullicks,' which is to prevent reaching beyond a certain mark with the hand in shooting a marble (MP) e.Yks. Boys at marbles, to prevent their opponents using undue force, cry out "Neeah fullocks,' Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 62. m.Yks.¹, w.Yks.², Der.², nw Der¹, Not.¹

6. A fuss, hurry.

w.Yks. Ther's nowt done reight when a body's in a fullock,

Hartley Clock Alm. (1868) 43.
7. A mistake. Yks. (E.M.); (J.W.)
FULLOCK, sb.<sup>2</sup> Glo.<sup>1</sup> Worthless hay or straw.

FULLY, v. and adj. Cum. Yks. Also written fulley Cum. I [fu li.] 1. v. To 'gather' or pleat.

e.Yks. A wider neck of a dress is sewn to a narrower collar by ... 'fullying it on' (RS); e.Yks I Thoo's fullyin that goon body a deeal ower mich.

2. adj. Large, ample; also used advb.

Cum. 'That's a fulley meadd gown, Tibby.' 'Ey bern, it's t'fashion to leukk broad now, thou.

FULMAR, sb. Sc. A species of petrel, Fulmarus

Heb. The Fulmar in bigness equals the Malls of the second rate; —it picks food out of the backs of living whales;—it comes in November, the sure messenger of evil tidings, being always accompanied with boisterous W. winds, great snow, rain or hail, Martin Voy. St. Kilda (1698) 30 (Jam.). [Swainson Burds (1885) 213]

FULSH, FULSIE, see Fulk, Fulyie.

FULSOME, adj. Sc. Yks. Also Ess. Cor. Also in forms fousom, fusome Sc. [full, fulsom.] 1. Affording abundant supply, copious.

Sc. And the fu'some hand of plenty will store your domicile,

Johnston Factory Girl's Poems (1869) 80.

Plump, healthy-looking, fresh.
 w.Yks. Occas used in the peculiar sense of being ripe. 'A fulsome wee bairn' (C C.R.).
 Of a garment: somewhat too large, ample. n.Sc. (JAM.)

4. Of food: satiating, 'filling,' tending to cloy or surfeit; rich, sweet, luscious.

Edb. Glakit fools, our rife o' cash, Pamper their weyms wi' fousom trash, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 124, ed. 1785. Ess. That lily o' yourn du smell fulsome, that it du. That must make your Ess. That room smell fulsome mornins, that it must (W W.S.).

Hence Fulsomeness, sb. lusciousness. Cld. (JAM.)

FULTACHS, FULTERSOME, see Fuilteachs, Fuddersome.

FULTH, sb. Yks. Lei. Nhp. War. [fulb.] 1. Fill,

sufficiency; repletion, satiety. Cf. fouth.

n.Yks. Tack thi fulth on't (W.H.); n.Yks. Tak' an' eat yer fulth
on't; n.Yks. ne.Yks. He's had his fulth on't. e.Yks. If [a lamb] have its fulth of milk, it will forbeare the longer, Best Rur. Econ. (1641) 5; We'd plenty ti it [eat] an we all it [ate] it wer fulth, Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 62, e.Yks. MS. add. (T.H.) m.Yks. Description of the many control 2. Of flowers, &c.: full growth, perfection. Lei.1, Nhp.1,

War.3 [1. Fulth of vitaill, Wars Alex. (c. 1450) 2171.]

FULTHY, adj. Abd. [Not known to our other correspondents.] Mean, niggardly. (G.W.) FULYE, sb. Sc. Also written fulzie. [fū·lji.] 1. A leaf.

FILTE, 50. Sc. Also writter in tage. [in iii] I. Alean.

Fif Sae thick they owr the fulzies stalk, The gard'ner... Scarce kens agen his fav'rite stalk, Tennant Papistry (1827) 113.

2. Leaf-gold. Sc. (Jam.)

[1. Euery faill Ourfret with fulgeis of figures full divers,

Douglas Eneados (1513), ed. 1874, IV. 83. Fr. feuille, a leaf.

FULYIE, v. and sb. Sc. Also in forms foulzie, fuilzie, fulsie, fulzie Sc. [fū'lji.] 1. v. To defeat, get the better of.

Abd. Tam Tull . . . Saw him sae mony fuilzie, Skinner Poems

(1809) 49. **2.** To defile. Cai.¹

3. sb. Filth, the sweepings of the streets; manure, dung;

also used fig.

Sc. The master's foot is the best foulzie [signifying that care and concern of a man will make his business prosper], Kelly Prov. (1721) 309. Cal. Per. Formerly com, now seldom heard. 1763 (copy of a lease): With liberty of carrying of fulzie from the marle bog at Breandam... To leave the summer fulzie at their removal on the ground as they received the same at their entry [the withered grass eaten during winter by sheep] (G.W.). e.Fif. Defendit in front by a fortification o' muck an' moated by a jawhole o' fulzie, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) i. Link Like flees on stinkin' midden-tap They sook'd the fulzie free o' sap, Coghill Poems (1890) 65 Edb. To scrub the streets, and fulsie rakes, For's to walk clean, Liddle Poems (1821) 164; Grose (1790) MS. add. (C.)

Hence (1) Fulzie-can, sb. a pail for holding refuse dung,

&c.; (2) -man, sb. a scavenger.
(1) Slg. Ilk bauld supple carlin her black fulzie-can Had ready to pour on the bluidy young man, MONTEATH Dunblane (1835) 113, ed 1887. (2) Sik. A ginshower aneuch to sicken a fulzieman, Chr. North Noctes (ed 1855) I. 197.

[1. Twa thousand sone, was fulzied vnder feit, Off Sotheroun blud, Wallace (1488) vii. 1015. OFr. fuler (fouler), 'marcher dessus' (La Curne).]

FUM, sb.¹ Irel. 1. A wet peat. Ant. Ballymena Obs. (1892). 2 Comp. Fum-turf, light spongy turf. N.I.¹ s.Don. Simmons Gl. (1890).

FUM, sb.² Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] [fem.] A term of abuse: used of a slovenly woman.

Ayr Ane of them, who was a great muckle haurl of a dirty fum, Service Dr. Duguid (ed 1887) 170.

FUM, v. Yks. [fum.] With up: to deceive, flatter,

cajole.

e. Yks. He fummed him up wi tellin him he was a clever chap. He fummed him up wiv idee o' gettin weel paid, MS. add. (T.H.)

FUMADE, FUMADOE, see Fair-maid. FUMARD, FUMART, see Foumart.

FUMBLE, v. and sb. Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nrf. Suf. Also in forms fumle n.Lin.; fummel Cum.; fummle Bnff.<sup>1</sup> [fu m(b)l, fe m(b)l.] 1. v. To poke, disturb; to handle awkwardly; with out: to pull out slowly and reluctantly.

Sc. To mak you pay for fumbling our water, Kinloch Ballad

Bk. (1827) 28, ed. 1868. Bnff. Anfter a lot o' sheffie-shaffies, he fummlt ane oot o's purse an' ga' me. Lan. Thou'rt a good while i' fumblin thy brass out, BRIERLEY Waverlow (1863) 268, ed. 1884; Before Mit Johnson could fumble out payment for the beer, 16.

Hence (I) Fumbling, ppl. adj. awkward at work, doing a thing unhandly; weak; (2) Fummellan-feast, sb., see below

(1) Bnff.<sup>1</sup>, w.Yks. (J B.), Lin.<sup>1</sup> n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> I'm nobbut fum'lin' noo, I'm gettin' an ohd man you see. (2) Cum <sup>1</sup> When a married couple are dilatory in producing issue, a few sly neighbours assemble, unbidden, at the house of the barren pair, and invite themselves to make merry, and to wish better success.

2. Comp. Fumble-fisted, adj. clumsy, awkward. Nrf. (P.H.E.) Suf. (HALL); (F.H.)
3. sb. Weak performance of work; an undue silly handling; a searching for something in a dark place; a blundering attempt.

Buff. He keepit a fummle wee's fingers i' the croon o's hat a' the

time. Ayr. (J.M.), Cum.<sup>1</sup>
[1. They be vnto carnall coiture fumbling, slow, and there addicted Newton Lemme's Complex not greatly therto addicted, Newton Lemnie's Complex (1576) 81 (N.E.D.).]

FUME, sb. and v. Sc. Nhb. Shr. Hrf. Wil. [fium.]

1. sb. Lead smoke.

Nhb. A sort of bad foul air, or fume, exhaling out of some minerals, Compleat Colher (1708) 23.

2. Scent, odour, fragrance.

Edb. Such a dinner and the fume of it went round about their hearts like myrrh and frankincense, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) ii. 3. v. To inflame, become inflamed.

Shr.¹ It was on'y a bit on a briar-scrat, an' it tŏŏk to fume an' swelled all up 'is arm; Shr.² My hand fumes very bad. Hrf.²

4. To give out fragrance.

n.Wil. Th' smill o' my spikenard do fume out, Kite Sng Sol. (1860)1 12

FUMEY, adj. Shr. Hasty, passionate. The maister's as fumey as the mouth o' the oven this mornin'. FUMISH, adj. Suf. [Not known to our correspondents] Angry, fractious. (HALL.)

[Anger hath certaine priviledges, ... to be fumish and overthwart for small causes, *Rich Cabinet* (1616) (NARES).] FUMMAZ, v. Lan. Chs. Also written fummas Chs.<sup>1</sup>; fummuz Chs.<sup>8</sup>; and in form fummash Lan. To fumble, work clumsily; to dawdle, trifle.

Lan. Roger kept tellin hur as he seed hur fummashin abeawt the beside the Section 1885.

that hoo'd be too late, STATON Loommary (c. 1867) 43 Chs¹ What art fummasin with at th' lock? Chs.³ s.Chs.¹ Ey fum ŭzd in iz pok it für ŭ ai pni

Hence Fummazing, (1) ppl. adj. clumsy, awkward; (2)

adv. clumsily.

(1) s Chs <sup>1</sup> Ahy noa d 60)d mai k ŭ boj on it, 60 went aat it i sich ü füm üzın wee. (2) Chs.<sup>1</sup> [For the suff. -az see s.Chs.<sup>1</sup> Introd. 8.]

FUMMED, FUMMEL, see Foumart, Funnel, Whummle. FUMMERT. ppl. adj. Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] Benumbed, torpid. e.Lth., Slk. (JAM.)

FUMMILS, see Whummils.

FUMP, sb. w.Cy. Som. Dev. [femp.] 1. A thump, slap.

Dev. Geed en a good fump in the back, 39.

2. The gist, the material circumstances of a business.

w.Cy. Grose (1790). Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873). Dev. 1 n.Dev. The whole fump of the matter, the whole of the jest, or the whole story with all its circumstances, Horae Subsectivae (1777) 165; He told ma the whole fump o' th' besneze, Exm. Scold. (1746) 1 34.

FUMPER, v. Sc. 1. To sob, whimper; to attempt

to speak.

Abd. Ilk now and then She'd start, and fumper, then he o'er again, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 23, ed. 1812; For she was afttimes starting through her sleep, And fumpering, as gin she made to weep, 16 28.
2. To hint, mention. Cai.

1. An ill-tempered, ill-conditioned FUMP(S, sb. Dev. person.

w.Times (May 28, 1886) 2, col. 4; Dev. Her's a rigler ol' fump. Hence Fumpish, adj. ill-tempered, ill-conditioned, sulky. Dev.3 Her's so fumpish as a duck avore day

2. Phr. in the fumps, out of temper, sullen, sulky. ib. FUN, sb. and v. Sc. Lan. Chs. Som. Amer. [fun, fen.] 1. sb. A practical joke, hoax.
Sh.I. I tinks A'll hae a fun wi da men since dey winna come

s.i. I tinks A'll hae a fun wi da men since dey winna come in, Sh. News (Sept. 18, 1897).

2. v. To cheat, hoax; to 'do.'

Lan. John, you have funn'd me as sure as a gun, Halliwell Pal. Anthol. (1850) 160. Chs. w.Som. Lousy rogue! he've a-fun me out o' vower poun zix shillns.

3. To make fun of, make a laughing-stock of.

Chs. Ne'es heed him; he's one funny your Chs.

3. To make fun of, make a laughing-stock of. Chs. Ne'er heed him; he's ony funning you; Chs. 4. To joke, jest, indulge in fun.

Sh.I. Efter he wis sitten an' fun'd a while, dan he says, 'Lasses, wir ony o' you at da kirk?' Sh. News (Jan. 28, 1899). Abd. I wud 'a fun't wi' 'im a bit, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xxiii. Lan. Un Betty un Flyin Tayleur wur funnin thir ardest, Scholes Tim Gamwatile (1857) 21. Som. We was funnen' with the Frinchy stranger, Leith Lemon Verbena (1895) 80. [Amer. I'm only funning, Dial. Notes (1806) I. 10. 78. 216 ]

Dial. Notes (1896) I. 19, 78, 216 ]
[2. I funn'd him, I was too hard for him, I outwitted or rook'd him, B. E. New Dict. of the Canting Crew (1690)

(FARMER).] FUN, sb.<sup>2</sup> S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup> Sh.I. Also in form fon. [fun.] Fire.

[ON. funi, a flame; cp. Goth. fon (gen. funins), fire.] FUN, sb. Cor. [Not known to our correspondents.] [fen.] A small kind of rush.

w.Cor. Bottreell Trad. 3rd S. Gl.
FUNABEIS, adv. Obs. Sc. However.
Abd. Funabeis, [however, ed 1812] on she gaes, as she was bown, Ross Helenore (1768) 59 (Jam.).

FUNCH, v. Hmp. I.W. Dor. [fen[.] To push or

thrust; to strike with the fist.

Hmp. He funched me, an' I funched un agin. I.W. What do'st funch me vor? I.W. Don't keep a funchen me zo. Dor. 'What d'ye funch I for? Peter, sir, a-funchin'!' Longman's Mag. (Mar. 1880) 521

FUNDAMENT, sb. Obs. Sc. Foundation.

Abd. Registers (Jam.). Ayr. I wonder ye didna think of bigging another kirk from the fundament, Galt Provost (1822) xvii.

[Lo! this man began to edefye, but, for his foundement.]

is bad, to the ende may he it not bringe, Test. Love (1387) ed. Skeat, 24.]

FUNDAMENTAL, sb. and adj. Sc. Also in form foundemental. 1. sb. The part of the breeches on which one sits. Kcb. The fundamental o' his breeks Need to be mended nichtly. Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 141.

2. pl. Fundamental doctrines.

Sc. Dr. Norman Macleod was desired by an auld wife to 'gang owre the fundamentals,' Dickson Auld Min. (1892) 130. Ayr. The male heads of families are supposed from their responsible. positions to have a good grip of the fundamentals, Johnston Glenbuckie (1889) 142.

3. adj. Adhering to the 'fundamentals' in religion, orthodox. Sik. Gie me a wee time, an' I turn quite foundemental then,

Hogg Tales (1838) 7, ed. 1866

FUNDANCE, sb. Oxf.1 A find, discovery.

Dhis yuur gyaa rd un sail wuz u fun duns, uuy pikt n uup oa vuuruuy t Kuom [Combe] bruk.

FUNDAWDLE, v. Lei. (C.E.) To caress. Hence Fundawdlings, sb. pl. endearments, caresses, attentions.

FUNDER, FUNDLESS, see Founder, v.1, Findless. FUNERAL, sb. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Wor. Amer. [fiun(ə)rl.]

1. In comb. (1) Funeral biscuits, sponge finger-biscuits; (2)—brief, a club formed to meet the expense of a funeral; (3)—cakes, see—biscuits; (4)—cups, drinking-vessels used at funerals; (5)—house, a house where a corpse lies and whence a funeral will take place to (6)—land a read used for telegrape corpse

a house where a corpse hes and whence a fuller at will take place; (6) — land, a road used for taking a corpse to the churchyard; (7) — taking, a funeral.

(1) w.Yks. No funeral is considered proper without the regulation funeral biscuits (H.L.). (2) Yks. Wickinson Mutual Thrift, 75.

(3) Chs. Formerly, I believe, they were intended to represent a coffin They are presented with a funeral card to each person who has attended a funeral, when he leaves the house. They are folded up in white paper and scaled up with black wax. The folded up in white paper, and sealed up with black wax. The custom is fast becoming obs. The undertakers generally provided them. s.Chs. Fyoo nurul ky'arks or ky'ee'ks. (4) Chs. I have them. s.Chs. Pyoo nurul ky'arks or ky'ee'ks. (4) Chs. I have never met with these. The following account was sent to me by a Macclesfield correspondent: 'I one day found some tall upright cups something like coffee cups, only larger. The old man who owned them [said], "They are funeral cups; they never usen 'em nye, bu' when I were a bye, they uset for drink warm beer ait on em at a berryin, and smoke long pipes, bu' things alter so''.'

(5) Wm. On arriving at the funeral house, a large table was set user the man and the set of the s out, Lonsdale Mag. (1822) III. 325. (6) s.Wor. I fund it baad travellin' as I come, I shall be to goo baack by the funeral-land as a calls 'im (H.K.). (7) w.Yks. (J.T)

2. A funeral sermon.

Lan. While he was yet alive had ordered 'em to get me to preach a funeral for him at Newton, Walkden Diary (ed. 1866) 87. [Amer. Dial. Notes (1896) I. 331.]

FUNG, v., sb. and adv. Sc. [fen.] 1. v. To strike,

FUNG, v., sb. and adv. Sc. [fen.] 1. v. To strike, beat, kick; to pitch, throw with violence.

Bnff.¹ Abd. They begood fungin' an' throwin' aul' sheen, ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb (1871) xl. Lnk. When the frosty winds blaw keen, Shinties to fung the fleeting bool, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 26 (1870) 36

Hence Fungin, ppl. adj. thrusting, kicking. Sc. (JAM.)

2. To anger, annoy, offend.

Buff. Ye widna haud yr ill-tung, an' y've fungt 'im.

3. To do anything briskly, gen. with the idea of violence and bad humour; to work or walk hurriedly; also with

Bnff.1 Lnk. The tailors, too, maun fung awa' Or else they'll

4. To emit a sharp, whizzing sound.

Per. Thick past my lugs the rackets fung'd, Hard stanes, auld turf, Spence Poems (1898) 158. Rnf. (Jam.)

5. With about, at: to become angry, lose one's temper. Bnff.1 The bit bodick fungt at it

6. sb. A blow, thrust; a kick. Sc. (Jam.) Abd. [He] Gae Wally sic an awfu' fung That maistly Sc. (JAM.) Abd. [He] Gae Wany sic an awin long that massly dang him dead, Cock Strams (1810) II 136. w.Sc., Cld. (JAM.) Rnf. His lang lay, wi fearfu' fungs, Shook a' the roofing tim'er, A Wilson Poems (1790) 200 (JAM.); Tho' ye'd threaten him wi' a fung, He'd lauch, an' shoot ye out his tongue, Young Pictures (1865) 136. Ayr. He taks him a fung i' the ribs and a stot on the nose, Service Notandums (1890) 73.

7. A fit of ill-temper; dudgeon, pet, esp. in phr. to take

the fung.

Bnff. He's in an unco fung aboot that it ye said till 'im. He took the fung fin that wiz spoken o', an' weers waas as faist's he

Hence Fungie, adj. apt to take offence. ib.

8. adv. Violently, with a sudden whizzing sound.

Bnff. The cork geed fung oot o' the bottle to the reef o' the hoose. She ran fung oot at the door
FUNGERLAGH, sb. Wxf. An old cow.

FUNGIE, see Funkie.

FUNGLAY, adj. Sh.I. Large, great. S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>
FUNGLIE-FOO, adj. Sh.I. Also written funglie fu.
Obliging, generous. S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>

FUNGUS-COAL, sb. Shr.1 The name of a coal-seam. The coal which bears this name is chiefly confined to the north of the field, and is good for nearly every purpose.

FUNK, sb. e.An. Hmp. Also in form vaunk Hmp.

1. A spark.

s Hmp. There ain't scarce a vaunk o' fire left, Verney L. Lisle 2. Touchwood; also in comp. Funk-wood. e.An.<sup>1</sup>, e.Suf. (F.H.)

[1. Funke or lytylle fyyr, igniculus, Prompt. Cp. G. funke, a spark; cp MHG. vanke (Lexer). 2 Funk, a fungy excrescence of some trees dressed to strike fire on, BAILEY

crescence of some trees dressed to strike fire on, Bailey (1721). Cp. OHG. funcho, 'fomes' (Graff, III. 527).]

FUNK, v.¹, sb.² and ady. Sc. Nhb. Yks. ? Oxf [fuŋk, fuŋk.] 1. v. Of a horse: to shy, kick up the heels; with off: to throw the rider; also used fig. Cf. fung, I. Sc. The horse funkit him aff into the dub, Elackw Mag. (Nov. 1821) 393 (Jam). Bnff.¹ He funkit at that, finiver he hard o't. Ayr. The white an' the blue They funkit an' flew, But Paterson's mare she came foremost, Ballads (1847) II. 120. Lth. The bull rins wild amang the nowte, An' funkin' daft wi' merry rowt Looks wistfu' at the byre, Smith Merry Bridal (1866) 17. Edb. The taylor had an awkward beast, It funket first an' syne did reest, Forbes Poems (1812) 163. Haco's rearin, and Harold's funkin—sic deevils! Chr. North Noctes (ed. 1856) IV. 177. Nhb.¹

Hence Funker, sb. an animal given to kicking, a kicker.

Hence Funker, sb. an animal given to kicking, a kicker. Rxb. Dinna buy that beast, she's a funker (Jam.).

2. With up: to raise, lift up smartly.

Lth. The rabbits even. funk up their white fuddies quicker, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 149.

3. A joking expression for 'to die.' Bnff.<sup>1</sup>

4 sb A kick: a smart blow

4. sb. A kick; a smart blow.
Sc. (Jam.) Ayr. Striking the sleeping cat fair on the face with a funk, at which it leaped right up, with its skull broken, Hunter Studies (1870) 257. Lth. Wi' volte, an' caper, an' funk, They danced, they snappit, an' heuched awa, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 147. Sik. Gin you hae cramp, streek out your right hind leg, like

5 A. Arage, passion; opposition; in pl. humours, pets.
5. A rage, passion; opposition; in pl. humours, pets.
Abd. He is amused to see the funks an' feuds o' party men, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 109. Rnf Ane got up wi' sic a funk, That B... ster blam'd wi' getting drunk, Fraser Poet Chimes (1853) 173. Lnk. He'll mak nae funk to see me drunk, Penman Echoes (1878) 93. Lth. (Jam.) Nhb.¹ The gaffer's in a fine funk. Hence Funky, adj. irritable, easily offended. e.Yks.¹ MS. add. (T.H.)

6. adj. Cross, ill-tempered. Oxf. (HALL.) [Not known

FUNK, v.<sup>2</sup> and sb.<sup>3</sup> Sc. Irel. Dur. Yks. Lan. Der. e.An. Dev. [fuŋk, fʊŋk.] 1. v. To faint, become afraid. Lnk. You're funkit (Jam.). Sik. They funkit and they ran, joe, Hogg Poems (ed. 1865) 373.

2. To shirk. give up a interpretation.

2. To shirk, give up a job or engagement, fail; to fight shy of; sometimes with at.

Sc. (A W.) s.Don. Simmons Gl. (1890). n.Yks. (I.W.) w Yks. Aw'm feared yo might think aw wor funkin', Hartley Budget (1867) 10, w.Yks. Lan. He funked at it when it wur abeawt awve don. 'I thowt Tum Brown wur goin to do that job.' 'So he wur, bur he funk'd at it an I have to do it mysel' (S.W.). Der.2,

3. To become bankrupt.

Lan. Aw knew he'd funk (S.W.).

4. To cheat in marbles, to play without keeping the hand on the ground. Cf. fulk, 1.

Sc. Nane o' yer funkin, but knuckle deid down (G.W.). e.An.!,

5. sb. A dilemma, difficulty.
s Dur. 'She's in a bonnie funk,' or 'She's in a terrible funk'
(J E.D.). Nrf. (W W.S.)

FUNK, v.<sup>8</sup> and sb.<sup>4</sup> n.Cy. Nhb. e.An. [fuŋk, fɐŋk.]
1. v. To cause an offensive smell, esp. in phr. funkung

the cobbler, see below.

N.Cy.¹ 'Funking the cobbler,' filling an old person's room with fumes of brimstone and assafætida. Nhb.¹ Done by blowing pungent smoke through a keyhole—that is, 'Funkin the Cobbler.' [Grose Cl. Dict. (1823)]

Hence Funker, sb. a hollow cabbage-stalk or a horn filled with lighted tow out of which volumes of smoke are

blown. Nhb.1

2. To scatter, blow soot, &c., about.

Nrf. I'm blowed if he hain't funked the sut all over the place, COZENS-HARDY Broad Nrf. (1893) 87. e.Suf. Don't funk the soot all over the shop (F.H.)

3. Of soot, &c.: to blow about, become scattered; also

3. Of soot, &c.: to blow about, become scattered; also with up; fig. with about: to bustle about, fidget.
e.An.¹ The soot funked up in my face. e Suf. He funked about for an hour, but did not do any real work (F H.).
4. sb. Dust; fig. a 'row,' 'shine,' in phr. to kick up a funk.
e.Suf. He kicked up a dreadful funk (F H.),
FUNKAS, sb. Yks. Also written funkus n.Yks.
[fu'ŋkəs.] A donkey. n.Yks. (R.H.H.), e.Yks.¹
FUNKIE, sb. Sc. (Jam.) Also in form fungie. One who is afraid to fight.

who is afraid to fight.

Rxb. He got the fugie blow and became a funkie.

FUNKIN, sb. Obs. Pem. An unkind person, a scamp.

s.Pem. Yea be a down-right funkin, yea be, an no sayin' less about it (W.M.M.).

FUNKY, adj. Nrf. Of crops, &c.: beaten down by rain. Bor, that wor a bad piece, there was a lot of funky places and

Bor, that wor a bad piece, there was a lot of funky places and all, Emerson Son of Fens (1892) 133.

FUNNEL, sb. Lin. Lei. War. Also in form fummel Lei.¹ War.; fummle Lei.¹ [furnl, fu ml.] 1. A mule, the produce of a stallion and a she-ass.

Lin. A mare mule produced by an ass covered by a horse (Hall.).

Lei.¹ A hybrid between the horse and the ass, the word 'mule' the programmed for the off pring of the ass and the mare. The being reserved for the offspring of the ass and the mare. [The Little Mule, or Hinny,... the produce of a stallion and a she-ass... In some counties it is called a Fummel, Booth Analyt. Dict. (1835) 323.]

2. A mule, the produce of an ass and a mare. Lin., n.Lin., War. (J.R.W.)

FUNNIE, v. Obs. or obsol. Sc. Yks. Also written funie Sc.; and in forms foondh- e.Yks.¹; foundy Sc. (JAM.) To become stiff with cold, be benumbed. Cf. founder, v.¹ 3. Sc. An eating horse never funnied, Kelly Prov. (1721) 52. Hence Funnied, Funnit, or Foondhad, ppl. adj. stiff with cold, benumbed.

Sc. A cat is said to be a funnit creature, perhaps because fond of

lying near the fire (JAM); Foundy'd with cold, RUDDIMAN Introd. (1773) (1b.). Bch. The limmer was sae dozen'd an' funied wi' cauld, Forbes Jrn. (1742) 14. Edb. We... face the cauldest wins that blaw; Syne fundit, whan our yokin's dune, T' a ha'f theekit Spence sit down, Learmont Poems (1791) 58. e.Yks.<sup>1</sup>

theekit Spence sit down, Learmont Poems (1791) 58. e.Yks.¹
Let's cum tǐ feyr; Ah's ommost foondhad.
FUNNY, adj. Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. and Eng.
[fu'ni, f'e'ni] 1. Strange, curious, unusual; eccentric; not necessarily with the sense of amusing; also used advb.
Cai.¹, n.Cy. (J W.), e.Lan¹ Chs.¹ If a man met his death in any extraordinary manner, we should say, 'What a funny thing.' Stf.¹ s.Not. 'He's such a funny man,' or 'He talks so funny' (J.P.K.).
n.Lin.¹ Ther' ewsed to be such a funny noise heäid theare, foäks was scar'd to live e' th' hoose. To keap fun'rals waaitin' time

efter time is a straange funny waay for a parson to go on. War 2;

efter time is a straange funny waay for a parson to go on. War 2; War.3 He has got very funny ways; War.4 Home be so funny without feyther Ken. That's a funny thing, too (D W L).

2. 'Fishy,' underhand. Lan. (F.R.C.), Suf. (C.G.B.)

3. Shy, disagreeable, capricious, ill-tempered.

n Cy. (J W) Chs. Oo's getten a funny temper. s.Not She's so funny with me, sometimes she speaks and sometimes she doesn't (J.P.K.). War. Shr. I 'Er's a nice sort of girld enough but 'er's got a funny temper. Ken. He looked rather funny when he 'er's got a funny temper. Ken. He looked rather funny when he heard that (D W L).

4. Ill, unwell.

Ken She was looking very funny (D.W.L). [The prosecutor, after drinking from the glass, . . felt 'funny,' The People (June 30,

atter tulning, The Feople (June 36, 1889) to, col. 2]
5. Well-pleasing; regular.
Cor. It looks funny, Monthly Mag. (1810) I. 436; Cor. 1
6. Tipsy. Shr. 7 Merry, producing fun.
Ayr. My funny toll is now a' tint, Burns Poet's Welcome, st. 4;

Wi' mornings blythe and e'enings funny, ib. To Terraughty, st. 4.

FUNNY, sb. Sc. n Cy. Not. Cmb 1. An outrigger boat

FUNNY, sb. Sc. n Cy. Not. Cmb 1. An outrigger boat with canvas covering for one person only.

Cmb. In common use (W.W.S.); 'We allus gives'em a little gamber, Sir,' said a Cambridge boat-builder to me in 1844, when I complained that a 'funny' he was making was not on a straight keel, F J. Furnivall, see footnote to Booke of Precedence (ed 1869) 43; I was in a 'funny,' as the small boats at Cambridge are called, Atkinson in Zoologist (1843) I. 293.

2. A game of marbles; see below.

Sc. In my time the game of 'funny' was played in the same way as that of 'earnest,' except that in the former marbles lost during

as that of 'earnest,' except that in the former marbles lost during the game were restored at the close 'We were playing funny.' The boys each placed a marble on a line and from a 'stance,' about six feet from the line, aimed at the marbles; if hit, it had to be given back when funny was the game (G.W.). Lth. 'The bools' was entirely a boys' game, from the Ring, Winnie, or Funny,... to 'Stappie,' the Shore,' and other varieties, STRATHESK More Bits (ed. 1885) 33.

3. A trial ball at cricket, a ball bowled for 'fun,' for the

practice of the batsman.

n.Cy. (J W.) s.Not. 'No, I'm not out; it was a funny,' or 'it was funny' (J.P K.).

FUNSAR, sb. Ags. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] An unshapely bundle of clothes.

FUNSCHOCH, sb. Fif. (JAM.) Also in form funschick. [Not known to our correspondents.] Energy and activity

in operation; a sudden grasp.

FUNSELESS, adj. Can. Without strength or sap, dried, withered. Cf. foisonless, s. v. Foison, 3.

FUON(D, see Find.

FUP, sb. and v. Sc. 1. sb. A whip.
Bch. The servant lad That ca's the beast wi fup or gad, May come
to me, Forbes Shop Bill (1785) 12. Abd. Ta'en a fup to them wud 'a sair't them richt, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xiii.

2. A cut from a whip, a blow; a whipping.

Bch. (Jam) Abd. Maggie's floor dree'd mony a fup Frae their hard soles, Shirrefs Poems (1790) 214.

3. Phr. in a fup, in a moment. Cai. 4. v. To whip.

Abd. An Aberdonian may come on the scene and ask, 'Fa' fuppit the loone?' Ford Thistledown (1891) 11; He fuppit the fowk up to the Kirk, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xvin.

I A prop of which?

[A pron. of whip]

FUPPERTIEGEIG, sb. Bnff. (JAM.) A base trick.

FUR, sb. Not. Lin. Nrf. Also written fir Not.<sup>2</sup>
sw.Lin.<sup>1</sup>; furr Nrf. [fɔ̄(r).] 1. The common gorse or
furze, Ulex europaeus. n.Lin. (B. & H.) See Furzen.

2. Comp. (1) Fur-bill, a bill-hook used for trimming
hedges; (2) busk, a gorse-bush; (3) chuck, the whole rubbing. (1) stack a stack of cores. See Furze.

hedges; (2) ·busk, a gorse-bush; (3) ·chuck, the whinchat, Pratincola rubetra; (4) ·stack, a stack of gorse. See Furze.

(1) Not. Morton Cyclo. Agric (1863); Not. A short doubleedged axe with a hooked point to one end. Lin. (J.C W.), n.Lin.¹
s.Lin. With a slight curve at the end for cutting young branches
off trees and chopping up firewood (T.H R.). sw.Lin.¹ Tak' and
grind this 'ere fir-bill I chopped a piece with a fir-bill. (2) n.Lin.¹
(3) Nrf. Swainson Birds (1885) 11. (4) n.Lin.¹
[1. Fyyre, sharpe brusche (v. r. firre, whynne), saliunca,
Prompt. (cp. Fyrrys or gorstys tre, ruscus, ib.). A form
of OE. fyrs, furze. The Prompt. forms show that the
orig. s was taken to be a sign of the pl.¹

orig. s was taken to be a sign of the pl.]

FUR, v. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written fer Som. (Hall.); furr Som. Cor  $^2$ ; and in form vurr Som. [f $\bar{e}$ (r).] 1. To throw, to cast a stone.

Som. JENNINGS Obs Dial. w.Eng (1825); W. & J. Gl. (1873). w Som. He fur'd a stone up agin the door. Heard in w.Som. occasionally, but the word belongs to e.Som., where it is very common.

2. To pull the ears.

s.Dev., Cor. (Miss D.) Cor.<sup>1</sup>; Cor <sup>2</sup> I'll furr your ears, you rascal.

FUR, v.<sup>2</sup> Yks. [Not known to our other correspondents.]

[fā(r).] To clear cattle out of meadows in order to let the

grass grow. w.Yks. He furr'd t'lle copy o' Saturday (W.C.S.). FUR, v. Yks. To make shift with. w.Yks. Ah've nobbut a shilln' ta fur t'week on wi' (B.K.); Formerly used about Halifax, but is fast dying out (C.C.). FURBIDGE, v. Nhp. War. [fā'bidg.] To 'furbish,' renovate, to make smart and new-looking; gen. with up. Nhp.1 I must furbidge myself up, before I go into the town. War.<sup>2</sup>; War.<sup>8</sup> You must go to the tailor and see if he can furbidge your coat up a bit. your coat up a bit.

FURBLES, sb. pl. Chs. 18 [fə·blz.] Fibres, hairy roots. FURCOM, sb. Wil. Som. Also written fircom s.Wil.; and in form vurcum Som. [fə·kəm.] The whole, the

bottom of a matter; in pl. the whole circumstances.
s.Wil. I'll tell 'ee all the fircoms on't (G.E.D.). Som. Jennings
Obs. Dial. w Eng. (1825); W. & J. Gl. (1873).
FURDLE, v. w.Som. [fe-dl.] To fold up, furl.
Look sharp and furdle up the wim-sheet, now he's nice and dry.
The column fundled in the sheet, now he's nice and dry.

[The colours furdled up, the drum is mute, J. TAYLOR Peace (1630) (NARES).]

Peace (1630) (NARES).]

FURE, v. Obs. Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Also written fuhre
Sc. To go; gen. in the phr. where fured you?
Sc. Lat me fuhre 1' yer truth, Waddell Psalms (1871) xxv 5;
He fuhres on his gate fu blythe, th xxxvii. 23. n.Cy. Grose (1790).
Cum. (K), Where fured you? RAY (1691).

[Where fured you? Coles (1679).]

FURE, adj. Sc. In phr. on fute fure, sound in the feet. Gl. Subl. (1802) (JAM). Cf. fere, adj.

FURENDEL, sb. Obs. n.Cy. Two gallons, or the fourth part of a bushel of corn.

n.Cy. Holloway; Kennett Par Antiq. (1695). [Trans. Phil. Soc. (1858) 157.]

Soc. (1858) 157.]

FURER, sb. Obs. Dev. An inspector; an office belonging to the sword-bearer of Exeter.

The sword bearer of Exeter, who is sealer, searcher, and furer, whose duty it is to examine and seal weights and measures, and to burn or melt those, wh[1ch] are not according to the Statute, and

to burn or meit those, which are not according to the Statute, and fine offenders, Horae Subsectivae (1777) 167.

[The presentment by the xij men, and the furrers of the court, Ord. Lichfield Gild (1486) 12 (N.E.D.); Affurers of good name, Ord. Worc. Gild (1467) in English Gilds, ed. Toulmin Smith, 395. Affurer is a der. of OFr. afeurer, to fix the market value; cp. MLat. afforare, 'pretium relimnonere' (Duchard) 1

ponere' (Ducange).]

FURGEON, FURGIN, see Fourgeon.

FURICH, see FOORICH.

FURICH, see FOORICH.

FURIOUS, adj. Sc. Also in form feerious Abd.

[firiəs.] Extraordinary, remarkable, excessive; also used advb. excessively, uncommonly.

Abd. He's feerious fon't o' the bairnie, an' a bodie wudna won'er at it, Alexander Ain Flk. (1882) 67. nw Abd. She'll read as clare's the domine, An's feerious at the spell, Goodavje (1867) st. 13.

FURKIN, adj. Sh. & Or.I. 1. Willing, inclined, disposed; esp. of fish: disposed to take a bait.

S. & Ork! Or.I. But yet his horse was no a bit Furkin to stayin' dere, Orcadian J Gilpin, st. 38, in Ellis Pronunc. (1889) V. 807.

2. Melting. Or.I. (S.A.S.), S. & Ork!

[1. Norw. dial. furkunn, also forkunn, desirous, craving (AASEN); cp. ON. forkud'r (gen. -kunnar), desire, longing.]

FURKIN(G-ROBIN, sb. Yks. The common earwig. See Firkin robin. See Firkin robin.

e.Yks. Yks Wkly. Post(Dec. 31, 1898); Sun. Chron. (Feb 19, 1899). FURL, v. and sb. Sc. [fərl.] 1. v. To 'whirl,' wheel; to encircle.

Eig. Three times roun' about he furled, Tester Poems (1865) 148.

Hence (1) Furlie, sb. a turner; (2) Furligig, sb. a whirligig; fig. a light-headed girl; (3) Furl-pool, sb. a whirlpool.

(1) Bnff. (2) Sc. A furly-gig o' a lass (G.W.). Cal. (3) Cal. (3)

2. sb. A short spell of stormy weather. 1b.

3. Phr. a furl o' farries' ween, a whirlwind. ne.Sc. The whirlwind that raises the dust on roads, GREGOR Flk-Lore (1881) 65. Bnff. So called from the belief that it is the work of the fairies

4. A sharp attack of disease. *ib*.

FURL,  $v^2$  Hmp. I.W. [fel.] To throw, hurl.

Hmp. He furled a great stick at his head. I.W. II.W. I'll zend thee furlen if thee comes anearst me.

FURLAD, FURLEN, see Firlot, Furlong, sb.¹
FURLEY-UP, sb. Glo.¹ A 'row,' rumpus.
FURLIEFA, sb. and v. Bnff.¹ 1. sb. A trifling ex-

cuse; a gewgaw, a showy, useless ornament. 2. v. To

cuse; a gewgaw, a showy, useless ornament. 2. v. 10 make many trifling excuses before doing anything.

FURLOAN, sb. Wxf.¹ Fore-land, the farthest land.

FURLONG, sb.¹ Yks. Not. Lin Lei. Nhp. e.An. Sus Wil. Dor. Also in form furlen Dor.¹ [fāloŋ.] 1. A piece or strip of ploughed land, a furrow in length.

w.Yks. The length of the drive of the plough before being turned on the headland, Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Feb 14, 1883) 8. Dor.¹

2. The headland of a common field, the boundary upon which the separate lets abut in an open field.

which the separate lots abut in an open field. n.Lin.

3. A division of an unenclosed field.

w.Yks. A group of selions or strips of land in a common field (S J.C.); w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Item a piece of land enclosed lying in furlongs between the lands of James Darwin n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> Lei On the furlong between the lands of James Darwin n.Lin.¹ Lei¹On the furlong next Hinckley Balke six lands. Nhp.¹ An indefinite number of lands, or leys, running parallel to each other—if arable, 'lands', if pasture, 'leys': when applied to new inclosures, it is only the continuation of the old open field term. Sometimes it signifies an indefinite portion of a field, as 'up a that uvver furlong,'ie up on that high part of the field. e An.¹ A division of an uninclosed corn field, of which the several subdivisions are numbered in the map, and registered in the field book. Sus.¹; Sus.² A division of tenantizy land at Brighton &c. containing several pauls. of tenantry land at Brighton, &c., containing several pauls.

4. The strip of newly-ploughed land lying between two

main furrows. Wil.

5. The line of direction of ploughed lands.
s.Not. When a close of land so less that one part has to be ploughed a different way from another or others, it is said to be in two, three, or more furlongs, as the case may be (J P.K). Nrf. GROSE (1790). e.Nrf. Norfolk farmers endeavour 'to lay their furlongs north and south, that the sun may have an equal influence on either side the narrow ridges,' MARSHALL Rur. Econ. (1787)

FURLONG, sb.<sup>2</sup> w.Yks. [fā loŋ.] A furlough. (J.W.),

FURLYBIRS, sb. Abd. In cards: the knave of trumps. At a game of cards the remark was made, 'Furlybirs is latchin' [lagging] I side (G.W). Furlybirs is a well-known name for this card on Don-

FURMENTY, FURMETREE, see Frummety.

FURMETY, adj. Sur. Dev. Also written furmitty Dev. Heated, sour, fermented; fig. nervous, excited,

Sur. Pointing to a tub of flour placed in the chimney-corner, the farmer said, 'We puts it here in summer so that it should not get furmety.' Dev 3 Persons are said to be furmitty.

**FURMIT**, v. Dev. To be restless, excited; of a horse:

to plunge, toss.

He riglar furmiteth about like that, BLACKMORE Christowell (1881)

xv; Dev.s

FURNACE, sb. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Chs. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Hmp. Som. Dev. Also written furnis n.Lin. Hmp. Som. [fəˈr-, fə̄nis.] 1. A large fire used for ventilating purposes in a mine.

Nhb., Dur. A large fire placed near the bottom of the upcast shaft, which by rarefying the air contained in the upcast occasions a constant current of air to travel to and up the upcast shaft. This

current is, by proper arrangements, employed to ventilate the workings, Greenwell Coal Tr. Gl. (1849).

Hence (1) Furnace-drift, sb. a passage leading into an 'upcast' pit provided with a furnace for ventilating purposes; (2) -man, sb. the man who attends to the ventilating furnace.

(1) Nhb 1 Where two such passages exist, one only of which has the furnace burning, they are distinguished as the 'furnace-drift' and 'dumb-drift.' (2) Nhb., Dur. Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl (1888).

2. A large boiler, 'copper'; also in comp. Furnace-pan.

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w Yks (J.T.) Chs. As soon as the green whey in the furnace pan becomes so hot, Marshall Review (1818) II 55. n.Lin.¹, War.⁵ s.Wor.¹ A large boiler, set in brickwork, for brewing, making soup, &c. se.Wor.¹ A large boiler fixed in brickwork. Shr.¹ The large boiler used in brewing. Glo. A large vessel for boiling water built over a fireplace (S.S.B.); (AB) Hmp. Holloway. Som. Used for brewing, and other purposes; fixed with bricks and mortar, and surrounded with flues, for the circulation of heat, and exit of smoke, Jennings Dial weigh (1869). W.Som.¹ I want to ax o'ee to place to put me up a new warshing. w.Som. I want to ax o' ee to plase to put me up a new warshin-furnace—thick I've a-got's proper a-weared out. Dev. They [crabs] will try all they can du to rise the cover of the furnace, Longman's Mag. (Oct. 1897) 514; Dev. 1 s.Dev. The large back-kitchen or washhouse boiler (G E.D.).

3. A fire under a copper. n.Lin.<sup>1</sup>
FURNAGE, sb. Obs. Sus.<sup>1</sup> A sum formerly paid by tenants to the lord of the manor for right to bake in his

[Furnage, a fee paid to the lord of the manour by his tenants, for baking their bread in his common oven, Phillips (1706). Ofr. fournage, 'droit qui se paie au four banal ou au seigneur même pour avoir la permission de faire cuire dans sa maison ou ailleurs' (LA CURNE).]

FURNAIG, see Fainaigue.

FURNAIG, see Fainague.

FURNER, sb. Lin. Ken. Also in form fourner Ken.

[fō'nə(r).] 1. A baker.

Ken. (W.F.S); Grose (1790); Lewis I. Tenet (1736); Ken. 12

[In our 'Furners' we see the representatives of such a name as 'William le Furner,' he who looked after the oven, Bardsley English Surnames (1875) 364.]

2. A kind of mop used for sweeping ovens. Lin. 1

[1] Fr. fourner a baker or one that keeps or governs.

[1. Fr. fourmer, a baker, or one that keeps or governs a common oven (Cotgr.). 2. Bisciere, a furner or a maulkın, Florio (1598).]

FURNISH, sb. and v. Sc. Nhb. Yks. Suf. [fə'r., fā'ni].]

1. sb. Furniture.

w.Yks. An a mon wud gee aw't goods an't' furnish o' as heouse fur luv, Littledale Crav. Sng Sol. (1859) viii. 7.

Hence Furnishings, sb pl. articles of furniture, belong-

ings, household goods.

Sc. John Bethune had told his son to obtain suitable furnishings for his manse, SWAN Gates of Eden, viu. Nhb. When a bride's 'furnishings' are carried to her new home, ribbons are tied on the cart, HENDERSON Flk-Lore (1879) 1.

2. v. With out. to supply, provide.

Sc. The more gifted and accomplished part of the guests might contribute to furnish out entertainment for the rest, Scott St. Ronan (1824) xx.

3. With out: to fill out, gain in size and strength. Suf. He fare to furnish out in the legs good tidily, e. An. Dy. Times

(1892). e Suf. (F.H.)

[2. There's not so much left to furnish out a moderate table, Shaks. Timon, III. iv. II6.]

FURNITADE, sb. Obs. Ess. Also in form furnitude Ess. Furniture. Gl. (1851); Ess. Furniture. FURNITURE, v. Sc. n Cy. To furnish.

Lth. The room .. was furnitured and ornamented also much in the general fashion, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 277 n.Cy (J W.)

FURNIT see Front sh FURNT, see Front, sb.

FURO, sb. Lin. A great stir, noisy commotion. s.Lin. Ther' was a downright furo t'other night when the young

mester come o' aage (T.H R.).

FUR(R, sb. and v.¹ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Not.
Lin. Glo. Ken. Wil. Dev. Also written fure Cai.¹ Nhb.¹;
and in forms feure Cai.¹; fower Lin.¹; vur Glo. Wil. Dev.

[fər, fə̄(r).] 1. sb. A furrow. Cf. foor, sb.¹
Sc. I wad tak to the stilts again and turn sic furs on the bonny rigs o' Milnwood, Scott Old Mortality (1816) xiv. Sh.I. Ivery stripe an' fur I jimpid ower I tocht wis her tum grave, Stewart Fiveside Tales (1802) 254. Cai.¹ Eig. Our thy furrs shall summer's Fireside Tales (1892) 254. Cai. Elg. Oure thy furrs shall summer's strength, And harvest's robe be seen, Couper Poetry (1804) I. 218. Abd. A gweed deep fur, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xi Frf. Abd. A gweed deep fur, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xi Frf. James thrashin' ilka foot and fur, To mak' the game start up before him, Sands Poems (1833) 82. Per. Who drew him into a deep fur, Or rather into a deep ditch, Smith Poems (1714) 43, ed. 1853 Sig. A fur to co'er the seed It aft did draw, Muir Poems (1818) 9. Ayr The hares were hirplin down the furrs, Burns Holy Fair (1785) st. 1. Lnk. Steady action to proceed Thro' hintin'

furs, Watson *Poems* (1853) 29 Lth. Followin' or leadin', hand or fur, Just what ye wish'd—he'd ne'er demur, Lumsden *Sheep*or fur, Just what ye wish'd—he'd ne'er demur, Lumsden Sheephead (1892) 98. Edb. To leave the pleugh in fur alane, Learmont Poems (1791) 30. Bwk. Monthly Mag (1814) I. 31. Sik. Now his family has not a furr in the twa counties, Hogg Tales (1838) 295, ed 1866 Gail. Wha wi'him a fur could streekit, Nicholson Poet Wks. (1814) 113, ed. 1897. N.I.¹ Ant. Ballymena Obs. (1892). N.Cy.¹ Rig and fur. Nhb.¹, Dur.¹ Cum. Thoo sang, while up an doon t'furs ploddin, Richardson Talk (1871) 2nd S 69, ed. 1876, Cum.¹ n.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ e.Yks. Ridges of land better than furres, Best Rur Econ. (1641) 32; e.Yks.¹ w Yks. Thoresby Lett. (1703); w Yks.¹³4 Lin¹ A hare ligs in that fower. n.Lin.¹ Th' furs was all full o' watter on pag-rag daay, an' soa th' taates rotted. Glo. 'This 'ere spiteful little twoad,' a-drowin' I vrom 'un yed fust into th' vur-r-r, Buckman Darke's Sopaura (1890) vi. Ken. (GB.)

2. Comp (1) Fur ahin, the hindmost right-hand horse of

2. Comp (1) Fur ahin, the hindmost right-hand horse of a plough-team; (2) -head, the headlands of a field; (3) horse, the right-hand horse of a plough-team, the horse which walks in the furrow; (4) -land, the piece of ploughed land nearest to a pathway, having its furrows parallel to the pathway; (5) -scam, the second horse from the right hand of a plough-team; (6) -side, obs, the iron plate of a plough for turning over the furrow; (7) -sin, the cord to which the hook of a plough is attached

(1) Ayr. My furr-ahin's a wordy beast, Burns Inventory (1786) l 20. (2) Dev. (Hall.); Dev. (3) Or.I. (SAS), S. & Ork., n. Sc. (Jam), Cai. (4) Wil. (K.M.G.) (5) Or.I. Of the four horses formerly used abreast in the old Orkney plough, the first or right-hand one was called the fur-hoise, the second the furscam, the third the volar scam, and the fourth the out-end horse (SA.S.); S. & Ork. (6) Rxb. (Jam.) (7 S. & Ork. (1) 3. A furrowing, ploughing.

Sc. It is advised to plow it with all convenient haste that so it may get three furs betwixt and the latter end of April or beginning of May, Maxwell Sel. Trans. (1743) 21 (Jam.).

4. A small trench ploughed at periodical intervals in the -horse, the right-hand horse of a plough-team, the horse

4. A small trench ploughed at periodical intervals in the land for the purpose of drainage; also in comp Fur-drain.

Lnk. Sheughs an' deep fur-drains were jawin' To spate the burns, Warson Poems (1853) 26. Not.2

Sh.I Da bit o' neep grund haes ta be furr'd if hit's ta be sawn da day, Sh. News (June 11, 1898). Per. The lauchin wee things' for their bread He'd furr the face o' Ben Macdhu! HALIBURION Ochil Idylls (1891) 102.

Hence Furr'd, ppl. adj furrowed, fig. ribbed.

N Cy. 1 Rig. and furr'd stockings.

[1. A lityll fur, To mark the fundment of his new citie.

[1. A lityll fur, To mark the fundment of his new citie, Douglas Eneados (1513), ed. 1874, 111.91. OE. furh, a furrow.]

FUR(R, v.² Sc. Nhb Dur. Yks. Nhp. Wor. Hnt. I.W. Wil. [fər, fə(r).] With up: to choke up with any substance, to clog; to become incrusted; fig. to entangle.

Sh.I. Dis widden pipes furrs up in nae time, an' dey weet da dottle tu, Sh News (Feb. 5, 1898), William hokid oot o' his pipe, shu wis dat wye furr'd up, 'at he could scarce get reek, sook is he laeked, ib. (Sept. 17, 1898). Nhb.¹ n.Yks My neen are varra sair, They are seay gunny and furr'd up some time, Meriton Praise Ale (1684) l. 263. w.Yks (J.W.) Nhp.¹ The tap is so furred, the beer won'trun. ne.Wor. E. g of the mouth and throat choked with phlegm (J.W.P.). Hnt. (T.P.F.), I.W¹, Wil.¹

Hence Furrin(g, sb. the deposit of carbonate of lime or

Hence Furrin(g, sb. the deposit of carbonate of lime or other impurities in water.

Nhb 1 Nhb., Dur. Greenwell Coal Tr. Gl (1849).

FURR, see Far, adv., Fur, sb., v.<sup>1</sup>
FURRA, sb. Nrf. [fora.] The common gorse or furze, Ulex europaeus. See Fur, sb.

Old furra bushes near a dike, Emerson Birds (ed. 1895) 339 FURRABLE, adj. Pem. Of a girl: forward, pert. s.Pem. Laws Little Eng. (1888) 420.

FURRAGE, sb. Sc. Also written furage (JAM.). The

wadding of a fowling-piece.

Sc. George Fleman fird a pistol in at the north side of the coach . . . and saw his daughter dight of the furage, Kirkton Hist. 416 (Jam.). Cai. 1

FURRAUN, sb. Irel. Also written furrawn. In phr. to put the furraun on some one, to put on a frank, cordial manner towards some one.

Said the ould fellow, putting the furrawn on him, CARLETON Traits Peas. (ed. 1843) 24, He used to stare her out of countenance an' . . . struv to put the furraun on her, ib. Fardorougha (1848) xvi.

[Ír. furán, a welcome, salutation (O'Reilly).]

FURREE, int. I.Ma. Easy, gently. 'Furree' furree' you know their way, Brown Doctor (1887) 129. FURREND, see Fore end

FURREND, see Fore-end
FURRICK, v. Ken. [fə rik.] To forage. (G.B), Ken <sup>1</sup>
FURRICKER, sb. Ken. A crop planted in the 'headland' of a field. Cf. fore acre.

In the Isle of Thanet... what is generally called the 'headland,' that is, the edge of the field which is usually ploughed crosswise to the rest of the land—is here generally planted with a different crop. This is called by the above name, N. & Q (1868)

FURRIDGE, see Forage.

FURROCHIE, adj. Sc. (JAM) [Not known to our correspondents.] Feeble, infirm

Raf, Ayr. Gen applied to those who are afflicted with rheumatism or oppressed with age.

FURROCK, sb. Ken. [fəˈrək.] A drain under a

gate. (W.F.S.)

FURROW, sb. Irel. Glo. Also in form vurrow Glo. In phr. (1) Furrow and land, the hollows and heights on the surface of a millstone. N.I.<sup>1</sup>; (2) to gold a furrow, to keep to a furrow. Glo Grose (1790) MS. add. (M.)

FURRY, sb.<sup>1</sup> Cor. [fəˈri.] 1. An ancient festival still maintained at Helstone; the tune peculiar to this

Hunt Pop. Rom w Eng. (ed 1896) 384-5; Cor. A feast held at Helstone on the 8th May when all ranks (each keeping to its own class, and starting at different hours) dance through the town, to a peculiar tune called 'The Flora or Furry'; sometimes going in through the front door of a house and out at the back. There is always a ball in the evening.

2. Comp. (1) Furry-dance, the dance performed during the festival of Furry-day; (2) -day, the 8th of May, when the festival of Furry takes place; also used attrib.; (3)

-song, the song sung on Furry-day.

(1) The figure of the Furry-dance . . . is extremely simple. The first half of the tune the couples dance along hand-in-hand; at the second the first gentleman turns the second lady and the second gentleman the first. The change is made all down the set, Flk-Lore Jrn. (1886) IV 232; There is a legend that a fiery dragon passed over the town without doing any harm and the Furry dance is in commemoration of this. . The dancers... walked two and two, the gentleman leading the lady with his right hand... They trip along a few steps, then the gentleman in the first couple takes the lady in the second with both hands and turns her round, her partner taking the lady in the first couple in the same way; then they take their own partners again, and so on... All the gentlemen's houses were left open and the proso on. . All the gentlemen's houses were left open and the procession danced through and round the garden. . At four o'clock the trades-people had their fête, N. & Q (1876) 5th S. 507-8.

(2) Hunt Pop. Rom. w Eng. (ed. 1896) 194, It is an ancient custom for all ranks to fade or dance through the streets to a peculiar tune called 'the Furry-day Song,' J Trenoodle Spec Dial (1846) 5; Brand Pop Antiq. (ed. 1813) I. 187; Cor. 12 (3) Cor. 2 [1. Cp. OCor. fer, a fair, a mart (Williams); Lat. feriae; see Macbain (s. v. faidhir).]

FURRY, sb. 2 Yks. [fəri.] A term used by children at play: first in order, before any one else.

w.Yks. Its mai fən ən öai seki (J.W.); w.Yks. 3

FURRY-CLOTH, sb. Obsol. Cor. 2 Also in form vurry-cloth. An oval piece of red cloth placed over the

FURRY-CLOTH, sb. Obsol. Cor. Also in form fussick. To

Also in form fussick.

FURSICK, v. e.An.1 potter over one's work.

FURTHER, adv., adj., v. and sb. Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Chs. Der. Nhp. Oxf. e.An. Amer. Also in forms forder Sc. N.I. N.Cy. Cum. ; fordther Ir.; forther Cum. Chs. nw.Der.; fuddar, fudder Nrf.; furder Sc. Nhp. Oxf. 1 1. adv. In phr. (1) to be further, to be at a greater distance, used as an expletive expressive of repugnance; (2)—see some one further first, an expletive; (3)—wish some one further, to wish some one were out of the way, at a greater distance.

(1) e.An 1 If I do so I will be further. (2) Nhp.1 I'll see you furder first, that I will. Oxf.1 'Gi I that thar.' 'I'll see thee furder

fust,' MS.~add~ Nrf. No, bor, I on't; I'll see you fuddar fust (WRE). (3) e.An.¹ I wish that fellow further [I would I were (WRE). (3) e.An. I wish that fellow further [I would I were well rid of him]. [Amer. She gin her cheer a jirk Eez though she wished him furder, Lowell Biglow Papers (1848) 10]

2. Comp. Further-backest, earliest.

Ir. That put me in mind of one of the further-backest things I remember, BARLOW Idylls (1892) 175.

3. adj. In comp. (1) Further-feet, the fore-feet of an animal; (2)-fetch, cupboard-love.

(1) Chs. His forther feet want shoeing badly. He's lame of his forther feet. nw Der. (2) Yks. I can't think why she sends them to the school, unless it's for a furthertech (F.P.T.).

4. v. To assist, promote, help forward; to provoke,

drive forward.

Sc. Grose (1790) MS add (C) Ca.. Per. I belsh out oaths, and curse and ban, When to it I'm furdert, Nicol Poems (1766) 40. Dmf. Here Discord strave new broils to forder, Mayne Siller Gun (1789) 72. NI., Uls (MB.-S), NCy., Cum. 5. Phr. Forder 'im hilber, a showy ornament or article

of dress worn by a girl to attract young men. Fif. (JAM.)

of dress worn by a girl to attract young men. Fit. (JAM.) 6 To speed, succeed.

Ayr. Weel, my babie, may thou furder, Burns Hee Balou, st 3 Dmf Weel forder ye! (JAM.) Kcb. Let's a' start fair, cries Robin Rae, That ilk alike may forder, Davidson Seasons (1789) 118 (JAM.); Wha fastest rides does aft last forder, ib 182

7. sb. Luck, success, prosperity.

Ayr. Guid speed an' furder to you, Johnny, Burns Ep to J Laprate (Sept. 13, 1785) st i. N.I.¹ Uls. Good fordher to you (M.B.-S.); A wush ye guid fordther, Uls Jim Arch (1853-1862).

Ant. As guid fordther tae you, Ballymena Obs (1892).

FURTHERANCE, sb. Nhb. Dur. An extra price paid to hewers.

to hewers.

Nhb.¹ An allowance in respect of inferior coal, a bad roof, a fault, &c. Nhb., Dur. An addition to the flat price paid to a hewer when called upon to put, Nicholson Coal Tr Gl. (1888).

FURTHERLY, adj. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Also in forms fodderly n Yks.; fortherly N Cy¹ Nhb.¹ Dur.¹ ne.Yks¹ n Yks³; fotherly n.Yks² Forward, early.

N Cy.¹ A fortherly harvest Fortherly potatoes Nhb.¹ Dur.¹ A fortherly hay time. s Dur. Them's fortherly chickens (J E D).

n Yks. (I.W.), n.Yks.¹2³ ne.Yks¹ Them's mair fo'therly na tuthers. It's a fo'therly taatie. m.Yks.¹

FURTHERSOME, adj. Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Also in forms fordersome Sc. N.I.¹; fordersum Cal.¹ n Cy.; fordthersome Ant.; forthersome, fothersome, furdersome Sc. I. Active, expeditious; pushing.

 Active, expeditious; pushing.
 C. They are eith hindered that are not very furdersome, Ramsay Prov. (1737).
 Rash, hasty, venturesome; forward.
 Abd. Gin ye, o'er forthersome, turn tapsie-turvy, Ross Helenore (1768) 52. Theither too was a right setting lass, Tho' fothersome, the contraction of the contraction. 16. 103, ed 1812 Per. He's young and fordersome, IAN MACLAREN K. Carnegue (1896) 118. e.Fif. A curn o' the mair fordersome billies, LATTO Tam Bodkin (1864) i.

3. Forwarding work, freq. applied to the weather:

favourable (for work).

favourable (for work).

Bnff. It's fine fordersum hairst weather; it'll seen win [dry] the stooks (W.G.). NL¹ Ant Fordthersome weather, Ballymena Obs (1892). n Cy. (Coll. L L.B)

FURZE, sb. Lin. Nhp. Wor. Glo Oxf. e.An. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written furse Glo. Hmp. s.Dev.; and in forms fuz Glo.¹ e An.¹ Nrf. I.W.¹ Som. s Dev. Cor¹; fuzz Nhp¹ Dev.³ Cor²; vuz I.W.¹² Wil. Dor. w.Som.¹ nw.Dev.¹ Cor.; vuzz Wil. Dev. [fēz, fez, vez.] 1. In comp. (1) Furze-a-boar, a hedgehog; (2) -bill, a bill-hook used for trimming hedges; (3) -brake or -break. land where furze is growing or where furze is or -break, land where furze is growing or where furze is or -break, land where turze is growing or where furze is broken up; (4) -cropper, a name given to a particular kind of sheep; also to rough moorland ponies; (5) -fagots, a bundle of furze bound together; (6) -goss, birch-gall; (7) -huck, a heap or stack of furze; (8) -kids, see -fagots; (9) -man-pig, see -a-boar; (10) -owl, a cock-chafer; a strong-smelling insect; (11) -pig, see -a-boar; (12) -poll, a head of untidy hair.

(1) n Dev. Vuz-a-hoar, n Dev. Hand-bk. (ed. 1877) 250: Vuz-a-

(12) Poin, a head of unitidy main.

(1) n Dev. Vuz-a-hoar, n Dev. Hand-bk. (ed. 1877) 259; Vuz-a-hoar is, no doubt, a misprint for Vuz-a-boar. I never heard Vuz-a-boar, but Hedge-a-boar is the usual name at Hartland (R PC). (2) Lin. (3) I.W. Dev. There were clearings in the

furze-brake, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 37. Cor. I'd rather far be rolling i' a furze-break, I would, Baring-Gould *Curgenven* (1893) xi (4) w.Som <sup>1</sup> A name given very commonly to the Porlock Hill horn-sheep. (5) Nhp <sup>1</sup> Used for heating ovens. (6) Hmp. (W M E F.); Gall found on branches of the birch-tree and which looks like a large ball of little twigs (W.F). (7) Dev. The furze hucks of the summer-time were all out of shape in the twist of it, hucks of the summer-time were all out of shape in the twist of 1t, Blackmore Lorna Doone (1869) xiii. (8) Nhp.¹ (9) Glo. Gross (1790) MS. add. (P.); Gl (1851); Glo¹ (10) Som. (Hall.) I.W.¹A bug of the Cinucidae family, I W² (11) Glo Cornh. Mag. (1865) XII. 40. Som. W & J. Gl. (1873). w.Som¹, Dev.³ n.Dev. n Dev. Hand-bk (ed 1877) 259 s Dev. (F.W C) Cor. Zo up 'er comes out o' the vuz brake, preckles awl awver, like a vuz pret Pasmore Stores (1802) 7 (12) Dev. Such a vuzz poll

Zo up 'er comes out o' the vuz brake, preckles awl awver, like a vuz pig 'Pasmore Stones (1893) 7. (12) Dev. Such a vuzz-poll o' gold 'air, and heyes so blue's the sea, Phillipotts Dartmoor (1895) 40, ed 1896, Idden Gatty Stabb a vuzzee-poll? 'Er 'ead is alwes a-stivvered up, Hewett Peas Sp. (1892).

2. Comb. in names of birds: (1) Furze-chat, (a) the whinchat, Pratincola rubetra; (b) the stonechat, P. rubucola, (2) -chatterer, see chat (a); (3) -chick, the mountain finch, Fringilla monityringilla; (4) -chipper, (a) see -chick; (b) see -chat (a); (5) -chitter, (6) -chucker, (a) see -chat (a); (b) see -chat (b); (8) -hacker, (a) see -chat (a); (b) see -chat (b), (c) the wheatear, Saucola oenanthe; (9) -hawker, see -hacker (c); (10) -jack, see -chat (a); (11) -kite, (a) the kestrel. Tumunculus alaudarus; (b) the hen-harrier, Circus cyaneus; (12) -lark, the meadow-pipit, Anthus pratensis; (13) -linnet, the the meadow-pipit, Anthus pratensis; (13) -linnet, the linnet, Linota cannabina; (14) -napper, (a) see -chat (a); (b) see -chat (b); (15) -robin, see -chat (b); (16) -tacker,

(b) see chat (b); (15) robin, see chat (b); (16) tacker, see chat (a).

(1) Wor. So called from frequenting furze bushes, Swainson Birds (1885) II. w Wor. Berrow's Jrn. (Mar. 3, 1888). Wil. Thurn Birds (1870) 56. nw.Dev.1 (b) Suf. (HPE) s Dev. Fox Kingsbridge (1874). Cor 1, Cor.2 Fuzz-chet. (2) Dev The furze-chatterer...like most great talkers, repeats the same note over and over again, Bray Desc Tamar and Tavy (1836) I 320. (3) Dev. A small finch frequenting moors covered with furze and heath, Hewett Peas Sp (1892) (4a, b) I W.12 (5a) Cor. Swainson ib 12. (b) Cor Rodd Birds (1880) 314; Swainson ib 12. (b) Rrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 52. [Johns Birds (1862).] (b) Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 52. (7, a) Hmp. He be a Furze-chucker's nest, he be (WF.); (W.M.E.F.) (b) Suf. (H.P.E.), Hmp (W.M.E.F.) (a, a) e.An.1 Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 44. Hmp. (J R.W.). Swainson ib 11, Hmp.1 Wil. Slow Gl (1892). s.Wil. (G.E.D.) Dor. A bird which feeds upon the seeds of gorse (C.W.). (b) Swainson to II, Hmp. Wil. Slow Gl (1892). s.Wil. (G.E.D.)

Dor. A bird which feeds upon the seeds of gorse (C W.). (b)

e An. Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 44. Hmp. Swainson to I2. Dor. (C.W.) (c) e.An. (9) Wil. (10) Hmp.!

(II, a) w.Som., nw.Dev. (b) Dev. I have not noticed the henharrier, or the ring-tail (its female) in the winter months. The
country people call it the furze-kite, Bray Desc. Tamar and
Tavy (1836) I. 346. Cor. (12) Nhp. I wept to see the hawk
severe Murder the furze-lark whistling migh, Clare MS. Poems.

(I3) Oxf. From its frequenting moors abounding in furze, Swainson
to 65. (14, a) w.Som. This bird is very common on our moorlands, and is known only as above [Vuuz-naap ur] n Dev
(E.H.G.), nw.Dev. (b) n.Dev. (E.H.G.) (15) Wil. n.Wil. Smith
Burds (1887) 150 (16) Wil.

FURZEN, sb. pl Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Brks. Hrt.
Wil. Dor. Som Also in forms fuzzen Nhp. Wor.
se Wor. Brks. Hrt. Som.; vurzen Dor.; vuzzen Wil.
Dor. Som. [fō zən, fe zən, ve zən] The furze or gorse,

Dor. Som. [fāzən, fezən, ve zən] The furze or gorse,

Ulex europaeus; also used attrib.

Nhp. 12 War. 4 I met Nance and ould Thomas in furzen close lane Wor. (H K.), w.Wor. 1, se.Wor. 1, Glo. 1, Brks. (W.W.S.), Hrt. (J W.) Wil. Slow Gl. (1892). Dor. (C W.); N. & Q. (1883) 6th S. viii. 157; Dor. 1 Will our cousin, Took up a hafe a luoad o' vuzzen, 190. Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873); SWEETMAN Wincanton Gl. (1885).

FURZY, adj. Sc. Also Hmp. Dev. Cor. Also written fursey w.Cor.; and in forms fuzzy Hmp. Dev. Cor. 12;

fursey w.Cor.; and in forms fuzzy Hmp. Dev. Cor.<sup>12</sup>; vuzzy Dev. 1. Abounding in, covered with, gorse. s.Sc. When we view ilk fuzzy dale, Where hang the dews o' morn, Warson Border Bards (1859) 221 Hmp. Holloway. Dev. When Ex'ter was a vuzzy down Kirton was a market town, Bowring Lang (1866) I. pt. v. 37; Hewett Peas. Sp. (1892) 2. Comp. (1) Furzy-more, a root of furze; (2) -park, a field hable to be overrun with furze; a gorse-common;

also used attrib.; (3) -pig, a hedgehog; (4) -turves, the lower part and root of furze, used for fuel.
(1) Cor. Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl.; (MA.C) (2)
Dev He'd a got a hare sitting in fuzzy-park bottom, and ef Maister Dev He'd a got a nare strong in 1022y-park bottom, and et master Rissell wid on'y bring up his cry, he'd turn un out, Memoir Rev. J. Russell (1883) 1 n.Dev. He'll meet tha in the vuzzy-park coander by cockleert, Exm Scold (1746) l. 114. (3) s.Dev., e Cor. (Miss D), Cor. (4) w Cor. Betty placed enough (as she thought) of fursey-turves round the brandes (trivet) to keep peas to boil, Boitrell Trad. 3rd S 167.

FUSCHACH, sb. Sc. Also written fusschach Bnff.<sup>1</sup>; and in form fussock Sc. A rough bundle or truss carelessly made up; a fluffy mass. Cf. fusschle.

Bnff.<sup>1</sup> A fuschach o' cloots. A fuschach o' strae. Abd. A fuschach

Bnff. A fuschach o' cloots. A fuschach o' strae. Abd. A fuschach o' strae's a comfortable thing in a chiel's sheen (G W.); A fussock o' cotton-'oo' rowed roon a bit o' stick, MacDonald Castle Warlock (1882) xxiv.

FUSHEN, see Fetch, v., Foison. FUSHLOCH, sb. Sc. 1. The 1. The waste of straw about a barn. Lnk. (JAM.)

a barn. Lnk. (JAM.)

2. A rough bundle, an untidy mass. Cf. fuschach.
Abd. Yer har's a' in a fushloch aboot yer lugs (G W.).
FUSHT, int. Sc. Hush! Whisht!

'Fusht, fusht,' said France, Scorr Antiquary (1816) xxvii;
GROSE (1790) MS add. (C)
FUSK, v. e.An. With up: to bustle; of birds: to rise up suddenly in a hasty, startled manner.
e.An. The partridges fusked upright under myfeet. Nrf. (M.C.H.B.)
FUSKY, adj. Chs. Slatternly.

FUSKY, adj. Chs. Slatternly.
s.Chs Hoo's a fusky owd thing (T D).
FUSLIN, ppl. adj. Fif. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Trifling.

FUSOM(E, FUSUM, see Fewsome. FUSS, v. Yks Nhp. [fus.] 1. With up: to make a great display of friendship for, to flatter.

a great display of Iriendship for, to flatter.

Nhp. Now but a day or two's gone, Since he fuss'd me so up in the grove, Clare Village Minst. (1821) I. 157; Nhp.<sup>1</sup>

2. With up: of water, &c.: to rise, bubble up.

n.Yks As water boiling over. 'T'pan's fussin' up' (I W).

FUSSCHACH, v. Bnff. With at: to do work in a hasty, awkward manner. Hence Fusschachin', ppl. adj.

eak and fussy over work.

FUSSCHLE, sb. Sc. Also written fusschal. A small quantity of straw, hay, grass, or rags, twisted up in a careless way. Bnff.<sup>1</sup>, Abd. (G.W.) Cf fushloch, 2.

FUSSICK, see Fursick, Fussock, sb.<sup>1</sup>, v.<sup>2</sup>

FUSSIKER, sb. Wm. [fusikər.] A lie.

That teeal soonded a bit like a fussiker (B.K.).

FUSSLE, sb and v. Bnff.<sup>1</sup> [fresl.] 1. sb. A sharp blow.

2. v To beat sharply; often with up.

Fussle up the ill-getit slype

FUSSMENT, sb. w.Yks.<sup>1</sup> [fursment.] A bustling, uneasy person.

FUSSOCK, sb. and v. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Nhp. War-FUSSOCK, s6. and v. n. Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Nrf. Also written fussick w.Yks. Lan.; fussick n.Yks. Lan.; fussick Lan.; and in forms fuzzack n.Yks. ne.Yks. e.Yks.; fuzzick s.Chs.; fuzzik m.Yks.; fuzzock n.Yks. w.Yks. Lan. e.Lan.; vussock Glo. [fu's-, fe's-, fu'zek, -ik.]

1. sb. A donkey, an ass.

n.Yks. (T K.); (R.H.H.); n.Yks., ne.Yks. e.Yks. (W.WS);
Itwasonly Fahmer Stork white fuzzack atwas laid i middle o'rooad, sestle fond thungs offense dy. Nichyl sov. Ell. Sc. (v.Se.) occ. a. Yks.

assikefond things offense diz, Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 33; e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Cupworth Horton (1886) Gl.; (J.T.) Lan. (W.B.T.) Hence Fussiker, sb. a donkey.

n.Yks. 'I doant see any pony,' says he, 'but I see a fussiker!' Fetherston Smuggins Fam. 24. m.Yks¹, w.Yks. (W B.T.) Lan. (b); We'n been feyghtin' wi' our own chaps, or ahm no better nor a fussiker! Cornh. Mag. XLIII. 466.

2. Comp. (1) Fussock-hay, coarse provender for an ass, thistles, &c. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>; (2) headed, stupid; rough-haired, unkempt. ib.

3. Fig. A contemptuous term for a stupid person; a coarse, fat woman.

nCy. Grose (1790). n.Yks. N. & Q. (1879) 5th S. xi. 56. w.Yks. (W.B.T.), w.Yks. Lan. Th' broddlin fussuck lookt feaw as Tunor, Tim Bobbin View Dial. (1740) 29; Hoo's a nattle, ill-contrive't, camplin' fuzzock, Waugh Chim Corner (1879) 128;

Lan.<sup>1</sup>, ne Lan.<sup>1</sup>, e.Lan.<sup>1</sup> Nhp.<sup>1</sup> A great fat fussock. War.<sup>2</sup>, w.Wor.<sup>1</sup> Shr.<sup>1</sup> 'Er's a reg'lar owd fussock Glo.<sup>1</sup> A gurt vussock of a piece. Hence (1) Fussocking, adj. large and fat. n.Cy. (HALL.); (2) Fussocky, adj. fat and dirty, noisome; apt to break wind. s Chs.<sup>1</sup>, Shr.<sup>2</sup> 4. Dirt, filthiness, laziness. Nrf. (W.W.S.) 5. v. To be dirty or lazy. ib. FUSSOCK, v.<sup>2</sup> Nhp. Glo. Nrf Suf. Wil. Dev. Also written fussick Glo.<sup>1</sup>Nrf.e.Suf. Wil.<sup>1</sup> [fv:sək.] With about: to make a fuss, bustle about quickly; to fidget, irritate. Nhp.<sup>1</sup> She can't bear a fur-tippet fussocking about her neck. e Suf. To be fussicking about (F.H.). Dev. Yu be vur everlasting fussocking about wan theng or tuther, Hewett Peas. Sp (1892). Hence (1) Fussicking, vbl. sb. making a good deal of

tussocking about wan theng or tuther, Hewett Peas. Sp. (1892).

Hence (I) Fussicking, vbl. sb. making a good deal of what one can do; (2) Fussicky, adj fussy, fidgety.

(I) Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 14. (2) Glo. A fussicky old body. Wil. Dev. 'Er be a rampaging, drabitted, fussocky body, 'er be, Longman's Mag. (Feb 1899) 334.

FUSSOCK, sb. Chs. [fussek.] A potato pudding. FUSSOCK, sb. e.Yks. [fussek.] A turnip. (W.W.S.) FUSSOCK, see Fuschach.

FUSSY. adı. Yks. Lin. Lei. [fusil 1 Conscited]

FUSSY, adj. Yks. Lin. Lei. [fu·si.] 1. Conceited.

self-important.

e.Yks¹ Did yā ivver ĭ y'r life see onnybody sĭ fussy as awd Gilesaboot hisnew painted waggon? w.Yks.², Lin. (W.W.S.), Lin.¹

2. Pleased. Lin. (W.W.S.)

3. Of places: busy, thronged.

Lei¹ The shops 'll be quite full and fussy.

4. Comp. Fussy-bags, an officious person, a mischief-

4. Comp. Fussy-lags, an ontrous person, a hischiermaker. e.Yks.¹
FUST, sb.¹ and v. Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Lan. Not. Nrf.
Hmp. Also in forms foosht Sc. Bnff.¹; foost Sc. N.I.¹;
foust Nhb¹ Hmp.¹ [fust, fūst, Sc. also fū[t.] 1. sb.
Mould, must. Not.¹ Cf. foist, sb.
2. A strong smel.¹ Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Bioad Nrf (1893) 58.
3. For Anything useless or needless lying by or

3. Fig. Anything useless or needless, lying by or

stored up. Sc. What a lot o' stech an' foosht there is in that house (G W).

4. v. To become musty or mouldy; to smell musty. Cf. foist, v.

Cf. foist, v.
Sc. The damp gars't foosht (G.W.). Bnff.\(^1\), N.Cy.\(^1\), ne.Lan.\(^1\), Hmp.\(^1\)
Hence (I) Fusted, \(ppl. adj.\), mouldy, decayed; also used \(fig.\); (2) Fusting, \(ppl. adj.\) fusty, foul-smelling.

(I) Sc. A fustit smell (Jam.). Cal.\(^1\) Abd Lyin' tooshtin aboot till it's fooshtit, Alexander \(Johnny Gibb\) (1871) xxi; His fustit boots hae lost their sole, Ogg \(Willia Waly\) (1873) 151. Frf. It had roostit' Mid rotten cheese, and bacon foostit, Sands \(Poems\) (1833) 72. Rnf. I'll gar your dull, foostit brains Jaup on Heaven's causie stanes, Finlayson \(Rhymes\) (1815) 57 NI.\(^1\), Nhb\(^1\) (2) Lnk Auld Satan swore, with foostin breath, He'd haud the nicht as sure as death, \(Poems\) fooshtin' there for\(^1\) (G.W.) Bnff.\(^1\)

5. To break wind behind in a suppressed manner.

Sc. What are ye sittin' fooshtin' there for\(^1\) (G.W.) Bnff.\(^1\)
Hence Foosht, \(sb.\) a dirty fellow, one who breaks wind.

Hence Foosht, sb. a dirty fellow, one who breaks wind. Sc. A nasty foosht (G.W.).

6. To hoard, store up; gen. with up.
Sc. He has fooshtit up a hantle of siller for himself (G.W.)

[1. Fr. fust, fustinesse; fusté, fusty, tasting of the cask, smelling of the vessel wherein it hath been kept; cp. fuste, a cask, any vessel, or piece for wine, as a pipe, hogshead, &c. (Cotgr.).]

FUST, sb<sup>2</sup> Obsol. Glo. Hmp. Wil. Also in form foust Glo. Thirst, gen. in phr. a-fust, athirst, thirsty. Glo. Horae Subsectivae (1777) 167.
Hence Fusty, adj. thirsty.
Glo. Gross (1790); Gl. (1851). Hmp. Wil. I am fusty, Britton

Beauties (1825)

FUSTIAN, sb. Chs. Hrt. [furfen, ferfen.] 1. In comp. Fustian cutter, one who finishes off fustian by cutting it to a kind of velvety pile.

Chs. A common trade about Congleton, and also at Lymm.

2. A kind of marl.

Hrt. There are four several sorts [of marl] viz—the Fustian, the Cowshit, the Blacksteel, and the Shale, Ellis Mod Husb. (1750)

Hence Fustiany, adj. of sand: having too much earth init. Chs. Applied to sand with a good deal of earth (the colour of fustian) in it, that prevents its being used for mortar; Chs. 3 FUSTILUGS, sb. Wm. Yks. Lin. Som. Dev. Also written fustiluggs Dev.; fusty-lugs Wm. w.Yks. Lin. n Lin. Som. n Dev. [fustilugz, festilegz.] A term of

abuse; a big coarse person, a dirty slattern; a dirty child. Wm. Thoo gits a reg'lar lal fusty-lugs (B.K.). n Yks 12 ne.Yks 1 Thoo's a fustilugs. m.Yks. An ill-natured looking person. w.Yks. Hamilton Nugae Lit. (1841) 356. Lin I fi that fusty-lugs were thrown in the beck it would cleanse her. n Lin. Som. Horae Subsectivae (1777) 169 Dev. Moore Hist. Dev. (1829) I. 354; Dev. n.Dev. Nell isn't a gurt fustilugs, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 62; Ya gurt fustilugs, Exm Scold. (1746) l. 118

[Coche, a fustilugs, a woman grown fat by ease, and laziness, Cotgr.]

FUSTLE, v and sb. Sc. Cum. Yks. Not. Nhp. War. e.An. Dev. Also written fusle Cum.; fussle Sc. w.Yks.³ s Not. e.An.¹ e.Suf.; and in forms vussle n.Dev.; vustle w.Cy. [fu'sl, fu'sl.]

1. v. To bustle, hurry about, to make a fuss; sometimes with up.

SIK. We wrestle an' fustle, Hogg Poems (ed. 1865) 278. w.Yks.² e.An.¹ The partridges fussled up nght under my feet. n Dev. Wen

e.An. The partridges fussled up right under my feet. n Dev. Wen he'd stude there a vu minnets, a stranger comed vusslin vore drue the kroud, n. Dev Jrn. (Aug. 20, 1885) 6, col 4. nw.Dev. 1

Hence (1) Fustled-up, ppl. adj. wrapped up; (2) Fustling,

ppl. adj. bustling.

ppl. aaj. Dustling.

(1) w.Cy. Grose (1790) Dev. I niver zeed anybody a-fustled uplike yube. Yu'vea-got'angkerchers enough on vur dree! Hewett Peas Sp. (1892) n Dev. Overdiessed so as to look like a bundle, Horae Subsectivae (1777). (2) Sc. Ye're a fusslin' bit lassock, ye're aye steerin' (G.W.). Cum. Wi' fuslin' care, Stagg Misc. Poems (ed 1807) 16. n Dev. Mayhap zum foreward, fustling youth Chuse vor tha fob, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 134.

(ed 1807) 16. n Dev. Mayhap zum foreward, fustling youth Chuse vor tha fob, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 134.

2. sb. A fuss, bustle.

s.Not. Bein' called on so sudden puts yer in a bit of a fussle, don't it? (J.P.K.) Nhp.¹ What a fustle they'ie making. War. (Hall.), e.Suf. (F.H.) Dev. Why do you make such a fustle about it? Horae Subsectivae (1777) 169.

FUSTY, adj. and sb. Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms fooshtie Sc.; foosty Sc. Yks.; fousty Sc. Yks. War.² Hrf.² Glo.¹ Hmp.¹ Wil. w.Som.¹; fowsty Hmp¹ Dev.; vousty Brks.¹; vusty Glo.¹ [fu'sti, fu'sti, fau'sti.]

1. adj. Mouldy, musty, having a close, unwholesome smell; also used fig. Cf. fust, sb.¹

Sc. That's a rael fooshty trick He's a fulthy fooshty bodie (GW.); (Jam.) Cal.¹ Elg. Foosty meal-bags, Tester Poems (1865) 147. Fif. Stickin' theirsels i' yon foosty pews, Robertson Provost (1894) 20. Edb Wind up this somewhat fusty and fushionless chapter, Morr Mansse Wauch (1828) ii. Yks. It looks damp and smells foosty, Fetherston Farmer, 116; Grose (1790). m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Banks Wkfd. Wds (1865); Oppen t'winda, it smells fusty (JT.); w Yks.5, Der.¹, nw.Der.¹, Not.¹ s.Lin. When I took the bung out o' the barrel and smelt of it it was that fusty and sour (T H R.). War.², Hrf² Glo. Baylis Illus. Dial. (1870); Horae Subsectivae (1777) 160; Glo.¹ Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 58. Hmp.¹ Dev. Duee awpen tha winders, an' let out this fowsty ole zmell, Hewett Peas. Sp. (1892).

Hence Fustiness, sb. moulddiness, a foul smell. Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 58.

2. Of corn or hay: damp, mouldy, having a musty smell. Frf. Corn in Egypt' which couldna weel help ben' foustie stuff

Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 58.

2. Of corn or hay: damp, mouldy, having a musty smell. Frf. 'Corn in Egypt' which couldna weel help bein' foustie stuff it thad lain there frae the days o' the patriarchs, Willock Rosetty Ends (1866) 7, ed. 1889. Glo. Applied to hay not well dry'd at first, or that hath taken wet, which smokes and stinks, when opened and taken abroad, Horae Subsectivae (1777) 160; The karn never got fousty, Leg. Peas. (1877) 63. Wil. This here hay's terrible fousty (E H G.). w.Som. Gen. applied to hay when badly made; in such is often found a whitish dust, with a musty smell. Fuw'stee aa'y-z saa f tu braik u au'suz wee'n. smell. Fuw'stee aa'y-z saa f tu braik u au'suz wee'n.

3. sb. Mildew upon food. Brks.¹

3. sb. Mildew upon food. Brks.¹
FUSY, adj. Cor. [Not known to our correspondents.]
Good. w.Cor. BOTTRELL Trad. 3rd S. Gl.
FUTE, see Fout, sb.¹
FUTHELL, v. Glo.¹ With up: to choke or clog.
FUTHER, sb. Glo.¹ First knell.
FUTHER, see Fodder, sb.², Footer, v.², Futter, Whether.
FUTHERER, sb. Sc. In comb. Peat-futherer, one who disposes of peats. See Fodder, sb.²
Mry. 'Tis the land o' peat-futherers and smugglers, Hay Lintie (1851) 14. Elg. He ruggit an' tuggit the cairt an' the beast, For a spunkie peat futherer was he, Abd. Whly. Press (June 25, 1898).

FUTHIL, v. and sb. Sc. Also in form füttle Or I. FUTHIL, v. and sb. Sc. Also in form füttle Or I.

1. v. To work or walk clumsily or hastily, to bustle.
Or.I. (J.G.), Bnff.<sup>1</sup>
2. sb. Hasty, clumsy work or walking 1b.
3. A fussy, awkward person; one who is short and stout. 1b.
FUTHIR, sb. Abd. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The whizzing sound caused by quick motion.
FUTHIR, see Footer, v.<sup>2</sup>
FUTITH, sb. Sc. (JAM.) Also written futtith; and in forms foot, th, futoth. [Not known to our correspondents.]

1. A bustle fuse: a rot

1. A bustle, fuss; a riot.

Rxb. There was a great futoth at the fair. Dmf. In a sad futith.

2. An awkward predicament, a dilemma.

Rxb. He was in an unco futth.

FUTTER, v. Lan. Glo. Also in form futher Glo.¹

With o'er, up: to choke up, clog, cover up.

Lan. I'd be futteret o'er with em [feathers], BRIERLEY Weaver, Also in form futher Glo.1

Glo 1 Thus the scythe gets futhered up with sticky dirt

when the grass is too soft to cut crisply.

FUTTER, see Footer, sb., v.<sup>2</sup>

FUTTERET, sb. Sc. Also written futterit Sc.; and in forms futrat Bnff.<sup>1</sup>; futterad Cai.<sup>1</sup> A weasel, 'whittret';

also used fig.

Cai., Bnff. Abd. She had aft heard the Auld Chiel . . Squeak like a futterit, as past her he ran, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 33; I couldna gar a leddy fa in love wi'a puir futteret o'a crater,

I couldna gar a leddy fa in love wi' a puir futteret o' a crater, Macdonald Alec Forbes (ed. 1876) 331.

FUTTERILL, sb. Stf. An inclined or horizontal shaft in a coal-mine, as distinguished from a perpendicular one. Cf. foot-rills, s.v. Foot, 1 (46).

Stf. [Footrill, Futteril and Footrail, the entrance to a mine by means of a level driven into a hill-side, or a diproad, up which coal is brought, Gresley Gl. Coal Mining (1883).]

FUTTERSOM, see Fuddersome.
FUTTICE, sb. Sus <sup>1</sup> [fe tis.] A weasel, a 'fitchew.'
FUTTLE, sb. and v. Sc. [fe tl.] 1. sb. A knife, a 1. sb. A knife, a

whittle. Cail Bch. The Trojan lads right soon wou'd dight You like a futtle haft, FORBES Ajax (1742) II

2. v. In phr. futtle the pin, (1) an idler, lit. a 'whittle the

pin'; (2) to be idle.

(I) Bnff. A wid hae naething t'dee wee'im: he's jist a real futtle-the-pin an' naething else.

FUTTLE, FUTY, see Futhil, Foughty.

FUZ, sb. Lan. Fussock, sb. 3. [fuz.] A fat, idle woman.

Fussock, so. 5.

FUZ, v. Nrf. [fez.] To snatch or take away marbles from a player. (W.W.S.)

FUZ-BOB, sb. Chs. [fuz-bob] The puff-ball fungus,

Lycoperdon Bovista. See Fuz(z-ball.

FUZE, sb. Ayr. [Not known to our other correspondents.] Strength. (J.M.)

FUZEN, FUZHON, FUZION, see Foison.

FUZZ, v. Lei. War. Suf. [fez.] 1. To friz or curl the hair in a rough, untidy manner. Lei. War. 20 fe loth thread &c. to become furfy rough. to 2. Of cloth, thread, &c.: to become fluffy, rough; to

unravel. Suf.<sup>1</sup>
FUZZ, v.<sup>2</sup> and sb. Sc. Not. Suf. [fuz, fez.]

go off with a popping sound, to fizz; sometimes with out.

s.Not. If a wor to hit yer soft 'ead wi' this stick, it ud fuzz out
(J.PK). Suf. Ta fuzz'd i' the pan.

Hence Fuzzy, adj. fizzing, hissing. Bch. Funging fiery peats an stanes, wi fuzzy gleed, TARRAS Poems (1809) 142 (JAM.).

2. sb. A popping, fizzing sound.

s.Not. The gingy beer did make a fuzz (J.P.K.). Suf.<sup>1</sup>

FUZZ, v.<sup>3</sup> Pem. [fuz.] To fare, succeed, get on. Of an implement: How do she fuzz? (W.H.Y) s.Pem. I do you fuzz? Laws Little Eng. (1888) 420; (W.M.M.)

FUZ(Z, FUZZACK, see Furze, Fussock, sb.<sup>1</sup>

FUZ(Z, PALL ch. L. gat. did use in Fac. Ala. s.Pem. How

FUZ(Z-BALL, sb. In gen. dial. use in Eng. Also in forms fooz-ball Not. Lei.; fus-ba N.Cy.; fus-ball Dev.; fus-ba Nhb.; fuz-baw Cum. w.Yks. Lan. Chs.; fuz-bo Cum. n.Lan.; fuzz-baw w.Yks.; fuzz-bo Wm. The puff-ball fungus, Lycoperdon Bovista, and other species of Lycoperdons.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy 1, Nhb.1, Dur.1 Cum. As big as

fuz baws, Anderson Ballads (ed 1840) 60; Cum¹ Wm. It's net a mushroom, it's a fuzz-bo' (B K.). n.Yks.¹, ne.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Banks Wkfld Wds (1865); w.Yks.¹ It blew her up like a fuzbaw, at shoe parfitly rifted agecan, ii. 290, w.Yks.³4, w.Yks.⁵ Biāayed t'poor fellah's hēad till it wur as soft as a fuzbawal Lan. As sawft as a fuz-baw, Ackworth Clog Shop Chron (1896) 217. n.Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹, Chs.¹, Der.², nw Der.¹, Not. (J H B.), Not.¹, Lin. (W W S.), Lin.¹, Rut.¹, Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ When ripe and compressed they emit a brown powder, which according to popular belief, causes blindness War.¹²³, Shr.¹², Hnt. (T.P.F.), Suf.¹, Wil.¹ Dev Horae Subsectivae (1777) 169.

[Vesse de loub the dusty or smoaky Toad-stool called a

[Vesse de loup, the dusty or smoaky Toad-stool called a Fuss-ball, Puck-fuss, Wolves-fyste, Cotor: He hath made my head as soft as a fusball with buffets, Bernard Terence,

Adelphi (1598) 11. 11.]

FUZZEN, FUZZICK, see Foison, Fussock, sb. FUZZIKY, adj. Chs. [fuziki.] Soft, spongy. Chs. Applied to wet, spongy land; Chs. Like a soft, spongy turnip, before actual decay.

FUZZLET, sb. Sc. A sharp blow. Cf. fussle.

Abd. Jamie Bruce keppit Shanks au' ga' him a fuzzlet on the shins, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 773.

FUZZOCK, sb. Yks. [fuzzk.] A sharp blow.

FUZZOCK, sb. Yks. [fu'zək.] A sharp blow.
w.Yks. He fot him a regilar fuzzock ut soide o' th' yed (D.L.).
FUZZY, adj. and sb. Sc. Irel. n Cy. Dur. Cum. Wm.
Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Glo. e An.
[fu zi, fe'zi.] 1. adj. Soft, spongy; not firm of substance; fat, puffy. Cf. fozy.
N Cy.¹, Dur.¹, Cum.¹, e.Yks.¹ w.Yks Soft and downy, Banks
Wifid Wds. (1865); (J.T.); w.Yks.¹, ne Lan.¹ e.Lan.¹ Having
a soft thick covering. nw.Der.¹, Nhp.¹ Glo. A great fuzzy fellow,
Horae Subsectivae (1777) 169.
Hence Fuzzy-ball, sb. the puff-ball fungus, Lycoperdon
Bovista. See Fuz(z-ball.
n.Cy. (I.L.) (1783). Shr. (B. & H.)
2. Of fruit or vegetables: beginning to decay, soft; of
an orange: devoid of juice; also used fig.
Wm. Tapples are garn fuzzy, seea is t'turnips, they've bin
smitten wi t'frost, like oor taties (B.K.); He's as fuzzy as a turnip
(ib.). w Yks. (J T.); (S.K C.)
3. Fluffy, feathery. Cf. fuzz, v.¹
Gail, The branches of the trees grew fuzzy with rime, Crockett
Raiders (1894) xl. Ir. There was scarcely breeze enough stirring
to whisk the fuzzy white wigs off the seeded dandelions Raprow

Raiders (1894) xl. Ir. There was scarcely breeze enough stirring to whisk the fuzzy white wigs off the seeded dandelions, Barlow Idylls (1892) 267.

4. Fibrous, rough, shaggy, full of loose ends; of the hair: tangled, unkempt, rough. Cf. fuzz, v.¹

Yks. A head of fuzzy hair, N. & Q (1879) 5th S. xi. 56. Not¹, n Lin.¹, Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ Applied to cloth that wears knappy War.²², e.An.¹ Suf.¹ The fine ends of silk or cotton... when they appear make the article wear fuzzy. e Suf. (F.H.)

5. Confused.

Lan My 'cad's been that fuzzy-but 'tis gettin' a bit clearer now, Francis Fustian (1895) 265.

6. sb. The fine ends of silk or cotton frayed in using or

wearing. Suf.1

FWYEE, int. Nhb.¹ A peculiar noise made in speaking to a horse; also in comp. Fwyee-ahha.

FY, v. w.Som.¹ [fai] To challenge, defy.

Aal faa y un tu prèo v ut [I challenge him to prove it]. Aal fuy urtu zai oa urt bee mee [I defyher to say any harm against me].

FY, int. Sc. n Cy. Nhb. Also written fye Nhb.¹

1. An exclamation used to attract attention, to summon,

or to hasten.

OF TO HASTEN.

Sc. Fy! gar a'our cooks mak ready; And fy! gar a'our pipers play, Kinloch Ballads (1827) 270; Fy, let us a' to the bridal, HERD Coll. Sngs. (1776) II. 24 (JAM.). Lnk. Fy, gang on man, and let us hear the sermon out, Duncan Weaver, 155 (ib.). Nhb.1 Fye! is also used in urging a horse. In all cases the word is a cry of alarm, or a call to exertion or to be on the alert.

2. Comp. (1) Fy-laig, (2) -lake, a call used when driving a flock of geese; (3) -loan, a call to cows to be milked; (4) -nout, the cry of a herdsman to his dog to go after

(4) Nhb.<sup>1</sup> (2) 1b. A command to geese to make for the lake instead of trespassing in the corn, 1b. (8 v. Calls). (3) n.Cy. Grose (1790). Nhb.<sup>1</sup> (4) Nhb.<sup>1</sup> (5) N.Cy.<sup>1</sup>, Nhb.<sup>1</sup>

FYACHLE, v. Sc. With about: to loaf about.

Is that to say I'm to find him fyachlin about ilka day, Walford D. Netherby, v.

**FYTE** 

FYAK, sb. Bnff. A plaid made of wool. See Faik, sb. It is most commonly used for the piece of plaiding cowherds have in wet weather when tending the cattle.

FYAMS, sb. pl. N.I.1 The sea-weed 'tangles,' Laminaria. Hence Fyammy, adj. of a sea bottom: covered with the sea-weed 'tangles.'

FYANTICH, adj. Bnff. In fair health.

Employed of people in delicate or bad health, when they are getting a little stronger. 'She hizna been weel the last day or twa; bit she's fell fyantich the day.'

FYARDENG, sb. Sh.I. A whale. (Coll. L.L.B.)

Cf. feyadin.

**FYARM**, v. Sh.I. To coax, flatter, to use superfluous expressions of kindness. (Coll. L.L.B.); S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup> Cf. fiaarm.

[Norw. dial. fjarma, to behave in a friendly manner

(Aasen).]

FYARTER, sb. Cai. An expression of contempt or disrespect.

It may mean untidy, frivolous, flighty, awkward-or indeed any bad quality, not dishonest or immoral

FYCHELL, sb. Sc. Also in form foichel. An affectionate name for a young foal. Cf. foichal.

s.Sc. Is your foichel speaned yet? (GW.) Cld. (JAM.)

FYE, see Fay, int., v<sup>2</sup>, Fey, Fy, int. FYE-HASTE, sb. Cld. (JAM.) [N correspondents.] A great hurry. FYEIGHT, see Feat, adj.<sup>2</sup>
FYERK, v. and sb. s.Chs.<sup>1</sup>
off with the finger and thumb. [Not known to our

1. v. To shoot or flick

Dhūr)z sùm üt skrau lin ùp yŭr kóoŭt, mes tür, mùn ah fyuurk im of? [There's summat scrawlin' up yur cooat, mester, mun ah

2. To scratch out of the ground.

Naay, chaap's, wi mun góou un fyuurk yon'dur skwich' aayt [Naï, chaps, we mun gooa an' fyerk yonder squitch ait].

To loiter, lounge.

Ey)z auviz pey pin ün skul kin ün fyuu rkin übuwt, ahy daayt ey)z für nóo end [Hey's auvays peipin' an' skulkin' an' fyerkin' abowt, I daït he's fur noo end].

4. sb. The action of jerking something off or away with the thumb and forefinger.

FYES, FYESTY, see Face, Foist.
FY GAE BY, phr. Sc. (JAM.) A ludicrous name for the diarrhœa.

FYKE, sb. Sc. The fish Medusa's head, Medusa cruciata.

FYRE, 30. Sc. The first Medicas incad, incade a detail.

Beth. ARBUTHNOT Peterhead, 28 (JAM).

FYOFF, sb. and v. Chs. Also written feoff Chs.<sup>1</sup>;
and in form fyoch. 1. sb. A flea. See Flough.

Chs.<sup>1</sup> s Chs. At Farndon on the Dee this word is pronounced 'Fyoch' (E F); s.Chs.<sup>1</sup>

2. v. To free from fleas.

s.Chs.1 Oo)z fyof in dhu bedz [Hoo's fyoffin' the beds].

3. Fig. To peer, spy out; sometimes with out.
s.Chs¹ Yŭ kud nu bi noo weeur upu th bongk bu wot sum un um wun fyof in ubuw t [Yo couldna be noowheer upo' th' bonk bu' what some on 'em won fyofin' abowt]

FYOLE, sb. Sh.I. A slight covering of snow. (Coll. L.L.B.)

FYSH, v. and sb. Wm. 1. v. To trouble, inconvenience; to weary, exhaust. Cf. fash, v.2

It wes lile use me fyshin' mysell abootem, Spec Dial. (1885) pt. 111 2; A wes gaely weel fysht, sooa a hied mi ways ta bed, ib (1865) 12. 2. sb. Trouble, inconvenience.

If it wos him, he dud gimma a site a fysh, ib. (1885) pt. iii. 8.

FYSIGUNKUS, sb. Per. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A man devoid of curiosity.

FYTE, v. and sb. Bnff. 1. v. To cut, gen. used of cutting wood with a knife. See White. 2. sb. A cut.

[1. Haste thou naught els to do but to whyte the table (de coypeller la table), PALSGR. (s.v. Thwyte, 757). OE. pwitan, to cut, shave off.]

GAA, see Gall,  $sb^1$ , Gaw,  $sb^1$ , Give, Go GAA, see Gach, Gad,  $sb^5$ , Gall,  $sb^1$ , Gaw,  $sb^1$ , Go. GAA-BOBBY, sb. Lan. [gā-bobi.] A stupid person;

a booby. Cf. gaby, sb. Tha empty-yedded Tummy, thairt too gawmless to tak' th' ducks to th' wayter, but what con they expect fro' a Whitefield gaa-bobby? Wood Hum. Sketches, 69.

GAABRIL, sb. Bnff. A big, uncomely person of an

ıll-natured disposition. GAAD, GAADGER, GAADY, see Gad, sb.1, Gauger,

Gaudy, sb.1, ady.

GAAK, GAAKY, see Gawk, v<sup>2</sup>, Gawky.

GAA-KNOT, sb. Sh. & Or.I. A tight knot not easily loosened; a square or reef-knot of sailors. S. & Ork. MS. add. Or.I. (JAM.)
GAAL, GAAM, see Gowl, sb. , Guil(e, Gaum, v. 3

GAAN, see Gan, v.<sup>2</sup>, Go. GAAP, GAAPSE, see Gape, v.<sup>1</sup>, Gaup, Gapes. GAARHIRD, GAAT, see Gurheid, Galt, Get.

GAB,  $sb^1$  and v. In gen. dial. and colloq use in Sc. Irel and Eng. [gab, gæb] 1. sb. Talk, speech, esp loud, senseless, idle talk or chatter; impertinence or impudent talk. See Gob,  $sb^2$  4.

impudent talk. See Gob, 80.2 4.

Sc. I'm unco yuckie tae heai a blaud o' your gab, Ramsay Remin.

(1872) 86. Sh I. Hing him i' da barn, an' less o' dy gab, Sh News

(Oct 6, 1897). Cai. Biff The youths... held converse with

the delinquents, if able for gab, Gordon Chron. Keith (1880) 64.

Abd. A grave leading Elder, weel gifted wi' gab, Anderson

Rhymes (1867) 17 Frf. Gab, that an honest heart would sconner,

Aff loof he'd gie, Morison Poems (1790) 95. Per. Let poets rant

Trelight gab, Enwards Strathager Lawre (1880) 155. Rif The Aff loof he'd gie, Morison Poems (1790) 95. Per. Let poets rant in English gab, Edwards Strathearn Lyris (1889) 125. Rnf. The modest Rab Wha was sae meek and mum o' gab, Webster Rhymes (1835) 105. Lnk. Trying hard tae please me wi' their gab, McLachlan Thoughts (1884) 79. Lth Learn'd gab ambiguous, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 68. Edb Ance I pried Will's double strang, I could hae nae forbearance Frae gab yon night, Forbes Poems (1812) 78. N.I.¹ Gie us none of your gab. Dwn. (C.H.W.) in Cy. (J.W.), Dur.¹ n.Yks. Common for slander or common report. There were a fearful gab about it' (R.H.H.); n.Yks.², e.Yks.¹ ne.Yks.¹ There's ower mich gab aboot him. w.Yks. Nah oppen this dooar, an' noon o' thi gab, Bickerdike Alm. (1875) 21; w.Yks.¹²; w.Yks.² Plenty o' gab wi' her. Lan Hoo's a rare un fur gab, Burnett Lowne (1877) ii. m.Lan¹ I.Ma. I don't want to hear any more of your gab (S.M.). s.Chs.¹, Not.¹ Lin. Gab doesn't fill the belly, Lin. Chron (Dec. 28, 1889). Lei.¹, Nhp¹, War. (J.B.), War.²³ ne.Wor. (J.W.P.), Shr.² Shr., Hrf. Bound Provinc. (1876). Brks.¹, Hnt. (T.P.F.), Suf.¹, Ess.¹ Sus., Hmp. Holloway. I.W.¹ w.Som.¹ Come now, none o' your gab, else I'll zoon taich thee better manners! Cor.³ 'E'es some gab [is a great talker].

Hence (1) Gab-gash. Cld. (JAM.); (2) -nash, sb. petulant

Hence (1) Gab-gash. Cld. (Jam.); (2) -nash, sb. petulant chattering. Rxb. (1b.)

2. The mouth; fig. the tongue.
Sc Ye take mair in your gab than your cheeks can haud, Ramsay Prov. (1737). ne.Sc. First days of May were supposed to come accompanied by cold and wet, and hence they were called the 'gab o' May,' Gregor Flk-Lore (1881) 150. Cai. Bnff. Whan we had crackit lang eneugh, And slaver i' our gabs grew teugh, Taylor Poems (1787) 64. Mry. How many gabs ye fed o' chiels that wudna work! Hay Lmtte (1851) 54. Frf. Haud your gabs, baith o' you, Barrie Mmister (1891) x. Fif. Crail town was up wi' gashin' gabs, Tennant Papistry (1827) 12. Slg. Clos'd, ah' close her chattring gab, Muir Poems (1818) 29. Rnf. Wi' girning,

her mou's like the gab o' the fleuk, Tannahill Poems (1807) 172, ed 1817. Ayr. (J M); Her greedy gab Just like an aumous dish, Burns Jolly Beggars (1785) 1 23 Link. Doctors an' lawyers, fam'd for slidd'ry gabs, Muir Minsthelsy (1816) 8. Edb. Lat gusty gabs chew the wheat bread, Learmont Poems (1791) 83. Bwk. Merrile gaed the spitefu' gabs, O' th' witches o' Edencraw, Henderson Pop. Rhymes (1856) 57 Sik Foul fa' my gab gin I say ony sic word, Hogg Tales (1838) 232, ed 1866. Rxb Op'd their gabs in social chat, A. Scott Poems (ed 1808) 157. Dmf. He had a weel-set right hard gab—The greedy craw! Hawkins Poems (1841) V. 42. Gall. China ware wi' giltet gabs, Nicholson Poet. Wks. (1814) 58, ed. 1897. Wgt. Ye had begun to put a souple gab afore a grey pow, Fraser Wigtown (1877) 184 N.I.1 'All gab and guts like a young crow,' a comparison. n Cy. Border Gl. (Coll. L.L.B.) Lei. Shr. 2

Hence Gabbed or Gabbit, adj. having a mouth or tongue; fig. talkative, gossipy; gen. in comb. with an adj. Sc. The lang-gabbit Tailor's as mute as a maukin, Vedder Poems

(1842) 78. Ayr. That auld shavling-gabbit hielander, Galt Gilhause (1823) i. Lnk. Sic a thrawn gabbit chuck, Ramsay Gentle Shep 1725) 23, ed. 1783. Edb. Sleekit gabbit Edmund Burke, LEARMONT

Poems (1791) 165 n Cy. Border Gl. (Coll. L.L.B.)

3. Phr (1) to dight the gab, (2) to steek the gab, to be silent, hold the tongue; (3) to thraw the gab, to express discontent

or dissatisfaction.

(1) Bch. Dight your gab, lad, bark nae mair At Diomede an' me, FORBES Ulysses (1785) 34. (2) Abd. Sic as me our gabs wad steek, Cock Strains (1810) II. 65. Per. Even he Maun steek his gab when clinkin' ben At e'enin' comes the Dominie! Nicoll Poems (ed. 1843) 97. Rnf. Ye may steek your girning gab, Barr Poems (1861) 10 Ayr. Now Robinson harangue nae mair, But Foems (1861) 10 Ayr. Now Robinson harangue nae mair, But steek your gab for ever, Burns Ordination (1786) st. 9. Lnk. Cauld death steeks his gab, Rodger Poems (1838) 33, ed. 1897 Edb. 'Twere better she had steek'd her gab Wi' steel [needle] an' thread, McDowall Poems (1839) 87. (3) Lnk. I'se ne'er thraw my gab at my lot, man, Coghill Poems (1890) 24. Sik. Gin ye but saw how they cock up their noses ... an' thraw their bits o' gabs, Hogo Tales (1838) 59, ed 1866 Dmf. Thraw nae your gab at your bitter bread, Thom Jock o' Knowe (1878) 43

at your bitter bread, Thom Jock o' Knowe (1878) 43

4. The palate, taste; appetite. Also used fig.

Per From gustless gabs that cannot taste of love, Nicol Poems (1766) 16. Fif. Sweeter fruit That will your gab much better suit, Douglas Poems (1806) 37; Try the cheese, Saunders, that'll test yer gab, Robertson Provost (1894) 105 Lnk. Bannocks and a shave of cheese... Might please the daintiest gabbs, Ramsay Poems (1800) II. 73 (Jam). Lth. A horn o' nappy, An' something guid their gabs to prie, Bruce Poems (1813) II. 34. Edb. Our gentles gabbs are grown sae nice, At thee they toot, an' never spear my price, Fergusson Poems (1773) 182, ed. 1785. Rxb. Gust our gabs wi' dainty dauds o'lamb, A. Scort Poems (ed. 1808) 159. Hence (1) Gabbets, sb. the palate, taste, appetite; (2)

Hence (1) Gabbets, sb. the palate, taste, appetite; (2) Gabiator, sb. a gormandizer, one who takes great pleasure

in eating and drinking.

(1) Sc. Red herrings for wairshtasted gabbets, Hislor Anecdote (1874) 212. (2) Sik. I'll play second knife and fork till nae man—settin aside unnatural monsters o' gabiators, Chr. North Noctes (ed. 1856) III. 135.

5. Phr. to gust the gab, to give a taste or relish to; also

Sc. I aye like to gust my gab twice wi' the guid an' godly lines —ance in the readin' an' ance in the singin', Dickson Auld Precentor (ed. 1894) 33. Per. We held a lang confab, Where we might gae to gust our gab, Spence Poems (1898) 167. Ayr. There's no there what would gust the gab o'a wean, SERVICE Notandums (1890) 27.

Edb. Gusts his gab wi' oyster sauce, Fergusson Poems (1773)

Edb. Gusts his gab wi' oyster sauce, Fergusson Foems (1773) 124, ed. 1785.

6. v. To speak, talk; to chatter, talk incessantly.

Cai.¹ Abd. Sae what I gab in sooth or joke Ye e'en maun bear,

Skinner Poems (1809) 96; There was that bodie Dawvid Hadden

gabbin awa', Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xlvii. Frf. Good

troth, ye gab like ony printed book, Morison Poems (1790) 127.

Fif. They'd read lang Latin books thegither, And gash'd and

gabb'd wi' ane anither, Tennant Papistry (1827) 79. Rnf. I just

stept yont the craft to see ye, To gab, an' hae some crackin' wi'

ye, Picken Poems (1813) I. 117. Ayr. Could I like Montgomeries

fight, Or gab like Boswell, Burns Author's Earnest Cry (1786) st.

to Lnk. While we to ane anither gabet, Watt Poems (1827) 91.

Lth. Their curs'd tongue sae keen, man, To gab, ilk day, Bruce Luk. While we to ane anther gabet, Watt Poems (1827) 91. Lth. Their curs'd tongue sae keen, man, To gab, ilk day, Bruce Poems (1813) II 172 Edb. Their converse vague unmeanin' chat, Nae frae the heart, but gabb'd by rat [rote], Learmont Poems (1791) 61. Bwk. An' Robin gabs wi' Smyrna Rab While dancin' in the barn, Calder Poems (1897) 94 Gail. To learn to cheat, and gab, and he, Nicholson Poet Wks. (1814) 95, ed. 1897 Ir. He'd gabbed on galore, any blathers come into his head, Barlow Bogland (1892) 179, ed. 1893. N.Cy. Cum. I hear of a woman . . . Gangin' struttin' an' gabbin' aboot, Burn Poems (1885) 359, Cum., n.Yks. w.Yks. He's takkin his time abaat fotchin that sup o' ale—aw shouldn't wonder if he's gabbin will her. Hartiev Cum.¹, n.Yks.¹ w.Yks. He's takkin his time abaat fotchin that sup o' ale—aw shouldn't wonder if he's gabbin wi her, Hartley Clock Alm (1895) 35; (E.G.) Lan. There's no need to gab no more, Burnett Lowrie (1877) xxvi. I.Ma Gabbin' away in Manx, which Jenny couldn' undherstan, Rydings Tales (1895) 122. War.² Shr.² He's a sort o' mon ye sin as is always a-gabbing about other folk's business. Mid. I were that sleepy that I didn't care to hearken, nor he to gab much, Blackmore Kit (1890) III. v w Som.¹ The tongue o' her's enough to drave anybody distracted, let her 'lone her'll gabby vrom mornin to night. Dev.¹ Hence (1) Gab, (2) Gabber, sb. a talkative, loquacious person; (3) Gabbing, (a) sb. talk, chatter, gabble; (b) ppl. adj. talkative, loquacious, chattering.

person; (3) Gabbing, (a) sb. talk, chatter, gabble; (b) ppl. adj. talkative, loquacious, chattering.

(1) Ayr. In this age of innovation and change it's no impossible that some o' the gabs o' the House will agitate the question, Galt Str A. Wylie (1822) lxxii. (2) Sc. Drouthie fu' aft the gabber spits, Wi' scaddit heart, Tarras Poems (1804) 136 (Jam.); The direction will be apparently in the hands of a few fluent gabbers, MILLER Schools (ed 1879) xv. Cid. One who is loquacious and rather impudent in conversation (Jam.). (3, a) Sc. Nae daffing, nae gabbing, but sighing and sabbing, Scott Ministrelsy (1802) III. 335, ed. 1848. Abd. The gudeman comes ben the house, Whilk o' their gabbin' mak's a truce, Keith Farmer's Ha' (1774) st. 58. Ir. Listen to the fine gabbin' she was havin' out of her that day. 335, ed. 1848. And. The gudeman comes ben the nouse, Whilk of their gabbin' mak's a truce, Keith Farmer's Ha' (1774) st. 58. Ir. Listen to the fine gabbin' she was havin' out of her that day, Barlow Idylls (1892) 100 (b) Bnff. Abd. A menseless, gabbin', pridefu' scum, Cock Strains (1810) II. 120. Per. He's a gash, gabbin' birkie, Nicoll Poems (ed. 1843) 143 Lnk. A gabbin' chiel, Coghill Poems (1890) 42. Lth. Men-folk ban his gabbin' chat, Ballantine Poems (1856) 136 Edb Cheer'd by our gabbing dames and getts, Macneill Bygane Times (1811) 54. Dmf. The dorty gabbing carle, Pride, Thom Jock o' Knowe (1878) 26.

7. To speak boldly or impertinently; to assail or answer with impertinent language; to jeer at; also with again.

Bnff. 'Up' is often added, with the notion of asking in a somewhat bare-faced, impertinent manner; as, 'Gab'im up, an' ye'll get fat ye wint fae'im.' Cid. (Jam.) Lnk. Ramsay Gentle Shep. (1725) Gl., ed. 1808 n.Cy. Border Gl. (Coll. L. L. B.) Glo. 1

8. With about: to go from place to place gossiping, to 'gad' about. n.Lin., e.Suf. (F. H.)

GAB, sb. 2 Cld. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The hook on which pots are hung, at the end of the chain called the crook (q.v., sb. 3).

of the chain called the crook (q.v., sb. 3).

GABBARD, adj. Brks. [gæbəd.] Of buildings: large and old, out of repair. Cf. gabbern.

A great gabbard house, GROSE (1790); Gl (1852); Brks. GABBART, sb. Obs. Sc. Also in forms gabbard

(JAM.); gabert. A sailing vessel for inland navigation;

a lighter.

a lighter.
Sc. I swung and bobbit yonder as safe as a gabbart that's moored by a three-ply cable at the Broomielaw, Scott Rob Roy (1817) xxxi; The large barks on Loch-Lomond for carrying wood are called gaberts, Callander Notes on Anc. Sc. Poems (1782). Arg. The freight... is gen. between 2/- and 2/6 the single cart, but those who take a great cargo [of coals] and employ gaberts, get them a little cheaper, Statist. Acc. XIV. 256 (Jam.). [Little gabbards, with coals and groceries, &c. come up here [Stratford] from Bristol, Campbell Visit to England (1775) in Napier's Johnson (ed. 1884) Append.] (ed. 1884) Append.]

[For thither (to Rouen) cometh yearly three hundred lighters, called *Gabers*, with wines, of ten or twelve hundred tuns a gaber, HITCHCOCK *Politic Plat* (1580) in Arber's *Garner* (1879) II. 162. Fr. *gabarre* (mod. *gabare*), a lighter, the boat whereby ships are loaden and unloaden (Cotgr.).

GABBART, see Gabbock.

GABBER, v. and sb. Sc. Yks. Chs. Shr. [gabə(r.]

1. v. To gabble or talk rapidly and incessantly, to Jabber. Sc. (JAM), n.Yks.<sup>1</sup> e.Yks.<sup>1</sup> MS. add (T H.) w Yks. (J.W.) s.Chs.<sup>1</sup> Gy'aab'ür. Shr.<sup>2</sup> It is said that a monkey gabbers when he chatters; an individual gabbers, when he talks fast and incoherently.

Hence Gabbering, ppl. adj. loquacious, talkative. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> A gabbering lot.

2. sb. Jabber; rapid, gabbling talk.
n Yks.<sup>2</sup> s.Chs.<sup>1</sup> Ahy éeurd tóo Welsh wim n ŭgy'ai' t ŭ dhŭr gy'aab ŭr [I heerd two Welsh women agate o' their gabber].

Hence Gabberment, sb. rapid or inarticulate speech

or reading.

n Yks.<sup>2</sup> A heap o' gabberment.

e.Yks.<sup>1</sup> It was sike a gabberment Ah didn't catch a wod o' what he said, M.S. add. (T.H.)

[1. Du. gabberen, to jabber (Sewel).]

GABBER, see Gaber, sb.2

GABBER, see Gaber, sb.<sup>2</sup>
GABBERN, adj. Oxf. Brks. Wil. Also written gabern n.Wil.; gabborn Wil.<sup>1</sup>; and in form gabbing Brks. [gæbən.] Of rooms, houses, &c.: comfortless, bare; large, ill-proportioned or ill-contrived. Cf. gabbard. Oxf. This is a gabbern old place, it makes I feel unked, MS. add. Brks. It is a good room, but not a great gabbing room, Gross. (1790) MS add. (M); Brks. Wil. Britton Beauties (1825); Wil. This term always denotes largeness without convenience or comfort. A gabborn room or house signifies a place large, cold, and comfortless. n.Wil. Well, this 'ere is a girt gabbern place (E.H.G.); Jefferies Gl. Estate (1880) iv. Hence Gabbernv. adj. comfortless, cheerless.

and comfortiess. n. wil. well, this ere is a gift gabbern place (E.H G.); Jefferies Gt. Estate (1880) iv.

Hence Gabberny, adj. comfortless, cheerless.

Brks. A gift gabberny room (A.C.). Wil.¹ On the Brks. border.

GABBIE, sb. Lakel.² A grandfather.

GABBLE, v. and sb. In gen. dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form yabble Sc. (Jam.) Abd. Fif. [ga'bl, gæ'bl, Sc. also ja'bl.] 1. v. To speak quickly and indistinctly; to chatter, talk noisily.

Abd. Same yabbled out the particulars, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xi Fif. The Market-Street did, like a Babel, Wi'bladderand bodies yaup and yabble, Tennant Papistry (1827) 108. Sik. Spirits . . . made perfect wad never leave their abodes o'felicity to gabble amang fiends, Hogg Tales (1838) 44, ed. 1866. Ir. Turn an immense garden hose on them for a while so that they would be obliged to leave off gabbling and giggling, Barlow Kerrigan (1894) 98. n Cy. Border Gl (Coll L L B) Cum.¹ w.Yks. When I heeard um gablin to Tommy's wife, Yksman. (1881) 184; It's gabble, gabble, gabble all t'day wi' her; shoo's allus gabblin' (Æ B.). Brks.¹ A nurse would say to a child, 'Dwoant'e gabble yer praayers zo, else um wunt do'e no good.' Dev.¹ [She is poor, and maintained partly by the parish, and partly by fortune-telling and by gabbling of Cornish, Universal Mag. (1781) 24.]

Hence Gabbling, (1) sb. confused, loud talking; (2) ppl. adj. talking in a hurried, indistinct way. Also used fig.

Hence Gabbling, (1) sb. confused, loud talking; (2) ppl. adj. talking in a hurried, indistinct way. Also used fig. (1) w.Yks. Thare wor sum bonny gabbling e t'place, Pudsey Olm. (1877) 21. (2) Sc. I maun speak to this gabbling skyte, Scott Rob Roy (1817) xxvii. Lnk. Gabblin' ducks an' kecklin' hens, Hamilton Poems (1865) 89. Wm Sea fare-ye-weel, auld gabblen hag, Whittehead Leg. (1859) 53, ed. 1896.

2. To scold, speak in an ill-natured way; to wrangle, be querulous. Sc., Lth. (Jam.)

3. sb. Confused, loud talking; idle talk, chatter.
Fif. Sic skellochin' and shout, Frae conquerin' and conquer'd rout! Was never sic a yabble! Tennant Papistry (1827) 204 Gail. There was a brave gabble of tongues enough when I came in, Crockett Bog-Myrile (1895) 21. Ir. This gossips' gabble seemed merely a trivial shadow, Barlow Idylls (1892) 211. Wxf. w.Yks. But, if thah'l houd the gabble a bit, O'll tell the whot sooart on a lot they are e that country, Shevuld Ann. (1853) 2. ne.Wor. (J.W.P.) [Words, if you keep 'em, pays their keep, But gabble's the short cut to ruin, Cheales Prov. Flk-Lore, 10.]

GABBLE-RATCH(ER, RATCHET, GABBLICK, see

GABBLE RATCH(ER, RATCHET, GABBLICK, see Gabriel-ratchet, Gavelock, sb.1

GABBOCK, sb. Sc. Also in forms gabbart Rxb. (Jam.); gabbit n Sc. (ib.); gabbot Fif.; gappock (Jam.).

A mouthful, morsel; a fragment, bit of anything.

Sc. With fowth of good gabbocks of skate, Ramsay Tea-Table Misc. (1724) I 86, ed. 1871; Fouth of gappocks of skate, Rrison Sugs. (1794) I. 211 (Jam.). n.Sc. There's no a hale gabbit o't, it is all to rags (Jam) Fif He denner'd gustily with th' abbot, Acquentin' him 'tween ilka gabbot How near he 'scap't frae bein' Acquentin him tween that gaboot frow hear he scapt trae being stabbit, Tennant Papistry (1827) 67. Rxb. The mouthful of food, carried by a bird to its young, Gl. Antiq Rxb (Jam)

GABBUCK, sb. N.I.¹ Also written gobbock. [ga·bək.]

The piked dog-fish, Squalus acanthuas.

[Ir. gobog, a dog-fish (O'Reilly).]

GABBY, sb. Sc. Also in forms gaebie, gebbie Sc.

[Ir. gobog, a dog-fish (O'Reilly).]

GABBY, sb. Sc. Also in forms gaebie, gebbie Sc. [ga·bi.] The mouth, palate; the crop of a fowl.

Sc. Wi' aits an' bells, my gabbie fu', Donald Poems (1867) 79

Fif. Fisher-Willie and the Lairds . . . wash't their gebbies . . . In sparklin' jaws o' claret, Tennant Papistry (1827) 84; The young gorbets were fed on crowdie till their 'gaebies,' if not their nebs, called 'Hold' Enough' Colville Vernacular (1899) 12

e Fif. The haill contents o' Cupid's quiver stickin' 'their gebbies, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) viii. Link A braw kebbuck o' cheese, Wi' ither sweet stuffries oor gabbies to please, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 127; He got his gabbie fu' O' nauseous brimstane, Deil's Hallowe'en (1856) 29 Edd. Crammin' their gabbies wi' her nicest bits, Fergusson Poems (1773) 109, ed. 1785.

GABBY, adj. Sc. Irel. Yks. Also in form gebby n.Yks. [ga·bi, ge·bi.] Chattering, loquacious, talkative; also used as a sb. a pert, chattering person.

Sc. A' this mischief comes frae gabby speakers, Crack Aboot Kirk (1843) I 2 n.Sc. It was a bit fine gabby thing, toddlin a' gate its lane, Saxon and Gael (1814) III 189 (Jam). Cai.¹ Elg A plain, gabby carl was he, Abd Wkly, Free Press (June 25, 1898). Bnff. She be gabby birdock, Taylor Poems (1787) 128; Bnff.¹ Bch. He was a fine, gabby, auld farren carly, Forbes Ajax (1742) 114. Abd. He was sae free an' gabbie, Cock Strains (1810) II. 142. Per. He's a gabby body, Ian Maclaren Bree Bush (1895) 176. Cld. (Jam.) Rnf. Thy bit tongue's gabbie prattle, Young Pictures (1865) 55 Ayr. Baille Pirlet, who was naturally a gabby prick-me-dainty body, enlarged at great length, Galt Provost (1822) xxxi. Link She'll mak' oor lugs ring, for . . she's terrible gabby, Fraser Whaups (1895) x Lth The gabbie auld Dominie is enow on the eve o' his weddin' in his crack, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 250. Edb. A wee bit gabby callan than, New Year's Morning (1792) 14. Sik That doctor was the gabbiest body I ever met wi', Hoog Tales (1838) 8, ed. 1866. Rxb. He was sae furthy, blythe, an Rxb. He was sae furthy, blythe, an' gabby, Ruickbie Wayside Cottager (1807) 110. Uls. (M B.-S.), Ant. (S A.B.) n.Yks. A gebby woman (I.W.).

Hence Gabbie-labbie, sb. confused talking.

Sc. Gall. Encycl. (JAM.)

GABEL-RENT, sb. Obs. Chs. An ancient customary tenure of land at Chester.

Chs. In the Domesday Book of Cheshire and Lancashire, as edited by Mr. W. Beamont, we have the very earliest existing reference to this curious and accustomed tenure at Chester: 'Whoso did not pay his gabel (i.e, not only the annual reserved rent, but also the peculiar service due to the king, or other superior authority, at the time appointed, Christmas), forfeited "x shillings." But if he was unwilling or unable to pay or perform it, the praefect or sheriff took his land into the king's hand. . . . It is only within our own day that, for a mere mess of pottage, the city has bartered away for ever this ancient and picturesque custom, involving the original title to the soil of rare old Chester, Cheshire Sheaf, I. 355.

Gable, gablum in ancient records is an old word that signifies a rent, duty, custome, or service yielded or done to the King or any other Lord, Termes de la Ley (1671). Fr. gabelle, any kind of impost (Cotgr.); MLat. gabella,

'impôt' (Ducange).]

GABER, sb. Slg. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A lean horse, one so frail as to be scarcely

fit for service, an 'aver.'

GABER,  $sb^2$  Sc. Also written gabber. A fragment, broken piece; gen in phr. to be a gaber, to be dashed to pieces, to be broken, come to grief; applied to any imperfect article; also used in pl.

Sc. If a man lets fall a pane of glass, 'O' it's a gabber,' 'Ye've

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made a gabber o' that cup.' If a horse or cow dies, 'O' it's made a gabber o' that cup.' If a horse or cow dies, 'O' it's a gabber noo' A boy says he has three marbles in his pocket and a gabber [a broken one] (G.W.) Per. (JAM.)

GABERDINE, sb. Nhp. Suf. Ess. Ken. Sus. Also written gabardine Sus. [gæ'bədin.] A loose garment or smock frock, worn by labourers, &c.

Nhp. (F.R.C.) Ess. I seigh him hide it under his gaberdine, Trans. Arch. Soc. (1863) II. 182. Suf., Ken. Grose (1790). Ken. A short seeket worn in differing forms by form-men and fishermen.

A short Jacket worn in differing forms by farm-men and fishermen (DWL.); A child's sleeved pinafore (J.Ar.); Ken. Sometimes called a cow-gown, formerly worn by labouring men in many counties, now fast disappearing. Sus. The short frock or gabardine, made of strong unbleached linen, was strong no longer, O'Reilly Stones (1880) III. 297; Sus. Still worn by farm labourers. e.Sus. A loose frock, worn by carters and farmers' corrected differences and farmers' corrected differences.

O'REILLY Stones (1880) III. 297; Sus. Sum worm by carters and farmers' servants, differing from a round frock, it being open in front, with buttons to close it if required, Holloway

[My best way is to creep under his gaberdine, Shaks. Temp. II. ii. 40. Fr. galverdine, 'cape contre la pluie' (RABELAIS); OFr. gavardine (LA CURNE). Prop. 'a pilgrim dress,' der. of MHG. wallevart, pilgrimage (LEXER). Another name for the pilgrim cloak was slaveyn (P. Plowman).]

CABERICK see Gaverick.

GABERICK, see Gaverick.

GABERLUNZIE, sb. Sc. Also in forms gaberloonie Rnf.; gaberlunyie (Jam.). [gaberlū nji, ·lū nji, ·lū nji, ·lū nji]
1. A licensed beggar or mendicant; a 'Blue-gown'; a travelling beggar or tramp. Also used attrib. and in comb.

Gaberlunzie-man.

Sc. A species of emblazoning more befitting canters, gaberlunzies, and such like mendicants, Scorr Waverley (1814) xiv; I have known as many as four ragged gaberlunzies in the barn at one time, WHITEHEAD Daft Davie (1876) 257, ed. 1894. n.Sc. Regardless even of the presence of our gaberlunzie visitors, Gordon Carglen even of the presence of our gaberlunzie visitors, Gordon Carglen (1891) 147. Frf An auld gaberlunzie . . . Was the life o' oor clachan, Wart Poet. Sketches (1880) 17. Per. Dangling around them like a gaberlunzie's mealbags, Haliburton Fields (1890) 33. Rnf. Was it the gaberloonie? But they mak sae mony sangs on that poor king, Frassr Chimes (1853) 29. Ayr. Ye may rant and ring for your dochter, whiskit awa' wi' the gaberlunzie, Galt Sur A. Wylie (1822) xli. Lnk. An old Highland gabeilunzie who had been quartered in the barn over night, Hamilton Poems (1865) 193. Lth. By some of the peasantry this term is still used, but of the fight of the peasantry the gaberlunzie's coat. (JAM.). Edb. Hills ... with tops as bare as a gaberlunzie's coat, Morr Mansie Wauch (1828) vi Sik. The gaberlunzie was astounded, Hogg Tales (1838) 303, ed. 1866. Dmf. Jock, the gaberlunzie man, Thom Jock o' Knowe (1878) 4. Gall. We shelter nae lazy gaberlunzie speldrons in the house of Cassillis, Crockett Grey Man (1896) 217.

2. The trade or calling of 'gaberlunzie.'

sc. Ye'r yet oer young. . . To follow me frae town to town And carry the gaberlunyie on, Child Ballads (1894) V. 115.

GABEROSIE, sb. Rxb. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A kiss.

GABER-RATCHET, see Gabriel-ratchet.
GABERTS, sb. pl. Ags. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents]

1. A kind of gallows, of wood or stone, erected for supporting the wheel to which the rope of a draw-well is fixed. 2. Three poles of wood, erected

and forming an angle at the top, for weighing hay.

GABES, sb. e.Suf. A foolish person, one who acts foolishly, a busybody; also in comp. Gabes-chany. (F.H.)

GABLE, sb. Sc. n.Cy. Der. Nhp. [gē'bl, geə'bl, giə bl.]

In comp. (1) Gable-end, the end wall of a house or other building. room, a room at the end or gable side of a house.

(1) Sc (A W), n Cy. (J.W.) Der. Gyat b'l aen d nw.Der. [Grose (1790) MS. add (P.)] (2) Nhp. Called in some counties, 'Lugs' (3) Gall. I found my brother in the little gable-room where

Lugs' (3) Gall. I found my brother in the little gable-room where he studied, Crockett Standard Bearer (1898) 202.

GABLECK, GABLICK, GABLOCK, see Gavelock, sb 1 GABLOS, sb. pl. Or.I. A term applied to beetles and similar insects.

(S.A S.); It always meant one special kind of beetle with uscommon among the peat-stacks and gen. out of doors, about half an inch or more in length (J G.)

GABRIEL RATCHET, sb. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also in forms gabble-ratch w.Yks. \*\*; -ratcher w.Yks. ; -ratchet n.Cy. n.Yks. w Yks.5; -retchet, gaber-ratchet w Yks.; gabriel rache Lan; gobbleratch w Yks.<sup>3</sup> 1. A yelping sound heard at night, resembling the sound made by a pack of hounds, but probably caused by flocks of wild geese; see below. Cf. Gabriel('s hounds.

n.Cy. Birds which make a noise in the air in the spring evenings, GROSE (1790). n.Yks 'Gabble-ratchet' . . . A name for a yelping sound at night, like the cry of hounds, Atkinson Moorl Parish (1891) 70; n.Yks¹ A name for a yelping sound heard at night, more or less resembling the cry of hounds or yelping of dogs, probably due to flocks of wild geese which chance to be flying by probably due to flocks of wild geese which charice to be hying by night, and taken as an omen or warning of approaching death to the hearer or some one connected with him. Another notion in Clevel, couples with the name the figure of a mysterious bird, with large glowing eyes, hooked beak, and an awful shriek, which appears to, accompanies, or is heard by the death-doomed. another tradition yet current in Clevel, is that the Gabriel-ratchet originates in the ill deed of a gentleman who once lived in the district, and who was so inordinately fond of the pleasures of the chase, and so jealous about the hounds who had ministered to them, that, on his deathbed, he gave orders they should all be killed and buried with him, that no one else should benefit by them as he himself would be no longer able w.Yks Beings who come around the house of a dying person, to chatter and laugh My landlady says (1897) she has heard them twice, each time the night before a death (L.M.S.); About Leeds it [a rushing sound in the air] is there called 'Gabble retchet,' and is held to be the souls of unbaptized children doomed to fit restlessly around their parents' abode, Henderson Flk-Lore (1879) iv, The gabbleratch, that imaginary being of our ancestors' creation, takes a prominent place in the rural life of thirty years ago. Scores are living amongst us now who at one time had a belief in this unlucky bird, whose shrieking cry in the dead of night, has been a frequent warning of some death to be expected. . Any or all of these noises . . . have been each in their time the fatal gabble atch or gabbleratchet, Binns Vill. to Town (1882) 79; Theare wor sooin a noise it hoyle, as if it hed been full ov gabble-ratches, Dewsbre Olm. (1865) 8; The poor gabble or gaber-rachet is a child with the presumed tie of sin undissolved, Hamilton Nugae Lit (1841) 551; HUTTON Tour to Caves (1781); w.Yks. Called by some inght-whistlers, birds which fly overhead in the night, and are considered to be forewarners of death. There is an opinion that considered to be forewarners of death. There is an opinion that these birds are at least of two distinct kinds. The 'night-whistlers' are birds high in the air, passing by, but of doubtful race; they have, however, a perfect whistle. The 'gabbleratches,' on the other hand, are said to frequent damp places, and their cry is a sort of gabble like that of the magpie. A mother . . said to her children, wishing to keep them within-doors, 'Yo'll be hearin' gabbleratches some o' these neets, and then yo'll stop i' th' haas' About Leeds 'gabbleratches' are believed to be the restless souls of children, who have died unbaptized; w.Yks 5 They congregate and pass singuage, over the house or neighbourhood, in the and pass, singing, over the house or neighbourhood, in the night-time, where a death may be looked for, the noise made by them is more like the noise made by a litter of young whelps in the absence of the dame, when they don't happen to be asleep Lan. These spectre hounds are locally termed 'Gabriel Ratchets,' and are supposed to foretell death or misfortune to all who hear their sound, Gent. Mag. (Apr. 1880) 493, Gabriel Raches are supposed to be something like litters of puppies yelping in the air, HARLAND & WILKINSON Flk-Lore (1867) 167.

2. The nightjar, Caprimulgus europaeus. w.Yks. Lucas Stud. Nidderdale (c. 1882) 145; Swainson Birds (1885) 98.

3. A noisy child; a confirmed talker or chatterbox. Yks. She is an old gabbleratchet, nobody can get a word in edgeways while she is about (M.N.). w.Yks. Yks. N. & Q.

(1888) II. 201, w.Yks.<sup>5</sup>
[I Gabrielle rache, camalion, Cath. Angl. (1483).

(Ratche, hounde, odorinsecus, Prompt)]

GABRIEL('S HOUNDS, phr. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Stf. Der. The name given to a peculiar sound, probably occasioned by flocks of wild geese or fowl, but popularly assigned to a spectral pack; see below. See Gabriel-retablet.

Dur. The Gabriel hounds, as they call them in Durham and some parts of Yorkshire, are described as monstrous human headed dogs, Henderson Flk-Lore (1879) iv. Lakel. He the seven birds hath seen, . . Seen the Seven Whistlers: . . and oftentimes will start—

For overhead are sweeping Gabriel's Hounds Doomed, with their impious lord, the flying hart To chase for ever, on aerial grounds, Wordsworth Misc. Sonnets, pt in xxix. n.Yks. They heard the wild shrill unearthly yelping of the Gabriel Hounds, Linskill. Tales, 82; n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> The flocks of yelping wild geese high in the air, migrating southward in the twilight evenings of autumn, their being more audible than the assemblage is visible. As the foreboders of evil, people close their ears and cover their eyes until the phalanx has passed over. They stand connected with the Northman's Legend of the Spectral Hunt w.Yks 2 'Gabriel's whelps' is sometimes used. Stf. At Wednesbury, the colliers going to their pits early in the morning hear the noise of a pack of hounds in the air, to which they give the name of Gabriel's Hounds, though the more sober and judicious take them only to be wild geese making this noise in their flight (K). Der. There's the boggat .. and Gabriel's hounds was heard t'other night i' th' air . . . as comes when folk is nigh to death, Verney Stone Edge (1868) xvii, 'Gabriel' is condemned to follow his hounds at night, high in the upper air, till doomsday, for having hunted on Sunday, ib. note. nw.Der.1

high in the upper air, till doomsday, for having hunted on Sunday, ib. note. nw.Der.\(^1\)

GABSTICK, sb. Sc. Also Lin. [gabstik.] A large wooden spoon. See Gob-stick, s.v. Gob, sb.\(^2\) 3.

Lth., Rxb (Jam) Lin. Thompson Hist. Boston (1856) 707; Lin\(^1\) Don't yah feed the bairn with that there gab-stick.

GABY, sb\(^1\), adj. and v. In gen. dial and colloq. use in Sc Irel. and Eng. Also in forms gaayby Brks.\(^1\); gaibie Rxb. (Jam.); gauby n.Yks.\(^1\) w.Yks.\(^2\) Stf. nw Der.\(^1\) Not.\(^1\) Lel.\(^1\) Shr.\(^1\) Hrf.; gawby n.Cy. n.Yks.\(^2\) e.Yks.\(^1\) m.Yks.\(^1\) w.Yks. Lan.\(^1\) e Lan.\(^1\) I.Ma. Chs.\(^1\) s.Chs.\(^1\) Stf. Der.\(^2\) n.Lin.\(^1\) War.\(^2\) s.Wor.\(^1\) Glo.\(^1\); gobby Chs.\(^1\); gooby s.Pem.; gorby w.Yks. n.Lan. Chs.\(^1\) Der.\(^2\) nw.Der.\(^1\) Not. [g\(^2\) bi, go\(^1\) bi.\(^1\) sb. A stupid, foolish person; a blockhead, simpleton, fool, lout.

Rxb (Jam.) Ir. Entrusting so critical atask to a quare blundering gaby like Larry, Barlow Idylls (1892) 61; The gaby Tom made of himself over the child... was past belief, ib Lisconnel (1895) 310 n.Cy. Grose (1790). Nhb.\(^1\) Ye greet gaby '—a description of an open-mouthed softy. Cum. Dis ta hear that, thou greet gaby? Farrall Betty Wilson (1886) 16. n.Yks.\(^1\) one awkwardly silly rather than simply a fool; n.Yks.\(^2\) e.Yks.\(^1\), m.Yks.\(^1\) w.Yks. In thowt I'd act t'gawby like, ta see what I cud get ta knaw, T. Toddles' Alm. (1870) 24; He looks like a country gorby (H.L.); w.Yks.\(^2\) st. Lan. Sitch rackless dozenin' gawbies, Tim Bobbin View Dial. (1740) 3; Lan.\(^1\) in.Lan. Thou get gorby (R.H.H.); n.Lan.\(^1\) e.Lan.\(^1\) i.Ma. Hould your whist, you gawbie. Cane View Dial. (1740) 3; Lan. 1 n.Lan. Thou get gorby (R.H.H.); n.Lan. 1, e.Lan. 1 I.Ma. Hould your whist, you gawbie, Caine Manxman (1895) pt. vi. x. Chs. What a gorby aw must a bin not Manxman (1895) pt. vi. x. Chs. What a gorby aw must a bin not to think o' that afore, Croston Enoch Crump (1887) 12; Chs. A woman said to her husband, 'Tha great gawby, sithee how th' art muckin th' flure as aw've cleeant' s Chs. Stf. You wouldn't ha' thought I'ud be sich a gawby as to wait till now, Murray Joseph's Coat (1882) 116 s Stf. Sich a gauby he was, Pinnock Blk. Cy. Ann. (1895) 14. Der. 2, nw.Der. 1, Not. (J.H B), Not. 1, n Lin. 1, Nhp. 1, War. 23, s.Wor. 1, Shr 1 Shr., Hrf. Bound Province. n Lin.<sup>1</sup>, Nhp.<sup>1</sup>, War.<sup>23</sup>, s.Wor.<sup>1</sup>, Shr.<sup>1</sup> Shr., Hrf. Bound Provinc. (1876). s.Pem. (W.M.M.) Glo. Baylis Illus. Dial. (1870); Glo. Brks. Like a great gaby as I was, Hughes Scour. White Horse (1859) ii; Brks.<sup>1</sup> Usually applied to one in the habit of keeping the mouth open. Hnt. (T.P.F.) Ess Monthly Mag. (1814) I. 498; Gl. (1851). Hmp.<sup>1</sup>, I.W.<sup>1</sup> Wil. Britton Beauties (1825). n.Wil. Thee bist a girt gaby (E.H.G.) Som. Monthly Mag. (1814) II. 126. Cor.<sup>2</sup> Colloq. Little Dorrit . . . asked who it was to which Fanny made the short answer, that gaby, Dickens Dorrit (1825) by it in (1857) bk. 11. vi.

Hence (1) Gauby-fair or -far, sb. a statute fair, at which servants were formerly hired; see below; (2) market, sb. the market-day following after Christmas Day; see

below.

(1) w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Shr. Shrewsbury appears to have two 'Gauby-fars,' viz. the Saturday in Christmas week, attended by pleasure-seekers coming by train from the neighbourhoods of Wem and Wellington, coming by train from the neighbourhoods of Wem and Wellington, and the first Saturday in May, when it is 'crowded' with those from the more immediate neighbourhood, BURNE Flb-Lore (1883) 464; Shr. The first Saturday in the year and the first Saturday after May-Day are respectively distinguished as Gaubyfar. On these days country servants—'chaps' and 'wenches,'—'gaubies,' as they are called for the nonce—come into the town to spend their wages and see the sights. (2) Shr. In the northeastern district the ordinary market-day in Christmas week is the one attended by the 'gawbies,' as these ulled gazers are called. one attended by the 'gawbies,' as these idle gazers are called, and it is even nicknamed from them the 'Gauby Market.' . . . Once upon a time, no doubt, the Gawby-market was used as a

hiring fair; indeed at Market Drayton, almost within memory, the servants who attended it, appeared with ensigns of their callings, the carters carrying whips, the housemaids brooms, etc But hiring at fairs is now entirely disused in the north-east, Burne 16; Shr. 1

2. Folly, idiocy.
s.Chs. A person who is behaving in a foolish manner is said to be 'tuurnin iz gau'bi aayt' [turnin' his gawby ait]; and I have heard such a person requested to 'cheen [chain] his gawby up.'

3. adj. Foolish, idiotic; ill-mannered, uncouth.
e.Yks.¹ She's varry gawby. w.Yks. That gawby yung fella
Sam Scornfull, Tom Treddlehoyle Barnsla Ann. (1874) 3
Chs.¹³ s.Chs.¹ Kum, let)s aa non ŭ yŭr gau'bi trik's [Come, let s
ha' none o' yur gawby tricks]

4. v. To chaff; to annoy by saying unpleasant things Nhb.1

GABY, sb.2 n.Cy. Nhb. Written gable (HALL). [gē bi, giə bi.] A sieve with large holes Also in comp. Gaby riddle.

n.Cy.(Hall.) Nhb.1 The largestriddle[sieve] used in separating

the rougher parts of chaff from corn.

GACCUM, see Gawkum. GACH, sb. and int. Pem. Glo. Lon. Also in forms **1**. *sb*. Children's

gaa Brks.<sup>1</sup>; gadge Pem. [gætʃ.] dirt or filth. Glo. Gl. (1851); Glo.<sup>1</sup>

2. int. An exclamation used to children to deter them from touching anything dirty or nasty; an exclamation of disgust.

Pem. An exclamation of disgust, equivalent to the nursery Cacat (H.W.) Glo. Horae Subsectivae (1777) 173. Brks. Lon. 'Gach!' said Tommy, interrupting him contemptuously, BARRIE Tommy (1896) 86 [GROSE (1790) MS. add. (M)]

(1890) 80 [GROSE (1790) M.S. add. (M)]

GACK, sb.¹ Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.]

[gak.] A gap. Also called Slap (q v.).

Fif. A gack in a hedge (JAM.).

GACK, v. and sb² Irel. 1. v To talk idly, to chatter; to lie. (R A.S.) 2. To mock, jeer. N.I.¹

3. sb. An idle talker, one who talks behind a person's back. Ant (SAR)

back. Ant. (S A B.)
4. Idle talk, chatter. Ir Rarely heard in the north (R.A.S)

GACY, see Gawsie.

GAD, sb1 and v.1 Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms gaad, gade Sc. (JAM.); gaud Sc. Cal.<sup>1</sup>; gawd Sc.; ged n.Cy. [gad, gæd, gād.] 1. sb. An iron rod or bar.

An iron rod or bar.

Sc. Deil be in me but I'll put this het gad down her throat,
Scott Waverley (1814) xxx, When a man received sentence of
death, he was put upon the gad, as it was called, that is secured
to the bar of iron, ib. Guy M. (1815) lvii, note; Bid ice shogles
hammer red gads on the studdy, Herd Coll. Sngs (1776) I 237.
Cai 1 Ayr. I never hear my ain bellows snoring at a gaud o' iron
in the fire, Galt Gilhause (1823) v. Slk. Ye'll draw an Englishman
by the gab easier than drive him wi' an airn gaud, Hogg Perils of
May (1800) I st. (LAN). Gall Sandy after levellings a file with Man (1822) I. 54 (JAM.). Gall Sandy, after levelling a file with his gaud of iron, was overpowered, CROCKETT Moss-Hags (1895) lii. Nhb 1 A gad o' iron is a nail rod, Note by Mr. J. Avery Stf. 1 A narrow bar of iron about 2½ inches long

Hence Gadnail, sb a long and stout nail used chiefly in fastening posts and rails. Shr.<sup>2</sup>

2. Mining term a wedge or kind of chisel used for

splitting hard rocks.

Cdg. One holds a little picque or punch of iron, having a long Cdg. One holds a little picque or punch of iron, having a long handle of wood, which they call a gad; another with a great iron hammer or sledge, drives it into the vein, RAY Acct. of Silver (1691). Cor. And picks and gads and showls, and dags, Tregellas Tales (1865) 16, Es lang, Jan Trewen, as I got peck an' gad, DANIEL Bride of Scio (1842) 230; They get out the mine with a pick-ax, but when it is hard, they use a gad (a tool like a smith's punch), which they drive in with one end of their pick-ax made like a hammer, RAY Acct. of Tin (1691); Cor 1; Cor 2 A short, wedge-like mining tool, used with a hammer in splitting rock.

3. A goad or pointed rod or stick for driving cattle, &c.;

a long whip, used for driving horses and cattle.

Sc. Your men use pleugh and gad, boys, Maidment Pasquils (1868) 247; (Jam.) Bch. The servant lad That ca's the beast wi' fup or gad, Forbes Shop Bill (1785) 12. Ayr. Fu' blithe he whistled at the gaud, Burns Young Jockey, st. I Nhb.1 He cliks

up the oxen gad and sair belabours me, Robin Spraggon. Cum. A switch, riding wand (J.Ar.). Wm. & Cum. 1 Gallin the gimmer wi' a gad, 184. n.Yks. Ist yoakes and bowes and gad and yoaksticks there? MERITON Praise Ale (1684) 1. 100, n.Yks. 1 A tapering rod, fitted with a leather thong, to serve as a whip in driving a team, oxen especially; n.Yks.2, ne.Yks.1 e.Yks. A supple, tapering rod, six or seven feet long, with a leathern thong, about three feet long, fastened to the weaker end, is called a gad; with which the team of oxen and horses united are, or rather were, universally driven, Marshall Rur. Econ (1796) n.Lin. 1 Obs. War. (J.R W.) [Amer. A small whip used to drive cows to pasture, Dial Notes (1896) I. 331.]

Hence (1) Gad-boy, sb. the boy who accompanied the ploughman to goad and direct the team of oxen or horses; ploughman to goad and direct the team of oxen or norses; (2) Gadding-pole, sb. a goad or pointed rod or stick for driving cattle or horses; (3) Gadman or Gadsman, sb. the man or boy in charge of a team of oxen or horses in ploughing, a ploughman; (4) -wand, sb., see (2); (5) -whip, sb. a long whip used by farm labourers for horses; see below for obs. customs; (6) to come afore the gawd,

phr. to come to the front, show oneself.

see below for obs. Custoffis; (6) is tome type the gawa, phr. to come to the front, show oneself.

(1) Peb. The greatly more arduous employment of 'gad-boy' in the service of a neighbouring farmer, Affleck Poet Whs (1836) xiii. (2) Lnk. Prick't his horse alang wi' gadding pole, Muir Minstrelsy (1816) ir. (3) Sc. (Jam) ne Sc. The oxen were driven by the gaadman. He carried a long pole sharpened at one end or tipped with iron, Gregor Flk-Lore (1881) 180. Eig The gadsman, cheery, up the howe, He whistles shill and loud, Couper Poetry (1804) I 47. Ayr. I've three mischievous boys, . A gaudsman ane, a thrasher t'other, Burns Inventory (1786) l. 36. Slk. The gadman whistle, or while birdies sing, Fergusson Poems (1773) II2, ed. 1785. n.Cy. Border Gl (Coll L L.B.) Nhb. The pig drivers and gadsmen, Richardson Bordever's Table-bk. (1846) VIII. 199; Nhb. (4) Sc. Rudding Introd (1773) (Jam.). n.Cy. (K) Cum. Not much used (sv. Yadwands). (5) n.Yks 2 Lin. Brand Pop. Aniq. (ed 1849) I. 131; Lin The ceremony of using the 'gad-whip' took place every Palm Sunday. . It was made of three stems of young ash bound together with a thin thong of white leather, at the top of which the lash was fastened, together with a purse, in which were a few pieces of silver coin The oligin of this ancient custom was that a resident of Hundon, on a Palm Sunday thrashed one of his boys so severely that he died, hence in a fit of compunction he left a parcel of land at Broughton a Palm Sunday thrashed one of his boys so severely that he died, hence in a fit of compunction, he left a parcel of land at Broughton, near Brigg, to the parents of the lad and his successors on condition that this singular custom should be attended to n.Lin 1 Used by farm labourers for horses, and, while the custom continued, by church dog-whippers. The essential difference between a modern cart-whip and a gad-whip is that the stock of the gad-whip is stiff, not elastic, and the thong much heavier. An estate in the parish of Broughton was held by the service of cracking a gad-whip every year, on Palm Sunday, three times, in Caistor Church-porch, while the minister was reading the first lesson At the beginning of the second lesson the bearer of the gad-whip approached the minister, and kneeling opposite him, with the whip in his hand, having an old-fashioned purse at the end of it, he waved it three times, and then continued in a steadfast position while the lesson was ended, when the ceremony was concluded (6) Abd. Come out after the gawd And let fouk see gin ye be what ye're ca'd, Ross Helenore (1768) 141, ed 1812.

4. A long, tapering rod or stick; fig a tall, slender, or

lanky person.

Wxf. When the mistress was inviting a tall hungry gad of a Wxf. When the mistress was inviting a tall hungry gad of a fellow to join Darby, Kennedy Banks Boro (1867) 306. N Cy.¹ Nhb. We'll splice oor 'gads' nigh Barra Mill, Beneath you auld birk tree, Proudlock Borderland Muse (1896) 268; Nhb.¹ Yks. Woe to the lad Without a rowen-tree gad! Henderson Flk-Lore (1879) vi. n.Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹ A roan-tree gad is a rod of wickentree, supposed good against witches. w.Yks.¹, e An¹

tree, supposed good against witches. w.Yks.¹, e An¹
Hence Gadwand, sb. a long stick. Lan.¹
5. A fishing-rod. See Goad, 3.
Per. The murderin' tools O' guns an' gauds an' snares, Hailburton Ochil Idylls (1891) 31. s.Sc. (Jam.) Lnk. I fish'd for minnins wi' a preen, . An' just a saugh wan' for a gaud, Thomson Musings (1881) 150. Edb. His Reverence . . . Fishes wi' gaud and net, Carlop Green (1793) 117, ed 1817. N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Seek out thy tackle, thy creel and thy gad, Armstrong Wanny Blossoms (1876) 33; We'll prepare our limber gads, Lang lines, and braw brass wheels, Fisher's Garl. (1821) 10; Nhb¹, ne.Yks.¹ é.Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1788).

6. A stout, straight stick; a hedge-stake; a faggot-stick. Wil. Slow Gl. (1892). Dor. Barnes Gl. (1863). Som. W. & J. Gl (1873); Sweetman Wincanton Gl. (1885); (W F.R.) w.Som. 1 Not applied to a common rough faggot stick. The idea of good is no longer conveyed; if used as a weapon, it is only to strike. 'I zeed'n beat th'oss' bout th' aid way a gurt gad so thick's a pick stale.' Dev. Speaking of underwood to be cut down, 'There'll be a good lot o' spar-gads come out o' it,' Reports Provinc. (1882) 14.

Hence (1) Gad-crook, (2) hook, sb. a long pole with an

iron hook or claw.

(1) w.Som. Most millers keep one to drag out logs or branches brought down by floods.

(2) Som. (HALL.)

7. A measuring rod; also in comp. Gad-stick. See

n.Cy. (HALL.) Lin. Brand Pop. Antiq. (ed. 1849) I. 131; Lin.<sup>1</sup> A measure made of wood about 10 feet long. Nhp.<sup>1</sup>
8. A measure, equalling half an acre, by which wood is sold standing. sw.Lin.<sup>1</sup>

Hence Gadwood, sb. underwood as distinguished from timber-trees.

Lin. Brookes Tracts Gl. sw.Lin. Often used in advts. of wood

9. A measure of grass land; see below. See Goad, 5.

n Lin. A measure of grass land; see below. See Goad, 5.

n Lin. A measure of grass-land, equal to a swathe, that is. six and a half feet. 'All the lands in the Ings are laid out in gads or swaths,' Surv. of Kirton-in-Lindsey (1787).

10. As much corn as a large rake gathers at one dragging. e.Yks.<sup>1</sup>
11. pl. Rushes growing in marshy ground. Ken. (G.B.), Ken.<sup>1</sup>

12. v. To affix, fasten.
Shr.2 'Gad it to,' chiefly with reference to iron-work. [(HALL.)]

12. v. 10 affix, tasten.

Shr.2 'Gad it to,' chiefly with reference to iron-work. [(HALL.)]

[1. Slegges and hameres, wib be whiche smythes smyteb and tempreb grete gaddes of iren, Trevisa Higden (1387) VI. 199. ON. gaddr, a spike of metal (Fritzner).

3. Al Engelond was of him adrad, So his be beste frobe gad, Havelok (c. 1300) 279. 7. Gad to mete wythe londe, decempeda pertica, Prompt.]

GAD, v.² and sb.² In gen. dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. 1. v. To go, start off; to loiter, wander about idly, esp. to go from place to place gossiping. Gen. with about, off, out, &c.

Wm. Noo Ise net gaan ta hev ya gaan gadden off tat fairs an sec like, Taylor Sketches (1882) 17. n.Yks. Thou'rt allus sayin' ah'm calin an' gaddin aboot, Fetherston Smuggus Fam. 41. w.Yks. Thah's pain i' t'side nah, hez ta? An' sarve tha reyt an' all, say I, If thah goes gaddin' aht, Yksman. (Apr. 21, 1887) 235; Ha yo can fashion to spend yor time gaddin abaat, Hartley Dut. (1868) 126. Lan. Give over gaddin' about in furrin' parts, Francis Daughter of Soil (1895) 128. n.Lan.¹ Chs.¹ Nah then, thee gad off; Chs.²³, Not.¹ Nhp.¹ You're never easy, if you're not always gadding about. Wil. We shan't have time to gad about, Penrudocke Content (1860) 30; Slow Gl. (1892). Dev. And then a mun gad to thick place Officent Husband (1111) packer Content (1860) 30; Slow Gl. (1892). Dev. And then a mun gad to thick place, and up to that place, Obliging Husband (1717) 13; She was very sleepy and desired to 'gad whaine,' as she audibly expressed it, Madox-Brown Dwale Bluth (1876) bk. I. vi.

Hence (1) Gad, sb. a gossip or newsmonger; (2) Gad-about, sb. (a) an idle, rambling, and gossiping person; one who is never at home; in gen. colloq. use; (b) a low, two-wheeled carriage; used attrib.; (c) obs., a contrivance for teaching children to walk; see below; (3) Gadders, sb. pl. newsmongers; (4) Gadding, ppl. adj. gossiping; constantly running about and gossiping; (5) Gaddings, sb. pl. gossiping visits; (6) Gadling, sb. an idler, a lotterer; an idle, aimless person; (7) Gadly, adj. inclined to go about gossiping

gossiping.

gossiping.

(1) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (2, a) <sup>1</sup> Gail. Women... are become gadabouts, Crockett Sunbonnet (1895) iii. n.Yks. Youareno gadabout, Simpson Jeanse o' Biggersdale (1893) 205. w.Yks.<sup>2</sup>, Lan.<sup>1</sup> Chs.<sup>3</sup> Oor Moll's a regular gad-about. nw.Der.<sup>1</sup>, Not.<sup>1</sup> n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> She's a real gad aboot; I'm scar'd sum'uts as is noht'll be happenin' to her. Nhp.<sup>1</sup>, Brks.<sup>1</sup>, Hnt. (T P.F.), e.Suf. (F.H.) Som. If there was one thing in life more than another that good woman never could abide, 'twas a simple of the start of the more than another that good woman never could abide, 'twas a 'gad-about,' Raymond Tryphena (1895) 33. w.Som.¹ Usually applied to a woman who is over fond of visiting 'Her's a proper gad-about, better fit her'd bide home and look arter her 'ouze.' Dev.¹; Dev.³ Tim Salter is a riglar gadabout, he's yer tu-day, and ago to-morror. (b) w.Som.¹ Light gadabout cart in first-class

condition, advt., Wellington Whly. News (Dec. 2, 1886). (c) Glo.1 Obs. It consisted of a large hoop on castors at the bottom, connected Obs. It consisted of a large noop on castors at the bottom, connected by a framework with a small hoop on top This latter encircled the child's body under the arms, keeping it from falling, and allowing it plenty of space to move or gad about the room. (3) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (4) n Lan.<sup>1</sup> (5) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (6) Yks. Like that gadlin Grimshaw was preichin' abaht t'other Sunday, Farquhar Frankheart, 225. n.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, Glo.<sup>12</sup> (7) m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> Hold thy noise with thee. Thou's as gadly as any of the rest.

2. Of cattle: to run madly about, as if stung by the

adfly. w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, Chs.<sup>1</sup>, nw.Der.<sup>1</sup>, Lei.<sup>1</sup>
Hence Gaddin-cote, sb. an open cote or shed into gadfly.

Hence Gaddin-cote, sb. an open cote or shed into which cattle may run to avoid the sting of flies. e.Lan.<sup>1</sup>
3. sb In phr. (1) to be all at gad, to spend all one's time in rambling or wandering about; (2) on or upon the gad, (a) constantly running or wandering about; (b) on the point of starting or setting out; (3) to get or take the gad, said of cattle when running about wildly in hot weather; (4) to get a fit of the gad, to have a fit of aimless wandering.

(1) w.Yks.<sup>1</sup> (2, a) Yks. Thou might have a bit o' news to tell one after being on the gad all the afternoon, Gaskell Sylvia (1863) II. 204. Suf.<sup>1</sup> All upon the gad, roving, frohking—inconsiderately gadding about as if stung by a gadfly. Cor. Flitting to and fro on the gad all the time, Pearce Inconsequent Lives, 31. (b) Chs.<sup>123</sup> (3) w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Der.<sup>1</sup> It is said of a beast, 'It's tain t)gyaad' [It's ta'en t'gad] (s v. Gad-bree). Nhp.<sup>1</sup> Cattle are said to have 'got the gad,' when they run madly and wildly about, in consequence of being stung by the gad-fly. Oxf. (P.H K.) (4) w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> He's got a fit o' the gad,' or 'He's got t'gad fly on him.'

4. The gadfly, Oestrus bovis. Slk. Chr. North Noctes (2d. 2826).

4. The gadfly, Oestrus bovis. Slk. CHR. NORTH Noctes

(ed. 1856) Gl.

GAD, sb.8 Irel. [gad.] A hoop or coil of twisted or

plaited osier.

Dwn. Prov. 'Twist the gad while it's green' (C.H.W.); 'Rise upon suggawn and fall upon gad,' a country dancing-master's instruction to his pupil, the right and left foot being distinguished by a suggawn, a gad being twisted round it (A.S-P.). s.Don. Simmons Gl. (1890).

[Ir. gad, a withe, twisted twig or ozier (O'Reilly).] GAD, sb.<sup>4</sup> Dmf. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents] In phr. a gad of ice, a large mass of ice.

GAD, sb.<sup>5</sup> ? Obs. Rxb. (JAM.) [Not known to our

correspondents.] A troop or band. [And Leah said, A troop cometh: and she called his

name Gad, Bible Gen. xxx. 11.]

GAD, sb.6 Sh.I. Also in form gaa. [Not known to our correspondents.] A small rainbow in the horizon

portending bad weather. S. & Ork <sup>1</sup>
GAD, 3b. <sup>7</sup> Nhb. In phr. Gad smash <sup>1</sup> a disguised oath.
Gad smash <sup>1</sup> but I'se hev settisfaction o' thou, Midford Coll. Sngs (1818) 9; Nhb. 1 Gad-smash-me-sark!

GADAMAN, adj. Obs. Hrf. Roguish, mischievous. Bound Provinc. (1876); Hrf. The goddly October.

GAD-BREE, sb. Der. [gad-bri.] The gadfly, Oestrus bovis. See Breeze, sb.1

GADDERMAN, sb. Irel. An old-fashioned or precocious young person; a mannikin. s.Don. Simmons Gl. (1890).

GADDERY, sb. Sh.I. [ga'dəri.] A collection.
Uncle Lowrie's hael gaddery o smuggled stuff hoiddit i' da
muckle holl, Burgess Sketches (2nd ed.) 93

GADDIE, see Gaudy, adj.
GADDLE, v. Cor. [gædl.] To drink greedily and

hastily.

Cor. 2; Cor. 2 She gaddled it up in no time. w.Cor. N. & Q. (1854) 1st S. x. 301.

GADDYWENT, v. e.An. Also in form gaddiwant e.Suf. [gæ'di-went.] To gossip, 'gallivant.' e.An. 1 Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf (1893) 94. e.Suf. (F.H.)

GAD(E, GADE, GADFER, see Give, Go, Gatfer.

GADGÉ, sb. Yks. Also Cor. [gadz, gædz.] oddity. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> 2. A trick. Cor.<sup>8</sup>

GADGE, v.1 ? Obs. Sc. To dictate impertinently; to

talk idly with a stupid gravity.

Lnk. It sets ye well indeed to gadge! Ramsay Poems (ed. 1733)
105; ib. Gentle Shep. (1725) Gl., ed. 1808.

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GADGE, v.<sup>2</sup> Yks. [gadg.] Sewing term: to baste; to run or tack together lightly with long statches.

w.Yks. (J.W.); w.Yks.3 Gadge me these trousers up.

GADGE, see Gach, Gauge.

GAD-GIN, sb. Lin. A large quantity or number. What a gad-gin of sheep were shown at April Fair.

GADIE, see Gaudy, adj. GADJÉ, sb. Bwk. Nhb. שנעמב, sb. Bwk. Nhb. A person, individual, used rather contemptuously. (A.L.M.)

[Rommany (Gipsy) gorgeo (garger), a white man, an Englishman, not a gipsy, Leland Sngs. (1875) Gl.]

GAD-JE-VRAW, sb. Cor.¹ Also in forms gadgevraw, gadjerwraw (B. & H.). The white ox-eye daisy, Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum.

GAE, sb. Sc. [gē.] The jay, Garrulus glandarus. The Hobie and the Hedder-bluter Aloud the Gae to be their tutor, Watson Coll (1706) II 28 (Jam); Swainson Birds (1885) 75.

GAEBIE, GAEL, see Gabby, sb., Gowl, sb.1

GAEN, GAFEL, see Gin, conj, Go, Gavel, sb.2 GAFEL-BOW, GAF(F, see Gavel-bow, Give.

GAFE, sb.¹ and v.¹ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Shr. Pem. Som. Dev. [gaf, gæf.] 1. sb. A hook; an implement used to hook out furze from the furze-rick.

Dev.³ Zo crooked 's a gaff n.Dev. A gaff, dree pricks vrom

Varmer Reed, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 74

2. A stick having a sharp iron hook at the end, used by

fishermen to land fish.

fishermen to land fish.

Sc. Night, or blaze-fishing, during close-time, with gaffs, spears, leisters, &c... is practised with impunity, Ess. Highl. Soc. II. 409 (Jam.): John Roy he was fishin' at the ferry-house and thinkin' it was a skatach he got, and cryin' on me for the gaff he wass, STEEL Rowans (1895) 153. Per For fishin' gear I didna spare—Creels, boots, and gaff, Ford Harp (1893) 148. Ant An Iron hook made like a fish-hook and fixed on a staff, for catching salmon by torchlight, Grose (1790) MS add. (C.) Nhb. (R.O.H.), w.Som.<sup>1</sup>

3. A hoe. Shr.<sup>2</sup> Cf. caff, sb.<sup>3</sup>
4. A crowbar; any iron bar. w.Yks.<sup>2</sup>
5. pl. The artificial spurs of a cock. Chs. (K.)
6. v. To land a fish by means of a 'gaff.'

Per. Their fish that are gane Are no like the fish that they've gaff'd, Ford Harp (1893) 334 Ayr. An attempt was made to seff it but unfortunately the rough man failed to struke the the gaff it, but unfortunately the young man failed to strike the fish, White Jotings (1879) 125. Gail. (A W.) w.Som. You draw un in, and I'll gaff-m purty quick.

To catch at, used esp. of money. s Pem. (W.M.M.) [2. Fr. gaffe, an iron hook wherewith sea-men pull

great fishes into their ships (Cotgr.).]

GAFF, sb.<sup>2</sup> Sc. Oxf. Lon. Slang. [gaf, gæf.] A penny theatre or music-hall; a show at a village fair. Also in

comb. Penny gaff.
Sc. New come frae some laigh music-hall Or penny gaff, Allan Lits (1874) 43. Gall. Them ould women dae mair ill wi' their tracks than twa penny gaffs an' a side-show! Crockett Stickit Min. (1893) 170. Oxf. (GO) Lon. A buck is a cove wot does tracks than twa penny gatis an a side-snow! CROCKETT SILLER Mm. (1893) 170. Oxf. (GO) Lon. A buck is a cove word does a ride to pass the copper when the gaff busts, Wintle Cabby Chron. in Windsor Mag. (Aug. 1896) 151. Slang. I used to go to the gaff in Shoreditch, Horsley Jotings (1887) 1.

GAFF, sb. Yks. Lin. [gaf.] A master, the head of a house; a foreman or overseer. See Gaffer.

n.Yks. 12, w.Yks. 5, Lin. (HALL.), n.Lin. 1

Hence Gaffman sb the balliff or superintendent of

Hence Gaffman, sb. the bailiff or superintendent of

Lin. The servant who is charged with the general superintendance of a farm, and called the 'ground keeper' in other parts of Lin and elsewhere, is known as the gaffman, N. & Q

and S. viii 38.

GAFF, v.<sup>2</sup> and sb.<sup>4</sup> Sc. Cum. Wm. War. Shr. Also in

GAFF, v.² and sb.⁴ Sc. Cum. Wm. War. Shr. Also in forms gaave, gauf(f, gaulf, gawf Sc. [gaf, gāf, gæf.]
1. v. To laugh loudly. Cf. guff, v.
Sh.I. A'body gaffed till dey wir laek ta spleet, Burgess Sketches (2nd ed.) 68; 'Ha, ha, ha ' Sibhe gaff'd, Sk. News (May 28, 1898). Elg. 'Dead!' gauff'd Meg—'fient a fear,' Tester Poems (1865) 152. Fif. He never blindit in his daffin', Fliskin' like fire about, and gaffin', Tennant Papistry (1827) 65. Lnk. Who gart the lieges gawff and girn ay, Ramsay Poems (1800) I. 327 (Jam.). e.Lth. What are ye gawfin an' bletherin there aboot? Hunter

J. Inwick (1895) 65. Sik. He fand him a gaffin fu' gaily that day, Hogg Poems (ed. 1865) 67.

Hence Gawfin, ppl. adj. laughing loudly.

Sc. The gawfin' gashin' Jamie Cation, Drummond Muckomachy Sik. He fand him a gaffin fu' gaily that day,

(1846) 26.

2. To talk loudly and merrily; to jest, banter; to jeer,

Cum. Betty steud an' gaff't at t'dooer, Richardson Talk (1876) and S. 165; What are ye standin' an' gaffin' at me for ? (E.W.P.) War.<sup>3</sup> Shr.<sup>1</sup> Never yo' 'eed 'im, 'e's on'y gaffin a bit.

Hence (1) Gaffer, sb a loquacious person; (2) Gauffin, ppl adj. light-headed, foolish, thoughtless, giddy.

(1) Sc. (Jam) (2) Sik. 'Tis queer to mak sik fike About an useless gauffin tike, Hogg Sc. Pastorals (1810) 20 (1b.).

3. sb. A loud laugh; a burst of laughter
Sh.I. He gae a muckle gaff, Burgess Rasmie (1892) 55; Awa up

Sh.I. He gae a muckle gait, Burgers Rasmie (1892) 55; Awa up da Voe we heard da gaifs o'da smack's men, ib Sketches (2nd ed.) 92. Abd. Ned ga'e a gauf, Shirrefs Poems (1790) 89; I got a hearty gaif, Robb Poems (1852) 30. Fif. Great gaulis o' lauchter aye resound In ilka corner, Tennant Papistry (1827) 18 Ayr. (J.M.) 4. Loud, rude talk; impertinence. Cld. (JAM.) Hence Gafment, sb. senseless, foolish talk.

Wm. En' than he went on weh his gafment en' fun, Blezard

Sngs. (1868) 33.

[3. Tehe, quod scho, and gaif ane gawf, Dunbar *Poems* (c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 248.]

GAFF, sb.<sup>5</sup> and v.<sup>3</sup> n.Cy. 1. sb. One of the players

GAFF,  $sb.^5$  and  $v.^3$  n.Cy. 1. sb. One of the players in the game of 'pitch and toss.' See below.

Gaff is a term used in the game of 'Pitch and Toss.' The player who wins at the pitch is thereby entitled to act as 'gaff.' He thereupon proceeds to pick up the pennies and laying them three at a time in a row upon the fingers of his right hand he tosses them up so that they spin in the air. The 'heads' that fall after each toss become his perquisite. The tails are taken charge of by the player who laid second from the 'mot,' and when all have been tossed he in turn tosses the tails over again, heads again becoming the property of the tosser and tails passing to the third man and so on. When the coins have all been thus apportioned the 'gaff' chooses a 'past' from which to pitch at the 'mot' again (R.O H.).

2. v. To play a game by tossing up three pennies. (HALL)

GAFFA(W, v. and sb. Sc. [gəfā:] 1. v. To laugh noisily or boisterously; to guffaw.

Fif. They gaffaw and smirkle in their play, Tennant Papistry (1827) 19. Rnf. But how the weaver did gaffa, Webster Rhymes (1835) 204. Ayr. Some of the ne'er-do-weel young clerks of the (1835) 204. Ayr. Some of the ne er-do-weel young clerks of the town were seen gaffawing and haverelling with Jeanie, GALT Provost (1822) xxxviii. Lnk. To... spend wi' ye An evening, and gaffaw, Ramsay Poems (1800) II. 73 (Jam.).

Hence Gaffaer or Gaffawer, sb. a loud laugher.

Rnf. The simple turning of a straw Would make them both

gaffaers, Like fools this day, McGILVRAY Poems (ed. 1862) 26.

2. sb. A loud laugh, a guffaw.

Fif. He nicker't sic a lang gaffaw, Tennant Papistry (1827) 22

Rnf. The celebrated fiddler, Whose laugh is nearly a gaffa, McGilvray Poems (ed. 1862) 26. Ayr. She gied a loud gaffa', Ballads and Sngs. (1847) II. 95. Lnk. Bear aff the palm wi' a hearty gaffa, Watson Poems (1853) 51. Peb. Bean wi' her scout-mouth, gi'es gaffaws, Lintoun Green (1685) 62, ed. 1817.

GAFFER, sb. and v. In gen. dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [gafə(r, gæfə(r).] 1. sb. An elderly man; a grandfather;

[ga'f6(r, gæ'f6(r).] 1. sb. An elderly man; a grandfather; also prefixed to a proper name as a term of respect.

Per. When auld gaffer Grey got in To place and power, Spence Poems (1898) 193. Ayr. He seemed to attach himself more and more to the different gaffers and goodies of the village, Galt Sir A. Wylie (1822) ix Lth. A gentle tap upon the door Announced old Gaffer Gray, M°Neill Preston (c 1895) 25. Lan. (F.R.C) s.Lan. Bamford Dial. (1854). Not. (L.C.M.), n.Lin.¹, Nhp.¹ War. (J.R.W.); War.³ That white-haired gaffer comes up the river most Sundays; War.⁴ s.War.¹ Our old gaffer's dog killed a fox hisself. Shr.¹ Obsol A title given to an aged father or grandfather. Glo.¹ Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 24. Suf. (E.G.P.) e.Suf. Obsol (F.H.), Sus.¹², Hmp.¹, I.W.¹ Dor. Hue a travelling chap to touch up the picters into her own gaffers and gammers, Hardy Laodicean (ed. 1896) bk. vi. 487. Dev.¹ Cor. The elders of the community, including Gaffer Polwheal, Cahill Certainty (1890) 106. [Mr Joseph Andrews . . . was esteemed to be the only son of Gaffar and Gammer Andrews, Fielding J. Andrews (1742) bk. I. ii] J. Andrews (1742) bk. 1. 11 ]

2. A familiar term of address.

2. A familiar term of address.

Yks. A common word of familiar address, like 'old fellow,' or 'governor,' Ellis Pronunc (1889) V. 514; Hey, gaffer! there's a fine view from here, Baring-Gould Oddities (1875) II. 103.

W.Yks. Still used in Hallamshire much as 'compère' is used in French, Sheffield Indep (1874), (J W.) s.Stf. Dids't tak note o' the finger-nail, gaffer? Murray Rambow Gold (1886) 79; Nice day, gaffer, aint it? Pinnock Blk. Cy. Ann. (1895) Not. Well, gaffer, and when shall you come and smoke a pipe wi' us? (L.C M) War 3' Good morning, gaffer,' to an aged man, though a stranger to the person speaking, would be a respectful salutation a stranger to the person speaking, would be a respectful salutation Shr. 1 Obsol. A synonym for 'Mr.' or 'Sir.' Hrf. Well, gaffer, how be you? (W.W.S.)

3. The husband, head of the house

n.Yks. (R.HH.), n.Yks² w.Yks. Gaffer Green was a less important person than his wife, Bradford Citizen Whly (1895) Xmas No 10; Thah sees who'st gaffer e yond haase, dussant ta² Pudsey Olm (1883) Feb. Notes; w.Yks. Lan. The lengthening ruasey Oim (1883) Feb. Notes; w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> Lan. The lengthening face of Tom, her gaffer, appeared to endorse her prognostics, Longman's Mag. (Nov 1895) 63; Who's gaffer i' this house? Francis Daughter of Soil (1895) 176. Chs.<sup>1</sup> My gaffer. Lei.<sup>1</sup>, Shr.<sup>1</sup> Bdf. In familiar use within the memory of very aged people [1863]. The respectable old yeoman is remembered to have addressed his wife as 'Gammer'; and she called him 'Gaffer' in return (J.WB).

4. A master; an employer of labour.

NCy.¹, Nhb.¹, Cum.¹ Wm. I wad like ta see oor gaffer; I hevn't gitten my brass yet, Taylor Sketches (1882) 8 s.Wm. (J.A.B), e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Ah say, mester, ar you t'gaffer a this hoyle? Tom Treddlehoyle Baurisla Ann. (1873) 33; He'd rayther be a gaffer in a small way nor anybody's lackey, Hartley rayther be a gaffer in a small way nor anybody's lackey, HARTLEY Budget (1869) 86, w.Yks.² Workmen call their master 'the gaffer'; w.Yks.³5 Lan. It's o one whether his gaffers are theere or not, Clegg David's Loom (1894) xxiv; Lan.¹ Neaw then, shift sharp—here's th' gaffer comin'. ne.Lan. Th' young gaffer laffed at me, MATHER Idylls (1895) 313. Chs.¹3 s.Chs.¹4 master, in the widest sense of the word; even a schoolmaster being called a 'skóogy'aaf'ür.' Th) gy'aaf ür set üz ü dhis 'job, ün wi daarrn' ü lee üv it [Th' gaffer set us o' this job, an' we darna leeave it]. Stf.¹, Der.², nw.Der.¹, Not.¹ s.Not. Don't order me about. yo aint the gaffer (J P.K.) Rut¹ He's hoeing turnips for the gaffer. Lei.¹, Nhp.², War. (J.R.W), War.² w.Wor.¹ W'ahr's the gaffer? I wants to axe 'im if 'e conna find a job fur our Bill se.Wor.¹, s.Wor. (H.K.), s.Wor.¹ Shr. The master is always spoken of as the 'gaffer,' White Wrekm (1860) xx, Shr.¹ Hrf. I see th' b'woy ut th' gaffer's opples (Coll. L.B.); Hrf.² Gen. spoken of as 'our gaffer.' Glo. 'Hullo, Dan'l,' says the gaffer, a-meeting of un, BUCKMAN Darke's Sojourn (1890) xv; (A.B.); Glo.¹ Oxf.¹ MS. add. Bdf. Labourers are still in the habit of calling their master 'the gaffer' if he be an old man (J W.B.). calling their master 'the gaffer' if he be an old man (JW.B.). e Suf. Obsol (F.H.) Ken.<sup>1</sup>, Sur.<sup>1</sup> Sus.<sup>1</sup> Gaffer has given me a holiday. I.W. (JDR) Wil. Slow Gl. (1892). Dor. What magget has gaffer got in his head? HARDY Woodlanders (1887) II. VI. Som. SWEETMAN Wincanton Gl. (1885). w.Som.1

5. A foreman, an overseer, head man; a person in

authority.

Ayr. You're the new appointed 'gaffer' come to take the section Ayr. You're the new appointed gailer coine to take the section here, AITKEN Lays (1883) 12. Lnk. Thus spak' the gaffer carle, COGHILL Poems (1890) 83. N.I.¹ The head man over a gang of navvies. N.Cy.¹ Used of the overseers of the fish-house work in the north. Nhb The Chronicle gaffer to haud the deposits, Wilson Tyneside Sngs. (ed 1890) 342; Nhb.¹, e.Dur.¹ Cum.¹ WILSON Tyneside Sngs. (ed 1890) 342; Nhb.¹, e.Dur.¹ Cum.¹ Common among navvies s.Wm. (J.A B.), e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Amos used to be th' gaffer ovver th' mechanics at th' place aw used to work at, HARTLEY Tales, 2nd S 49; w.Yks.³5 Lan. Aw were made gaffer o'er th' cardreawn, Clego Sketches (1895) 84; Un or allow a form to the common of the com theäse here. Lei. A turnpike man said he was going to see his gaffer, meaning the man who farmed the toll, and put him in the post of gatekeeper. Nhp.<sup>12</sup>, War.<sup>2</sup>, s.Wor.<sup>1</sup>, Shr.<sup>1</sup> Shr.. Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). Glo. (A B.) e.Suf. Obsol. (F.H.) I W. (J D.R.) Dor. I thought it might be some gaffer sent by Gover'-

ment, HARDY Tess (1891) 28 w.Som 1 machine shop, Dial. Notes (1896) I. 379.] w.Som 1 [Amer. A 'boss' in a

6. v. Toactas head man or overseer; to 'boss.' Also used fig. w.Yks He had taken cold at his job, gaffering navies, Snowden Web of Weaver (1896) 20. Lan. Sin these Georges started gafferin [began to reign, came to the throne], Clegg David's Loom (1894) ii.

GAFFIN', adj. Nhb.¹ [ga:fin.] Of the weather: lowering, cloudy.

Will ye gan wi's, Jim?—No, the weather's ower gaffin.

GAFFLE, sb. Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] A dung-fork. (Hall.)

GAFFLE, v.¹ Nhp. Glo. w.Cy. [gæfi.] 1. To gad or constantly go about. Glo. (H.T.E.), w.Cy. (Hall.)

2. Used of ducks; see below.

2. Used of ducks; see below.

Nhp.¹ Ducks are said to gaffle, when feeding together in the mud.

GAFFLE, v.² w.Cy. Dor. [gæfl.] 1. To dress or pad the less hardy parts of the body for some particular operation, esp. for cudgel-playing. Dor.¹ 2. To tease; to incommode, encumber. w.Cy. (HALL.)

GAFFLED, adj. Nhp.¹ [gæfid.] Silly, foolish.

GAFFLED, \*\*eac Gayelock\*\* ch²\*\*

GAFFLOCK, see Gavelock, sb. GAFF.NET, sb. Sc. [gaf.net.] A large fishing-net; see below.

The largest sort of net, which stretches nearly across a river, and is dragged by two men, one on each bank, with long poles, to which the ends of the nets are fixed. The lower part is sunk by means of lead; the upper is buoyed up by cork. This kind of net is common in the Tweed (JAM.).

GAF-ISAAC, sb. Cum. A conceited, self-opinionated

I heard a man say to another (1897), 'He's a greet Gaf-Isaac,' meaning a man with a very good conceit of his own wisdom (J.W.0)

GAFLE, see Gavel, v.<sup>8</sup>
GAFL, sb. Glo. Nrf. Wil. [gæft.] A sort of fishhook used to catch eels; see below. Cf. gaff, sb.<sup>1</sup> 2.
Glo. A sort of fish-hook, fastened to a strong line of whipcord. Commonly made of an old goad, sharpened at both ends, somewhat resembling the gaffles, or artificial spurs, grafted on the legs of fighting cocks, GROSE (1790) MS. add. (M.) Nrf. We hoisted our mast, bent on our bowsprit and gaft and sails, EMERSON Son of Fens (1892) 57. Wil. GROSE (1790) MS. add. (M.); Horae Subsectivae (1777) 173; (HALL.)

GAFTY, adj. and adv. Chs. Stf. Shr. [ga\*fti, gæ\*fti.]

1. adj. Sly, tricky, cunning, not to be trusted; mis-

Chievous, vicious.

Chs¹; Chs.²A gafty person is a suspected person, Chs.³ s.Chs¹

A jibbing horse is said to be 'gafty' A boy who is full of tricks and mischievous is called a 'gy aaf ti yaayth' [gafty yaith]. Them gafty schoo'-lads won chuckin' stones, ib. (s v Dowk). Shr.¹

E's sich a gafty chap, yo' never knowen whad's the nex' thing 'c'll be after. e'll be after

2. adv. Idly. Stf.1

GAG, v. and sb. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Nhp. e.An. Hmp. mer. [gag, gæg.] 1. v. To tighten, so as to prevent Amer. [gag, gæg.] motion.

Nhp.1 A gown sleeve, made so as not to allow of the necessary

action of the arm, is said to gag.

2. To apply a very powerful bit such as is used in breaking in young horses or controlling restive ones. n.Yks.¹ Hence Gag·bit, sb. a very powerful bit used for breaking in young horses, &c. n.Yks.¹, ne.Yks.¹

3. To strain or wrench a limb or joint.

n.Yks. Thoo's gagged thy ancle, lad, and Ah's feared thy leg's getten a rax an' a, Atkinson Lost (1870) xxv; n.Yks. Ah trod iv a lowse steean an' gagg'd ma feeat sair.

4. To choke; to be choked or stopped up.

w.Yks <sup>2</sup> A pump is said to be 'gagged up' when it is choked.

Hmp.¹ Like a dog or cat in eating greedily [Amer. Just as he was draining the goblet, he gagged, dropped the glass to the floor—while he ejected something from his mouth, ADELER Elbow Room (1876) x11 ]

Hence Gagger, sb., fig. a 'settler,' a conclusive argument

or reply.
w.Yks. Shoo...knose, at he lookt rather to much ale; an sooa shoo sent him a gagger back agean it same stoile; but o'l read it ya, BYWATER Sheffield Dial. (1839) 179.

5. To nauseate or reject with loathing; to retch, vomit. e.An. 1 Suf. I coudn't fare to take that scizzling medsun that made me gag hully, e.An. Dy. Times (1892). e.Suf The smell of this meat makes me gag I gag at the very thought of it (F.H.). Hence Gagger, sb, fig. a Nonconformist. e.An. 1 6. sb. Mining term. an obstruction in a bucket or

6. sb. Mining term. an obstitution in a successful clack' preventing the fall or lid from working.

Nhb. 1 Nhb., Dur. Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl. (1888).

GAG, sb.<sup>2</sup> and v.<sup>2</sup> Sc. Irel. Lin. Amer. Also in forms geeg, geg Sc. (Jam.) [gag.]

1. sb. A joke; a decep-

Lnk. Whether the gag comes in the shape of a compliment to the gaggee, or some wonderful story... the principle of the joke is the same in its essence, Lockhart Peter's Lett. (1819) III 242 (Jam.). N.I. Lin. 'That's all gag,' that is all nonsense or humbug, MILLER & SKERTCHLY Fenland (1878) IV; Lin. '[AB2] I. He tried to give me a gag, CARRUTH Kansas Univ. Quar. (1892) I.]

2. v. To ridicule, 'quiz'; to hoax, deceive.

Lnk. A cant term used in Glasgow (Jam.). Dmf. (tb.) NI.

They began with gaggin' other.

Hence (1) Gaggee, sb. one who is hoaxed or deceived; (2) Gagger, sb. one who practises a hoax or deception; (3) Gaggery, (4) Gagging, sb. a deception, hoax; the act

of deceiving or hoaxing.
(1) Lnk. Lockhart Peter's Lett (1819) III. 242 (Jam.). The solemn triumph of the gagger, ib. 142 (3) Ayr. I have lauched mysel' sair at their geggery and fun, Service Notandums (1890) 71. Lnk A cant term commonly used in Glasgow in regard to mercantile transactions which are understood to be not quite correct in a moral point of view (Jam.), Lockhart Peter's Lett. (1819) III. 107 (tb). (4) Lnk. Gagging—signifies . . . nothing more than the thrusting of absurdities, wholesale and retail, down the throat of some too credulous gaper, Lockhart Peter's Lett. (1819) III. 241 (1b).

GAG,  $sb.^3$  Bnff.<sup>1</sup> [gag.] A filthy mass of any substance, liquid or semi-liquid. Cf. cack,  $sb.^2$ , gagger, 1.

GAG, v.<sup>3</sup> Chs.<sup>1</sup> With out: to project, stick out. GAG, int. Glo. [gæg.] A call to geese. Northall Wd-bk. (1896) (s v. Call-words).

GAG, GAGE, see Gaig, Gauge.
GAGE, v.\(^1\) w.Yks.\(^2\) [geodz.\(^1\) To wager.
Al gaage my watch agean thine on't onny daay\(^1\) [Against the which a moiety competent Was gaged by our king, Shaks. Hamlet, I. i. 91. Fr. gager, to gage, to

our king, SHARS. Hamlet, I. 1. 91. Fr. gager, to gage, to bet or lay a wager (Cotgr.).]

GAGE, v<sup>2</sup> Bdf. [gedg.] To harness a horse.

BATCHELOR Anal. Eng Lang. (1809) 183; (HALL.)

GAGEMENT, sb. I.W. Written gazigement I.W.<sup>1</sup>

An engagement, a fight. (HALL.), I.W.<sup>1</sup>

GAGE-RING, sb. Wil. [gedg-rin.] An engagement ring.

Wil.<sup>1</sup> n.Wil. (You be a coming on nicely, Cissy, said he. 'Have ee got are a gage-ring yet?' JEFFERIES Gt. Estate (1880) 18.

CAC(F) V. di. Ken. Sus. Of the weether: uncertain

GAG(E)Y, adj. Ken. Sus. Of the weather: uncertain, risky, showery.

Ken. Will it be fine? It looks to me rather gagey [gaiji].

GAGGER, sb. and v. Sc. Also in form gegger (Jam.).

[ga:gər.] 1. sb. A large, ugly mass of any substance, liquid or semi-liquid. Sc. (G.W.), Bnff.<sup>1</sup>

2. The under-lip, esp. in phr. to hang the geggers, to let the under-lip fall; fig. to be crestfallen.

Per. Apparently a cant term (JAM).

Hence gagger lip, phr. a large, protruding lip.

Frf. The gagger lip o' Card'nal Beaton, Beattle Arnha (c. 1820) 37, ed 1882.

3. A large, rugged cloud. Bnff.<sup>1</sup>

4. A deep, ragged cut or wound; a large, festering sore. 1b.

5. v. To cut or wound deeply with the idea of a ragged

5. v. To cut or wound deeply with the idea of a ragged edge; to cause to project, swell up.

Sc. A blow on the mouth would gagger the lip (G.W.). Bnff.¹

GAGGLE, sb. and v. Sc. Wm. Lin. e.An. Amer. [ga·gl.]

1. sb. A flock of geese. Cf. gale, sb.?

e.An.¹ Nrf. Stevenson Birds, III, in Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 87. [A number of geese together, when at rest, is a gaggle (E.H.G.).] [Amer. Dial. Notes (1896) I. 389.]

2. The cackling noise made by geese; a confused babel of sound or conversation.

of sound or conversation.

Lin.1 [The gaggle and noise of the puritanical geese and dogs, Scor Apolog. (1642) xx.]
3. v. To laugh immoderately; to cackle.

e.Lth. The lads and lassies gaggled and giggled, Mucklebackit Rhymes (1885) 138. Wm. (K.)

Rhymes (1885) 138. Wm. (K.)

Hence Gaggling, ppl adj. laughing affectedly, giggling.

Lth The gadfles, real snobs, gaggling dandies, Cockney gawks, at first thought to gammon and poke fun out of the rustic, awkward, and uncouth Mucklebackit, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 212.

[1. A gagle of geys, polabrum, Coles (1679). 3. To gaggle (as a goose), glocito, ib. Cp. Norw. dial. gagl, a wild goose, Anser segetum (AASEN); ON. gagl, a young goose (FRITZBER).]

goose (FRITZNER).]

GAGGLED, pp. Cor. [gæ·gld.] 'Daggled.' Cor.<sup>1</sup>, Cor.<sup>3</sup> Gaggled in muck and mud.

GAGGLES, see Geggles, sb pl.
GAGING, sb. Sur. [ge dgin] An engagement.
I dunno approve o' long gagings for my part, Bickley Sur.
Hills (1890) II. 1.

GAIBLOCH, sb. Sc. A mouthful, morsel; a fragment, bit of anything. Cf. gabbock, sb.

Per. 'Tak some jelly to your bread, goodman.' 'Na, na, I'll tak a bit gaibloch o't by itsel' (GW).

a bit gaibloch o't by itsel' (GW).

GAID, GAI(E, see Go, Gay, ad).

GAIG, sb. and v. Sc. Also Pem. Also in forms gag

Bnff. s.Pem.; geg (JAM.). [geg, gag.] 1. sb. A cut or

crack in the hands; a deep cut or wound.

Sc. A rend or crack in flesh brought on with dry weather, Gall.

Encycl (JAM.) Cai. Bnff. Lnk. (JAM.) s.Pem. I can grab'n

fella, my hand is sore with these owld gags (WMM.).

2. A rent or crack in wood, a chink resulting from dryness. Lnk. (Jam.)
3. v. Of the hands: to crack or chap. Cai.<sup>1</sup>, Lnk. (Jam.)
4. To crack, break into chinks in consequence of heat. Cld., Lnk. (Jam.)
[1. ON. geigr, a serious hurt, a scathe (Vigfusson).

4. Vnder the paysand and the heavy charge Can grant of

Vnder the paysand and the hevy charge Gan grane or geig ful fast the jonit barge, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed.

1874, 111. 36.]

GAIG, GAIGHT, see Geg, v.¹, G.ve. GAIL, see Geal, v.², Gowl, sb.¹, Guil(e. GAILICK, GAILKER, see Gelleck, sb.², Galker.

GAILICK, GAILKER, see Gelleck, sb.2, Galker. GAILL, see Gavel, sb.1
GAILLY, adv. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Stf Nrf. Suf. Also written galy w.Yks.; gayley Wm. & Cum¹ w.Yks.; gayly Sc. n Cy. Cum.¹ Wm. n.Yks¹² ne.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹ Lan.¹ Stf.; geil· Bnff.¹; geyly Sc. Cai.¹ n.Yks.; gyly N.I.¹Ant. [gē li, geɔ¹li.] 1. Inafresh manner, joyously, heartily; slightly intoxicated. Also used as adj. Lan.¹ Stf. Monthly Mag. (1816) 1. 494. Nrf. When a horse is fresh, he is said to be gaily, Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 24 e.Suf. (F.H.)

e.Suf. (F.H.) 2. In good health and spirits; very well; satisfactorily,

2. In good health and spirits; very well; satisfactorily, prosperously. Also used as adj.

Gail. 'How's yer mistress, eh?' 'Ou, she's gaily—she's as weel as can be expectit,' Nicholson Hist. Tales (1843) 66 N.I.¹ 'How are you?' 'Gyly' Ant. Ballymena Obs. (1892). n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.¹ Dur.¹ Aw's gaily, thank you Cum. How fens te, Tommy? What, Jwosep! I'se gaily, Anderson Ballads (ed 1808) 99; Is aw gayly wi'ye now at heam? Graham Gwordy (1778) 5; Cum.¹ Wm. Wat yer middling gaily, Briggs Remains (1825) 181. n.Yks.¹ We're all gayly, thank you. how's yersel'? n.Yks.² 'We're all gayly,' all well. 'Getting on pratty gayly,' prospering in a fair degree. ne.Yks.¹ Ah's gayly. w.Yks. 'Gud mornin to ye George, er yemiddlin?' 'Hi, thanks ta Mat ah's gayley,' Nidderdill Olm. (July 1870); Hutton Tour to Caves (1781), w.Yks.¹ Lan. 'Heaw's yore feyther, Tom?' 'Oh, he's gayly' (J.D.).

3. Tolerably, fairly, moderately; very, very well, very much, used as an augmentative; also used subst. a fair quantity, moderate amount.

quantity, moderate amount.

Sc. I think I hae a guess on't gaylie, T. Scott Poems (1793) Sc. I think I hae a guess on t gaylie, I. Scott Poems (1793) 335. Abd. And gayly on to evening now was drawn, Shirrefs Poems (1790) 142. Lnk. Her cleedin' was gayly to gaet, Warson Poems (1853) 91. Edb. I trow their skins are gayly yarkit, Fergusson Poems (1713) 159, ed. 1785. Dmf. I saw some men war gayly fu', Shennan Tales (1831) 33. Nhb. Yor lukin gaily weel thi day, Tommy. Dur. Gisson Up-Weardale Gl. (1870). s.Dur. 'How is-ta'? 'A's gaily weel' (J.E.D.). Cum. It was t'first ah'd leüked intul, an' ah's gaily suer it'll be t'last, Right Midsummer (1891) 111, Used to express the different state of health; as 'gaily tired,'moderately fatigued; 'gaily rich' or 'gaily poor,' &c. (M P.); Cum.<sup>3</sup> Ya het foorneun when we war oa' gaily thrang at heam, I. Wm. & Cum.<sup>1</sup> Some gay gud hawns, An' gayley ill to slokk'n, 201 Wm. Th' lad is gayly weel up, Wheeler Dial. (1790) 15, ed. 1821; When he'd gitten es he cud say it gaily weel, Billy Tyson, 5. n.Yks. Gayly laid tua [heavily worked] (T S), Aims Ah dee, geyly, Atkinson Lost (1870) xxii; He hez gaily o' breead [he has a fair amount of bread]. w.Yks. Willan List Wds (1811), w.Yks.<sup>1</sup> He'd been gayly used to flightin, 11. 294; w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> 'Howsta du lad?' 'Haw, gāaly, gāaly.' Lan. Trooad now wos o' down bank. sooa I manisht gayly weel. Barber Forness Flk. o' down bank, sooa I manisht gayly weel, BARBER Forness Flk. (1870). n.Lan.1

Hence (1) Gailies, (2) Gailins, adv. tolerably, moderately

or fairly well.

or lairly well.

(1) Cal. Bch. He did gaylies confeirin, Forbes Jm. (1742) 13. Abd. Inglis an' the knicht set themsel's down, yet geylies oot o' sicht, Gudman Inglismail (1873) 55. Frf. Geylies, brawlies,—nae vera weel, Inglis Ain Flk. (1895) 171. Rnf. Thrivin geylies on oor Lays, Young Pictures (1865) 131. Ayr. 'Are ye aboot your or'nar?' 'Geylies! doctor, geylies!' Service Notandums (1890) or nar? 'Geylies! doctor, geylies!' Service Notandums (1890) 39; I canna say but they do gaylies, Burns Address of Beelzebub, 134. Lnk He was behadden gaily's to his neighbour, Muir Minstrelsy (1816) 11. Bwk. We're geylies, ye ken, Calder Poems (1897) 237. Slk. 'How hae ye been . . . Barny?' 'Gaylies,' Hogg Tales (1838) 72, ed. 1866. (2) Cai. Bnff. 'Foo's a' your concerns the day?' 'Thank ye, the're a' geilans an' brawlans.' Abd. He was a bit thrawn, too, and gaylins gyke-neckit, CADENHEAD

Abd. He was a bit thrawn, too, and gayning gracine and Bon Accord (1853) 255.

GAIN, adj, adv.¹ and sb.¹ In gen. dial. use in Sc. and n. and midl. counties. Also e.An. Hmp. Som. Also written gane Sc. (JAM.) Hrt.; gayn Sc. (JAM.) Glo.² Hrf.²; and in forms gaan Sc. (JAM. Suppl.) w.Yks.⁵; gahin s.Wor.; gean n.Lin.¹; geen Chs.¹³ Stf.

1. adj. Of a road or direction: straight, direct, near; of things: near at hand, straights convenient; also used adub.

direction: straight, direct, near; of things: near at hand, available, convenient; also used advb.

n.Sc. (Jam.) Abd. Out thro' the hills the gainest way he took, Ross Helenore (1768) 48, ed. 1812. n Cy. Grose (1790). Dur., s.Dur. (J.E.D.), Lakel. Cum. Morton Cyclo. Agric. (1863) n.Yks. He tell'd her which was t'gaanest rooad, Munbey Verses (1865) 59; n.Yks. We'll gan the gainest way. It's gay and gain for t'market; n.Yks. 'That's a gain way o' doing things,' a ready method of proceeding 'Gainest way,' the 'short cut'; n.Yks. ne.Yks. A h knaw it'll be t'gainest cut. e.Yks. A gain way of doing anything is an expeditious way of doing it, Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 62; e.Yks. It's varry gain for deein owt o' that sooart. m.Yks. Take over that close: thou'll find it as gain again. w.Yks. He started straightway to ask her gainer questions, Snowden Sp. (1889) 62; e.Yks.¹ It's varry gain for deein owt o' that socart. m.Yks.¹ Take over that close: thou'll find it as gain again. w.Yks. He started straightway to ask her gainer questions, Snowden Web of Weaver (1896) 149; It wor agreed ta houd ther meetin i' wun at closes at wor gain by, Tom Treddlehovie Baunsla Ann (1874) 36; She might well make it quick, she'd everything gain to, Leeds Merc. Suppl. (1884); w.Yks.¹ It's unpossable thou could a tell'd him a gainer gait; w.Yks.² It's unpossable thou could a tell'd him a gainer gait; w.Yks.² It's unpossable thou could a ganer for muh to goa t'other wāay. Lan. What a Lancashire man calls the 'gainest' way, the easiest or readiest way, Gaskell Lectures Dual. (1854) 30; Davies Races (1856) 274; Lan.¹ Come back, mon; this is th' gainest road. n.Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹ Chs. Your gainest way is by th' turnpike road (C.J.B.); Chs.¹; Chs.² Dunna go that gate, t'other's gainer. s.Chs.¹, Stf.¹ Der. Across the fields is the gainest way (H R.); Der.², nw.Der.¹ Not. (L.C.M.); Not.² Don't back the cart too gain. s.Not. There is the gainest way of doing a thing as well as the gainest road to a place. Can't yer pull up a bit gainer to the rick? Yer didn't put the hammer very gain for me (J.P.K.). Lin. Goo the gainest way across the beck, Fenn Cure of Souls (1889) 24. n.Lin. Sutton Wds. (1881); n.Lin.¹ Ther's a gean waay 'cross cloases for them that's on foot. sw.Lin.¹ That's as gain as I can tell you. It's not them always does best as lives gainest of home. Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ Such a field hes very gain for my house. War.² This well is very gain for our house. w.Wor.¹ Tak' the 'arse an' leave 'im at the smithy as thee goes by; that 'ull be the gainest waay. se.Wor.¹ Shr. A man shows us the 'gainest' wav to our destination. White for our house. w.Wor.¹ Tak' the 'arse an' leave 'm at the smithy as thee goes by; that 'ull be the gainest waay. se.Wor.¹ Shr. A man shows us the 'gainest' way to our destination, White Wrekin (1860) xxiv; (E.D.); Shr.¹ 'Can you tell me the best way to the Hills from here?' 'Well, sir, the gainest way ŏŏd be the Squire's bridle-road, it'll tak' yo' up to Wilderley as straight as the crow flies.' Hrf.² A gayner wāy. Hrt. The ganest way you can go to Standon is through Barwick (H.G.). e.An.¹ The land lies very gain for me. Nrf. (W.R.E.) Suf. Such a field lies gain for me, Cullum Hist. Hawsted (1813); Suf.¹ That filld he kiender gain. e.Suf. The place ain't gain to get at (F.H.).

Hence (1) Gainish, adj. somewhat 'gain'; (2) Gainway, sb. a short or direct route to a house or place; (3) Gainy, ad/. near, short.

(I) w.Yks. If to guoz bi tloizos, dal find it o geonis ruod (J W.). (2) n. Yks. Gant'gainway t'rufft'fields, honey. (3) Shr. Ray (1691). 2. Suitable, convenient for the purpose, handy, fit;

advantageous, profitable.

Chs. A light spade would be called 'a gainer tool' than a heavy chs. A light spade would be called 'a gainer tool' than a heavy one. s.Chs 'Ahy)v got n ŭ verı gy'aı n thim bl [I've gotten a very gain thimble]. Bin yŭr shoon priti gy'aı n tǔ yŭr feyt' [Bin yur shoon pretty gain to yur feit'] s.Stf. This aint a very gain place to work in, Pinnock Blk. Cy. Ann. (1895). nw.Der' Rut.' 'That's not very gain stuff', said a carpenter, rejecting building materials. Nhp.' That's a gain tool of yours. s.Wor. The bees settled at last in a very gain place (H.K.). se Wor.' Shr.' Tak' the side-basket, it'll be gainer fur the gig than the market-basket, 'cause o' the 'andle. Hint. (T.P.F.), Glo.' 2, e.An. 2. Nrf. Suf. Morton Cudo. Agric (1862). Suf This fare a lot gainer Nrf., Suf. Morron Cyclo. Agric. (1863). Suf. This fare a lot gainer plan than t'other (C.G.B.); A fork fare a deal gainer than a scuppet for this job (M.E.R.). Hmp. Holloway. Som. Morron Cyclo. Agnc. (1863).

Agnc. (1803).

3. Cheap, at a low price, inexpensive. Of persons: stingy, 'near,' close. Also used advb.

n.Cy. (J.W.) Der. A gain price. Rut. I will do the job as gain as I can. Hrt. A gain sort of man, Cussans Hist. Hrt. (1881)

III. 320. e.An. Nrf. I bought that horse pretty gain, Grose (1790). e.Suf. I have bought a pig very gain (F.H.).

4. Handy, expert, skilful, deft, dexterous; workman-

like. Also used advb.

like. Also used advb.

w Yks. Sheffield Indep. (1874); w.Yks. He is a gain workman; w.Yks. Steffield Indep. (1874); w.Yks. He is a gain workman; w.Yks. Stf. (Miss E); Stf. 1. s.Stf. Yo' con guess how gain her'd look, standin' wi' nuthin' to du hauf her time, Pinnock Blk. Cy. Ann. (1889) 64. Not. 1; Not. 2 He's a gain man at that job; Not. 3 Gain with horses. s.Not. Ah can show yer a gainer road o' doin' that (J.P.K.). Lin. Brookes Tracts Gl. n.Lin. 1 She's very gaain wi' milkness. Rut. 1 George is a gain boy. War. (J.R.W.); War. 2 He's a gain workman. You did that job gain enough; War. 4 Gie Tom the axe, he be a gain un at tree felling. s.Wor. (H.K.) Shr. That wench ain't at all gain at her work, White Wrekin (1860) xx. Hrf. 2, Glo. 1 Bdf. Obs. (J.W.B.) e.An. 1 Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873).

Hence (I) Gainsome. (2) Gainy. adi. expert. handy.

W. & J. Gl. (1873).

Hence (1) Gainsome, (2) Gainy, adj. expert, handy.
(1) n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> (2) Shr. Ray (1691).

5. Smart, active; nimble; graceful.
w.Yks.<sup>3</sup> Chs.<sup>1</sup>; Chs.<sup>3</sup> A reet geen little tit. s.Chs.<sup>1</sup> Iv ahy aam gon staayt, ahy)m prit 1 gy'ai'n [If I am gone stait, I'm pretty gain]. War. Few who look gain and graceful [of girls cycling], Midl. Co. Herald (May 28, 1896). s.Wor. I niver sin no galinier 'arse nar this un; a works copita' (H.K).

Hence Gainful adi active. Yks (HALL)

Hence Gainful, adj. active. Yks. (HALL.)

Tractable, docile, easy to manage; good-tempered,

willing, obliging.

Let. Nhp. He'll make a nice servant, he's a gain little lad.

The horse went very gain, though he never was in harness before. Of every day occurrence. Shr. The 'eifer's as gain as if 'er'd been milked seven 'ear. Glo. Bdf. Batchelor Anal. Eng. Lang. (1809) 134. Hnt. (T.P.F.) Nrf. He's a werry gain little hoss (W.R.E.).

little hoss (W.R.E.).

Hence Gainful, adj. tractable. Yks. (HALL.)

7. adv. Nearly, almost; pretty, tolerably; very, quite.

Cf. gayand, s.v. Gay, adj. 14.

Sc. Gain weel, gain near, gain cheap (Jam. Suppl.). N.Cy.¹

'Gain quiet,' pretty quiet. 'Gain brave,' tolerably brave. 'Gain near,' conveniently near. Nhb.¹ She's gain fresh this mornin'. Yor gain near'd yenoo. Aa've hed a gain thrang time on't thi day.

n.Lin.¹ How wide was it?—Very gaain three feet. sw.Lin.¹ He's very gain blind. e.An.¹ 'Gain quiet,' pretty quiet.

Hence Gainish, adv. near to, nearly, almost.

Lin. Ateight o'clock or gainish that. Brown Lit. Laur. (1890) 83.

Lin. At eight o'clock, or gainish that, Brown Lit. Laur. (1890) 83.

Lin. Ateight o'clock, or gäinish that, Brown Lit. Laur. (1890) 83.

8. sb. Nearness; convenience; advantage, saving in distance or time. Gen. in pl. form.

n. Yks. Fer gains Ah cut across o' t'moor, Castillo Poems (1878) 36; n. Yks. <sup>1</sup> He's getten nae gret gains wiv takkin' t'law. There'll be maist gains that 'n a way iv ony way; n. Yks. <sup>2</sup> I gans thruff t'fence for a bit o' gain. ne. Yks. <sup>1</sup> It's neea girt gaans ti gan that rooad. w. Yks. Dict. Balley Dial. (1860) 9.

[1. To the south 3ett, the gaynest way, he drew, Wallace (1488) iv. 771.

5. Quhair gangis thow, Gedling, thir gaitis sa gane? Rauf Coil3ear (c. 1480) 610, in Sc. Allit. Poems

(1897) 102. 6. Geynest under gore, herkne to my roune, WRIGHT Lyric Poems (c. 1300) VI. 29. ON. gegn, ready, serviceable, kindly (Vigrusson)]

GAIN, sb.<sup>2</sup> s.Wor.<sup>1</sup> [Not known to our correspondents.] A shallow watercourse.

**GAIN**, v. ? Obs. Sc. Also written gane. suffice, be sufficient; to be suitable. 1. To

Sc. For I hae brought as much white monie As gane my men and me, Scott Mustrelsy (1802) I. 301, ed 1848; A grant that ganes to coble shoon, Ramsay Tea-Table Misc. (1724) I. 175, ed. 1871; Buy me a pair of shoon then. . Ae pair may gain ye haff a year, Ritson Sngs (1794) I. 174; (Jam)

2. To fit, correspond to one's size or shape.

Sc. That cost does me gape him (Jan)

Sc. That coat does nae gane him (JAM.).

Sc. That coat does nae gane him (JAM.).

[1. Ayeins his might ther gayneth none obstacles, CHAUCER C. T. A. 1787. ON. gegna, to be fit or suitable.]

GAIN, prep., cony. and adv.<sup>2</sup> Sc. n.Cy. Lin. Also Cor. Aphetic form of Again (q.v.).

GAIN, see Garn, sb.<sup>12</sup>

GAINAGE, sb. Obs. Sc. 1. The implements of husbandry. Rxb. (JAM.) [BAILEY (1721).]

2. Land held by base tenure, by sockmen or villant. (JAM.)

held by base tenure, by sockmen or villani. (JAM.)
GAIN BLOCK, sb. Wor. A large block of wood with a cleft in it, used in working timber with an axe, &c.

s Wor. The wood is inserted in the cleft and wedged in to keep it tight. 'A must be to put im i' the gain-block, caint do nothin' ov 'im else' (H K.).

GAINCOPE, v. Obs. e. and s.Cy. Sus. To intercept

a person by taking a short cut across a field.

e & s.Cy. Ray (1691) s.Cy. Grose (1790); Bailey (1721).

Sus. (K.) [Kennett Par. Antiq (1695)]

[Geynecowpyn or chasyn or stoppyn in gate, sisto, Prompt.]

GAINER, sb. Sc. Nhb. Also written gainor Nhb.1 [One terrible beist als mekil as ane grew-hound, futil lik ane ganer, Bellenden Boece (1536) I. xxxi. OE. ganra, 'anser' (Ælfric).]

GAINEY, sb. Shr. [gē'ni.] The name given to a coal-seam or macoural.

GAINEY, sb. Shr. <sup>12</sup> [gē'ni.] The name given to a coal-seam or measure. Also in comb. Gainey coal. GAINFUL, adj Sc. Yks. Profitable, lucrative. Per. An idle life's unsafe and sinful, But diligence is often gainful, Nicol Poems (1766) 141. n.Yks <sup>2</sup> [The greatest burdens are not the gainfullest, Ray Prov. (1578) 4.]
GAIN-HAND, adj. and adv. Yks. Not. Lin. Also in form gain-of-hand sw.Lin. <sup>1</sup> [gē'n-, geə'n-and.] Near to close at hand advagent easily reached convenient.

to, close at hand, adjacent; easily reached, convenient.

See Gain, adj.

n.Yks.<sup>1</sup> 'It ligs fair gain hand'; of farm lands with respect to the farmstead; n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> 'A gain-hand garth,' an adjoining enthe latinstead; it. 18.5. A gain-hand gaith, an adjoining enclosure. 'They never look gain-hand me,' never come near me, ne. 18.5. It's a varry gain-hand spot. We're gain-hand for t'scheeal. e, 18.5. He lives gain-hand us (Miss A.); Marshall Rur. Econ. (1796) II; e 18.5. w. 18.5. (J.W.) Not. Doant cum too gain and me. n. Lin. 'You're as gaain-hand Cath' lics as iver you can goā wi'oot gettin' yer goons pull'd off,' said to a highchurch clergyman by a Protestant parishioner sw.Lin. I laid it gain-hand somewhere. She lives quiet gain of hand.

Hence (I) Gainer-hand, (2) Gainest-hand, comp. and

(1) e Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ (1796). e.Yks. , m.Yks. (2) e.Yks 1

GAINING, adj. N.I.1 Winsome, lovable.

GAINLESS, adj. Yks. [gen, gennles.] Profitless,

useless; lumbersome.

n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> w.Yks. I'm a gainless thing, Snowden Tales Wolds

(1893) i; Let there be any gainless piece of it uncovered, ib. Web

of Weaver (1896) 210.

GAINLY, adv. and adj. Sc. Yks. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Suf. Written ganelie Sc. (JAM.) [gēnli, genli, ginli] 1. adv. Conveniently or handly placed or situated; easy of access. Also used as adj.

n.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> A gainly soort ov a spot (ed. 1855). m.Yks.<sup>1</sup>

2. Handily, readily, dexterously, cleverly, successfully;

easily. Also used as adj.

w.Yks. He com gamly toot. Not. Lin. That ball was gamly caught sw.Lin. He's a gamly young chap. Lei. Nnp 1 He's

done that job very gainly. War 2 You did that job gainly enough; War.3, w.Wor.1 e.Suf. My cooking did not turn out gainly (F H.)

3. adj. Proper, becoming, suitable; comely, good-looking. Lth. (JAM.) Yks. Au should nivver be... U gainly mate for thee, Cy. Wds (1866) 124 eYks MS add. (TH.)

Hence Gainly looking, adj comely, good-looking; neatly dressed.
e.Yks. Said principally of females, MS add. (TH)

GAINSHIRE, sb. Yks. Der. Also written gainshere Der.<sup>2</sup>; and inform grainshire w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> The barb of a fishinghook; a notch, point or barb on a piece of iron, steel, &c. w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Der. Grose (1790) MS add. (P.); Der.<sup>2</sup>, nw.Der.<sup>1</sup> Hence Gainshired, pp. having notches. w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> When the tang of a kinfe is notched in various places, like the description of the control of the con

like a barbed arrow, it is said to be gainshired. GAINSTAND, v. Obs. Sc. Nhb. To withstand. GAINSTAND, v. Obs.

resist, oppose.

Bch Ajax, wha alane gainstood Gods, Forbes Ulysses (1785) 38.

Per. Crucify whatever would gainstand Thy prosperous voyage to Emmanuel's Land, Smilh Poems (1714) 116, ed 1853. Sig. To the end onely that they may gainstand the truth, Bruce Sermons (1631) in. Edb. O, too imperfect nature, that gainstands, That frets and champs the bit of laws commands, Pennecuik Wks. (1715) 371, ed 1815. Nhb.<sup>1</sup>

[The Kyng of Kyngis he sall ganestand, Lyndesay Monarche (152) 5222.]

Monarche (1552) 5222.]

GAINTER, see Gander.

GAIR, sb.¹ and v. Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lin. Also written gare Sc. Yks. Lin. n.Lin.¹; and in forms gehr ne Sc.; geir ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks. [gē(r.] 1. sb. A triangular piece of land in the corner of a field, which cannot be ploughed

with the rest. See Gore, sb.\(^1\)

Yks. Morrow Cyclo Agya. (1863); The triangular portion of the field remaining to be ploughed, after all the furrows have been taken its entire length, and which must then be finished by turning shorter each 'bout.' . The word is yet occas heard in the rural districts; 'a narrow gare' being a more common expression. It has reference to shape rather than situation the rural districts; 'a narrow gare' being a more common expression. It has reference to shape, rather than situation, N & Q. (1861) and S. xi 378. n.Yks That is to say, two lands and one gaire, Quart Sess Rec. in N. R. Rec. Soc. IV. 169. ne Yks.¹ e.Yks. There is . . . 14 through landes and two gares, Best Riv. Econ (1641) 43; It's good to nowt, nowt but reins and geirs, Coles Place Names (1879) 31; e.Yks.¹ When a field is not rectangular, the piece left after ploughing the rectangle is termed a gair. Lin. A term used in ploughing to denote a triangular section, which has to be ploughed in a different direction from the rest, Streatfell Lim and Danes (1884) 329 n.Lin. Still in constant use upon the farms of n Lin. to indicate a triangular patch of soil, which has to be ploughed in a direction different to

constant use upon the farms of n Lin. to indicate a triangular patch of soil, which has to be ploughed in a direction different to the rest, tb. 135. n Lin. 1, e Lin (G G W.)

Hence Gairing or Gareing, sb. a triangular piece of land which cannot be ploughed with the rest of a field.

ne.Yks. 1 Lin. Morton Cyclo Agric. (1863); Streatfelld Lin and Danes (1884) 329; (J C W) n Lin 1 e.Lin Of a farm which has been much cut up by railways it was said 'It's all gareing' (G G W.). gareing' (G G.W.).

2. A strip or spot of verdure or grass on a hillside or

upland.

Sc. The general production of this soil is heath intermixed with 'gairs,' that is strips of very fine grass, Ess Highl. Soc. III 524 (Jam.). Edb A wee bit yardy mete out square, Wi' a wheen pat-stuffs plantit there, An' daffodillies round its gair, Learmong pat-stuffs plantit there, An' daffodillies round its gair, Learmonr Poems (1791) 183 SIk She saw the lambs racing on the gare, Hogg Tales (1838) 122, ed 1866. Rxb. Crossing over gair and gill They bleat by upland rock and scaur, Riddell Poet. Wks. (ed 1871) I. 231. Nhb.¹ Gen the outcrop of a limestone. 'To the north is the vast and almost pathless solitude of the forest of Lowes, . . . in places, enlivened with grassy, limestone gairs,' Arch. Aeliana, I 271. 'A gair is a bright, green, grassy spot, surrounded by bent or heather. Above Linnshiels, in Coquet Dale, there is a fairy-looking spot of this kind known as Barty's Gair,' Note by Mr. John Wilson.

3. A triangular strip of cloth, &c., inserted at the bottom of a garment, a 'gore,' gusset; a strip of cloth.

Sc. She's putten her hand down by her gare And out she's ta'en a knife, Scort Minstrelsy (1802) III. 311, ed. 1848; Ye'll tak aff my Hollin sark And riv't frae gair to gair, Jamieson Pop. Ballads (1806) I. 61, She pluck'd a bodkin from her gare,

Cunningham Sngs (1813) 67 n.Sc. Then she ta'en him sweet Willie, Riven him frae gair to gair, Buchan Ballads (1828) II. 249, ed 1875. Ayr. My lady's gown there's gairs upon 't, And gowden flowers sae rare upon 't, Burns My Lady's Gown.

4. Anything resembling a strip or streak; a crease. Fif. A longitudinal stain, a stain resembling a stripe or streak (Jam). Lth A crease in a cloth; perhaps from the resemblance of folds or creases to pieces inserted (1b.). Rxb. A blue gair in a clouded sky, a red gair in a clear sky (16.).

Hence (1) Gairie, sb. (a) a striped or streaked cow; (b) the black and yellow streaked wild bee, Apis terrestris; also in comb. Gairy bee; (2) Gairy, adj. having strips or

also in comb. Gairy bee; (2) Gairy, adj. having strips or streaks of different colours; variegated. Also used fig. (1, a) Sc. First she drank Crummie, and syne she drank Gairie, Chambers Sngs. (1829) I. 53. Fif. May o' luck a dainty share Come ilka day to Gairy, That you a wee drap milk may spare, Douglas Poems (1806) 67. (b) Sc. The todler tyke has a very good byke, And sae has the gairy bee, Chambers Pop. Rhymes (1870) 203. Per. Sweet simmer, to the pastur come, . And with thee bring the gairie's hum, Haliburton Ochil Idylls (1891) 18. (2) Sc. 'A gairy cow,' a cow that is streaked on the back or sides (Jam.). Elg. Now o'er the hill, and on the lough, The simmer shines sae gairy, Couper Poetry (1804) II. 251.

5. v. To become streaked; to dirty; to crease, become ereased.

ne Sc. Fin the nout begins t'fleck and gehi, Gregor Flk Lore (1881) 132. Bnff. Bnff., Cld, Lth. (JAM.)

Hence Gaired, ppl. adj. streaked, variegated, striped. Fif. The rigs are said to be gair'd when the snow is melted on the top of a ridge, and lying in the furrow (JAM.). Dmf. Tak aff thae bars an' bobs o' gowd, Wi' thy gared doublet fine, CROMEK Remains (1810) 238.

[2. Norw. dial. geire, a slip, strip, a strip of grass (AASEN).

3 In purpour rob hemmit with gold ilk gair, Douglas Pal. Hon. (1501), ed. 1874, i. 10. Cp. EFris. gare, 'Keilformiges Stuck in einem Kleide' (Koolman).]

GAIR, adj., adv. and sb.<sup>2</sup> Sc. Also written gare. [gēr.] 1. adj. Greedy, covetous, rapacious, intent on gain. Lnk. Wha gatherin' gear gang hyt and gare, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 358 Edb. Whare the gamester sits wi' features gair, To spulzie her o' her pang'd pouches there, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 198. Bwk. Ye're the gairest folk in a' the raw, Henderson Pop. Rhymes (1856) 91.

Hence Gairly, adv greedily, rapaciously; also used as adj. Bwk. What is gairly gathered is roundly spent, says the proverb, Henderson Pop. Rhymes (1856) 87. Sik. The greedy gleds and gairly fowls, Hogg Queer Bk (1832) 31.

2. Thrifty, careful; parsimonious, niggardly.
Rnf. The wretch on warl's dirt sae gair, Picken Poems (1813)
II. 23. Ayr. He's a wee gair, I alloo, but the liberal man's the beggar's brother, GALT Sir A. Wylie (1822) XXV. Lnk. We never wantit, wife, For ye were aye sae gair, Nicholson Idylls (1870)

3. adv. In comp. (1) Gair-gathered, ill-got; (2) -gaun,

rapacious, greedy.

(1) Sc. Gair-gathered siller Will no haud thegither, CHAMBERS Pop. Rhymes (1870) 393. (2) Rxb. (JAM.)

4. sb. Covetousness, greed.

Edb. Your face is so weel braz'd wi' gare, An' heart sae harden'd, Liddle Poems (1821) 111.

[1. Norw. dial. gjer, greedy, covetous (Aasen); ON. gerr, greedy (Vigfusson).]

GAIR-CAIRLIN, see Gyre-carlin(g.
GAIRFISH, sb. Sc. The porpoise.
Frf. If a method could be invented, by which the porpoises or gairfish, as they are called, .. might be destroyed, Statist. Acc.
XIII 493 (Jam); The name given in the vicinity of Dundee (Jam).

GAIRIES, sb. pl. Sc. Lan. Also in form gawries Lan.

Vagaries, whims, freaks.

Sik. He fand as gin sleep, wi' her gairies, war near,.. But he eidently wysit her away, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 287. Lan. Snying weh glums and gawries, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 23, ed. 1811.

GAIRN, GAIRSIE, see Garn, sb. 12, Girn, Gawsie.
GAIRY, sb. Sc. Also I.Ma. Written gaery I.Ma.
[gēri.] A steep hill or precipice; a moorland, upland; a piece of waste land. Also in comp. Gairy-face.

Dmf. N. & Q. (1871) 4th S. viii. 143. Gall. I stood up and ame running down the side of the gairy till she saw me, CROCKETT Moss-Hags (1895) xl, The officers that wad keep a man frae brewin his decent wormfu, or at least gar him tak the bother brewin' his decent wormfu', or at least gar him tak' the bother o' doin' it in the peat-stack or on some gairy-face instead o' openly on his kitchen floor, ib Standard Bearer (1898) 120; A common term for a rough hillside or stony place (S M.). I.Ma. Is the gaery drained, d'ye hear? Brown Yarns (1881) 24, ed 1889, I went with her as far as the gaery, ib. Doctor (1887) 197; Also used of boggy or sour lands, and is usually low land, though sometimes used of highlands. 'He has just a bit of a garey and a cottage which gives him work in the winter' (S.M.).

[Manx garee, a sour piece of land; cp. Gael. geur, sharp, sour (M. & D.).]

GAISHEN, sb. Sc. Lakel. Cum. Also written gaishon Sc (Jam.); gation Cum.; gayshen Lakel <sup>2</sup> Cum <sup>12</sup>; and in form geshon Sc. (Jam.) [gē ʃən.] 1. A skeleton, an emaciated person.

Sig. (JAM.) Sik. An' John will be a gaishen soon, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 275. Dmf. It is said to denote a skeleton covered with a skin; alive, however, but in a state of insanity (JAM.). Cum. 12

2. A silly-looking person; also used as an adj.

Lakel.<sup>2</sup> Cum. Heaven has ordered man... Not to murmur neath his han Leyke fecless gations, STAGG Misc. Poems (ed. 1805) 141; I's turn'd a gayshen awt' neybors say, I sit like a sumph, nae mair mysel, Anderson Batl'ads (ed. 1808) 5; Gl (1851); Cum. 12

3. Anything considered as an obstacle in one's way. Fif. As the furniture of a house, &c., when in a disorderly state

[1, 2. ON. gæsni (gæxni), silliness, in mod. Icel. a lean, spectral person (Vigrusson).]

GAIST, see Ghost.

GAIT, sb. Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Also written gate Lan.; and in forms geat n.Cy. Nhb; geate n.Yks; geat n.Yks. [gēt, giət] Pace, motion; rate or manner of walking. Cf. gate, sb. Fif. His right leg peeping out, Enfranchis'd, traitorously to help his gait, Tennant Anster (1812) 78, ed. 1871. Ayr. A pawnocker

... thocht they werena gaun at a douce eneuch gait, Service Notandums (1890) 116. n Cy. 'Spang your geat,' mend your pace (K.). Nhb. n.Yks. Lett's spang our geates, for it is varra snithe, Meriton Praise Ale (1684) l. 39; n.Yks 2 Lan. He did na mak' otogethir a straight gate, Kay-Shuttleworth Scarsdale (1860) II. 88.

Hence Gaited, ppl adj. paced, walking.

Fif. Slugging on their slow-gaited asses stout, Tennant Anster (1812) 35, ed. 1871. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> 'Awkward geeated,' as a clumsy walker. Lan. 'Thou'rt noane so badly gaited as I am' [said by a deformed boy], Brierley Cast upon World (1886) 139. [Mayer Spismn's Direct. (1845) 143.]

GAIT, sb.<sup>2</sup> and v.<sup>1</sup> Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur Cum. Wm. Yks.

Lan. Also written gate Sc. (Jam.) Nhb¹ Cum¹ n.Yks.; and in forms geeat- n.Yks.²; gyte Bnff¹; gytt- ne.Sc.; yait- Nhb¹ ne.Yks.¹ [gēt, giət, jēt.] 1. sb. A small sheaf of corn, &c., set up singly in the field to dry.

N.I.1 They are tied higher up than usual, so as to allow the base R.I. They are tied nigher up than usual, so as to anow the base to spread. Nhb A country dotted with rows of shock and 'gait,' RICHARDSON Borderer's Table-bk. (1846) VII. 375. Dur. Set up in gaits, Marshall Review (1818) I. 127. Cum. Linton Lake Cy. (1864) 303. n.Yks. Tuke Agric. (1800) 122 ne.Yks. Small sheaves, of oats gen. and clover sometimes, set up singly, and tied at the 'throat' instead of at the middle. 'We're gahing ti bund at the 'throat' instead of at the middle. t'gaits.' e.Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1788). Lan. It is loosely tied with bands and set up in gaits in the manner of oats and barley, Marshall Review (1808) I. 305

2. v. To set up sheaves of corn, &c, singly and on end. n.Sc. (Jam.), Bnff., N Cy. Nhb. Barley and oats are gated, Reports Agric. (1793-1813) 36; Nhb. Dur 1 The sheaf is opened Reports Agric. (1793-1813) 30; Nhb. Dur'l The sheaf is opened towards the bottom, both for drying it and making it stand. Cum. Linton Lake Cy. (1864) 303; Spring corn [is] gated; that is, bound near the top, and set up in single sheaves, by spreading their bottoms in the form of a cone, Young Annals Agric. (1784-1815) XXXII. 501. n.Yks. It is a prevailing practice to 'gaite' them, that is, the sheaves are tied near the top, and set up single, Tuke Agric. (1800) 122; (I.W.); Reports Agric. (1793-1813) 38; n.Yks. To set up clover in small sheaves, or bundles tied at their extremity, to dry into hay. w.Yks. ne.Lan. 1

Hence Gaiten, Gaiting, Gaten, Gating, or Yaiting, (1) vbl. sb. the act of setting up corn, &c., in single sheaves, to dry; (2) sb a single sheaf of corn, &c., set up on end

in a harvest-field to dry.

(1) ne.Sc. During a wet harvest the sheaves after having the band drawn up to the ears were set up on end singly to dry. This process was called gyttin, Gregor Flk-Lore (1881) 181. Can. This gating has another advantage. The corn so set up can be preserved during rain, for a long time without vegetating, Agric States and the preserved with the corn so set up can be preserved. bound round it close below the ear, and not in the middle, as in a sheaf, by which means the straw is more easily spread out. Before being stacked the band is always removed to the middle part; in other words, the gaten becomes a sheaf. Oats and barley alone are thus treated, wheat and rye never. Cum. s.Wm. Each gaiting is stood on its butt end to dry (JAB). n.Yks. 7; n.Yks. 2 Single corn-sheaves as distinct from those that are bound together. Single corn-sheaves as distinct from those that are bound together, sheaves set apart for cattle-food ne.Yks.¹, Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹ [One mode of setting up the corn to dry quickly is in gaitins, Stephens Farm Bk. (ed. 1849) II. 343.]

GAIT, sb.³ ? Cum. Nhp. Oxf. Bck. Bdf. Cmb. Also written gate Oxf. Bck. Bdf. Cmb. [gēt] Two buckets of writer carried with a voke over the shoulders. Cf.

of water, carried with a yoke over the shoulders. Cf. gate,  $sb^2$  10.

gate, sb <sup>2</sup> 10.

<sup>2</sup>Cum. Linton Lake Cy. (1864) 303. Nhp. Or gait of water from the pump to fetch, Clare Shep. Calendar (1827) 162; Nhp. <sup>12</sup> As much as a man can walk with. Oxf., Bck. <sup>4</sup> I bring two gates of water,—no, I bring four pails; for I cannot carry a yoke now, said a poor woman, speaking of the filling of a font (J.W B.). Bdf. Batchelor Anal. Eng. Lang. (1809) 134. Cmb. Please let me have a gait of water (W.M.B.).

GAIT. sh. <sup>4</sup> w. Yks. [geat.] Wool term: a dozen of

me have a gait of water (W M.B.).

GAIT, sb.<sup>4</sup> w.Yks. [geət.] Wool term: a dozen of wool; the weight of a dozen of wool. (E.W.)

GAIT, v.<sup>2</sup> Cai.<sup>1</sup> [gēt.] To seize suddenly or violently; to clutch at; with on: to seize on.

GAIT, see Gate, sb.<sup>2</sup>, Get(t.

GAITED, ppl. adj. Nhb.<sup>1</sup> [gētid, -ed.] Marked

with dirt.

Applied to badly washed clothes, which are said to be gaited or

[Cp. Fr. gâter, to soil, defile, stain.]

GAIT-, GAITER-, GAITH, see Gatter, sb.¹, Garth, sb.¹ GAITLE, v. Glo.¹² [gē-tî.] To wander idly. Hence Gaitling, sb. an idler, loiterer.
GAITY, ad). w.Yks. Weaving term: when one or more dents in the 'reed 'or 'slay' are wider than the rest.

GAIVEL, v. Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] 1. To stare wildly. Gen. in prp. Rxb. 2. To toss the head up and down, as a horse that needs a martin-Lth.

GAIVLE, sv. D.....
in comp. Gaivle-end.
GAIZEN, GAIZIN, see Gizzen, adj.

AKE v. Dev. With up: of a bird: to ruffle (the

feathers).

He [a canary] 's rather frightened now, so he gaketh up his feathers, Reports Provinc. (1884) 19.

GAKE, GAKEY, see Gawk, sb.¹, v.², Gawky.

GAKIE, sb. Sc. The shell, Venus mercenaria.

Fif. Sibbald Hist. Fif. (1803) 135 (Jam.).

GAL, sb. Lan. [gal.] A pony or small horse brought from Galloway. See Galloway.

Leading by the bridle a slender young horse—locally called a Gal, or pony from Galloway on the Scotch border, Kay-Shuttleworth Scarsdale (1860) I. 98; Ponies locally known as 'gals,' ib. II. 27. m.Lan.¹ As soon as aw con scrape a bit o' brass together aw meean to buy a gal an' gooa reawnd sellin' coyles.

GAL, GALAINY, see Cal, sb.¹, Galeeny.

GALANDA, sb. Dev.³ A verandah, porch.

They chillern be making sichy conflusion out on the galanda I can't yer mezel spayke.

can't yer mezel spayke.

GALASH, sb. and v. Sc. n Cy. Yks. Som. form galoche w.Yks. w.Som. [gəla], gəlo]. Also in form galoche w.Yks. w.Som. [gəla ʃ, gəlo ʃ.] 1. sb. A clog or wooden shoe. w.Yks. 2. v. To mend boots or shoes by means of a band

round the upper leather; to cover a boot with leather, all

round above the sole.

Sc. (JAM.), N Cy.1, Yks. (HALL.) w.Som.1 Old women's cloth

boots are very frequently galoshed.

[1. Galloshes, Crepidae Ingneae, Coles (1679). Fr. galoche, a woodden shooe or patten, made all of a piece, without any latchet, or tye of leather, and worn by the poor clown in winter (Coter.).]

GALATIANS, sb. pl. Sc. A boys' game; see below.
Lnk. A play among boys, who go about in the evenings, at the

end of the year, dressed in paper caps, and sashes, with wooden swords, singing and reciting at the doors of houses [in Glasgow]

GALAVINS, see Galva.
GALCHING, vbl. sb. w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Also written gaulching.
[go ltʃin.] In phr. (1) galching and retching, the forcing up of food from the stomach with wind; (2) snapping and

up of food from the stomach with wind; (2) snapping and galching, the quarrelsome colloquy of two irritated persons.

GALDER, sb. and v. Sc. Also e An. Also written gaalder Sh.I. [gā'idə(r.] 1. sb. A noisy, vulgar laugh; loud, noisy talk; a loud noise. Cf. golder.

Sh.I. 'Hears doo mi, lass'' I says wi' a galder, Sh. News (Aug. 7, 1897); Da skreichs o' da lasses, an' da gaffs o' William, no ta spaek o' da gaalders o' auld Berry, . brought Girzzie i' da door, 1b. (Oct 22, 1898). S. & Ork.¹, e An. (HALL.), e.An.¹

2. v. To laugh in a loud, noisy manner; to talk or sing boisterously or noisily.

boisterously or noisily.

Sh.I. (Jam), Or.I. (S.A.S), e.An. (HALL.), e.An.<sup>1</sup>

Hence Galdering, ppl. adj. noisy, loud-talking, laughing

loudly.

Sh I. Evil shockamınt sıt i' dy galderin' jaws at nıver lıes [cease],

Sh I. Evil shockamint sit i' dy galderin' jaws at niver lies [cease], Sh. News (Nov. 20, 1897). S & OTk.¹ [Norw. dial. galder, a loud crying (AASEN); ON. galdr, a song, charm. incantation; so OE. gealdor.] GALDERIC, sb. Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] A large room; a gallery. S. & Ork.¹ GALDIMENT, sb. Obs. Som. Dev. A great fright; tetror. Cf. galliment, s. v. Gally, v. Som. (HALL.) Dev. Moore Hist. Dev. (1829) I. 354 n.Dev. Yer galdiment must zoon be go, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 48; GROSE (1700)

GROSE (1790). GALDRAGON, sb. Obs. Sh.I. A sorceress, witch.

GALDRAGUN, sb. Ubs. Sh.I. A sorceress, witch. Come forth...thou old galdragon, Scott Private (1821) xxi. [A corr. of Norw. dial. galder, witcheraft + kvinna, a woman (AASEN); so Scott explains the word. The form is doubtless due to assoc. w. 'dragon.']
GALDROCH, sb. Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] A greedy, long-necked, ill-shaped person. Gall. Encycl. (JAM.)
GALLE see Guille

Encycl. (JAM.)

GAL(E, see Guil(e.
GALE, sb.¹ Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Ken. Dev. Cor.
Also in forms gall Sc. (JAM.) Gall.; gaul Sc. (JAM.) Cum.
Dev.; gawan Cum.; gawel Cum.; goil Cor.³; goule
Ken¹; goyle Cor. [gēl, geəl.] The wild or bog-myrtle,
Myrica Gale. Also in comb. Gall bushes. Cf. gold, sb.²

Sc. A shrub which grows plentifully in wild moorland marshes.

Sc. A shrub which grows plentifully in wild moorland marshes. The scent of it is exceedingly strong, Gall. Encycl. (Jam.) Gall. Brushing through the 'gall' bushes, CROCKETT Bog. Myrtle (1895) 293. Cum. Gl. (1851); HUTCHINSON Hist. Cum. (1794) I. App. 43; Cum. 12, Yks. (B & H.), Lan. 1, ne.Lan. 1 n Lin 1 Often called 'sweet-gale.' It is reputed to have the power of driving away moths and fleas. Ken. (GB). Ken. 1, Dev., Cor. (B. & H.), Cor. 1 Linea Col. 1 heart in clariful of bear browned for the control of the c

Hence Gale-beer, sb. a kind of beer brewed from the

bog-myrtle or 'gale.'

n.Yks. She brewed gale-beer, Simpson Jeanie o' Biggersdale
(1893) 111; A kind of beer, called gale beer, is brewed from the
plant at Ampleforth, Yorks (B. & H.).

[This Gaule groweth plentifully in sundry places of England, as in the Ile of Ely, & in the Fennie countries thereabouts, wherof there is such store in that countrey, that they make fagots of it and sheaues, which they call Gaule sheaues, to burn and heat their ouens. It groweth also by Colebrooke, Gerarde Herb. (ed. 1633) 1414;

3 Z 2

Gawl, fowayle, Mirtus, Prompt. OE. gagel, Du. gagel, a bastard myrtle tree (Hexham).]
GALE, sb.2 Hmp. Som. Dev. Cor. [gēl, geəl.]

1. A bull that has been castrated after reaching maturity. Cf. geld, adj.

Hmp Grose (1790); Hmp. Som. W. & J. Gl (1873); JENNINGS Obs Dual w.Eng. (1825). Dev Horae Subsectivae (1777) 173 nw Dev. w.Dev Marshall Rur. Econ. (1796). Dev., Cor. Monthly Mag. (1810) I. 437. Cor. I fouched the rud gale and whit yeffer away, J. Trenoodle Spec. Dual. (1846) 27; Cor. 12

2. A boar castrated after reaching maturity. nw.Dev., Cor. Cf. galt. 3. A childless man. Cor. CGALE, sb. and v. Irel. Also Hrf. Glo. Amer. [gel] 1. sb. A periodical payment of rent; a half-year's or quarter's rent.

Ir. To borrow the full amount of the gale, Carleton Fardorougha 1836) 33; You were evicted for five gales of rent, Trollope Land-leaguers (1885) 304 Ant. (W.H.P.) Myo. The tenants [at Ballinrobe] refused to pay this year's half gale. . . They owed but six months' rent with the hanging gale, Times (Nov. 13, 1880). s.Ir. Give me a receipt in full for the running gale, Croker Leg (1862) 314. [Amer. N. & Q. (1854) 1st S. 1x. 408.] Hence Gale-day, sb. rent-day, the day on which the payment of rent is due.

Ir. I proposised to sind her the rint home be every gale day.

Ir. I proomised to sind her the rint home be every gale day,

BLACKBURNE Stories, 24. Ant. (W H P.)

2. In the Forest of Dean: a licence or grant of land, with the right to dig for coal, iron, &c.; a mine so granted or licensed

Glo. N. & Q. (1874) 5th S 11. 368; Glo 1 Before the regulation in 1841, a free-miner often tried to work his own gale, but could only do so to a very small extent, as he soon found money and machinery and labour were required, which his means could not meet. No free-miner can now work his own gale. Hence the introduction of companies, who purchased the gales, and sunk for coal. Gales meant any appointment made by the Crown to a miner or company who asked for them. The gale was large or small, according to the application. It might include acres of coal seams, or only a part of an acre. It could take in the upper seams only, or the middle only, or the lower, or all three. The gale may be for iron or stone, as well as for coal So long as the galeage is paid up annually to the Crown, there is no interference on the part of the Crown; but many gales both of iron and stone now fall in to the Crown, through the failure to pay the ground-rent

3. A boundary or mark of division between 'gales.'

Glo. This is perhaps the commonest term used in the Forest in connection with mines, and constant lawsuits arise from the habit of trespassing beyond the bounds, or of letting water overflow into other workings.

4. v. To acquire the right to work a mine; to lease out a 'gale.' See Gavel, v.<sup>8</sup>

Hrf.<sup>1</sup> Gio.<sup>1</sup> Formerly the stone quarries were galed, but they

are now leased.

GALE, sb.4 Stf. [gel.] The swinging crane over

a kitchen grate.
s.Stf. Hang the pot on the gale o'er the fire, Pinnock Blk. Cy

Ann. (1895).

GALE, sb.5 Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] [gel.] Any kind or form of protuberance. (Hall.), Lin.¹ GALE, sb.<sup>8</sup> Wm. [Not known to our correspondents.] [gel.] A place in the hollow of a hill.

Kithy Stephen and Appleby Monthly Messenger (Apr. 1891).

GALE, sb. 7 Obs. Rxb. (JAM.) In phr. a gale of geese, a flock of geese. Cf. gaggle.

GALE, v. 2 Nrf. Of birds: to circle about as before a gale. Cf. gall, v. 2.

'Cadders galing,' rooks circling round before a storm (C.W.B N.);

'Cadders galing,' rooks circling round before a storm (C.W.B N.); (P.H.E.)

GALE, see Gavel, sb.¹, Geal, v.², Guile.

GALEENY, sb. Chs. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Brks.

Suf. Sur. Sus. Wil. Som. Cor. Also written galeny War.³

s Wor.; galleny Sus. Wil.; gallini Brks.¹; and in forms galainy s Chs.¹ Oxf.¹ MS. add.; galina Glo. Cor.; ? galinic Cor.; gallanie War. Som.; gelany Suf. [gəlī'ni, gəlē ni.] The guinea-fowl, Numida meleagris. Cf. gleany.

s.Chs.¹, War. (J.R W.), War.³, s.Wor. (F.W.M.W.), Shr.¹ Glo. Can you spare me some galna's eggs to-day? (A.B) Oxf.¹ MS. add. Brks.¹, Suf. (M E R), Sur. (L.J.Y.), Sus. (S P H.), Wil. (G.F.B) Som. Sweetman Wincanton Gl. (1885). Cor. The galinics be got all among the lucifer; that is, the galinas are in the field of lucern, Monthly Mag. (1810) I. 437.

[Sp. gallina morisca, a hen of Guynie (MINSHEU).]
GALE-HEADED, adj. Dev. Stupid, heavy.
Dev. Gale-headed fellow, a heavy-headed stupid man, Monthly Mag. (1810) I. 437. n.Dev. Gale-headed Jones, ta Cleve, Was

Mag. (1810) I. 437. n.Dev. Gale-headed Jones, ta Cleve, Was playing maxims upon Will, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 112 GALIC, sb. Nhb.¹ Incomprehensible talk, nonsense, 'double Dutch.'

A bad or 'bletherin' speaker is often told that no sense can be

made of his talk, as it is all galic.

GALIOT, sb. ne.Lan. The oak-apple or gall formed on oak-trees.
GALIVANDER, see Gallivant.

GALIVANDER, see Gainvant.

GALKER, sb. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also written galcar Yks. w.Yks.<sup>2</sup>; galcor w.Yks.; and in forms gailker w.Yks.<sup>4</sup>; galliker w.Yks. [ga'lkə(r), gē'lkə(r).] 1. A tub or vessel for containing wort, or in which new ale is put to ferment. See Guil(e.

n.Cy. (Hall.) Yks. The Ale-fat, or vessel in which they work their ale (K.). w.Yks. Watson Hist. Hlfx. (1775) 538; w.Yks.<sup>4</sup>
Lan. It's as grand wom-brewed as se'er touched a galker Clegge

Lan. It's as grand wom-brewed as e'er touched a galker, Clegg Sketches (1895) 73; He wawtut him o'er intoth galker, Tim Bobbin View Dial. (1740) 25; Wawtud him o'er into the galker full o' new drink, wortchin', Waugh Sketches (1855) 126; Lan. 1 s.Lan. Picton Dial. (1865).

2. Malt liquor in a state of fermentation; the froth or scum formed on the surface of malt liquor during fer-

mentation.

mentation.

w.Yks. 'A good galker' is a good or rapid fermentation. 'Ah set t'liquor on to work yest'da' neet an' we'd a gooid galker this mornin' (S K.C.); One ot bairns...hed fallen backards into a bowl o' galcar, Dewsbre Olm. (1881) 9, (B.K.); Hlfx. Courier (May 8, 1897); w.Yks. A believer in witchery... when the beer would not ferment... attributed the cause to the ill offices of some witch... He would heat a chain red hot, throw it into the galcar (the wort), and burn out the witch, for the beer thus heated would naturally begin to ferment; w.Yks. 4, e. Lan. 1

GALL, sb. Sc. Yks. Also Ken. Sus. Also in form ga' Sc.; gaa S. & Ork. 1; gaw Sc. [gal, gol, Sc. ga.]

1. In comp. (1) Gall brussen, having the gall burst; (2)

1. In comp. (1) Gall brussen, having the gall burst; (2) bruster, a 'settler,' stopper; (3) bursen, short-winded;

-bruster, a 'settler,' stopper; (3) -bursen, snort-winded; (4) -lamb, a lamb that dies after a short illness from overflow of blood.

(1) n.Yks.2' My mouth's as bitter as if I was gall-brussen,' from biliousness. (2) n.Yks. (T S.) (3) S. & Ork.1 (4) Ken. (W F S.)

2. Phr. gut and gaw, everything without any exception, 'root and branch,' bag and baggage.' Sc. (JAM.)

3. A disease of the gall, prevalent among cattle and sheep. Also in comb. Gaa sickness.

Sh I Mam tought Rigga hed da lungasit, bit ae thing I can

sheep. Also in comb. Gaa sickness.

Sh I. Mam tought Rigga hed da lungasüt, bit ae thing I can tell dee daa, an' dat is, 'at Sholma is hard an' fast i' da ga', Sh. News (Sept 4, 1897); Da fleckid koo hed da gaa da last year, ib. (Jan. 28, 1899); Shu hed da spawwec, an' wis ill wi' da gaa sickness an' warbecks in her back, Stewart Firesule Tales (1892) 244. Sus. He generally gives his sheep hay in hoar frostymornings; he finds it preserves them from the gall, Marshall Review (1817) V. 505.

Hence Gaa.grass. sb. a plant which grows in burns,

Hence Gaa.grass, sb. a plant which grows in burns, used as a remedy for a disease of the gall.

Sh.I. A' 'at can be dune dan . . is ta get ta coo ga' girse, Sh. News (Sept. 4, 1897); Da fleckid koo hed da gaa da last year. . . If I wisna twa vaiges at da burn o' Dall for gaa.girse dan he [it] wis a pity, 1b. (Jan 28, 1899). S. & Ork. It is boiled and the liquor given to cattle as a cure for the gall-sickness

4. Fig. Bitterness, spite, malice; a grudge.

Abd. I'm fain to see you look sae, but a ga', Ross Helenore (1768) 126, ed 1812. s.Sc. There ne'er was malice, guile, nor ga' In the gude auld folk o' little Billy, Watson Bards (1859) 8.

Dmb His mither us'd to say he had nae ga', Taylor Poems (ed. 1827) 93. Ayr. I maun just ... warsle awa wi' the ga' and the 1827) 93. Ayr. I maun just... warsle awa wi' the ga' and the spite of this curmurrin' of a calamity, Service Notandums (1890) 8. Bwk. Hive fought hive wi' ga', Henderson Pop Rhymes (1856) 58. GALL, sb.<sup>2</sup> and v.<sup>1</sup> Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms ga' Sc.; gale. Dev. Cor.<sup>1</sup>; gaul w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>

Hrf.¹ Glo.² Suf. Ess.¹ Hmp. I.W.¹² Cor.²; gaw Sc. Chs.¹³; gawl. Wil.¹ Dor.¹; goe Cum.¹; goil(e w.Dor. Dev.; goll w.Yks.¹ [gol, Sc. ga.] l. sb. A sore place or abrasion on the skin.

on the skin.

Sc. In ilk ane's back ye fin' a gaw, But lunk at hame, T. Scott Poems (1793) 340; Used fig. in relation to a habit, as 'That's an auld gaw in your back,' that is an old trick or bad habit of yours (Jam.). Rnf. Tear wi' ever-deep'ning gaws My bleeding back, Finlayson Rhymes (1815) 29 Shr. The child's never 'ad a gall on it sence it wuz born till now, they tellen me as it's from 'is eye-tith, Gio. Prks., Sur 1 nw.Dev. A blister or bladder on the hand, not necessarily a raw or sore place.

2. Obs. Phr. to have a gaw in the back of another, to have the power of giving another pain or making him suffer

indignity.
Sc. The Lord Chamberlain is obligated, at a royal coronation, to have a gaw in the Earl's back, and takes this method to shew his power and supremacy, Steamboat (1822) 235 (JAM.).

3. A fault, imperfection; a defect in a tree.

Sur.¹ Ruid-gall is a small boss or imperfection in the bark of a tree, to which oak is especially subject.

Sus. Still in use (HALL.), Sus.² Som. Holloway. [(K.)]

4. A crease or wrinkle in cloth.

4. A crease of winkie in cioth.

Briff. My coat, by luck, was fine an' braw, Withoutten either hole or gaw, Taylor Poems (1787) 55. Cld. (Jam.) Rrif. A waistcoat flush o' thread-bare gaws, Young Pictures (1865) 147.

5. A layer or stratum of a different kind of soil from the

rest, crossing a field.

Dmb. The field of nine acres entirely moss, and in some parts above three feet deep, excepting a few narrow sand gaws, Agnc. Surv. 330 (JAM.).

6. A barren or unfertile spot in a field, through which springs of water constantly ooze up; wet, spongy land.

Gen. in pl.

Ags. (JAM), Cum.<sup>1</sup>, w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, Nhp.<sup>2</sup>, War. (JR.W.) Shr.<sup>1</sup> Usually employed in the pl. form. 'Theer couldna be spected much off that fild o' land, theer's such a power o' wet galls in it.' Hrf.<sup>12</sup> Glo. Horae Subseavae (1777) 185; Glo.<sup>1</sup> e.An.<sup>1</sup> A vein of sand in a stiff soil, through which water is drained off, and oozes at soft places on the surface; otherwise sand-galls. Nrf.. Suf. Grose (1790). Suf. Sand-galls, spots of sand in a field where water oozes, or, as we say, 'spews up,' Cullum Hist. Hawsted (1813); RAINBIRD Agric (1819) 293, ed. 1849 w Dor. Ground where springs rise; such a place in Uplyme is called 'Wolley goile,' Roberts Hist. Lyme Regis (1834). Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873) Dev. A current of water in a swampy place, and generally where it is obstructed with boggs, Horae Subsectivae (1777) 186 nw Dev. (R P.C.)

nw Dev. (R P.C.)

Hence (I) Galled, (2) Gally or Gals-eye, (3) Galty, adj.

of land: spongy, wet, full of springs.

(I) Lei.<sup>1</sup> (2) w.Yks.<sup>1</sup> Midl. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1796) II.

Lei.<sup>1</sup>, Hrf.<sup>1</sup>, Glo.<sup>2</sup>, Dor.<sup>1</sup> Dev. Monthly Mag. (1810) I. 437; Moore

Hist. Dev. (1829) I. 354. Dev., Cor. Grose (1790) MS. add. (C.)

Cor. Monthly Mag. (1810) I. 437; Cor.<sup>1</sup> Gale-ey grounds

Ground where springs rise in different places; Cor.<sup>2</sup> (3) Suf. Cullum Hist. Hawsted (1813).

7. Waste land; a strip by the side of the road; pl. void spaces in coppices; spots of land in a field where the crop of corn or grass has failed.

Chs. Midl. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1796) II. Suf., Ess. Grose (1790). Ess. Gl. (1851); Ess. J. I.W. J., Som. (W.F.R.)

Hence Gally, adj. of crops: thin and poor, having defeating parts in factories growth beginning.

fective spots; of a coppice: scanty, having gaps.

Ken. Where the plantation [of lucerne] is not gally, that is, not interspersed with vacancies, Young Annals Agric. (1784-1815) III. 433. Hmp. Holloway. I.W.1; I.W.2 That's a gaully piece o' wuts you got there, varmer. Wil. 1 Used esp. of root-crops that grow unequally. In common use.

8. v. To rub; to make sore by rubbing or friction. Also

used fig.
Sc. 'Ye're like the gentle Gordons, ye canna bide hanging for Sc. 'Ye're like the gentle Gordons, ye canna bide hanging for the gawing o' your craig.' Usually addressed to those who make much ado about nothing (JAM); A horse shall gang on Carrolside brae, Till the girth gaw his side, Chambers Pop. Rhymes (1870) 215. Per. Sic sad thoughts as these they ga' me wi' pain, Nicol Poems (1766) 25. s.Sc. The grey mear gat her houghs gaw'd yestreen, Snaith Fierceheart (1897) 51. Link. She . . . Seems gawt, gars flyte, an' jybe, an' snarl, Watt Poems (1827) 54. Sik. An' rain-draps gaw my cosy biggin, Hogg Poems (ed. 1865)

384. Dmf. He'll ride nae mair on strae sonks For gawing his 384. Dmf. He'll ride nae mair on strae sonks For gawing his German hurdies, Cromek Remains (1810) 146. Shr. 'Young cowts bin apt to gall i' the shuther' is a saying metaphorically applied to young folk who are impatient of the restraints of work. Brks. I mus' get a new zaddle, that there un allus galls muh. Hence Galled, ppl. adj. having the hair rubbed off like a dog with the mange. Not., Lei 29. To vex, irritate, hurt in feeling; to chafe, fret, become pettich

[541]

pettish.

Lnk. Madge, my titty, tells sic flaws Whene'r our Meg her cankart humour gaws, Ramsay Poems (1800) II. 117 (Jam.); He gaw'd fou sair Flung in his fiddle o'er the yett, tb. I. 237; If they're no gaud they needna fling, When something wrang's deteckit, Thomson Musings (1881) 34. Wm. & Cum. Gallin the gimmer wi'a gad, 184. w.Yks. Nowt no war gawalling to one's sen an' that. It's fair gawalling am sure, bin five times an' nowt tul't. Gawall'd past biding wi't. Shr. Sur. Afar'd a good deal gall'd by what I said. w.Som Dhai wuz tuurubl u-gau'd ubaew d ut [They were very much hurt about it]. Dev. Yu zay sich drefful unkind thengs tu me, that yu gal me more'n I cay under dut [ Iney were very much nurt about it]. Dev. Yu zay sich drefful unkind thengs tü me, that yu gāl me more'n I can tellee, Hewett Peas. Sp. (1892); He was tur'ble gall'd about it, Pulman Sketches (1842) 97, ed. 1871; Dev. I, and may be that gall en too, and put en out a zorts, 3. s Dev., e.Cor (Miss D.)

[1. Ther is noon of us alle, If any wight wol clawe us on the galle, That we nil kike, Chaucer C. T. D. 940.]

GALL, sb. Sc. A beautiful growth upon roses, briggs &c resembling crimson moss; gan in court Gall.

briars, &c., resembling crimson moss; gen. in comp. Gallflower.

Sc. (G.W.); These galls were formerly much used in medicine Sc. (G.W.); I nese gails were formerly much used in medicine under the name of Bedeguar, Coleman Our Woodlands, 179. Lnk. We left the gall-flower on the brier, The campion in the dell, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 94.

GALL, v.<sup>2</sup> Yks. With about: to blow strongly in sudden gusts. Cf. gale, v.<sup>2</sup>
ne.Yks. An Ingleby man mentioned that they had been trying

ne.Yks. An Ingleby man mentioned that they had been trying to burn the heather on the moor, but could not get on with the work because the wind 'galled about' so (J.C.F.).

[Cp. obs. E. gall (possibly a pron. of gale) in the comb. gall winde, Boyn Last Battell (1619) 544 (N.E.D. s. v. Gale, 1.8 o.).

GALLACHER, sb. 1, Gally, v., Gowl, sb. 1 GALLACHER, sb. Sc. An earwig. Slg. (G.W.), Cld. (JAM.) Cf. golach.

(JAM.) Cf. golach.
GALLACK, adj. n.Cy. Yks. Also written gallac
n.Yks.¹e.Yks. m.Yks.¹; gallak w.Yks; and in forms gallic ne.Yks.¹e.Yks.w.Yks.¹; gallock n.Yks. w.Yks.⁴; gaulic
n.Cy. n.Yks.¹; gaulick N.Cy.² [ga¹lək, ·ik.] The left hand;
gen. in comb. Gallack-hand. Cf. garrack.
n.Cy. Bailey (1721); (K.); N.Cy.² w.Yks. Galək, Wright
Gram. Wndhll. (1892) 105; Thoresby Lett (1703); w.Yks.⁴
Hence (1) Gallack-handed, (2) Gallocky, adj. lefthanded; awkward, clumsy.

(1) n.Yks. Gallock-handed fūəks alles frame sə badly i my eye

(I) n.Yks. Gallock-handed füəks alles frame sə badly i my eye (W.H.); n.Yks.<sup>12</sup>, ne.Yks.<sup>1</sup> e. Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1796); He's a rare dab hand at his wahk, if he is gallic-handed, Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 90; e.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> w.Yks. Banks Wkfld. Wds (1865); w.Yks.<sup>1</sup> (2) w.Yks. (J.T.)

[Etym. unknown. Not conn. w. Fr. gauche, as this word

does not come fr. a galk- stem, but is a der. of gaucher; see HATZFELD (s. v.). OFr. \*galc, sometimes cited, appears to be merely an inference of Diez from the dialect form gallack.

gallack.]
GALLAD, int. Not. An expression of encouragement, 'go it, lad.'
Gallad! try again, you'll do it next time (L.C.M.).
GALLAFER, sb. Sh.I. Also written galafer, gallafir. A prattling sound; a loud noise; a burst of laughter. Der horrid boys fur gallafir, bit fine sheelds [fellows] wi a', Sh. News (Sept. 10, 1898), (W.A.G.); S. & Ork.¹
[ON. gjālfr (gen. -rs), the din of the sea; orða-gjālfr, empty sounding words (Vigfusson).]
GALLAND. sb. Obs. Sc. (Jam.) A young fellow.

GALLAND, sb. Obs. Sc. (JAM.) A young fellow. [Quhair mony a lady bene fair of face, And mony ane fresche lusty galland wass, Dunbar *Poems* (c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 285. Fr. galant, 'qui a bonne grace' (HATZ-

GALLAN-NAIL, sb. Cai. One of the bolts which attach a cart to the axle. Cf. garron, sb.2

GALLANT, v. Sc. Also Som. Dev. Also written alant Sc. [gəla nt.] 1. To play the gallant or cava-Also written galant Sc. [galant.] 1. To play the gallant or cavaler; to flirt, pay attention to a woman, esp. by escorting

her in public.

Sc. I saw William gallantin' a young leddy (Jam.); The doctor smirking, gallanting, and performing all the bustling parade of settled and arranged courtship, Scott St. Ronan (1824) xxxiv. Cai. Abd. If husbands choose to go gallanting after these light gentry, we do apprehend that any wife would be justified in taking to herself a more domestic spouse, Ruddiman Sc. Parish (1828)

gently, we do apprehend that any whe would be justified in taking to herself a more domestic spouse, Ruddian Sc. Pansh (1828) 90, ed. 1889. Kcd. Riders cam frae south and north, With horses braw gallanting, Jamie Muse (1844) 110. Rnf. I will not rant, gallant, or drink, Nor with bad company run, McGilvray Poems (ed. 1862) 339. Ayr. Ye'd raither hae some toon's bred sumph To gang wi' you gallantin'! Service Dr. Dugind (ed. 1887) 212. Dmf. I ne'er wi' ither bairns gallanted, Quinn Heather (1863) 43.

2. To go about idly; to 'gallivant,' gad about. Also used fig. Sc. In kirk-yard drear they may gallant, An' mak his turf their fav'rite haunt, Tarras Poems (1804) 143 (Jam.); The witches are in the practice of gallanting over field and flood after sun-set, Steam-boat (1822) 141 (tb.). Fif. Women who gad about idly, and with the appearance of lightness, in the company of men, are said to gallant with them (tb.). Rnf. What thochtless queans wi' chiels gallantin', Young Pictures (1865) 167. Ayr. The servant lasses, at late hours, without the protection of lanterns were enabled to gallant in a way that never could have before happened, Galt Provost (1822) xxxviii; But havers, Wyllie, I'm galantin' Clean aff Provost (1822) xxxviii; But havers, Wyllie, I'm galantin' Clean aff the subject, Laing Poems (1894) 62. Som. Gallanting, wandering about in gaiety and enjoyment: applied chiefly to associations of the sexes, Jennings Obs. Dial w Eng (1825) Dev.<sup>1</sup>

Hence (1) Gallant, (a) sb. a woman who goes about in the company of men; (b) adj. improperly familiar; (2) Gallanter, sb. a man or woman who goes about much in the company of the other sex; (3) Gallanting, ppl. adj. gay, roving, roaming; (4) Gallantish, adj. given to going

about much with men.

about much with men.

(1, a) Cld. (Jam.) (b) Ayr. Is it the case that you had been gallant to her before marriage? Galt Lairds (1826) xviii. (a) Sc. Tam the gallanter, Loud Venus' vaunter, Drummond Muckomachy (1846) 28. Cld. (Jam.) (3) Abd Hoo noo, my gay gallantin' frien', Ogg Willie Waly (1873) 37. (4) Edd. Guid Madam, what thinkye O'poorgallantish Grizzy Mode? Learmont Poems (1791)66 GALLANTEE, v. Yks. Lan. Also Som. Written galantee e Lan. [ga:lentī.] To guarantee, warrant, used commonly in asseveration I'll gallantee.

w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan. Aw'll gallantee to buy thee, Clegg Sketches (1895) 472; Aw'll gallantee to sattle every mon, ib. David's Loom (1894) 1x. e.Lan. w.Som. I'll gallantee [gyaal untai] you'll vind a 'oodcock in thick copse. I'd gallantee thick 'oss, agin other 'oss in the parish. Dr. P.... you know, sir, zes how he could take-n off, and he'd galantee vor to cure-n, but I be afeard

take-n off, and he'd galantee vor to cure-n, but I be afeard

GALLAN-WHALE, sb. Sc. A species of whale

which frequents the Lewis or Long Island.

w.Sc. There is one sort of whale remarkable for its greatness, which the fishermen distinguish from all others by the name of the Gallan-whale; because they never see it but at the promontory of that name, Martin West. I. (1716) 5 (Jam.).

GALLAYNIEL, sb. Obs. Sc. A big, gluttonous,

ruthless man.

Sik. Wae be to them for a pack o' greedy gallayniels, Hogg Tales (1838) 34, ed. 1866. Rxb. (Jam.)
GALLEHOOING, sb. Obs. Sc. A stupefying, sense-

GALLEHOOING, sb. Obs. Sc. A stupefying, senseless noise. Cf. gally, v.

Ayr. Thae haumshoch bodies o' critics get up wi' sic lang-nebbit gallehooings, Edb. Mag. (Apr. 1821) 351 (Jam.).

GALLER, v. Wil. See below.

When peas are boiling too fast, a little cold water is poured into the pot, to 'galler'em' (G.E.D.).

GALLET, sb. Mry. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A term of endearment, 'darling.'

GALLET, v. Sur. [gælit.] Building term: to insert small pieces of stones in the joints of stone or rough masonry. See Garret, v.

sw.Sur. The joints are 'galleted' or stuck over with small black

masonry. See Garret, v.
sw.Sur. The joints are 'galleted' or stuck over with small black ironstone pebbles, NEVILL Cottages (1889) 22.

Hence Galleting, sb. the insertion of small pieces of stones in the joints of stone or rough masonry.

The wide joints of the rough stone are stuck over with small black ironstone pebbles, called 'galleting,' ib. 71.

GALLEY, sb. Per. (Jam) [Not known to our corresondents.] A leech. See Gill, sb. 5 spondents.] A leech. See Gill, [Gael. geal, a leech (MACBAIN).]

GALLEY, sh.<sup>2</sup> Not. [ga:li.] A boy's catapult.

Not. Invariably used for every kind of catapult s Not. He's killed many a hare with a galley (J P.K.)

GALLEY-BIRD, sb. Ken. Sur. Sus. [gæ'li-bēd.] The

green woodpecker, Gecinus viridis.

Ken. Science Gossip (1882) 65; (GED.) Sur. Sus. (W.HY.);

Swainson Birds (1885) 99; Sus. e.Sus. Holloway.

GALLIAGH, sb. Irel. A string or rod on which fish are suspended. s.Don. Simmons Gl. (1890).

GALLIARD, adj. and sb.1 Obs. Sc. Also written galyard; galyeard (JAM.). 1. adj. Gay, gallant; brisk, lively,

active, cheerful.

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Sc. A wheen galliard gallants, Scott St. Ronan (1824) ii; Our yeomen... once having entered on the common pay, their sixpence a day, they were galliard, Baillie Lett. (1775) I 176 (Jam.); His breast wi' galliard-glory throbbin', Drummond Muckomachy (1846) 40. Fif. His velvet breeks... He drew up on his galliard thies, Tennant Papistry (1827) 42; The faemen wham he fac'd... Grew breast wi' galyard now, 1b. 176.

2. sb. A gay, lively youth or young man; a dissipated man. Sc. This galliard must be disposed of, Scott Abbot (1820) xviii; For the galliard and the gay galliard's men, They ne'er saw a horse but they made it their ain, ib. Minstrelsy (1802) II. 152, ed. 1848; Still used to express an active, gay, dissipated character, 1b. I. 231.

3. A quick and lively dance. Sc. A good show in a galliard, Scott Monastery (1820) xxi. Fif. Wagg'd each monarchial leg in galliard strange and droll, Tennant

Anster (1812) 91, ed 1871.

Anster (1812) 91, ed 1871.

[1. Gaillard he was as goldfinch in the shawe, Chaucer C.T. A. 4367. Fr. gaillard, lusty, lively, cheerful, blithe, jocund (Cotgr.). 3. There's nought in France That can be with a nimble galliard won, Shaks. Hen. V, 1. ii. 252. Fr. gallop gaillard, the gallop, galliard (Cotgr.).]

GALLIARD, sb.<sup>2</sup> Yks. [ga'liəd.] A species of

sandstone.

w.Yks. This 'better bed' coal is seated upon a peculiarly hard sandstone termed 'galliard,' Cudworth Bradford (1876) 56.

GALLI-BALK, see Gally-bank.

GALLIER, sb. and v. Glo. I.W. Cor. Also written galyar Cor. [gæ1(i)jə(r).] 1. sb. A thrashing, beating. I.W. 1'I'll ghee'n a gallier, I'll send him away with a sound thrashing.

2. In phr. to stand a gallier, to fight. Glo. Grose (1790); Glo.1

3. A mad prank; pl. a confused noise among a number

3. A mad prank; pl. a confused noise among a number of people; a romping bout.

Cor. Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl.; 'This is the galliers,' this is confusion indeed, Monthly Mag (1810) I. 437.

Hence Galyars, adj. restive; in a temper. Thomas ib.

4. v. To fight; to drive away with blows. Glo. Gl. (1851); Glo., I.W.¹

[4. Fr. (Argot) gauler, 'battre à coups de bâtons' (Delesalle); Dans le langage trivial gallé signifie 'battu, rossé,' voyez le Dict. comique de Leroux (Duméril); Galler, gualler, gauler, 'battre, rouer' (Rabelais).]

GALLIGANT, v. Som. Dev. [gæligæ'nt.] To play the hoyden; to flirt; to 'gallivant.'

Som. Wandering about in gaiety and enjoyment; applied chiefly to associations of the sexes, Jennings Obs Dial. w Eng. (1825).

to associations of the sexes, Jennings Obs Dial. w Eng. (1825). Dev. In common use, w. Times (May 28, 1886) 2, col. 4; Dev. GALLIGANTING, ppl. adj. Som. Dev. Also written galaganting Dev. Large and awkward; awkwardly big, slovenly in gait.

Som. 1 Applied to persons and horses. 'Gurt, slack, galligantin [gyaal/gan-teen] sort of a fuller; I should n think is much work in he.' Dev. A rideth thicka lamming galaganting hoss, 29. s.Dev. Fox Kingsbridge (1874).

GALLIGANTUS, sb. Glo. Cor. Also in forms galligant Cor.<sup>3</sup>; galliganter Cor.<sup>12</sup> [gæligæntəs.] A tall,

ungainly person or animal.

Gio. A great Galligantus—spoken of a great gigantic ungainly creature, male or female, *Horae Subsectivae* (1777) 174; Gl. (1851);

GALLIGASKINS, sb. pl. Lin. Ken. Som. Also written gally- n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> 1. Leggings, gatters.

n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> w Som.<sup>1</sup> Gyaal gaas keenz Rough leather overalls, worn by thatchers, hedgers, and labourers They are usually home-made from dried raw skin, and are fastened to the front only of the leg and thigh. Often called strads.

2. Trousers. Ken.<sup>1</sup>
[2. In lit. E. a more or less ludicrous term for loose breeches. *Greguesques*, slops, gregs, Gallogascoms, Venitians, great Gascon, or Spanish, hose, Соток.] breeches.

GALLIKER, see Galker.

GALLIMAWFRY, sb. Yks. Lan. Shr. Also written gallimawfrey w Yks <sup>5</sup> Lan.; and in forms gallimawfit w.Yks.<sup>2</sup>; gallimawvertyw.Yks.<sup>3</sup> [galimo fri] 1. Adish composed of several kinds of minced meats, potatoes, &c.

2. A hodge-podge; a confused mixture or medley of

persons or things; confused talk.

e.Yks.<sup>1</sup> Gen used in an unfavourable sense. 'Ah'll pack all gallimaufry on em off.' w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> What a gallimawafrey thah's māade on't' Lan A person whose dress is ill-assorted, Davies Races (1856); Itell thee, George, 'warethy gibes and gallimaufreys, Roby Trad. (1872) II 51.

Hence Gallimawverty, adv. applied to one who conducts himself in a frolicsome or frivolous way. w.Yks.3

[1. Hachis, a sliced gallimaufrey, or minced meat, Cotgr Fr. galimafrée, 'Mets qui présente un mélange peu appétissant' (Hatzfeld); OFr. calimafree (La Curne, 359). 2. He wooes... both young and old... He loves the gallimaufry, Shaks. Merry W. 11. i. 119]

GALLIO-LIKE, adv. w.Yks.5 Used with reference to

a rash action or heedless procedure.

w.Yks.5 'Bown, Gallio-like, to destruction an' ruin.' The compound is thoroughly established, as men who never open their bibles use it.

GALLION, sb. Twd. (Jam.) [Not known to our of spondents.] A lean horse. [Cp. Fr. dial. gaher, a jade, a dull horse (Cotgr.).] Twd. (JAM.) [Not known to our corre-

GALLIT, sb. and adj. War.<sup>2</sup> [ga'lit.] 1. sb. A left-handed person. 2 adj. Left-handed. Cf. gallack.
GALLITHUMPIANS, sb. pl. Lan. Also Dor. Dev.
Also written gally. Dor. Dev. 1. A society of social reformers. Also used attrib.

Lan. There existed in Merriton a society of social reformers

calling themselves Gallithumpians, Brierley Marlocks (1867) 98; Two gradely red wot jacobins o' th' gallithumpian breed, ib. Day Out (1859) 48. Dor., Dev. Grose (1790) MS add. (M)

2. Obs. Disturbers of order at Parliamentary elections.

Dor., Dev Horae Subsectivae (1777) 174.

GALLITRAP, sb. Glo. Som. Dev. Also written gally-Glo. Dev.; and in form gallow-Som. [gælitræp.]

1. A mystic green circle on grass land into which any

guilty person having trod is supposed doomed to be

delivered over to justice. See Gally, v.

delivered over to justice. See Gally, v. som. She held out her finger, and traced upon the parched grass the greener round of a pixy-ring. 'We be in a gallow-trap,' she laughed 'If either of us have a-done wrong 'tis sure to come out,' Raymond Men o' Mendip (1898) xiii. w,Som.¹ Gyaal·itraap, oftener called Pixy-ring. An old superstition is that if a person guilty of crime steps into one of these circles, he is sure to be delivered up to justice. Dev Bowring Lang. (1866) I. pt. v 38; In several parishes in Devonshire is a patch of land hedged in, which is called Galli-trap, and considered uncannie, Henderson Flk-Lore (1879) vii; Dev.¹ Mysterious circles, into which whosoever entered, having committed any public offence, became infatuated to his own discovery, Gl. became infatuated to his own discovery, GL

2. Any mysterious circle or figure.

Dev. When 'e told yer fortin didder make any gallytraps 'pon tha tabul! Hewerr Peas Sp. (1892); Dev. I watch'd en to zee iv a made any zercles or gally-traps, 2.

3. An unbecoming ornament or head-dress, &c. Glo. Gl. (1851); Glo. Dev. Gally trappes, any frightful ornaments, particularly the monstrous head-dresses of the years 1775-6-7, Horae Subsectivae (1777) 174.

4. A badly-made tool, implement, &c.; a contrivance.

Dev. All that galltrap (of chairs, &c.) to keep the chill from the fire, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 95 nw.Dev. Often used when

speaking disparagingly of another person's goods. 'Take yur oal' gallitraps out o' the way, wull 'ee?

GALLIVANT, v. In gen dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written galavant Sc Yks.; galevant n.Lan.¹; galivant Som.; gallyvant Wil. Dev.; and in forms galivander Oxf.¹; garavant, gullyvant Ir. [galivant, gælivænt.] 1. To gad about, jaunt, go about idly or

on pleasure.

Sc. I've never encouraged them to go gallivanting as some young lasses do that would be better at home, Keith *Indian Uncle* young lasses do that would be better at home, Keth I main Once (1896) 24 Cai. Fif. Dae ye think I'm to sit at the chimla cheek, while you're galavantin' aboot a strange town? McLaren Tibbie (1894) 63. e Lth. The way they carry on, gallivantin' aboot, fleein' here an' fleein' there, Hunter J Intuck (1895) 150. Ir. He goes garavanting about after his work instead of comin' home to his supper (A.S.-P.). Ant. (S.A.B.) n Yks. Not that he approved of women galavanting about, Simpson Jeane o' Biggersdale (1893) 141. e.Yks.¹ w Yks. (S.K.C.); All my fowk wor galavantin off somewhear, Hartley Clock Alm. (1896) 40. Lan. He's gone gallivantin' down the road, Brierley Cotters, xiv; Lan¹ He's gallivantin' up and down wi' play-actors instead o' mindin' his wark. n.Lan¹, m.Lan.¹ Der, She peacockin' an' gallivantin' away enough to make a cat laugh. Ward David Greeve (1892) I. iii. Not.¹³, n.Lin.¹ ne.Wor. What do you want to gallivant about so for? She always was one to go gallivanting about the village (J.W.P.). Oxf.¹ Whur be you agwain gallivanderin' to? MS. add. Sus.² Wil. Slow Gl. (1892). Dor. (C.W.) Dev. 'Er's vur everlasting gallyvanting about; better fit 'er'd bide 'ome an' mind 'er work, Hewett Peas. Sp. (1892) Cor. (F R.C.); Cor.³ She's allays galivanting about.

Hence Gallivantings, sb. pl. jaunts, pleasure-trips, holiday-makings. Cai. Fif. Dae ye think I'm to sit at the chimla cheek, (1896) 24

holiday-makings.
Ir. Nancy was afeard he was gone aff an some av his galli-

vantin's, BLACKBURNE Stories, 16.

2. To flirt, philander, 'keep company'; to act the gallant to.

Sc. A man may be forgiven for losing his wits when he has two bonnie young lasses to gallivant, Keith Indian Uncle (1896) 234. n.Yks. (T.S.), w.Yks. (R.H.H.), w.Yks.?, Lan. (J.D.) I.Ma. He is gallivant in after that gel of Brews (S.M.). Midl. A gentleman gallivant in wi'her, Bartram People of Clopton (1897) 74 Der.?, nw Der.¹ Lin. Thompson Hist. Boston (1856) 707 Lei.¹, Nhp.¹, War.³ Shr., Hrf. Bound Provinc (1876). Hmp. Sus. Wandering about in gaiety and enjoyment, applied chiefly to the association of the sexes, Holloway. Wil.¹ To be gadding about on a spree with a companion of the opposite sex: to run after the girls, or 'chaps,' as the case may be. Som. Henry John must go off galivanting and company keeping, Raymond Misterton's Mistake (1888) 133. w.Som¹ Keeping over much among the women; acting the squire of dames. No moral slur is implied. 'Twid be better vor thee, nif thee'ds 'aiky to thy poor old father, an' stick to thy trade—neet urn gallivantin [gyaal ivaan teen] all over the country, wherever there's a lot o' maiden volks.' Cor.² To flirt, philander, 'keep company'; to act the gallant to. volks.' Cor.2

Hence (1) Galavanting, vbl. sb. love-making, 'philandering,' 'company keeping'; (2) Gallivanter, sb. an incurable flirt; a gasconading fellow.

(1) Per. Wha's yon wi' Jean, coming danderin' along at this time o' day? I maun gie that lassie a bit o' my mind about a' this galavantin', Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 240, ed. 1887. (2) s.Sc. (G.W.), Cor.<sup>2</sup>

GALLIVASTER, sb. Abd. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents] A gasconading fellow with the idea of

correspondents.] A gasconading fellow, with the idea of tallness. Cf. goulkgali(s)ter.

GALLOGLACH. see Gallowglass.
GALLON, sb.¹ Cmb. Ken. Hmp. Wil. [gælən.]

1. Used as a dry measure for corn, flour, bread, potatoes,

Ken. (W.W.S.); Ken.¹ I'd far rather pay a shilling for a gallon of bread than have it so very cheap. ne.Ken. Potatoes, turnips, and all kinds of fruit except cherries are (or were in the forties) sold by quarts or gallons. 'Fetch me a quart of gazels and a gallon of potatoes' (H M). Hmp. A native of Portsmouth always calls the quartern loaf a gallon of bread, N. & Q. (1857) and S. iii. W11. 1b. 427.

2. A measure containing two gallons. Cmb. N. & Q.

(1880) 6th S. i. 103.

GALLON, sb.<sup>2</sup> Irel. The butter-burr, Petasites vulgars. N.I.<sup>1</sup>, Uls., Ant., Dwn. (B. & H.)

[Ir. gallán-mor, butter-burr (O'Reilly)]

GALLOND, sb. Yks. Not. Lin. Wor. Nrf. Written gallund se Wor.<sup>1</sup>; and in form gallont Nrf. [ga·1-, gæ·lənd.] A gallon. See Gallon. w.Yks.<sup>2</sup>, s.Not. (J.P.K.), n.L:n.<sup>1</sup>, se.Wor.<sup>1</sup> Nrf. I'll shove you

for a gallont, or I'll row agin' you for a gallont, Emerson Son of Fens (1892) 232. e.Nrf. Com. (PH.E)

[Be sure of vergis (a gallond at least), Tusser Husb.

(1580) 53.]

GALLOP, v.¹ Irel. Also War. [ga'ləp.] 1. v. To run about (the streets). Cf. gollop, v.²

War.⁴ I doant know what's come to the wenches now. I told Betsy I'd tie mine to the table-legs afore they should gallop the

streets like hern.

2. Comb. (1) Gallop-day, a hiring-fair day, the Monday nearest the old May-day; (2) — fair, the name of a

hiring-fair.

(1) Ldd. (R.A.S.) (2) Uls. (M.B.-S.) Ldd At Limavady there were formerly held horse-races on the Monday nearest old May Day (Hiring-fair Day), and as the races or trotting matches were much talked about among the country people the hiring-fair held on this day was named the gallop fair (R.A.S).

[1. Fr. galoper, to gallop; galop, an (horses) gallop (Cotgr.).]

GALLOP, v.<sup>2</sup> Yks. Oxf. e.An. [ga:l-, gæ:l-pp.] 1. To

boil quickly.

w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> The pot gallops. Oxf.<sup>1</sup> I knows our Bess galloped this yer mate, 'tis as 'ard as brazel, MS. add. e.Suf. Those potatoes are boiling galloping (F.H.).

2. To boil small quantities of malt and hops together in a kettle, to make a kind of small beer. e.An.<sup>1</sup>, e.Suf. (F.H.)

Hence Galloped-beer, sb. small beer for present con-

Hence Galloped-beer, sb. small beer for present consumption made by 'galloping.' ib.

GALLOUS, GALLOW, see Gallows, Gally, v.

GALLOWAY, sb. In gen. dial. use in Sc. and n. and midl. counties to Lin. War. Shr. Also s.Cy. Also written galliwa', galliway w.Yks.; gallowa Dur.; gallower w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> [ga1-, gæ1iwə.] One of a small but strong breed of horses formerly peculiar to Galloway; a pony small saddle-horse

lower w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> [ga·l·, gæ·liwə.] One of a small but strong breed of horses formerly peculiar to Galloway; a pony, small saddle-horse.

Sc. Morton Cyclo. Agr.c. (1863); He had often promised the child a ride upon his galloway, Scott Guy M. (1815) ix. Elg. A country lad, mounted on a spirited pretty galloway, Couper Tourifications (1803) II. 16. n.Cy. Grose (1790). Nnb. The deil tak' my faither, he'll kill the galloway, Armstrong Wanny Blossoms (1876) 62; Shaggy galloways, as hill ponies are called in those parts. Clare Love of Lass (1890) I. 3. Nnb., Dur. Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl. (1888). Dur. 'N' leaks efther t'gallowa'n' seek like, Egglestone Betty Podkins' Lett (1877) 12; Dur.¹, s.Dur. (J.E.D.) e.Dur.¹ The only term in use. Pit-ponies are always spoken of as 'galloways.' Cum They hed . . . some galloways te ride on, Richardson Talk (1871) 1st S. 111, ed. 1886; Cum.³ Dr. — com ridin up through t'rain on his black galloway, 18. Wm A shaggy white 'galloway,' Gent. Mag. (May 1890) 535; Four kaws, a coaf, a galloway, Wheeler Dial. (1790) 46, ed. 1821; Wm.¹ s.Wm. I buckled galloway into the cart, Hutton Dial. Storth and Anside (1760) 1. 74. n.Yks. He cud rahde t'galloway, Tweddell Clevel. Rhymes (1875) 64; The farmers generally keep a few Scotch galloways which they put to stallions of the country, Marshall Review (1808) I. 486; n.Yks.¹ Any horse under the saddle, is called a Galloway; n.Yks.² Ponies from ten to twelve or fourteen hands high. ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks Marshall Rue. Econ. (1788). w.Yks. Help me ta saddle t'galliway, Bradford Citzen Whly. (1895) 10; 'Well, isn't it a reet 'orse'' 'Yes, it's a fine yoong gallwa'!' (F.P.T.); Hutton Tour to Caves (1781); w.Yks.⁵ Did tuh knawah Jim hed bowt a gallower? 50. n.Lin¹, War.², Shr.¹ s.Cy. Holloway.

Hence Galloway-putter, sb. a pony-putter. Nnb., Dur. Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl. (1888).

Hence Galloway-putter, sb. a pony-putter.

Nhb., Dur. Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl. (1888).

GALLOWAY-DIKE, sb. Sc. A wall built firmly at the bottom but no thicker at the top than the length of the

the bottom but no thicker at the top than the length of the single stones, loosely piled the one above the other.

The cheapest, the most valuable, the most speedily raised, the most lasting and the most general fence is the Galloway-dike, Statist. Acc. I. 451 (JAM.); Inclosures, and the divisions of farms and fields, are formed commonly by the Galloway stone-dyke; which is sometimes a double wall without mortar, tb. XVII. 587.

GALLOWAY-WHIN, sb. Sc. The moor or moss whin, Genista anglica. sw.Sc. Garden Wk. (1896) No. cxiv. 112.

GALLOWGLASS, sb. Obs. Sc. Irel. Also in forms galla-glass, galloglach Sc. An armed foot-soldier; an armour-bearer.

Sc. Every chieftain had a bold armour-bearer, whose business

Sc. Every cheftain had a bold armour-bearer, whose business was always to attend the person of his master night and day, . . and this man was called Galloglach, Martin West I. (1716) 104 (Jam.), Macbeth and all his Kernes and Galla-glasses, Scort Rob Roy (1817) xxiii. Ir. N & Q. (1884) 6th S. x 145 Uls. A foot soldierin Ireland who wore mail, Uls. Irn. Arch (1853-1862) II. 41. [It (the quilted Jacke) is worne of a footeman under a shirte of mayle, the which footeman they call a Galloglass, Spenser State Ireland (1596), ed. Morris, 640. Ir. gallóglach, a heavy-armed soldier (O'Reilly); the word is comp. of Ir. gall, a foreigner, an Englishman+óglach, a youth, also a t. t. for a person aged from thirty-four to fifty-four in military service; see Spenser (l. c.).]

GALLOW-GRASS, sb. Suf. Som. The hemp, Cannabis sativa.

nabis sativa.

Suf. (B. & H.) w.Som. Gyaal igraas. Also called Neckweed. [Gallow-grass, Cannabis, q. d. gramen Furcarium, quia sc.ad Funestexendos, quibusfures suspenduntur, utilis est, SKINNER (1671); There is an herbe whiche light fellowes merily will call Gallowgrasse, Neckeweede, or the Tristrams knot, or Saynt Andres lace, or a bastarde brothers badge, with a difference on the left side, Bulleyn Bk. Simples (1562), in Meals & Manners, ed. Furnivall (1868)

GALLOWS, sb., adj. and adv. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms gallace w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Lan.<sup>1</sup> Chs. nw.Der.<sup>1</sup> n.Dev.; gallace't Lin.; gallas Ir. Cum.<sup>1</sup> Wm. e.Yks.<sup>1</sup> w.Yks. Chs.<sup>3</sup>; gallase ne.Lan.<sup>1</sup>; gallis w.Som.<sup>1</sup> nw.Dev.<sup>1</sup>; gallish Cor<sup>1</sup>; gallous s.Chs.<sup>1</sup> s.Stf. Not. n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> War. Hrf. Rdn.<sup>1</sup> Glo.; gallus Sc. w.Yks. m Lan.<sup>1</sup> Chs.<sup>1</sup> Stf. Not. Lin. War.<sup>234</sup> w.Wor.<sup>1</sup> se.Wor.<sup>1</sup> s.Wor.<sup>1</sup> Shr.<sup>1</sup> Hrf.<sup>2</sup> Glo.<sup>1</sup> Oxf.<sup>1</sup> Brks.<sup>1</sup> Sur. Sus. I.W.<sup>12</sup> Wil. Cor.<sup>23</sup> [ga.ləs, cm.las.<sup>1</sup> 1. sb. In phr. (1) as cross as the gallows, very gæ'les.] 1. sb. In phr. (1) as cross as the gallows, very cross indeed; (2) to die or be buried under the gallows, said of any one who kills himself with hard work.

(1) Cor. Our Martin's come hum, . so cross as the gallish, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 43; Cor. (2) w.Yks. n.Lin. Thaay bury them as kills ther' sens wi' hard wark anean th' galla's.

2. Comp. (1) Gallows-face, a rascal, one having the look of a villain; (2) faced, having a villainous or 'hang-dog' look; (3) -field, a field with a transverse upper portion; (4) fool, an arrant fool, one that deserves hanging; (5) (4) Abb, an arrant root, one that deserves hanging, (5) foot, the space immediately in front of the gallows; (6) gate, a light gate, consisting only of a hinged style, toprail, and one strut; (7) looking, see (2); (8) rogue, see (11); (9) row, a great fuss or outcry; (10) tag, (11) tang, a jail-bird, rascal; a good-for-nothing; (12) timber, a crown-tree with a prop placed under each end; (13) tree the callows

a crown-tree with a prop placed under each end; (13) tree, the gallows.

(1) Lnk. I crave your pardon, gallows-face! Ramsay Genile Shep. (1724) IV. I. (2) Sc. (Jam.); Had up your heads, ye gallows-faced villains, Magopico (ed. 1836) 34. (3) w.Yks. (C.A.F) (4) Som. Why, you must be a gallis-fool, Zam Grinter, Raymond Sam and Sabina (1894) 116. (5) Sc. Had just cruppen to the gallows-foot to see the hanging, Scott Midlothian (1818) iv. (6) Wil.¹ (7) w.Yks. There were that gallows-looking thief of a Tom Lee, Dixon Craven Dales (1881) 334. Slang. A little 'gallows-looking chap'—dear me, what could he mean? Barham Ingoldsby (ed. 1864) Misadventures at Margate. (8) Som. 'A gallisrogue!' ejaculated Abraham, Raymond Love and Quiet Life (1894) 34. (9) Cor.² Perhaps from the hanging scenes at Newgate prison. (10) Chs.¹ He's a gallus tag; he'll do nobody no good. (11) Chs. It were nobbut that algerining gallows-tang, Joe Clarke, prison. (10) Chs. He's a gallus tag; he'll do hobody no good. (11) Chs. It were nobbut that algerining gallows-tang, Joe Clarke, CROSTON Enoch Crump (1887) 14; Chs. 1; Chs. 3 Also a clumsy fellow. (12) Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL Coal Tr. Gl. (1849) (13) Frf. In dark feudal days frowned the dread gallows tree, WATT Poet. Skeitches (1880) 104. Gall. They took James Renwick's body from the gallows-tree, CROCKETT Standard Bearer (1898) 265. 3. Fig. A rascal, one who deserves hanging. Also used

ironically.

w Yks 5 Any notoriously bad character is 'a gallas,' whom 'nowt al sarve bud henging.' The word is very freq applied to unruly offspring by parents.

war.<sup>2</sup> He's a regular young gallus. Oxf. You young gallus, you! MS. add.

4. The devil, deuce, used as an exclamation or mild oath. nw.Dev 1 He play'd the very gallis wi' my work. Thuze yer chicken'ull play the gallis wi' the gearden. Cor 3 Gallus ' or Oh! gallus !

5. A name given to var. implements or contrivances

resembling a gallows in shape; see below.

Sc. Three beams erected in a triangular form for weighing hay (Jam.). Lth. An elevated station for a view (ib). w.Yks Any high rail or balk of wood. Used principally of the heavy curved high rail of bank of wood. Seed principally of the facts curved beam, which balanced and gave impetus to the 'going part' of a hand-loom also the high rail which held together different parts of a spinning jenny, called a jenny gallas (W.T.) Suf. Iron support for the 'plough lines' [cord reins] on a plough (C.G.B.) Hmp. A frame formed by fixing four poles, two and two, in the fact of the property and formed by fixing four poles, two and two, in the fact of t ground, crossed X wise, and laying another pole across, against which planks or boards are set when sawn out, to dry [Aus. Close to the side of the house was a stockyard, comprising the 'gallows' of the colonists, a rough, rude contrivance, consisting of two uprights and a crosspiece, for elevating slaughtered cattle, Boldrewood Colon. Reformer (1890) III xxv.]

Hence Galussing, sb. the wooden framework over a dyeing machine upon which the warps run when going

into the machine. w Yks. (J G.)

6. Braces or suspenders. Gen. used in pl. form gal-

10 Braces of Suspenders. Gen. used in pr. long garlowses. Also used attrib in comp. Gallows-button.

Sc. (Jam) Briff. 'Gallowses,' Harns, Beet-Hose, Gordon Chron. Keith (1880) 73 Frf. He gave a curious hitch to his breeches...' I wear gallowses no more,' he explained, Barrie Tommy (1896) 305. e.Fif. The captain ... stumpin' back an' for on the deck wi' his thoombs stuck in his gallowses, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) xvii; Saunders Broganawl cam' to get a gallows Bodkin (1864) xvii; Saunders Broganawl cam't o get a gallows button sewed on, ib. xxii Link. Her man, puir chiel, can scarce get gallowses, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 87. Edb. A wheen readymade waistcoats, gallowses, leather caps, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) vi. Gall. The tattered trowsers with the gallus... across the shirt, Crockett Cleg Kelly (1896) xiv. Ir. The ball appeared to have hit the buckle of his suspenders (vulgariter, gallows), Barrington Sketches (1830) II. ii. NI. Dwn. (C H W.) s.Don. Simmons Gl (1890). s Ir. (ib.), Nhb., Dur. , s Dur. (J E.D.) Cum. Sum fella hed wappt a par eh oald gallases three or fower times aboot them. Sargisson has Scoath (1881) 218. Cum. In. Xks 12. times aboot them, SARGISSON Joe Scoap (1881) 218, Cum.¹,n.Yks¹2, ne.Yks¹, p.Yks¹, m.Yks¹ w.Yks. Av brocken wun a mi gallases wi bending, Tom Treddlehoyle Bannsla Ann (1847) 51; w.Yks.¹ He'll tuck up aw our Volunteers be ther gallowses, in 299, w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Thah ma breik all the gallos buttons off; w Yks.<sup>5</sup> Lan. Hoo wouldno stitch my gallus-buttons fast to my shirt, BRIERLEY Cast upon World (1886) 16; His breeches were nobbut BRIERLEY Cast upon World (1886) 16; His breeches were nobbut slung bi one gallace, WAUGH Sneck Bant, ii; Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹, m.Lan.¹ Chs. We never used to wear gallaces when I was a boy (P M.G.); Chs.¹8, Der ², nw.Der.¹, n.Lin.¹ Nrf., Suf. (C.G.B.) Suf. Braces This article of dress was regarded with ... contempt by the old men of 1816. They were then called gallowses, Rust Good Old Times (1888) No. 7. I.W.¹; I.W.² I wants thee to zow on one o' my gallus buttons vor me. Wil.¹ n.Dev. A pair o' kittibats an' gallaces, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 72. [Amer. Ship one's gallows, to bleak off a suspender button. Dial. Notes (1806) I. 381.¹ button, Dial. Notes (1896) I. 381.]

Hence Gallused, pp. fastened up with straps or string. w.Yks. It wor gallused up wi straps, Yks. Wkly. Post (Sept. 19, 1896).

7. The bands that lift the 'healds' in a loom. Chs.1

8. adj. Depraved, wicked, rascally.
w.Sc. I've been to an attorney to see if I can't make the gallows old Scotchman cash up, Carrick Land of Logan (1835) 214. Cum. We'll see them cheat an' lythe them tee owr monny a gallows bargain, Stage Misc. Poems (ed. 1807) 141. e.Yks. He's a sthrange gallas lewk wiv him, MS. add. (TH.) w.Yks. (JT) Nhp. 1 A gallows fellow. War. 4 He's a gallus un', would be said to a girl, as a warning against a rustic Lovelace. Glo.2 A gallows

cheat, 16.

9. Mischievous, wild, impish, tiresome; impudent, saucy.

Lakel.<sup>2</sup> A gurt lowse gallas fellow. Wm. Sez yah lile gallas
hoond, Stop, maister, . Ther's yan o' t'wheels gaaen roond, Spec.

Dial. (1880) pt. 11. 50. w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> He's a gallows young dog. Lan.
Aw'm abaat tired o' thy gallus ways, Ackworth Clog Shop Chron.
(1896) 38; Lan.<sup>1</sup> Tha mun look after yore Jem. He's a gallows
young dog m.Lan.<sup>1</sup> Chs.<sup>2</sup>, Chs.<sup>3</sup> 'A gallas young fellow,'
means one always in scrapes, or up to a lark. s.Chs.<sup>1</sup> Used
exclusively of boys. Sum ü dhem gy'aal üs laad z of Raan mür ün
bin bree kin yür ej iz daayn, mes tür [Some o' them gallous lads
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off Ranmur (Ravensmoor) han bin breekin' yur hedges dain, mester] Stf. A gallus chap (W H). s.Stf. He's a gallous little beggar, Pinnock Blk. Cy. Ann (1895). nw.Der.¹ Not. Ye allus was a gallus little thing (L.C.M), Not.¹2 s Not. She's a gallous lass, she'll come to no good (J P K). Lin. She's a gallus little beggar, yon kitling (R.E.C.). n.Lin. Th' randiest, gallusest hand 'at iver trod oot shoe-leather, Peacock Taales (1890) 2nd S. 34; n.Lin.¹ I tell'd oor school missis that I dooted she'd niver mak' she's such an a gallous lass. Lei¹ noht on oor Mary Louisa, she's such an a gallous lass. Lei. War. He's a gallous rogue (JB); War.<sup>2</sup>; War.<sup>3</sup> 'Her's a gallus 'un,' would imply an impudent girl who would listen to liberal 'un,' would imply an impudent girl who would listen to liberal talk, or who would say bold things in the farm-yard, War.<sup>4</sup>
There goes the most gallus young rip in the whole parish.
w.Wor.<sup>1</sup> I be reg'lar 'shamed o' our Olfred, 'e's such a gallus little chap, thahr an'tanybodyas'e 'oan't sahce. se.Wor.<sup>1</sup> s.Wor. I likes your youngest lad, he is such a gallus young customer, Porson Quant Wds. (1875) 27; s.Wor.<sup>1</sup> Applied to boys only. 'Taint as the lad's wicked, nor yet spiteful, but e's desp'rut gallus' Shr.<sup>1</sup> Applied to boys chiefly. 'E's a gallus bird, that is—'e's bin' i the orchut agen after them apples.' Hrf. He's a gallows boy 'W W S. Hrf. 2 applied to mischerous boys: also to any high-(W.W.S.), Hrf.<sup>2</sup> Applied to mischievous boys; also to any highmettled horse or any cocky mischievous animals Rdn.<sup>1</sup> Glo. Ur be a damned gallus villian, Gissing Both of this Parish (1889) I. 19; (A.B.); Glo. 1

Hence Gallowsness, Gallousness, or Gallusness, sb. mischief, wantonness, love of mischief.

n.Stf. I never knew your equals for gallowsness, Geo Eliot A Bede (1859) I. 108 s.Wor. Hrf. Somebody 'ave'id two as was left theer last night for gallousness, or stole' 'em, Ellis Pronunc. (1889) V. 177 Glo. (AB.); Glo. 'Now then, none of your gallusness,' addressed to a wicked horse.

10. Spirited, sprightly; plucky; smart in appearance. Cav. Yon is surely a gallas girl (M S.M.). Yks. Leeds Merc Suppl (Dec. 20, 1890). Lin. (J C W.); [The little boy] is a gallace't little chap, N. & Q. (1865) 3rd S. vii. 31. Wil. He's a gallus chap.

11. adv. Very, Also used as adj exceedingly, used as an intensive.

Lan. A man might be 'gallows crafty,' but he might also be 'gallows strong' (J D.). Not.<sup>1</sup> Lei. A's a gallus o'd snek.<sup>1</sup>-thegress. A wur to' gallus quick for 'im. War.<sup>3</sup> He was too gallus quick for me. Brks.<sup>1</sup> A gallus bad chap A gallus lot on 'um. Glo <sup>2</sup>Gallows drunk Hrt A gallows heap, Hrt. Mercury (May 19, GIO CALLOWS GRUNK HRI A GAILOWS heap, Hrs. Mercury (May 19, 1888). Lon. I yarns my money gallows hard, MayHew Lond Labour (ed. 1861) II. 225 s.Sur. (T.T.C.) Sus. What a gallusgreat house they are building up on the hill (F.E.S.). Wil. This ... was declared to be 'gallus dear,' Jefferies Gt. Estate (1881) 75; Wil w.Som. You be so gallis [gyaal ees] vast, dis think can do it in no time? nw.Dev. [Gallows prop. 2 of form but free recorded as a common of the support of th

[Gallows prop. a pl. form, but freq. regarded as a sing.,

whence gallowses as in 6.]

GALLOW(S.BALK, see Gally.bauk.

GALLS, sb. pl. Ken. [golz.] Jelly-fish. (G.B.), Ken. [Du. dial. gal, a form of kwal, 'Medusa' (De Vries).]
GALLS, sb. pl. Hmp. [golz] In phr. by galls, an interjection or mild oath. (J.R.W.), Hmp. Cf. gaw, sb. GALLUNA, sb. Nrf. Sign. Also written galeuna, galewna. A derelict; a half-disabled vessel.

Nrf. She sighted the drifting boat, and slashed on to windward

to meet the 'galluna,' Emerson Yarns (1891) 90. Suf. This word I have heard esp. about Southwold (P.H.E.).

The wormwood, Artemisia GALL-WOOD, sb. Sc. Absinthium.

Ayr. (J.F.) Sik. Through gallwood and bramble he floundered amain, Hogo *Poems* (ed. 1865) 290

GALLWORT, sb. Sus. The yellow toadflax, *Linaria* 

vulgaris. (B. & H.)
GALLY, sb. Hrf. Rdn. [gæli.] In comp. Gally-team, a team kept for hire. Hrf.<sup>1</sup>

Hence Gallier, sb. a person who keeps teams for hire;

a wagoner.

Hrf. (HALL), Hrf.<sup>1</sup> Rdn. 1720. July 17th. Baptized Anne ye daughter of Joseph Goodeer, of Old Radnor, a Wagoner or a Gallier, Old Radnor Reg. in N. & Q. (1882) 6th S. v. 225; The word 'gallier' for a waggoner is still used by some of the old people in old Radnor parish, N & Q. ib

GALLY, v. n.Cy. Also Glo. Oxf. Brks. Suf. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Amer. Aus. Also in forms

gall Dev.¹; galler Wil.¹ Dev.; gallow Glo.¹² Wil.¹ Som. [ga.¹i, gæ li, gæ lə] 1 To frighten, alarm, scare, terrify. Glo. Horae Subsecuae (1777) 174; Ye and William Stretch be so easy agallowed, Gissing Both of this Parish (1889) I 117, Glo.¹² Hmp. (J R.W.), (H E.); Hmp¹ s.Hmp. She clums so, as she galles me to come nigh the wound, VERNEY L. Lisle (1870) XIX. IW. You and t'others, between ye, pretty nigh gallied me to death, Gray Annesley (1889) I. 113. Wil. (K.); Britton Beauties (1825); Slow Gl (1892). Wil.¹ 'He gallered I amwost into vits.' Still in use about Mailborough and in s.w. Dor. We've all been gallied at the daily at what might ha' been a most Into vits.' Still in use about Mailborough and in s.w. Dor. We've all been gallied at the daily at what might ha' been a most terrible affliction, Hardy Tess (1891) 287, ed. 1895; (A.C.); (W.C.) Som. The dunder do gally the beans, Ray Prov. (1678) 347; The wold duck-gun ud gally 'em, Raymond Love and Queet Life (1894) 213; Jennings Obs. Dial. w Eng. (1825); Sweetman Wincanton Gl. (1885); W. & J. Gl. (1873). w.Som. I Dhai wuz puur de wuul u-gyaal'eed haun dhai zeed mee: [They were finely fiightened when they saw me]. Dev. 'Did I gally you?' 'Not likely; I live too near the 'ood to be frightened by owls,' Reports Provinc. (1889); Wul varmer Plant... Wis gally'd zo, ta urn away Ha cud'n, Nathan Hogg Poet. Lett. (1847) 58, ed. 1865, They've gallied tha old feller tu death purty near, Hewett Peas. Sp. (1892); Dev. Why, Is did'n think thee wart sa zoon a-galled, I. n Dev Dev. I Why, Is did'n think thee wart sa zoon a-galled, r. n Dev Why ott dith luke sa gallied vor? Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 20 nw.Dev. I, Cor. (J W.) [Aus. They seemed awfully gallied about being stuck up and robbed, Boldrewood Robbery (1888) II. ii]

Hence (1) Gallard, (2) Gallered, Galleyed, Gallied, or

Hence (1) Gallard, (2) Gallered, Galleyed, Gallied, or Gallowed, (3) Gallified, ppl. adj. frightened, scared, alarmed; (4) Galliment, sb. (a) a fright, scare, alarm; (b) a scarecrow, an alarming object; (5) Gally-trot, sb an apparition, ghostly object; see below.

(1) Glo. 12 (2) Glo. 1, Hmp (JRW) Wil. Britton Beauties (1825); Slow Gl. (1892). w.Dor. Roberts Hist. Lyme Regis (1834). n.Dev. Grose (1790). s.Dev. Fox Kingsbridge (1874).

(3) Glo. 1 (4, a) w.Som. Aay oan ae'u dhik gyaal imunt noa moo'ur [I will not have that fright again]: said of a horse running away. We mid all a-bin a-burn'd in our beds; 'twas jis galliment s my old 'ummun' ont vorget vor one while, once! Dev. Whot's my old 'ummun' ont vorget vor one while, once! Dev. Whot's awl this gallyment about? There's nort tu frighten 'e, Heweit Peas. Sp. (1892). n.Dev. GROSE (1790). (b) w.Som. They there reas. Sp. (1692). In. Dev. Gross (1790). (b) w. Sont. They there ingins be galliment enough to zet up anybody's 'oss. Dev. Gross (1790) MS. add (M.); Horae Subsecuae (1777) 174; Dev. (5) n.Cy. Fiends, gallytrots, imps, Denham Tracts (ed. 1895) II. 78. Suf. The name of an apparition, that has sorely frightened many people in the neighbourhood of Woodbridge. It sometimes as sumes the shape of a dog and gives chase to those whose alarm impels them to run. Its appearance is sometimes as big as a bullock—gen white—and not very definable as to outline.

2. To drive or scare away. Also used fig.

2. To drive or scare away. Also used fig.

Glo.¹ Hmp.¹ Galley them pigs out o' the peasen. I W.¹ Gally the pigs away, I.W.² Tell the maad to gally the cows out o' nckus. Dor. I've gallied they vowls out of the churchyard (C V.G.); Dor.¹ You ben't gwân to gally I. Som. I wanted a bit of a bush to gally the fowls wi' (W F.R.). Dev. Wāt vor I gallers they güsen-chicks, Sat. Review (1889) LXVIII. 412.

3. To confuse with noise. Gen. in pp.

Oxf.¹ My head's gallied. Brks. The children mak such a noise they quite gally my head (W.W.S.). Som. Tha naise Tha gennelmen did gally, Jennings Dial w.Eng. (1869) 97. [Amer. Dial Notes (1896) I. 389.]

Hence Gallies. sb. a confused noise among a number

Hence Gallies, sb. a confused noise among a number

of people; a romping bout.

Cor. Monthly Mag (1810) I. 437.

[1. The wrathful skies Gallow the very wanderers of the dark, Shaks. K. Lear, III. ii. 44. Cp. OE. ā-gælwan, to alarm, astonish.]

alarm, astonish.]

GALLY, adj Sur.¹ [gæ'li] Sickly, delicate; yellow. Speaking of the wheat plant, which was looking very yellow after some late frosts, the farm-man said, 'It looks so gally.'

GALLY-BAGGER, sb. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written gallibagger Som. Dev.¹; galley-bagger Wil.¹; gally-baggur Som.; baiger Wil.; beggar Hmp. I.W.¹² w.Som.¹ [gæ li-bægə(r).] 1. A scare-crow; an object of terror. See Gally, v.

Hmp. Wise New Forest (1883) 193; (H.E.) I.W. Nighst th'old gallybeggar by the corn-pook, Moncrieff Dream (1863) 1 42, I.W.¹² Wil. His shabby im crow hat, fit only for a gally-bager, Kennard Diogenes (1893) ii, Slow Gl (1892); Wil.¹, Dor¹ Som. Sweetman Wincanton Gl (1885); W & J Gl. (1873);

JENNINGS Obs. Dial. w Eng. (1825) w.Som. Gyaa'li-bag ur. Any object which may inspire a superstitious dread, as a ghost, or Any object which may inspire a superstitious dread, as a ghost, or any frightening object dimly seen, as the donkey in the 'Fakenham Ghost,' Dev. The three qualifications of an Exmoor pony are 'E'll car drink,' 'Can smil a pixy,' 'Widden cockee the a gally-bagger,' Hewert Peas. Sp. (1892), Dev 13 n.Dev. Grose (1790).

2. A person fond of going about, a 'gad-about.'

Dev. Mrs. Broom is a rigler ol' gally-bagger, 'er uin'th from 'ouzeto'ouze wi'awltha newsovtha parish, Hewett Peas. Sp. (1892).

GALLY-BAUK, sb. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lin. Lei. Nhp. GALLY-BAUK, sb. n.Cy. Cum. 1885. Lin. Lei. Nnp. e.An. Also written galley-balk sw.Lin.¹; -bauk N.Cy.¹ w.Yks.⁵ sw.Lin.¹ Nhp.¹; galli-balk e Yks.¹ w.Yks.; gally-balk Cum.¹ n.Lin.¹; -bawk n.Cy.; gally boke Cum.¹ ; and in forms gallow-balk Lei.¹ e.An.¹; gallow-baulk Lin.; gallow-balk Lei.¹ [ga·li-, gæ·libok] 1. The cross-beam in a chimney from which the pot-hooks or reckons' hang.

n.Cy. Grose (1790), (K.); N Cy. <sup>12</sup> Cum. <sup>1</sup> (s v. Rannel tree) n Yks. <sup>12</sup>, ne. Yks. <sup>1</sup> e. Yks. A huge roaring fire is 'up ti galli-balk,' the balk or beam on which the 'reckons' are hung, Nicholson File-Sp (1889) 4; e.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, Lin. (J.C.W.), n Lin.<sup>1</sup> sw.Lin.<sup>1</sup> So called from its resemblance to a gallows 'Why it swings on the galley-bauk' Lei.<sup>1</sup> The top and bottom of the upright bar fit into sockets so as to form a hinge, thus allowing the pot to be brought forward off the fire without taking it from the hook. Nhp.¹ e.An.¹ So called because it resembles the upper part of the gallows

2. A strong beam, forming part of a weaver's handloom.
w.Yks. (S.P.U.), w.Yks.<sup>5</sup>
[1. Gallow(s+balk.]
GALLY-CROW, sb. Wil. Dor. Also written galley-Wil.<sup>1</sup>; galli. Dor. A scarecrow. See Gally, v.
wii. The a galley crow that is. Now make a pitcher of a man, abel deep. Every Law Windley (1886) y. Poor civil Melly Abel dear, Ewing Jan Windmill (1876) xi; Poor owld Molly cou'dn't thenk what galley-craw 'twas as coomed whoam to her, Akerman Spring-tide (1850) 49; Maester, wull 'e let m' chainge hats wi' thuck galley-crow yander? ib. Tales (1853) 103; Britton Beauties (1825); Wil. 1 Dor. My gallicrow of an uncle, Hardy Trumpet-Major (1880) ix; Dor. 1

GALLY-FUGGLE, v. Yks. [ga:li-fugl.] To deceive,

take in, 'bamboozle.'

take in, 'bamboozle.'

w.Yks. T'landlord saw hah he'd been gally-fuggled an ivvery body gurning and laughin' at him bein' so silly, Dewsbre Olm. (Aug. 28, 1866) 7.

GALLY-GANDER, sb. Sc. A fight with knives. (H K.) Cf. gully, sb.¹

GALLYIE, v. and sb. Sc. Also written galyie and in form gellie (JAM.).

1. v. To roar, to brawl, scold.

in form gellie (JAM.).

Ags. (JAM.)

2. sb. A roar or cry expressive of displeasure.

Ags. (JAM.) Fif Th' assailzie did begin Wi' gallyies o' loud-blairin' din, Tennant Papistry (1827) 189.

GALLY-STANG, adj. Der.<sup>2</sup> nw.Der.<sup>1</sup> Wild, un-

GALLYTROUGH, sb. Sc. Also in form gerletroch.

The char, Salmo alpinus.

Fif. Elsewhere called the 'red-belly,' 'red-wame' (JAM.); The stalls of our market exhibit two other species of Salmo, br from Lochleven; the S. Levenensis Alpmus... and the S. Alpmus, Red Char, or Gerletroch, Neill Fishes (1810) 16 (16). Knr. The gallytrough, or char, abounds in the loch [Lochleven], Statist. Acc. VI. 167 (16).

GALLYWOW, sb. Cor. A man destitute of the power of begetting children. Cf. gale, sb. 23.

GALOCHE, see Galash.

GALOOT, sb. Irel. Also Cor. Slang. Amer. Also written galloot Uls. [gslūt.] 1. A soldier.
Cor. They darned galoots ha'n't a-tracked 'ee, have 'em? PARR Adam and Eve (1880) III. 143. Slang. An awkward soldier... A soubriquet for the young or 'green' marine, SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk (1867); GROSE Cl. Duct. (1823).

2. A man (gen. in contempt), a worthless fellow; a fool;

a big, awkward creature.

Uls Common (MB-S). Slang. My dear boy, I may be a galoot about literature, but you'll always be an outsider in business, Stevenson Wrecker (1892) 137 (FARMER). [Amer. You would have doted on that man. He could lam any galoot of his inches in America, Mark Twan Innocents at Home (1869) 22 (1b.); A noisy, suggesting on worthless fallow. Wessers. swaggering, or worthless fellow, Webster.]

GALOPE, v. Obs. Rxb. (JAM.) To belch, eruct. gollop, v.

[Repr. a Fr. dial. form \*galoper, the equivalent of W. Flem. waloppen, 'een klokkend gelind geven; als de zieke drinkt, hoort men het water waloppen in zijnen buik' (DE Bo).]

GALOPIN, sb. Obs. Sc. An inferior servant in a

great house.
'What galopin is that thou hast brought hither?'...'He is the page'...'Ay, the new male minion,' Scott Abbot (1820) xx1; He gave the little galopin his donative, ib St. Ronan (1824) xxx

[Fr. gallopins, under cooks, or scullions in monasteries

[Fr. gallopins, under cooks, or scullions in monasteries (COTGR). OFr. galopin, 'petit valet' (LA CURNE).]

GALORE, adv. and sb. In gen. dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written gallore n.Yks. w.Yks; and in forms galloor N.Cy.¹ w Yks.; galoor(e Cum¹ n Yks²; galwore Wm. & Cum.¹; galyore N I.¹; geleer Dor.; gelore Abd.; gillore Sc. w Yks¹ Der. Shr²; gillour Slk.; gilore Sc.; golore Edb n.Yks Chs¹ Shr.¹ s Cy. Ken² [gəlō r, gəloə (r] 1. adv. In abundance, in large quantities or profusion.

Scy. Rein [gallo (1] 1. thub. In abundance, in large quantities or profusion.

Sc. Whare never lacked rowth o' good potage, And butter and cheese gilore, Jamieson Pop Ballads (1806) I. 292 Bch The gutters was comin in at the coach door galore, Forees Jrn. (1742) 14. Abd Tho' I should dine on frogs galore, Still Cottar's Sunday. gutters was comin in at the coach door galore, Forbes Jm (1742)
14. Abd Tho' I should dine on frogs galore, Still Cottar's Sunday
(1845) 139; This day she fush the best of cheer gilore, Ross
Helenore (1768) 52 (Jam); Gelore, ib. 55, ed 1812. Kcd. Peer
Watch... gambols made galore, Grant Lays (1884) 22 Sig.
Jamie beside me, wi' trinkets galore, Towers Poems (1885) 194.
Rnf. We hae baith yill and whisky galore, Webster Rhymes
(1835) 21. Link. Ready to pay back His fulsome compliments
galore, Rodger Poems (1838) 107, ed. 1897 Lth. The Linn,
galore, did ramp an' roar, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 37
Rxb. Good turfs he had ever galore, A Scott Poems (1805)
197 (Jam). It. To be there wid the Blessed Mother, an'
Saints an' Marthyis galore, Tennyson To-moirow (1885);
Ay, there's news here galore, Barlow Bogland (1892) 35, ed
1893. Uls (M B-S) wir. And at the drams he swill'd galore
of, Lover Leg. (1848) II 519 Nhb (W G.) Cum. The sarvant
lasses, yan or two, An tiny barnes galoor, Dickinson Lit Rem
(1888) 235; Cum. Wm. & Cum. W' snaps an' gingerbread
galwore, 148 n Yks We sall heve luck golore, Meriton Praise
Ale (1684) 1669; n.Yks. They will now get 'Gold galoore, And
silver good stoore' m.Yks., w.Yks., Chs. Der. They tippled
strong liquor gillore, Jewitt Ballads (1867) 90. War Shr.
Always concluding the phrase or sentence in which it is used—
'We'r apples Galore'. strong liquor gillore, Jewitt Ballads (1867) 90. War Shr.¹ Always concluding the phrase or sentence in which it is used— 'We'n apples golore'; Shr.² 'Have you any besoms?' 'Yes, I've besoms gillore.' Glo E Ken. [He] took cash galore, Nairne Tales (1790) 51, ed. 1824, Ken.², Sus.¹ e Sus. Holloway. I.W. The fry... was swimming galore, Moncrieff Dream (1863) l. 34. Dor. (WC)

2. sb. Abundance, plenty, profusion, esp. in phr. in galore. Also used in pl.

Sc. Did on no hear galores about her afore? Tweeppage Most

2. sb. Abundance, plenty, profusion, esp. in phr. in galore. Also used in pl.

Sc. Did oo no hear galores aboot her afore? Tweeddle Moff (1896) 93. Cal. Elg. I wat we hae Saunts in galore, sirs, Tester Poems (1865) 168. Kcd. Soon she left her native land, Wi'spices in galore, Jamie Muse (1844) 66. Peb. Round every where I found galore To cheat and lie, Affleck Poet. Whs. (1836) 89. Rnf. O' milk they'd galores, an' tae spare, sirs, Neilson Poems (1877) 110. Ayr. (J M.) Edb. A birkie... Diseas'd wi' luxury and golore, Liddle Poems (1821) 146. Sik. But want ane my gillour to share, Hogg Poems (ed. 1865) 287. Rxb. (JAM) Kcb. Poor Andrew ta'en wi' Nelly's charms Coft her gillore of raisins, Davidson Seasons (1789) 76. Ir. The best of aiting and dhrinking is provided;.. and indeed there was galore of both there, Carleton Trais Peas. (ed. 1843) I. 57 N.I. Ant. There is an appearance of galore, Hume Dial (1878) 23. n.Cy. Grose (1790); NCy. Nhb. Dandy-candy's still sell'd in galore, man, Allan Tymeside Sngs (ed 1891) 360. n.Yks. (IW.) ne Yks. Galores o' stuff. w Yks Hutton Tour to Caves (1781); William List Wds. (1811). s.Chs. Oo)z gotn minn'd biguloa iz [Hoo's gotten money by galores]. s.Cy. Grose (1790) MS. add. (P) Ken. (I. I. W.) w Cy. N. & Q. (1868) 4th S. i. 400.

GALRAVITCH, v. and sb. Sc. Yks. Also written galravich Sc.; galravidge Lth.; galravish Rnf.; garavitch Ayr.; garravadge Edb.; goravich, guleravage Sc. (JAM.); gulravage Ayr. 1. v. To make an uproar, to gad about, romp; to live riotously, feast. Cf. gilravage.

Sc. It seems gen. if not always to include the idea of a wasteful use of food and of intemperate use of strong drink (Jam) Ayr. Thae cutty queans but the hoose galrevitchin' an' guffawin' frae mornin' tae nicht, Service Notandums (1890) 1. Lth She galravidges hither and yont for them, Strathesk More Bits (ed. 1885) 135 Edb Swill scuds, garravadge, and sing, Till daffan' bieeds a fray, Cailop Green (1793) 133, ed. 1817. Yks. She thinks as because she's gone galraverging I maun ha' missed her, Gaskell Sylvia (1863) I vi.

Hence Galravitching. (1) sb. riotous living, feasting.

Hence Galravitching, (1) sb. riotous living, feasting; a noisy merrymaking; (2) ppl. adj. noisy, riotous, drunken. (1) Rnf. What wild galravishin' an' drinkin, At nicht, Young Pictures (1865) 167 Ayr. Poor Mrs Pringle would have been far better... keeping her lasses at their wark than with all this galravitching [garavitching in 1st ed], Galr Legates (1820) u, ed. 1895; Just as the witches lang syne had their sinful possets and galravitching, ib Ann Pansh (1821) 11. (2) Ayr. We sorely felt the consequences of the outstropolous and galravitching Englishers, ib Provost (1822) XXIX.

th Provost (1822) xxix.

2. sh. Noise, riot, uproar; a drinking bout.

Sc. The story of the galravich, as drinking bouts used to be termed in Scotland, Histop Anecdote (1874) 222, Ye're haudin' up your vile dinnous goravich i' the wids here, St. Patrick (1819) II 357 (Jam). Ayr. In gulravage rinnin scour To pass the time, Burns To Rev. J. M'Math (1785) st. 1; Watty's [wedding] was a walloping galravitch o' idiocety and so cam't o't', Galt Entail (1823) c [Pulling and hauling things about in a rude disorderly way, Grose (1790) MS add. (C.)]

GALRUSH, sb. Irel. The red-throated diver, Colymbias septentropaglis.

bus septentrionalis.

Dub. Swainson Birds (1885) 214

GALSOCH, adj. Bnft. Fond of good eating. See Gulsach.

Gulsach.

GALT, sb. Sc. Nhb Lakel Cum Yks. Chs. Shr. Also in forms gaat S. & Ork.¹ Cai.¹; gat Nhb.¹; gaut Sc (Jam.) Sh I Or.I. Bnff.¹ Nhb¹ Cum.¹ e.Yks. w.Yks.¹ Chs.¹s Chs.¹ Shr.²; gawt n.Cy. n.Yks² [golt, got, gāt.] 1. A boar pig, hog; esp a castrated male pig
Sh.I. Shu held da gaut be da tedder, Sh. News (Aug. 20, 1898), (Coll LLB) S. & Ork.¹, Or.I. (S.AS), Cai.¹, Bnff.¹ n.Cy Galts and gilts (K.); Grose (1790) Lakel¹, Cum¹ n.Yks. Than thou may sarra gawts and gilts with draffe, Meriton Praise Ale (1684) 183, n.Yks.² e.Yks. Nothinge for the gautes, Best Rur Econ. (1642) 141. Shr.¹ Sometimes used for a boar w Yks.¹ Hence Gautsame, sb hog's lard. Sc Gall Encycl. (Jam.) 2. A sow; esp. a spayed female pig. Also in comp.

Hence Gautsame, sb hog's lard. Sc Gall Encycl. (JAM.)

2. A sow; esp. a spayed female pig. Also in comp. Gaut-pig. Cf. gilt, sb¹

s.Sc. (JAM) n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.² Young sows before they have had their first litter of pigs Nhb.¹ Chs.¹ More correctly, a sow that has never had pigs, Chs.³, s.Chs.¹, Shr¹²

[1. A galte, verres, Levins Mamp. (1570); Libbers have ... nothinge for the gautes, for they will geld them as fast as they can take them up, Best Farm Bks. (1641) 142. Norw. dial. galt, a boar pig (AASEN); ON. göltr (gen. galtar), a boar (Vigfusson). Sw. and Dan. galt, a castrated pig. 2. Galt, porcetra, Huloet (1552). Cp. OHG. galza, 'sucula' (Graff).]

GALT, see Gault, sb.¹

GALTHERBLASH, sb. e.Yks.¹ [ga¹lðəblaʃ] Silly talk. GALTI, sb. Sh.I. A pig. S. & Ork.¹ Cf galt.

[ON. galta, a castrated pig (Fritzner)]

GALVA, v. Suf. Dev. Also written galver Suf.¹ Also in form galav. Dev. [gæ¹lvə.] To throb, palpitate. Cf. gilver.

Suf. A push [boil] is said to galva or galver. Dev. Jenny went into a fresh burst of tears and asserted her heart to be 'galvaing like a blowmanger,' Madox-Brown Dwale Bluth (1876) 1. 1V.

Hence Galavins, sb pl. palpitations.

Dev. She nearly went into a 'vit o' galavins' at the expression of Mr. Serpleton's face, Madox-Brown Dwale Bluth (1876) i. v.

GALVANISED, ppl. adj. Lan. In comb. Galvanised

rings, rings used as a charm against fits, &c.
What are called galvanised rings, made of two hoops, one of zinc, and the other of copper, Harland & Wilkinson Flk-Lore (1867) 75. GALY, adj. Ken. Also written galey Ken. [gē·li.]

Boisterous, stormy.

Ken.¹ The wind is galey [blows in gales, by fits and intervals];

GALYANT, adj Dor. Cor. Also written galliant Dor. [gæ'ljent.] Gallant; gay.

Dor. Poor young galliant officer! HARDY Trumpet Major (1880) Dor. Cor. Also written galliant

Cor. Now Joe drank on, and waxed quite 'galyent,' TREGELLAS Tales (1860) 81; Cor. 1
GALYAR, GALYARD, GALYEARD, see Gallier, sb. 1,

Galliard, adj.
GAM, sb.1, adj. and v. Sc. Also written gamb. [gam.] 1. sb. A tooth.

Ags. Still common. It seems esp. to denote a large tooth.

Thus they say 'great gams,'... sometimes 'gams o' teeth' (Jam).

Lth. Wi' a black bushy beard, and a liquory gam, O' wha wad be kittled by Bauld Braxy Tam, Ballantine Poems (1856) 99.

Sik. To feed my lordly gambs, Hogo Queer Bk (1832) 36.

2. The lips, the mouth. Or.I. (S.A.S.)

3. adj. Of teeth: overlapping and twisted, irregular.
Nai. Anything set awry, as one tooth over before another, Gl. (JAM.) Bnff. She's a bonnie lassie; but hir gam teeth spile hir some. Hence Gam-teetht, adj. having overlapping and twisted

teeth. *ib*.

4. v. To cause teeth to grow crooked and overlapping each other; of teeth: to become crooked and overlapping.
Gehn ye dinna keep yer tung oot o' the holes o' the aul' teeth, ye'll gam the new anes, 1b

Hence Gammt, ppl. adj. having irregular, overlapping

teeth; twisted, overlapping.
ne.Sc. Children were warned not to lick with the tongue the sockets of the first teeth when they fell from the gums. If they did so the new teeth would grow in twisted, gammt, Gregor Flk-Lore (1881) 48. Bnff. His teeth are a' gammt. He's a' gammt i' the teeth.

[1. His gredy gammis bedyis with the red blude, Douglas Eneados (1531), ed. 1874, III. 336.]
GAM, sb.<sup>2</sup> Irel. Slang. A leg.
wxf. There was his left-leg maa below his ankles, and the other Wxf. There was his left-leg maa below his ankles, and the other cocked out, as it always was, at his gam, Kennedy Banks Boro (1867) 105. Slang. Gambs, thin, ill-shaped legs, Grose Cl Dict. (1823); His faithful pals the done-up Dares bore Back to his home, with tottering gams, Tom Crib's Memories (1819) 61; If a man has bow legs, he has queer gams, gams being cant for legs, Parrer Life's Painter (1781) 143.

[Fr. (Picard dial.) gambe, a leg (Cotgr.). OFr. (Norm.) gambe (Moisy); cp. Fr. jambe.]

GAM, sb.<sup>3</sup> Hrf. Cor. Also written gamm Hrf.<sup>2</sup>; and in forms gambers Cor.<sup>12</sup>; gaum Hrf.<sup>2</sup> [gæm.] In phr.

In forms gambers Cor. ; gaum Hrr. 2 [gæm.] In pnr. by Gam, a disguised oath.

Hrf. 2 Cor. Deancing, says I, by Gam I hires sum preancers,

Gent. Mag. (1762) 287; Cor. 1 Yes, by gambers 1 Cor 2

GAM, see Game, sb., adj. 2, Gaum, v. 3, Give.

GAMALEERIE, adj. Sc. Also in forms gamareerie

Fif. (Jam.); gammereerie Frf. 1. Foolish; also used

subst. a foolish, clumsy person.

Frf. As by gawkit garmereerie The stroug dang free the

Frf. Ae big gawkit gammereerie The stroup dang frae the maskin' pat, Warr Poet. Sketches (1880) 23.

2. Applied to man and beast: conjoining the ideas of big-boned, lean, long-necked, awkward; having somewhat of a grisly appearance. Per., Fif. (Jam.)

GAMALERIE, sb. Obs. Nhb. Playfulness, fun, frolic. Nhb. They flapp'd their tails aboot like owt, Quite full o'gamalerie, Midford Sigs. (1818) 58; Nhb.<sup>1</sup>

GAMAR, GAMAREERIE, see Gammer, sb.<sup>1</sup>, Gama-

1eerie

GAMASHES, sb. pl. Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written gamashaes n.Yks.; gammashes N.Cy.¹; and in forms gamaces Wm.; gamashers N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Dur.¹ Cum.¹ e.Yks.; gamashins, gamashors Sc.; gammashers n.Yks.²; gammawshens Sc. [gamashers n.Yks.²; gammawshens Sc. [gaməʃəz, gəmaːʃəz.] A kind of leggings or gaiters, worn to protect the legs from mud and wet.

Kcd. Upon his legs he had gamashes, Burness Thrummy Cap

(c. 1796) l. 17. Ayr. Old men... dressed with their broad blue bonnets and gamashons, White Jottings (1879) 38; His dark blue worsted gamashins, reaching above the knees in winter, Galt Sir A. Wylie (1822) i; (J.M.) n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy. Nhb. Obs. Dur., Cum. Wm. Cum. and Wm. Trans. XIII. pt. n. 267, n.Yks. Pray thee, yeaud up'th greese and fetch'th gamashaes, MERITON Praise Ale (1684) l. 374; n.Yks. Worn over the stockings; properly short ones course clirk he invited with the invited with the stockings. properly short ones covering only the instep and part of the leg;

but often applied to longer leggings that are worn over the modern trowser instead of the more ancient hose; n.Yks.23, ne.Yks. e.Yks. Worn by ploughmen, MARSHALL Rur Econ. (1788) Leggings woin by daylal-women in the fields, during inclement weather. w.Yks. Hution Tour to Caves (1781). Lan. n.Lan. A kind of stockings worn instead of boots. ne.Lan 1

[Fr. (Norm. dial.) gamaches, grandes guetres en toile, montant jusqu'au dessus du genou, maintenues sans boutons autour de la jambe, au moyen de cordons' (Moisy); Fr. (Languedoc) gamachos (galamachos, garamachos),

guêtres de pêcheurs' (Boucoiran).]

GAMAWDLED, adj. Lin.¹ Slightly intoxicated.

GAMB, see Gam, sb.¹

GAMBADE, v. Obs. Sc. Toprance, strut, march jauntily. Fif. They espy'd gambadin' there That hon-lookin' clerk, TEN-NANT Papistry (1827) 193
[Fr. gambader, to make many gambols (Cotgr.).]

GAMBADOES, sb. pl. Obs. Sc. Also Som. Dev. or. Also written gambaders w.Som. A kind of leathern gaiters or shield used by horsemen to protect their legs from mud.

Sc. His thin legs tenanted a pair of gambadoes, Scott Waverley (1814) xxix. w.Som.<sup>1</sup> They are attached to the stirrup-leathers and prevent the usual splashing. They were very common within the writer's recollection. Dev. They are made of stiff leather, and a wooden foot-board, closed over the foot towards the horse, and a wooden foot-board, closed over the foot towards the horse. They and on each side, open on the side distant from the horse. They are buckled on, and descend from the saddle on each side of the horse, protecting the foot and leg from dirt. They have been much out of use since turnpike roads were made, Monthly Mag. (1810) I 437. Cor. Fouched his legs into hes gambadoes, T. Towser (1873) 111.

[Gambado, a thing made of leather to set the foot in, hanging in the place of a stirrop in riding, Bullokar (1680).

GAMBALEERY, adj. Obs. Cum. A peculiar kind of leather from which the better kind of shoes were manufactured.

I'd wear neyce wheyte cottinet stockins, And new gambaleery clean shoes, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) 132.

GAMBER, sb. Dev. Cor. Also in forms gambern, gamborne Cor.<sup>3</sup>; gammer n.Dev. [gæ'm(b)ə(r).]

1. A bent stick or 'spreader' used by butchers for suspending slaughtered animals by their hind legs. Cf. gambrel, sb.<sup>1</sup>

n.Dev. Giles chucked at Jan Peart's head a gammer, Rock Jim

an Nell (1867) st. 119. nw.Dev.<sup>1</sup>, Cor.<sup>3</sup>

2. The hock of an animal. Of persons: the leg, thigh,

small of the leg.

nw.Dev. Cor. If he wudden keep them pigs back I would breaktheir oldgamberns, Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) 7. Cor. [1. Fr. (patois de Bayeux) gambier, 'un morceau de bois auquel les bouchers suspendent la viande' (Duméril.); Fr. (Haut. Normand) gambier, 'traverse de bois où le boucher suspend par les pattes les bêtes qu'il a tuées, et le chasseur son gibier' (Delboulle).]

GAMBER, GAMBERS, see Gambo, Gam, sb 3

GAMBLE, v. Yks. Not. Also in form gammle n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> [ga'm(b)1.] 1. To toss or spin a coin in gambling.

n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> I'll gammle you for 't.

2. Comb. Gammle-me-nabs, the card game of 'Beggar

my neighbour.' ib.
3. To deceive, play a trick upon, 'gammon.'

s. Not. The maid uster gamble them about the watter; she drawed it frum the butt i'stead o' fetchin it frum the spring (J.P.K.).

GAMBLE, see Gambrel, sb.¹, Gample.
GAMBO, sb. Hrf. Rdn. Bnk. s.Wal. Also written gambow Bnk.; and in forms gamber Hrf.² [gæmbō.] A simple kind of cart or trolly.

Hrf.² A cart with sides only, no front or back. Rdn. N. & Q. (1878) 5th S. x. 105. Bnk. A kind of trolly, with upright pegs instead of sides, used for carrying planks, &c. (G E.D.) s.Wal. A cart minus the box portion of it, that is to say only the platform without any sides, except that four upught poles are sometimes

without any sides, except that four upright poles are sometimes fixed in the shafts and their continuations (J.R.).

GAMBOL, v. and sb. Lei. War. Wor. Hrf. Also written gambole Lei. War. 23 [gæmbōl.] 1. v. To turn a somersault. Lei. War. 23

To climb.

w.Wor.<sup>1</sup> 'E gamboled over the yat as numble as nunepence. Hr.<sup>2</sup> 3. sb. A somersault. Let.<sup>1</sup>, War.<sup>23</sup> GAMBREL, sb.<sup>1</sup> and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and

EAMBREL, so. and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written gambrell Lan.; gambril n.Cy. s.Chs. Lin¹ Nhp.¹ War. s.Wor.¹ Shr.² Glo.¹ Bdf. Hmp.¹ Som. Dev.¹ Cor.¹; gambrul I.W.¹; and in forms gambel Suf.¹; gamble Chs.¹8 Nhp.¹ Hrf.² Ken.¹ Sur.¹ Som w.Som.¹ Dev.³; gamel Wil.¹ Som.; gammel N.I.¹ Dor.¹ Som.; gammerel(1 w Som.¹ Dev.¹; gamrel Ken.; gaumerel Yks.; gaumeril n.Yks.¹² m.Yks.¹; gomeril Sc. (Jam. Suppl) [gam(b)rl, gæm(b)rl.] 1. sb. A crooked piece of wood used by butchers to expand and hang carcasses upon. used by butchers to expand and hang carcasses upon. Also in *comp*. Gambrel-hogh, Gambrel stick. Cf. cam-

See Gamber, sb. brel, sb.1

s.Sc. The stick on which a pig is hung when scraped and cleaned (Jam Suppl.), n.Cy. Morron Cyclo. Agric. (1863) (s.v. Cambril). Yks. (K.) (s.v. Hough). n.Yks. (s.v. Cambrel); n.Yks. Abowed stick notched at the ends (s.v. Caumeril). m Yks. (s.v. Caumeril). (s.v. Caumeril). Lan. Gaskell Lectures Dial. (1854) 7. ne Lan¹ s.Chs.¹ The stick is thrust through the hocks. Der.², nw.Der.¹, Lin.¹, Lei.¹, Nhp.¹ War. B'ham Wkly. Post (June 10, 1893); (J R.W.); War.¹²; War.³ It is now generally made of galvanized iron. s.Wor. (H.K.), s.Wor.<sup>1</sup>, se.Wor.<sup>1</sup>, Shr., Hrf. Bound Prounc. (1876). Hrf.<sup>12</sup>, Glo (J.S.F.S.), Glo.<sup>1</sup> Bdf. This instrument is proverbial for crookedness, Batchelor Anal. Eng. Lang (1809) 134. Suf.<sup>1</sup> Used . . to suspend sheep, hogs, and Lang (1809) 134. Suf. 1 Used .. to suspend sheep, hogs, and calves—but not beasts, which are always hung up by a straight piece of wood called a tree Ken. (K.) (sv. Cam-rail); Ken. 1, Sur. 1, Hmp. 1, I.W. 1 Wil. Britton Beauties (1825); Slow Gl. (1892); Wil. 1, Dor 1 Som. 2 pig nets; I dozen gammels, w. Gazette (1895); Sweetman Wincanton Gl. (1885); Jennings Obs. Dual. w. Eng. (1825). w. Som. 1 The slaughtered animal has the gaam 1 passed through the tendons of the gaam 1 [hock]. Dev. 13, Cor. 2 [Soon crooks the tree that good gambrell would be, Ray Prov. (1678) 120.]

2. The hock of an animal of persons: the leg thigh 2. The hock of an animal. Of persons: the leg, thigh, small of the leg. Cf. cambrel, sb 2

N.I.¹ n Cy. Morron Cyclo. Agnc (1863) (s.v. Cambril). Chs <sup>18</sup>, Shr.² Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873). w.Som.¹ Shockin pain in my gammerel Dev. Monthly Mag. (1810) I 437; Dev.¹ n Dev. Horae Subsectivae (1777) 175, Grose 1790); Thy hozen muxy up zo vurs thy gammerels, Exm. Scold (1746) I. 153. Cor.¹2³ [As to his limbs, the feeder or groom must ever before he runs any match or heat bathe his less from the knees and gambrels any match or heat, bathe his legs, from the knees and gambrels downwards, Sportman's Dict. (1785) (s.v. Horse-feeder).]

3. Comp. Gambrel legged, of a horse: cow-legged. Chs. 18 4. v. To stretch open the carcass of an animal. Shr.2

[1. Myself indeed passing yesterday by the Frippery, spied two of them hang out at a stall with a gambrel thrust from shoulder to shoulder, Chapman Monsieur GAMBREL, sb.<sup>2</sup> Hrf. [gæ mbrl.] A cart with sides only, without front or back. Cf. gambo.
A cart with rails, Morton Cyclo. Agric. (1863); Hrf.<sup>1</sup> A cart

with rails or thripples; Hrf.2

GAME, sb., adj., and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written gaame Wxf.¹; gaayme Brks.¹; and in forms gam N Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Dur.¹ Wm. n.Yks.¹² ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹² Lan.¹ Chs¹ s Not. n.Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹; gamm Cum. Wm. n.Yks.; geam Brks.¹; geeam I.W.¹; gemm, ggem Sc.; ghem Cum.³; gom Cmb.; gyem Nhb. Oxf.¹ MS. add. [gēm, geəm, giəm, gam.] 1. sb. Sport fun laughter: sportiveness playfulness: ridicule

Sport, fun, laughter; sportiveness, playfulness; ridicule.

Wxf.¹ Nhb.¹ 'Bonny gam' is great fun or great ado. 'Noo
bonny gam thor was aw's sure,' Robson Hamluck. Wm. Thae bonny gam thor was aw's sure,' Robson Hamlick. Wm. Thae thowt et thaed hev sum gamm we ther guide, Spec. Dial. (1885) pt. in. 48. n Yks¹ Ov all t'young things at ivver Ah seed, t'young fox beats owght for gam. ne.Yks¹ w.Yks. Sum on 'em thinks it rare gam to goa an' do a lot o' damage at Kirkstall Abbey ruins, Yks. Wkly. Post (Apr. 3, 1897), w.Yks.¹235 Lan. Plenty o' gam gooin, Clege Sketches (1895) 452; Thoose began o' snowbo'in' one another, wi' breek an' stones. It's rare gam too—as lung as a body doesn't get hit theirsel', Waugh Chim. Corner (1874) 41, ed. 1879; Lan¹ Lin. We left the booth, to see the gam, Brown Lit Laur. (1890) 46.

Hence (1) Gamesome, adj. (a) playful, frolicsome, sportive; (b) forward, dissolute; (2) Gamish or Gammish, (3) Gamy, adj., see (1, a).

(3) Gamy, adj, see (1, a).

(1, a) Per. Ilk merry look and wally taste, Gi'es health unto the gamesome jest, NICOL *Poems* (1766) 20. Dmf. They're gleesome an' gamesome, an' blythesome, an' free, Thom *Jock o' Knowe* (1878) gamesome, an' blythesome, an' free, Thom Jock o' Knowe (1878) 48. Gall. The laughing-stock of gamesome Galloway young women, Crockett Sunbonnet (1895) 11 n.Yks. 1 As gamesome as a young fox; n.Yks. 2, m.Yks 1 w Yks. Ye gamsome louper, what inspires ye? Howson Cur. Craven (1850) 117. w Dor. Roberts Hist. Lyme Regis (1834). I.W. 1 (b) Hmp. 1 (2) n.Yks. 1 'He's rather a bit gammish'; with a turn for sport or pleasure, and not too devoted to business only; n.Yks. 2, m.Yks. 1 w.Yks. Banks Wkfld. Wds. (1865). n.Lin. 1 (3) m.Yks. 1

2. A trick, dodge; a practical joke; gen. in pl. Also

used fig.

Per. Ye hae na sped sae waur as mony anither birkie laad, 'at wad [married] before tryin' on his gemms, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 273, ed. 1887 Ayr. They [Malay pirates] didna un'erstaun the steam ggem, and they couldna dae withoot the engineers, Service Notandums (1890) 36. Yks. (J.W.) n Lin. He's up to his gams,' said of a mischievous person or animal. sw.Lin. He used to be so full of his gams. Brks. None o' yer ge-ams now Ess. If fresh, or in his tantarums, ... pritty games, 'haps he ood play when we gut home, Clark J. Noakes (1839) st. 173, Ess. Ken. They're always up to their games (D.W.L.). Hmp. He played strange games wi' 'iim. Ayr. They [Malay pirates] didna un'erstaun the

3. Courage, pluck, endurance.

Sc. If the parties be dogs of game, Scott St. Ronan (1824) viii. Bnff.<sup>1</sup>, n.Yks. (TS)

Hence Bad (good, &c.) game, phr. wanting in (en-

dowed with, &c.) pluck, spirit.

Elg. I was obliged to join the teao'me What's been sae lang a bottler? Tester Poems (1865) 127. w.Yks. An' ax'd me, rather reproachfully, if I wor bad gam', Hallam Wadsley Jack (1866) ix.

4. Comp. (1) Game but

4. Comp. (1) Game-bull, a bull kept for baiting; (2) -feathers, the feathers of game, sometimes used to stuff beds; see below; (3) -fee, a fine formerly exacted by the Church for immoralities; (4) -hawk, the peregrine, Falco

peregrinus.

(I) Chs.1 (2) Sus. The common belief among the poor in this county that a person cannot die if his bed is stuffed with game feathers. 'Look at poor Muster S—, how haid he were a dying, poor soul, he could not die ony way till neighbour Puttick found out how it wer. Muster S—, says he, ye be lying on geame feathers, mon, surely,' N. & Q (1852) 1st S. v. 341. (3) Edb. Niest ye maun pay down the game fee, An' nae mair we sal trouble thee, Liddle Poems (1821) 38. (4) Sc. Swainson Burds (1885) 139. e.An. Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 44.

5. Phr. (1) game and game, in card-games: a game won on each side; (2) ghem, ga 'way tull' t, a hunting expression used to signify any attractive fun or quarrelling; (3)

sion used to signify any attractive fun or quarrelling; (3) to make a game, to hold a festival; (4) to make game, to laugh, ridicule; to make fun, joke; (5)—one's game (of some one), to make fun of, mock, deride.

(1) n Cy. (J.W.) Oxf. MS add. (2) Cum 3 Young chickens, an' geslins, an' pigeons and ducks, Wer 'ghem, ga 'way tull't' to Keate Curbison' cat, 158 (3) Dev. It was only the people making their games, as they always did, to the spirit of the harvest, Bray Desc Tamar and the Tavy (1836) I. Lett xix. (4) Gail. O, sir, ye're surely makin' game, Nicholson Poet. Wks. (1814) 59, ed 1897. Nhb. Nan thowt me myekin gyem, Tyneside Sngstr. (1889) 35 Dur. Wm. If thoo maks gam, I'll never like t'mair, Graham Gwordy (1778) l. 132. w.Yks. (J.W.) Cmb. They do nothing but make gom (W.M.B.). (5) Cum. For sham, te mak' the'r gamm, For he duddn't lyk't, Gilpin Sngs. (1866) 273. War. Shr. I'll 'elp yo to mak' yore game o' me, yo' imperent young puppy. imperent young puppy.

6. adj. Plucky, resolute, determined; ready, willing;

also ušed advb.

also used advb.

Lth. [He] fired as game, As gin his lass ahint him Look'd on that day, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 38. N.I.¹ A dog is said to be game if it does not howl when held up by the tail or ear. Nhb.¹ As game as a fightin' cock e.Yks.¹ Is tha gam for gannin pooachin ti neet' w.Yks. (J T.); I'm gam for owt at's reasonable, Cudworth Dial Sketches (1884) 21; He's gam up to t'e'en, Prov. in Brighouse News (Sept 14, 1889). Lan. If his squad are as gam as he is, they'n mak someb'dy t'stond furr, Brierley Waverlow (1863) 38, ed 1884. Chs.¹ Slang. I wonder if he is going to give me a lecture on my bad ways. If so I am game for an argument, Day at Elon (1877) 166. ment, Day at Elon (1877) 166.

7. v. To play, sport, jest; to make fun of, mock; to deceive, pretend, sham.

Wxf.¹, N.Cy¹ Nhb. Begox aa's not gammin, Harbottle Fishing Club Sng. (1891); Nhb.¹ Willie noo thowt they were gamin, Marshall Blind Willy. n.Yks² Nicely gamm'd w.Yks. Tak na noatis, shoo's nobbud gamin theh, Banks Whfld. Wds (1865), Thei's allus some'dy gammin' wi' tha, Snowden Tales Wolds (1893) 251, ed. 1894; w.Yks.² He's only gammin' a bit ne Lan. Abram, thaa'rt gammin'! Mather Idvils (1805) oo. s.Not. Don't tek no thaa'rt gammin'! Mather Idylls (1895) 99. s.Not. Don't tek no notice; they're gammin yer (J P.K.). sw.Lin. They were gamming [playing in fun]. s.Wor. Hrf. Glo. (A.B.), Glo. (A.B.) To gamble.

w.Yks. I sust to gam o guid diel (J.W.); Yks. Wkly. Post (Apr.

w.Yks. I tust to gam o guid diol (J.W.); 188. W.W.Y. Foot (apr. 3, 1897). m.Lan¹ Hence Gammer, sb. a gambler. w.Yks. (J.W.) GAME, ady² In gen. dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms gam n.Wm. w.Yks.¹25 Lan.¹ ne.Lan.¹ e.Lan.¹ Der.² nw.Der.¹ Not.; geeam I.W.¹; gem ne.Lan.¹; ggem Sc. [gēm, geam, giəm, gam.] Lame, crooked, deformed; disabled, injured, sore; of an analyse wavering uncertain; gen. in comb. Game.eve and eye: wavering, uncertain; gen. in comp. Game-eye and

leg. See Gammy, adj.
s.Sc. Wi' his ggem leg and his glee'd een, Wilson Tales (1836)
III. 55. Ayr. An it hadna been for this auld ggem leg o' mine, we micht have had some famous sport the morn, Service Notandums (1890) 115. Rxb. Applied to any limb or member 'A game leg' (Jam). N.I.¹, Ant. (W H.P) n.Cy. Gross (1790). Nhb.¹What's the matter, lad? Ye've getten a game leg Cum. It's nea use me tryin' t'rin, ah's gitt'n a game leg (E.W P.); Cum¹ n.Wm. He's agamleg (B.K.). e.Yks¹Game-paw[alameleg]. w.Yks. (J.T.); Eh, aw do suffer wi my gam leg (D.L.); w Yks.¹² Lan. A poor schoolfellow of mine, who had a bent leg which obliged him to use a crutch, was commonly said to have a gam leg, GASKELL Lectures (1854) 8; Lan.¹, ne Lan ¹, e.Lan.¹, Chs. (F.R.C.), Der.², nw.Der.¹, Not (J.H.B.) Lin.¹ Dobbin trots well notwithstanding his game leg. n.Lin.¹, Nhp.¹, War.², War.³ Glo. Incapacitated from work by a game leg, Gibbs Cotswold Village (1898) 23 Oxf MS. add. Hnt. (T P.F) e.An. A sore or wounded leg. Every ame-leg is not a game-leg nor yet a bandy leg Nobody ever had a game arm, hand, or even foot Nrf. My game-leg gie me a sight of trouble (W.R.E.); COZENS-HARDY Broad Nrf. (1893) 12. Suf., Hmp. HOLLOWAY. I.W. w.Som. Maister's middlin like, thanky; but you zee he can't travel withick there game-leg. Cor. Monthly Mag. (1810) I. 437.

Hence Gam-legged, adj having crooked legs. w.Yks.<sup>5</sup>

GAMEL, see Gambrel, sb.<sup>1</sup>

GAMELING, prp. Sus. Hmp. [gē'm-, gæ'mlin]

GAMELING, prp.
Romping about.

Sus. Making a noise and prancing around like a turkey-cock (E.E.S.); Doant ya be ganeling [sic] nor sit yersels on a skaddle jerk, Jackson Southward Ho (1894) I. 433; Sus. 12 Hmp. 1 Used of children.

GAMERAL, see Gaumeril.

GAMERAL, see Gaumeril.
GAMESTER, sb. War. Brks. Som. Also in forms gaaymester, geamster Brks.\(^1\) [g\(^2\)m^\), gi\(^2\)msto(r).\(^1\)] A cudgel-player, a player at singlestick or backsword; also used fig. of a plucky animal that dies 'game.'

War. The sterling gamester [the fox] that provided the capital run, B'ham Dy. Gazette (Jan. 15, 1898). Brks. 'Twur a strange thing for a old geamster, Hughes Scour. White Horse (1859) v;

The weapon is a good stout ash stick with a large basket handle. The weapon is a good stout ash stick with a large basket handle, heavier and somewhat shorter than a common singlestick. The players are called 'old gamesters,' ib. T. Brown (1856) ii; Brks.¹ Som. For Patty Winterhead this young gamester was already a romantic figure, Raymond Men o' Mendip (1898) i; A fighter (Hall.).

GAMF, v. and sb. Sc. Also written gamph; and in form gamp (JAM.). [gamf.] 1. v. To gape.

Sc. Gamfin, gaping like a half-hanged dog, Gall. Encycl. (JAM.)

Rxb., Gall. (JAM.)

2. To eat greedily, devour, gulp.

Rxb. A wally dish o' them weel champit, How glibly up we'll see them gampit, A Scorr Poems (1805) 154 (1b.).

3. sb. The act of snatching like a dog. Twd. (JAM.)

GAMF. see Gamp.

GAMF, see Gamp.
GAMFERGREYGLES, sb. pl. n.Dor. Orchids. (S.S B.) GAMFLE, v. Sc. (JAM.) [ga mfi.] neglect one's work. To idle, trifle,

Young women are said to be gamflin with young men, when they pass their time in frolicsome discourse or in romping with them. GAMFREL, sb. Obs Sc. Also written gamphrell

JAM.). A fool; a forward, presumptuous person.

Ayr. Agric Surv, Gl (Jam) Link. To gallop with some gamphrell idle, Ramsay Poenis (1800) II 511 (1b). Rxb. Heigh me! is thus the gamfrel gane? Riddell. Poet. Wks. (ed. 1871) I.92; (Jam)

GAMIE, sb. Sc. [gē·mi.] A familiar name for a gamekeeper.

ne.Sc. Gamie had been sayin' in the smiddy that the laird was to turn a' the sheep aff the hills, Grant Keckleton, 40 Kcd. Frichtened rabbits 'mangst the woods, When Gamie and his dogs appear, ib. Lays (1884) 104. Rnf. Up starts Gamie like a shot, An' seiz'd me there richt by the throat, Clark Rhymes (1842) 18

GAMISH, adj. Cum.1 Of meat, &c.: high, somewhat

[550]

tainted, 'gamey.'
GAM'LESOME, adj. m.Yks.1 [ga:mlsəm.] Frolicsome, sportive.

GAM'LIN-STICKS, sb. pl. Yks. The game of cricket. s.Yks. The yoong men go awaay 1' t'afternoon, a laakın' at gam'lın'-sticks (F P.T).

GAMMA, GAMME, see Give.
GAMMEL, sb. Chs. Also in form gannel. [ga.ml,

ga'nl.] A slut.
[LG. (Gottingen) gammel, 'ein liederliches Frauenzimmer, eine Vettel' (SCHAMBACH).]

GAMMEL, see Gambrel, sb.1

GAMMEL, see Gambre, 35. GAMMELOST, 3b. Sh.I. [Not known to our correspondents.] Old cheese. S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup> [Norw. dial. gamall ost, old cheese (AASEN).] GAMMER, 3b.<sup>1</sup> In gen. dial. use in ? Sc. and Eng.

Also written gamar Lan.; and in form gammer w.Dor. [ga:mə(r, gæ:mə(r).] An old woman; grandmother; the mistress of the house, good-wife. Also used attrib. and

as a term of address as a term of address <sup>?</sup> Gall. His old gammer mistress, Crockett Grey Man (1896) xi. N Cy.<sup>2</sup>, n.Yks <sup>2</sup>, e.Yks. (T.T.W.) w.Yks. Gammer Green dwelt on the lofty table-land between Laycock and Utley, Bradford Citizen Whly (1895) 10; Yks Whly. Post (Apr. 3, 1897). Lan An ougly deformed gamar she was, Braithwait Lan. Lovers (1640) xiv. s.Lan. Bamford Dial (1854). Lei. N. & Q. (1852) 1st S. v. 258. Nhp.<sup>2</sup>, Sus.<sup>1</sup>, Hmp.<sup>1</sup>, I.W.<sup>1</sup> Dor. Hire a travelling chap Laodicean (ed. 1896) bk, vi 487. w Dor. Roberts Hist. Lyme Regis (1834). Som. There was one seat still t' be had outside, . . opposite an 'oold gammer, wi' a black market-basket, Leith Lemon Verbena

(1895) 137. Dev. Horae Subsecwae (1777) 185 n.Dev. And Gammer too! Dame, how d'ye doo! Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 8. [Gammer Gurtons Nedle, Still (Title of a Comedy)

(1575).

GAMMER, sb.<sup>2</sup> Wil.<sup>1</sup> [gæ mə(r).] A wood-louse. GAMMER, sb.<sup>3</sup> Obs. Der.<sup>1</sup> A female sheep from the first to the second shearing. See Gimmer.

[A gimmer lamb or gammer lamb, an ew lamb, Wor-LIDGE Dict. Rust. (1681).]
GAMMER, v. Yks. Not.

GAMMER, v. Ykś. Not. [ga·mə(r.] 1. To idle, trifle, gossip; to saunter, dawdle; sometimes with about,

n.Yks.1; n.Yks.2 Gying gammering about. ne Yks.1 m.Yks.1 What is thou gammering away the time there for? e.Yks. MARSHALL Rur. Econ. (1788) [GROSE (1790).]

2. To deceive, gammon.

Not.¹ Don't you gammer me.

GAMMEREERIE, GAMMEREL, GAMMERS, see Gamaleerie, Gaumeril, Ganners.
GAMMER-STAGS, sb. Yks. [gamə-stagz.] An idle girl of loose habits; a big, awkward female. Cf. gammerstang.

n.Yks 12, m.Yks.1 e.Yks. MARSHALL Rur. Econ. (1788). [GROSE (1790).]

GAMMERSTANG, sb. Cum. Yks. Lan. [ga mə(r)stan.] A tall, awkward person, a hoyden; an idle girl of loose

Cum. Thow warse then Ralf, that garrac gammerstang, Ritson Pastoral Dial. (ed. 1849) 6, But Cursty, souple gammerstang, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) 12; She was . . . a guit lallopping gammerstang wha wasn't wurth her saut, Linton Lizzie Lorion (1867) xxv. n.Yks Wad ta saw thy-sell, thou great gammerstang, MERITON Praise Ale (1684) 1. 348, n Yks. w Yks. Girt lither,

lingy, wallopin gammerstang, ii. 287; w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Said to be only properly applied to women. Lan.<sup>1</sup>, n.Lan.<sup>1</sup>
[A gamarstangue, oblongula, Levins Manip. (1570)]

[A gamarstangue, oblongula, Levins Mamp. (1570)]

GAMMERSTEL, sb. Lnk. (Jam.) A foolish girl.

GAMMET, sb. and v. Yks. War. Wor. Hrf. Pem. Glo.

Brks. Nrf. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written gamet
s.Wor. Nrf. Wil.¹; gammit War.³ se.Wor.¹; gammot
Som. Wil.¹; gammut s.Pem. Glo.¹ Brks. Wil.¹ Dev.³ Cor.¹²;
gamot Som.; gamut Hrf.¹ Glo.² Wil.¹ Cor. [ga·m·,
gæ met.] 1. sb. Fun, frolic, sport; a game, joke, whim,
trick. Cf. gammock.

War.³, w.Wor.¹ s.Wor. A might do it fur a gamet or somethin'.
'E'aves 'im a bit ov a gamet hevery onst while, Outis Vig. Mon.
in Berrow's Int. (1806): (H K.). s.Wor.¹ se.Wor.¹ 'E's allus up

in Berrow's Jrn. (1896); (H K.), s.Wor.1 se.Wor.1 'E's allus up to some gammit er another, instid o' mindin' is work. Hrf. Glo.(A.B); Glo. Thee bist on wi' thee gammut, nen, Glo 2 Nrf. When a trick has been played and returned with interest, the when a trick has been played and retuined with interest, the person so played upon making the retuin says, 'I'm up to your gamet,'i.e equal with you (W.W.S.) Will You be vull o' gamuts. Som W & J. Gl. (1873); None o' your gammots (W.F.R.). Dev. Stap thews gammuts thease minit, Hewett Peas. Sp (1892); Dev. Pretty soul! a made rare gammet vor us last neart, 16; Dev. Now then, let's 'a' none o' your gammuts yer—I ban't in the mood for they. nDev. Two buoys at their gammets in a brake the mood for they. n.Dev. Two buoys at their gammets in a brake, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 106 Cor. He'd nighly lost his life for fun and gammut, TREGELLAS Tales (1865) 97; Cor. She thinks of nothing but gammut; Cor. 2 You're up to your gammuts again.

Hence Gammety, adj frolicsome, fond of games. Wor. I sold the quoits to a young man at Broadway who I knew was a gammetty fellow (E.S.). Wil. 1

2. Phr. (1) to give one the gammet, to answer back, retort; (2) to make gammet, or gammets, of one, to make fun of one.

(2) w.Wor.1 You be makin' (1) w.Yks.5 Geen her t'gammet gammets o' me, sir Dev. I wunt believe wan word yu zay, vur I knaw yu be awnly making gammuts ov me, Hewett Peas. Sp. (1892).

3. Nonsense, slang.

s Pem. Yea binna gwayin in to owld Susan, be yea? She's alwiz talkin' gammut (W M M).

4. v. To play, frolic, amuse oneself; to play off practical jokes; to deceive, hoax, 'take in.'
s Wor (H K.) Biks He were a-gammuttin' on 'ee (A.C.).
Wil Thee bist allus a gammetting. Som I can't help liking Tom, tho' he does gogammoting about the place (W.F.R.). Cor. (F.R.C.)

Hence Gammetting, sb. frolicking, 'larking,' whims,

tricks, pranks. Wil (K M.G.) Wil (K.M.G.) Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873). Dev. Stap yer gammetting for güdeness sake, there's a dear cheel, an' go tü woık, Hewett Peas Sp. (1892).

HEWETT Peas Sp. (1892).

GAMMOCK, sb. and v. Yks. Chs. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. e.An. Sur. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Also written gamack Sur.¹; gamak e.An.¹; gammick Ess.; gammik w.Som.¹; gammuck Chs.³; gammyk Dev.; gamock Shr.²; and in forms gamalk e.An.¹; gammux Wil.; gommack Ess. (HALL.) [ga'm-, gæ'mək, -ik] 1. sb. Fun, sport, frolic; a joke, trick, prank; rough play. Also used in pl. form. Cf. gammet.

w Yks.² 'I should take no notice of her; she's too much gammock about her' [saud of a little girl who was amusing herself by

mock about her' [said of a little girl who was amusing herself by romping about and jumping on people's knees, &c.]. Chs¹; Chs³ Oi shan't stand any of yoer gammucks, Jack. sChs.¹ Kùm, naay, yoa bin on wi yur gy'am uks [Come, nai, yo bin on wi' yur gammocks]. Shr.¹ Them chaps bin al'ays up to some gammocks—now that poor fellow's got 'is shuther put out; Shr.² Shr., Hrf

Bound Provinc. (1876).

Hence Gammocky, adj. wild, full of tricks.

Hmp. 1 Most boys be gammocky at first.

2. v. To romp, frolic, play pranks; to go feasting and frolicking from place to place; sometimes with about.

Chs. 13, s.Chs. 1 Nhp. 1 Our John's always going gammocking about. Shr. Bound Provinc. (1876). Wil. 1

Least Commondating (1) the rough horse play (lorking)

Hence Gammocking, (1) sb. rough horse-play, 'larking,

playing about in a foolish manner; (2) ppl. adj. full of antics, posing, striking absurd attitudes.

(1) War.<sup>3</sup> What a noise you are making. Stop your gammocking. Wil. Gammuxin (K M.G.). (2) w.Som.<sup>1</sup> Dhu gaam ikeens fuul ur úvur aay zeed, úz jis dhu vuur ee sae um-z u muur ee

An dur [The gammikinest fellow I ever saw, (he) is just the very same as a Merry Andrew] Dev. Zo gammykin 'pon gurt high banks Ee'd often auver-tap, Pulman Sketches (1842) 41.

3. To gossip, idle; to potter, walk about aimlessly. e.An. Of an awkward, gaping staring, and vacant p e.An.<sup>1</sup> Of an awkward, gaping, staring, and vacant person, walking about, having no idea or object in mind. 'What are you

gamalkın arter?' Sur 1 To go gamackıng about. Ess. She goes gammıckın' about (W.W.S.); Trans. Arch. Soc (1863) II. 184

Hence Gammocking, (1) sb. gossiping, idling; (2) ppl.

adj. awkward, loose-jointed, shambling in walk.

(i) Ess. At gammickin' John's Mary oft Seem'd rayther ov a sinner, Clark J Noakes (1839) st 65; Gl. (1851) (2) w.Som.<sup>1</sup>

Gurt, stack, gammikin fuller, I wid'n gee un his zalt.

GAMMON, sb. Obs. Sc. Also written gamon; and in forms gammond; gammont (JAM.); gaument.

leg, thigh (of a person).

Sc. You threw up your gammonds in the bed, Pennecuik Coll. 756) 40, ed 1787. Bnff. Tib has nae tocher, But ae haf-crown (1756) 40, ed 1787. Bnff. Tib has nae tocher, But ae haf-crown i' her kist locker, An' her twa gamons, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 64. Abd. And never may our Fair to rakes Throw out a gammon, Beattie Paims (1801) 13 Frf. Wi back to side they push... While gauments far are shot in To keep their place, Morison Poems (1790) 12. Edb Ware I to ride to bonny Tweed, Wha ne'er laid gamon o'er a steed Beyont Lusterrick, Fergusson Poems (1773) 224, ed. 1785. Rxb. (JAM)

The feet of an animal; often those of pigs, sometimes

called 'petit-toes.' (JAM.)

[1. Jambon, a gammon, Cotgr. Fr. (Picard dial.)

gambon, see Littré (s.v. Jambon)]

GAMMON,  $sb^2$  and v. Yks Der. Lin. War. Shr. Dor. Som. Also written gamen War.; gammen Dor. ; gammin Lin.; gamon Shr. 2 [gam-, gæmən.] 1. sb.

A joke, trick; play, sport, merriment.
e.Yks. Thompson Hist. Welton (1869) 169. w.Yks. (J.W.),
nw.Der. Lin. Good woman, forsooth! none o' your gammins here, Sharpe's Jrn. XIII. 292, Lin. Shr. 2 Up to their gamon. Som. (W F R.)

2. v. To joke, sport, play.

War. (J R.W.), Dor <sup>1</sup> Som. They used jirsy to gammon wi's (W F.R.), Sweetman Wincauton Gl. (1888)

"The Streetman Street fol gamenes. Anc. Riwle (c. 1225)

[1. Wrastlinge & over fol gomenes, Anc. Riwle (c 1225)

GAMMONT, see Gammon, sb.¹
GAMMOTTY, adj. Wil.¹ Also written gammutty.
Of cheese: ill-flavoured. Cf. cammocky, s.v. Cammock, sb.¹ GAMMUL, v. Sc. Also in forms gummel, gummul.

To gobble up.

Fif. (Jam.), Man, he gammuled up far mair apples nor me (G.W). Sig. He wad gummul up the hale pot fu' lat alane a platefu' (16)

GAMMY, sb. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> e.Yks.<sup>1</sup> [ga·mi.] A grand-mother. Cf gammer, sb.<sup>1</sup>

GAMMY, adj. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. War. Shr. Pem. Glo Cmb. Wil. Dev. [ga mi, gæ mi.] 1 Lame, crooked, injured, sore, feeble. Cf. game, adj.<sup>2</sup> 1 Lame, crooked,

injured, sore, feeble. Cf. game, adj.<sup>2</sup>

Nhb <sup>1</sup> He's getten a gammy leg. w.Yks. T'scheulmaister 'ez a gammy-leg (F P.T.); In his excitement forgetten his gammy fooit, Pudsey Olm (1885) 25; w.Yks.<sup>2</sup>; w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> A gammy walker. A gammy neck [when stiff] Lan.<sup>1</sup> w Lan. Gammy-pawed (H M.). Chs <sup>1</sup> He's very bad; he's getten a gammy leg. s Chs <sup>1</sup> War.<sup>2</sup>; War.<sup>8</sup> Gammy eye. Shr.<sup>1</sup> A gammy füt. s.Pem. (W.M.M.) Glo. Baylis Illus. Dial. (1870); Glo.<sup>1</sup> Cmb.<sup>1</sup> You won't be able to get to the school treat to-morrow with your gammy-leg. Wil.<sup>1</sup> Dev. 'E'th a squot 'is 'and in tha door, an' 'e'll be gammy-handed vur a brave while, Hewett Peas. Sp. (1892).

2. Idle, good-for-nothing, blundering.

2. Idle, good-for-nothing, blundering.

e Yks. A gammy thing (W.W.S.). w.Yks. A queer dispositioned, an eccentric person is a 'gammy fellah.' Chs. I He's a gammy sort o' chap; he spends hafe his toime i' the public haise. s.Chs. I Ée) z û gy'aami, slim zi yuwth (dhù les aan ibdi aaz tu doo wi sich foa ks dhu bet ur [He's a gammy, slimsy yowth, the less annyb'dy has to do wi sich folks the better [Inspectors are not always welcome visitors to a man when he teels 'a bit gammy,' BARRETT Life among Navvics (1884) 43-]

[1. Prob. of Fr. origin. Cf. Fr. gambi, bent, crooked (Cotgr.); Fr. (Norm. dial.) gambier, 'qui a de mauvaises jambes; Gamby signifie "boiteux" dans les patois du

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Berry et du Jura' (Duméril), Fr (Languedoc) gambi, boîteux, bancal, tortu, de travers, de biais, de côte-Vai tout de gambi ' (Boucoiran) ]

tout de gambi' (BOUCOIRAN)]

GAMO, sb Or I A foot See Gam, sb<sup>2</sup>
Or I A thraa i hiz raikiht gamo [A thraw i' his right gamo],
Paety Toral (1880) l 212, in ELLIS Pronunc (1889) V 797

GAMOGINS, sb pl Obs n Cy w Yks A kind of
gatters or 'splatterdashes' See Gamashes
n Cy Grose (1790) w Yks. Hutton Tour to Caves (1781)
GAMON'D, ppl adj Yks [ga mənd] Plucky,
courageous, 'game'
n Yks She's a rare gamon'd un (TS)

GAMOON a. Clob. To room shout to fac mooning'

GAMOON, v Glo 1 To roam about, to 'go mooning' about.

GAMP, v, sb and ady Sc Also in forms gamf, gaump, gawmp (Jam) 1 v To be foolishly merry, laugh loudly, to mock, mimic Rnf, Ayr, Lnk. (Jam) 2 sb An idle, meddling person, a buffoon, empty-headed, noisy fellow Cf gump(h, sb Sc Gall Encycl (ib) Ayr. (ib)

3 adj Sportive

Sc She is sae jimp, sae gamp, sae gay, Ramsay Tea-Table Misc (1724) II 188, ed 1871

GAMP, GAMPH, see Gamf

GAMPHER'D, ppl adj Sc Flowery, bespangled, adorned Also in form gawmfert

So. In connection with embroidery only (GW) Ayr (JAM)
GAMPLE, sb Wor Also in form gamble [gæ mp1,
b1] A combination of chains and a plough-stick used
with a single horse attached to a plough or harrows Cf

gampus(s

It is not used, but 'suppletree' or 'suppletrees,' when there are two or more horses abreast, Vig Mon in Wor Jrn (June 6, 1898)

GAMPUS(S, sb Wor [gæmpəs] The traces of a plough or harrow, often in pl

Sometimes people will call the gampuss the supple-trees (HK) wwor¹The hinder part of the traces used in ploughing and other field-work. In some districts these are called 'fitting traces', a Wor¹ traces' s Wor 1

GAMSY, adj Brks Sticky
Hoxy and gamsy [dirty and sticky] (WWS)
GAN, sb 1 Obs Sc Also Slang Also written ganne
The mouth, throat, in pl the gums, also the jaws
Rxb The witches smackit their shrynket gans, Telfer Border
Ballads, &c (1824), (Jam) Sik. Nor gaspit with his ganne,
Hogg Poems (ed 1865) 310 Slang Carew Duct Cant (ed Price) [Sw dial gan, the inner part of the mouth, the mouth,

the gill of a fish (Rietz), Norw dial gan, a fish-gill

(Aasen)]

GAN,  $sb^2$  Sc Nhb Wal [gan] The gannet or solan-goose, Sula bassana See Gant,  $sb^3$ 

Frf Swainson Birds (1885) 144 Nhb (ROH) Wal Swainson 1b 144

Frf Swainson Birds (1885) 144 Nhb (ROH) Wal Swainson ib 144

GAN, v¹ and sb³? Sc Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks Lan Also in forms gaun Sc Nhb, gun w Yks², yan Yks n.Yks¹ [gan, gān] 1 v To go Cf gang, v ² Ayr Had to gaun barefit till they could earn their ain shoon, Hunter Studies (1870) 19 n Cy Grose (1790), N Cy¹ Nhb The cuckoo gauns away of midsummer month, Flk-Lore Rec (1879) II 50, Aw think he mun gan strite te heeven, Wilson Ptiman's Pay (1843) 32 Dur¹ Wilt thou gan? e Dur¹, Lakel¹ Cum I always will, whether thoo gans or stops, Cleas Jrn (Jan 24, 1885) 63, (J Ar) n Yks It is not awlus that I like my daughter Joan ti gan aboot wi strangers, Simpson Jeane o' Biggersdale (1893) 122, n Yks¹ Gan awa' yamm Gan all te nowght[to waste away], n Yks², ne Yks¹ e Yks We're gannin ti put Billy inti button cleeas o' Sunda, Nicholson Flk Sp (1889) 89, e Yks¹ Blame! thinks Ah, bud this is Bedlam they'r all gannin mad m Yks Fer all thoo gans away, Blackah Poems (1867) 16, m Yks¹ Thoo may gan with him w Yks Wilta gan wi me' Lucas Stud Nidderdale (c 1882) Gl, w Yks² Tay your time, woman, yo gun so fast! w Yks⁵ Ah didn't knawah whither ah wur stanning ur ganning, Introd 11 Lan Thoo's not gannin in, that figure, surely! Waugh Jannock (1874) v, Lan¹ Hence (1) Ganner, sb. (a) one who goes well, a fast-cours havs.

Hence (1) Ganner, sb. (a) one who goes well, a fastgoing horse, (b) an occasional visitor, passer-by, esp in

phr comers and ganners, (c) a beggar, vagrant, hawker, (2) Gannin', (a) sb pasturage hired for cattle, (b) ppl admoving, stirring, (3) Gannin board, sb the board down which the coals are brought, when the station in a pit is not at the end of the headways course at the face, see below, (4) fit, sb an inclination to roam, (5) heedwis, sb the 'going-headways' in a pit—usually the headways course next the face, (6) on, sb proceedings, doings, 'to-do', also used in pl

'to-do', also used in pl
(r, a) Nhb¹ He's not bonny-leukin', but he's a ganner, noo¹
Dur¹ A good ganner m Yks¹ (b) n Yks² e Yks They live at
a odd hoose, bud they've plenty ov cummers an ganners, Nicholson Flk-Sp (1889) 62, e Yks¹ Comers and ganners (c) N Cy¹
Nhb¹ Obsol Wm The country swarms with ganners (J H)
(2, a) n Yks Ah want a bit o gannin' for my cow amang t'farmers
(I W.) (b) Nhb¹ She's just a gannin' heap o' muck, Wilson
Pitman's Pay (1826) pt 1 st 59 (3) Nhb¹ The term is gen used
now where the coals are running down a board upon rails Nhb,
Dur The coals are brought down a board for one, two, or more Dur The coals are brought down a board for one, two, or more pillars, as the case may be, to the flat, Greenwell Coal Tr Gl (1849) (4) n Yks 2 (5) Nhb 1 (6) Nhb Sich gannin's on are not what Ah was used tae, Clare Love of Lass (1890) I 105 n Yks 2A bonny gannin' on e Yks Nicholson Flk Sp (1889) 62, e Yks 1 There's been some feyn gannins on amang em m Yks 1 2 To walk

Nhb They couldn't gan or stand, Chatt Poems (1866) 87, The bairns was put ta wark as seun as they could gan, 10 87 n Yks Caan't Ah gan [walk]? ATKINSON Lost (1870) xxv, n Yks 1 He can nowther gan nor stand

Hence (1) Gan way, (2) Gannin gait, sb the footpath of a public road, a field-path (1, 2) w Sc So called to distinguish them from the cart or

carriage way or gait (JAM Suppl)

3 Comb with prep, adv, &c (1) to gan back, to fail in any way, get worse, go back, (2)—to, to go to work, commence operations, (3)—up, to be acceptable, suit the taste or fancy, (4)—with, (a) to pay addresses to, court, (b) to make away with

(I) Wm¹ They're gannin back sadly (2) e Yks¹ MS add

(TH) (3) n Yks Nowt else gans up withem That meeat gan up weel (IW) (4, a) e Yks¹ (b) Nhb¹ Ye'll gan wiv all me threed.

- 4 Phr (1) to gan i' ten, &c, to be getting on for, nearly ten, &c, (2)—one's gate or one's own gate, (3)—one's ways, to go one's way, fig to have one's own way, (4)—ti't bad, to be unlucky, (5)—tw t'grund, to void excrement
- crement
  (1) n Yks It's noo neen year an' gannin' i' ten, Castillo Poems
  (1878) 18 (2) Nhb 1 Gan yor aan gait Yks He's that fratchy
  and auld farrand, he mun gan' 's own gaat, Blackmore Mary
  Anerley (1879) 11 n Yks Gan thah gait for ard, Robinson Whithy
  Sng Sol (1860) 1 8, n Yks 1 Gan tha' ain gate, n Yks 2 Gan thy
  geeat (3) Dur Gan thee ways furth be t'footsteps ud flock,
  Moore Sng Sol (1859) 1 8 n Yks 1 Gan yer ways ne Yks 1
  Cu' mi lad, sneck t'yat, gan thi ways yam, an' fettle t'gallowa
  Lan Gan thi ways wi' t'yal, Waugh Tufts of Heather, I 79 (4)
  n Yks All t'year we's gan ti't bad, Tweddell Clevel Rhymes
  (1875) 1 (5) n. Yks 1 (1875) 1 (5) n. Yks 1
- 5 Comp (I) Gan by, (a) a slip-stile, (b) an escape, evasion, esp in phr to give any one the gan-by, to give any one the slip, (2) days, (a) a name given to the last fortnight of January and the first fortnight of spring, (b) days of perambulation round the town or parish boundaries, see Gang days, in Gang, sb 11, (3) on, (4) to, a proceeding, circumstance, state of affairs, (5) wife, a female pedlar

a female pediar

(I, a) m Yks¹ (b) n Yks² It was a varry good gan-by We
gav'en the gan by m Yks¹ I gave him the gan' by (2, a) Sth

(Jam) (b) n Yks² (3) Nhb Lettin them [calves] drink theirsel's
to death and all! My word, here's a bonnie gan on! Clark Love
of Lass (1890) I 48 (4) e Yks¹ It's a bonny gan-teeah when
yaw moan't [may not] speeak yan awn mind, MS add (T H)

(S) Nhb I Course obort with a basket containing the locas and (5) Nhb 1 Going about with a basket containing pins, laces, and nick-nacks, or with tinware, brushes, and other domestic articles

6 sb Course, direction, way.

n Yks 2 He's geean his awn gan m Yks 1 I's boon another

gan to-morn
7 'Go,' spirit, energy
n Yks Ah's nae mair gan i' me, Arkinson Lost (1870) xxii

8 A set of labourers in the harvest-field Cf gang, sb 13 Yks A company of four harvesters, namely, three shearers and a binder, Morrov Cyclo Agric (1863) n Yks <sup>1</sup>

GAN, v<sup>2</sup> Sh I Or I Also in form gaan Sh I (Jam) S & Ork <sup>1</sup> [gan] To stare, gaze vacantly Sh I (Jam), S & Ork <sup>1</sup> Or I He gan'd around him i' a stims the stored ground him no far Park Tork (1882) have in Five

[he stared around him in a fix], Pacity Total (1880) l 24, in Ellis Pronunc (1889) V 792

[Sw dial gana, to stand and wonder at anything (RIETZ)]

GAN, see Go, Give GANAY, sb Shr Hrf [Not known to our correspondents] An idle disposition, indolence Bound Provinc (1876)

GANCANAGH, sb Irel Also in forms ganconei, gonconer A kind of fairy said to appear in lonesome valleys, making love to milkmaids, &c

Lou Extremely common, particularly near Drogheda (RAS), What should he see but whole loads of ganconers dancing, YEATS Flk Tales (1888)

Hence Gonconer's pipe, sb an ancient tobacco-pipe Found in raths, &c, ib 324
GANCE, adj Ken Also written ganse [gæns, gāns] Thin, slender, gaunt
A ganse mare, as ganse as a greyhound (K), Ken 1 Them sheep are doing middlin', but there's here and there a one looks rather ganse

GANCH, v and sb Sc Irel Also written gansch Sc

(JAM), gansh Sc, and in form gaunch Sc [ganf]

1 v To snap with the teeth, to snail, bite, gnash the teeth, also used fig

Sc What needs ye ganch at me? (GW) Ayr Surely ye havena tint your leason, sitting ganshing there like a fule, Johnston Kilmalle (1891) II 34 e Lth Whan I see the bone hingua fore The my nose, I canna but gansh at it, Hunter J Inwick (1895) 170

2 Fig To stammer, stutter

Ayr Robin ganched a good deal, and especially when he was excited, Service Dr Dugind (ed 1887) 49

Ant Ballymena Obs

gaping wide, a snatch at anything, prop applied to a dog th

5 An awkward, silly fellow 3 To be very ugly

1b NII A sore ganch of a craithur

GAND, sb Stf Der [gand] Afrolic, foolish prank (JK) GANDEL, v Obs Wxf To walk like a gander GANDER, sb and v Var dial uses in Sc Irel and

GANDER, sb and v Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng Also in forms gainder Sc, gainter Sc (Jam), ganner w Yks² s Cy n Dev, gonder Chs¹s s Chs¹ Shr¹, gonner N Cy¹ Lan¹ Der nw Der¹ Not, gonnor, gonnort Lan [gan(d)a(r, gæn(d)a(r), gona(r]] 1 sb In comb (1) Gander flank, to 'lark about,' frolic, gad about, (2) 's grease, goose-grease, fat used as an ointment, (3) hunt, in phr io send gander-hunting, to send away, get rid of, (4) leg, see (1), (5) month, (6) moon, the month of a woman's confinement, (7) muck, a dirty goose-pen, (8) neck, a long neck

(8) neck, a long neck
(1) Wil 1 (2) Abd Gander's grease, Wi' whilk she wad baith (1) Wil<sup>1</sup> (2) Abd Gander's grease, Wi' whilk she wad bath rub an' squeeze Strained shoulders, ankles, wrists an' knees, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 74 (3) Lan They sent his Majesty a gonnor hunting, Brierley Irkdale (1865) 1 (4) Lin A certain housewife declared she would not have her young female servants 'gander-legging about after dark' (MP) (5) Chs<sup>123</sup> Der Gross (1790) MS add (P), Der<sup>2</sup>, nw Der, Nrf (WWS), e Suf (FH), IW<sup>1</sup> (6) Chs<sup>1</sup> Lit the month during which a goose is sitting, when the gander looks lost and wanders vacantly about 'Oh, it's gonder moon wi'im, he's lost and dusna know what he's doin' (7) Lan Whot! there's bin moort' do in a gonnort-muck [there has been more unpleasantness than would be caused by allowing a goose-pen to get filthy], Tim Bobbin View Dial (1740) 16 (8) A hawter munt may meh neck as lung as a gonnerneck to-morn, 1b 14

2 Phr to be on the gander-hill, a term used of a husband when his wife is confined wyks<sup>2</sup>

3. Fig. A fool, a stupid dreamy person, a person with one

eye, or who 'squints'

Chs¹ Der They make yo a stupid gonner ony ways, WARD

David Grieve (1892) I 1 Not (JHB)

Hence (1) Gonner head, sb a fool, stupid fellow, dunce, Hence (1) Gonner head, sb a fool, stupid fellow, duffee, (2) noped, adj thoughtless, foolish, (3) pate, sb, see (1) (1) N Cy 1, Nhb 1 Lan Awd olis a notion 'at tearn no gonneryeds, Tim Bobbin View Dial (1740) 6, Thae gonnerhead! hae cooms tae to hearken to a knive like Silas, Kai Shuttleworth Scarsdale (1860) II 169, Lan 1, Chs (FRC), nw Der 1 s Cy Grose (1790) (2) Shr 2, w Cy (Hall) (3) s Chs 1

4 A turkey n Dev Grose (1790) MS add (C)

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5 A gooseberry Chs<sup>13</sup>
6 v To wander, ramble aimlessly, fig to wander in

one's speech, not to keep to the point Wxf<sup>1</sup> Gandet Chs<sup>1</sup> Wheer art gonderin to? s Chs Weeur't dhu gon durin of too? [Wheer't tha gondering off to?] Shr<sup>1</sup> That fellows good fur nuthin' but gonder about like a kimet ship Brks 'But about the sports, William?' 'Ees sir, I wur gandering sure enough,' Huches Scour White Horse (1859) v e An 1, Nrf (WWS), e Suf (FH)

Hence Ganderhead, v, in phi to go ganderheading about, to wander aimlessly about e Suf (FH)
7 To stretch the neck like a gander, to stand gazing,

look foolish, to use conceited airs and gestuies
Cld (Jam) Sik Pool tafferel ruined triwpies! What are ye gaun gaindering about that gate for, as ye didna ken whilk end o'ye were uppermost? Hocc Perils of Man (1822) III 202 (1b) s Chs 1 Wot ut gon duim dheyui fuur? [What a't gonderin' theei fur ?]

Hence (1) Gainterei, sb one who puts on conceited ans, (2) Gaintering, ppl adj having the appearance of assuming conceited airs Cld (Jam)

GANDGER, sb Yks Anything of unusual size

w Yks Leeds Marc Suppl (Nov 8, 1884) 8

GANDIECOW & Sample (Nov 8, 1884) 8

GANDIEGOW, sb Sc 1.
Sh I (Jam), S & Ork 1
2 pl Nonsensical pranks, tricks
Cai 1 Nane o' yei gandiegows 1 A stroke, punishment

GANDIGOSLINGS, sb pl Wil 1 The early purple orchis, Orchis mascula Ct dandy goslings, sv Dandy,

[Gander-gosses, Orchis Palmata Pratensis major,

Skinner (1671)]

GANDY, v and sb Sc Also in form gannyie Bnff<sup>1</sup> [ga ndi] 1 v To talk foolishly, brag, boast, to chatter in a pert manner Bnff<sup>1</sup>, Abd (Jam) Hence (i) Gandier, sb a boaster, biagger Abd (Jam), (2) Gandying, Gannyiein', or Ganien, (a) sb foolish, boasting language, exaggerating, lying Bnff, Abd (ib), (b) ppl adj pert, chattering, foolishly talkative Bnff<sup>1</sup> 2 sb A brag van boast, pert foolish talking Bnff<sup>1</sup>

sb A brag, vain boast, pert, foolish talking Bnff1

3 A pert talker *ib*GANDY, *adj* Shr<sup>2</sup> Idly disposed

GANDY GANDY, int Nhb 1 A call to geese

GANE, see Gin, prep, Go

GANE FISH, sb Som [Not known to our cone-condents] The horn-beak, Belone vulgaris (HALL) spondents] The [SATCHELL (1879)] (IIALL)

[Arguille, a horn-back, piper-fish, gane-fish or horn-fish, Cotgr ]

GANFER, sb Sh I Or I Also written ganfir S & Oik 1

[ga nfər, fir] 1 A ghost
Sh I Ganfers or ghosts are, however, very commonly seen,
particularly by the signations shelty, Hibbert Desc Sh I (1822)
249, ed 1891 S & Ork 1, Or I (SAS)

2 A precursor of snow
Or I A drizzling rain in winter is said to be 'a ganfei for snow' (SAS)

3 An unwieldly, uncouth person Sh I (Coll LLB)
[1 The word is used in the sense of Dan gun find, an imaginary spirit, which is supposed by the superstitious to be able to clothe itself in the form of a dead or absent person, a wrath The word is also used fig of the apprehension of an unpleasant or dreadful on the person of an unpleasant or dreadful on the person of the sense of t hension of an unpleasant or dreadful occurrence (Dansk Ordbog) But in form ganfer is prob. the same word as Norw dial gamfar (gandferd), a ride of witches (AASIN), cp ON gand-reid (Vigfusson), see Jakobsen Norsk in Shetl (1897) 80]

Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng Also GANG, sb written gange Der Suf, and in forms geng Sc S & Ork 1

written gange Der Suf, and in forms geng Sc S & Ork with a month of the piece of road, or way, night please of a hill, and or write piece of road, or way, night power definite piece of road, or way, night power definite piece of a hill, and month base of a hill, and month base of a hill, Lead mines are principally worked upward, from the base of a hill, so that there are a continuous succession of galleries, or gangs

4 A drill, fuirow

4 A drill, tulrow

Sh I Shu turned her ta begin anidder geng, Sh News (Apr 29, 1899), Doo's da haand fir boun even gengs, Bawby Dis ane is been laid aff wi' a line shurely! th, Hit wid set dee better ta be furt howin' a bit o' da taties, it's noo up in gengs, th (June 19, 1897)

5 A lobby in a farm house Lan 1

6 The channel of a stream

5 Styll wed by all searly (Liv.)

n Sc Still used by old people (JAM )

7 Obs In mining a vein which has a shaft whereby to descend to the shaft-foot, also in comp Gangiake

Der Manlove Customs Lead Mines (1653) I 271, Tapping Gl to Manlove (1851)

8 A pasture or walk for cattle, the right of pasturing Sc The haill gang A fine gang (Jam), (GW), The gang of two cows and a palfrey on our Lady's meadow, Scott Monastery

9 In games, &c turn, spell Cum 1 It's thy gang noo 10 A freight of water from the well, as much as can be carried at one time

Sc To please you, mither, did I milk the kye, An' bring a gang o' water fiae the burn, Donald and Flora, 37 (Jam) S & Ork 1 A number of ponies loaded with peats, each trip is a 'gang' Abd (AW) Rnf We were sent to bring one or perhaps two pang of water from a well two or three streets off, Gilmour Paislay Weavers (1876) 17 Ayr Many a gang of water David has carried from that well, Hunter Studies (1870) 95 Link They ve drucken sax gang o' watter, Ramsay Remin (ed 1872) 53 NI 1 11 Comp (1) Gang boose, a narrow passage from the

cow-house to the barn, (2) days, perambulation days, when town or parish boundaries are traversed, (3) flower, the milkwort, Polygala vulgaris, (4) gate, an open way, (5) heck, the passage at the head of the stalls in the 'shippen' or cow-shed, by which fodder is conveyed to the cattle, (6) house, see (1), (7) marks, the marks cut on trees to define the boundaries of a parish, (8) road,

on frees to define the boundaries of a parish, (8) road, the tramway along which coal-wagons are conveyed, (9) -water, a 'nest-egg,' something put by for future use, (10) way, a thoroughfare, a passage, entry, outlet, a gateway, (11) week, obs, Rogation-week, see below (1) w Yks 1, Lan 1, ne Lan 1, sw Lan (HM) (2) n Yks 2 Suf In gange dayes in Hopton imp' p um at the crosse at Hawe hyll for the paryssh of Hopton, e An N & Q (1859) I 23, ed 1864 [(K)] (3) n Cy In garlands used on these occasions [Rogation processions] the pretty milkwort was much used and obtained its old English names of Rogation Flower, Gang Flower, and Procession English names of Rogation Flower, Gang Flower, and Procession Flower, Monthly Pht (Sept 1859) 315 [A sort of flower in prime at Rogation week of which the maids made garlands (K)] (4) m Yks 1 (5) w Yks (G H B) (6) w Yks 1 I flayd a hullot out of her Gransers gang-house, ii 356 (7) Suf, Ess (W T) (8) Der He's mendin' t'gang road (B K) (9) Abd Pit the lave o' that siller in'o the Savin' Bank, to be gyang water to ye at another time, Alexander Ain Flk (1882) 99 (10) NI1 A frequented thoroughfaie 'Oh, we live right in the gangway' N Cy 1 Nhb The gangway of a byre is the passage-way (R O H), He stood quite a long time in the gangway behind the tail of that last black cow, S Tynedale Stud (1896) No v, Nhb 1An elevated pathway in Yks 2 w Yks The passage behind the stalls in a mistal (J J B) War, (J R W) e Suf, A gateway connecting two fields (F H) Sur 1 Ken Lewis I Tenet (1736), Grose (1790), Ken 12 (11) in Cy Brand Pop Antiq (1777) 264, It was customary to traverse the bounds of a parish From this it derived its second name of 'Gang Week,' Monthly Pkt (Sept 1859) 314, N Cy, 1, Nhb 1 English names of Rogation Flower, Gang Flower, and Procession

12 A family, band, retinue, a company, troop, a flock Sc Applied both to persons and animals, as to a chief and his followers, a flock of sheep, a for and its cubs, &c (Jam Suppl) Let 1 The wull ging on 'em

13 A set of labourers or workmen

Sc (A W), w Yks (J W) Chs¹, Chs³ The party of labourers who undertake to open a pit and dig out the marl Lin¹ I've put in a gang of Irish to shear the fourteen hoof Suf Among farmers the people employed by an undertaker, RAINBIRD Agric (1819) 293,

Hence (1) Gang drover, (2) man, or 's man, (3) master, (4) Ganger, sb the overseer, foreman, or head of a gang of workmen, the supervisor or master of a gang

of field-labourers hired by a farmer, (5) Ganging, sb the system of hiring 'gangs' of labourers for field labour (1) m Yks<sup>1</sup> (2) m Yks<sup>1</sup>, Lin<sup>1</sup>, n Lin<sup>1</sup> (3) Lin It is now forbidden to any public gang master to have a mixed gang, Hfath Eng Peas (1893) 116, These gangmisters have now to obtain official government licences, which are renewed yearly. The farmer government licences, which are renewed yearly
The farmer deals direct with him, and makes him responsible in every way,
Fen People in Good Wds (1886) 42 (4) Ayr William Ralston,
the ganger, was the first who ventured doon, Service Dr Duguid
(ed 1887) 137 Yks (J W), Chs 18 s Stf I am elevated for to
be a ganger, Murray Rambow Gold (1886) 312 Not 1, s Not
(J P K) Lin Formerly the ganger carried a whip, and even
now were he to discover larguess in some of his lads, we say not now, were he to discover laziness in some of his lads, we are not now, were ne to discover laziness in some of his lads, we are not sure that he would not apply his stick, Fen People in Good Wds (1886) 42, Lin¹, n Lin¹ s Lin Who's to be our ganger this time? (F H W) War³ Oxf¹ A foreman on the railway e An¹, Som (GS) (5) Lin Ganging is as common to-day as it was fifty years ago When weeding has to be done, or potatoes to be on the red up the farmer goes to some gangingster and makes a gathered up, the farmer goes to some gangmaster and makes a contract for so many hands for such and such a time, and for so much, Fen People in Good Wds (1886) 41, 42

14 A row or set of things, a course, a number of things

of the same sort taken together

S & Ork <sup>1</sup> A row of stitches in knitting Nhb The collective term for a set of felloes in a cart-wheel (R O H) Dur Applied to a set of felloes or spokes for a cart wheel, Raine Charlers, &c Finchale (1837) 78 Cum <sup>4</sup> n Yks <sup>1</sup> Usually limited to an animal's feet or their belongings 'A gang o' cau'f's feet,' or 'nowt's feet' ne Yks <sup>1</sup> A course of thatch on the roof of a house e Yks Of calves feet, Marshall Rur Econ (1788) w Yks <sup>5</sup> A geng o' cawaf's feet Nhp <sup>1</sup> A set of calf's feet e An <sup>1</sup> A gang of harrows, a gang of calves' feet, sheep's trotters, cowheels, gang of lighters on a navigable river or canal The ringe heels, gang of lighters on a navigable river or canal The ringe or rickles of coin or hay collected in the field by a horse or other A gang of harrows, a gang of feet e Suf A gang of harrows, two, three, or four, joined side by side (FH) [A row or set, of teeth or the like, RAY (1691)]

15 A train of colliery wagons

Der Ther's a gang comin', let's ride (BK) [Reports Mmes] Hence Ganger, sb the man in charge of the horses and gang' or train of wagons

Der Mi feythur's a ganger fer t'colliery (B K )

GANG, v Sc Irel Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks Lan

Der Lin e An Also in forms geng Sh I, ging, gong, gyang Sc [gan] 1 To go Ct gan, v<sup>1</sup>

Sc He gangs early to steal that cannot say na, Ferguson Prov (1641) 14, O gangna, lady, gangna there! Jamieson Province (1641) 14, O gangna, lady, gangna there! Jamieson Pop Ballads (1806) I 237 Sh I I opened da door ta geng in, Junda Klingrahool (1898) 5 Cal. Mry Wild geese, wild geese, ganging to the sea, Good weather it will be Wild geese, wild geese, ganging to the hill, The weather it will spile, Swainson Weather Flk Lore (1873) 247 Elg Thy breath, sae sweet, bids summer gang, Couper Poetry (1804) I 147 Briff Ye'll gang to that stinkin' place, man, till ye droun yoursel, Smiles Natur (1876) I Bch Why fear'd he to gang up the lone? Forbes (1985) 22 Abd Gyang till ye droun yoursel, Smiles Natur (1876) 1 Bch Why fear'd he to gang up the lone? Forbes Ulysses (1785) 33 Abd Gyang o' yer hose, for fear o' disturbin' her, Alexander Am Flk (1882) 25, She wants you to ging doon the nicht, I think, Abd Whly Free Press (June 25, 1898) Kcd 'Get aff the beast, gyang in,' he cries, Grant Lays (1884) II Frf I dinna gang to the kink to cry, 'Oh, Lord, gie, gie, gie,' Barrie Minister (1891) III Pei But I'll no see Geordie sent to the plough, though I gang frae door to door, Ian Maclaren Brier Bush (1895) 17 s. Sc. I'll no pay a farthin' o' rent if this gongs on, Wilson Tales (1836) II 130 Rnf If they wad eat nettles in March And eat muggins in May, Sae many braw maidens Wadna gang to the clay, Swainson Weather Flk Lore

(1873) 60 Ayr She bade the laud gang comb his wig, Boswell Poet Wks (1803) 13, ed 1871 Link As soon gangs the lamb's skin to the market as the auld sheep's, Ramsay Prov (1737), Hoo cattle shows an' markets gangit, Murdoch Doic Lyre (1873) I Lth A' wad gang heeliegoleery, Gin ye wanted wee Tam an' his drum, Ballantine Poems (1856) 135 Edb Weather aft does bruckle gang, Har'st Rig (1794) 5, ed 1801 Bwk Or when the merry sang gangs round Wi' heartsome glee Calder Poems (1897) 63 Peb The road is lang I hae to gang, Afflick Poet Wks (1836) 134 Sik An ye sal gang sae braw, lassie, Hoog Poems (ed 1865) 277 Rxb For we maun gang in sackcloth trailn', Ruickbie Wayside Cottager (1807) 132 Dmf Thae are readier to (ed 1865) 277 Rxb For we maun gang in sackcloth trailin', Ruickbie Wayside Cottager (1807) 132 Dmf Thae are readier to gang wrang, Shennan Tales (1831 35 Gall I'll get them to gang to anither school, Crockett Cleg Kelly (1896) in n Cy (K), Grose (1790), N Cy 12 Nhb He thowt 'twas time to gang to wark, Midford Sngs (1818) 7 Dur 1 Lakel 1 It's gang, gang, aye gang, gang, an when aw canna gang nea langer awn dûne Cum Neist mworn to t ewoals I was fwore'd to gang, Anderson Ballads (ed 1808) 5, Gl (1851), Cum 1 Wm I was gangan to tell the, Hutton Dial Stoth and Arnside (1760) 1 12, I'se gangin to Liple, Wheelfr Dial (1790) 15 n Yks Gang ti bed at yance, Simpson Jeane o' Biggersdale (1893) 65, n Yks 128, ne Yks e Yks Marshall Rur Econ (1788), Thompson Hist Welton (1869) 172 m Yks Gang aga'te w Yks Thoresby Lett (1703), As good comes behind as gangs before, Prov in Brighouse News As good comes behind as gangs before, Prov in Brighouse News (July 23, 1887), w Yks 124 Lan Hey Misses! let me gang wi'you, HARLAND & WILKINSON Flk Love (1867) 60, Lan 1, n Lan 1, ne Lan¹ Der Yer mun gang to Ston'll, Hall Hathersage (1896)

1, Der¹ Lin Thee munna gang there, mon, you'll be clean left to shift for yoursen, Sharpe's Jrn XIII 292 Nrf Rye Hist Nrf (1885) xv Suf1

to shift for yoursen, Sharpe's Jrn XIII 292 Nrf Rye Hist Nrf (1885) xv Suf¹

Hence (1) Ganging, (a) sb a set, the whole number of a group of things, (b) sb the furniture of a mill which the tenant is bound to uphold, (c) ppl adj moving, stiring, active, in working order, (2) Ganging body, sb a beggar, trainp, (3) gear, sb the machinery of a mill, (4) graith, sb, (5) gudes, sb pl, see (1, b), (6) man, sb, see (2), (7) plea, sb a permanent or hereditary process in a court of law, (8) time, sb a course of free living, a busy time, (9) Gangings on, sb pl proceedings, doings (1, a) nYks¹ A ganging o' shoes, when a horse is shod all round (b) Sc (Jam) (c) Sc A gangand foot is ay getting, an' it were a thorn, Ferguson Prov (1641) 6, Gude four-and-twenty ganging mills, Scott Minstrelsy (1802) I 409, ed 1848 Per A gangin' fit's aye gettin', folk says, but wha'ar gat ye the wein? Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 28, ed 1887 Edb He could by Euclid, provelang sine, A ganging point compos'daline, Fergusson Poems (1773) 114, ed 1785 (2) Link Ance the gangin' bodies got terrible plenty, they were never aff the road, Fraser Whaups (1895) 182 (3) wYks¹ (4) Sc (Jam) (5) Sc Callander MS (Notes on Iline (tb) (6) Link A gangin' man is the best o' a' for a crack, Fraser Whaups (1895) 172, A gangin' man cam' here seekin' meat and a nicht's rest in the barn, tb 174 (7) Sc A ganging plea that my father left me, Scott Antiquary (1816) in (Jam) (8) Cum¹ (9) tb Ey, theer was fine gangins on at t'weddin' Wm T'aald woman war watchan t'gangins on, Robison Aald Taales (1882) 9 n Yks¹, n Yks² What kin o' gangings on hae ye had? m Yks¹ w Yks¹ There er sad gangings on

2 To walk, travel on foot
Sc Bairns maun creep ere they gang, Henderson Prov (1832)

2 To walk, travel on foot

Sc Bairns maun creep ere they gang, Henderson Prov (1832) 2, ed 1881, Do ye gang or ride? (Jam) Cai<sup>1</sup> Abd To gyang aboot plenty, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) v Edb An' farmers' wives, o'er braw to gang, Gae ridin' by on pads, Auld Handsel Monday (1792) 19 n Cy Boider Gl (Coll LLB), (K), Gross (1790), N Cy<sup>2</sup> n Yks<sup>1</sup> Are you ganging or riding?

Hence (1) Gang way, (2) Gangand gait, sb a footpath, field-path, in distinction to a carriage or cart-way Sc (JAM)

3 To come Suf<sup>1</sup>

To die, depart this life

Fif It was God's will that your faither should gang, ROBERTSON Provost (1894) 15

To behave, act

w Yks Or what ist maks the gang that gate? Tom Lee (1875) 75 6 Comb (1) Gang about, a hawker of small wares from door to door, (2) atween, (3) between, a mediator, one who interposes, (4) by, an escape, evasion, in phr to give the gang-by to any one, to give the slip to any one, (5) out, a road from a place, an outlet, (6) ower, a scolding, (7) there out, vagrant, wandering

(1) Sc (AW) Wm It was t'first time theear hed bin a gangaboot 1 Lile Langdale, Taylor Sketches (1882) 21 (2) Sc (AW), nYks² (3) Sc (AW) nYks² That great Gangbetween [the one Christian Mediator] (4) Sc That I suld live in my auld days to gie the gang by to the very writer! Scott Bride of Lam (1819) xxv (5) nYks² (6) NI¹ (7) Sc We gang-there-out Hieland bodies are an unchancy generation, Scott Rob Roy (1817) xxiii,

bodies are an unchancy generation, Scott Rob Roy (1817) xxiii, I daurna for my life open the door to only o' your gang there-out sort o' bodies, ib Givy M (1816,1)

7 Comb with prep, ado, &c (1) to gang aff, to spend profusely, waste, squander, (2)—afore, to fall over a precipice, (3)—aglee, to go astray, see Agley, (4)—awa', to swoon, faint, (5)—by, to pass by, (6)—down with, to 'go down with,' suit, (7)—far, to get on in life, (8)—for, to 'go in for,' give one's attention to, (9)—on, to behave, act, to proceed, happen, (10)—owre, to transcend, (11)—throw, (a) see (1), (b) to bungle any business, (12)—together, to be married, (13)—wi', (a) to go to ruin, lose all value, break down, (b) to destroy, waste

destroy, waste

destroy, waste

(1) Rnf The fear is It a' gang aff for whigmaleeries, Picken Poems

(1813) I 64 (2) Sh I (Coll L L B) (3) Sc (A W) Nhb Whenour fortunes 'gang aglee,' Atlan Tyneside Sngs (ed 1891) 248 (4) Sc

(JAM) Abd My healt is like to gang awa', And I maun e'en sit down or else I'll fa', Ross Helenoie (1768) 87, ed 1812 (5) Bwk

You'll ne'er gang Paxton by, Henderson Pop Rhymcs (1856) 14

(6) Sik They are manners that winna gang down wi me, Hogg Poems (ed 1865) 341 (7) Sc. Ye're no likely to gang far this gate, Stevenson Catriona (1893) 1 (8) Per We'll gang for girse an' craps o' green, An' get oor laids o' corn abroad, Haliburton Idylls (1891) 47 (9) Per It's no wyss-like to gang on like this, the folk's fair daft, Sandy Scott (1897) 40 Lik For the love o' peace dunna gang on like that, Wardrop J Mathison (1881) 13

Lan Hear what was gangin' on 'mang t'lasses, Eavisdroffer Vill Life (1869) 9 (10) Cid (Jam, s v Gae) (11, a) Sc (Jam) (b) Cai¹ (12) Cai¹ Vulg Abd I am much mista'en gin, at the last, To gang together be na found the best, Ross Helenore (1768) 99, ed 1812 (13, a) Rxb (Jam) (b) Lik, Lth, Rxb He'll sune gang wi' his foitune (1b)

8 Phr (1) to gang down the house, to go on to the best

gang wi his fortune (ib)

8 Phr (1) to gang down the house, to go on to the best room or parlour of a house, (2)—frae milk, of a cow to cease to give milk, fail to yield, (3)—ten, &c, to be getting on for, nearly ten, &c, (4)—one's gate or one's own gate, see (6), (5)—one's lane, to go alone, (6)—one's ways, to go one's way, take oneself off, sometimes with aff, fig to have one's own way, (7)—out among folk, to act as midwife, charwoman, washerwoman, &c, (8)—out of oneself, to go distracted, (9)—the gate, to go, return thither, (10)—the wrong way, to decline in health or circumstances, fig to go astiay, go wrong morally; (11)—to the bent, (12)—to the gate, to set out on a journey, to leave, run away, abscond, (13)—up the gate, to die, go to wreck, (14)—up the house, to go on to the best room or parlour of a house

(1) NII In some farm-houses, where the pallour is down a step,

(1) N I 1 In some farm-houses, where the parlour is down a step, (1) NI 1 In some farm-houses, where the pailour is down a step, the expression used is 'Gang doon the hous an' mine the step' (2) Per There's ane o' my kye like to gang frae her milk, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 240, ed 1887 (3) n Yks It's noo right year an' gangin ten, Broad Yks (1885) 53 (4) Sc Gang thy gate after the fit prints o' the hirsel, Robson Sng Sol (1860) 1 8 Cai 1 Gang one's gett Wgt Afore ye gang aff yer ain gaits again, Fraser Wigtown (1877) 186 n Cy Gang your gait, Grose(1790) Cum The bairn was wilful, puir wee lassie, and used to gang her ain gait, D Aimstrong, 129 Yks You may gang yer own gate, Fetherston T Goorkiodger (1870) 12 (5) Frf Wi' fat no fit to gang its lane, Sands Poems (1833) 88. (6) Sc Now gang your ways hame, Scott Rob Roy (1817) xxv, Gang your wa's, my man (Jam) Abd Sae gang yer wa's, but Come home just ae nicht sober—gin ye can, Giudman Inglismaill (1873) 32 Fif Noo, gang yer wa's, Robertson Provost (1894) 46 Sik Gang your wa's, O Bronte, and speak to the English Opum-Eater, Chir North Noctes (ed 1856) III 18 Cum Gang thy ways and fetch watter w Yks 14 (7) Ayr Does your wife gang oot amang folk? Slrvice Dr Duguid (ed 1887) 15 (8) Cai 1, Cid (Jam) (9) Sc I've tint my heart in yon town And darena gang the gate again, Cunningham Sngs (1813) 9 (10) Sc (A W) w Yks 1 Applied to disordered cattle [Also] to a person in declining circumstances (11) Cid (Jam, s.v Gae) (12) n Sc (Jam) Cai Gang to the gett (13) the expression used is 'Gang doon the hous an' mine the step

(14) NI 1 When the parlour is up a step Cld (IAM.sv Gae) from the passage or outer room

[1 On grounde mon I never gladde gange, withowten glee, York Plays (c 1400) 34 OE gangan (gongan) ]
GANGABLE, adj Abd (JAM) Passable, fit for travelling, fig tolerable, of money fit for currency
GANGAGOUS, adj Dev [gængēdʒəs] Careful,

Gang gag'ous much we was ta car Ev eytables a vew, Pulman

Sketchus (1842) 75, I've bin moore gangag'ous o' my mouth than I hev o' religion [said by one who had stayed at home from chuich to eat fruit], 1b 66, ed 1853

GANGART, sb Obs Der The side or wall of a mine Mawe Mineralogy (1802) Gl (s v Walling)
GANGE, v and sb Cor Also in forms ging Cor<sup>1</sup>, ginge Cor<sup>12</sup> [gæn(d)z, gin(d)z] 1 v To twist fine brass or copper wire round a fishing-line, to prevent the

hook from being bitten off by the fish

Cor 12 w Cor Each deep sea line is ganged for a foot or

more from the hook, Quiller Couch Hist Polperro (1871) 113,

Bottrell Trad 3rd S Gl

2 sb The fine wire thus twisted Thomas Randigal

Rhymes (1895) Gl , Cor 1

GANGE, see Gaunge

GANGE, see Gaunge
GANGER, sb¹ Sc Nhb Cum Wm Yks Lan Also
e An [ga ŋə(r] 1 One who goes on travels, a walker,
a stranger, visitor, esp in phr gangers and comers
nSc A gude ganger, a good walker (Jam) Yks As true as
I's here, ye're allus away There's nae puttin' up wi't, ye're grown
sich a ganger, Twisleton Husband and Wife (1867) ii nYks²
'Gangers and comers', people in and out, visitors mYks¹ Lan
Har's th' more of 'I'm people' is ganger. BRYELEY Cast Hoo's th' missis? I'm nobbut a soit of a ganger, Brierley Cast

Hoo's th' missis? I'm nobbut a soit of a ganger, Brierley Cast upon World (1886) abo

2 A tramp, beggar, vagrant, hawker Nhb¹, Cum (EW), Wm (JH) 3 A shop-walker Cld (JAM)

4 A fast-going horse
Sc The stringalt will gae aff when it's gaen a mile, it's a weel-kenn'd ganger, Scott Rob Roy (1817) xxvii n Cy Denham Tracts (ed 1895) II 65, N Cy¹He's a ganger, like Willy Pigg's dick ass n Yks¹ Usually, if not exclusively, applied to a horse 'As good a ganger as ever went upon four legs' ne Lan.¹, e An.¹

5 pl The feet of a bullock

Lan Lim o' Lach's th' yed an' gangers Donat Boon Rossendel

Lan Jim o' Jacob's, th' yed an' gangers, Donaldson Rossendel

GANGER, sb 2 Sur 1 A canker, gangrene, fester, venom A man described how he had run something into his hand, and when it festered, he put a lot of pepper and salt on it to fetch, as he said, the ganger out

GANGERY, sb Sc Yks [ga n(a)r1] Finery, tawdry

apparel, fine clothes

n Sc An antique oaken cupboard or wardrobe, within which hung articles of teminine attire, the cover of which he [a farmer] opened with the remark, 'That's far my wife keeps her gangery,' N & Q (1872) 4th S x 66 n Yks 2 'All her grand gangery,' her fine dresses in which she comes forth m.Yks 1

GANGLE, sb e An 1 A gangway

GANGLING, ady Sc Lei Nhp War [gan, gænlin] Awkwardly tall and slender, ill-made, long, straggling Rxb (JAM), Lei , Nhp 1 War 4 Did ye ever see such a gangling

young wench as Bess has grown?

GANGREL, sb Sc Nhb Lakel, Cum. Yks Lan Wor Shr Also written gangral Nhb¹, gangril(1 Sc n Cy n Yks¹ w Yks¹ ne Lan¹s Wor¹; and in forms gangeral Sc N Cy¹, gangerelSc ,gangereltn Cy ,gangeril(1 n Cy n Yks¹² m Yks¹ ne Lan¹, gyangrel Sc [ga ŋ(g)ril]

1 A vagrant, vagabond, tramp, wandering beggar, freq

used attrib

Sc We are no just gangerels and strangers ane til anither, Roy Horseman's Wd (1895) viii, O ay, Sir—tioth we have a partner—a gangrel body like oursells, Scott Redg (1824) Lett x Bnff A gangrel bodie oot o' the toon o' Stanhive was i' the way o' wan'erin the kwintra wi' a bit basket, Smiles Natur (1879) 1 wantern the kwintra wir a bit basket, SMIES Vatur (1879) 1
Abd There's mony a sturdy gangril chiel That might be winnin'
meat fu' weel, Keith Farmer's Ha (1774) st 37 Kcd They
ne'er to gangrel bodie Grudged a passin' bit and sup, Grant Lays
(1884) 46 Frf When gangrels ca' on her She lounders them
aff wir a walle broom shaft, Watt Poet Sketches (1880) 65, Wi' twa three gangrel ballad singers, BEAITIE Arnha (c 1820) 16, ed

Per They'll meet Wi' drookit gangerels o' the clan, 1882 Per They'll meet Wi' drookit gangerels o' the clan, HALIBURTON Ochil Idylls (1891) 22 w Sc A woman belonging to the gangrel tribe, Carrick Lawd of Logan (1835) 35 Fif Ye gangrel bodies beggin' meal, Gray Poems (1811) 70 e Fif Monsieur Drapeau had little time to put aff wi' a gangerel like me, LATTO Tam Bodkin (1864) xix Rnf Gangrel bodies on the street Beck and bow to mak him civil, Webster Rhymes (1835) 98 Ayr Stavangin' gangrels and sturdy somers, Service Dr Duguid (ed 1887) 169, A merry core O' randie, gangiel bodies, Burns Jolly Beggars (1781) 1 8 Lnk It's then we see our gangrel friens Turn oot their whirliwha's, Murdoch Doric Lyre (1873) 37 Bwk The gangrel folks noo seek their rest, Calder (1873) 37 Bwk The gangrel folks noo seek their rest, CALDIR Poems (1897) 99 Dmf Ilk braw lass has tae list the plea O' gangrel body in the spence, Thom Jock o' Knowe (1878) 53 Gall What gangrel loon is this? CROCKETT Cleg Kelly (1896) XXXIII Keb There ne'er was a gangrel that e'er came his gate But gaed awa glad wi' his bounty, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 216 n Cy Grose (1790), N Cy 1 Nhb 1 Obs Lakel 1 Cum Faix I've seen them [leggnns] a top ov o maks o' gangrels, Willy Wattle (1870) 4, Cum<sup>1</sup>, Yks (K), n Yks<sup>12</sup>, m Yks<sup>1</sup>, w Yks<sup>1</sup>, ne Lan<sup>1</sup>
2 A child just beginning to walk, a toddler, an unsteady

walker, also used attrib

ne Sc There has na a customer entered this shop the day except
ae gangeral littlen, Grant Keckleton, 103 Abd Tak' yet anither
gangrel by the hand, Ross Helenore (1768) 7, ed 1812, Fan Nory now a gangrel trig was grown, ib (1768) 139, Now a 'gangrel bairn' of fully two years, Alexander Am Flk (1882) 229, Nein to leuk aifter 'im fae the time 't he was a gyangrel infant, ib 192 Kcd I min' the little'n weel, A gyangrel at his mither's fit, GRANT Lays (1884) II Gall Out on you, gangrel Gin ye canna rin ye shall ride, Crockett Moss Hags (1895) xlvi

3 A lanky, ungainly person or animal, a sorry beast m Yks 1 As an ill tempered old horse s Wor 1 Shr 1 Wha gangiel that Tum Perks is gwun It'll tak a good djel to feed that

owd sow,-'er's sich a gangrel

4 A toad

n.Cy GROSE(1790) Cum Linton Lake Cy (1864) 303 n Yks 12 5 pl Furniture, movables

e'e, Murdoch Donc Lyre (1873) 35

[1 That na strangearis, nor gangralis puirralis be ressate nor haldyn in this tovnne, Abd Reg (1538) V 15 (Jam) 3 Longurio, a tall man, a long gangril, Coles (1679), Longue eschine, a slim longback, a tall, ill-favoured, loose-hanged loobie, a gangrel, Coter ]

GANGS, sb pl Cai 1 Spring shears for clipping

sheep or trimming grass borders in gardens

Obs Nhb A large projecting GANG TOOTH, sb tooth

Nhb <sup>1</sup> I, King Athelstan, give unto the Pole Roddam, From me and mine to the and thine—And for a certen truth, I bite this wax with my Gang Tooth, Endorsement upon pedigree of Roddam of Roddam

[In sign that this is sooth, I bite it with my gang-tooth, Marvell Stoo him Bayes (1673) (Nares), Teeth which are called Fannae or gang-teeth, standing out of the mouth are given for weapon and defence to beasts, Topsell Beasts (ed 1658) 153]

GANGYLS, sb pl Sc Also in form gyangals phr to be a' guts and gangyls, to be fit for nothing but

eating and walking

Sc Ye're like the cragget heron, a' guts an' gangyls [made up of organs of nutrition and locomotion] (GW) ne Sc (JA1) Bnff 'Ye're like the pyot ye're a' gutts an' gangyls

GANIEN, see Gandy, v

GANISTER, sb Yks Der Also written gannister Yks Der [ganistə(r)] A silicious stone, gen found in the strata adjacent to coal-seams

w Yks Sheffield Indep (1874), w Yks 2 Used for mending roads, and when ground, to make pots for melting steel, w Yks 3 Yks, Der Woodward Geol Eng and Wales (1876) 77

Hence Ganistered, adj of a road mended with ganister.

w Yks Unfortunately, t'rooad had been newly gannister'd, HALLAM Wadsley Jack (1881) XII

GANISTON, see Gannet stone.

GANK, sb<sup>1</sup> Lan Der. [gaŋk] A narrow passage or footway, lit 'gang'
Lan (JAP), Trans Phil Soc (1855) 267, I leet fere o' me

guts hop o' th' rakes, ut leen i' th' gank, Paul Bobbin Sequel (1819) 37, Lan nw Der Gy'aangk The passage from which to fodder cattle GANK, sb<sup>2</sup> Obs Sc An unexpected trouble

Abd What ganks I met wi', now I sanna tell, Ross Helenore

(1768) o5, ed 1812

GANKUM, sb Cor. [gæ ŋkəm] A simpleton Now then, gankum, what be stopping there for goggling for gapes like a pattick? Notley Power of Hand (1888) I xii GANMER, see Gammer, sb 1

GANMER, see Gammer, sb 1
GAN(N, sb Pem [gan] Dandriff, scurf
s Pem Le'me wash iwar head my boy, to get this gann aut of
it (W M M), Laws Little Eng (1888) 420
GANNA, GANNEL, see Go, Gammel
GANNERS, sb pl Sh I Also in form gammers
The inside of a cow's lips, a disease to which cows are
subject See Gam, sb 1, Gan, sb 1
The gammers of a cow are growths on the inner back part of

a cow's jaw between the tongue and the jaw animal from eating and have to be cut (K I)

GANNET STONE, sb Lundy I

ganiston A variety of granite

Granite has been quarried at Lundy Island

They prevent the S & Ork 1

Also in form ganiston A variety of granite

Granite has been quarried at Lundy Island The gannet stone (ganiston) is a variety worked on the noithern part of the island, Woodward Geol Eng and Wales (1876) 379

GANNICK, v Ess Wil [gænik] To 'lark' about, play, frolic, to loiter, idle, gossip Cf gammock
Ess¹ Wil Gen applied to boys loitering, e g if sent on an errand their betters would say, 'Now then, don't be gannicking about there' (G E D), Wili¹

GANNOCKS, sb pl Bdf The narrow channels between the 'cobs' or islands in a river (J W B)

GANNY, sb¹ Wil Dor Som Dev [gæni] 1 Obs

A turkey

Wil Dor Soin Dev [gæni] 1 Oos
A turkey
Wil (K) Dor (WC), (AC) Dev (K) n Dev Horae
Subseavae (1777) 175, Grose (1790), Monthly Mag (1810) I 437
2 A guinea-cock n Dev Horae Subsectivae (1777) 175
3 A peacock n Dev Grose (1790) MS add (P)
4 Comb (1) Ganny cock, a turkey-cock, (2) cock's
snob, the membranous appendage to a turkey-cock's

beak, (3) pig, a guinea-pig
(1) Som Jennings Obs Dial w Eng (1825); W & J Gl
(1873) w Som<sup>1</sup> Gan ee kauk Dev<sup>1</sup> (2) Som Jennings Obs
Dial w Eng (1825), W & J Gl (1873) (3) Dev Grosz (1790)
MS add (M) n Dev Horde Subsettwae (1777) 175
GANNY, sb<sup>2</sup> Lakel<sup>2</sup> n Lan<sup>1</sup> ne Lan<sup>1</sup> [ga ni] A

grandmother See Gammy, sb.

GANNYIE, see Gandy, v

GANNY UP, phr s Chs¹ In phr to be all ganny up

with a person, to be all up with a person.

It)s au gy'aan 1 up with im [It's aw ganny up with him]

GANNY WEDGE, sb Dor¹ A thick wooden wedge used to open the fissures of more acute iron ones

GANSALD, GANSE, see Gansel(1, Gance

GANSE, sb Sus Also written gants Sus² [gæns]

Merriment, hilarity, liveliness

Sus¹, Sus² He jumped about and had such ganse

Hence General way aboverful livelyt

Hence Gansing gay, adj cheerful, lively

Wen ya shud be gansin gay, Jackson Southward Ho (1894) I 200, Sus 1 Some people said the children would always be interrupting of us if we went to live so near the school, but for

my part I likes to hear them, their voices is so gaining gay its quite company to me quite company to me

GANSEL(L, sb and v Sc. Also in form gansald
(JAM) [gansi] 1 sb A garlic sauce, used esp for
goose, only used fig in proverbs for some disagreeable
addition, something spicy in speech, 'sauce'
Sc A good goose, but she has an ill gansel Spoken when one
has done a good turn, and by after behaviour spoils the grace of
the Kerly Province (Appr) and Append Graces my beloandly graced.

it, Kelly Prov (1721) 30, A good goose may ha'e an ill gansell, Ramsay Prov (1737), It's a gude grace but an ill gansell. Spoken of those who having commended a person or thing, add some reflection or other that is a virtual retraction (Jam) Fif The gansel or insolent retort of the pert smatchet was instantly rebuked, Colville Vernacular (1899) 17 Ayr (JM), Agric Surv Gl (JAM)

2 v To scold, upbraid, with out to talk, scold a

person out of a thing

Sc But my Auntie with her taivers gansell'd ye oot o't, Ochil tree Redburn (1895) x , Fleming Scripture (1726)

TREE Redburn (1895) x, FLEMING Scripture (1726)

[1 Thy guse is gude, thy gansell sour as gall, Henryson Fables (c 1475) 345, in Angha, IX 353; Hennys in gauncelye—Take hennys, an roste hem, take mylke and garleke, Cookery Bk (c 1430), ed Austin, 23 OFr ganse aillie, garlic-sauce (see Godefroy, sv Janse)]

GANSEY, sb Sh I Yks Suf Also written ganzey w Yks, ganzy e Suf [ganzi] A jersey, a knitted woollen shirt worn instead of a jacket, a cardigan jacket.

Sh I He usually wore a blue gansey and dark kersey trousers.

Sh I He usually wore a blue gansey and dark kersey trousers, CLARK Gleams (1898) 15, Here he wis before me on the hillside in his 'gansey,' Burcess Lowra Biglan (1896) 51, Makin a claa for mi gansey, ib Rasmie (1892) 14 w Yks (SKC), (JW) e Suf (FH)

GANSKA, adv Sh I Very good, very well S & Ork 1

e Suf (FH)

GANSKA, adv Sh I Very good, very well S & Ork 1

[Dan ganske, whole, entirely, cp G gans]

GANT, v and sb 1 Sc Irel n Cy Nhb Cum Also Sus.

Also in form gaunt Sc N I 1 Ant s Don N Cy 1 Nhb 1 Sus 1

[gant, gānt] 1 v To yawn, gape, to sigh deeply

Sc Them that gant something want—Sleep, meat or makin' o',

CHAMBERS Pop Rhymes (ed 1870) 148 Sh I. (Coll L L B)

S & Ork 1 MS add OrI (SAS), Inv (HEF) Abd He

gapit an' gauntit, Then soundly to sleep slippit, Anderson Rhymes

(1867) 38 Frf My man is sitting ganting for my society, Barrie

Tommy (1896) in Per You gaunt and groan, in slumber you

moan, Nicol Poems (1766) 40 Arg The Major sman came from his

loft ganting with a mouth like the glee'd gun, Munro Lost Pibroch

(1896) 209 Fif Mickle mou's that gap't and gauntit, Tennant

Papistry (1827) 217 Rnf Our Johnnie got a stroke o' love, That

made him gaunt and grue, Barr Poems (1861) 161 Ayr This

monie a day I've grain'd and gaunted, Burns Kind Sir, I've read

your paper through (1790) 1 4 Lik We did baith glowre and

gaunt, Ramsay Poems (1721) 18 Lth Gaunt, geck, and girn,

and a' that, Lumsden Sheep head (1892) 290 Edb Turn an' fald

their weary clay, To rax an' gaunt the livelang day, Fergusson

Poems (1773) 217, ed 1785 Sik Hoo I do gaunt when they come

out to Mount Benger, Chr North Noctes (ed. 1856) II 85 Gall

When wanting you [a teapot] I fret, I spurn, I grane an' gant,

Lauderdate Poems (1796) 86 Peb Willie's wife she lay an'

gaunted, Affleck Poet Wks (1836) 131 NI Ant Ballymena

Obs (1892), Patterson Dial 23 Uls Uls Irn Arch (1853
1862) s Don Simmonds Gl (1890) n Cy Border Gl (Coll L L B),

NCy 1 Nhb What are ye gantin' for an' just getten oot o' bed'

(J H), Nhb 1 It's a wonder he dissent get lock-jaa wi' gantin

Cum Linton Lake Cy (1864) 203, Cum 4, Sus 1

Hence Ganting, ph ady yawning, gaping, also used fig

Edb Tho' destruction come to gulp us in her gaunting womb,

Hence Ganting, ppl adj yawning, gaping, also used fig Edb Tho' destruction come to gulp us in her gaunting womb, FERGUSSON Poems (1773) 214, ed 1785

3 Comb Gaunt at the door, an indolent, loutish fellow Ayr Folk thought he would turn out a gaunt-at-the-door, more mindful of meat than work, GALT Ann Parish (1821) xlu.

4 sb A yawn, gape

4 sb A yawn, gape
Sh I Girzzie fetched a odious lang gant or twa, Sh News (June
12, 1897) Per A' his gaunts and gapes but prove Milk to his
grief, Nicol Poems (1766) 19 Slk Shepherd (with a gaunt)
What's that you was saying? Chr North Noctes (ed 1856) II
319 Gall They [have] wealth, wi' nervous thraws and gaunts,
Nicholson Poet. Whs (1814) 90, ed 1897 NI¹ Uis There's
never a gant but there's a want of mate, money or sleep, Uis Irn
Arch (1853-1862) II. 129 Nhb The lang gaunts o' Elishaw Were
heard in't loans o' Blakelaw, Denham Tracts (ed 1892) I 329
5 A stutter, stammer Cal¹

Other ha (Encheledes) list gant or blaw the fire is

5 A stutter, stammer Cai<sup>1</sup>
[1 Quhen he (Enchelades) list gant or blaw, the fire is bett, Douglas Eneados (1513), ed 1874, ii 155]

GANT, sb<sup>2</sup> e An [gant] A village fair or wake e An<sup>1</sup> There are probably few instances of the use of it Mattishall Gant is in no danger of losing its ancient name, while it retains any portion of its attraction and celebrity in the neighbourhood, N & Q (1853) ist S vii 455 [Wakes, summerings, rush bearings, gants are anniversary feasts, Denham Tracts (ed 1895) II 3]

GANT, sb<sup>8</sup> Irel Pem Nrf Also written gannt Wxf<sup>1</sup>
[gant, gant] 1 The gannet or solan-goose, Sula bassana See Gan, sb<sup>8</sup>

bassana See Gan, sb<sup>8</sup>
Wxf<sup>1</sup> Nrf Trans Phil Soc (1855) 32, The fishermen tell of two 'gants,'—the black and white gant—probably the immature and adult birds, Emerson Birds (ed. 1895) 197

2 A gander

2 A gander

Pem (W H Y) s Pem (W M M), I Aws Little Eng (1888) 418

[1 They judge of the shoal being there by the gant, a bird that pursues the fish, Young Tour Irel (1780) I 348
(N E D), Gante, byrde, bistarda, Prompt |

GANT, sb 4 Sur 1 [gant] In comp (t) Gant rings, the rings which fasten the blade to the 'sneath' of a scythe, (2) wedge, the wedge which tightens the blade [Fr jante (gante), in pl the felloes of a wheel, the pieces of wood whereof the ring of the rim consists (Coter)]

GANT, adv Yks Lan Lin e An Ken Sus Hmp.

GANT, ady Yks Lan Lin e An Ken Sus Hmp. Also in form gont w Yks [gant, gant] 1 Slim, slender Cf gent, sb

Suffarm horsemen say that then horses look gant, e An Dy Tunes (1892) Ken 2 Of a greyhound or a racehoise, being thin in the flanks [RAY (1691), GROSE (1790)]

2 Thin, lean, long-legged.

n Yks w Yks Fur wurkin fowk hed wurkt ta long, An grown quite thin an gont, Preston Poems, &c (1864) II ne Lan 1, n Lin,1,

Hence Ganty gutted, ady gaunt, lean and lanky e An 1

3 Strong, lusty, healthful w Yks Thoressy Lett (1703), w Yks <sup>24</sup>
4 Scanty Suf<sup>1</sup>

4 Scanty

[1 They who feed ouermuch, and desire to be gant and slender ought to forbeat drinking at meales, Holland Pliny (1601) II 152 2 Gawnt or lene, mactolentus, Prompt 3 The King was nothing so lusty nor so gaunte, when I saw him last, as he is nowe. I wold not have beleved he had byne in so good case if I had not sene him myself, State Papers, Henry VIII (1546) XI 230 (N.F.D.)

GANTERING, adj w Som 1 [gæntərin.] Awkward,

lanky, straggling, weedy
'Gurt, gantering thing, too much daylight by half under the belly o' un'—is a very common mode of depreciating a horse 'Mus' cut down they there lauriels, they be a grow'd up so ganterin'

w Yks (JW) [gantlit] A cuff, lit GANTLIT, sb

GANTRY, sb Sc Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks Lan Der Not Lin Nhp Glo Also written gantree Sc (Jam) N Cy¹ n Yks¹² ne Yks¹ m Yks¹ w Yks¹³ ne Lan¹ e Lan¹ nw Der¹ n Lin¹ Nhp¹, and in forms gang tree Cum¹, gantery w Yks, gantrel(I n Cy Glo¹, gantril n Cy, ganty Lan¹, gauntree Sc n Yks¹, gauntress Sc, gauntry N Cy², gawntree n Cy Nhp¹, gawntress Sc, gorm tree Not [ga ntri, gæ ntri, go ntri] 1 A wooden stand or frame for barrels, also used in pl
Sc The housekeeper. Is neither so young nor so handsome as

wooden stand or frame for barrels, also used in pl
Sc The housekeeper. Is neither so young nor so handsome as
to tempt a man to follow her to the gauntrees, Scott Old Mortality
(1816) vin, The gantry was ay keept loaden wi' bowies o'
nappie bedeen, Jamieson Pop. Ballads (1806) 1 293 Abd But
bottled ale, in mony a dizen, Aye lade thy gantry Ross Helenore
(1768) 3, ed 1812 Ayr A butt, that was standing at the corner
of the house on a gauntress to kep the rain water, Galt Gilhauze
(1823) ii Link Syne the blyth carles Fell keenly to the
wark, To ease the gantrees of the ale, Ramsay Poems (1800) I 275
(Jam) Edb Browsters rare keep gude ale on the gantries,
Fergusson Poems (1773) 131, ed 1785 n Cy (K), Gross
(1790), Border Gl (Coll LLB), NCy 12, Nhb 1, Dur 1, Cum 1
Wm Penrith Observer (Apr 20, 1897) n Yks 12, ne Yks 1 e Yks
(Miss A), Marshall Rus Econ (1788) m Yks 1, w Yks He
knockt t'ale barril off at gantry, Tom Treddelhoyle Baunsla
Ann (May 20, 1855) A wooden frame on legs on which casks
are laid for running off the contents (HH), w Yks 1284, Lan.
(JD), Lan 1, ne Lan 1, nw Der 1 Not Implement for rolling
barrels upon (JHB), Not 2, Lin 1, n Lin 1, Nhp 1, Glo 1

Hence Gauntress, v to set on a wooden frame
Sc Great michtle barrels gauntress'd round each runddy fire about,
Horsheads of porter and of cheery ale Truway Antaly (1846) 65
Fif Gawntress'd round each runddy fire about,
Horsheads of porter and of cheery ale Truway Antaly (1848)

machy (1846) 65 Fif Gaw ntress'd round each ruddy fire about, Hogsheads of porter and of cheery ale, Tennant Anster (1812) xxiv 2 A low shelf upon which the milk-pans are placed in a dairy n Lin 8 The shelf upon which a coffin stands in a burial vault 1b

4 The frame which supports a travelling crane, the

iron framework on which a lathe rests
w Yks Yks Wkly Post (Apr 3, 1897), w Yks 2, e Lan 1

5 Strong heavy boards, or an open ladder used in un-

GAP

loading bales, &c, from a packing-press or vehicle

w Vks Strong heavy boards, on which to slide bales from the
packing press to the ground (R H R) Lin 1 An open ladder to
assist in unloading goods and packages from vehicles by allowing
the bales to slide over the sides

The timber framework which is employed on some railways to support the permanent way instead of an embankment n Yks<sup>1</sup> 7 Flags of stone forming the covering of a culvert oi bridge over a ditch 16

8 Comp Gantree tiles, large horse-shoe drain tiles

9 A garret or upstairs room
Cum Ah think Ah'l moont gantry [go to bed upstairs] [1 A gauntree for casks, Dollorum fulcrum, Coles (1679), Ponton, a stilling or gauntry for cask to stand on, Coter Fr (Rouchi dial) ganter, 'chantier pour placer des tonneaux dans une cave' (Hrcart), OFr ganter, see Ducange (sv Cantarum), the same as Fr chanter, a gauntrey or stilling for hogs-heads, & c., to stand on (Cotgr.)]
GANTS, see Ganse
GANTY, adj Sus¹ Spirited, frolicsome, of a horse
frisky, 'jaunty' Cf ganse
GANTY, GANZEY, see Gantry, Gansey
GAOHK, GAOK, see Gowk, sb²
GAOWING, vbi sb Obs. Dev Also in form gaoving

GAOWING, vbl sb Obs. Dev Also in form gaoving Chiding Cf geower

n Dev Grose (1790), Monthly Mag (1810) I 437

GAP, sb and v Var dial. uses in Sc Eng and Aus [gap, gæp] 1 sb An opening in a fence, a gate, a large breach in a hedge

Sc (AW) Lakel Cum He landit en t'foald gap, Sargisson Joe Scoap (1881) 67 m Yks w Yks Lucas Stud Nidden dale (c 1882), w Yks Lucas Lucas Stud Nidden dale (c 1882), w Yks a Lan If owd Nick ston not ith gap, Tim Bobbin View Dial (1746) 48 n Lan Lin Streatfelld Lin and Danes (1884) 329 Shr 2 Dor 1 A large breach in a hedge Opposed to 'shard,' which is a small one

Hence to be to meets with, or up with, some one to gap or to stile, phr to be equal with some one, not to be behind

some one in any matter

Dev. I'll be to meets way'n to gap or to stile [I will be equal (or level) with him at gap or at stile] (R P C), Dev I I thort I d be up way en gap or to stile, 14

2 An opening, a pass, amongst mountains or hills, a cleft in a cliff, also in comp Gap way

Lakel Whinlatter Gap, Scarf Gap, Raise Gap Cum 4 n Yks 1

An opening at the bank top through which apath or track winding up the steep bank-side finds its way on to the open moor Hunter's Gap, George Gap Lin Gap is used in local names, e g Harden's Gap, a cleft in the hills near Tetford, Streatfeild Lin and Danes Gap, a cleft in the hills near Tetford, Streatfelld Lin and Danes (1884) 329 Ken At Margate, Ramsgate, Kingsgate and Broadstairs ways were cut down to the sea, for the purposes of embarkation, and also getting up seaweed for manure, and these are called 'gaps' or 'gap-ways' They were defended by gates, against the incursions of pirates, N & Q (1867) 3rd S xii 295 Sus 1 An opening through the chalk cliffs on the Southdowns leading to the sea, as Birling Gap, Copperas Gap, &c [Aus The sun was just rising as we rode up a 'gap' between two stiffish hills, Boldrewood Robbery (1888) I xx]

3 Comb (1) Gap hole (2) an opening in a wall for a

Boldrewood Robbery (1888) I xx]

3 Comp (1) Gap hole, (a) an opening in a wall for a gate, a stile, (b) a chasm in the earth, (a) maker, a hedge-breaker, a poacher, (3) mouth, (a) the snapdragon, Anturhunum majus, (b) the goatsucker or nightgir, Caprimulgus europaeus, (c) a stupid, loutish person, (4) mouthed, having no teeth, (5) rail, (6) stang, a long pole placed across a gap in a hedge or wall instead of a gate, often in pl, (7) stead, a gap in a wall or fence left for convenience, a gateway, entrance to a field, also in phr to stand in the gap stead, to stand in the way, (8) toothed, toothless, having lost one or more front teeth.

(1, a) w Yks (J J B), Two coorters wor standin' fair i' t'gap-(h)oil (ÆB) (b) Nhp.2 (2) n Lin¹ (3, a) s Dev (FWC) (b) Dor w Gazette (Feb 15, 1889) 7, col 1 (c) w Som¹ One of the commonest epithets 'You gurt gap-mouth' Dev We poor know nort gaapmouths ked manage, wi our hwum-made, wold fashin'd viles, ta lug out glorious dishes when he ked har'ly git a single

vlies, ta lug out glorious dishes when he ked har'ly git a single vish, Pulman Sketches 32, in Elworthy Wd Bk (1888) (4) Rut <sup>1</sup> Of infants who have not cut their teeth Nhp <sup>2</sup> (5) Lakel <sup>1</sup> Cum <sup>1</sup>

Round poles let into stone or wooden posts (6) w Yks Leeds Merc Suppl (June 24, 1893) (7) Lakel Wm I'll git on't meyar en ride her through't gap steead, Sullivan Cum and Wm (1857) 158 m Yks w Yks Yer mun goo dahn theer, nut through t'gap-steeads, but along bit stiles (FPT), Lucas Stud Nidderdale (c 1882), w Yks 2 I'll have him if the devil stands in the gapstead, w Yks 3 s Lan The best indicators of the path were the gap-steads left in the walls for a passage, Bamford Walks (1844) 48 Lin

w Yks s Lan The best indicators of the path were the gap-steads left in the walls for a passage, Bamford Walks (1844) 48 Lin The fleaks in the gapsteads, Streatfelld Lin and Danes (1884) 265 n Lin 1 (8) Gall Well enough in a gap toothed grandfather, Crockett Grey Man (1896) 72 n Lin 1 w Som 1 Very com as an abusive adj, and also as an ordinary description 'Ya wammleeyed, gap toothed old son of a bitch!' 'Her widn be so bad like, in ther wadn so gap toothed'

4 v To notch, jag ne Lan 1, I W 1

GAP, see Gape, v1, Gaup

GAPE, v1 and sb Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng Also written gaaype Brks 1, and in forms gaap Oxf 1, gap s Wil w Som 1 Dev, geapp Cum 1, geeap n Yks 2 e Yks 1, giap Wm, gyep Nhb, yape e Sus [gēp, geəp, giəp] 1 v In comb (1) Gape gaze, to gaze eagerly, stare, (2) 's nest or nest, (a) a gaping-stock, spectacle, a strange sight, occasion for gaping, (b) the occupation of gaping, idly staring, (c) to stare, gape, (3) -sawmon or sorman, a staring, gaping fellow, a noisy simpleton, (4) seed, a wonder, sight, an object to stare at, an opportunity for staring, esp in phr to gather or sow gape-seed, to stare about, go sightseeing, (5) shot, openmouthed, gaping (6) show see (2 a) at, an opportunity for staring, esp in phr to gather or sow gape-seed, to stare about, go sightseeing, (5) shot, openmouthed, gaping, (6) show, see (2, a), (7) simon, see (3), (8) snatch or s natch, (a) see (3), (b) see (2, a), (9) stick, (a) a large wooden spoon, cf gaping stick, s v Gaping, (b) see (3), (c) to stare, gape, wander listlessly, (d) to feed young fowl

(1) Yks T'most part o girls as has looks like hers are always gape gazing to catch other folks' eyes, Gaskell Sylvia (1863) I 294 (2nd ed) (2, a) Som W & J Gl (1873) w Som I baint gwain in there vor to be a gape's nest vor all thick there rolly Dev What gapsnest be vii a gwaine tu zee now! Hewett Peas

Dev What gapsnest be yu a gwaine tu zee now? HEWETT Peas Sp (1892), Horae Subsectivae (1777) 177, Dev 1 Nare bugg'th o'er the dreckstool to zee any gape's-nest from week's end to week sthe dreckstool to zee any gape's-nest from week's end to week send, 5 n Dev Th'art good vor nort bet a gapes-nest, Exm Scold (1746) l 186, Grose (1790), Hand bh (ed 1877)258 nw Dev¹ (b) w Som¹ Dhae ur dhat wauz, aul tue u gyaap s nas [There they were, all a gaping] (c) Dev Wile es kaınıd an starıd an gapsnested roun, NATHAN HOGG Poet Lett (1847) 35, ed 1858 (3) Yks Never mind him watching you, he is a big gape sawmon that knows no better (M N) n. Yks², e Yks¹, w Yks⁵ (4) NI¹ They came in here just for gapeseed, for they had no erran' w Yks Gape seed is looking out of windows into the street, or out of the street. no better (M N ) n. Yks 2, e Yks 3, w Yks 3 (4) N1 They came in here just for gapeseed, for they had no erran' w Yks Gape seed is looking out of windows into the street, or out of the street into shop windows, Sheffield Indep (1874), w Yks 2 It is hardly used except in the expression to have a little gape-seed, that is, opportunity of looking out of the windows of a house on what passes in the street ne Lan 1 To sow gapeseed n Lin 1 She's goan to Brigg Stattus to gether gaape-sead Nhp 1 You've had plenty of gape seed to-day' [1 e seen plenty of sights] A person that is staring after everything is said to be fond of gape seed Sus Young man, if you don't know what else to do, you may go and sow gape-seed, Crommelin Midge (1890) xx1, Sus 1, Sus 2 A servant staring from a window is said to be 'sowing gape-seed' Som Aye, thee'st all for gape-seed, when anything is to be done, Yonge Cunning Woman (1890) 18 w Som 1 Hon the riders was here, 'twas a purty gap zeed—they'd agot up forty osses and dree or vower elephants (5) Sh I Pittin' aff dy time wi' ony clashan' gapeshot bleddei o' wind du meets wi', Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 41 (6) Dev The coachman, asked if he meant to attend the wedding of another servant, said scoffingly that he did not 'care for they gape shows,' Reports Prounc (1897) (7) e Yks 1 (8, a) Glo Horae Subsecivae (1777) 177, Gl (1851), Glo 1 (b) Swii (G E D) (9, a) e An 1, e Suf (F H) (b) Nrf Wright e Suf Some old people well remember it in both its senses, but no longer use it (F.H) (c, d) e An 1

2 Phr (1) to gape against a red-hot oven, to do something impossible, (2)—one's gab, (3)—one's mouth, to open one's mouth wide

(1) Nrf Children jiffle or jidgett about and you might as well gape against a red hot oven as to stop 'em, Cozens Hardy Broad Nrf (1893) 56 (2) Elg He wha'd gape his gab wi' aught severe, Tester Poems (1865) 94 (3) Nhb Gyep tha gobby, hinny, an' let the doctor see tha lolly (R O H)

3 With about to run gossiping about e Sus Holloway sb In phr to be on the gape, to be inclined to yawn, to

be sleepy.

Wm Ah's o' on t'giap, Ah'll ga ta bed (BK)

5 A disease in chickens, gen in pl
Cum 1, Wm (B K), Oxf 1, Brks 1 w Som 1 A worm in the
windpipe causes them to keep opening the mouth wide, and unless

cured, chokes them
GAPE,  $v^2$  Yks
geeap n Yks 2 e Yks 1 Also in forms geap m Yks 1 [geəp, giəp] To shout, bawl, talk Cf gaup, 4

loudly, also with out Cf gaup, 4

n Yks He let it doon on tit grund, an trailt it efter him, an' kept geeaping out, Twlddell Clevel Rhymes (1875) 44, n Yks 1, n Yks 2

Dinnot geeap an yowp seea, like a ploughman on a moor e Yks 1

MS add (TH) m Yks 1 w Yks 5 Pron gaape

GAPEN see Course

GAPEN, see Gaupen
GAPES, v Lan War Hrf Brks Wil Som Dev
Also written gapse e Brks, and in forms gaapse, gapps
Wil 1 To gape, stare, gaze idly about to gap active.

Wil 1 To gape, stare, gaze idly about, to go sightseeing
War 4 If yer goes a gapesing up and down the street again, I'll
give yer the stick, that I ull Hrf 1 Wil 1 Thur be such a sight o' 'oondermentin' chaps a gaapsin' about thur allus, a body caan't bide quiet nohow fur their maggots, 213 w Som! Thee't a purty sight zoonder bide gapsing [gyaap seen] about, -n mind the

sight zoonder bide gapsing [gyaap seen] about, beast [bee us]

Hence (I) Gapesey or Gapesee, (a) v to stare, gape, gaze idly about, (b) sb a show, sight to be stared at, (2) Gapesing, sb a sightseeing

(I,a) Lan Pier-head's no place for a young woman to be standing on, gape-seying, Gaskell M Barton (1848) xxviii Wil<sup>1</sup> (b) Wil<sup>1</sup> in Wil I can't abide makin' a gaapsy on't (E H G) Dev Monthly Mag (1810) I 437 (a) Hrf We had a famous gapesing

2 To gasp e Brks (W H Y)

CAPESOME. adv e Yks [gip psem] Inclined to

2 To gasp e Brks (WHY)

GAPESOME, adj e Yks¹ [giə psəm] Inclined to yawn or gape, sleepy
Ah mun off ti bed, Ah feels varry gapesome
GAPING, prp Yks Lan Sus Dev Also in form gapping Dev In comb (i) Gaping mouthed, gaping, foolish, idiotic, (2) — Saturday, the Saturday before Whitsunday, (3) stick, a spoon

(i) Sus Agaping mouthed idiot (GAW) (2) Lan The women visiting Manchester on Whit Saturday, thronging the markets, and gazing in at the 'shop windows,' whence this day is usually called 'Gaping Saturday,' Harland & Wilkinson Flb-Lore (1867)
247 (3) w Yks Aw worked away wi my gapin' stick woll th' maister axed me ha aw liked my ox-tail soup, Harlier Budget (1868) 32 Dev A farm-labourer, on hearing a man was kept on spoon meat [sops], remarked, 'Poor thing! to feed a man with a gapping stick,' Reports Provinc (1897)

GAPPED, adj Irel Having gaps, broken at intervals

GAPPED, adj Irel Having gaps, broken at intervals He that wint off wid the daylight shinin' thro' the ould coat was on him like a fire blinkin' behind a gapped dyke, Barlow Idylls

GAPPERMOUTH, sb Sus Dev Asimpleton, fool Cf

gap mouth, sv Gap, 3 (3, c)
Sus No gappermouths here, Blackmore Spinghaven (1886) ix,
(GAW) nw Dev 1
GAPPING, vbl sb Wor [gæpin] 1 Repairing Wor [gæ pin ] 1 Repairing

gaps in hedges
Wor Quick—strong thorns for gapping, Evesham Jrn (Jan 22,

1898)

2 Comp Gapping quick, strong thorns planted to fill up a gap in a hedge s Wor 1

GAPPING, GAPPOCK, GAPPS, see Gaping, Gabbock,

GAPPY, adj Wor Glo [gæ pi] Far apart, having

gaps between
The plants are 'gappy' generally, Evesham Jrn (July 18, 1896)

GAPSE, see Gapes
GAPSHLY, sb Dev [gæpʃli] A simpleton, fool
'Aw, thee gert gapshly!' retorted Farmer Smale 'Why, don't
'ee zee they'm a-makin' fun of the woman?' Eng Illus Mag (June

GAPUS, sb Sc. Also written gapas Or I [gā pəs] A fool, simpleton, one who is noisily foolish, also used attrib Cf gaupus, s v Gaup, 5
Sc (JAM) Or I Ji mək'l gaapis fəəl [Ye muckle gapas fooli], Paety Toral (1880) l 182, in Ellis Pronunc (1889) V 796, 801

GAPY, adj Wm Yks Lin Also in form geeapy n Yks²e Yks¹ [gē pi, giə pi] Inclined to yawn, sleepy, Wm (BK) nYks Ah's sleepy an' geeapy (IW), nYks 2, eYks 1, nLin 1

GAR, v and sb Sc Irel Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks Lan Der Lin Also written garre N Cy<sup>2</sup>, and in forms gare Nhb, gaur Sc [gar, gā(r] 1 v To make, cause,

Nhb, gaur Sc [gar, ga[r]] 1 v To make, cause, occasion, to induce, force, compel
Sc The tin sconces that your father gard be made by auld Willie Winkie, Scott Leg Mont (1818) iv, Smote the room door with his foot, And gaur'd the bolts and hinges flee, Cunningham Sngs (1813) 38 S & Ork 1 MS add Or I (SAS) ne Sc I'gar the horsie clim' the brae, Pit a bit upo' the brod, Gregor Fik Love (1881) 15 Inv (H E F) Elg Save its life by garrin't swallow physic, Tester Poems (1865) 112 Briff That would gar onybody greet, Smiles Natur (1876) iii Beh Fat gars you then, mischievous tyke, For this piopine to piig? Forbis Ajav (1742) 11 Abd Gin a biddin winno do't, I canno' gar ye, Beattie Parings (1801) 7 Kcd If noo ye get anither horse, Be sure to gar him thrive, Jamie Muse (1844) 58 Frf [He] gart the bareft bairns tak' flight, Smart Rhymes (1834) 87 Per What gared him mak'a hash o the baptismal prayer? Ian Maclaren K Carnegie (1896) 284 w Sc Pictures oft she makes Of folks she hates, and gaur expire Wi'slow and racking pain before the fire, Napier Fik-Lore (1879) 77 Fif We'll gar the tyrant 'Parté rue, If he invade our shore, Douglas Poems (1806) 13 Sig Gar the rafters ring Wi'rousing reel and hullachan, Towers Poems (1885) 188 Rnf I'd gart him promise no to leave My callans i' the toun, Young Pictures (1805) 20 Ayr Can you see't The kind, auld, cantie carlin greet, An' no get warmly to you feet. An' or them Rnf I'd gart him promise no to leave My callans i' the toun, Young Pictures (1865) 20 Ayr Can you see't The kind, auld, cantie carlin greet, An' no get warmly to youi feet, An' gar them hear it? Burns Author's Prayer (1786) st 11 Link That gar'd us crack, Ramsay Poems (1721) 19 Lth Tips wi' gowd each auld whin cowe, And gaurs the heath wi' purple glow, Ballantine Poems (1856) 29 e Lth Ye couldna' gart him harm a wean, Mucklebackit Rhymes (1885) 41 Edb Garred all my flesh creep, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) x Bwk, We garred oor foes retreat, Calder Poems (1897) 236 Peb I will come and gar him do it (A C) Sik The tinkler-randy whase looks gar you incline to the ither side o' the road, Chr North Noctes (ed 1856) III 58 Rxb Whose thump gart all the table groan, Ruickber Wayside Cottager (1807) 106 Dmf O God, that gart the tempest blaw, Reid Poems (1894) 65 Gail I hae garred this young man's heart gang clinkum-clank this nicht, Crockett Raiders (1894) xxxiii Keb Poems (1994) 05 wan I has gaired this young man shear gang clinkum-clank this nicht, Crockett Raiders (1894) xxxiii Kcb My laddie gar'd mony a foe o' his country to reel, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 71 NI<sup>1</sup> Ant If you don't do so-and-so, A'll gar you, Ballymena Obs (1892) NCy 12 Nhb I'll ARMSTRONG Inglesside (1890) 71 NII Ant If you don't do so and-so, A'll gar you, Ballymena Obs (1892) NCy 12 Nhb I'll gar, or gare, him to do it, Grose (1790), Gar the wifey haud her tongue, Midford Sngs (1818) 8, Nhb I It'll tyek a better man nor 'ee ti gar me de'd Dur He maks a fire on i' the neet, which kests a leet into the sea, Which gar'd the poor Sloopy cry, 'helem a lee,' Bishopnck Garl (1784) 52, ed 1834 Lakel I It garred me greet I'll gar thee Cum T'wedder was sae het, 'at it gar t me sweet (E W P), And gar fwok stan out o' the way, Anderson Ballads (ed 1808) 17, Gl (1851), Cum A'll gar tha gang Wm Harmonious blasts wi vigour blo' Gar them ring fra sno' to sno', Whitehead Leg (1859) 8, I'll dea me best to gar it gang, Wheeler Dial (1790) 63 nYks Our Perry garr d him iun, Meriton Praise Ale (1684) 1 127, nYks I t was fit t'gar a man hang hissel' It gars me great pain, nYks 2 T'caud wind gars 'em stang [makes them shoot, said of aching teeth], nYks 3 ne Yks I gars ma greet e Yks. Marshall Rur Econ (1788) mYks wYks To gar a man to beheve, Watson Hist Hlfi (1775) 538, Hutton Tour to Caves (1781), w Yks I she war gard to out we'et, il 297, w Yks Lan Davies Races (1856) 274, Lan', ne Lan' Der Saunt Andrew garr'd the ca'dron boil, Furness Medicus (1836) 51 n Lin' Obs

Hence Garred or Gart, ppl ady forced, having been compelled

Abd Gart cuss is all to crow (W.M.) Lak Garred crass is all to grow (W.M.)

compelled

And Gart gilss is ill to glow (WM) Link Garred grass is ill to grow, Chucky stanes ill to chow, Fraser Whaups (1895) xi

2. Comb (1) Gar'em ken us ale, very strong ale, (2) Gar me trew, one who tries to make others believe, a pretender, feigner

(1) WYks Thoresby Lett (1703), wYks 4 (2) Abd I never was a gweed gar me trew a' the days o' me, Abd Wkly Free Press (June 25, 1898)

3. sb In phr gar's an ill weed to grow, an expression used in answer to a threat of compulsion, also used attrib in phr gar grass, or wood, is ill to grow.

Sc Gar wood is ill to grow, Kelly Prov (1721) 119, Gai gerse is ill to grow, And chuckie stanes is ill to chow, CHAMBERS Pop Rhymes (1870) 146 Nhb 1 Gars an ill weed to grow [1] be king of it, hatt pharaon, bat all his will can gar be don, Cursor M (c 1300) 4870 Norw. dial gjera, to do, to cause (AASEN), ON ger (v)a ]

GAR, int Obsol Nhp 1 A word of admonition to

[Fr garre, as garre, garre / an interjection betokennynge warnyng of a daunger, PALSGR (1530) 888]

GAR, see Get, Gor(e, sb<sup>2</sup> GARATWIST, adv Sus<sup>1</sup> [gærətwist] Altogether on one side

on one side
GARAVITCH, see Galravitch
GARB, v Yks Also I W [garb, gāb] To clothe,
dress, gen to array in a gaudy fashion, freq with out
Yks Ah leykes to be garbed i' good tahm (TK) nYks l
Almost invariably implying tasteless or vulgar finery, nYks l
Desperately garb'd out mYks l Thou need not garb thyself out
so much, it s only a market day
Hence Garbed up, ppl adj dressed in an extraordinary

manner

IW (JDR), IW1; IW2I run agen wold Spanner garbed up like a wold gallybagger

[Fr garber, to spruce it, to adorn, deck, set forth, make fine, comely, neat, graceful (Cotgr.)]

GARB, see Gorb, sb 1

GARBAGE, sb and v Lakel Wm War Pem Ken Dev Cor Also in forms garbetch s Pem, garbish Wm, garbrish Lakel<sup>2</sup>, gurbage Dev [garbidg, gā bidg] 1 sb A sheaf of corn, a cock of hay, a faggot of wood, any other bundle of the product or fruits of the earth Ken<sup>1</sup> Cf gerbe

2 Foul vegetable matter, unripe or unsound fruit
Lakel 2 Bury that garbrish Wm 1 hoo'll eat any mack o' garbish (BK) s Pem The child is bad, but can a' expect, eatin' all that owl garbetch from the garden (W M M)

3 The skimmings of salt, filth, and coagulated oil from pilchards prepared to be put into hogsheads Cor<sup>2</sup>

4 A contemptuous term applied to persons Dev Reports Provinc (1883) 85

5 v To eviscerate, remove the offal from War 8 Garbage the fowl when you kill them' The word is seldom used except for birds and small animals, such as rabbits

[1 A der of AFr garbe (mod F1 gerbe), a sheaf of corn (Moisy, 533) 2 Cp Fr gerbee, 'fourrage, compose de fanes et de fruits des cereales et des legumineuses que l'on recolte un peu avant la maturité et que l'on fait secher' fon recoste un peu avant la maturité et que l'on lait secher (Littré) 5 To garbage, euscerare, Levins Manip (1570), Garbage of fowlys or gyserne, Entera, Prompt ]

GARBALS, sb pl Cai In phr guts and garbals, entrails, also used fig

He's a' guts an' garbals [he has no muscle or stamina]

GARBEL, see Garboil, Gorbal

GARBER, v m Yks [gā bə(r)] To gather or rake

together greedily
'He's got his brass garbered, and knows no good of it' In a one handed scramble one juvenile will check another's eagerness by calling out that he is 'garbering with both hands' GARBETCH, GARBISH, GARBLE, see Garbage,

Jarble

GARBOIL, sb and v Sc Der Also in forms garbel, garbulle Sc (Jam) 1 sb A broil, commotion, uproar Sc. In all those garbulles, I assure your honour, I never saw the queen merrier, Chalmers Mary (1818) I 86 (Jam) Der

ADDY Gl (1888)

2 v To make a brawling, scolding noise Ayr (JAM) 2 v To make a brawling, scolding noise Ayr (Jam)
[1 With great uproares and garboile shall there be arysinges of nacion againste nacion, UDALL Erasmus (1548) Luke xxi, fo 362 Fr garboul, a garboil, hurliburly, great stir (Cotgr), Fr (Languedoc) garboul, 'rixe, querelle, noise, désordre' (Boucoiran)]

GARD, sb Cor Also in form geard Cor [gad]

Gravel, decomposed granite

Clean all the platters and bowls with water and gard, Hunr Pop. Rom w Eng (1865) I 124, Used for scouring, Thomas

Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl, Formerly hawked from door to door and used for whitening kitchen tables &c Now never seen (MAC), Cor 1 Often called sconning geard (s v Growder), Cor 3 w Cor I brought home gard from the Tinpit Hill that she may scour the life out of tembran things, Bottrell Trad 31d S 50

GARD, see Garth, sb 1

GARDEN, sb Irel Yks Lan Nhp War Wor Glo Bek e An Som Dev [For dial forms see Garn, sb2] 1 In comp (1) Garden gate or gates, (a) the pansy or heartsease, Viola tricolor, (b) the London pride, Saxifraga umbi osa, (c) the herb Robeit, Geramium Robeitianium, (2) house, a privy, outdoor closet, (3) plague, the common goat-weed, Aegopodium Podagiania, (4) rood, a surface measure smaller in area than the statute rood, (5) smith, a gardener, a person who has a small allotment of land which he cultivates as a garden, (6) speedwell, the field speedwell, Veronica agressis, (7) twod, a large toad, (8) warbler, the hay-chat or blackcap, Sylvia atricapilla

(1, a) Wor (ES), se Wor 1, s Bck, Cmb, Nrf Suf The old folks call them 'Kiss me John at the garden gate' (MER), That small sort of pansies which are like weeds (CGB) n Ess (b) Glo 1, Dev 4 (c) s Bck (2) w Som 1 Gyuur dn aew z The usual name amongst farmers' wives and women of the class above labourers (3) Ant Essentially a garden weed which is extremely difficult to eradicate (4) War <sup>3</sup> By it piece-work digging operations, whether in field or garden, were usually paid (5) w Yks <sup>2</sup> (6) n Yks From its very frequent growth in cultivated ground (7) Lan <sup>1</sup> Hutch't of a lump, like a garden twod, Waugh Chim Cornei (1874) 151, ed 1879 (8) Nhp <sup>1</sup>

2 A kitchen garden Also used attrib

w Som 1 A pleasure ground is spoken of as a 'flower garden' A 'garden spot' is any plot of land in which potatoes, cabbages, &c are grown, whether separately enclosed or forming part of a field

3 A hay-yard

Cav Yon meadows and fields of corn will fill our garden (MSM) GARDENER, sb Sc Nhb Stf e Cy Also written at diner Sc In comb (1) Gardener's gartens, (2) 's or gaidiner Sc s' garters, the ribbon-grass, a vallety of Phalaris arundinacea

(1) Sc Would you like some slips of apple-ringy, gardener's gartens, or batchelor's buttons? Petticoat Tales (1823) I gardener's gartens, or batchelor's buttons? Petticoat Tales (1823) I 240 (JAM) Fif Artless clumps of bachelor's buttons, gardener's gartins, dusty miller, Colville Vernacular (1899) 10 Edb Great bunches of wallflowers, spearmints, batchelor buttons, gardener's gartens were stuck in their button-holes, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xiv (2) Bnff Gordon Chron Keith (1880) 284 Link Patrick Plants (1831) 61 Nib 1 Called also ladies' garters Stf, e Cy (B & H) [Standard (May 12, 1890) 7, col 3] GARDERAILES, sb pl Obs s Wor 1 Balustrades (?) 34 GARDEVIN, sb Sc Also written gardevine, guar devine, and in form gardyseen [gardysin vin]

devine, and in form gardyveen [gardivin, vin]

1 A wine-flask or bottle, a whisky-jar Ayr Enjoying the contents of the gardevin entire, Galt *Entail* (1823) vii, James bringin' oot the gardevin emire, GALY Linual (1823) vii, James bringin' oot the gardevin we soon brewed an excellent jorum of toddy, Service Dr Duguid (ed 1887) 132 Dmf Bring the great big gardevine And fill the glasses, Mayne Siller Gun (1808) 93, The Scotch gardevine holds two quarts, 1b GI Gall Piercing a cask of right Cogniac he filled the wifes gardevine to the neck, Nicholson Hist Tales (1843) 161

2 A case or closet for wine-bottles or decanters

Sc Gardyveen, case for holding wine, RAMSAY Remin (ed 1871) 294, The sort of sarcophagus-shaped mahogany chest that stood under sideboards in old fashioned houses, Montgomerie-Fleming Notes on Jam (1899) Gall The great oaken guardevine with its silver-capped square bottles, its shining ladles and rummers, CROCKETT Anna Mark (1899) 111

[1 From Fr garder, to keep + vin, wine]

GARDIE, sb Sh I A large undulating wave or billow Applied to large undulating ocean waves, so far apart as to leave a space like an enclosure between (JI), He [it] begood an' filt up the sky, an' da moder dy cam up frae da nor'-waast da wan gardie efter da tidder, Sh News (Sept 10, 1898)

GARD ROB, sb Obs Sc A wardrobe Fif Out-flew unwillin' to the licht, The gard rob's bravities sae bricht, Tennant Papistry (1827) 211

[Fr garde-robe, a press to keep cloaths in (Miege)]

GARDY, sb ScAlso written gardie [ga rdi] The arm

Bnff A gangrel bodie wi' a bit basket owre 'er gardie, Smiles Natur (1876): Bch Raxing out His gardies loud did cry, Forbes Ajav (1742) 3 Abd A lazy wabster got a slash Took aff his gardies clean, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 186 Frf Wields his gardies, Beattie Arnha (c. 1820) 12, ed. 1882 Edb 'Twas this that brac'd Brattie Annha (c 1820) 12, ed 1882 Edb 'I'was this that brac'd their gardies, stiff an' strang, Fercusson Poems (1773) 162, ed 1785 Rxb A giant huge wi' gardies four, A Scott Poems (ed 1808) 27 2 Comp (1) Gardy bane, the bone of the arm, (2) chair, an arm-chair, (3) moggans, 'moggans' or long sleeves for putting on over the arms
(1) Abd He peel'd the gardy-bane O'him that day, Skinner Poems (1809) 5 (2) Bch He was well wordy o' the gardy chair thell Forders I'm (1710) 12 Abd I stack my bount o' the was'

Poems (1809) 5 (2) Bch He was well wordy o' the gardy chair itsell, Forbis Im (1742) 13 Abd I stack my bonnet o' the wa', And ga'e'm the gardy-chair, Cock Strams (1810) I 107 Dmf Jocosely 1' the gardy-chair He tells the days adventures there,

Manne Siller Gun (1808) 100 (3) Abd (Jam)
[1 Onon wyth a swak Hys gardy vp has bendyt far abak, Douglas Eneados (1513), ed 1874, IV 52 Gael gandean, an arm (M & D), Ir gairdian (O'Reilly)]

GARDYLOO, int Obs Sc Alsowritten gardeloo (JAM) A cry made when water was thrown out of a window on to the street below

Sc She had made the gardyloo out of the wrang window, Scott Midlothian (1818) xxvii, (Jam) Edb When he [George IV] rides Auld Reekie through To bless you wi' a kingly view, Charm him wi' your 'Gardyloo,' Rodger Poems (1838) 153, ed 1897, Ramsay Renun (ed 1871) 295
[Fr (prenez) garde de l'eau, take heed of the water]

GARDY PICK, sb Sc [Not known to our correspondents ] An expression of great disgust Gall Encycl (JAM) GAR(E, adj Sc Yks [gar, ger] Ready, eager Cf yare

Sc Ye was sae gar ye wadna bide the blessing, Ramsay Prov

(1737) In Yks 2 I'm gare and leady I'll say 'gar gar' for it [le ready, ready | expressive of an lety for its obtainment]

[ON  $g\phi r$ , ready (Vigrusson, s v  $G\phi ra$ )]

GARE, v Nhp 2 [geə(r)] To stare, look surprised A cockney who visited the country was said to go garin about [Thou art a notable garyng stocke for al men, Twyne Phisicke (1579) 252 b (N E D s v Gaure)]

GARE, see Gar, v, Gair, sb 1, adj, Gear

GARE BRAINED, adj Obs s Cy Heedless, hare-

brained Cf garish s Cy Ray (1691), Bailey (1721), Grose (1790) [Dost thou think to burden us with this goose, that's as gare-brained as thysell, Scott Midlothian (1818) xxxii, (K)]

GARE FOWL, sb Sc Nhb Also written gair Nhb [gēr fūl] The great auk, Alca impennis

Sc There be many sorts of these fowls (in the island of Hirta), among which there is one they call the Gare fowl, which is bigger than any goose and hath eggs as big almost as those of the ostrich, Sibbald Acc Hirla in Monroe Desc W Isles (1774) 62 (Jam) Gall It is called in Scotland the Gare Fowl, CROCKETT (JAM) Gall It is called in Scotland the Gare Fowl, Crockett Bog-Myrtle (1895) 158 Nhb Obs (ROH) [Forster Swallows (1817) 89, Then we shall not be sorry because we cannot get a gairfowl to stuff, Kingsley Water Babies (1863) 264]

[ON gear-fugl, the auk (Vigfusson)]

GARELOCKS, sb pl Obs n Cy Chs Also in form garelicks Chs 13 The artificial spurs for a fighting-cock n Cy (K), Chs 13 Also in form

GAREY, v and sbCor [gērı]

to talk at the same time as another Cor¹ Husband and wife both trying to tell the same story (very loud), wife turns round on husband—'One is quite enough to gaiey', Cor³ I find those who knew it twenty years or so ago, when it was merely a rough way of saying 'Don't all talk at once'

2 sb Loud, confused talking, a babble, jabbering
Cor There was such a garey you could not hear yoursell speak
GARFITS, sb pl n Cy Yks [garfits] Entrails,
garbage, the edible portions from the inside of a fowl, Also used attrib

n Cy Grosz (1790) n Yks <sup>1</sup>, n Yks <sup>2</sup> Geease garfits A garfit pie [a giblet pie] ne.Yks <sup>1</sup>, m Yks <sup>1</sup> e Yks Marshall. Rur Econ

GARGASED, adj n Lin 1 Ulcerated

Bck e An Also written gargot Nrf, Nrf [gā gət] 1 A disease among GARGET, sb gargut e An 1 Nrf [gā gət] 1 anımals, esp among cattle and calves

animals, esp among cattle and calves

Bck Pigs are very subject to a huskiness, with a bound hide, called the garget, Marshall Review (1814) IV 550 e An It was used in the eastern counties for any inflamed swelling, N & Q (1877) 5th S viii 113, e An I A distemper affecting the throats and udder of cattle or pigs Nrf Grosc (1790), If a calf be dizzy, or a cow be 'tail shotten,' or have 'gargot,' Glyde Nrf Gard (1872) i e Nrf Gargut or 'murrain' taken suddenly presently become putrescent, with the skin parched and rigid, Marshall Rur Econ (1787) II 125 Suf I The garget have seized her dug e Suf A disease in horses, cows, sheep, and swine, affecting the udder (F H) [Inflammation of the udder, Armatage Cattle (1882) 190]

Hence Gargetty, adj affected with the 'garget' e Suf (FH)

2 Comp Gargut root, the bear's-foot or hellebore, Hellcborus foetidus

Helleborus foetidus

e An¹ Nrf Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf (1893) 101 e Nrf
Marshall Run Leon (1787)

3 The pigeon-berry, Phytolacca decandra e An¹
GARGLE, sb and v¹ Yks Chs Der Also written
gargil Chs¹ [gā gl] 1 sb A disease of cows affecting
the udder, also used in pl

w Yks² The udder ulcerates or suppurates Chs¹ Known to
veterinary surgeons as Mammutis, Chs³ The milk curdles and will
not flow To rub the udder with a maid s shift is said to be a
ceitain cure for the disease s Chs¹ Gy aa rgl Der¹ They give
bad milk, and have knots in the paps [This is mostly brought on
by cold from sudden changes, Knowlson Cattle Doctor (1834) 99]
Hence Gargly, adj disposed to have the gargle
n Yks T'cow hez a gargly yoor (I W)

2 v Of cows to have the gargle n Yks (I W), Chs¹
Hence Gargled or Gargilt, ppl adj Of cows having

Hence Gargled or Gargilt, ppl ad; Of cows having

the gargle

Chs 1 Oo's getten a gargilt elder s Chs 1

GARGLE, v2 Suf Of birds to warble
e Suf Said of a blackbird, nightingale, or thrush (F H)

Hence Gargler, sb the nightingale, Daulias luscima  $\mathbf{w} \operatorname{Suf} (ib)$ 

GARGLE TEAL, sb Nrf The garganey teal, Querquedula circia

The gay 'gargle-teal,' as the Broadsmen call this conspicuous bird, is first to be seen in the month of April, Emerson Birds (ed

GARGRUGOUS, adj Fif (JAM) Also in form gurgru gous [Not known to our correspondents] Austere, terrifying, awe-inspiring, ugly

GARHIRD, see Gurherd

GARIBALDI, sb Obs s Not Aboy's catapult (JPK)
GARISH, adj and sb Lan Ess se Cy 1 adj Wild,
foolishly gay ne Lan 1 Cf gare brained
2 sb Obs One that looks frightened

2 sb Obs One that looks trightened
Ess (K) se Cy One that is as 't were in a fright and so heeds
nothing, Ray (1691)
GAR JEE, sb Chs [gā dzi] A slang word for beer
GARL, see Gowl, sb¹, Guil(e
GARLAND, sb¹ and v n Cy Dur Yks Chs Der Lin
Lei Shr Oxf Mid Cmb Suf Ken Hmp Dev [gar,
gā lənd] 1 sb A floral construction or hoop decked
with flowers and ribbons, carried about by children on
the ret of May the 1st of May

Lin Floral constructions resembling bowers, which children carry about covered with a table-cloth on the first of May and exhibit at a half-penny a peep (WWS) Oxf At Headington each garland is formed of a hoop for a rim, with two half hoops attached to it and crossed above, much in the shape of a crown, each member is beautifully adorned with flowers, and the top each member is beautifully adorned with nowers, and the top surmounted by a fine crown imperial, or other showy bunch of flowers, &c The children sing these words — Gentlemen and ladies, We wish you happy May, We come to show you a garland, Because it is May-day, Lit Gazette (May 1847) Mid I remember that in walking that same morning between Hounslow and Brentford I was met by two distinct parties of girls with garlands of flowers who begged money of me sevens. Pray Sir remember

of flowers, who begged money of me saying, 'Pray, Sir, remember the garland,' Brand Pop Antiq (ed 1813) I 184 Cmb A couple of hoops of the same size are crossed, one being inside the other,

decked with coloured ribands and streamers (sometimes very dirty!) and carried about by children on May day, in Cambridge They beg for alms, importunately ciying 'Please to remember the garland,' Lit Gazette (May 1847)

Hence Garland day, sb May-day

Ken One Garland-day we got two shillin's (DWL) Hmp

(WMEF) Dev Amongst the little boys, this day goes by the

name of garland day, BRAY Desc Tamar and the Tavy (1836) II Lett xxx

2 Obs or obsol A coronal or wreath of ribbons, paper, &c, carried at the funeral of a young unmarried woman

and afterwards suspended in the church

Dur Garlands are still used in some of the remote villages of the county, Bishoprick Garl (1784) 75, ed 1834, I saw in the churches of Wolsingham and Stanhope, specimens of these garlands the form of a woman's glove, cut in white paper, hung in the centre of each of them, BRAND Pop Antiq (ed 1813) II 205 Yks When a virgin dies ir a village, one nearest to her in size and age and resemblance carries the garland This is sometimes composed entirely of white paper, and at others, the flowers, &c [cut out upon it] are coloured, ib 203 n Yks<sup>1</sup>, n Yks<sup>2</sup> It was formerly a custom in this quarter for a couple of white robed maidens to walk before a virgin corpse holding aloft a garland of coloured ribbons having a white glove suspended in the centre, and marked in the palm with the initials and age of the deceased Examples of these garlands remain hung up in the old church at Robin Hood's Bay and in the church of Hinderwell in this part, Pref II w Yks At Skipton, too, the like custom still prevails, Brandib (ed 1813) II 205 Chs At Grey's-foot Church, between Wrexham and Chester, were garlands, or rather shields, fixed against the pillars finely decorated with artificial flowers and gilt paper, 16 Der The antient custom of hanging a garland of white roses made of writing paper and a pair of white gloves over the pew of the unmarried villagers who die in the flower of their age prevails to this day in the village of Eyam, and in most other villages and little towns in the Peak, Lond Morning Chron (Sept 25, 1792), Brand 1b 204 Lin The custom was in former years very common, N & Q (1873) 4th S xii 480 n Lin I t was formerly the custom in most of the Lin villages for a garland to be suspended from the roof of the church, the screen, or some other conspicuous place, when a young unmarried woman died. There is one in Springtholpe Church, near Gainsburgh. It would seem that these garlands were placed upon the bier or coffin, and so carried to the grave with the body, before they were hung up in the church Lei In this church [Waltham in Framlam Hundred] under every arch, a garland is suspended, one which is customarily placed there whenever any young unmarried woman dies, Nichols Hist Let II pt 1 382, in Brand Pop Antiq (ed 1813) II 204 Shr The funeral garlands, which some forty years ago still hung in Shrawardine Church, were believed by the villagers to be the work of grants The practice of carrying such garlands at funerals was still kept up in that part of Shropshire less than a hundred years before, Burne Fik Love (1883) 6 Hmp This custom exists in the parish of Abbotts Ann near Andover When a young a coronal made of some metal is hung unmarried female dies up in the parish church, to which crown is attached five white gloves, one in the centre and one at each corner,  $N \ \mathcal{C} \ Q$  (1873)

4th S x11 406
3 A hoop bedecked with ribbons, hung at the mast-

head of a whaler on returning to port after a successful voyage n Yks<sup>12</sup>

4 Comp (1) Garland coursing, a custom formerly practised on St Oswald's Day, see below, (2) crib, a water-ring placed in a shaft above each coal-seam

(1) n Yks A custom which seems peculiar to Yoredale, now obs On the 16th August, St Oswald's Day, at Askrigg a large garland, purposely woven, was raced for, up the brow of the hill, still called Garland pasture Said to have originated with a lady, still called Garland pasture Said to have originated with a lady, centuries ago, who was disappointed in love, and left a field the rental of which was to be expended in this way as a punishment to the men of Wensleydale (R H H) (2) w Yks (T T) 5 v To carry garlands about on the 1st of May Ken The children's customof singing and carrying a garland from house to house on May-day 'I used to go garlanding' (D W L) GARLE, v Lin Bdf e An [gal] To spot, streak, to spoil butter by handling it with hot hands.

Lin Miller & Skertchly Fenland (1878) iv e An This turns it to a curd-like substance, with spots and streaks of paler colour, instead of the uniformly smooth consistency and golden hue which it ought to have

it ought to have

Henced Garled, ppl adj Of cattle spotted, of butter streaked, spotted by handling with hot hands
Lin Miller & Skertchly Fenland (1878) iv Bdf Whit

Bdf White thickly spotted with red, the outside spots small applied to cows, Baichlelor Anal Eng Lang (1809) 133

[Red and fallow deer, whose colours are oft garled white and blacke, Holinshed Chron (1577) I 226 (N E D)]

GARLEY GUT, sb Wil Also in form gorlev gut

A gluttonous person
(G E D), Will'Put on the pot, says Garley gut, 'We'll sup afore we g'auf' [go off], Nursery Rhyme
GARLICK, sb Irel Chs War Glo Sur IW [gā lik] 1 The bear's or wild garlick, Allium ursinum, also in comp Garlic wild Chs , War s, Glo , Sur (B & H)
2 The plant, Allium Babingtoni Don (B & H)

3 Comp (1) Garlick eater, a stinking fellow, (2) Sunday, the last Sunday in July
(1) IW<sup>1</sup> (2) Ir The day of the god 'Doo Crom' has been taken possession of, as on it, that is Garlick Sunday, or the last Sunday in summer [August], the great patrons of St Pandrick are sunday in summer [August], the great patrons of St Pandrick are held, and not on his own day, March 17, Flk-Lore Rec (1881) IV 96, The last Sunday in July is a patron day This Sunday is called Garlick Sunday, but for what reason is not known, Flk-Lore Irn (1884) II 211 w Ir It was a day of great importance with the Irish, as upon it they first tried the new potato and formed an opinion as to the prospects of the future harvest, N & Q (1854) ist S ix 34 Lim (JF)

GARLOCK, sb. Nrf [gā lək] The charlock, or wild mustard, Sinapis arvensis See Carlock
Where the soil is filled with charlock seed, or 'garlock' as the

fenmen call it, Emerson Birds (ed 1895) 109

**GARM**, v and sb Cor Also in form gorm 1 v To scold, vociferate loudly, to prate, speak in an

10 To scold, vociferate fouldly, to prate, speak in an impudent, harsh voice, to swear

Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl, Curse the men who built it, garmed he, Lee P Carah, 301, Cor<sup>3</sup> w Cor Bottrell Trad 3rd S Gl

2 sb A scolding person Cor<sup>3</sup>

[OCor garme, to shout, to cry aloud (WILLIAMS)]

GARM 300 Corms 18

GARM, see Gaum,  $v^8$ GARMENT, sb Wor Hrf Glo [gā mənt] A chemise w Wor<sup>1</sup>, s Wor<sup>1</sup>, Hrf<sup>2</sup>, Glo (AB), Glo<sup>1</sup>
GARMUNSHOCH,  $ad_1$  Sc (Jam) [Not known to our correspondents] Crabbed, ill-humoured What for are ye sae garmunshoch to me, when I'm sae curcudget

to you?

to you?

GARN, sb¹ and v¹ Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks Lan
Stf Also in forms gain n Yks², gairn Nhb Cum¹
n Yks¹ne Yks¹e Yks [garn, gān, gern, gēn] 1 sb
Yarn, coarse worsted, also used attrib
n Cy Grose (1790), N Cy¹ Nhb Long may ye live to sort the
gairn, Donaldson Poems (1809) 53, Nhb¹, Dur¹, Lakel¹ Cum
Our wife reeled gairn, and sat i'th nuik, Anderson Ballads (ed
1808) 70, Black garn stockings an' clogs, Borrowdale (1869) 2,
Cum¹ Wm The hands let gang the clews o' garn, Whittehead
Leg (1850) 15 n Yks Neav garn o'th reel. Meriton Praise Ale Leg (1859) 15 n Yks Neay garn o'th reel, Meriton Praise Ale (1684) 1 176, n Yks¹, n Yks² Gain is made of short wool and is coarser, while worsted is made of long wool and is finer ne Yks¹ e Yks Marshall Rur Loon (1788) m Yks Oade Mally Mawson'at used to spin garn, Blackah Poems (1867) 42, m Yks¹ w Yks Garn is still spun in the dales for knitting stockings, Lucas Zoologist (1879) III 359, This, in the trade, was applied solely to the stronger and harder twisted warp threads (WT), w Yks¹ I wor cower'd down by t'fire nookin twinan

(WT), wYks¹ I wor cower'd down by t'fire nookin some cowarse garn, 11 292 n Lan¹, ne Lan¹

2 Comp (1) Garn beam, the yarn-beam or beam of wood round which the warp is wound ready for the loom,
(2) clue, a ball of yarn or worsted, (3) windle or winnel, an instrument for winding yarn, gen in pl
(1) wYks Summat like a garn-beam came rattin dahn, Pudsey
Olm (1877) 18, Round, and 5 to 6 ins in diameter (SPU) (2)
Cum⁴ mYks Ah've just carried t'garn clue away, Blackah Poems
(1867) 30 (3) NCy², Nhb (K), Nhb¹ Lakel¹ A wooden cross from which the garn is wound Cum Ah wasn't lang noo eh makken
t'legs on em flee roond like a par eh garn-winnels, Sargisson Joe
Scoap (1881) 124, Cum¹ If there be any distinction, swifts stood upright six or seven feet high, winnel moved horizontally Wm upright six or seven feet high, winnel moved horizontally Wm A cubbert kist, an brandrith frame, Garnwinnle cards an hot,

WHITEHEAD Leg (1859) 41, ed 1896 n Yks 1, n Yks 2 A circular-shaped tissue of laths round which the skein is fixed Pivoted on shaped tissue of laths round which the skein is fixed Pivoted on an upright stem, it performs its rotations as the operator winds the ball w Yks <sup>1</sup> Stf Ray (1691) MS add (JC) 141

3 v To darn or mend a stocking with yarn or woollen thread Nhb <sup>1</sup>, Wm (JH)

[1 To wynd garne, jurgillare, Cath Angl (1483) ON garn, yarn, OE gearn]

GARN, sb <sup>2</sup> Sc Glo Brks Ken Sus Hmp Wil Som

GARN, 50° Sc GIO Brks Ken Sus Hmp Wil Som Cor Also written gaarn Cor, garne Wil Cor, and in forms gaern Som Cor¹, gain Ken, gairn Sc Ken Cor, gearn Hmp¹Wil Som, ghern Brks¹ [gān, gēn, geən] A garden, also used attrib

Sc (A W), Glo¹ Brks GROSE (1790), Gl (1852), Brks¹ Ken A hop gairn, GROSE (1790), (G B) Sus Mybeloved is goned own into his gair, to de bed 50 Spices to feed in de graps I ower Soc

nop gairn, to de beds of spices, to feed in de gairns, Lower Sng Sol (1860) vi 2 Hmp <sup>1</sup> Wil Britton Beauties (1825) n Wil 'Wur's the Passon'' 'Aw's out in the gearn' (E H G) Som Ben deggin in hes gearn, zeed zummut shine, Agrikler Rhymes (1872) 50, W & J Gl (1873), Jennings Dial w Eng (1869) Cor Twadden much more than a garne, Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) 5, A axed me down to see hes gaar'n, Higham Dial (1866) 18, A gairn-pot [an earthen flower pot], Monthly Mag (1810) I 437, Cor 18

Hence (I) Gairner, sb a gardener Cai<sup>1</sup>, (2) Gairner's gertans, sb pl the ribbon-grass, a variety of Phalans arundinacea ib, see Gardener's gartens, sv Gardener GARN, sb and v<sup>2</sup> Brks 1 sb A garner Gl (1852) 2 v To garner Brks 1

GARN, see Give

GARNEL, sb Sc [garn1] A granary, a meal-

chest Cf garner, girnel

Dmb Nature's garnel has ay routh Baith for the back as weels the mouth, Taylor *Poems* (ed 1827) 68 Ayr Should we so toil as to fill the garnels of gregarious winter, Galt *Lands* (1826) xiii, As she kept tight hold of the key of the garnel, they had to patch up a meal of cold sowens, Johnston Glenbucke (1889) 216

IThe commoune barn of garnel of Abirdine, Dalrymple Leshe's Hist Scott (1596) I 48 ]

GARNER, sb Chs Midl A bin in a mill or granary, a partition or 'ark' in a granary

s Chs I Gy'aa rnur Midl Marshall Rur Econ (1796) II

GARNERS, sb pl e Yks¹ That part of the tower of a church from which the spire springs

GARNET, sb w Yks³ [gā nit] A machine for opening out old cloth and rags, a rag-machine or 'waste-preser'. opener

GARNISH, sb and v Yks Slang **1** sb set of pewter dishes w Yks <sup>2</sup>

2 Obs Money extorted from a new prisoner, either as

jailer's fee, or as drink-money for the other prisoners
e Yks 1 Then in com the gaoler and thus he did say, 'Noo, my
lad, as thoo's munney, for thy garnish thoo mun pay' Siang FARMER [He may escape the usual interrogations upon payment of double the garmsh otherwise belonging to his condition, Scott Nigel (1822) XVII]

3 A fine levied upon a new workman, &c, gen spent in drink, 'footing'-money Yks Slang Dict (1865)
4 v To polish, make bright
Yks He's a going aat as suine as he's garnished his shoen, Yks Wkly Post (Aug 4, 1883) 6

[1 In some places beyond the sea a garnish of good that English payton of an order and proper as a set and the sea a garnish of good that English payton of an order and payton as a set and the sea a garnish of good that English payton of an order and payton of a sea a garnish of good that English payton of an order and payton of a sea a garnish of good that English payton of an order and payton of a sea a garnish of good that English payton of an order and payton of a sea a garnish of good that English payton of an order and payton of a garnish of good that English payton of a garnish of good that English payton of a garnish of good that English payton of a garnish of good that English payton of a garnish of good that English payton of a garnish of good that English payton of a garnish of good that English payton of a garnish payton of a g

flat English pewter of an ordinarie making is esteemed almost so pretious as the like number of vessels that are almost so prenous as the like humber of vessels that are made of fine silver, Holinshed Chron (1580) I 237, in Way's note to Prompt, 187 2 Like a fresh tenant of Newgate, when he has refused the payment of garnish, Swift Tale Tub (1704), sect vi, ed 1747, 94 4 Garnyschyn vesselle, garnio, polio, Prompt]

CARD chi So Alex written gaar n Sc (IAM)

GARR,  $sb^1$  Sc Also written gaar n Sc (Jam)

1 Mud, the oozy vegetable substance in the bed of a river or pond S & Ork 1, n Sc (Jam) See Gor,  $sb^1$ 2 The hardened rheum or matter discharged by the

eyes during sleep n Sc (JAM)

3 A mixture of home-made meal and cold water, leaven made thin with too much water

Sh I Applied to surface wounds in the form of a poultice (J I ), What'll doo lay at him [a cut], Mansie? A scam o' iaw garr? Sh Niws (May 21, 1898) S & Oik 1

GARR, sb<sup>2</sup> Obs Waf<sup>1</sup> [Not known to our corre-

spondents] Anger [The whole multitude set upon a furious and mad mood, hastened in a fell and cruell gare to trie the utmost hazard of battaile, Holland Amm Marcell (1609) 412 (N E D)]

GARR, v S & Ork 1 To jumble, injure by stirring,

to 'jai '

GARR, see Goi (e, int

GARR, see Goi (e, mt
GARRACK, adj and sb Cum Wm Also written
garrac Cum, garrak Cum<sup>1</sup>, garrick Cum, garrock Wm
[garək] 1 adj Awkward, clumsy See Gallack
Cum Ihou's warce then Ralf, that garrac gammerstang, GRAHAM
Gwordy (1778) 1 93, Gl (1851), Cum<sup>1</sup> As gallak as an unbrokken
cowt Wm (JB), Gibson Leg and Notes (1877) 93
2 sb An awkward lout

Cum An ca'd her many a garrick, Gilpin Sngs (1866) 276

GARRAIVERY, sb Sc Folly, rioting of a frolicsome

kind, revelling, a loud uproar

Sc Garraivery is akin to the French chanwari, the loud discordant uproar when a ging of rough people show their displeasure by serenading an unpopular person. The word and the custom are both of Celtic origin, Mackay Poetry and Humour of Sc. Lang (1882) Fif (Jam)

GARRAVADGE, see Galravitch

GARRECK, sb Cor Also written garrock [gæ rək] The gar-fish, Belone vulgaris Cf geriick

A fish, with a long sharp snout and a green backbone (JW),

Cor 3 [SATCHELL (1879)]
GARRET, sb 1 Sc Nhb Yks Lan Ess Ken written garrit w Yks [gar, gærit] 1 tower on the walls of Newcastle-on-Tyne 1 Obs A watch-

Nhb 1 Between each of these large towers there were generally two lesser ones, of a square form, with the effigies of men cut in stone upon their tops, as in a watching posture, and they were called garrets, having square holes, or apertures, through which to discharge arrows, stones, and other missiles at a besieging enemy, Impartial Hist Newcastle (1801) 47

2 A half-open upper room

w Yks Not precisely the same as attic, which is an upper room (JT)

3 Comp Garret heit, three stories high, of the height of the garret

w Yks BANKS Wkfld Wds (1865)

4 Phr to be up in the garret, to become very indignant Ess She's up in the garret in a minute (WWS)

5 A humorous expression for the head, also in phr to be wrang i' yan's garret, not to be quite right in one's head Sc He has a weel-plenished garret That garret o' yours is weel thackit [You have a fine head of hair] (G W) w Yks Lan We may conclude, that since his speech is clipp'd, His moving garret is but half equipp'd, Tim Bobbin The Blackbird (1739) 115, ed 1806 ne Lan 1

Hence Garreted, ad; in phr not rightly garreted, not right in the 'top story,' weak-headed, foolish Ken'

[1. Highe garettes or toures, or highe places for watche men, Tr of Vegecus, bk III vIII, in Way's note to Prompt, 187 OFr garite, a tower on the walls of a town (LA CURNE)]

GARRET, sb 2 s Chs 1 [gja ret] The barrel of a gun Ken Sur Sus GARRET, v Ken Sur Sus [gærit] To drive small wedges of flint into the joints of a flint wall Ken 1 GARRET, v

Hence Garreting, sb a species of pointing stonework with small chips of stone in the joints, small pieces of flint stuck into the mortar courses of a building. Sur 1, Sus.<sup>1</sup>

GARRETT, sb. Chs 1 A hatting term a meeting of work-people

GARRICK, sb sb Yks Hrf Also in form garry In phr to be as deep as Garrick, to be very warrick Hrf cunning, 'cute See Deep, 3
e Yks Nicholson Flk-Sp (1889) 18 Hrf He's as deep as Garry warrick (W W S)

GARRIT, sb Shi 1 [gæ rit] Carrot Hence Gainty, adj carnoty

I knowed well enough it wuz one o'the Bui guins by is garrity yar GARROCHAN, sb Sc (JAM) [Not known to our correspondents] A kind of shell-fish of an oval form, about three inches in length, found in the Frith of Clyde GARRON, sb 'Sc Irel n Cy Cum Also in forms

Also in forms GARRON, so 'Sc Irel n Cy Cum Also in forms garraane Wxf<sup>1</sup>, garran Ir, garrane Wxf<sup>1</sup>, gerran, gerion, girran Sc [garan, geran] 1 An inferior kind of horse, a hack, a small breed of horses used for rough work, an old, stiff horse

Sc Ald Genons they down a to labour lee, Jamieson Pop Ballads

(1806) I 349, The term properly denotes a coarse made animal, one employed in work (Jam) Heb I his breed, the garrons or gerrans, from being ill-kept and too early and severely worked, in some parts have a coarse, feeble, and deformed appearance and stand badly on their legs, but when decently used they look well, are steady on bad roads whether rocky or miry, and though undersized for a two horse plough are stout active animals, Agric Surv 475 (Jam) Cail Sth The kind bred here is the Garrons, which are never housed, feed themselves in the mountains in summer and haivest, and pasture near the houses in winter and spring They are of a good size and not inferior in quality to any in the Highlands, Statist Acc VI 285 (JAM), The native breed of gailons are used for the plough, four abreast, Agric Surv 107 (tb) Abd The stall food of the pool pot bellied 'gairons' consisted, to no inconsiderable extent, of dried thistles, Alexander Rui Life (1877) 102 Ayr She's a yauld, poutherie Giian, Burns Lett to W Nicol (June 1,1787) Gall The tinkler's griions feeding in the hollow below, Crocklit Moss-Hags (1895) ii Ir If he had an assora small garran to carry him Kennedy Freside Stories (1870) 13, assora small garran to carry him Kennedy Fineside Stones (1870) 13, A good, rough, useful garron in the shafts, Smart Master of Rathkelly (1888) I xv NI<sup>1</sup> Ant There is a garron behind the house, Hune Dial (1878) 23 w Ir He might as well exchange the miller's owld garron for a better, Lover Lig (1848) II 433 Wxf Who is this mounted on his ould garran! Kennedy Banks Boro (1867) 67, Wxf <sup>1</sup> 94 nCy A horse not more than 14 hands high, N & Q (1871) 4th S vii 494 Cum <sup>1</sup> A tall www.ard horse 2 Comp (I) Garron bane or baun, a white horse, esp

in phr fo show the garron bane, to show the white feather, be wanting in spirit, (2) more, a big horse

(1) Wxf 1 An a priesth o parieshe on his gariane baun, 94

Would you have me for to show the garran bane, and lave them like a cowardly thraitor? CARLETON Traits Peas (ed 1843) I 197 (a) w Ir She was called by the neighbours 'garran more, Lover Leg (1848) II 541

3 A thick-set animal, a strong thick-set person, anything short and thick of its kind

Bnff<sup>1</sup>, Ags (JAM) Cum <sup>1</sup> Anything high or tall and ungainly

[1 We hired garrons to carrie us to the citie [Dublin], Bramsion Autobiog (1631) 37 Gael gearian, a gelding, Ir gearian, der of gearr, to cut (Macbain) GARRON, sb<sup>2</sup> Sc Also written garran [garən]

A large nail
So Not known south of the border Sc Not known south of the border When a nail is over 6 in long it is gen called a spike in England and a garron in Scotland (ROH) e Per That's a fell garran (WAC)

GARRY-BAG, sb Car [garrbag] The abdomen of unfledged birds, esp in phr to have cassen 'e garry-bag, to become fledged, also used fig

It is said of a youth who precociously apes manhood, 'He

hisna cassen 'e garry bag yet

GARRY HO, sb Nhp 1 Loose, improper language, so used attrib 'They are talking in a garry-ho soit of way' also used attrib

GARRY WARWICK, see Garrick

GARSE, v Sh I Also in foim gaase [gars, gās] To make, cause, to force, compel See Gar, v Doo's gars'd da mare dreng at da tedder aboot da foal's neck, Sh News (Aug 13, 1898), I gars'd Girzzie ta mak' me a bowl o' steer-aboot-lick da tidder moarnin', tb (Oct 16, 1897), Ta gaase it pairt, Burgess Rasmie (1892) 71

GARSE, see Grass

 $w Som^1 [g\overline{a}]$ GARSH, v and sb1 v To gash,

2 sb A cut, gash

[Fr garscher Ichyppe, as ones handes do, ortheir lyppes, with the Marche wynde, Je garsche (PALSGR), see COTGR (sv), and HATZFELD (sv gercer). 2 Garsshe in wode or in a knyfe, hoche, PALSGR (1530)]

GARSIL, sb n Cy Nhb Lakel Yks Also written garcıl N Cy.¹ Nhb¹ n Yks¹ ne Yks , garsel n Yks¹ ne Yks¹, garzıl(1 N Cy²n Yks¹ w Yks¹ [garsıl, garsı]

**GARSIL** 

1. Underwood, brushwood, thoins and cuttings used for making hedges, a fence made from the cuttings of a

hedge, fig rubbish nCy (K), Grose (1790), NCy 12 Nhb 1 Obs Lakel 2 nYks (R H H), (TS), nYks 1, nYks 2 [Also] thorns or brushwood for burning with turves in hearth-fires on the control of 2 Comp Garcil heuck, a bill knife for cutting hedge-wood or underwood N Cy 1

[1 Garselle (not glossed), Cath Angl (1483) Norw dial gjerdsl, an enclosed place, gjerdsla, an enclosure (AASEN), Dan guerdsel, tencing-stuff, brushwood, Sw gardsle, materials with which a fence is made (WIDEGREN)]

GARSOM, sb Obsn Cy Yks An earnest-penny See Grassum

n Cy (HALL) w Yks A fore gift at entering a farm, a Gods penny, Thoresby Lett (1703), w Yks 4
[Gersum signified any expence or payment, but was

commonly used for the ready mony or other valuable consideration paid in hand, to bind or confirm any bargain, which we call ernest, Kennett Gl (1695) MLat gersuma, 'in chartis nostris freq occuriit pro fine, hoc est, pecunia data in pactionem' (Spelman), OE garsum (gersom), treasure (Chron 1090), ON gersenu, a costly thing (Vigfuscon)]

GARSON, see Gossoon

GARSTON, sb Obs Som An enclosed yard near a village, used for realing cattle

HERVEY Wedmore Chron (1887) I 313

[OE gærstūn, a grass-enclosure (Laws of Ina, c 42)]

GARSTY, GART, see Gorstie, Great

GARTEN,  $sb^1$  and v Sc n Cy Nhb Yks Also written gartan Sc, gaitane Sc (Jam), garton Sc, and in forms gartand, gairten, gartin, gertan, gertin Sc [gar, gertan] 1 sb A garter

- and in forms gartand, gairten, gairtin, gertan, gertin Sc [gar, gertən] 1 sb A garter

  Sh I Shu pat her gertin doun ower da broo o' her light sock wi' herfinger, Sh News (Mar II, 1899) Cai Abd A hat sair slouched, and wi a gartan tied Aneath his cluin, Shirrers Poems (1790) 145 Frf A large purse haill and complete As fou o' gowd tied wi' a garton, Sands Poems (1833) 107 Rnf A dirk for his defence, That hang a' road frae boon his haunch Till doun amang his gartan, Websier Rhymes (1835) 27 Ayr The lads sae trig, wi' wooer-babs Weel knotted on their garten, Burns Halloween (1785) st 3 Lnk He had bra' gartands at hys knies, Ramsay Gentle Sheb (1725) 710. Scenary ed Lth I'll live an I'll dee an wi wooer-babs Weel knotted on their garten, Burns Halloween (1785) st 3 Lnk He had bra' gartands at hys knies, Ramsay Gentle Shep (1725) 710, Scenary ed Lth I'll live an I'll dee an auld maid, Sir, I ll wear yellow gairtins a' my days, Moneill Pieston (c 1895) 67 Edb For a' his gartens, starns, an' lace, Learmont Poems (1791) 64 Slk She gae the butcher her gairtens to bind me, Hoge Tales (1838) 234, ed 1866 Gail The sum of our gains, and reward of our pains, Was the gift of a green or blue garten, Nicholson Poet Wks (1814) 111, ed 1897 N Cy¹, Nhb¹ n Vks² Nhb 1, n Yks 2
- 2 Comp (1) Garten leem, a small portable loom for weaving garters, (2) man, (3) pricker, one who performs the swindling trick of 'prick-the-garter', cf garter, 1
- (1) Rnf (Jam) (2) Per Thumble men, garten-men, tıy an' behave ye, Stewart Sc Character (1857) 36 (3) Dmf The garten-prickers with their table Were trying a' that they were able, To cheat the young anes o' their brass, Shennan Tales (1831) 31

3 Phr to cast one's gartens, to secure a husband. [Not

known to our correspondents ]

Sc Ye micht hae cast your gartens a hantle waur, guidwife, Gibbon R Gray (1869) xi

4. The outer edge of a web of cloth torn off Nhb<sup>1</sup>
5 v To garter, bind with a garter, to bandage, bind up
Sc For cruel love has gartan dlow my leg, And clad my hurdies
in a philabeg, Scott Waverley (1814) Alm n Yks.<sup>2</sup>
Hence Garten'd on Gartenit, ppl adj bound with a

garter, bandaged

Ayr A pair of grey breeks and white shanks gartenit abune the knee, Service Notandums (1890) 108 n.Yks<sup>2</sup>

[1 The King of Ingland with his gartan, Dalrymple Leshe's Hist Sc (1596) II 230 Gael gartan, a garter

GARTEN,  $sb^2$  Dur [Not known to our correspondents] Corn in the sheaf (HALL)

GARTEN BERRIES, sb pl Sc The fruit of the Cf Lady Garten

blackberry bush, Rubus frutcosus Cf Lady Garten beilies Gl Sibb (1802) (JAM) GARTER, sb Sc Irel Lan Also in form ghurteare, gurteare Wxf<sup>1</sup> -1 The game of 'prick-the-garter,'

a form of 'fast-and-loose'

Sig Again, the garter's false, deceitful loop Is wound and drawn to tempt the artless dupe, Towers Poems (1885) 41 Edb Swindling folks at fairs by the game of the garter, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xx Lan And there owd 'Gaiter' run his rigs,

Ridings Muse (1853) 19
2 A bandage Wxf<sup>1</sup>
GARTERING, vbl sb Chs<sup>1</sup> A salt-mining term cutting a narrow passage into a bulk of salt, after it has been picked under, to loosen it so that it will fall

GARTH,  $sb^1$  and v Sc Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks Lan Not Lin Nhp Also in forms gaath e Yks 1 w Yks 5, gaith Or I (Jam), gard Lakel 12, gath n Yks Lin n Lin 1, gurth w Yks 5 [garp, gāp] 1 sb A small piece of enclosed ground, usually beside a house, a field, pad-

dock, garden, yard, a guarded or fenced place
Sc And left me in the garth my lane, RAMSAY Tea Table Misc
(1724) II 215, ed 1871 S & Ork 1 Oil A small patch of enclosed cultivated ground with waste land around it, BARRY enclosed cultivated ground with waste land around it, Barry Hist Or I (1805) 224 (Jam) nCy (K), A church garth [a church yaid], a stock gaith [a lick yard], Grose (1790), N Cy 12 Nhb Seven or eight other stacks on the garth, Richardson Bordeners Table bk (1846) V 166, Nhb 1 The enclosure of the Castle at Newcastle is the Castle-garth A 'tatie garth' is a potato field A 'sta'-garth' is the stack yard Dur It is a proveibial saying if a man grows rich of a sudden, that he has found a not of rold in the castle garth. Denham Tracts (ed. 1802) 108, Dur 1. a pot of gold in the castle garth, Denham Tracts (ed 1892) 108, Dur 1, a pot of gold in the castle garth, Denham I racis (ed 1892) 108, Dur 1, e Dur 1 s Dur Usually adjoining a farm-house, and used as a pasture for calves, &c Otten spoken of as a calf garth (J E D) Lakel 12 Cum (H W), Whea was t that brak our landlword' garth? Anderson Ballads (ed 1808) 87, Cum 1 Wm Shee's a vaira gud hause en twea conny fields, a moss an a varra gud gaith, Whitler Dial (1790) 46 ed 1821, They're mowing Gran' Sir' garth (B K) n Yks The cottagers are very desirous for the cottagers are very desirous of obtaining small inclosures, provincially gaths, near their houses, Tukl Agric (1800) 42, n Yks 'The specific object of the enclosure being specified by a prefix, as Stag garth, Kirk-garth, &c [Also] an Intak', or enclosure (on sufferance, by a cottager from the common, as a substitute for a garden, n Yks 2 It wasn't a field, it was nobbut a bit of a garth, n.Yks 3, ne Yks 1 e Yks Marshall Rur Econ (1788), e Yks 1 Faud gaath, Stag gath m Yks 1 WYks T'owd chap catched him 1' tapple garth, Yks Wkly Post (Apr II, 1896), w Yks 1 Hee's burned aw his goud 1'th' garth, it 306, w Yks 34, w Yks 5 A äamful o' eldin fräat gäath, Introd 13 Lan He lies burned 1' Seathut Chapel garth, Waugh Tuffs of Heather, I III, Lan 'Usually an affix, as school garth, churchgarth, chapel-garth ne Lan 'Usually a post fix, as Coney garth, an enclosure abounding with rabbits Not 2 L n Vox usitatissima, Skinnir (1671), Lin N & Q I 42, 43, Lin 1, n Lin 1 sw Lin 1 Commonly used in the names of fields as the Calf Garth, Far Garth Nhp 1

Hence Garthing ground, sb the ground in small of obtaining small inclosures, provincially gaths, near their houses,

Hence Garthing ground, sb the ground in small allotments as appendages to buildings 'n Yks 2

2 Comp (1) Garthman, a herdsman, yardman, one who takes care of the stock in a fold-yard, (2) pig, a young pig running about in the fold-yard, (3) stead, a stack-yard, a yard in which cattle are kept

stack-yard, a yard in which cattle are kept
(1) Lin The Garthman himself, by his very title, seems to bear witness to Danish predecessors in his office his work lies in the crewe-yard, Streatfelld Lin and Danes (1884) 263, Lin 1 n Lin He mun goa and seä if garthman isn t sarvin pigs, Peacock Tales and Rhymes (1886) 106, Sutton Wds (1881), n Lin 1 sw Lin. 1 Mester wanted a confined ga'thman, but R wanted to be off on ta en work (2) n Yks 2 (3) Lin Streatfelld Lin and Danes (1884) 260 n Lin. 1 Danes (1884) 263 n Lin. 1

3 A house and the land attached to it, a homestead,

also in comp Garth stead

S & Ork 1 Or I As King's Garth, in the p of Sandwick, i e the kings house, and Mirigarth, the house of the mire, contiguous to which it is situated The term garth is applied to a smaller possession than Boo (Jam) Lin Streamfelld Lin and Danes (1884) 263, Lin 1, n Lin 1

**GARTH** 

4 A court or alley of houses n Yks 2

5 A fence, hedge

n Yks A fence, made of earth, stones, wood, hedging stuff, &c, Atkinson Mem Old Whilby (1894) 43-45

6 A term applied to a shallow part or stretch of shingle

in the river Dee

Kcd Two places on the Dee near Maryculter House are called by the older inhabitants 'the garths' These are shallows that might be used on occasion as fords In flood the rivers throw up shingle and sand so as to make some places shallow, and islands are frequently formed, by which it would be possible to jump the Also in ploughing by the water side, when the plough strikes banks of shingle formerly thrown up by the river but now covered with arable soil, they speak of being down to 'the garth' (A M), Twenty years ago the word 'garth' was in common use [on the lower Dee] among the net fishers, 'floatmen,' ferrymen, and those who frequently foided the river Below the ferry known as 'the inch' at Maryculter there is a well-known ford and whether the river was fordable or not was known by the and whether the river was fordable or not was known by the appearance of a flat stretch of shingle This shingle was called the garth, and one frequently heard the remark 'she [the river] is over the garth to day,' or 'the garth at the inch is in sight to-day' As to crossing a river on garth, that could only be when the river was so small that the water between the pools percolated through the shingle, as one sometimes sees in small streams but never in the Dee (W J F), Intent to pass fae north to south By ford, or garth, gin sic micht be, Grant Lays (1884) 102, This gallant beastie Alang the garth I'll safely guide, An' lan' ye on the ither side, tb 103

7 v To feed cattle in a garth

n Lin 1 Shelton ewst to garth at th' Moors afoore he was foore

man
[1 Within that garth of all plesance repleit, Douglas Pal Hon (1501) Prol, ed 1874, 3 ON gardr, a small enclosure of land 5 A garthe, sepes, Cath Angl (1483), Thou distroyd all his thorne garthis (omnes sepes euis), Hampole (c 1330) Ps lxxxviii 39 Icel gardr, a fence of any kind (Vigrusson), see Garsil]

GARTH, sb² Yks Lan Der Lin Also in forms gath Lan sw Lin¹ [garþ, gāþ.] 1 A saddle-girth, girth w Yks¹ Ouer lad com haam t'other neet wi' a girt garth teed to baath sides of his breeks, ii 298, w Yks² Lan Davies Races (1856) 232 sw Lin¹ I reckon we want a new pair of ga'ths
2 A hoop, the rim or hoop of a barrel

(1856) 232 sw Lin 1 reckon we want a new pair of gaths
2 A hoop, the rim or hoop of a barrel
w Yks (JT), w Yks 1285 Lan That mon wi' th' long byert
an't'tub-gath round his yead, CLEGG Sketches (1895) 334, Aw seed
nobory abeawt, nobbut a bit of a lad marlockin' wi' a garth,
WAUGH Ben an'th' Bantam (1866) iv, Lan 1, e Lan 1, nw Der 1
Hence (1) Garth iron, sb hoop iron, (2) Garthing, sb
the act of putting a hoop upon a barrel, the rim or hoop
of a barrel

of a barrel

(1) Cum (AFS) (2) Yks Shoo samd sum owd tub garthin up off at road wun day, Binns Tom Wallop (1861) 9 Lan I'll have a penk at her piggin', if I have to pay for th' garthin' on't, Waugh Chim Corner (1874) 154, ed 1879, Lan' sw Lin' Shall I put hinges or ga'thing?

[1 Garthe for a horse, ventrale, Cath Angl (1483) 2 A

garth for wesselle, circulus, ib ]
GAR THRUSH, sb Wor The missel-thrush, Turdus GAR THRUSH, sb uscivorus (ES)

GARTLE HEAD, GARTLESS, see Gattle head,

sb m Yks<sup>1</sup> [Not known to our 1. v To ply the tongue unfairly, GARVER, v and sbcorrespondents ] in a privy manner, to sneak

Hence Garvering, ppl adj underhand, sneaking Sike garvering deed [such underneath work]

2 sb Underhand, secret speech

GARVIE, sb Sc Also in form garvock The sprat,

Clupea sprattus

Sc Considered by some as merely a young or small-sized herring But it is a different species (JAM) Inv The fish caught on this coast are herring and garvocks or sprats, Statist Acc IX. 609 (ib) Fif They are often very successful in taking the smaller fish such as herrings, garvies or sprats, sparlings or smelts, ib VIII 597, Sibbald Hist Fif (1803) 127 (ib) [Satchell (1879) [Cp Gael, garbhag, a sprat (fr the Sc) (MACBAIN)]

**GARWHONNGLE**, sb Ayr (Jam) [Not known to our correspondents] The noise made by the bittern when it rises from the bog, fig the clash of tongues

GARZIL(L, see Garsıl

GAS, sb and v Nhb Dur Yks Lan Stf Lin s Wal Ess Also written gass Lan [gas, gæs] 1 sb The 1 sb The car buretted hydrogen found in coal-pits

Nhb, Dur GREENWELL Coal Tr Gl (1849) n Stf (JT)

2 Comp (1) Gas coal, a semi-bituminous coal employed

2 Comp (1) Gas coal, a semi-bituminous coal employed for producing gas for lighting purposes, (2) fault, (a) asphalt, (b) to asphalt, lay down asphalt, (3) feltin, asphalting, (4) leet, a jet of gas used to light a room, (5) meter, in phr to he like a gas-meter, to lie freely, to any extent, (6) tar, the asphalted space before the old Corn Exchange, Lincoln
(1) Nhb, Dur, s Wal Gl Lab (1894) (2, a) sw Lin¹ (b) ib They've gasfaulted the foot-pad He often addles 30s a week gasfaulting (3) w Yks Banks Wkfld Wds (1865) (4) w Yks He hedn't a gas-leet i' t'haase, Binns Ong (1889) No 1 5 (5) Ess Mothers of children, in accounting for their offspring being away from school, are in the habit of 'lying like gas meters,' Ess Cy Chron (Dec 10, 1897) 5, col 2 (6) sw Lin¹ He has a stall on the Gas-Tar He sells on the Gas-Tar of Frida's 3 v To deceive, impose upon

3 v To deceive, impose upon w Yks Tak no noatice on him, he's gassin' theh (Æ B)

4 To be saucy, 'cheeky'
Lan Theau young puppy, said Tum, durn't gass to me, Clarke Tum Towt (1892) 31

GAS ACTING. sb Yks ga s aktın l

'larking,' practical joking
w Yks Sam an' Jack made it up ta hev a bit o' gas actin' wi'
Peter, Hartley Clock Alm (1874) 17, A rare hand at gas-acting,
SNOWDEN Web of Weaver (1895) iv, (JR)

GASCOIGN(E, see Gaskin,  $sb^1$ , Gaskins, sb pl GASCROMH, sb Sc An instrument used for GASCROMH, sb Sc An instrument used for trenching ground See Cascrom
Cai, Sth Even the savage Highlandmen in Caithness and

Sutherland can make more work and better with their gascromh, or whatever they call it, Scott Pirate (1822) xiv Sth Of a semi circular form, resembling a currier's knife, with a crooked handle fixed in the middle (JAM )

GASH, sb<sup>1</sup> and adv Sc Irel Cum Also Suf Wil. [gas, gæf] 1 sb A rent, gap
NI<sup>1</sup> That cow has made a sore gash in your hedge
Hence (1) Gashly, (2) Gashy, ady wide, gaping, deeply or

widely cut

(1) Will A gashly ditch, one that is cut too wide

(2) Edb The fause brave chief was killed there Wi' mony a gashy wound, LEARMONT Poems (1791) 14 Suf (EGP) e Suf Of a cut or wound (FH)

2 adv In phr to go gash, to cut into, gash, cut deeply Cum Heedless I glim'd, nor could my een command, Till gash the sickle went into my hand, Relph Misc Poems (1747) 2

GASH, sb<sup>2</sup>, adj<sup>1</sup> and v Sc n Cy [ga] 1 sb A

chin, a projection of the under jaw
Sc (Jam) Abd A great handfu' o' glar gave me sic a skelp
on the gash, that almost dumfoundered me, Ruddiman Sc Parish

on the gash, that almost dumioundered me, Roddinan Sc. 2 area (1828) 35, ed 1889

2. Talk, prattle, pert, insolent language, esp in phrose to set up one's gash, to talk, to talk pertly or insolently Sc Will you set up your gash to me? (Jam) Cai I Gie's nane o' yer gash Bnff I shall wish his health wi' loyal gash, An' than shall weet my whistle, Taylor Poems (1787) 86 Abd Wi' this the wife sets up her gash, Beattie Parings (1801) 43, ed 1873 Rxb There up spak ane wi' ready gash, A Scott Poems (ed. 1808) 120 (ed 1808) 120

Hence Gashy, ady talkative, lively Cai 1 Rnf Gashy Kate Macvean, pashy Kate Macvean, Clark Rhymes (1842) 30

3 ady Of the chin projecting, protruding
Abd A slim beard, formed by an acute angle, All hoary grey
from his gash chin did dangle, CADENHEAD Bon Accord (1853) 307

4. Talkative, loquacious, affable, lively, also used advb Bnff Rap upon rap, louder and louder, caused the gash auld wives to loup from their sedilia [seats], as they 'cracked' by the light of the fir-knap, Gordon Chron Keith (1880) 69 Frf She joy'd to see him, An' friskt about, sae gash an' gawsey, An' barkit wi' him, Smart Rhymes (1834) 123 Ayr. From being in a very

wee way and making aye a poor mouth, [he] got suddenly very gash and bien, Service Dr Dugud (ed 1887) 141 Link Good claret makes a man baith gash and bauld, Ramsay Poems (1721) 346, To see him snowt, to hear him play And gab sae gash, the 292 Lth He was a sonsy lad, Gash, fair an' fat—ne'er sour nor sad, But smiling aye, Lumsden Sheep head (1892) 144 e Lth Gash as he was amang oorsels, the thocht o'stan'ın up an' speakın ın the kirk brocht the cauld creep ower him, Hunter J Inwick (1895) 28 n Cy Border Gl (Coll LLB)

5 Comp (1) Gash beard, a person with a long, protruding chin, one with a long, peaked beard, (2) gabbit or gabet, (a) having a long, protruding chin, having a distorted mouth, (b) fig loquacious, shrewd in conversation, (c) see (1), (3) moot, see (2, b)
(1) Sc (AW), Herd Coll Sngs (1776) Gl Link Ramsay Poems (1721) Gl (2, a) Sc (AW), Abd, Ags (Jam) Rnf A' teethless and gash gabbit The hags that night, Anderson Poems (1813) 125 (Jam) (b) e Fif (Jam) (c) Sc Herd Coll Sngs (1776) Gl Link Ramsay Poems (1721) Gl (3) Bnff 1 He's a gaungin', gash moot mannie gaungin', gash moot mannie

6 v To project the under-jaw, protrude, to distort the

mouth in contempt
Abd Will crook her mu' like ony buckie And gash her teeth,

BEATTIE Parings (1801) 44

Hence Gashin, ppl adj having a projecting chin Bnff<sup>1</sup>
7 To talk freely, loquaciously, to converse, chatter,

prattle

Abd That feckless tailor loun, nae fau't, Sits gashin' at your lug, Cock Strams (1810) II 133 Fit They'd read lang Latin books thegither, And gash'd and gabb'd wi' ane anither, Tennant Dooks thegither, And gash d and gabb'd wi' ane anither, IENNANT Papistry (1827) 79 Ayr She lea'es them gashin at their cracks, BURNS Halloween (1785) st II Slk Sitting gashing among them, Hoge Tales (1838) 362, ed 1866 Edb The cheering bicker gars them glibly gash O' simmer's showery blinks, FERGUSSON Poems (1773) 162, ed 1785 Rxb To gash and gab wi' ither, A Scott Poems (ed 1808) 55 n Cy Border Gl (Coll L L B)

Hence Gashin, ppl adj chattering, talkative, pert,

insolent in speech

Sc The gawfin' gashin' Jamie, Drummond Muckomachy (1846) 26, A child who has much prattle is said to be a gashing creature (Jam) Bnff <sup>1</sup> Fif Crail town was up wi' gashin' gabs, Tennant Papistry (1827) 12

GASH, adj<sup>2</sup> Obsol Sc n Cy 1 Wise, sagacious,

shrewd, witty, sharp

So Ye see the light below, where grannie, the gash auld carline, is sitting, Scott Blk Dwarf (1816) in, I thocht ye'd be ower gash to start the cause again, Cobban Andaman (1895) xxv ower gash to start the cause again, Cobban Andaman (1805) xxv Frf What is friendship, but a name, Says the gash Bard, weel kend by fame, Morison Poems (1790) 97 w Sc His mother is considered among her neighbours as a gash gudewife, Carrick Laird of Logan (1835) 43 Rnf He's made some sangs, baith gash an' gleg, But wantsna fowk to ken o t, Picken Poems (1813) I 151 Ayr He was a gash an' faithfu' tyke, Burns Twa Dogs (1786) 151 Ayı II. When I had cash, I was thought gash, And my advice by a' was ta'en, Rodger Poems (1838) 49, ed 1897 Edb It's Pride mak's the carlin gash, cry out aye, 'Tak your auld cloak, gudeman, about ye!' Macneill Bygane Times (1811) 28 n Cy Border Gl (Coll L L B)

Hance Gashly. adv shrewdly, smartly wittily

Lnk Twa auld carls, gashly crackin, Muir Minstelsy (1816) 41 Edb Courtiers aft gaed greening for my smack, To gar them bauldly glour and gashly crack, FERGUSSON Poems (1773) 180, ed

2 Trim, neatly dressed, respectable, well-prepared,

Sc The braw gash beard, DRUMMOND Muckomachy (1846) 17 garters ty'd aboon the bran, And gash they thought such countryman, Galloway Poems (1788) 111 (Jam) Fif A haggis made fu' gude and gash, Douglas Poems (1806) 67 Ayr Here farmers gash in ridin graith, Burns Holy Fair (1785) st 7 Lnk On Sundays gash an' braw ye dress, Watt Poems (1827) 70 Peb The honest man strut fu' gash Wi' daily bread, Affleck Poet Wks

Hence Gashy, adj stately, handsome, well-furnished Sig Within the gashy ha' Great costly pictures grace the wa',

Towers Poems (1865) 89

3 Of the weather bright, pleasant

Edb The day looks gash, toot aff your horn, Nor care yae strae about the morn, Fergusson Poems (1773) 235, ed 1785

GASH,  $adj^3$  Sc [ga]] Grim, dismal, sour-looking, ghastly, also used adub Sc And there was Peden glowering at him gash an' waefu',

Sc And there was Peden glowering at him gash an waetu, Stevenson Cairona (1893) xv, What gars the laird of Garskadden luk sae gash? Ramsay Remin (ed 1872) 66 Ayr 'I m thinking Auldbiggings is looking unco gash' 'Gash! nae wonder, he s been dead this half hour,' Galt Lands (1826) iii Sik After glowerin at me wi' that gash kind o' face that carries ane's thochts at ance to their coffin and their grave, Chr North Noctes (ed 1856) III 120

GASH, see Gosh, sb

GASHFUL, adj Suf<sup>1</sup>, e Suf (F H) e An Ghastly, frightful e An 1,

[Thine eyes Whose gashful balls do seem to pelt the skies, Quarles Jonah (1620) (NARES)]

skies, Quarles Jonah (1620) (Nares)]

GASHLE, v Sc (Jam) [ga st] 1 To distort, writhe
Abd He's gashlin his beik [he's making a wry mouth]

To argue fiercely, with acerbity Ayr
Hence Gashlin, sb a noisy, bitter argument ib
GASHLY, adj Lei War Wor Suf Sus Wil Dev
Cor [ga spa st] Ghastly, terrible, dismal, pale, wan,
hideous, disagreeable, 'awful', also used advb
Lei The choild dunna same ill, loike, oon'y a lukes so gashly
War st's a gashly wound It was a gashly accident. It's a gashly
bad job, he's sent me away without a character w Wor's solve

War It's a gashly wound It was a gashly accident. It's a gashly bad job, he's sent me away without a character wwor'! Es lost a sight o' blood sure he, 'e looks as gashly as ever did a carpse! Suf (EGP), eSuf (FH) Sus Well, sir, it be a gashly sight! SAWYER Nat Hist (1883) 4 Wil' Thick hedge wur gashly high, but it be ter'ble improved now Dev' E weer a gashly sight for sartin, Phillpotts Dartmoor (1895) 207, ed 1896, You're such a gashly hard sleeper, John! Baring-Gould Idylls (1896) 18 Cor Et had a dead appearance, an'yet a sort o' gashly wakefulness, 'Q' Troy Town (1888) xi, Ben es a dismal gashly man for things like they, Higham Dial (1866) 9, Cor 1, Cor 2 A gashly temper You gashly bufflehead You gashly bufflehead

[Their offerings Dus manibus, to gashly ghosts, Fuller

Pisgah (1650) bk iv vii (Dav)

GASKIN, sb 1 Sc Ken Sus Also written gasken

GASKIN, sb¹ Sc Ken Sus Also written gasken Ken, and in form gascoign Ken, gascoigne Ken² [gæskin] 1 A species of wild cherry, Prunus avium Ken Oak, gascoign, red birch, beech, and hornbeam, Reports Agric (1793-1813) 49, (HE), Ken¹ Common in hedgerows, and occas gathered to send to London, with the common kinds of black cherry, for the manufacture of 'port wine', Ken² Sus¹ Largely grown in the neighbourhood of Rye, called indifferently 'geen' or 'gaskin,' having been brought from France by Joan of Kent when her husband, the Black Prince, was commanding in Guienne and Gascoiny Guienne and Gascony

2 A rough green gooseberry

Sc Orig brought from Gascony (JAM), (G W)

GASKIN,  $5b^2$  N I <sup>1</sup> [ga skm] Any material, such as flax or india-rubber used to pack the joints of steam-or water-pipes

GASKINS, sb pl Yks Lin Hrt Also in form gascoigns Hrt [ga skinz] 1 Gaiters in Lin<sup>1</sup>
2 The thighs of a horse
e Yks <sup>1</sup> Hrt Thin gascoigns, Ellis Mod Husb (1750) III i
[Gascoin, the inner thigh of an horse, which begins at the stifle, and reaches to the pla [ply], or bending of the ham, Sportman's Diet (1888) |

[Gascoyns, the hinder thighs of a horse, Phillips (1706)]

GASOLIERY, sb Sc A chandelier
Frf They say 'at there's a wonderfu' gasoliery i' the dinin'-room,
BARRIE Thrums (1889) XIV

GASP, v Irel Bdf [gasp] To yawn, gape. Ant GROSE (1790) MS add (C) Bdf (J W B)

Hence Gaspish, ady yawning, inclined to yawn Bdf

GASSED UN, sb Yks Also in form gaston [ga stən] A dare-devil, a hot-headed, high-spirited person or animal w Yks (EG), (JI), A' he is a gaston, there's nowt'll stop him, Leeds Merc Suppl (July 1, 1893)

GAST, sb¹ and adj¹ Sc Also written ghast [gast] 1 sb A fright, also in phr to get a gast Cf gaster, v Sc The woman in a gast and pale as death, comes and tells her lady who had stolen her things, Law Memorialls (c 1680) 220, ed 1818 (IAM) Abd I never got sic a gast's aw got the night 1818 (JAM) Abd I never got sic a gast's aw got the nicht,

ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb (1871) xvi Per Their diff rence puts mein a gast, To follow which I cannot tell, Nicol Poems (1766) 3 2 adj Frightened, terrible

Fif He lichtet fair, Wayme uppermost and wamblit there In

dead thraw grim and ghast, Tennant Papistry (1827) 63 Rnf She looked all wan an ghast, Allan Poems (1836) 22

[1 Cf obs E gast, to frighten I gasted hym, Je lin baillay belle paoin, Palsgr (1530), To gaste crowen from his corn, P Plowman, (A) vii 129]

[CAST sh<sup>2</sup> Abd (Iam) A gust of wind

GAST, sb<sup>2</sup> Abd (Jam) A gust of wind GAST, adj<sup>2</sup> Wm e An [gast] 1 Of animals, esp of cows and ewes barren, not producing young at the proper season, gen in comp Gast cow, ewe, &c, also used as a sb Cf guess, adj

Wm Gibson Leg and Notes (1877) 93 eAn Trans Phil Soc (1858) 158, eAn Also applied to mares Nrf The gist ewe has paid for the neglect of her maternal duties by being sold to the paid for the neglect of her maternal duties by being sold to the butcher, Haggard Farmer's Year in Longman's Mag (Apr 1899) 507, Every one on 'em ha' tweens, and not non 'em is gast, Gillett Sng Sol (1860) iv 2 Nrf, Suf Morion Cyclo Agric (1863) Suf Rainbird Agric (1819) 293, ed 1849, Suf A cow not seasonably in calf is said to be gast e Suf Gast-cow, gast mare, cost-sow (FH) gast-sow (F H)

2 Comp Gast bird, a single partridge in the shooting season e An', Suf (Hall), e Suf (FH)
[1 Fris gāst, 'alles was unfluchtbar[ist], z B von einer Kuh' (Outzen), OFris gest, gast, unfruitful (of land) (Richthofen)

GASTABLE, adj Dev [gæ stəbl] Unruly n Dev Ould Brock's a gittin' gastable, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867)

GASTER, v and sb n Cy Yks Der Ess Also in forms goster Der, jaster n Cy 1 v To frighten suddenly, to scare, startle See Gast, sb 1 n Cy Grose(1790) Ess Ray(1691), (K), Grose(1790), Ess 1

Hence Gastrid, ppl adj frightened, terrified w Yks 1 Ess Ray (1691)

2 To look frightened, to stare Der 1
Hence Goster'd, ppl adj half-fuddled, stupefied and 1h staring with drink

A scare, fright, startle. w Yks (JW)

4 A stare as of one frightened

Der 1 Ée did laaff widh û gos túr [He did laugh with a goster]

[1 If they run at him with a spit red hote, they gaster him so soie, Giffard Dial Witches (1603) (NARIS)]

GASTFUL, ady Wor Cor Also written ghastful

Cor Ghastly Cf gashful

s Wor Porson Quaint Wds (1875) 13 Cor 'Twas a ghastful agony in my bosom, and sent for my sins, Morimer Tales Moors

[Espouventable, horrible, gastful, horrid (Cotgr)] GASTLY THOUGHTED, adj Sc Frightened of

ghosts, thinking of ghosts
I have sat up bath with the dying and the dead, and no been

near hand say gastly thoughted as I was that night, WHITEHEAD Daft Davie (1876) 244, ed 1894
GASTON, see Gassed un

GASTREL, sb Obs Sc A kind of hawk, the kestrel Gl Sibb (1802) (JAM) See Castrel, sb 1
GASTROUS, adj Obs Sc Monstrous Dmf (JAM)

Hence Gastrously, adv monstrously Sik And he gapit gastrously, Hoge Poems (ed 1865) 316

GAT, sb e An Ken Also in form gate Ken [gæt, get ] An opening or passage in a sand-bank, a way from the cliffs down to the sea

e An Trans Phil. Soc. (1858) 158, e An 1 There are several, distinguished by names, as fisherman's gat, &c Nrf, Suf Along distinguished by names, as insherman's gar, acc. Mil, suit Along the coast the entrances or passages between the shoals are called 'gats'. There is Corson Gat off Yarmouth and many others, N & Q (1879) 5th S xi 57. Ken. Through these chalky cliffs the inhabitants have cut several gates or ways into the sea. But these gates or passages, they have been forced to fill up in time of war, to prevent their being made use of by the enemy to surprise them, and plunder the country, Lewis I Tenet (1736) 10,

GROSE (1790), Ken 12
[EFris. gat, 'Loch, Oeffnung, Durchgang, Grube, Hohle'
(KOOLMAN); Du gat, a hole (HEXHAM)]

GATCHEL, sb Som The mouth W & J Gl (1873) w Som Gu used to imply a very large abysmal mouth 'You knowed th'old latte belly, did n ee, sir? well he'd a got the on liest gatchel [gyaach yul] of his own, ever I zeed in all my born days'

GATCHES, sb pl Cor 23 Also written gatchers Cor<sup>2</sup> [Not known to our correspondents] gæ t[əz] Pools of muddy water, the after-leavings of tim-ore GATE,  $sb^1$  and  $v^1$  Var dial forms and uses in Sc

Cor² [Not known to our correspondents] [gætʃəz] Pools of muddy water, the after-leavings of tin-ore GATE, sb¹ and v¹ Var dial forms and uses in Sc Irel and Eng [gēt, geət, giət, jat, jīt, jiət, jet] I Dial forms (1) Gaaute, (2) Gaayte, (3) Geat, (4) Geate, (5) Geut, (6) Gheeat, (7) G'yet, (8) Yat, (9) Yate, (10) Yatt, (11) Yeat, (12) Yet, (13) Yett, (14) Yut (1) Wat¹ (2) Brks¹ (3) Hr², Ken¹ Sur The second geat, Jrnnings Field Paths (1884) 44 Sus¹, Hmp (H C M B) Wil Britton Beauties (1825) in Wil (L H G) Dor Barnes Gl (1863) Dev³lyne tha geat when thee comst diu e Dev At our geats, Pulman Sng Sol (1860) vii 13 (4) Dev 'E' card es gurt yard geate slam, Burntt Stable Boy (1888) viii (5) Brks¹ (6) IW¹ (7) N Cy¹ (8) Dur¹, Cum¹² Wm At ooi yits is o manner o' plizzant frewts, Richardson Sng Sol (1859) vii 13 n Yks As far as our yat, Twiddle Boy (1888) viii (5) Brks¹ (6) I W¹ (7) N Cy¹ (8) Dur¹, Cum¹² Wm At ooi yits is o manner o' plizzant frewts, Richardson Sng Sol (1859) vii 13 n Yks As far as our yat, Twiddle Lowel Rhynnes (1875) 65, (H M), n Yks¹²³, ne Yks¹ e Yks Marshall Rur Leon (1788), Nicholson I'll-Sp (1889) 88, e Yks¹, m Yks¹ w Yks Lucas Stud Nidderdale (c 188a) Gl, w Yks¹, Lel¹, Nhp¹ w Wor¹, se Wor¹, s Wor (H K), Hif (Coll L L B), Hif¹² Glo (E D), Marshall Rur Econ (1789) I, Glo¹, Oxf¹, Sus¹, Hmp¹ w Cy Morron Cyclo Agric (1863) Wil Britton Beauties (1825) (9) Sc He's lighted at Brackley Yates, Jamison Pop Ballads (1806) I 105 Edb Weaver Andrew, mest the yate Formes Poems (1812) 34 n Cy Grost (1790), N Cy², Nhb¹ Cum Before ye cross my Castell yate, Gilpin Ballads (1874) 108 n Yks Not sufficiently repairing and so keping his yates, Quart Sess Rec (Oct 1, 1612) in N R Rec Soc (1884) II 2 w Yks He's left th' yate at t full swing, Bronte Withering His (1874) 1 Ni Lan List Wids (1811) w Yks l²345 Lan At eawi yates are aw sorts o' noice fruits, Staton Sng Sol (1859) vii 13, Lan¹, e Lan¹, Chs¹³, Der¹², nw Der¹, n Lin¹, Rut¹, Lei¹, Nhp¹ Shr¹ This old form still lingers on, in the composition of place-names, here and THOMSON Leddy May (1883) 3 Bwk By bught and yett, Henderson Pop Rhymes (1856) 67 Slk The townhead yett, Hogg Tales (1838) 364, ed 1866 Gall His elbows on the yett, Crockett Tales (1838) 364, ed 1866 Gali His elbows on the yett, Crockett Sticket Min (1893) 99 Nhb At wor yetts are a' kinds o' plissint fruits, Forster Newc Sng Sol (1859) vii 13, Nhb¹ Cum, Wm Nicolson (1677) Trans R Lit Soc (1868) IX w Yks N & Q (1867) 3rd S xii 259, At wir yetts ar aw maks o pleasant fiewts, Littledale Crav Sng Sol (1859) vii 13, w Yks¹ Lan At t'Park woodyett, Harland & Wilkinson Flk-Lore (1867) 60 (14) m Yks¹ II Dial uses 1 sb In phr (1) Gate and stoup, totally, entirely, 'root and branch', (2) used in var similes, see below, (3) a creaking gate hangs longest on the hinges, used fig of an invalid who outlives an apparently healthier person

healthier person
(1) n Lin 1 He'll be sell'd up gaate and stohp sum o' theäse daays
if he duzn't leäve off drinkin' an' stick to his wark
(2) Nhb 1 As and as Pandon yett, Newcastle saying. Yks She weeant be drove oot ov any yat like a tike, Fertherston T Goorhoodger (1870) II nYks 'As fond as a yat' is a common saying to or of a person who does anything against his personal interests (WH) m. Yks 'As fond [foolish] as a yat wYks 'As teethy as a steg in a yate, in 295 Hrf<sup>2</sup> It opens like a barn door And shuts like a yat w Som<sup>1</sup> Fat thick old thing, mid so well try to fat a gate! Her've a got a good leg of her own, he would'n make a bad [gyut-paus] gate post (3) Nhp<sup>1</sup>, War<sup>5</sup>

2 Comb (1) Gate band, the rope-ring or loop, used as a gate-fastener, (2) boot, obs, the right of cutting wood for making gates, (3) crooks, the hooks in the post upon which making gates, (3) crooks, the hooks in the post upon which the gate swings, the gate-hinges, (4) head, the strong upright at the side of a gate, to which the cross-bars are fixed, (5) hole, a gateway, (6) house, a gate or entrance house, a lodge on an archway through which one drives into a court-yard, (7) port, a steward, (8) post bar gain, a bargain in which the money is paid before the stock sold leaves the field, (9) post singing, singing in which each person in a company sings a different song at the same time, (10) sherd or shord, a gateway, a place or gap for a gate, (II) slap, an opening or break in a wall, hedge, &c, (I2) stead, a gateway, the space between the posts of an open gate or the space covered by a gate in opening and shutting, (13) stead cruke, the swinging hook at the entiance side, which holds back an open gate, (14) stone, the stone to which a gate is attached, (15) stoup, a gate-post, (16) stump, see (15), (17) talk, common gossip or scandal

(I) n Yks 2 (2) n Lin 1 Sufficient houseboot, hedgeboot, (1) n Yks <sup>2</sup> (2) n Lin <sup>1</sup> Sufficient houseboot, hedgeboot, gateboot and stakeboot, Lease of Lands in Brumby (1716) (3) n Yks <sup>12</sup> (4) s Not (J P K) (5) w Yks They jumped wi one another i' t'gate hoile, Yks Wkly Post (Apr 4, 1896) (6) n Yks <sup>12</sup> e Yks Marshall Rur Econ (1788) (7) Wor (H K) (8) n Cy (Hall) (9) se Wor <sup>1</sup> (10) Som Jennings Obs Dial w Eng (1825), The place where a ditch, &c is filled up to allow approach to a gate is so called (W F R), W & J Gl (1873) w Som <sup>1</sup>A roadway made through a hedge temporarily, but without a gate. The permanent entrance to a field or garden together The permanent entrance to a field or garden, together with its gate, is always the [gyut -wai] gateway Dhu gyut -wai waud-n wuy d nuuf vui dh ee njun, zoa wee wuz u foo us vur tu mack it gyut shoa urd [The gateway was not wide enough for the engine, so we were forced to make a gate shord] (11) Gall There at the gate slap I leaped down, CROCKETT Grey Man (1896) There at the gate slap I leaped down, CROCKETT Grey Man (1896) 185 (12) n Yks Not making a sufficient yate-stead, Quart Sess Rec (Oct 1610) in N R Rec Soc (1884) I 201, n Yks 2, ne Yks 1, e Yks 1, Not 2, s Not. (J P K) n Lin Thaay was mekin's stright fer gaate stead, Placock Tales and Rhymes (1886) 79, n Lin 1 sw Lin 1 There's a gatestead in yon corner How they got thruff the gatestead I don't know (13) n Yks 2 (14) w Yks Just look wot wark thear 12 e invery yate stoan, wall an' hedge, Tom TREDDLEHOYLE Bannsla Ann (1847) 39 (15) N Cy 1, Nhb 1, Dur 1 Cum. That gnarled and twisted gate stoop is weathered out of all original conception, Watson Nature Wede aft (1890) xiv. Cum 1 Wm A gurt steep yet stoop. Spec Dud (1885) pt 11 2 out of all original conception, Watson Nature Wdcraft (1890) xiv, Cum<sup>1</sup> Wm A girt steean yet stoop, Spec Dial (1885) pt 111 2, (JM) n Yks<sup>123</sup> ne Yks<sup>1</sup> T'yat-stoup's lowzen'd at t boddum e Yks<sup>1</sup> w Yks Rearin' hiz sen agean a yate stoop, Tom Treddle-Hoyle Thowts (1845) 47 e Lan<sup>1</sup>, nw Der<sup>1</sup>, n Lin<sup>1</sup> (16) Lan Aw'll stond here as still as a yate stump, Brierley Marlocks (1867) 26 (17) Yks Gate tall! How much of it is gate talk? What's said in the gate? Farquhar Frankheart, 138

3 A farm-yard s Cy (Hall), Sus<sup>12</sup> Hmp Holowy

Loway

4 v To prevent corves running down an incline
w Yks (JP)
GATE, sb<sup>2</sup> and v<sup>2</sup> Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng

GATE, sb<sup>2</sup> and v<sup>2</sup> Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng Also in forms gaait n Yks, gaat Yks n Lan, gaet Sc, gait Sc Ir N Cy<sup>1</sup> Nhb<sup>1</sup> e Dur<sup>1</sup> Cum Wm n Yks<sup>12</sup> e Yks w Yks Lan<sup>1</sup> ne Lan<sup>1</sup> Not s Wor Hmp<sup>1</sup> Wil Dor w Som<sup>1</sup> nw Dev<sup>1</sup> Cor<sup>2</sup>, gaite Sc w Yks<sup>1</sup>, gayt Lan, geaat Wm, geat(e Lnk Cum Wm n Lan<sup>1</sup>, geeat Cum<sup>3</sup> n Yks<sup>2</sup> w Yks, gett Cai<sup>1</sup>, geyet Nhb<sup>1</sup>, geyt Lan, gite Dev Cor<sup>3</sup>, gyat Cum, gyet Nhb<sup>1</sup> Dur, yate Nhb<sup>1</sup> w Yks, yett Nhb<sup>1</sup> [gēt, geət, gīt, giət] 1 sb A way, path, road Also used fig

giət] 1 sb A way, path, road Also used fig

Sc Mark wull and goustie was the nicht, And dreich the gaite
to gae, Jamieson Pop Ballads (1806) I 232 Sh I Da endliss
gaet o life, Burgess Rasmie (1892) 44, Janny overtook Mr Mann
at the head of the steep 'gaet' or footpath, Burgess Tang (1898)
32 Or I (SAS) Abd We've gane twal mile o' yerd and mair,
The gait was ill, our feet war' bare, Keith Faimer's Ha (1774)
st 36 Ked Glaumpin the gate back to his bed, Burgess Thrummy
Cap (c 1796) I 279 Frf Just as I'm stappin' up the gate Frae
Wappin' Stairs to Billingsgate, Sands Poems (1833) 107 Per
Coming hame by Frankly Den (A gait I thought I'd brawly ken),
Spence Poems (1898) 137 Rnf Though [death] is a gaet we a'
maun gang, Young Pictures (1865) 61 Ayr Keep the straught
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gaet, And aye fen' for yersel, White Jotings (1879) 155 Lnk Aft wi' his torch he clear'd the gate, Lemon St Mungo (1844) 74 Lth The king may come in the cadger's gate, BALLANTINE Poems (1856) 73 Bwk I'll meet thee on the gait, Henderson Pop Rhymes (1856) 14 Dmf I saw the head o' my ain father coming up the gate to me, Cromek Rimains (1810) 173 N Cy<sup>2</sup> Nhb<sup>1</sup> 'Carel yate,' the road to Carlisle Lakel<sup>1</sup> Cum T'finest gravel gyat thou iver stept on, Borrowdale Lett in Lonsdale Mag (Feb 1867) 312, A village green is gen called 't toon geatt,' or way, from a road passing through it (MP) n Yks Thou's gahin' t'seeam geeat, Twlddell Clevel Rhymis (1875) 60, n Yks Ganging a downward geeat e Yks Marshall Rur Econ (1788) m Yks w Yks A foot gaate, a foot path, Grainge Nidderdale m Yks¹ w Yks A foot gaate, a foot path, Grainge Nidderdale (1863) 226, w Yks¹ Th' gaite fray th' moor is seea dree, ii 286, w Yks² Lan I'd better shool [shovel] a bit of a gate through w Yks <sup>25</sup> Lan 1d better shool [shovel] a bit of a gate through th' show, Waugh Snowed-up, vi n Lan <sup>1</sup> ne Lan There's no gate daan theer, Mather Idylls (1895) 193 Chs <sup>28</sup>, Der <sup>12</sup>, Not (J H B) Lin Via, vox agio Lincoln usitata, q d Iter, Transitus, SKINNER (1671) sw Lin <sup>1</sup> You mun tak' that gate Oxf <sup>1</sup> Used in place names, as Barnard Gate, MS add

Hence (1) Gaitet, adj of a horse broken in or accustomed to the road, (2) Gate end, sb a road-end, fig quarters, place of living, (3) lan', sb a field with a cart-road or path through it, (4) lawe, sb, obs, a charge for right of way, (5) less, adj without a road or path

(1) Sc (Jam) (2) Abd Naething's suffered greater change than has our Aul' Gate-en, Cadenhead Bon Accord (1853) 189 Rnf Nothing like this, at our gate-en', We ever saw, M'Gilvray Poems (ed 1862) 92 Gall Gang yer ways ben, minister, to your ain gate end, Crockett Bog Myrtle (1895) 267 (3) Lakel 2 (4) e Yks 2d a score for gatelawe, Best Run Econ (1641) 19 (5) Sc Thro' the wust [waste], in that gateless grun, WADDELL Psalms (1871) lxxviii 40

2 Phr (1) a' gate(s, everywhere, (2) all gates, all ways, in every way, (3) ilka gate, see (1), (4) nae gate(s, in no way, nowhere, (5) ony gate(s, anywhere, (6) some gate, (a) somewhere, (b) in some way, somehow, (7) that gate, in that way, (8) this gate, thus, in this way, (9) at another gate, a different sort or kind, (10) at that gate, in that fashion or way, (11) at the gate, (a) a match for, on a level with, (b) run away, beoff, (12) in the gate, (a) in the way, (b) on the way, (13) in the gate of, in the direction of, in the way of, (14) out i gate, out of the way, fig dead and gone, (15) out or out of the gate, out of the way, (16) over the gate, over the way, (17) to the gate with you, be off, (18) to be at the gate again, to be in good health, recovered, recovered from sickness, (19) to gan no gate, to be of no use or service, (20) to gang a black or a grey gate, to fall into immorality, (21) to gang out the gate, to run off, abscond, flee from justice, (22) to gang one's or the gate, to go away, (23) to gang or go one's own gate, to go one's own way, (24) to get one's gate, to go one's way, (25) to get the gate of one, to get the better of, know how to deal with, (26) to gave one his own gate, to give one his own with, (26) to give one his own gate, to give one his own way, (27) to go an ill gate, (28) to go clean to the gate, to go way, (27) to go an ill gate, (28) to go clean to the gate, to go to the bad, to go to wrack and ruin, (29) go your gates, a form of dismissal to a troublesome person, (30) to haud or hold the gate, (a) to hold or keep on one's way, fig to hold one's own, prosper, (b) to be in good health, to hold one's ground in sickness, (31) to heep the gate, to be in good health, to prosper, succeed, (32) to make the gate, to go, make one's way. (22) to take or take to the gate. (a) to start make one's way, (33) to take or take to the gate, (a) to start or set off on a journey, to go away, depart, also used fig, (b) to run away, flee, (c) of a child to begin to walk, (34) to take the gate with one, to shut the gate, (35) to tine the gate, to lose one's way, also used fig, (36) gate on, in the direction of

the direction of

(1) Frf Lots o' curious folk bide in Crowdiehowe, juist as there are a' gate else, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 7, ed 1889, [He] is respectit a' gaits, ib 138 (2) ne Yks¹ Lan He wur fair stagged up o' gates, Waugh Chim Corner (1874) 116, ed 1879, One never knows a mon by nobbut meetin' him i' smooth wayter a time of two Yo mun see 'em tried o' gates afore yo known'em! ib Besom Ben (1865) vii, Lan¹ (3) Abd Ye winna get this offer ilka gate, Ross Helenore (1768) 30, ed 1812 (4) Sc Wha can ye hae dined wi', you that gangs out nae gate? Scott Guy M (1815)

xlvii, We turned nae gate at a', but just keepit straight forward upon the ice like, ib xxxii s Sc Prince, he couldna dae wi'oot upon the ice like, th xxxii s Sc Prince, he couldna dee wi'oot me, nae gate, Snaith Fiercehart (1897) 129 ne Yks <sup>1</sup> Ah can't mannish neea gates (5) Sc The like o' us, that can sleep ony gate, Scott Antiquary (1816) xxi Abd They're like to see deils ony gat er' lang, Macdonald Sin Gibbie, 14, In playing marbles in a ling, when a player has won the light to play from any spot near the ling that he chooses (AW) Frf Leeby kent perfectly weel at it was a trial to Jamie to tak her ony gat, Barric Thrums (1889) xvii, Asters, an' ingins that couldne be best ony gate William Resettly Fields (1889) age 1889, ng et lights on Pyks <sup>1</sup> beat ony gate, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 17, ed 1889 ne Yks <sup>1</sup> (6, a) Sc He's frae down the country, some gate on the Dumfries side, Scott Guy M (1815) xxvi Frf He had been reading some gate that galvanism was a grand cure for rheumatism, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 83, ed 1889, They are safe at any late, for I put them away some gait, BARRIE Minister (1891) IX some ane some gate ca's ye his, I ken, HALIBURTON Och I Iddills (1891) 16 Fif He's in the yard some gate Robertson Provost (1894) 37 Gall He had been a Papish priest some gate in his youth, CROCKETT Standard Bearer (1898) 118 (b) Per But there maun be proof some gate seem' it's true, CLILAND Inchbraclen (1883) 76, ed 1887 s Sc Assertin' I suld coom to deesteenction somegate, SNAITH Fierceheart (1897) 99 Gall They hummered an' ha ed through some gate, CROCKETT Sticket Min (1893) 25 (7) an later through some gate, Crocker 13 stein int (1093) 25 (7)

Sc I maunna say muckle about them that's no weel and no very able, because I am something that gate mysell, Scort Antiquary (1816) xliv, What gais ye gloom that gate? For Thistledown (1891) 322 Per What wad come to the tred o' the glen gin a' body dealt that gate? CLELAND Inchbracken (1883) 172, ed 1887 s Sc Wha wad let his siller gang that gaet? Wilson Tales (1839) V 53 eLth It's no for the likes o' me to be shovin mysel forrat V 53 e Lth It's no for the likes o' me to be shown mysel for rat that gait, Hunter J Interch (1895) 47 Gail Think shame o' yoursel, to speak that gate, Crockett Bog Myrle (1895) 201 Nhb Thoo scared me, stealin' either me that gate, Clare Love of Lass (1890) I 18 n Yks 2 It munnot be deean that geeat Lan He met get thick wi' th' lass that gate as ony other, Longman's Mag (Aug 1895) 392, Warn't it humble of her to see to th' childer that gate? Francis Daughter of Soil (1895) 41 (8) Sc The thing stands this gate, ye see, Scott Rob Roy (1817) xviii, Ye're no likely to gang far this gate, Stivenson Cathona (1893) 1 Fif They it the Propue this gate (Stivenson Cathona (1893) 1 Fif They 1' the Priorie this-gate Were gain' on at sic a rate, TENNANT Papistry (1827) 108 w Yks Its fair flaysome that ye let em go on this gait, Bronti Wuthering Hts (1847) iii Lan I he scummerin' divices didn't use to go rampaging about this gate, Roby Trad (1872) II 213 (9) Sc Young lovers are now At another gate price, Ramsan Tea-Table Misc (1724) II 177, ed 1871 (10) Ayr What gars you snuff the wind at that gait? Galt Sir A Wilee (1822) Ixv ne Yks! He'll cum it t'beggar staff at that gate w Yks (J W) (1827) 108 w Yks Its fair flaysome that ye let 'em go on this n Lin 1 If you go on at that gaate we shall soon hev dun Abd The couper II be fairly at the gate wi the best o' them fin he's in's Mull o' Meadaple, ALEXANDER Am Fil (1882) 132 (b) Cai 1 At 'e gett (12, a) Sc It that lyes not in your gate, breaks not your shins, RAY Prov (1678) 380 Fif If ye were foolish encuch to leave the rabbit in its gait, it serves ye richt, McLAREN Tibbie (1894) 116 Ayr Common Sense at that time was muckle in the gat o' the clergy, and they misca'd hersair, Hunter Studies (1870) 28 w Yks Ther's some things 'at we have 'at's because (1870) 28 w Yks Ther's some things at we have assady i' th' gate for a long time, Hartley Clock Alm (1889) 30, sadly 1' th' gate for a long time, Hartley Clock Alm (1889) 30, Iher's lots o' men an' wimmen 'at's getten owd 'at finnds therseln i' t'gate, Yks Wkly Post (Sept 12, 1896), Ah knaw, ah knaw, at ah'm it gate, Preston Poems (1864) 9 n Lan Tha's allus in my gaat (G W) Chs To get in anyone's gate, Chs N & Q (1881) I 173 s Not Obsol Ah know ah'm sadly 1' the gate (J P K) (b) Ayr Got yeonydrink, Jamie, in the gait home? Galt Entail (1823) lxx (13) Sc (A W), Qai 1 (14) Dmf Get out 1' gate, ye vermin fry, Shennan Tales (1831) 45, Your greedy kin wad like to see you out 1' gate as weel as me, th 61 (15) Abd Stap out the gate, Cock Strains (1810) I 81 Dmb I keepit oot o' his gate, Cross Disruption (1844) v Lik. Ye villain, get oot o' my gate! Nicholson Idylls (1870) 51; I could hear him roarm' at the folk to gang oot of his gait, Fraser Whaups (1895) xv Nhb Mebbe, he'll tak' hissel' oot o' t'gate, if he means naething by the lass, S Tynedale Stud (1896) Rumed; Nhb 1 Get oot o' maa gyet Cum Them Tories wad be glad to git aydther on us out o' t'geat, S Tynedale Stud (1896) Runed; Nhb 1 Get oot o' maa gyet Cum Them Tories wad be glad to git aydther on us out o' t'geat, Rigby Mudsummer (1891) xxviii Wm. An rowls the cobbles oot o' gait, Whitehead Leg (1859) 22, ed 1896. s Wm Ger out o' my geat (J A B) w Yks Yov ta stan aht at gate ta gie em room ta pass, Tom Treddlehoyle Bairnsla Ann (1873) 51, Banks Whild Wds (1865), w Yks Lan Thir's a deyl o' folk olez eawt oth gate when thir wanted, Abrum o' Flup's Quortin' (1886) 3, Yo'd put it out o'th gate, Standing Echoes (1885) 3 m Lan 1 Not 2

Ger out o'd gate wi yer, Not 3 (16) Aba We'll o'er the gate, an' mix the thrang, Beattle Paings (1801) 6, ed 1873 Kcd an' mix the thrang, Beattie Paimgs (1801) 6, ed 1873 Kcd The Smith likewise cum o'er the gate Right fain to spend his gioat, Jamie Muse (1844) 71 (17) Cai To the gett wi'ye, or Tae gett we (18) Biff 1 Is yir loonie better?' 'Hoot I, he s at the gate agehn an' fell strong' (19) in Yks It gains hae gait [it is very unserviceable] (TK) (20) Sc (AW), Cai (21) Cld Nae dout the shira wants him, but he's gaen out the gate (Jam) (22) Ayr Your very sel' has gane the gait, Laing Poems (1804) 23 Lth Dinna lat him gang his gate Until he prices our yill, M'Neill Preston (c 1895) i (23) ne Sc Gie him his head, an' let him gang his am gait, Grant Keelleton, to Frf Tak' me at ance, oi just gang yei am gat, Wati Poit Sketches (1880) 46 Per He's as like as no tae gaing his am guit, Ian Maclaren Brief Bish (1805) 268 s Sc Dooty maun sit alore civeelity, dooty Brier Bush (1895) 268 s Sc Dooty maun sit afore civeelity, dooty maun gang its ain gite, Snaith Furceheart (1897) 41 e Lth It wisna pleasant to see a' them who had been used to seek my opeenion gaun their ain gait, Hunder J Inwick (1895) my opeenion gaun their ain gait, Hunter J Inwick (1895) 175 Nhb 1 Gan yor aan gate, do your own, oi go your own, way Lakel 1, Cum (JAr) Yks A woman should obey her hus band, and not go her own gait, Gaskell Sylvia (1863) 11 w Yks Tha'll goa thi own gate, Harley Blackpool (1883) 11 Lan Go thy own gait—thou knows best, Foiliergill Probation (1879) bk II xix (24) w Yks 4 (25) Abd I think she's gotten the gate o'you unco weel, Alexander Am Flk (1882) 74 (26) Sc You should have had mair sense than to gie Babie Chailes and Steenie rous culd rive had mairsense than togic broise halfes and steense their ain gate, Scott Nigel (1822) v Edb No gien them a their ain gat, Liddle Poems (1821) 67 Sik Then gie him his gate, Hogo Poems (ed 1866) 413 (27) Sc Robin Goodfellow did no good afterwards, 'grid an ill gait' and took on with a party of strolling players, Scott St Robin (1824) xx (28) Cai<sup>1</sup> (29) n Lin<sup>1</sup> afterwards, 'guid an ill gait' and took on with a party of scioling players, Scort St Ronan (1824) xx (28) Cai <sup>1</sup> (29) n Lin <sup>1</sup> (30, a) Sc (JAM), (A.W) Abd Inglis wi' put an' row still hands the gait, Guidman Inglismaill (1873) 47 (b) Bnff <sup>1</sup> 'Fou sa' your fouck the day?' 'I hank ye, they're haudin' the gate full weel' Link The wives gather't in about Janet to see Gin she ay held the gaet, Warson Poems (1853) 34
w Yks It's rather late For one
(31) Bnff (Jam), Bnff 1 (32)
Across this Slack to mak ther gate, HARTLLY Ditt (c 1873) 55 Lan Mak t'best gate ye can up by t'lift-hond side o' this beck, WAUGH Ramble Lake Cy (1861) v (33, a) Sc He had to take the gate, and to make a longer road of it than there was need for, Keith Bonne Lady (1897) 46, (AW) Abd Scrambling wi' hands and feet, She takes the gate, Ross Helenoie (1768) 24, ed 1821 Kcd Tak' the gait an' gang to Elgin, Grant Lays (1884) 37 Per On sic a day wha tak's the gate? Haliburton

Ochil Idylls (1891) 20 Rnf Dougs and men maun yield to fate, Sae you and I maun tak the gate Before its lang, BARR Poems (1861) 146 Ayr My mither said when we took the gate, Be sure ye dinna stay o er late, Ballads and Sngs (1846) I 95

sale you and I main tak the gate belove is laig, Jakk Foems (1861) 146 Ayr My mither said when we took the gate, Be sure ye dinna stay o er late, Ballads and Sngs (1846) I 95 Lnk I rise tae tak' the gate, Wardrop J Mathison (1881) 52 Rxb Yet manfully he took the gait, Riddle Poems (1811) I 3 Lan Others of the weather-bound company began to tak' the gate, Waugh Rambles Lake Cy (1861) vi (b) Sc (Jam), Cai 1 (c) Sc (Jam) (34) Sc (A W) (35) Fif A rich laird his gate did tyne, Douglas Poems (1806) ioi Ayr The Lord be thankit that we've tint the gate o't, Burns Birgs of Ayr (1787) st 7 Lnk They dunk-til they tine the gate to stand their lane, Ramsay Gentle. Shep (1725) 44, ed 1783 Nhb Ye've tint the gait, Ye should na stray Sae far frae hame, N Ministrel (1806) 67 (36) Lan 'Wheer does hoo belung?' 'Somewheer Manchester gate on,' Waugh Chim Coner (1874) 29, ed 1879, Thae'll be sure to co when the corresthis gate on again, ib Sneck-Bant (1868) ii, Lan 1
3 Direction, route, road towards Also used fig Sc When lost, folk never ask the way they want—They speir the gate, Leighton Wds (1869) 6, A man may speir the gate to Rome, Ferguson Prov (1641) 4 Abd Never leuk the gate o'my dother, Alexander Am Flk (1882) 4, She was suie, when Lindy's eyn were set The way to her, to look the ither gate, Ross Helenoie (1768) 94, ed 1812 Fif Yet onward held the hapless laird his gait, Tennant Anster (1812) 110, ed 1871 e Fif Some gaed ae gait, an'some another, Latto Tam Bodkm (1864) 1 Sig It is the readie way to make him to run the right gait, Bruch Schools (1631) vi Ayr We could neither win back to the dooi again, nor kent the gate furnt to the ha', Service Notandums (1890) 24 Lnk Wi'a stoiter to this side, to that side a stap, Ye shaw me the gate aye, Roder Poems (1838) 14, ed 1897 Gall What gate did G'appa gae? Crockett Sticket Min (1893) 92 Dmf They [the birds] flew i' the gate o' the gray owlet, Croome Remans (1810) 235 n Ir Young man, your face is turn d, Ye ll be ganging the night that gate, Alexander Leg of Stumple's Brae Lan. The

Hence (1) Gatelins, adv towards, in the direction of, (2) to go gatesing, phr to go part of the way with any one Cf gatewards

(1) Sc The tower o' Lebanon, whilk leuks gaitlins Damascus, HENDERSON Sng Sol (1862) vii 4 Abd His mind this mony a day Gatelins to Nory there, my dother, lay, Ross Helenoie (1768) 110, ed 1812 (2) Not 1

4 Length of way, distance, also used fig ShI Dey followed him a' dat gate he cudna bit see veevily enouch da potridge o' dem, Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 88 Bch Deil belickit did he the hale gate but feugh at his pipe, FORBES Jin (1742) 2 Abd I've been to Paris a' the gate, CADEN Head Bon Accord (1853) 271, I ll see ye half gates hame (G W) Frf Joey had never seen me gren ony gait withoot my staff, Barrie Thrums (1889) vi Per Here's a laddie come a the gate frae Inverlyon, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 9, ed 1887 e Fif Lang an' dreich was the gait Bawsie had to gang, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) ii Sig I'll see thee half gate hame, Taylor Poems (1862) 67 Rnf I got sneeshin to my nose From Glasgow a' the gate, Webster Rhymes (1835) 35 Ayr Mongrynen's a lang grite frae the toon, Service Notandums (1890) 4 Lnk Near half geat up o' shipp'ry gaet, Watt Poems (1827) 78 Lth Hame's now scarce a mile o' gate, Macneill Poet Wks (1801) 131, ed 1856 Edb Gang a mile o' gate or twa To paedle back thro' drift and snaw, the Bygane Times (1811) 54 Sik Yon chaise has gone half a mile o' gate to Poitybelly, Chr North No tes (ed 1856) II 2 Gail He has taen me a lang gate suis him an' me fell acquant, Crockett Stickit Mm (1893) 23 Nhb And wad ne'er be the fule HEAD Bon Accord (1853) 271, Ill see ye half gates hame (GW) CROCKET Stickst Min (1893) 23 Nhb And wad ne'er be the full. To gang a the gate there, Allan Coll Poems (1837) 29 Yks (J W) w Yks Wer brass ll nut gan a girt geeat, Lucas Stud Nidderdale (c 1882) Gl. Lan Teyn went'n bakkord and forrod between Lunnon an Paris oz mitch length o' gate, WALKER Pleberan Fol (ed 1801) 38

5 A street in a town, a thoroughfare

Ayr The soldiers came marching up the gait with Major Blaze at their head, Galt Provost (1822) xiii Rxb He gied to the at their head, Galt Provost (1822) xiii Rxb He gied to the wrang side o' the gate for the wright's shop, Ellis Pronunc (1889) V 714 NCy¹ Nhb¹ 'Wor town gyet' means the narrow village street 'Gae across the gaet,' go across the street Cum We went owre the geate cousin Isbel to see, Gilpin Sngs (1866) 333 Cum, Wm Nicolson (1677) Trans R Soc Lit (1868) IX Wm Leaking [looking] inteth geaat at monny a lass, Wheeler Dial (1790) 61, (AT) Yks Go your ways to your Aunt Jane, an' don't be running about i' t'town gate, Taylor Miss Miles (1890) 1 n Yks Calling the streets of Whitby at that era gates, gaites, or ways, very unlike the streets of the present, Atkinson Whitby (1894) 178, n Yks¹ 'Ah seed him gan oop toon's gate, lahl yan wud', of a country village with one sole street in it, n Yks² Yks In Driffield, Nafferton, Cranswick, &c, streets are called gates, even where there have never been any gates (doors, burs, &c) in connection with them, Nicholson Flk-Sp (1889) 63, Marshall Rur Econ (1788), e Yks¹ w Yks A street is gener MARSHALL Rur Econ (1788), e Yks 1 w Yks A street is gener ally called the town gate, Warson Hist Hlfx (1775) 539, w Yks 4, Der 1, Not (L C M), Not 1, s Not (J P K) Lin Holloway, STREATFEILD Lin and Danes (1884) 191 n Lin 1 Obs

Hence Gate row, sb, obs, a street, a narrow lane Lin Streatfelld Lin and Danes (1884) 330 n Lin 1

6 Mining term a passage or way driven in the mine
w Yks (TT), (SJC) n Der 'Part of th' moine's run in, and
John Middleton's fost i' one o' th' gates' The mine was nearly
seventy fathoms deep, and the distance from the bottom to the gate, or passage, was between fifty and sixty yards, HALL Hathersage (1896) iv

Hence (1) Gaitsman, sb a workman employed in a coal-pit for making passages or roads, (2) Gate road or row, (3) way, sb a main road or 'lead' in a mine

(1) Sc (JAM) (2) Yks The tramways in coal pits at and near Nostell, Yorkshire, are called gate-rows, Pracock Gl (1889) w Yks (TT), Shr¹, Nhb¹ (3) Nhb, Dur A passage through the goaf, secured by a pack wall on each side, for the purpose of bringing out the coals worked on the longwall system A rolleybringing out the coals worked on the longwall system A rolley-way, Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl. (1888)

7 The passage or space between two looms or spinning-

The passage of space between two fooms of spinning-frames Also in comb Gate-way

w Yks (W T), (F R), Cubworff Worstedopolis (1888) 50,

Merely steps from her 'gate' and fetches the overlooker to the loom, Phases Bradford Life, 197 ['A gate,' the usual expression in the textile industries for the spaces, ways, or avenues separating looms and necessary for locomotion, Gl Lab (1894)]

8 A road leading to one or more 'moss-rooms' Chs Sheaf (1883) III II, Chs <sup>1</sup> Ge t the turf is not got out of these roads, but they are left high and dry above the surrounding land At the Wilmslow, or north side of Lindow Common, these roads are called Gates, whilst at the Mobberley or south side, only about two miles off, they are called Locads

9 A division of a field Not (JHB)

10 A journey, trip
Sh I Doo's been a piece o' gaet last ook? Sh News (Oct 30, Sh I Doo's been a piece o' gaet last ook? Sh News (Oct 30, 1897), We're no gaun ta lat a uncan man tal' sic a peece o' gaet apon a hungry stammik ib (July 23, 1898) NCy! How many gates hae ye been? Nhb! 'Three gates o' lime, that is three jouineys to the lime kiln and back, three goings In a pit it has the same meaning Nhb, Dur From the shaft to the flat and back again, Nicholson Coal Ti Gl (1888) e Dur! A mining term signifying a short journey, e.g. from flat to shaft and back again, hence, last journey A workman, removing a heap of soil or stones it galed how much still remains will sometimes. soil or stones, if asked how much still remains, will sometimes answer, 'Another gyet 'll takd up,' meaning one more journey 'Aa just hev another gyet to gan' Cum Young Susy half consenting To set me out a mile o' geate, Anderson Ballads (ed 1808) 54 Lan Iv that s aw th' arran yo hav, aw deawt yo've made a lost gate, Harland & Wilkinson Leg (1873) 196, Agnes had the mare 4 single gates to the mill, 8d, Walkden Diary (ed 1866) 74 nw Der 1 Obsol

11 The width of the cut made by a saw in its passage

or 'gate', the amount of wood wasted in the sawing Cum 4, w Yks (JF) s Not It may be increased or diminished by setting the teeth at a greater oi less angle with the saw-set This saw 'asn't anuff gate on it, ah mun crimp the teeth out a bit'(JPK)

12 The right or privilege of pasturage for cattle, &c, either free on common ground, or by arrangement on

private ground, pasturage
N.Cy 1, Nhb 1, Dur 1, Lakel 1, Wm (AT) Yks (On commons)
pasturage for a cow, 5 sheep are a gate, a full-grown horse is two
gates, 3 twenters (two year old heifers), are 2 gates, 2 stirks (one year old calf), are 1 gate, a stag (colt of two years old) is a gate and a half, Morron Cyclo Agric (1863) n Yks These marshes [by the Tees] used to be stocked with the neighbouring marshes [by the Tees] used to be stocked with the neighbouring grites, from the upper pait of Cleveland, but are now mostly stocked by the occupiei, Young Annals Agric (1784-1815), n Yks ¹ All ither common recights an' gut for a hoonder sheep Gait for tweea lahtle coos, fur, mebbe, tolf weeks e Yks Marshall Rur Econ (1788), Lez tain a koo in for a gait [He has taken a cow in for agate] (Miss A), e Yks ¹, m Yks ¹ w Yks Brotherton Mursh Gaits to be let, from May 12 to November 1, Leeds Merc Suppl (May 4, 1889), Lucas Stud Nidderdale (c 1882) 65 w Yks ¹, Lan¹, ne Lan¹ Der Used to describe a right to turn out one cow, or four sheep, on a pastule common to several proplietors, N & Q four sheep, on a pasture common to several proprietors,  $N \in Q$  (1874) 5th S 11 406 Ln They let the Scarle lanes by gates. The gates in the lanes were let for the year (R,EC)  $n L n^{1} I ve$ Agistment or running at grass, as to hire the gate, or going of a horse in pasture ground (K)

Hence (1) Gateage, sb the charge per head for pasturage of cottle.

triange of cattle, (2) a Whittle gait, phr, see below
(1) nYks¹, mYks¹ (2) Cum Whittle gait, the valuable privilege of using a knife and fork and trencher at the table of one's parishioners

Part of the stipend of a Cum clergyman two or three centuries ago, and still claimed by some of the rural schools action.

schoolmasters, Denham Tracts (ed 1892) I. 148

13 Way, method Cf guess, sb<sup>2</sup>

Sc Fleying a bird is no the gate to gripit, Ramsay Prov (1737)

Abd I sall lant him the richt gate, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) Rnf O life wad be sweet, gin folk kent but the gaet To tak its load easy, Allan Poems (1836) 159 Ayr Ye maunnalet your tongue rin awa with your sense in that gait, Galt Legatees (1820) viii, Is that the gate They waste sae mony a braw estate? Burns Twa Dogs (1786) l. 171 Link. What wad onybody think were Two Dogs (1760) It 191 Link. What wad onybody think were they tae see or hear you an' me gaun on at this gate? WARDROP J Mathison (1881) 13 Sik Gin he behaves in that gate to a man o' original genius like me, Chr North Noctes (ed 1856) III 89 Ir Sure, accordin' to that gait o' goin', it's onnatural to turn them up wid a graip or a spade, Barlow Idylls (1892) 93 n Cy Border Gl (Coll LLB) Cum<sup>3</sup> Whativer plan oi geeat ye try, 83 Wm Dinna gang on in sic a gait, Jackson' Twirt Moor, 30 n Yks It II niver keep on i' this gaait, Linskill Betw Heather and N Sia (1884) iii w Yks 2 What are ta makkin t table i' that gate for? Lan I canna think what you'd be at, talking i that gate, Fothercll. Healey (1884) iv, He'd to mich white in his e'en to be humbugged twice i' th' same gate, Waugh Rambles Lake Cy (1861) ii s Lin If he goes on i' that gaate he'll mek a compleat mess o' the whol job (T H R)

Hence Other gate, phr a different sort of, another

kind of

Sc But Solomon should sit in other gate company than Francis of France, Scott Nigel (1822) v

14 Fashion, style, a knack
Sc As was the gate lang syne, when the short sheep were in the fashion, Scott Blk Dwarf (1816) 1 Abd Maybe, nibour, that's the gate wi me, Shirrers Poems (1790) 30 Cld I'm jist learnin', an' no in to the gate o't yet (Jam) Lnk She had the gate sae well to please, Ramsay Poems (1721) 30, Gin that be the gate o't yet come let us stir Roome Poems (1828) Line ed 1801. gate sac wen to piease, KAMSAY Poems: 1721) 30, Gin that be the gate o't, sis, come let us stir, Rodgra Poems (1838) 112, ed 1897 Sik I wad fain greet, but hae lost the gate o't, Hogg Tales (1838) 35, ed 1866 Gall Is't the method now in fashion?—I truly think it is the gait, Nicholson Poet IVks (1814) 84, ed 1897 keb I have gotten now the gate to open the slot, Rufflerford Lett (1660) No. 27. Whe Show went on make a root character. keb I have gotten now Lett (1660) No 27 YI Yks Shoo went on sich a gaat about 'em, Philip Neville, 1

Hence Gate farrin, adj good-looking, comely, re-

spectable-looking

Abd A richt protty gate farrin bairnie, Alexander Am Flk (1882) 219, He certainly looked much better and more gatefarrin in his blue bonnet, ib Johnny Gibb (1871) 1

15 A habit, trick, esp a peculiar trick or habit, pl whims, crotchets, peculiarities, mad pranks, wild tricks

nw Abd Jock maun tine his gentle gates, Or ithei fowk 'ill shortly tire, Goodwife (1867) st 8 Rnf Maggy was into a tipplin' gait o't, Webster Rhymes (1835) 78 Lth Thy giannie's paiks, thy maister's whippin', Could never mend thy gait o' kippin' [playing truant], Ballantine Poems (1856) 66 Sik Ye hae yer bits o' queer gates whiles, Hogg Tales (1838) 3, ed 1866 Gall W' yer wheedling guilefu' gaits, LAUDERDALE Poems (1796) 24 n.Yks 2 ' Ill geeats,' evil courses 'Queer geeats,' odd ways Not (J H B) Hmp When a person has done anything foolish, he says, 'This is a gait I have got,' Wist New Forest (1883) 282, Hmp 1 s Wil That's a nasty gait o' yourn, snuff-taking (G E D) Som I tell un smokin's ony a geit o' heez Common (W F R) w Som 1 Such as a nervous twitching of the face, any antic or grimace performed habitually Dee muyn dhu gae ut dhoa l mae un du-gau t, u au vees peol een aup uz buur chez? [Do you remember the habit the old man had, of always pulling up his breeches? Dev There is nothing the matter with him, it is only a gait he has, Reports Provinc (1877) 131, 'Tis only an old gite he has (FWC), Dev 3 Where'th'er apicked up thickee new gite tu? 'Er s alwes a winking an' a blinking like a owl in kannel-teening time nw Dev 1 Cor 2 What a gate you have of doing

16 Fun, 'goings on,' 'larks'

n Yks Stop thee geeat (IS).

17 A state of excitement or agitation.
Wil 1 Her wur in a vine gate wi't

18 v To begin, commence, start, to put in working order Cf agate

order Cf agate

n Yks <sup>2</sup> They ll geeat it for thee Lan When aw gate ov a job
aw'll carry it through, Cligg Sketches (1895) 16, Afore tho gates
a-talkin', goo an' don these dry things, Waugh Sneck Bant (1868)
1, Wen th' bell gaytud o ringin, Ormerod Felley fro Rachde (1864)
1 Chs <sup>1</sup> To start a pump which is out of order, by pouring water
down it, is called gating it As a salt making term it means starting
a pan to work 'Au've gated moi pon', Chs <sup>3</sup> I'm gating to goo
s Chs <sup>1</sup> Dhūr)z ŭ mon kumn từ mend baag z, but ahy shaa)nu gy ai t
im on um tin ith mes từ kumz wom [There's a mon com'n to mend m on um tin, th mes tür kumz wom [There's a mon com'n to mend bags, but I shanna gate him on 'em tin th' mester comes wom] Naay yoa )m gy ai tid, ŭn dhur)z nóo stop in yu [Nai yo'm gated an'there's noostoppin' yoj is said to a child who has been encouraged to hope for something which it consequently persists in asking for

Hence gated and geared, phr set a-going, made to work 'true' together, said of the several parts of an agricultural implement Shr 1

cultural implement Shr <sup>1</sup>
19 Weaving term to set a loom in order for work w Yks. If he can but keep his loom gated, Snowden Web of Weaver (1896) xvi, He's gaited a loom to-day (WCS) Lan Wen a empty loom an' yo' con ha' that gaited, Brierley Waverlow (1884) 192, Does Billy Nimble come a-gaitin' for thee yet? ib Cast upon World (1886) 69, 'To gait a loom,' is to arrange the various threads of the warp so that they may be drawn up by the 'healds' in such regular order as to foim the pattern (WT),

Lan 1 Aw con gate a loom wi' ony chap i' Owdham Chs 1 As a silk-weaving teim, it refers to the preparations made by a workman about to weave a new fabric 'I mun gate a new loom next wik', Chs 3 In very common use, and refers to the special preparations made by a workman about to weave a new fabric 'Gating' sometimes takes several days

Hence Gatter, sb one who prepares or sets a loom in order for working. Lan (WT)

20 To rouse, incite, persuade

s Chs 1 Ey)z gy'ai tid û goo'in chuurch naay, ey)d û thuwt nuwt aat it if th paa isn aad nu gy'ai tid im on it [Hey's gated o' gooin' church nai, hey'd ha' thowt nowt at it if th' parson hadna gated him on it]

21 To gad about, go about on pleasure Used in prp
n Yks 2 'Where's thoo gying greating tae?' where are you
going to ramble? s Wor It isn't like one as goes gaiting about all over the place? er's allus lived so quiet (H K)

22 To laik, play about roughly

Dor We was gating at the Goorge, and he threw my hat on the fire (CVG)

Hence (1) Gaiting, adj frolicsome, (2) Gaitish, adj

frisky, unsteady
(1) Dor Gl (1851)
(2) Som Swittman IV meanton Gl (1885)
23 To pasture cattle in a common field n Yks²,
w Yks (SJC)

[1 Quha partlie closet in the west Sey, partlie amang the mountanes and Louchis the gait was stopit, Dalrymple Leslie's Hist Scotl (1596) II 281 ON gata, DALRYMPLE Leslie's Hist Scotl (1596) II 281 ON gata, a way (Fritzner) 3 But they [the serpents] with gate direct to Lacon ran, Surrey Aenerd (c 1547) II 268 4
Schort gait fra thir Ilis is Iona, Bellenden Chion Scotl (1536) 1 xlvi 5 Norw dial gata, a street in a town (AASEN) 6 Thay maid ane mine undir the ende, to mak ane gate be quhilk thay might cum to the castell of Veos, Bellenden Livy (1533) 425 ]

GATE, sb<sup>3</sup> Suf Size, bulk

GATE, see Gait, sb 13, Great
GATER, seb. Nhb 1 A term in the game of quoits, see below

A quoit played in front of the hob, so as to stand on edge and prevent an antagonist following with a 'ringer

GATEWARDS, adv Sc Yks Lan Not Lin Lei Nhp Also in forms a gaitards w Yks 1, gaiterds, a gaiters w Yks , gaitwairds Sc, gateheads s Lin, gaterds w Yks 5, gaters in Lin 1, gattards Not 1 Lei 1 Nhp 2, a gatuis e Lan [gēt, geə tədz] In the direction of, towards, esp in phr to go gatewards, to accompany part of the way home See Agatewards

Sc His hant's keen wishes are gaitwands me, Robson Sng

Sol (1860) vii 10 Abd I, Gatewards my lane, unto the glen

ann fire Robs Helevate (1868) est along a part of the state of

Sc His hant's keen wishes are gaitwands me, Kobson Sng Sol (1860) vii to Abd I, Gatewards my lane, unto the glen gan fire, Ross Helenore (1768) 32, ed 1812, Down gatewards to the burn his course he steers, 1b 49 w Yks Aw went gaiterds wi her a bit, Hartley Budget (1869) 82, An' then goa a gaiters wi' it at after, Yksman (May 19, 1877) 9, I went 'gaiters' with him (JB), w Yks 1 Stop and I'll gang a gaitards withe, w Yks 3, w Yks 5 'Goa thee gaaterds,' go your ways 'Bown gaaterds,' going homewards e Lan 'Gooin a gaturs' means accompanying a friend a short distance on the way home, Wilkinson Spenser (1867) Not 1 n Lin 1 To go a gaaters with a person is to accompany him pait of the way home or on a journey s Lin (THR) Lei Ah mut ba a gooin' gattards Nhp 2 Will you go with me gattards?

with me gattards?

GATFER, sb Glo Wil Dor Som Dev Also in forms gadfer, godfer Glo Dev, getfer Dev¹ n Dev, gotfer Wil¹ [gæt, getfə(1)] An old man, a term of addiess to an old man Cf gaffer

Glo Horae Subsectae (1777) 185 Wil¹ Gatfer is still in use about Malmesbury w Dor Roberts Hist Lyme Regis (1834)
Som W & J Gl (1873), Jennings Obs Dial w Eng (1845)
Dev Grose (1790) MS add (M), Dev¹ I went vore raiet to the old man Good now getfer, said I, did I tell you that maester was drunk last Friday? 14 n Dev And then Getfer Radger Sherwell drunk last Friday? 14 n Dev And then Getfer Radger Sherwell he must qualify't agen, Exm Scold (1746) l 226 GATH, see Garth, sb 12

GATHER, v Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng Also in forms gadder Nhb<sup>1</sup>, gaither Cai<sup>1</sup> Biff<sup>1</sup>, gedder Abd Wm & Cum<sup>1</sup>, gether Kcd Ant Nhb<sup>1</sup>

n Yks 12 ne Yks 1 e Yks 1 e Lan 1 s Chs 1 s Not n Lin 1 Lei 1 Shr 1 Oxf 1, gidder Wm, gither Wm w Yks 15, gother Nhp 1 [ga 80(r, ge 80(r, ga dor, ge dor] 1 To assemble, meet together

Abd It's a prayer meetin' the nicht. they'll be gedderin eenoo, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xii Ayr Come weal, come woe, we'll gather and go, And live or die wi' Chaille, Burns

Come hoat me o'er

Hence (1) Gathering, sb an assembly, crowd, a com-

Hence (1) Gathering, so an assembly, crowd, a company, (2) Gathering bell, sb a tocsin, a bell to summon the town to a meeting, &c, (3) Gethersome, adj socially disposed, ready to meet socially, easy to gather (1) Sc (AW) Nhb¹ Eh, what a getherin' thor wes n Yks A getherin' o' horses, Robinson Whitby Sng Sol (1860) 19, There's a bonny getherin' up o' lads an' lasses, Tweddell (1860) 19, There's a bonny getherin' up o' lads an' lasses, Tweddell (1860) 19, There's a bonny getherin' up o' lads an' lasses, Tweddell (1860) 19, They's and ring the gatherin' bell, And head the multitude yoursell, Tennant Papistry (1827) 27 (3) n Yks.² 'They're nut variy gethersome,' not easy to collect, said of scattered sheep. not easy to collect, said of scattered sheep

2 reft To amass wealth, grow rich, save
Biff (Jam), Biff A year or twa aifter he geed into that toon
[farm] he wiz unco sair awa wee't bit noo he's beginnin' to
gaither himsel' w Sc Still common (Jam)

Hence (I) Gathered, ppl adj rich, well-to-do, having saved money, (2) Gathered geai, phr, see (4), (3) Gathering, sb saving, frugality, (4) Gatherings, sb pl savings, hoard, accumulated wealth

- (1) Bnff 1 He's an aul' gaithert bodie Kcd Fytie wis a gethert carle, Fa weel the loss cud bide, Grant Lays (1884) 6 Dmb Ye're weel gather'd I think, here ye hae three notes o' a hunder each, and five o' ten pound the piece, Cross Disruption (1844) xviii (2) Kcd Bailie Brodie, dead an' buried, Hedna left (1544) XVIII (2) Rcd Ballie Brodie, dead an' buried, Hedna left his gathered gear To his cousin, Grant Lays (1884) 45 (3) Ayr After a' our frugality and gathering, Galt Entail (1823) VIII Ant A nerrow getherin' gets a wide scatterin' A penulious and miserly father often has spendthrift sons to statter his wealth, Ballymena Obs (1892) (4) Abd The Kirk got the gatherin's o' our Aunty Meg, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 17 Ayr [She] made a will leaving her gatherings to her favourites, Galt Ann Parsh (1821) XII. GALT Ann Parish (1821) xl1
- 3 Butter-making term to collect, form, see below Ayr The Black Man would gie her power to kep the butter

frae gatherin' in the kirn, Service Notandums (1890) 100 'Gather the curd in the pan' means, sink the curd under a bowl in the pan, and ladle off the whey from it

4 To collect together sufficient corn to form a sheaf,

which is bound by the person following

Sc (AW) e Yks 1 Mi fayther maws [mows], my muther
gethers, Ah mak bands, an oor Jack binds

Hence (I) Gatherer, sb (a) the person who collects corn into bundles ready for binding, (b) a large, light, four-pronged fork, for gathering swathes of oats into sheaves, (2) Gathering, vbl sb (a) the operation of collecting corn into sheaves, (b) the raking of mown hay or corn into cocks or rows ready for 'pitching' on the wagons, (3) Gathering rake, sb a short rake with which a 'taker-up' draws the corn to him, in order that he may bind it into sheaves

(I, a) nYks<sup>1</sup>, neYks<sup>1</sup> (b) neYks<sup>1</sup> (2, a) eYks<sup>1</sup> GROSE (1790) Suppl eNrf Marshall Rur Econ (1787) Suf<sup>1</sup> (3) s Not (JPK)

5 To glean

Nhb Poor people were allowed by the farmer to 'gather' the fallen corn behind the reapers, Dixon Whitimgham Vale (1895)

140, Nhb w Som Plase, sir, I be gatherin long way mother—Mr Bond zaid we mid gather all his fields live a knowed her gather so much as two bushles o'whate avore now Dev Has there we have the state of the state thicky whait field been gathered? w Times (May 28, 1886) 2, col 4,

Hence Gatherer, sb a gleaner
Edb O' gath'rers next, unruly bands Do spread themsel's athwart the lands, Har'st Rig (1794) 12, ed 1801 Nhb 1
6 To pick up game, to 'retrieve'
Chs 3 Have yow gathered the partridge? War Two bilds had been killed, and he was not sure whether they had been gathered, MORDAUNT & VERNEY War Hunt (1896) I. 235
7 To take or pick anything up Gen with up
Sc (AW) Cum An old woman looking for her cat, was afraid

somebody had gathered it up, SULLIVAN Cum and Wm (1857) 89 Wm & Cum 1 They geddert up a gay few, 196 Wm We gat poor Joasep giddert up an teeak him up stairs, Spec Dual (1885) pt 111 41, 'Is there any method of clearing the stones away?' 'O yes, yan mud sean gither 'em off,' Lonsdale Mag (1821) II 365 w Yks 1 Louthers him up 1882. I githers him up, 11 287.

Hence (1) Gatherup, sb a wandering rag-man,

Githerments, sb pl a miscellareous collection of articles,

(1) N L<sup>1</sup> (2) w Yks <sup>5</sup> An old maid has in her wardrobe 'githerments at ad stock a pop-shop' at times Pretty generally however she 'keeps dogs, cats, pigs, hens, pigeons, geese, canaries, an' awal sich githerments' 'T'house an' githerments,' the house and furniture

8 Ploughing term see below

Sc 'To gather a rig,' to plough a ridge in such a way as to throw the soil towards the middle of the ridge (JAM). Cai 1 Bnff In infield ground, the ridges ought to be cloven to break fur, gathered to bear, and yoked to bear root and awal, the furrows kept open, Agric Surv App 81 (JAM) Bwk This is done by drawing the first furrow down the centre of the ridge and then ploughing towards the sides Gen, speaking, the whole arable land of the country is formed into ridges either flat or gathered. In clay soil, or land any way subject to wet, the ridges are double gathered and of 15 feet broad, Agric Surv 192 (tb) Nhb 1 To gathered and of 15 feet broad, Agric Sitrv 192 (1b) Nhb 1 To gether, in husbandry, is the first half of the operation of forming a rig by the plough. The ploughman proceeds to gether, by turning his plough right way about till the rig is half finished, after which he proceeds to heck, or 'felly-oot,' the work by reversing his direction and going left about n Yks To gether rigs [of land] or to rig up, is to plough lands or ridges so that they are higher in the middle (IW) e Suf (FH) w Som 1 A piece of land is ploughed by working up one way and back another, the two furrows thus made being called a 'round' Working with an implement which turns the soil only in one Working with an implement which turns the soil only in one direction, it follows that the two furrows made in any round must lie in opposite directions, either towards or away froffi each other. When the ploughman turns to the right for his return journey, he gathers—1 e he makes the furrows he towards each other, because ploughs are made to turn over the soil from left to right and consequently at the last round, or finish, two rolls of earth are thrown up against each other, in what is called a by-vore—1 e the last is thrown against the first, the precise opposite of an all-vore Dev Each ploughman is to plough the part allotted of an all-vore Dev Lach ploughman is to plough the part allotted to him by gathering one third, and throwing abroad two-thirds of the 60 yards, *Ploughing match* (Oct 31, 1883) in *Reports Provinc* (1884) 19 nw Dev <sup>1</sup> [The several modes of ploughing have received characteristic appellations, such as gathering-up, STEPHENS Farm Bk (ed 1849) I 171, To plough continuously round a first furrow, Morron Cyclo Agric (1863)]

9 To catch, seize hold of
n Lin 1 The herse bohts awaay wi' me a top o' th' load, I jumps
off, runs alongside, an' gethers him
10 To make a collection in money, to go round with a

petition, asking for help

Gali (AW), e Dur¹ Wm Went raund an gidderd a penny
apiece, Wheeler Dial (1790) 58 Yks They're going all about
gathering for a new chapel, Taylor Miss Miles (1890) 1 w Yks
Gen used of making a collection at a mill, workshop, &c for a
workman who is ill or who has met with some calamity Oud Dikiz bīn of iz wāk fər ə munh, be bān tə gebə fər im ət t'miln təmoən (J W) Lei¹ They've agooin' raound to gether for 'im Dev He was too proud to go 'gathering' (as they call carrying round a petition for help), Longman's Mag (Oct 1897) 516

Hence (I) Gather, sb, see (4), (2) Gathered funeral, sb a funeral at which a collection is made to defray the expenses, (3) Gatherer, sb (a) a collector of taxes, &c, (b) pl the collectors of the offertory after a charity

(b) pl the collectors of the offertory after a charity sermon, (4) Gathering, sb a collection or money offering, esp a collection made in church
(1) n Lin¹ (2) w Yks Yks N & Q (1888) II 214 (3, a) ne Yks¹ (b) Chs¹³ (4) n Yks (I W), e Yks¹, e Lan¹ Chs¹ One sometimes hears an 'Easter gathering' spoken of, Chs³ s Chs¹ Dhù frendz un goa raaynd, un taak up dhù gy'edh urn [The friends'un go raïnd, an' tak up the getherin] Obsol n Lin¹ Thaay'd a pretty good getherin' at th' missionary meetin' War³ 'The men made a sathering at the works for the widow of their 'The men made a gathering at the works for the widow of their mate' In Birmingham there is a custom when a member of the predatory class falls into the hands of the police to have a gathering among his friends to provide funds for his defence Shr <sup>1</sup>Whad sort on a getherin' 'ad'n a on Sunday? Oxf 1 MS add to be a gathering, I hare, at chutch next Sunday (WRE) Suf (REL), s Dev (FWC)

11 Torecover, gain strength, to recover breath Gen with up 11 Torecover, gain strength, to recover breath Gen with up n Yks 2 Gether dup,' recovered from illness w Yks 1 n Lin I shall begin to geth 1 up noo th' waarm weather's here (MP) Nhp 1 He gothers strength fast,' is often said when a person is recovering from illness w Wor When I goes to walk I loses my breath, and then I has to stop and gather it (HK)

12 reft To rise, get up from the ground, &c Gen with up Also used fig'
Se Convey[s] the idea of the restoration of motion and action to the limbs, after a state of insensibility and inaction (JAM) Abd In a little wee Himsel he gathers, and begins to see. Ross Heigense

to the limbs, after a state of insensibility and inaction (JAM) Abd In a little wee Himsel he gathers, and begins to see, Ross Helenore (1768) 13, ed 1812 Nhb 1 Wait till aa get mesel getheied togither a bit n Yks 2 'Get thysel gether'd up ageean,' said to a child that had fillen Nrf I gathered myself up, Cozens Hardy Broad Nrf (1893) 62 e Suf I can't gather myself up (F H)

13 Of plants, wheat, &c to ramify
Shr 1 'That crop looks thin, Bayly 'Never mind, it'll look

Shr¹ 'That crop looks thin, Bayly 'Never mind, it'll look better after awilde, w'en it begins to gether' Bdf In such cases, the plants tiller (or gather, according to the provincial term) in the spring, Batchelor Agric (1813) I 376

14 Phr (1) to gather the feet, (a) to walk with a quicker step, (b) of infants to begin to walk, (c) to recover from a fall, literal or moral, to get up, rise to one's feet, (2)—to the feet, (3)—to the legs, see (1, c), (4)—waste, factory term to wind up, draw to a conclusion

(1, a) Bnff¹ The lazy smitcht o'a loon wiz gain' snaikin' in the rod fin I saw 'im, an I ga' a gollie at 'im, an' he seen gaithert's feet till 'im syne (b) Ca1¹ Bnff¹ He s jist beginnin' to gaither the [or his] feet (c) Sc (Jam) (a) Ca1¹ Fif E'en Tainmie Pethrie's wrackit mare, Hadgather't to her feet ance mair, Tennant Papistry (1827) 114 (3) Abd The fiddler screw'd his pegs, an' I soon gather d to my legs, Beattie Parings (1801) 11, ed 1873 (4) Chs¹, Chs³ Before ceasing wook at a factory for the day, they 'gather the waste' silk caused by the breakages of the day Thus, it is a common saying when an orator or a clergyman enters on the peroration, or the 'in conclusion' of his sermon, that he begins 't'gather waste' 't'gather waste

GATHERING, ppl adj and sb Sc Nhb Yks Lan Lei
Also in form gather- Lan [For further forms see
Gather] 1 ppl adj In comb (I) Gathering coal,
a large lump of coal, placed on the fire (esp at night) to keep it in for a long period, (2) peat, (a) a large piece of peat put on the fire to smoulder and keep the fire alight, (b) obs, a fiery peat, sent round by the borderers to alarm the country in time of danger, (3) tub, a tub used in brewing, into which the whole brewing of beer is poured,

(4) turf, see (2, a)

(I) Sc Another demand for large blocks of coals, is, for the servants to make what is termed 'gathering coals' in the kitchen, Bald Coal Tr (1808) 60 (JAM) Fif Without having the sense to put on a gatherin' coal, sae the fire is again oot, McLaren Tibbie (1894) 18 Ayr A ball o' fire passed owre the gathering coal and gaed up the lum like a clap o' thunner, Johnston Kilmallie (1891) I of the School with the pather harbet the certification. (1891) I 28. S.S. Snatched up the poker, broke the gathering-coal, and stirred the fire, Wilson Tales (1839) V 60 Nhb When broken up in the morning it speedily forms a good fire Lan N & Q (1873) 4th S xii 376 (2, a) Sc The gathering peat wad dress a our Hobbie's venison, Scott Blk Dwarf (1816) in, Wald dress a our Hoodie's tenison, Scott Bik Diwarf (1816) in, Many a night she put on the gathering peat with her own hands, Whitthead Daft Dave (1876) 263, ed 1894 Frf. There was always a gatherin peat, slowly smouldering, even in the drowsy days of summer, Inglis Ain Flk (1895) 26 (b) s Sc Gl Antiq (Jam) (3) Lei (4) Sc Hap up the wee bit gathering tuif, Scott Monastery (1820) iv

2 sb A peculiar way of turning the left hand when drawing and folding the sliver w Yks (EW)

GATHORN, sb Cor A mischievous spirit supposed to haunt mines

They've 'eard the knackers [knockers] an' gathorns many a time an' some seen 'em, Phillpotts Prophets, 61, Cor 12 GATION, see Gaishen

GATLESS, adj e An Also in form gartless e An¹ e Suf [gæt, gātles] Half-witted, shiftless, careless, thoughtless, idle, heedless.
e An¹ Nrf Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf (1893) 5 Suf She was ollus such a gatless girl (C G B), Suf¹, e Suf (F H)

GATRUM, sb Lin Also written gatteram Lin<sup>1</sup>, [ga trəm] A rough by-road or lane, gattram n Lin

a narrow road leading from one field to another, &c
Lin In constant use At Louth there is a narrow pathway of
considerable length enclosed between two high walls, called
Gatherums 'The gatrum that leads from the road into the close,' STREATFEILD Lin. and Danes (1884) 265, Lin <sup>1</sup> The gatteram was so heavy, I had foast to ride n Lin Stitton Wds (1881) e Lin He lives at the gattrum end (G G W)

[ON gata, a way +  $r\bar{u}m$ , space] GATSHIRD, sb. Sh I A relation, a cousin S & Ork 1

GATSHIRD, sb. Sh I A relation, a cousin S & Ork 1 GATTEN, see Get
GATTER, sb 1 Also in forms gait, gaiter Tev (Jam), gatten Lin, gayter Ken In comb (1) Gatter berry, the bramble-berry (Tev), (2) bush, (a) the dogwood, Cornus sangunea, (b) the guelder-rose, Vibun num Opulus (e An 1); (3) tree, (a) the spindle-tree, Euonymus europaeus (Ken), (b) see (2, a), (c) obs, the bramble (Tev) (1) Tev (Jam) (3, a) Ken (GB) (b) Lin Holloway (c) Tev (Jam)

[Cornilher femelle, Hounds-tree, Dogberry-tree, Prick-timber-tree, Gaten, or Gater-tree, Cotgr, Gaytres beryis, CHAUCER C T B 4155]

GATTER, sb 2 Lon. Beer, liquor
Gatter is but threepence a pot, Punch (1841) I 243 (FARMER), They have a 'shant of gatter' (pot of beer) at the nearest boozing-ken (ale house), Maynew Lond Labour (1851) I 232, ed 1862
GATTERIDGE, sb. Also written gattridge e An 1s Cy,

GATTERIDGE, sb. Also written gattridge e An 1sCy, and in form gottridge Suf [gæt(ə)ridg] 1 (i) The spindle-tree, Euonymus europaeus, (2) the dogwood, Cornus sanguinea, (3) the guelder-rose, Viburnum Opulus, also in comp Gatteridge tree See Gatter, sb 1 (1) e & s Cy RAY (1691) s Cy GROST (1790), BAILEY (1721) Ken (GB), Ken<sup>1</sup>, Su<sup>c</sup><sup>1</sup> (2) e An, 1, Suf, s Cy (3) e An 1 Suf Science Gossip (1882) 214

2 Comp Gatteridge berries, the fruit of the spindle-tree.

Euonymus europaeus

s Cy Grose (1790) ? Obs Suf 1 e & s Cy RAY (1691)

GATTIKEN, adj Gawky, clumsy, awkward.

A great gattiken mawther

(1679)

GATTY, adj Obs Sc Enervated
Ayr Then Muse-inspirin' aqua-vitae Shall mak us baith sae
blythe an' witty, Till ye forget ye're auld an' gatty, Burns Ep to
J Lapraik (Sept 13, 1785) st 8

GAUBBACH, sb Obs Wxf¹ Also in forms gub bach, gubbauch A cabbage GAUBBER, sb. Glo¹ The wicket-keeper at the game of 'wickets' Cf gaub hole GAUBERT, sb Obs Chs Also in form golbert

Chs 1 The iron rack in a chimney that supported the pot-hooks Cf cobbits

pot-hooks Cf cobbits
Iron racks for instruments of reasting (K), Chs I it 11 spits and one payre Golberts vs, Invent, Nantwich (1611)
[1] grete cobardys, Will (1487) in Paston Letters, III 466, A gawbert, Ipepurgium (for hyperpyrgium), Cath Angl (1483), Hoc ipeguirgium, a gobard, Pict Ang (c 1475), in Wright's Voc (1884) 770, Unius 'gobart' de ferro, xd, Invent (1403) in Nott Rec (1883) II 20]
GAUBERTIE SHELLS, sb pl Link (Jam) [Not known to our correspondents] The name given to a hobgoblin, supposed to make a loud roaring accompanied with a barking similar to that of little dogs and at the

with a barking similar to that of little dogs and at the same time with a clattering resembling that of shells striking against each other

GAUBHOLE, v Glo<sup>1</sup> [Not known to our corre-pondents] To put the ball in the block-hole See spondents]

GAUBISON, sb w Yks 2 A young simpleton See

GAUBSHITE, GAUBY, see Gawpsheet, Gaby, sb 1

GAUCUM, GAUCY, see Gawkum, Gawsie GAUD,  $sb^1$  and v Sc Irel Nhb Wm Yks Lan Der Sc Irel Nhb Wm 1ks Lan Der Nhb Also Dev Also written gaude Sc (Jam), gawd Sc Ir w Yks 4 Der 12 nw Der 1, and in forms goad Lan 1, gowd n Cy Nhb 1 Wm [god, goad] 1 sb A trick, prank, a habit, custom, fashion, guise

Sc Weel versed 1' the gawds o' the sex, Jamieson Pop Ballads

(286) 1 core 55 A bed weeters beht of whotever land

(1806) I 297 n Sc A bad custom or habit of whatever kind Although always used in a bad sense, [it] does not necessarily imply the idea of cunning 'An ill gaude' (JAM) Kcb Surely he hath borne with strange gawds in me, Rutherford Lett (1660) No 240 w Yks Thoresey Lett (1703), w Yks <sup>4</sup> Lan Grose (1790) MS add (C), Lan <sup>1</sup> Nay, theau'll not act 1' that goad, will to? Der Grose (1790) MS add (P), Der <sup>1</sup> An ugly gawd,

Der 2, nw Der 1

2 A toy, plaything, an ornament, gewgaw, trifle Ayr Gif he'd been wairing on that maid The price of bracelet, bi ooch or pin, An' were a judge o' gauds, Ainslie Land of Burns (ed 1892) 188 Gall I had dune wi the gawds an' vanities o' this wicked world, CROCKETT Sunbonnet (1895) IV Ir Avagrant gust maliciously whisked off her little gawd, Barlow Lisconnel (1895) 89 n Cy Grose (1790) MS add (P), N Cy 1 Nhb An ornament used in Hexham at Christmas time, consisting of two or more rings of wood, one within the other, and covered with frills of coloured paper, hung up in the kitchens of cottages, and on which the presents previously given to the children, not those to be given, are attached (J M M) w Yks (S P U) Lan Grose (1790) MS add (P) Der Eh, but I m feart your yead too is fu' o' gauds, WARD David Griere (1892) I 11

Hence (1) Gaudiments, sb pl jewels, personal decora-

Hence (1) Gauddinents, so pt jewers, personal decorations, (2) Gaudly, adj gaudy, brightly coloured (1) n Yks<sup>2</sup> (2) Dev Wi varnished rod an' gaudly vly, Pulman Sketches (1842) 12, ed 1853

3 A jollification Nhp <sup>1</sup> Cf gaudy, sb <sup>1</sup>

4 v To make a showy appearance, be gaudy Fif (Jam)

5 To toy, play with Nhb <sup>1</sup>, Wm (JH)

5 To toy, play with Nhb', Wm (JH)
[1 All pair gaudis sall noght pam gayne, York Plays (c
1400) S 2 2 With bracelets of thy hair, rings, gawds,
Shars M N Dream, 1 1 33]
GAUD, sb<sup>2</sup> Lin<sup>1</sup> [god] An umbrella
A rich old barber was the first man to carry a gaud in Lincoln
GAUD, sb<sup>3</sup> Obs Lan Also in form gauld 1 A

rate or tax

I paid the highway gaud, 3s 8d, Walkden Diary (ed 1866) 31, Thomas Parkinson called on me for poor gaulds, 1b 108

2 Comp Gaud gather, a tax-collector Lan 1

GAUD, see Gowd

GAUDEAMUS, sb Sc Irel A college-students' merry-making Cf gaudy,  $sb^1$  Fif On Saturday evening the first Gaudeamus of the session was held in the Cross Keys Hotel, College Echoes (St Andrew's Univ) (1894) VI 71 Rxb (JAM) Kid A song sung at a public Gaudeamus [at Maynooth] in 1829, Atnenaeum (1895) 487

[The first word of the students' song Gaudeamus

igitur, juvenes dum sumus ]

GAUDERY, sb Sc Also Som Also in form gaudering Sc [gā, gō dəri] Finery, tawdry show
Sc But I thocht them aye but gaudries, That belong to wealth and pride, Ballads (1885) 143 Fif Streams the red gaudery of flags in air, Tennant Anster (1812) vii Rxb Thy winsome gaudering to show, Riddlett Poet Wks (ed 1871) I 222 w Som 1
Better fit her mother'd make her wear things tidy like, same s other vokeses maaidens, nit let her ray herzel up in all that there

GAUD-FLOOK, sb Sc (Jam) The saury pike, Scomberesox saurus Cf gaufnook
GAUDNIE, sb Fif (Jam) [Not known to our corre-

spondents] A semi-aquatic bird, prob the water-ouzel [It] always has its nest in the bank of a rivulet, something larger than a skylark, the back and wings of a dark grey, approaching to black, the breast white, delights to sit on large stones and islets in the middle of the stream

GAUDY,  $sb^1$  Sc Nhb Oxí Ess Also written gaudé
Sc., gawdy Sc Nhb<sup>1</sup>, and in form gaady Nhb<sup>1</sup> [gā, gō di] 1 A feast-day, a holiday Ess Holloway

2. A grand feast or entertainment in a college of the University of Oxford, an annual dinner in commemora-tion of the foundation of the college, or of some other

event in its history
Oxf My father had recently sat next him at a Magdalen Gaudy,

Oxf My father had recently sat next him at a Magdalen Gaudy, Symonds Biog (1893) I 224, One of the Chiel gaudies or festive anniversaries, Mozley Remin (1882) I 380

Hence (I) Gaudy day, sb (a) 2 day of rejoicing, holiday, (b) obs, the day on which an Oxford college 'gaudy' is held, (2) night, sb a festival night
(I, a) Sc Yesterday having been a gaude day, Scott Antiquary (1816) xiv Nhb A gaudy day myeks a' hands merry, Wilson Pitman's Pay (1843) 52, They d gien a gaudy day to care To see this change surprizen, ib Oiling Dicky's Wig (1826) I, Nhb 'There are certain times of the year when the young men and lads refuse to work, and insist on a 'Gaudy day' for instance, the first morning they hear the cuckoo, and when the turnips and peas are at maturity. At such times they frequently adjourn to a neighbouring morning they hear the cuckoo, and when the turnips and peas are at maturity. At such times they frequently adjourn to a neighbouring public house, where they enjoy themselves during a great part of the day. Note to Pitman's Pay (b) Oxf Grose (1790) MS add (M) (2) Oxf Writes his saturnalian verses for your Shrovetide gaudy night, Shepherd Brasenose Ale Verses (1861)

[1 A Gaudy, Epulae adjuciales, Coles (1679) 2 (1) Gaudy days, certain festival days observed in Colleges and Inns of Court, Phillips (1706), In Colledges they are most commonly called Gaudy, in Inns of Court grand days, and at Court coller days, Blount (1670) GAUDY, adj and  $sb^2$  Sc Irel Cum Nhp Wor Also in forms gaady, gaddie, gadie Sc, gaudé Wxf¹[godi, gadi] 1 adj Showy, dashing, tricky, mischievous

chievous

n.Sc A handsome youth sae brisk and gaddie, Buchan Ballads (1828) II 147, ed 1875, Yell ca' your daughter to the door And ye will speak wi' words fu' gadie, the I 268 Per In buying such a horse He's neither gaady, wood [wild] nor scar [timorous], Smith Poems (1714) 85, ed 1853 Lth (Jam)

2 Comp (I) Gaudy day, a showery day with gleams of supplying (a) faced of a horse having markings casually

sunshine, (2) faced, of a horse having markings casually scattered about the face, also used fig as a term of abuse (1) Nhp 1 (2) Cum (J Ar), Cum 4 Hoot, snaff! she's a gaudy-

feace't yan

3 Rank-growing clothes Wxf<sup>1</sup> s Wor (HK) 4 sb bl Fine clothes

GAUFER, sb Yks Lin Suf Amer Also in forms gaufre e Yks Amer, goafer n Lin , gofer w Yks Lin sw Lin Suf , gofrew Yks, golfer w Yks [goffer, goffer] 1. A kind of tea-cake or crumpet

gō fə(r] 1. A kınd of tea-cake or crumpet
n Yks¹ Of a square or rectangular form, made of batter, n Yks² Square, and stamped like net-work with the 'gaufering-irons' e Yks¹ m Yks¹ Made of very light paste, with an abundance of currants added The 'pricking fork' is freely used upon it w Yks. The golfers were often of a chequer pattern somewhat resembling a large flat honey-comb (JT), Now rarely seen. It was made in a mould so formed as to produce many square indentations, intended, I suppose, as receptacles for butter, Sheffield Indep (1874), w Yks <sup>2</sup> Lin <sup>1</sup> A species of pancake pressed into a square form by irons n Lin 1 Goafers are commonly square, but sometimes round The inner part of the instrument in which they are baked has many square projections that form holes in the goafer, which should be full of butter when eaten sw L n 1 Eaten, buttered and toasted Suf A sort of crimped pie crust cake [Amer Dial Notes (1896) I 59]
Hence (1) Gaufer iron(s, (2) Gaufering iron(s, sb (pl

the iron mould in which 'gaufers' are baked

(I) e Yks 1 A bivalved iron mould with long handles Golfer from swere pushed into the open fire until the cake was baked (JT), Sheffield Indep (1874) (2) n Yks 2, Lin 1, n Lin 1, sw Lin 1

2 A wooden frame with pegs, formerly used to crimp frills, &c, after washing sw Lin 1

[1 Fr gaufre, an hony-comb, wafer, or wafer-cakes (Miege), OFr gaufre, 'patisserie' (LA CURNE), see HATZ-FELD (s v). 2 Fr gauffrer, to deck or set out with puffs (Cotgr)

GAUF(F, see Gaff, v<sup>2</sup>

GAUFNOOK, sb Sc The saury pike, Scomberesox saurus Cf gowdnook

Not uncommon in the North of Scotland, and almost every

autumn it enters the Firth of Forth in considerable shoals, NEILL

autumn it enters the Firth of Forth in considerable shoals, NEILL Fishes (1810) 17 (Jam, s v Gowdanook)

GAUGE, sb and v Sc Yks Stf Brks e An Wil Also written gage Sc w Yks 1 e An 1, and in forms gadge Sc e An 1 e Suf, gedge e Suf, gowge Biks 1 [gedg, geadg] 1 sb A rule, standard, measure Sc It's dry talking, Robin—you must minister to us a bowl of punch—ye ken my gage, Scott Redg (1824) xiii Rnf It's less than Eben's meed, For he's nae gadge to rule by, Picken Poims (1810) I 188

(1813) I 148

2 A barometer, also called Weather gauge

n Stf A necessary instrument in connection with a pit, as the weight of the atmosphere or atmospheric pressure greatly affects the ventilation (J T)

3 Comp Gauge brick, a blick which shows, by its change of colour, when the oven is not enough for baking
Wil She knew when the oven was not enough by the gauge-

brick, this particular brick as the heat increased became spotted with white, and when it had turned quite white the oven was ready, Jefferies Gt Estate (1880) viii

4 Phr to take gowge on some one, to gauge, estimate some one

Brks 1 I took gowge on 'in when I vust zin 'in an' knawed as a was a bad lot

5 A measure of slate, being one yard square, and supposed to contain one ton in weight w Yks 1

6 A bowl or tub to receive the cream as it is successively

e An (HALL), e An 1 No doubt it has its name from the use made of it, to judge when a sufficient quantity has been collected to be churned

to be churned
7 Search, scrutiny, look-out, a hunt or watch in the interests of oneself, esp in phr to be on the gadge w Sc He's ayc on the gadge (Jam Suppl)
8 v To measure, ascertain the dimensions of, estimate Sc (AW) m Yks 1 Thou's gauged us to a hair's breadth with thy pudding to day, dame e An 1 To mark out the dimensions of a ditch or drain by cutting out a small quantity of the soil by a line or cord Nrf 1 e Suf I gadge up this allotment at a quarter of an acre (FH)

CATIGER et Sc Irel n Cv Nbb Vks I an I Ma

of an acre (F H)

GAUGER, sb Sc Irel n Cy Nhb Yks Lan I Ma
Also Som Also in forms gaadger Nhb¹, gadger Sc
(Jam Suppl.) N Cy¹, gagee Wxf¹, gager Sc. (Jam
Suppl.) w Yks¹, guager Sc Wxf¹ [gē dzə(r, geə dzə(r]

1 An exciseman, custom-house officer
Sc As for a gauger I do not believe he valued the life of one at
half a farthing, Stevenson Catrona (1893) xiv Or I in those
halcyon days the guager was not, Vedder Sletches (1832) 100
Abd Many were the encounters these smugglers had with the

Abd Many were the encounters these smugglers had with the guageis, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 211 Frf Just such another as our carlie of a gauger sitting there, Inglis Am Flk (1895) 212 Per The guager he drew up his men And soon poor Donald dd surround, Ford Harp (1893) 249 Arg. At the ale house heavy drovers and gaugers stamped their feet, Minno Lost Pibroch (1896) 227 Ayr Tightly he did the gauger han'le, Boswell Poet Wks. (1816) 148, ed 1871 Edb Fash'd wi' dolefu' gaugers or excise, Fergusson Poems (1773) 184, ed 1785 Wgt The local guager good-naturedly allowed these people a pretty long tether, Fraser Wigtown (1877) 306 Wxf¹, NCy¹, Nhb¹, w Yks¹, ne Lan¹ I Ma A fellow's head That was broke at [by] a gauger, Brown Doctor (1887) 9 Som, It was unsafe to bring the ship closer to shore, for fear of the 'gaugers,' Palmer Mr Trueman (1895) 51

2 One who is always on the look-out for gifts or benefits, a 'cadger' Sc (JAM Suppl) Cf. gauge, 7

GAUGHLING, adj War [Not known to our correspondents] Tall and slender in proportion to the bulk Per The guager he drew up his men And soon poor Donald did

spondents ] Tail and slender in proportion to the bulk (HALL)

GAUGNET, sb Sc The sea-needle or needle-fish,

Syngnathus acus

Sc Found lurking among the sea-weeds in shallow water [in the Frith of Forth], NEILL Fishes (1810) 22 (JAM ).

GAUK, v Sc Also written gawk, and in form gaukie (Jam) [gauk, gok.] Of young women to behave towards men in a silly, thoughtless, or vain way Sc Niver gawkin' about or gaun astray, Roy Horseman's Wd (1895) xxxix, Mackay Cail, wSc, Rxb (Jam)

Hence Gaukie, sb a foolish, forward, vain woman Cail Ayr (IM)

Cai 1, Ayr (J M)

GAUK, GAUK, see Gawk, adj, v2, Gawk

GAUL, GAULCHING, GAULD, see Gale, sb 1, Gall, sb 2. Galching, Gaud, sb 8

GAUL(E, sb Obs Lan A lever, a large wooden bar used to lift and remove heavy things RAY (1691) [(K)] [Fr gaule, 'levier du piston d'une pompe' (HATZFELD), a long staff (Corge), OFr waulle (GODEFROY)]

GAULEY, sb Irel Also written gawly [gol1] 1 The goal or place in which the wickets are fixed in the game of 'Cammon' (qv) Grosz (1790) MS add (C) 2 A term used when the ball is driven through the wickets in the above game, a goal, game s Don Simmons Gl (1890)

GAULF, GAULIC(K, see Gaff, v2, Gallack

GAULISH, ady Chs [golif] 1 Heavy, clownish s Chs¹ Ey)z nuwt būr ŭ greet gau lish laad, wot kun)yŭ ekspek t ŭv ŭ pig būr u grunt? [Heys nowt bur a greet gaulish lad, what can yŏ expect of a pig bur a grunt?]
2 Ill-tempered, nagging Chs¹
GAULISH HAND, sb n Cy Yks The left hand n Cy Grose (1790) See Gallack Hence Gaulish

n Cy Grose (1790) See Gallack Hence Gaulish handed, adj left-handed, awkward n Yks 12

GAULP, see Gaup

GAULT, sb<sup>1</sup> and v. Lin. Nhp Bdf Hnt e An Also A thick, heavy clay, brick-earth, also in comp Gault clay

Lin Brookes Tracts Gl, Lin If there was more gault in the
fenland, it would be more productive Nhp 1, Nhp 2 A blue cal-

tenland, it would be more productive Nhp 1, Nhp 2 A blue calcareous clay Bdf The subsoil is either a blue or yellow golt clay, BATCHILOR Agric (1813) II Hnt (TPF) e.An 1 Occas any sort of heavy and adhesive earth Cmb The highland may be described as a strong lorm or clay, of a very good staple lying upon a gault, MARSHALL Review (1811) III 228 Suf 1 [Try your skill in gilt first and then in gold, Ray Prov (1678) 145]

Hence (1) Gaultree pit, sb a clay-pit, (2) Gaultry, ady of clay not tenacious, separating into thin flakes when dug, (3) Gaulty, (a) adj clayey, abounding in gault, (b)

sb wet, boggy, clayey land
(1) Lin 1 (2) Nhp 1 (3, a) Bdf. Sterile and stubborn when golty, and of a blue or yellow cast, BATCHELOR Agric (1813) 12

2 v To cover the surface of land with clay obtained from the subsoil, to dig 'gault' for embankments
Lin, Cmb STEPHENS Farm Bk (ed 1849) I 491

Hence Gaulting, vbl sb the process of covering the land with a layer of clay

s Lin Gaulting is covering the peat land with a layer of clay, cast out of pits dug in the clay substratum, Wheeler Hist Fens App iv 7

GAULT, sb 2 e An A cavern, a cavity caused by a

sudden subsidence of earth or soil (EGP), eAn 1 GAULT, sb 8 Nhp [golt] 1 The bubbling motion produced in a liquid by its rapid conversion into vapour, ebullition

One old woman says she remembers the word 'gault' applied to water bubbling, on the boil, but I can't find it used now (W D S ), Nip  $^2$ 

2 Sediment, a dirty deposit at the bottom of a liquid or vessel (WDS)

GAULY, sb Lei War Also written gawley Lei War [goli] A blockhead Lei, War (HALL) See

GAUM,  $sb^1$  and  $v^1$  Sc Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks Lan Chs Flt Der Lin Also written gawm n Cy Cum n Yks 2 e Yks 1 w Yks 4 Lan. 1 e Lan 1 Chs 123 s Chs 1 Der 2 nw Der 1, and in forms gawmb Lan 2022 Sc Nhb 1 n Yks² e Yks¹ w Yks⁴ Lan.¹ e Lan¹ Chs¹2³ s Chs¹ Der² nw Der¹, and in forms gawmb Lan, goam Sc Nhb¹ Cum¹² Yks, gom Dmf, gomb Lan, gome Sc (Jam) Nhb¹ e Dur¹ Win w Yks n Lan¹, gorm w Yks² Chs¹, guam Flt [gōm, goəm] 1 sb Notice, heed, attention, esp in phi to give gaum to, take gaum of, also used in pll Cum To give gawm to, Ferguson Northmen (1856) 178 n Yks¹ Ah gav' 't nae gaum Nivver heed, hell give you nae gaum w Yks Ah lost a pig, but ah tak ne gaums on it (FPT.), w Yks¹ I gav it naa gaum, w Yks⁵ He taks no more gaum o' muh, 2 Lan To sae iv he took th' leyst gawm o' what aw sed, Lahee Owd Yem, 12 e Lan¹ e Lan¹

Owd Yem, 12 e Lan 1

Hence (1) Gaumless, adj heedless, careless, unobservant, mattentive, (2) Gaumless-toppin, sb a thoughtless, careless person

(1) w Yks He takes no gaum of what's going on, but I can see, I'm not gaumless (M N ), (S P U ), You are a gaumless thing (J S J), w Yks 1, ne Lan 1, e Lan 1 (2) Wm (B K)

2 Understanding, sense, judgement, 'gumption'

Lakel Wm Thoo mud a hed meear gome, Jonny, ner bowt sick falaltherment, Spec Dial (1871) pt 1 20 e Yks He hez nt a bit o' gawm aboot him m Yks Thou's no gaum in thee w Yks Thah hesn't a bit o' gawm abaht theh (ÆB), w Yks He's noa gaum n Lan 1, e Lan 1

Hence (I) Gaumish, adj intelligent, quick-witted, knowing, (2) Gaumless, (a) adj stupid, senseless, vacant, ignorant, without judgement, awkward, lubberly, also used advb, (b) sb a stupid, half-witted person, a fool, (3) Gaumless head, sb, see (2, b), (4) Gaum like, adj, see (I)

(1) nYks 12 ne Yks 1 He's a gaumsh chap mYks 1 (2, a) n Cy Grose (1790), N Cy 1, Nhb 1, Lakel 1 Wm Gomeless prate an maapment, Spec Dial (1877) pt 1 38 nYks Thou'll breeak an maapment, Spec Dial (1877) pt 1 38 nYks Thou'll breeak thy oan yed next, thou gaumless donnat, Fetherston Smuggins Fam 20, nYks 12 eYks 1 He was that gawmless he let him hev it for a pund less'n he gã fo't. wYks Me an' my Sarah is tender an' lovin'—We don't act so gawmless—except nah an' then, Yksman (Apr 28, 1887) 266 (G H), wYks 1Shoe's see agaumless shoe hardly kens ower Sall, in 291, wYks 28 A gaumless maundening [applied to a man], wYks 5 A person dead drunk is always spoken of as 'grumless' Lan That's all thro' thi gombless trick o' not keeping boards 1' th' hole, Takin' New Year in (1888) 14, Thae greyt gawmbless foo', Waugh Owd Bodle, 258, Lan 1 He up wi' his foot an' knockt him gawmless in Lan 1 A girt, gomeless thing ne Lan 1 A gaumless gannet e Lan 1 Chs 1 Tha gormless chap, thee, tha'll never be worth sawt to thi porridge s Chs 1 wel, iv ahy ev ür did see aan ibdi sü gau mlüs! Semz üz iv yü)d noo noa shün ü nuwt [Well, if I ever did see annyb'dy so gawmless! Sems as if yo'd noo noton o' nowt] Fit (TKJ) (b) Swm A girt gomeless (JAB) Lan Wot that gaumless says, Ackworth Clog Shop Chron (1896) 301 (3) wYks He'd a gaumless heead to deal wi', Yks Wkly Post (Feb 29, 1896) (4) Yks She were a poor friendless wench, a parish 'prentice, but honest and gaum like, Gaskell Sylvia (1863) II 1

3 v To pay attention to, heed, mind, care for, to take

notice of, recognize, sometimes with at

Sc 'He never goam'd me,' the aggreed countryman would say with much bitterness, Hunter Armiger's Revenge (1897) 11 Abd He never goams me noo, Shelley Flowers by Wayside (1868) 134 s Sc She paid the most marked attention to the young man, scarcely goaming me, Wilson Tales (1836) II 324 Rxb He never goam't me A ewe is said not to goam a strange lamb (JAM) goam't me A ewe is said not to goam a strange lamb (JAM) Dmf Whan Mads Aonian come, believe me, Domestic cravin's sae bare shave me O' leisure time, I downa gom them, Quinn Heather (1863) 42 n Cy Gawm well now Grose (1790) MS add (P) Nhb¹ He never goamed anybody 'How did that young horse behave?' 'O, well, as drave him a' day, an' he nivvei goamed at it' e Dur¹ He niver gomed me there Cum², Wm (K) Yks Ray (1691), He is well or ill goamed (K) n Yks You goam neathing, I never saw sike foke, Meriton Praise Ale (1684) l 180, n.Yks¹ It's te nae use speaking, he dizn't gaum nae mair an nowght ne Yks¹ m Yks¹ 'Is thee gauming now?' 'Aye, I've been gauming all the time' w Yks Baht gaumin him shoo ran, Yks Wkly Post (Mar 14, 1896), w Yks² I never goi med him, w Yks⁴ Lan Davies Races (1856) 259 Lin¹ 4 To comprehend, understand, to consider, know.

4 To comprehend, understand, to consider, know,

to suppose, guess

n Cy I dunna gawm ye, Grose (1790), N Cy 1, Cum 12 n Yks Aye sır, we gaum ye, but dınnot gan for to be ower venturesome, Atkinson Lost (1870) 11, n Yks 1, n Yks 2 I gawm'd him weel You mun reeam into my lug, or I can't gawm ye ne Yks 1, ne Yks 1, MYKs¹ wYks Do you gawm me² Thoressey Lett (1703), Hutton Tour to Caves (1781), 'Nobody gaums where we are now,' I said, Snowden Web of Weaver (1896) x, w Yks¹ I cannot gaum mich be our chimla at prisent, ii 285, w Yks⁴ Lan Yoi, I've gawmt neaw, Brierley Adventures at Blkpool (1881) 49, What t'farreps, mon, dost gaum us chaps as tears, Harland & Wilkinson Leg (1873) 200, Lan 1, ne Lan 1 Chs Au think au con gee an akaynt asth Denton foke hal gawm bethertle thuse foine flothrin diskripshuns, Chs N & Q (Oct 29, 1881) No 597, I 173, Chs 1 It's above my thumb, aw conna gawm it [said of the music of Mendelssohn's Elyah], Chs 28 s Chs 1 Dust gau m?—

Wel, nŭ grai dli wel [Dost gawm?—Well, na' gradely well] Der 2 nw Der 1 Aw conna gaum thee

[1 Ich toke ful good gome, P Plowman (c) xx 14, Forr iff menn woldenn nimenn gom bezi mihhtenn unnderrstanndenn, Ormulium (c 1200) 18839 ON gaumr, heed, attention 3 Cp Goth gaumjan, to observe, ME zemen, to heed, care for ]

to heed, care for ]

GAUM,  $v^2$  n Cy Lan Chs Stf Wor Shr Hrf Glo
Also written gawm Lan Chs 1s Chs 1s Wor 1 Shr 1, and
in forms ?gawn Glo 1, goam N Cy 2 Stf , goom n Cy
[gom, goem] 1 To grasp or clasp, to hold
n Cy Bailey (1721), Grose (1790), N Cy 2 Lan A man is
said to gawm that which he can hold in his hand, Watson Hist
Hifx (1775) 538 Chs 1 s Chs 1 As much as one can gawm is
an armful Stf Ray (1691) MS add (JC) Shr 1 We'd'n a
rar' batch o' laisin this mornin'—I'd thirteen 'antle, as much as
ever I could gawm ever I could gawm

Hence Gawmless, adj having the fingers benumbed and frozen with cold, so as to be without the power of grasping

Lan Warson Hist Hlfv (1775) 538

2 To pull about with the hands, to handle improperly n Cy (HALL) s Wor<sup>1</sup> Don't you be a-gawmin' o' the fittle with yer mawlers se Wor<sup>1</sup> To handle articles in a manner calculated to damage or mar their appearance Glo 1

3 To stuff, goinge in eating, to bite through
s Chs¹ Often used of the mouth Ey woz put in)th meet tiwee,
krom in it in tiz much tiz ey ktid gau m [Hey was puttin' th' meat
awee, crommin' it in as much as hey could gawm] Shr¹ Yo'n
cut the bread i' sich clouters nobody can gawm it Hrf²
[1 Prob the same word as gaum, v¹, through sense 4]

CALUM vis and ch² n Cy Vis Che Lin [e] Nhp

[I Prob the same word as gaum, v¹, through sense 4] GAUM, v³ and sb² n Cy. Yks Chs Lin. Lei Nhp War Hrf Glo Brks Ken Sus Hmp Wil Amer Also written gawm n Cy Chs¹Lei¹, and in forms gaam Brks¹ Sus Hmp Wil¹, ²gaan Hmp¹, gahm n Wil , garm Ken¹ Hmp Wil¹, ²garm Sus n Wil , gorm w Yks s Lin Nhp¹2 Hrf¹² Glo¹ Ken , grom Nhp¹² [gōm, gām, gæm] 1 v To besmear, daub, soil, dirty, to make sticky or greasy, to clog or choke with grease, diit, &c , also with down, over, up Cf gommered, ppl adj n Cy His face is all gawmed over, Grose (1790) Yks N & Q (1890) 7th S x 236 w Yks They gaumed t'wheels afoar they started (JT), Willan List IVds (1811) Chs¹, Lei¹ Nhp¹² Sometimes by metathesis 'grom' War³ Hrf¹, Hrf² Dunna gorm the loaf Glo¹ Brks Gl (1852), Brks¹ Ken Don't goim it up (D W L) Sus Children are said to have their mouths 'gaumed up' or their hair 'gaumed down' (FES) Hmp The wheels of a machine get 'gaumed' or clogged up when the oil

'gaumed up' or their hair 'gaumed down' (FES) Hmp The wheels of a machine get 'gaumed' or clogged up when the oil has got dry and gummy (HCMB) Wii¹ [Amer The baby is all gaumed up with molasses, Dial Notes (1896) I 70]

Hence (I) Gaumed, ppl adj soiled, besmeared, grimed, made filthy, (2) Gaumy or Gammy, adj sticky, besmeared, adhesive, apt to clog, dirty, muddy

(I) War B'ham Whly Post (June 10, 1893), War¹², Brks¹
(2) Chs¹ s Lin Yer hands is gormy with treacle (FHW)

Lei¹, Nhp¹ War³ Earth that clogs agricultural implements is said to be gaumy Brks¹ He'd a bin at the cupboard, voi his vaayce was all gaamy wi' jam Ken¹, Sus (FE) Hmp

Holloway, Hmp¹, Wil¹

2 sb Stickiness, a sticky mass of anything, gen in

Stickiness, a sticky mass of anything, gen in

phr all in (of) a gaam o' anything
Wil Well, I don't know how you be, Marm, but I be ael of a

will Weil, I don't know how you be, Marm, but I be ael of a gaam o' zweat n Wil (GED)

GAUM, v<sup>4</sup> and sb<sup>8</sup> Sc Irel n Cy Cum Wm Yks
Lan Chs Der Not Lin Rut Lei Hrf Ess Sur Also
written gawm n Cy Wm e Yks<sup>1</sup> Lan Chs<sup>18</sup> s Chs<sup>1</sup>
nw Der 1 Not 1 Lin 1 n Lin 1 Rut 1 Lei 1 Ess<sup>1</sup>, and in forms
goam Sc Cum, gom Wxf<sup>1</sup>, gome Ir w Yks<sup>2</sup>, goom
Yks Sur<sup>1</sup> [gōm, goəm] 1 v To stare idly or vacantly,
to gaze, look about, gape, to be stupid, awkward, also
with at with at

Lth (Jam) n Cy Look how he gawms (K) Wm Folks would stare and gaum to see him pass, Rawnsley Remin Wordsworth (1884) VI 169 Yks Grose (1790) e Yks I Lan He gawm'd an' he stared loike som'dy noan reet, Laycock Sngs (1866) 29, Ther's too mony idle fooak gawmin' an starin' abeaut theere, Owen Good Oud Toimes (1870) 13 Chs He was gawming with his mouth wide open (EMG) Not 1 s Not There they all were, the hull cabal on 'em, gawpin' an' gawmin' at 'er (JPK).

Lin They gawm and state wi' all their eyes, Brown Lit Lain (1890) 47, Streatfelld Lin and Danes (1884) 180, 331, Lin 1 n Lin 1 It's not to hear th' preacher thoo goas, it's for not at all n Lin' It's not to near the present into goas, it's not not at an else bud that th' survant chaps may gawm at thy garments s Lin (THR) Ess We mus no longer gawm, CLARK J Noakes (1839) st 167, Gl (1851), Ess¹ Sur¹ To go gooming about Hence (1) Gaumed, (2) Gauming, ppl adj stupid, foolish, ignorant, thoughtless, awkward, lubberly, lanky, (3) Gawman, (4) Gawmas or Gomas, (5) Gawmaw, sb a straing yearst person.

staring, vacant person

stating, vacant person
(1) Hrf² (2) n Cy A gawming fool (K), A great gawming fellow [an awkward lubberly fellow], Grost (1790) MS add Cum Ferguson Northmen (1856) 178 Wm Yin leaks [looks] nit quite sae gawmin, Wheeler Dial (1790) 72 e Yks¹ s Chs¹ It gen contains the idea of attempting what one cannot perform 'He s a gawmin' beggar 'nw Der¹, Not¹, s Lin (T H R) Rut¹ You won't like the looks of them flowers in that border, they looks so gawming Lei¹ (3) Lin You gaw-man, don't go 11pping there You can stuff that gaw man with owt (R E C) n Lin¹ (4) N1¹ Cum Stop Wull¹ whee was't brong thee that fortune, peer gomas, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) 120. Cum⁴ (5) Lin¹ peer gomas, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) 139, Cum 4 (5) Lin 1

2 sb A lout, a gaping, idle fellow

Ir You were a gaum before you went to travel, and you are a gaum after it, Kennedy Frieside Stones (1870) 29, I cudn t kape quiet an' see him standin' there purtindin' to be a gaum, M'Nully Misther O Ryan (1894) xiv wir Do you think me sitch a gom, all out, as to put me off wid fourpence hap'ny, Lover Leg (1848) II 507 Wxf<sup>1</sup>, Chs <sup>18</sup>

Hence Gaumy, (1) sb an awkward, ungainly fellow,

a simpleton, (2) adj awkwaid, also used as adv
(1) Ant Ballymena Obs (1892) e Yks¹ w Yks² If a man falls down, somebody will say, 'Eh, tha gret gaumy!' s Not A great gaumy, N & O (1890) 7th S x 236 (2) n Lin¹ That theare stohp oor missis hes hed setten doon agean old George s Noa body can build moore gawmy then looks real gawmy thoo duz

GAUMBLE, v Lan Also written gawmble, gawmle Lan [ $g\bar{q}$  m(b)1] With about to act foolishly, 'play the fool'

I stood gawmblink obewt, Paul Bobbin Sequel (1819) 21. For I gawmbl't on leet tat good too, Tim Bobbin View Dial (1740) 40 Hence Gaumblin, (1) sb a fool, 'gleenhoin,' simpleton,

(2) adj silly, senseless, stupid
(1) To show ut I wurno' sich a gaumblin as I looked, Brierley
Ab o' th'-Yate Yankeeland (1885) iv, Lan ' As for that gawmblin
o' mine, he met ha' had his coo dove lung sin, Bamford Life of
Radical (1840) xx (2) Theaw gawmblin' tike, Tim Bobbin View
Dial (1740) 6, Lan '
CALMENTE CALMEDEL and Common abl. Com-

GAUMENT, GAUMEREL, see Gammon, sb1, Gam

brel, sb1

GAUMERIL, sb Sc Yks Lan Der War Also written gaumril Lan., gawmerel War, and in forms gameral Sc, gammerel Der, gaumeal Sc [gom(ə)ril] A fool, stupid fellow, a dunce See Gaum, v<sup>4</sup>, Gomeril(1 Rnf Gaunie had wit, and caredna to split Frae gaumeals whase brains he thocht boss, Webster Rhymes (1835) 48, Like a gameral in the market, Looking for buyers, ib 178 Ayr I told the auld gaumeril that Nawaubpore was a perfec gentleman Galt Lawds

in the market, Looking for buyers, 10 178 Ayr I told the auld gaument that Nawaubpore was a perfec gentleman, Galt Lairds (1826) xxv nYks Men and hosses and dogs all rinnin' like gauments after a nasty, stinking, labtle beast like yon! Atkinson Moorl Parish (1891) 137, nYks¹ (sv Gomerill) Lan Arn nobbut a set a gaumits an' neatrils, Kay-Shuttleworth Scarsdale (1860) II 213 Der Addy Gl (1888) War (JRW) GAUMP, see Gamp GAUMUCK, sb. Sur A stupid person, a fool See Gaum, v⁴
Whaät be 'ee aät, Raäb, thou silly gaumuck? Bickley Sur Hills (1800) III xix

Whaāt be 'ee aät, Raāb, thou silly gaumuck' Bickley Sur Huus (1890) III xix

GAUN, sb¹ Sc Chs Stf Der Lei War Wor Shi Hrf
Glo. Also written gawn Chs¹28 Stf¹Der²nw Der¹Lei¹
War³ se Wor¹ Shr² Hrf Glo¹, and in forms goan Sc
Chs³, gorn nw Der¹ [gōn] 1 A gallon, a gallon
measure See Gallon, sb¹
Chs Ray (1691), Grose (1790), Chs¹2, Chs³ Missus, oi'm
dry, bring us another gawn o' yell Midl Marshall Rur Econ
(1796) War One gaune of ale, Deed at Southam (1613) (WG)
s Wor (HK.), s Wor¹ Shr¹ Tell the cowper to mak' a good
strung four gaun paÿl Hrf. Duncumb Hist Hrf (1804-1812), Hrf¹

strung four gaun payl Hrf. Duncumb Hist Hrf (1804-1812), Hrf 1

2 A measure of quantity applying to butter Shr Salt butter is reckoned by gawns which signify 12 lb of 16 oz in Shrewsbury and 16 lb of 16 oz at Bridgnorth, Marshall Review (1818) II 226

3 A wooden pail or tub having a handle upon one side, a milking pail, a vessel used for ladling purposes, also

in comp Gaun pail
Midl Marshall Rur Econ (1796) Stf A wooden milk pail, hooped like a tub, and having one of the staves longer than the rest so as to form a hundle 1812-13. A farmer's inventory Milk gaun, 3s (G H H), Stf¹ s Stf Her was carrying a gawn o' saftwayter on her yead, Pinnock Blk Cy Aim (1895). Der To make them milking gawns, Jewitt Ballads (1867) 119, Der 2 nw Der¹ For suckling calves, &c Lei¹ War³ The lade-gawn was used for gen pulposes, for lading water, or beer into barrels, &c The milk gawn was reserved for the dairy w Wor<sup>1</sup>, se Wor<sup>1</sup> s Wor Often called a 'lade-gawn' or 'lead gawn' A 'bowl' of wood, iron, or tin, fastened on a long stale, and commonly used for lading out water or wash from underground cisterns (H K), s Wor 1 Shr The gaun proper, which is used as a milking pail, and its upright handle is not so very much longer than the lest of the staves. It is of unpainted wood. And there is the ladegaun, used for lading. It is often painted black, and its upright handle is much longer than that of the gaun proper, N. & Q. (1890). 7th S x 474, Shr 1 A pail, one of the staves of which, being left much longer than the rest, forms an upright handle. It holds about 1 gallon and is used for lading the drink in the process of brewing, Shr 2 Chiefly used in brewing. A lading gaun. Hrf 12 Glo GROSE (1790), Gl (1851), Glo 1 There are two kinds of gawns—the link gawn or pail, with a handle, and the lade gawn or pail, attached to a handle for ballog. pail, attached to a handle for baling

4 A wooden dish for meat

Lnk On them stood many a goan, RAMSAY Poems (1721) 115

Gall The wooden dish employed for holding a workman's poiridge (JAM )

5 A small basket Hrf (WWS)

[1 A gawn, or goan, a gallon, Worlinge Dict Rust (1681) 3 A man berynge a galoun of watir, Wyclir (1388) Mark xiv 13]

GAUN, sb<sup>2</sup> Lnk Dmf (JAM) Also in form gaund [Not known to our correspondents] The butter-bur, Petasites vulgaris

GAUN, GAUNCH, see Gan, v<sup>1</sup>, Go, Ganch GAUNER, v Cld (Jam) To bark, fig to scold with a loud voice

GAUNGE, v and sb Sc Also in form gange Sc (Jam) Briff [gandg] 1 v To brag, boast, to exaggerate, 'fib' Briff (Jam) Hence Gaungin', ppl adj given to boasting, bragging, apt to exaggerate Briff 2 To talk in a pert, silly manner, to prate, chatter,

sometimes with up

Mry (Jam) Buff Et)s weik ful yt gandjez wont'n iez'n [It s a weak fool that chatters without reason], Ellis Pronunc (1889) V 692 Abd (JAM)

Hence Gaungin', ppl adj given to much foolish talking Bnff1

3 sb Boasting, brag, pert, foolish speaking Bnff<sup>1</sup>
GAUNT, sb Lin [gont] The great crested grebe, Podiceps cristatus

SWAINSON Birds (1885) 215, SMITH Birds (1887) 500. [FORSTER Swallow (1817) 88]

GAUNTREE, GAUNTRESS, GAUNTRY, see Gantry GAUNTY, adj Nhp Suf 1 Of trees luxuriant, Nhp Suf GAUNTY, adj

over-spreading

Nhp¹ A woodman's term for trees which grow so tall and awkwardly overspreading as to injure the ground beneath woodman made many omperlogies, and said he could not fell the trees, for they grew so gaunty-like, and the ground under 'em was all of a swagger gog'

was all of a swagger gog'

2 Comp Gaunty gutted, lean, lanky, gaunt e Suf
(FH) Cf ganty gutted, sv Gant, adj
GAUP, v and sb Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng Also written gaupe Lan, gawp(e Sc. n Yks e Yks¹ W Yks Lan e Lan¹ Chs¹²³ s Chs¹ Not¹ n Lin¹ Lei¹ Nhp¹ War²³ e An¹ Cor, and in forms gaap Sc s Shr Wil¹, gap Sc (Jam), garp(e War e An¹ Nrf. Suf, gaulp Sc, goap n Yks, gope Cum¹, gorp Not, goup Sc Bnff¹ Lan; gowp Sc Nhb¹ Cuín., gyaup se Wor¹,

<sup>7</sup>yawp n Bck [gop, gop, gap] 1 v To gape, yawn, open the mouth widely, to stare with open mouth, gaze vacantly, also used fig Cf gaum, v<sup>4</sup>
Sc The souter goupin on a stool, Donald Poems (1867) 157, Nae snaw bree now in the Leochel Burn, Nae a Water Baillie goupin', Murray Howe o Alford in Ble and White (Apr 18, 1896) 490 Bch (JAM) Abd Gowpin' an' luikin at the antic mannie, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xlv1, Like a duik [duck] in a shoor [Shower] goupin' up i' the lift, Anderson Rhymes (ed 1867) 45 Lth (Jam) e Fif The minister's servant hizzies wad be oot goupin' and gooin' after me, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) xxiv e Lth Goupin at Simpson as if he was a bogle, Hunter J Inwick (1895) Goupin at Simpson as if he was a bogle, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 27. Gall Stan' still as lang as it pleases ye to gaup there, Crockett Bog-Myrtle (1895) 198. N Cy¹ What are ye gauping at, ye gowk? Nhb¹ What are ye gaupin there for¹ Cum The fellow just steud an' gowped at me, Mary Drayson (1872) 20 n Yfs¹, n Yks² They gaup dand gauv'd at all they saw ne Yks¹, e Yks¹, m Yks² Uunnut gawp abeawt son mon, or foaks ull think theawi ta foo (D L), l horesby Lett (1703), w Yks¹²45 Lan He gawped reaund wi'o his e'en, CLIGG Skitches (1895) 44, Lan¹, e Lan¹ Chs¹ What are ye gawpin at² Chs²³ s Chs¹ Shoes which are too wide are said to gawp Fit (T K J) Midl Do'ant stan' theer gawpin, Bartram People of Clopton (1897) 25 Stf! I begun to gaup afore he started the sermon, Pinnock Bih Cy Ann (1895) Der Gauping, as though he had not seen s Stf I begun to gaup afore he started the sermon, Pinnock B.<sup>6</sup>
Cy Ann (1895) Der Gauping, as though he had not seen
one before (HR), Der <sup>2</sup> What art gaupin at? nw Der <sup>1</sup> Not
What are you gorpin at? (JHB), Not <sup>1</sup> s Not Young birds
gawp for food at their parents' approach (JPK) n.Lin <sup>1</sup> sw Lin <sup>1</sup>
They ll stan' and gaup about, as if they'd nover seen no one before
Lei <sup>1</sup> What s the fule gawpin' at? Nhp <sup>1</sup> He goes gawping and
staring about, like a noodle War (EAP), War <sup>2</sup> s Wor
Gyaup and gaum (FWMW) se Wor <sup>1</sup> Get on o' thee work
oot, don't stond gyaupin' theie Shr, <sup>1</sup> I 'eld it [a chicken] o er
the smoke an' warmed it ever solups an' at lest the supto gaup oot, don't stond gyaupin' there Shr, I 'eld it [a chicken] o er the smoke, an' warmed it ever so lung an' at last it begun to gaup I dunna know whad yo' wanten i' town—nuthin to do but gi' aup at the shop windows, Shr 2 Whot dost stond thire geauping at 2 Shr You set me off a-gaaping You make me gaap (W W S) n Bck (A C), e An 1 Nrf As yow stand theer a garpin, Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf (1893) 20, Bill stood there garping like a great fule, Spilling Datsy Dimple (1885) 19 Suf What are you a-garping at me for? (M E R)

Hence (1) Gaunan albl sh in phr to hold a counter to

Hence (1) Gaupan, vbl sb in phr to hold a gaupan, to stare in amazement, vacantly, (2) Gaupin, ppl adj gaping, staring, stupid, open-mouthed with astonishment, (3)

Gaupish, adj inclined to yawn

(i) Bnff i A cud hardly get im t gang at a, he heeld sic a gaupan in at ilky chop windaw he cam till

(2) Bnff i He's sic a gaupin' cheel it ye wid think he wizna a yoner

Fif Syk is the a gaupin' cheel it ye wid think he wizna a yoner if if Syk is the nature o' that grot To echoe sae, e'en should there not Be gaupin body on the spot, Tennant Papistry (1827) 18 Lan To run like some goupin warlock to the whame o' destruction wi' one's e en open, Roby Trad (1829) II 215, ed 1872 Chs Thah gurt gawpingk cawf, Clough B Bresskittle (1879) 3 Shr 2A gëauping fool (3) Lth (Jam) a lifter one who covere his head high

2 Comb (1) Gaup a liftie, one who carries his head high (2) head, a stupid, staring fellow, (3) seed, a source of admiration, occasion for staring, a fine outward appearance, see Gape,  $v^1$  (4), (4) stick, (a) a long wooden spoon, (b) to feed young birds, (c) to stare, gape, wander listlessly about

istlessly about

(1) Bnff¹ Either through pride, or through paralysis of the eye lids

(2) Lan One gawpyead slat some oil, Clegg Sketches (1895)

231 (3) Lan Matty was a wonderful disposer of that condiment called by the rustics 'gaupe seed' 'Gaupe seed' is the embodiment of that species of admiration which is more fascinated by outward show than by inward worth, Brierley Marlocks (1867)

outward show than by inward worth, Brierley Marlocks (1867) II (4) e An¹

3 To swallow, devour, to gulp, gen with up

Sc An' her counsail in hail I sal gowp it a', Waddell Isaiah
(1879) xix 3, No a nirl sal be hained big eneugh till gowp watir
up frac the sheugh, ib xxx 14 Lnk Syne till't he fell and seem'd
right yap His mealtith quickly up to gawp, Ramsay Poems (ed
1733) 238, Good gear is not to be gapped, ib Prov (1776) 28
(Jam) e Lth Gin they canna get oor thrapple cut, we ll hae
themgauped up, stoop an' roop, Hunter J Inwich (1895) 102 Nhb¹

4 To talk vulgarly Cum Ferguson Northmen (1856) 179
Hence (1) Garmany and (2) George the december of the province of the story of

4 To talk vulgarly Cum Ferguson Northmen (1856) 179 Hence (1) Gawpy, adj, (2) Gopan, ppl adj noisy,

chattering
(i) n Yks She's a gawpy woman (I W) (2) Cum 1 A gut gopan geuss! thou's hev nin on him n Yks (I W)

5 sb A vacant, staring person, a fool, simpleton, also in pl form

Bnf<sup>1</sup> n Cy Cooper Gl (1853) n Yks What a gert goaps you fellow is (W H) War Don't stand there, you great gawp, lay hold, and help to lift Sus, Hmp Holloway

Hone (T) Couper Sec (2, 2) (2) Couper (3) the second

lay hold, and help to lift Sus, Hmp Holloway

Hence (I) Gaupus, see (2, a), (2) Gaury, (a) sb a vacant, staring person, a fool, blockhead, (b) udj gaping

(1) Sh I I winder 'at da gapus canna see 'at dir naebody i' da hoose wantin' him, Burgers Sketche, (and ed) 54 Or I (S A S), Cail, Briff Fif A foolish boy was a 'haveril,' a 'gawpus,' or a 'gomeril,' Colville Vernacular (1899) 17 Sik 'Tis said the gawpus of the ghost—' 'You mean the ghost of the gawpus,' CHR North Noctes (ed 1856) III 266 Will What be at, ye girt gapus Dev 3 Cor Ole Jonathan's hoaxed 'em fine this time, the gawpuses han soaked it all in, Park Adam and Eve (1880) xxvi, Cor 2 (2, a) Cail Wm He is a gaupy when away from home (B K) n Yks Aye, he is a goapy (W H) ne Yks 1 (b) n Yks (I W)

6 A stupid, vacant stare, a wild anywors look.

6 A stupid, vacant stare, a wild, anxious look

ne Lan 1

7 A wide-open mouth, the countenance Sc (Jam) Not (JHB), You have brought a gawp with yer, and no mistake, Prior Renie (1895) 78

8 Fig Loud, noisy talking, chatter, 'jaw,' esp in phr

\*\*B Fig Loud, noisy taiking, chatter, 'jaw,' esp in pin hold your gaup, a guffaw, loud laugh

Fif Tempestuously there cam' a ciack O' gaulps incompurable,
Tennant Papishy (1827) 24, The god o' gaups did laugh and
smikker, ib 70 w Yks 2 Howd thy gaup Lan A greight gawp
o lowfin, Staton B Shuttle, 19 s Chs 1 Ahy)l slaat mi klog aat
dhiv dhaa du, nu uwd dhi gau p [I'll slat my clog at thee if tha dunna
howd thy gawp] Not Ode yer gorp, Sall (J H B) Der 2, nw Der 1 9 A large mouthful, gulp

Sc (JAM) Rnf I get whiles a glouf o' conscience, but I aye get twa gaups o' gratification afoie han', Gilmour Pen Flh (1873) 20 Ayr Like Moses' rod, swallow tup at ae gawpe, Galt Lands

(1826) 11, Telling the lassie she has ower mony parritch, and to gi'e her twa gaups, Hunter Studies (1870) 204

[1 Whanne a man sneseth, so sei 'God helpe be,' and whan a man galpeth, þan me croyseþ hym, Higden Trewsa (1387) v 389 8 EFris galþen, 'laut schreien od 1ufen, weinen, heulen, belfern, schelten' (Koolman), OS galþön, 'laut rufen, ein giosses Maul haben' (1b) EFris galþ, 'lauter Schrei' (1b)

GAUPEN, sb Obsol n Cy Yks Also written gaupin n Yks, and in form gapen w Yks As much as can be held in both hands placed together, a double handful, an

iminoderate quantity Cf gowpen

n Cy (HALL) n Yks The hands being held so as to foim a
kind of basin 'Gie t'auld mare a gaupin o bran' (R H H) w Yks

HUTTON Tour to Caves (1781), w Yks

GAUR, v and sb w Sc (JAM Suppl) Also in form

aar 1 v To scratch, seam or cut into, 'gore His arms are gaur dyet wi' the beast's claws gaar

2 sb A scratch, seam, or cut made by drawing a sharp point over a smooth surface

GAURDIN, sb Lan 1 [godin] Wood for hedging Cf garsıl

GAURE, v Obs\_ n Cy To gaze at or stare in an GAURE, v cos indecent manner (K) indecent manner (K) In ronnen, for to gauren on this

[The neighbores In ronnen, for to gauren on this man, Chaucer CT A 3827]

GAURY, ady Nhp 1 [gor1] Luxuriant, healthful, quick-growing

'There's a fine crop of oats, they look very gaury 'Growing corn, too luxuriant in the blade, is said to be gaury

corn, too luxuriant in the blade, is said to be gaury GAUS, adj Ken¹ Thin, slender GAUSTER, v and sb Sc Iiel nCy Cum Wm Yks Lan Chs Stf Der Not Lin Lei War Woi Shr Ken Sus Amer Also written gawster Lan¹ Stf Not Lin¹ n Lin¹ sw Lin¹ Ken, and in forms goaster Wm ne Lan¹, goister Cum Wm Lin¹ sw Lin¹, goster Ir nCy Wm n Yks³ w Yks²⁴ Lan¹ Chs¹³ s Chs¹ Stf¹ Der² nw Der¹ Lei¹ War²² ne Woi Shr¹², gosther Ir w Yks, gouster Sc S & Ork¹, gowster w Yks¹, goyster Cum² Ken¹² Sus², yoyster Sus² [gō stə(r, go stə(r, goi stə(r)] 1 v To bully, bluster, stoim, to be turbulent, boisterous, to brag, boast, swagger be turbulent, boisterous, to brag, boast, swagger

S & Ork 1 n Cy Grose (1790) Cum Tom goister'd, Watty begg d his pardin, Stage Mise Poems (ed 1807) 90, Cum 1 Wm He goistered an' laughed, an' then bid her t'time o' day, Spec Dial (1880) pt 11 42 n Yks (TK) w Yks Hutton Tour to Caves (1781), w Yks 124 Lan Theaw may think awm gawstrin, Tim Bobbin View D 11 (1740) 49, Lan' An' that set him agate o' bletheim an' gostern's up an' down like mad, Waugh Old Cromes (1875) viii Chs Sheaf (1878) No 208, I 60, Chs 13 s Chs 1 Ahy ee ürd im 1)dh Os )n Jos 1, swaag ürin ün gos türin dhey ur [I heerd him 1'th' Hoss an' Jockey, swaggerin an gosterin' theer] Stf (Miss E), Stf 1, Der 2, nw Der 1, War 23, Shr 12, Sus 2 Hence (I) Gausterer. sh aswaggerer, braggart, blusterer

Hence (1) Gausterer, sb aswaggerer, braggart, blusterer, (2) Gaustering, (a) ppl adj imperious, blustering, boastful, bumptious, turbulent, roystering, (b) sb swagger, brag, (3) Gousterous or Goustrous, adj boisterous, rude,

brag, (3) Gousterous or Goustrous, adj boisterous, rude, violent, strong, active

(1) Chs¹, Lei¹, War²³ [Amer Dial Notes (1896) I 331] (2, a) w Ir A gosthering, spending, having brood they are and always have been, Lawless Grama (1892) I pt ii ii n Cy Holloway Cum¹ He's a guit goysteran feuill n Yks³ w Yks Gosthering and reeling (S P U), w Yks¹ Sike a braungin, gausterin taistil, ii 306 Lan A gawsterin, flam-tungued fitteryed, Staton B Shuttle, 61, Lan¹ Doesn'to yer what he says, thae gosterin' foo? Waugh Sneck Bant (1868) ii ne Lan¹ Chs³ He's a gosterin' foo! Stf (W T), Der², nw Der¹ Lei¹ Shay's a sooch a gosterin wuminan ne Wor (J W P) (b) m Lin (T H R), Lei¹ (3) Lth (IAM) (JAM)

2 To talk and laugh loudly or impudently, to gossip,

2 To talk and laugh loudly or impudently, to gossip, talk idly, with away to spend, waste in gossip. Ir Sally's a lazy tiollop—gosthering and palavering about what doesn't consarn her, Carleton Trais Peas (ed 1843) I 90, Here we're idlin' an' gostheim' away our time, ib Fardorougha (1848) iv NCy² w Yks Doänt be gaustering (WFS), w Yks², ne Lan¹ Der It made us all goster (HR) Lin When you go to the pump she's shouting and gostering at you (REC), Lin¹ What can the gaw-maw be gawstring about n Lin¹ sw Lin¹ They stand goistering at the Churchyard gate—Lei¹ Ken Grose (1790), Ken¹² Sus Ray (1691), Sus² [(K)]

Hence Gaustering, ppl adj laughing loudly, giggling, of a laugh loud, hearty, talkative, fond of gossip—Wim O t'foke et war thaar set up a girt gosteran laff, Robison Aald Taales (1882) 15 n Lan¹ A girt gausterin thing—Lin You gawstring goff, Brown Lit Laur (1890) 48 n Lin¹ I can t bear to live in a yard wi'so many gawsterin' women aboot Ken Lewis I Tenet (1736), Ken.¹² ne Ken You gurt gawsterin' thing (HM)

(HM)

3 To storm with wind and rain Sh I, Or I (JAM) Hence Gousterous or Goustrous, adj of the weather

stormy, blustering, frightful, also in comp Goustrous

Fif Great, gourlie, goustrous lookin' clouds Seem'd jundyin' i' the air wi' thuds, Tennant Papistry (1827) 219 Ayr Black grew the lift wi' gousterous nicht, Edb Mag (Oct 1818) 328 (Jam) Dmf (1b)

4 sb A passionate outburst of scolding Or I (SAS)
5 Swagger, brag, gossip, idle talk, nonsense
Ant They collogue with all kinds of gosther, Hume Dial
(1878) 24 s Don O Dermot, go 'long with your goster, Simmons
Gl (1890) w Ir Malachy Blake his name was—a great man, full
of gosther and brag, Lawless Grania (1892) I pt ii ii Wxf All
your gosther isn't worth a cast off brogue, Kennedy Banks Boro
(1867) II. Not He was much given to gawster Hole Mannese (1867) 71 Not He was much given to gawster, Hole Memores (1892) 192 War <sup>2</sup> Shr <sup>1</sup> Gie us none o' yore goster—dun-'ee think as folks han no better sense till believe it?

6 A loud, hearty laugh, a loud roistering Wm Gibson Leg and Notes (1877) 93 w Yks Thorrisby Lett (1703), w Yks 4, n Lan 1

7 A violent, unmanageable fellow, a swaggering fellow,

Sc He is the only gouster and ruffian that is with them, Culloden Papers (1815) 273 (JAM ) Sh.I, Or I (JAM ) w Yks Hamilton Nugae Lit (1841) 358

[1 The same word as ME. galstren, to make a noise (Anc Riwle) LG. (Holstein dial) galstern, 'universchämt fodein' (Idiotikon), Hamburg dial galstern, 'inverecunde petere,' see Brem. Wtb (s.v. Galfern), cp OHG galstar, 'cantus, cantamen' (GRAFF)]

GAUSY, see Gawsie

GAUT, sb Yks Lan Also written gawt n Yks¹ e Lan¹, ghaut n Yks [got] 1 An artificial water-course, a gutter, sluice, a flood-gate Cf gote, gout, sb¹ n Yks The sluice by the wharf, N & Q (1885) 6th S xi 286 Lan Grose (1790) MS add (C), The channel through which water runs from a water-wheel (HALL) e Lan¹ 2 A narrow opening from the streets to the water-side n Yks¹ A narrow opening, whether in a row of houses or the streets.

n Yks <sup>1</sup> A narrow opening, whether in a row of houses, or in the soil, sufficing to afford a passage, for men, &c, in the one case, for water in the other, n Yks 2

GAUT, see Get

GAUVE, v Sc Irel n Cy Lakel Cum Yks Lan Der Also wnitten gauv e Yks, gawve n Cy e Yks¹ w Yks, and in forms goave Sc n Yks e Yks, gooave e Yks¹, gove Sc N I¹ Lakel¹ Cum n Yks³ Dei² nw Der¹ [gōv, goəv, guəv] 1 To stare idly or vacantly, to gape, to gaze steadfastly, full in the face

Sc To gaze with fear, Gall Encycl (Jam) Per I boost be goavin' i' the air, An' glowering at the starns, Ford Harp (1893) 201 Fif A tumbler at a fair, Whair thousands round him goave and stare, Tennant Papistry (1827) 150 e Fif The minister's servant hizzies wad be oot goupin' an' govin' after me, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) xxiv Ayr When idly goavan whyles we sauntei, Burns Lp to Major Logan (1786) st 2 Link But lang I ll gove and bleer my ee Before, alace¹ that sight I see, Ramsay Poems (1800) II 399 (Jam) Sik And goved around, Hogg Poems (ed 1865) 35 Gall Cattle that 'goved' upon her, Crockett Sunbonnet (1895) v NI¹ Goving about, Goving round in Cy (K), Grose (1790), NCy¹ Said of a young horse, not used to the road Yks Ray (1691), Grose (1790) in Yks¹23 in Yks¹ What's he gauvin' at? e Yks Marshall Rur Econ (1788), Sha thowtit was queear, At fooals gooaved oot o' deear, Lancaster April Feeal Day in Nicholson Flk Sp (1889) 46, e Yks¹ Leeak [look] hoo he gawves aboot m Yks¹ w Yks¹, w Yks² Doan't be gauaving an' staring abart thuh, as if thad nivver seen owt i' thee life afoa!! abart thuh, as if thad nivver seen owt i' thee life afoai!

Hence (1) Gauvey, sb a fool, simpleton, dunce, a half-

Hence (I) Gauvey, sb a fool, simpleton, dunce, a half-witted person, (2) Gauving, (a) ppl ad1 stupid, awkward, staring, (b) sb an idiot, half-witted person, (3) Gauving time, sb twilight, dusk, (4) wild, ad2 staring stupidly, foolishly eager, (5) yoak, sb an idle fellow

(I) Cum (E W P), n Yks 12 ne Yks 1 He's a girt gauvy e Yks Thoo goffeny goavy, It's thoo at's daft watty! Lancaster April Feeal Day in Nicholson Flk Sp (1889) 46, e Yks 1, m Yks 1 w Yks Sum ov yu knaw what a gawvee is, Frogland Olm (1856) 30, w Yks 12, ne Lan 1 (2,a) Per The canny sheep thegither creep, The govin' cattle glower, Haliburton Ochil Idylls (1891) 43 Lakel 1 Greet goving full n Yks (H M), n Yks 1, n Yks 2 A great gauving fellow ne Yks 1 What a greeat gauvin' chap ah is e Yks 1, m Yks 1 w Yks 5 A gauving person is one staring and awkward in manner (b) w Yks Dyer Dial (1891) 37 (3) n Yks 2 When people cannot see to work, and yet it is too soon to light the candles (4) Rxb Rude sonneteers Ran goavin wild to light the candles (4) Rxb Rude sonneteers Ran goavin wild to grasp at fame, A Scorr Poems (ed 1808) 20 (5) e Yks (Miss A) 2 Comb (1) Gauve andrew, a staring simpleton, (2) 1'th' wind, avain, foolish, light-headed fellow, (3) tushed,

having projecting teeth
(i) e Yks <sup>1</sup> (2) Rxb (J<sub>AM</sub>) (3) w Yks <sup>2</sup> Der Grosf (1790)
MS add (M), Der <sup>2</sup>, nw Der <sup>1</sup>

3 To do anything awkwardly, act in a blundering manner e Yks 1

To flaunt, play the coquette Sc (JAM)

Hence Govan, ppl adj flaunting, coquetting
Sc I would rather add a whole night to the hour than Ronald Rodan and yon govan widow should waur us, Blackw Mag (Jan 1821) 402 (Jam)

5 Of cattle to toss the head from side to side, to start

or stare in fright

Sc Cattle are said to gove when startled (JAM) Gall Our young cowt goved, I ga'em a whack, He pranced and syne the back-rape brak, Nicholson Poet Wks (1814) 46, ed 1897

Hence Govin, ppl adj startled, tossing the head Gall There Brownie stood an' shook his horns frae side to side like a govin' beast, Crockett Raiders (1894) xlvi

[1 Icel gaufa, to saunter, be sluggish (Vigfusson)]

GAUVERIL, sb Wm An awkward, foolish fellow See Gauve

'He is a big, over grown gauveril' The term 'gauveril' is not disgraceful (B K )

GAUVISON, sb and adj n Cy Dur Cum Wm Yks Lan Lin Also written gawvison N Cy¹ Dur¹ Cum¹ Yks e Yks¹ Lan, and in forms gavyson N Cy¹, gawison w Yks, gorvison n Yks, govison Cum¹ n Yks³ [govison] l sb An awkward, gaping fellow, a fool, simpleton, blockhead, a dunce See Gauve n Cy Grose (1790), N Cy¹, Dur¹ Cum Nae guid sec gawvison iver sud share, Anderson Ballads (ed 1840) 25, Cum¹ Wm T'gurt gauvison, it's o't sense he hes (B K) Yks I might still have been a gawmless gawvison for country life, Fetherston Farmer, I n Yks What's ta glouring at, thou gorvison? (R H H).

Farmer, I n Yks What's ta glouring at, thou görvison' (R H H), What a govison you lad is (W H), n Yks <sup>123</sup> e Yks Marshall Rur Econ (1788), e Yks <sup>1</sup> w Yks Thou girt gauvison' (F P T), w Yks <sup>1</sup> What hed he to do, lile gauvison, but gang an climth' stee? w Yks <sup>5</sup> What hed he to do, life gauvison, but gang an climin stee?

11 286, w Yks <sup>5</sup> Come here thou gurt gauavison an' let me see if
the can't hammer it intul thuh. Lan Haud thy tongue, for a
gawvison as thou art, Poaching Adven in Cornh Mag (1881)

XLIII 464 Lin <sup>1</sup> It is useless, I cannot dig it into the gauvison

2 adj Silly, foolish
w Yks Burnley Sketches (1875) 83

GAUX, see Gawk, v 4

GAUZE LAMP, sb Nhb Dur A safety-lamp, the light of which is protected from the atmosphere by fine

wire gauze Nicholson Coal Tr Gl (1888)

GAVALL, v Sc Also in form gavawil Sc [gəva 1] To live riotously, revel

Ayr Birling for a constancy at the wine and the caurtes, and gavalling at the laird's expense, Service Dr Duguid (ed 1887) 74 Hence Gavalling, sb a revelling, rioting, a merry-

making, feast

Ayr Going home from a gavawling with some of the neighbours, GALT Provosi (1822) xxiii, Lanterns are kenspeckle commodities, and of course a check on every kind of gavawling, 1b xxxviii, The senseless gavallings of great gomerals and wasterful weefils, Service Di Duguid (ed. 1887) 108

weefils, Service Di Duguid (ed 1887) 108

GAVEL, sb¹ Sc liel Nhb Dur Cum Yks Also Rut Also written gavil Sh I, gavle Sc Nhb¹ m Yks, and in forms gail(1 Sc (Jam), gale Sc, geavle m Yks¹, geeavel n Yks², geeavel n Yks², geeavel n Yks², geyavle Nhb¹, geyl Sc, govel Rut¹, gyavel Dur¹, gyle Sc [ga vl, gē vl, gið vl, gēl] l A gable, the gable end of a building Cai¹ Abd There's Briggies, the aul'snot, at the ga'leo'the hoose, Alexander Am Flk (1882) 207, Just at the eemost ga'll [gail, ed 1805] O'the kirk, Skinner Misc Poems (1809) 126 (Jam¹ Frf I could the secret soon unravel How I'm placed down upo' your gavel, Sands Poems (1833) 96 e Fif On turnin' the geyl o' the hoose, a volley o' musketry salutit oor lugs, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) xxiv Dmb Rubble wark is what they use for gavles, Cross Disruption (1844) xi Rnf Hame at length, she turned the gavel, Wilson Poems (1816) Watty and Meg Ayr Nane o' your whigmaleeries o' castles, a' lums and crawsteppit gavels, for me, gavel, Wilson Poems (1816) Watty and Meg Ayr Nane o' your whigmaleeries o' castles, a' lums and crawsteppit gavels, for me, Service Notandums (1890) 24 e Lth The western gavel of the house, Mucklebackit Rhymes (1885) 195 Dmf (Jam) Gall The honeysuckles speel the roof And fouse adorn the gavel, Nicholson Poet Wks (1814) 123, ed 1897 Ir If it had new side walls, a new roof and new gavels, too, it would look certainly a great deal the better for it, Carleton Traits Peas (ed 1843) I 158 NI¹ nCy Grose (1790), NCy¹, Nhb¹ e Yks Marshall Rur Econ (1788), e Yks¹ m.Yks Marshall Rur Econ (1788), m.Yks¹, Rut¹

MYKS 1, Rut 1

2 Comp (1) Gavel end, a gable-end, the end wall of a house, a gable, (2) ended, having a gable-end, (3) point, a gable, (4) wall, the end wall of a house, (5) window, (6) winnock, a gable window

(1) Fif Near by a barn like Free Kirk opened the door of its gavel end on the high road, Colville Vernacular (1899) to Lth Up the gavel end thick spreading Crap the clasping ivy green, Macneill Poet Wks (1801)14, ed 1856 Gall Wecametothegavel end of the house, Crockett Moss-Hags (1895) x Dur 1, n Yks 2, w Yks (JT) (2) Nnh A gavel ended house with garden, Richardson Borderer's Table bk (1846) VII 239 (3) n Yks 2 (4) Per Auld Tummas to the gavle-wa' Nails up a cherry twig, Halburton Ochil Idylls (1891) 116 (5) Sh I Shu lichts da colle an' hings hit i' da gavil windoo, Clark Gleams (1898) 41 Abd. (GW) Dmf Wha patters sae late at our gyle window? Cromek Remains (1810) 73 (6) e Fif My mither had agreed wi' him to place the cruzie i' the gavel winnock, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) v

3 A term applied to a mountain in reference to its resemblance to the end of a house Cum 4

[1. Norw dial gavl, a gable (AASEN), ON gafl (Vig-

GAVEL,  $sb^2$  and  $v^1$  e An Also wr, ten gavvel Nrf, and in form gafel Nrf [gevl, gevi 1 sb A sheaf or quantity of corn, &c, before it is bound, or when ready for carting, a bundle of 'ay ready for cutting e An Nrf Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf (1893) 40, Wheat, hemp, &c, spread out exposed to the air previous to binding them into sheaves (WWS) e Suf (FH) [(K)]

2 Phr (I) to be left or he in gavel, s, (2) — be left or he on the gavel, of mown corn, &c to be left exposed, lie unbound

bound

(1) Nrf, Suf Wheat reaped and not tied in sheaves is left in gavel, Morton Cyclo Agric (1863) Suf¹ (2) Suf Wheat reaped and not bound lies on the gavel, Young Ann Agric (1784-1815) XXXII 264, It [cole seed] is reaped and left on the gavel till fit to thresh, Marshall Review (1811) III 290, Suf¹ 3 A bundle or sheaf of rush used in thatching Nrf 'Don't make too big a gafel, he say' I took a bunch of rush, what they thatch with, and divided that into t'ree parts (gafels), Emerson Son of Fens (1892) 153

4 v To rake or gather mown corn of hay into heaps or rows

rows

e An¹ Nrf, Suf Morton Cyclo Agnic (1863) Suf Work gen done by the wives of the harvestmen (CT), I am right tired gavelling all day (MER), Both raked and gavelled clean, Dixon Sigs Eng Peas (1846) 162, Suf¹
Hence Gaveller, sb one who collects mown corn or have been as

hay into heaps

Suf Gen women, RAINBIRD Agric (1819) 293, ed 1849, Suf 1

Suf Gen women, RAINBIRD Agric (1819) 293, ed 1849, Suf 15 To prepare straw for thatching Nrf Nrf Arch (1879) VIII 169
[1 Iavelle, a gavel, or sheaf of corn, Cotgr, Gavel of corne, merges, Prompt Fr (Norm dial) gavelle, 'javelle' (Moisy) 4 Iaveler, to swathe, or gavel corn, to make into sheaves or gavels, Cotgr]

GAVEL, sb 8 Nhb A strip of land See Cavel, sb 14 Nhb 1 The Town fields (of Whelpington) made up of numerous gavels, ridges, and buts scattered and intermixed, Hodgson Nhb I pt il 188, note

pt ii 188, note GAVEL, v<sup>2</sup>

of the Crown, to free a mine and the miners by paying the customs See Gale,  $sb^3$  4

Der A duty must be first paid by every miner before he can be a support of the control of the control of the customs.

enter his pit of mine, and then his men are said to be gavelled, which is the Peak language for Freeing, Mander Miner's Gl (1824)

which is the reak language for Freeling, Manuscale 1922. Hrf<sup>1</sup> (s v Gale)

Hence Gaveller, Gavelor, Gaverler, or Gafler, sb an officer of the Crown appointed to grant 'gales' (q v) and

receive the customs from the miners

Glo An officer among the miners in the Forest of Dean The gavelor puts the miner in possession of the mine and collects the customs, Mander Miner's Gl (1824), Glo <sup>1</sup> A free-miner One who had worked a year and a day in the pit and had his name registered in the Gaveller's office (s v Gale)

GAVEL, GAVELAG, see Gavil, Javel, Gavelock, sb<sup>2</sup>
GAVEL BOW, sb Obs n Cy Also in form gafel bow
An iron crowbar or lever (K) Cf gavelock, sb<sup>1</sup>
GAVEL DYKE, sb Cum<sup>1</sup> [gavl-daik] An allotment
of fence liable to be maintained by a farm not adjoining it

See below

Allotments of gavel-dyke are mostly against commons, and the origin seems to have been for relieving the farms next the commons from a part of the pressure and trespass occasioned by sheep newly turned upon the commons

GAVELESS, adj Sh I Also in form giavalis S & Ork 1 Stupid, awkward, careless, listless, mactive (Coll LLB), S & Ork 1

GAVELET, sb Obs Ken Also written gavelate A legal process against a tenant for non-payment of rent, chiefly relating to lands held in 'gavelkind' Gavelet is a special and ancient kind of Cessavit used in Kent,

where the custome of Gavillkind continueth whereby the tenent

shall forfeit his lands and tenements to the Lord of whom hee holdeth, if hee withdraw from him his due rents and services, Cowell Interp (ed 1637), Termes de la ley (ed 1671) 391, If his escheate be by Gavelate, Robinson Gavelkind (1741) 253

GAVELKIND, 30 Sh I Irel Wal Ken Dor [ga vl,

gæ vikaind ] The custom of dividing a deceased man's property equally among his sons or heirs male

Sh I (Jam) S & Ork 1 Off-the death of the father, the youngest got the dwelling house, while the other property was divided equally Ir The peculiar Irish custom called Gavelkind, Maine Hist Instit (1875) 185 Wal His family may have fallen by the usual custom of gavel kind from its former respectability, Cambrian 1876 (1866) 155 Ken Consuetudo quam Gavelkind nominant manual custom of gavel kind from the former respectability of accounts. Jun (1863) 155 Ken Consuetudo quam Gavelkind nominant Haec terrae quae eo nomine consentur, liberis masculis ex aequis portionibus dividuntur vel feminis, si masculi non fuerint, Cam-DEN Brit 239, in Cowell Interp (ed 1637), Ken <sup>1</sup> The lands of a father were divided among all his sons, oi the lands of a brother, dying without issue, among all the surviving brothers, a custom

dying without issue, among all the surviving brothers, a custom by which the female descendants were utterly excluded, and bistaids inherited with legitimate children, Ken² Dor Marshall Review (1817) V 264

GAVELOCK, sb¹ Sc Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks Lan Der Not Lin Nrf Suf Also written gavelack n Cyw Yks, gavelick, gaveloc Nhb¹, and in forms gaav leck s Dui, gabblick Lin, gableck sw Lin¹, gablick Lin, gableck Nhb w Yks² Lan¹ Der¹² nw Der¹ Not² n Lin¹Nrf Suf, gafflock Der²nw Der¹, gaflock Der¹, gavlace e Yks¹, gavlehack e Yks, gavlock w Yks²² Lan¹, gavlok w Yks, geaivlick Dur, geavelick Cum, geavelock m Yks¹, geavlick N Cy¹ Nhb¹ Cum¹, geavlock Cum¹ n Lan¹, geavvelock Wm, geavelock n Yks², geevlak e Yks, geevleck Wm, gyavlic Dur¹ [gav, gab, gaflək] 1 An iron crowbar, a lever

Sc Charging the haill inhabitants to bring to the tolbooth mattocks, barrows, picks, gavelocks, and such instruments within the town, Spalding Hist Sc (1792) I 220 (Jam) Rxb Gavelock, pinch, and sledgehammer, with might and main they plied, Telter Border Ballads (1824) Auld Ringan N Cy I Used plied, Teiter Boider Ballads (1824) Auld Ringan N Cy 1 Used chiefly by masons and quarry men Nhb 1 Dur Ez easy ez stick'na geaivlick up an end amang clay, Egglestone Betty Podhins' Lett (1877) 15., Dur 1 s Dur Fetch us t'gaavleck—te git this staneshifted (J E D) Cum Ninleyke thee cud fling the geavelick, Anderson Ballads (1805) 107, Cum 1 Wm If theear wes a geeavleck, er owt ato et wes lows, Spec Dial (1877) pt 1 23, Wid his geayvelock amang them let flee, Whitehead Leg (1859) 64, ed 1896 n Yks (R H H), n Yks 1 Used in moving weighty masses of stone, &c Gavelock is not applied in the case of a large and heavy crow bar that is simply a bar, n Yks 23 ne Yks It nobbut wants a gavelock to pinch it out (J C F), ne Yks 2 e Yks Marshall Rui Econ (1788), e Yks 1, m Yks 1 w Yks T sarvent wor just behind him we hiz gablock over hiz shoolder, Tom Treddlehoyle Baurnsla Ann (Nov 21, 1860), Hutton Tsarvent wor just behind him we hiz gablock over hiz shoolder,
Tom Treddlehoyle Bairnsla Ann (Nov 21, 1860), Hutton
Tour to Caves (1781), Used for stretching (widening) cloth (WT),
w Yks 12845 Lan Ston as stiff as a gablock, Tim Bobbin View
Dial (1740) 37, Lan1, n Lan1, Der 12, nw Der 1, Not 2, s Not
(JPK) n Lin Sutton Wds (1881)

2 An iron bar for fixing hurdles in the ground
n Cy Grose (1790), N Cy 2 Nin Morton Cyclo Agric (1863)
ne Lan 1 For making holes for hedging Lin (J CW), n Lin 1
sw Lin 1 One can sca'ce get the gableck thruff it They've splitten
the tops with the gableck Nrf, Suf Morton Cyclo Agric (1863)
e Suf (FH)

3 Obs A kind of large fork Wm (K)

[1 Item, ane litle gavelok of irne, Inv (1566) 171 (Jam)
Prob the same word as OE gafeluc, a spear]
GAVELOCK, sb2 Sc Also in form gavelag Ca1
An earwig, an insect similar to an earwig Cf golach
Sc (Jam) Cai An insect like an earwig but about twice as long

An earwig, an insect similar to an earwig Cf golach Sc (Jam) Cai 1 An insect like an earwig but about twice as long GAVER, sb Cor [Not known to our correspondents] [ge və(r)] The sea crayfish Cf gaverick, 2

Monthly Mag (1810) I 437, Cor 12

[OCor gavar, a goat, gavar môr, a lobster (Williams), Bret gavr, chèvre, gavr-vor (gaour-vor), 'chevrette' (Du Rusquec), cp Fr chevre, a goat, chevrette, 'petite ecrevisse de mer appelee plus souvent crevette' (Littef)

GAVERHALE, sb Dev Cor [ge vərel] The jacksnipe, Lymnocryptes gallinula.

Dev Swainson Birds (1885) 193 Cor The Jacksnipe, or Judcock, is also called 'gaverhale,' the literal meaning of which is 'moor-goat,' more applicable to the large snipe which chatters as it Cor The Jacksnipe, or rises, and falling with a quick motion, makes a noise like a kid, Polymele Voc (Williams)

FOLWHELE Voc (WILLIAMS)

[OCor gavar, a goat + hal, a salt marsh, a moor Cp

Wel gafr y mynydd, a jacksnipe (WILLIAMS)]

GAVERICK, sb Cor Also in form gaberick

1 The red gurnard, Trigla cuculus (MAC) 2 The

red spider-crab, Maia squinado (MD)

GAVERN, adj Bdf [gēvən] Spacious Cf gabbern

A large barn is said to be 'a great gavern place' Well known

at Wootton (JWB)

GAVIL sh So (Live State)

GAVIL, sb Sc (Jam Suppl) Also written gavel, gavyl, and in form gevil A handrail, railing GAVIN, sb and v e An<sup>1</sup> 1 sb A sheaf of corn before it is tied up, a bundle of hay ready for cutting Cf gavel,  $sb^2$  2 v To collect mown corn into heaps for carting

GAVLAC, GAVLEHACK, see Gavelock, sb1

GAVLIK, adj n Yks 2 Also in form gave like Ready to give in, willing

They saw I was gavlik te gan

GAV(V, GAVVER, see Give, Javver

GAVY,  $adj^1$  and sb n Cy Nhb [gē vi] 1 adj Of ungainly manners (ROH) 2 sb An ungainly woman NCy', Nhb [gē vi] Incoherent or rambling in speech (ROH) Cf gabby, adj

GAVYSON, see Gauvison

GAW, sb 1 Sc Irel Yks Also in form ga Sc (JAM)

GAW, sb Sc Irel Yks Also in form ga Sc (JAM), gaa Sc [gc, ga] 1 A channel or small trench made for drawing off water, also in comp Gaw cut, Gaw-fur Sc To have plenty of channels, or gaws or grips, Stephens Farm Bk (ed 1849) I 184 e Fif We tint oor feet an' ower we whummelt into a gaa fur, Latto Tam Bodkm (1864) xii Rnf Open drains, called sloped gaws, are cut at right angles to the indges, from the middle of the field to one or both sides of the indges, from the middle of the field to one or both sides of the indges in Wilson Very Agric (1849) 100 (JAM). Are Gaw is inclosure, Wilson View Agric (1812) 130 (Jam) Ayr Gaw is that slit or opening made by a plough or spade in the side of a pond, loch, or stagnated water by which it is diained off, Statist Acc IX 354 (1b) eLth As soon as a field is sown and harrowed the gaw-furs are neatly and perfectly cleared with the spade and shovel, Aguc Suv 172 (1b) Bwk 1b 803, Monthly Mag (1814) I 31 Rxo Whar thro' the gaws wi' dain plash Did pass the plough, A Scott Poems (ed 1808) 94 Wgt. Morton Cyclo Aguc (1863) w Yks A small, narrow 'grip' to diain hollow places in corn field into the trenches

2 A trap-dike, also called a March NI 1

GAW,  $sb^2$  Abd (Jam) In phr gaw o' the pot, the first runnings of a still

GAW, sh 3 Nhb 1 An unusually or unseasonably fine

day, thought to be a precursor of bad weather

GAW, sb 4 and mt Yks Lan Suf Ken Dev Also written gau, geu Ken 1 [go, gou] 1 sb A word used in imprecations, prob a corr of 'God'
w Yks Gaw yon thisilly ways! (ÆB), His hat went under the table 'Gaw y' on!' he shouts, and rubs his bald head, Snowden Web of Weaver (1896) iv, 'Gaw seng thee,' says Bill, Yksman Comic Ann (1878) 41 e Lan Gaw yon it. Gaw-yot e Suf Gaw rat yow! Gaw drat yow! (FH)
2 mt An exclamation of doubt or surprise. See Gow.

2 int An exclamation of doubt or surprise See Gow,  $sb^3$  Ken (GB), Ken 1 nw Day 1 Gowl you don' for real Ken (GB), Ken 1 nw Dev 1 Gaw! you doan' zay zo?

GAW, GAWA, see Gall, sb 12, Go

GAWAN, see Gale, sb 1, Gowan

GAWBY, GAW CROW, see Gaby, sb1, Gor crow GAWD, see Give

GAWDNIE, GAWEL, see Gowdnie, sb 1, Gale, sb 1

GAWF, sb Lon A cheap kind of apple

A cheap red-skinned fruit, known to costers as 'gawfs,' is rubbed hard, to look bright and feel soft, and is mixed with apples of a superior description 'Gawfs are sweet and sour at once,' I was a superior description told, 'and fit for nothing but mixing,' Mayhew Lond Labour (1851) I 63, ed 1862

GAWF, see Gaff, v2

GAWFIN. sb [gō fin ] A stupid, clownish Chs Cf goff, sb1 fellow

Th' sheep stealin gawfin, Croston Enoch Crump (1887) 15, Grost (1790) MS add (P), Chs 13

GAWISON, see Gauvison

GAWK, sb<sup>1</sup> Yks Also Dor Also in form gake Dor [gok] 1 The cuckoo, Cuculus canorus ne Yks<sup>1</sup>, m Yks<sup>1</sup> Cf gowk, sb<sup>1</sup>

Hence Gawky, sb the cuckoo Dor Swainson Bnds (1885) 109, Barnes Gl (1863), N & Q(1877) 5th S viii 45

The length of time the cuckoo cries m Yks1

2 I ne length of time the cuckoo cries m Yks¹ [1 Norw dial gauk, a cuckoo (AASIN), so Sw dial (RIETZ), ON gaukr (VIGFUSSON), cp Dan giág, Sw góg The same as OE gēac]
GAWK, adj, sb² and v¹ Sc Irel Lakel Yks Lan I Ma Chs Lin War Wor Hrf Som Dev Cor Also written gauk n Yks¹ w Yks¹ Lan¹ n Lan¹, and in form gake Lakel² [gōk] 1 adj Left handed, awkward Cf gallack w Yks Dyer Dial (1891) 25 Hrf²
2 Comb (I) Gawk hand the left hand (a) handed

Cf gallack w Yks Dyrr Dial (1891) 25 Hrf<sup>2</sup>
2 Comp (I) Gawk hand, the left hand, (2) handed, left-handed, awkward, (3) shaw, a left-handed person, (4) shire, in phr to play gawkshire, to play to the left (1) m Yks<sup>1</sup> w Yks Thorrespy Lett (1703), w Yks<sup>4</sup> (2) n Yks<sup>12</sup>, w Yks (B K), w Yks<sup>123</sup>, Lan.<sup>1</sup>, n Lan<sup>1</sup> Dev <sup>3</sup> Hath her brawk they tay cups<sup>7</sup> I thought the gut gawkhanded twoad wid (3) w Yls Scatcherd *Hist Morley* (1830) Gl, Dict Batley Dial (1860) 9 (4) w Yks 5 In the game of 'Knor and spell,' it is said that such an one plays 'gawkshire'

3 sb An awkward, clumsy person, a lout, bumpkin, a fool, simpleton Also in pl Ct gowk, sb 4

Peb Donald is nae gawk In his ain way, Lintoun Green (1685)
164, ed 1817 Gall I'm nae country gawk, Crockett Cleg Kelly
(1896) 1 Ir He looked a quarer great gawk than he did on dry (1896) 1 If He looked a quarer great gawk than he did on dry lan', Barlow Lisconnel (1895) 85 N1 1, n Yks 12, m Yks 1, w Yks 2, Lan 1 I Ma [Bridget] was by common judgment and report a gawk, Caine Manaman (1894) pt 1 11 Lin (W W S), Some sed they'd bet the gawk would win, Brown Lit Laur (1890) 81 n Lin 1, War 2 Som This one warn't the gawk moth'r thought 'un, Leith Lemon Verbena (1895) 55 w Som 1 Thee must be a purty gawk, vor to bring jis thing's thicky there! Dev Aw, wat a gauk! Nathan Hogg Poet Litt (1847) 2nd S 28, ed 1866, Dev 1 s Dev Fox Kingsbridge (1874 Cor 23 Hence (1) Covid head she a fooligh, awkward passon

Hence (1) Gawk head, sb a foolish, awkward person, (2) Gawkin, (a) sb a hobbledehoy, a lanky, ungainly fellow, (b) adj awkward, ungainly, clownish, stupid, (3)

fellow, (b) adj awkward, ungainly, clownish, stupid, (3) Gawkish, (4) Gawkit, adj, see (2, b), (5) Gawkitness, sb stupidity, lack of sense

(1) m Yks¹ (2, a) ne Wor (JWP) (b) Yks Awm capp'd at spendthrift gawkin chaps, Temperance Dial, Teetotal Tom, 5

Chs¹, s Lin (THR) n Dev He wis a gurt gawkin lukin feller, n Dev Jrii (Aug 20, 1885) 6, col 4 (3) n Yks² (4) Fif Pickin' out pithiu' texts and strang, Wharewi' Crail's gaukit priest he dang, Tennant Papistry (1827) 14 (5) Abd A''s fader's gawket ness an' a share o' 's mither s greed ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb ness an' a share o' 's mither's greed, ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb (1871) xxxviii

4 v With out to bulge out awkwardly, project in

a dangerous, awkward manner

Lakel 2 He'd tweea gullies as sharp as lances, gaken oot of his jacket pocket

5 In pass with up to be placed high in an awkward

position

Dev Lor-a-massy, missus! us be a-gawked up 'nation 'igh Ef tha 'oss wuz tu trip us shude be scat vore intu tha rawd, Hewert

tha 'oss wuz tu trip us shude be scât vore intu tha rawd, Hewett Peas Sp (189a)

GAWK, v² Yks Lan War Glo Suf Sus Hmp I W Dor Som Dev Cor Also written gauk w Yks⁵ne Lan Dor, and in forms gaak I W² Som, gaake Cor², gake n Lan¹ Glo¹ Dor¹ Dev³ nw Dev¹ Cor² [gōk, gāk, gēk] To stare idly or vacantly, to gape, with about to wander aimlessly about Cf gaup, gowk, v³ w Yks⁵ Went gawking abart an' duing nowt awalt' blessed morning¹ n Lan¹, ne Lan¹, War², Glo¹ Suf Don't stand gawkin' there, New Suf Garl (1866) 408 e Suf (F H) Sus, Hmp Holloway I W² Dor Mother zaid she'd sooner hear me stammer Than gauk about a-gabblèn rhymes an' Latin, Barnes

stammer Than gauk about a-gabblen rhymes an' Latin, Barnes Poems (1869-70) 139, Dor'l Som And a stood and gaak'd around,

AGRIKLER Rhymes (1872) 16 Dev 8 Why duee gake about awl day vor, cantee vind nort tu du? nw Dev 1 'Ot b' ee gakin' at? Cor 2 What be 'ee gaakin about?

Hence (1) Gawkamouth, (2) Gawker, (3) Gawk hammer, sb a gaping fool, one who states vacantly, (4) Gawkin or Gakin, (a) sb a simpleton \_lb ppl adj staring,

gaping, simple
(I) w Som 1 Dev Horae Subsecture (1777) 177 (2) w Yks 5
(3) Hmp Id 'low the zilliest gawk hammer in them there days drunk better liquor, Paddington to Penzance, xiii Dor He sa poor gawkhammer Look at his sermon yesterday, Hardy Greenwd Tree (1872) I 140 (4, a) w Yks Dicky, he saw, wor sum soft country gawkin, Cudworth Dial Sketches (1884) 36 Glo Horae Subsectivae (1777) 186, Gl (1851), Gio 1 (b) w Yks 5 A fond

gawking fellah,—pretha who is he?

GAWK, v³ Dev¹ [gēk] To hawk and spit

GAWK, v 4 Glo 1 Also in form gaux [gck s] Of the ground to emit a groaning sound, 'squelch'
Used of the groaning sound emitted from a clayey soil when very wet 'The ground is very stalky, how it do gaux'
GAWK, see Gowk, sb<sup>2</sup>

GAWKIE, sb Lth (JAM) [Not known to our correspondents] The horse-cockle shell

GAWKIN, sb Yks Also in form gorkin That part of a horse-shoe which is turned down in the bow or

front wYks (BK)

GAWKUM, sb and v Sus Hmp Wil Som Dev Cor Also written gaucum Sus Hmp, gaukim Dev, gaukum Cor, gawcum Wil Som, gawkim Dev Cor<sup>2</sup>, and in Cor, gawcum Wil Som, gawkim Dev Cor<sup>2</sup>, and in forms gaccum, gawcumin Som, gawkumy w Som<sup>1</sup>, guakum Cor [gō kəm], 1 sb A fool, simpleton,

guakum Cor [go kəm] 1 sb A fool, simpleton, booby, a stupid, clumsy fellow
Sus, Hmp Holloway Wil (GED) Som Jennings Obs
Dial w Eng (1825), W & J Gl (1873) w Som 1 Dev Welladay, that iver I shude 'ave abin boin tu be tha mawther ov sich a day, that iver I shude 'ave abin boin to be tha mawther ov sich a gawkim as thee art! Hewett Peas Sp (1892), An wan gaukim thare way a turribul slotter, Nathan Hogg Poet Lett (1847) 36, ed 1858 Cor There comed en a grinning gaukum, Tregellas, 107, Sich a guakum were I, J Trenoodle Spec Dial (1846) 19, Cor 12

2 v To joke, befool Som Sweetman Wincanton Gl

GAWKY, adj and sb Var dial uses in Sc and Eng Also written gauky n Yks¹ w Yks¹ n Lan¹ ne Lan¹ nw Der¹ War³ Shr¹² Sus Hmp, and in forms gaaky Nhb<sup>1</sup>, gakey Dor<sup>1</sup> nw Dev<sup>1</sup>, gaky Lakel<sup>2</sup>, gyawky se Wor<sup>1</sup>, yawky s Chs<sup>1</sup> [go ki] 1 ady Letthanded, awkward, ungainly, clownish, stupid, foolish See Gawk, ad1

See Gawk, ady

Sc A gawky leering Highland boy, Stevenson Catrona (1893)

viii Frf His eldest daughter, a big, gawkie, sonsie lassie,
Inglis Am Flk (1895) 205 Fif Dreadfully good and gauche—
gawky, you say, don't you? Meldrum Margiedel (1894) 80 Ayr

As for the town of Brighton, it's what I would call a gawky piece
of London, Galt Legalees (1820) x Sik I have been merely
amusin myself wi'the great gawkie world, Chr North Noctes (ed 1856) II 109 n Cy Grose (1790), N Cy 1, Nhb 1 Lakel 2 Shut them cubbert doors, they luk see gaky Cum He nivver can deah out like onie body else, he's that gawky (EWP) n Yks Reead hair'd an gawky was poor Jack, An simple as cud be, Yksman Comic Ann (1876) 28, n Yks 12, e Yks 1 w Yks be, \*\*Rsman Comic Ann (1876) 28, n Yks 12, e Yks 1 w Yks
The masculine youth was shy and gawky in her presence,
SNOWDEN Tales Wolds (1893) v, (JT), w Yks 25, n Lan 1, Chs 1
s Chs 1 Ah nev ür did sey sich ü gau ki yuwth [Ah never did sey
sich a gawky yowth] Der He was a gawky, clumsy lout (HR)
nw Der 1, Not 1, Lei 1, War 2 Brks Gl (1852) Nrf CozensHardy Broad Nrf (1893) 5 Suf 1 A great gawky mawther
n Wil A gawky chap (E HG), (GED) Cor 1
Hence (I) Gawkiness, sb awkwardness, clownishness,
'gaucherie', (2) Gawkying, ad1 tall, lanky, ungainly

'gaucherie', (2) Gawkying, ady tall, lanky, ungainly (1) Frf The minister's wife smiling good-humouredly at country gawkiness, Barrie Thrums (1889) xiv (2) Nhp 1 A gawkying thing

2 Comp Gawky handed, left-handed w Yks a 3 sb A left-handed person, an awkward, ungainly

person, a lout, bumpkin, a fool, simpleton
Sc For an hour shell hardly speak, Wha'd no ca' her a gawkie?
Chambers Sngs (1829) I 33 Bnff Gae hame an' wooe some

country gawkie, Taylor Poems (1787) 57 Ayr Gawkies, tawpies, gowks, and fools, Frae colleges and boarding schools, Burns Verses at Selkink (1787) st 4 Link Wert thou a giglet gawky like the lave, Ramsay Gentle Shep (1725) 56, ed 1783 Lth Ye are the silliest gawkies, Lumsden Sheep head (1892) 73 Sik Ye crazy gawkie, Hygg Poems (ed 1865) 92 Dmf Sae trimlie he fits the reel Wi'llk' gawkie, Cromek Remains (1810) 27 Gall Bess was but a gawkie, 'Harper Banis (ed 1889) 93 Kcb The licht o'her e'e Said, 'Wha e & wad mairy a gawky?' Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 217 NCyl Nhbl Ye greet gaaky Cuml, nyksl e Yksl What is thä starin at noo, thoo great gawky? mYksl w Yks That bairn's bahn ta be a gauky (BK), w Yksl Lan Wern't E o gawky ov o chap? Felley fro Rachde (1864) 1 Lan Wern't E o gawky ov o chap? Felley fro Rachde (1864) 1 ne Lan 1 s Chs 1 Dhaa)t uz big ugau ki uz ev ur ah aad ubaay tdhis ne Lan 1 s Chs 1 Dhaa) t üz big ü gau ki üz ev ür ah aad ü baay t dhis bongk [Tha't as big a gawky as ever ah had abaït this bonk] Der 2 Hillo gawky! nw Der 1, Lin 1, n.Lin 1, s Lin (T H R), Lei 1 Nhp 1 What a great gawky she is! War (J R W), War 23, se Wor 1 Shr 1' Han'ees id the new dairy-maid?' 'Aye, as great a gauky as anybody ŏŏd wish to see', Shr 2, Hrf 2 Glo Baylis Illus Dial (1870) Brks Gl (1852), Brks 1, Hnt (1 P F), ne Ken (H M) Sus, Hmp Holloway Wil Slow Gl (1892) Dor 1 E' cal'd em all 'Satepolls' and 'gākeys,' girt an small, 166 Som Monthly Mag (1814) Il 126 w Som', Dev 1 nw Dev 1 Thee't a reg lar gakey, zo thee a't Cor 23 GAWI EV 600 Coll at 2 Co.

GAWL, GAWLEY, see Gall, sb 2, Gauly

GAWLÍN, sb Sc See below w Sc The gawlin is a fowl less than a duck, it is reckoned w Sc The gawlin is a fowl less than a duck, it is reckoned a true prognosticator of fair weather, for when it sings fair and good weather always follows, as the natives commonly observe, Martin Desc W I (1716) 71 (Jam)

[A der of Norw dial gagl, a small species of goose, Anser segetum (AASEN), ON gagl (FRITZNER)]

GAWM, v Obs Der Also in form yawm. To talk loudly, bawl Cf garm

GAWM, GAWMB, see Gaum, sb 1, v 284

GAWMBLE, GAWMEREL, see Gaumble, Gaumeril GAWMFERT, GAWMLE, GAWMP, see Gampher'd,

Gaumble, Gamp GAWN, v Lin Nhp Bdf [gon] To yawn, gape,

GAWŃ, v Lin Nhp Bdf [gōn] To yawn, gape, to stare vacantly or curiously, also with after
Lin (Hall, s v Gane) Nhp¹ How he goes gawning about!
What do you stand gawning there for? Bdf A person is said to gawn after those they gape and stare at (J W B)

[I gane or gape, je oenure la bouche, or je baille, Palsgr (1530), He gapes and gones, Avow K Arthur (c 1420) st. 12 (MATZNER), OE gaman]

GAWN, GAWNE, see Gaum, v²⁴, Gaun, sb¹, Go, Give GAWNEY, sb and adj Cum Yks Chs Not Lei Nhp War Glo Oxf Brks Hmp Wil Som Amer Also in forms goney w Yks, gonny Cum, gony Glo¹ Brks¹, gooney Som Amer, yawny s Chs¹ [gōni, goəni.] 1 sb A fool, simpleton, a stupid, awkward person. See Gawn person. See Gawn

Cum She dance! What she turns in her taes, thou peer gonny! Cum She dance! What she turns in her taes, thou peer gonny! Anderson Ballads (ed 1808) 137 w Yks Leeds Merc Suppl (June 7, 1884) 8 s Chs 1 Iv dhù wul bi sich u yau ni uz goa on widh it, dhaa mun stond)dh raak it [If tha wull be sich a yawny as go on with it, tha mun stond th' racket] Lei 1 Nhp 1 You great gawney! War 8 Glo Horae Subsectivae (1717) 186, Gl (1851), Glo 1, Oxf 1, Brks 1, Hmp 1 Wii 'Leave m' 'lone y' great gawney,' cried the girl, Akerman Tales (1853) 83, Wil. 1 Som. Wheedled and coax'd un and miade un a gooney, Agrikler Rhymes (1872) 18 [Amer, Don't be such a gooney, Dial Notes (1896) I 418]

2 adj Foolish Not (JHB)

GAWNTREE, GAWP(E, see Gantry, Gaup GAWPSHEET, sb Chs War Also in form gaub shite War 2 An awkward, ill-kept, dirty person, a fool,

s Chs 1 Gau psheyt War 2 'A jolter-yeded [headed] gaubshite' is an insulting phrase
GAWRIE, sb. Sc The red gurnard, Trigla cuculus
Fif Sibbald Hist Fif (1803) 127 (Jam)

GAWRIES, see Gairies
GAWSAK, v. e Yks¹ [gōsək] To gossip, trifle
She's been gawsakın aboot all day
GAWSHACK, sb e Yks¹ [gō]ək] 1. The g
GAWSHACK, sb e Yks¹ [gō]ək] 1. The g hawk, Astur palumbarius.

N Cy 1 Nhb 1, gaussie, gausy, gawcy, gawsy Sc, and in forms gacy Sh I, gairsie Sc [gōsi] Of persons plump, portly, well-conditioned, stately, jolly, comely, gay, of things large, comfortable, pleasant, also used adub

Sc But gawsie cow, goodly calf, Scott Bilde of Lam (1819) NII, His gairsie face Yell kiss, Maidment Pasquils (1868) 248 Sh I (Coll LLB) Bch Not without gaucy Diomede, What was his guide always, Forbes Ajav (1742) 10 Bnff O Reikie, pick o' gaucy biggins, Taylor Poems (1787) 175 Abd A braw gaucy widow—nae bashfu nor shy, Anderson Rhymes (ed 1867) 15 Frf His roofless pow and gaucy face, Beattie Ainha (c 1820) The days of the gaucy lock. Frf His roofless pow and gaucy face, Beattie Arnha (c 1820) 15, ed 1882 Per His maps, his globes, his gaucy looks, His social clatter, Spence Poems (1898) 137 w Sc His mother is considered among her neighbours as a gaucy gudewife, Carrick Laird of Logan (1835) 43 Fif Nane his gawcy godship saw, Tennant Papistry (1827) 25 s Sc Laughing keeps a body gaucie an' comfortable, Wilson Tales (1836) 137 Rnf The warm haggis a' did crown, Fat, fair, and gausy, Picken Poems (1813) I 127 Ayr His gawcie tail, wi' upward curl, Hung owre his hurdies wi' a swirl, Burns Tua Dogs (1786) 1 35, If she was the fine gawcie muckle woman that she ance was, Service Dr Duguid (ed 1887) 158 Lnk In a muckle gaucy chair At a clean fiteside, Tennant 158 Link In a muckle gaucy chair At a clean fileside, Trinnant Musings (1872) 30 Lth Iwa gaucie roun's o' saut beef guid, Bruce Poems (1813) II 65 Edb Syne in the [pulpit] gown ye ve sic a grace, An' looks sae gaussie, Forbes Poems (1812) 73 ye ve sic a grace, An' looks sae gaussie, Forbes Froms (1812) 73 Sik In three minutes we sall see the gaucy face o' Awmrose, Chr North North Notes (ed 1856) III 134 Dmf The journeymen were a' sae gaucy, Mayne Siller Gun (1808) 23 Gall He cam' steppin' sae gawsy across the dry stanes at Sandy's Ford, Crockett Raiders (1894) xliv Kcb And farley a' To see sic gaucy thighs, Davidson Seasons (1789) 2 n Cy Border Gl (Coll LLB), N Cyrl Nibl Lobe N Cy 1 Nhb 1 Obs

Hence (1) Gauciness, sb stateliness, (2) Gaucy gay,

ady fine, handsome, gay
(1) Sc (JAM) (2) Fif The Paip's ain livery, gawcy-gay,
TENNANT Papistry (1827) 139

GAWSTER, GAWT, see Gauster, Gaut

GAW THRUSH, sb Nhp 1 The missel-thrush, Turdus viscivorus

GAWVE, see Gauve

GAWVE, see Gauve
GAY, ady, adv, sb¹ and v¹ Var dial uses in Sc Irel
and Eng Also written gai(e N I¹ Wxf¹ Nhb, gaye
Sc, gey Sc Ir Nhb¹ Lakel¹ Cum n Yks w Yks Der,
and in forms gaay(e Wxf¹ w Yks⁵ Brks¹ I W¹, gae Sc
Nhb¹, gah Suf¹, gie Sc, guy Sc Ant, gway Sc,
gy(e Sc N I¹ Ant [gē, geə, gei] 1 adj Of persons
well in health, in good spirits, convalescent
n Yks¹, n Yks² I'm quite gay, thank you m Yks¹ Gay in
health w Yks⁵ T'owd man issant so gāay as he wor yesterder
n Lin¹ I heard thoo was badly bud thoo looks gaay enif Brks¹
I be a veelin' quite gaay this marnin', thenk 'e e Suf (F H)
Ken¹ I don't feel very gay this morning Hmp He be not
very gay to day (W M E F) Wil¹ I do veel main gay agean
'smarnin', but I wur gashly bad aal laas' wick wi' th' rheumatiz
2 Fine, flourishing, in good order, well-provided,

2 Fine, flourishing, in good order, well-provided,

excellent

n Lin <sup>1</sup> This raain 'll mak' tonups look gaay Thems a gaay
lot o' hogs o' yours Hrf <sup>2</sup> Rdn Morgan Wds (1881) Glo <sup>1</sup>
It don't look so very gay. Nrf His hid is most gay gold, Gillett Sng Sol (1860) v II Dev 'Tis a pretty gay road' It is com to say of a poor crop, 'tidn a very gay piece o' whate,' Reports Provinc (1891).

3 Of hay, fresh, green, damp, of wheat, rank in the

Hmp For a small rick the hay wants to heat a bit, so you must put it up a bit gay like (H C M B), Hay may be too 'gay' to be carried (H E) Wil Davis Agric (1813), Wil Dor'l That's too gay to carry yet Som I be a-most afeared we've a-carr'd it a bit too gay, Raymond Men o' Mendip (1898) x

4 Fast, speedy, esp in phr to go a gay shack, to go

quickly, also used advb

Cum I went a gay shack, For it started to rain, Gwordie

Greenup Yance a Year (1873) 25 IW A person [on] horseback

striking suddenly into a gallop is said 'to goo off gaay'

5 Of machinery not in working order, having too

much 'play' between the parts w Yks (W F.S)

6 Phr Take (do, &c) anything in a gey time to you, an expletive, exclamation of annoyance, 'take (do, &c) anything and be hanged to you' Sc (JAM)
7 Loose, wild, prodigal, immoral

Abd Ye're a gey boy, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) 111 Ayr Geordie must have been a gey lad, Johnston Kilmallie (1891) II n Lin 1 Dor 'Twas gay manners that did it, HARDY Laodican (ed 1896) bk 1 43 Slang She is a gay woman gay life (ASP) To lead a

8 Of the weather fine, bright, pleasant, calm Wxf<sup>1</sup> m Yks<sup>1</sup> Oxf A gay morning (GBRB) Sus On a beautiful morning an old man said 'It's too gay to last' (SPH) Hence (I) Gay deft, (2) denty, adj bright, genial, inviting.
(I) n Yks 2 (2) n Yks 1, n Yks 2 A gey denty moorning

9 Bright-orlight-coloured, variegated, speckled, spotted Not Shall I shoot one of the gay bucks next? (L C M) e An¹ e Nrf Marshall Rur Econ (1787) Suf He ha' come all over a gay rash, e An Dy Times (1892), 'My buoy s as gay as a leopard,' said an old man describing an attack of measles, ib A gay cow A gay cat (CT), Sufl A gah hinn [hen] e Su Of butter streaked with lines of buttermilk (FH)

Hence Gay-bird, sb any brightly-coloured bird, the

male of any species
Nrf Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf (1893) 48

10 Comp Gaylike, (1) beautiful on the whole, (2) of meat high, tainted

(i) n Yks <sup>2</sup> (2) Dev I zim the mate do smell a bit gay like,

Reports Provinc (1891)

11 Tolerable, passable, moderately good, respectable
Sc A gey body (Jam) Wxfl NCylGay luck wYks
He's a gay sort of fellow w Yks 1

Hence Gayish, adj fairly or reasonably good, of a fair

n Yks <sup>1</sup> A gayish crop, n Yks <sup>2</sup> A gayish sample ne Yks <sup>1</sup> A gayish nag that leeaks 'at thoo's astthrahd m Yks <sup>1</sup>

12 Considerable in number or size, large, great, tolerable,

good'

gayish nag that leeaks 'at thoo's astthrahd m Yks ¹

12 Considerable in number or size, large, great, tolerable, 'good'

Sc Kippletringan was distant at first 'a gey bit,' Scott Guy M (1815) 1, A gey hole in their weeks wage, Rov Horseman's Wd (1895) xxxii nw Abd I mask't a gay curn maat the day, Goodwife (1867) st 3 Kcd By this time now a gay bit loun, Jamie Muse (1844) 94 Frf They would need a gey rubbing to get the rust off them, Barrie Munster (1891) xxv Per There's a gey odds on some folk, Tom, on Sabbath beis Saturday night, Sandy Scott (1897) 14 Sik A gey while afterwards, saw, rather than heard, her prayin for an awmous, Chr North Noctes (ed 1856) III 176 Gail You and me has kenned yin anither a gye while, Crockett Raiders (1894) xii N Cy¹ A gay while A gay bit off Nhb Then wi fice to the crupper they'll ride a gaie mile, Dixon Whitingham Vale (1895) 193 Dur¹ A gay while A gay bit Cum A gey bit bainer (J Ar), A gay deal different to what I is noo, Richardson Talk (1871) 1, ed 1876 Wm It's a gay way off (B K) n Yks We've lived thar a gay bit noo (W H), n Yks¹ A gay bit o'l and, n Yks² A gay bit sen ne Yks¹ e Yks A gay book [a tolerable size or bulk], Marshall Rur Econ (1796) m Yks¹ w Yks There were a gay bit of lace on it, Dixon Craven Dales (1881) 187, w Yks¹ A gay while, w Yks,5 A gāay lot on 'em Lan T country-side was rid on him for a gay while, Waugh Tufts of Heather, I 106, Lan¹ ne Lan¹ A gay bit

Hence (1) a gay few, fhr a good many, a considerable number, (2) Gayish, adj considerable, fairish, good, in size or number, (3) Gayish-and, adv, in comb with adj rather, considerably, (4) a gay to-a-three, phr, see (1) (1) Cum An' frae Carel a canny gay few, Gilpin Sngs (1866) 533 n Yks (T S), n Yks², ne Yks¹ ty sayish and far (4) w Yks² a gayish step te gan (3) n. Yks¹ It's gayish and far (4) w Yks² 183 a gayish step te gan (3) n. Yks² It's a gayish yet on was our Aunty Meg, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 15 Frf They're twice as big's this gay big room, Sands Poems (1833) 115 Per Young lads are gey hungry efter

Rnf I think he's a guy big gentleman, Fraser Chimes (1853) 22

Ayr It's gey curious, I allow, Galt Lands (1826) xxxii Link Whiles at e'en you'll find yoursel gie eerie, Wardrop J Mathison (1881) II e Lth I felt the want o'a dram gey bad, Hunter J Inuick (1895) 224 Edb She Sandy was a gye queer chiel, Twa Cuckolds (1796) 4 Bwk, A stey brae That tries us gey sair wi'the burdens we hae, CALDER Poems (1897 171 Slk I took a bit gay steeve aik stick in my hand Hogg Ties (1838) 6, ed 1866 bit gay steeve alk stick in my hand Hoge T.ies (1838) 6, ed 1866 Dmf Gey near the colour o'yoursel', Shenn n Tales (1831) 158 Gall It looks terribly like as if the rib st fiy were gye near the truth, Crockett Moss Hags (1895) axxii Kcb Tam was gey eidently smoothin' his pow, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 217 Dwn (CHW) n Cy Jones Nhb and Neigh Land (1871) 19, N Cy He's a gay decent man Nhb I'm gey flaid, Proudlock Borderland Muse (1896) 2, Nhb Yor a gay lang time i' comin' Lakel A gey feyne day Cum When a fellah com' in 'at was gay free wid spendin, Farrall Betty Wilson (1886) 40, An's gray rough but A gey feyne day Cum When a fellah com' in 'at was gay free wid spendin, Farrall Betty Wilson (1886) 42, An' a gay rough bit o' ground it is, Dickinson Cumbr (1875) 8, Cum 1 Wm We hed a gay good bed, Wheeler Dial (1790) 37, ed 1821 Yks It's a gey ockard piece of meat to cut (FPT) n Yks He's gitten a gay gert lad noo, ez yon son a yours (WH), n,Yks 2 I was here gay seean w Yks It meant a gey rough journey, Snowden Web of Weaver (1896) ix, w Yks 1' gay good fettle, 5, ed 1834 Lan It wad gay sharply mak' t'dirty women clean, Eavesdropper Vill Life (1869) 60, ne Lan 1 A gay fine day Der I've baked some fresh oatcake and its gey sweet, Verney Stone Edge (1868) xxii, She's gay quiet now, Ward David Grieve (1892) I ii Hence Gay little, adj moderate, fairish

Hence Gay little, ady moderate, fairish n Yks 2 Rather inclining to the larger quantity 14 Comb with adv and ady Gay and (Gayan, Gayen, Gayin, Gien) well, long, &c, somewhat, rather, tolerably,

very well, long, &c

Gayin, Gien) Well, long, &c, somewhat, rather, tolerably, very well, long, &c

Sc They are gayin gleg aboot the siller, Crack Aboot Kirk (1843) I 14 Cai¹ e Sc The young men are gey and thin sawn hereabouts, Sctoun R Urguhart (1896) ii Abd Geyan lickly! Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xvi Kcd Pigs were gey and dear, Grant Lays (1884) 12 Frf Geordie klinkit the horses roond geyan shairp, Inglis Ain Flk (1895) 80 Per She's gye an' like thae covenanters lang syne, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 10, ed 1887 w Sc Whose fingers, I'm guessing were gayen sair, Carrick Laird of Logan (1835) 276 s Sc A secret that'll gar some folk look gayan queer, Wilson Tales (1836) III 354 Rnf No tae dae that, ane wad be gien auld farrand, Fraser Chimes (1853) 52 Ayr Her grip is gyan ticht, lassie, Whitt Johnse (1837) 271 Link O' drinkin, too, be gayan wary, Watt Poems (1827) 51 Lth The precentor did it geyan weel, Lumsden (1827) 51 Lth The precentor did it geyan weel, Lumsden Sheep head (1892) 293 Edb Some gay an true, and some con jectures, Forbis Poems (1812) 14 Sik He took his glass geyan heartily, Hoge Tales (1838) 356, ed 1866 Gail Ye cam geyan fast to catch us, Crockett Bog Myrtle (1895) 306 N I¹ lt's gy an' hot the day Ant Guy and sorry (MBS), The roads gye an' soft, Ballymena Obs (1892) UIS He was gey and wet (MBS) NCy¹ Gay and fat Gay and strong Nhb¹ He was gay an' seun here thi' day n Yks T'watter's gey an' fine, Atkinson Lost (1870) xxii, n Yks² It's gay and cawd

15 sb A picture, print, engraving, esp a picture in a book

15 sb A picture, print, engraving, esp a picture in a book

a book
e An 1, e An 2 Frequently applied to coarse engravings pasted
on cottage walls, also to old broadside ballads, and other similar
placards Nrf There's a good child, look at the gays, and keep
quiet (WRE), I had no books to read, but plenty of gays to
look at, EMERSON Son of Fens (1892) 73 Suf (CT), Suf 1,
e Suf (FH) Ess A hume-book full ov gays, CLARK J Noahes (1839) st 157, Gl (1851), Ess 1

Hence Gay caid, sb a court-card in a pack of cards e An 1 Suf Charnock Gl (1880) e Suf (FH)

e An 1 Suf Charnock Gl (1880) e Suf (F H)

16 A bright-coloured flower

Nrf 'Can't you mow the aftermath in the churchyard before Sunday?' 'Not time enough, sir, but I'll cut off they gays,'Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf (1893) 38 Suf (C G B)

Hence Gay ground, sb a flower-garden
Sus Now do go, like a good boy, and admite the gay-ground, while I make myself useful, Crommelin Midge (1890) xx1, Sus 1 likes to have a bit of gayground under the window for a look out

17 A child's plaything, toy, a bicken bit of earthenware 17 A child's plaything, toy, a broken bit of earthenware or china, gen in pl
Cor 12, Cor 3 Didee ever see a mollard clunk a gay? [a diake

swallow a potsherd]

18 v To gad about, have a gay time

Dor They have been a-gaying together this turk of a while in foreign parts, Hardy Laodicean (ed. 1896) bk vi. 486

GAY, sb 2 Lin [ge] A rut in a path

STREATFEILD Lin and Danes (1884) 331, Lin 1 My feet tripped in a gay, and I hurt my knurr

in a gay, and I hurt my knurr

GAY,  $v^2$  and  $sb^3$  Woi Glo Oxf [ $g\bar{e}$ ] 1 v To

swing or see-saw s Wor (H K), s Wor 1, Glo (H B),

Oxf 1 See Geg

2 sb A swing, st s-saw

w Wor 1, se Wor 1 Oxf Some and have a gay (M A R), Oxf 1

GAY,  $sb^4$  n Cy [Not known to our correspondents]

The noon or morning (HALL)

GAY, mt War<sup>2</sup> In phr my gay, an exclamation.

GAY CARLIN, see Gyre carlin(g

GAY FLOOR, sb Stf In a coal-mine the third parting or laming in the body of the coal, two feet thick (K),  $Stf^1$ 

GAY(N, see Go

GAYPOLE, sb Wor Shr A piece of wood which goes across the interior of a chimney on which the hangers for the kettles are hung ne Wor (JWP) Shr Bound Provinc (1876), Shr 1, Shr 2

It is only seen in old houses and the word is rapidly becoming

Hence Gaypole high, phr as high as the gaypole, up to the gaypole

ne Wor As in putting coal or wood heaped up on the back of the fire (JWP)

GAYSHEN, see Gaishen

GAYSOME, adj Dev Full of gasety, cheerful On they tridge Wi' free and gaysome hearts, Pulman Sletches (1842) 18. ed 1853

[His breast was heightned with the fire Of gaisome

youth, CHAPMAN Iliad (c 1611) XI 194]

GAYT, GAYZEL, see Get(t, Gazel
GAZB, sb Obs Wxf 1 Also in form gozb 1 A

gasp, breath, wind
There's no gazb in him [He is dead] The gazb maate all rize

[the dust rose all about], 88 2 Phr to come out of some one's gazb, to come out of some

one's way, lt breath 'Come adh o' mee gazb'
GAZE, sb. Obs Sc Spectacle, sight
Fif He waken't at the frichtsome gaze, Tennant Papistry

(1827) 35 [Yield thee, coward, And live to be the show and gaze

o' the time, Shaks Macb v viii 24]
GAZEBO, sb Irel Yks Lin Also in forms gazabo Ir, gazzeboe, gazzeboy Lin' [gē zibō] 1 A watchtower, look-out tower or mound, a tall building from which a look-out can be obtained, any staring-looking

building
NI1 Yks To see all those vessels and be sure what they were

doing, the proper place was a little snug 'gazebo,' BLACKMORE Mary Anerley (1879) bk i xv Lin. 1 n Lin 1 At Harpswell there is on the north-western side of the grounds an artificial mound, some twelve or fifteen feet in height, and about fifteen or twenty yards in circumference, which goes by the name of the 'gazebo' The tradition of the village is that the gazebo was a place for outdoor musical entertainments

2 A stand at a racecourse NI<sup>1</sup>
3 A show, gaping-stock, any object which attracts attention, a startling, staring ornament

Ir As for the gazebo of pink flowers wid the tufty feathers growin' out of them in her bonnet, Barlow Keingan (1894) 80, Musha, if you're not the naturals to be made a gazabo of, Kennedy Fireside Stones (1870) 101 Wxf. He became a holy show, and gazabo to the entire world, ib Evenings Duffrey (1869) 305

GAZEL, sb Ken Sus Also written gayzel Ken 1, gazelle Ken, gazle Ken Sus 2, and in forms gozell, gozill Ken Sus (gazelle Ken Sus 1). The black current gozill Ken Sus. [gē zl, gei zl] Ribes nigrum. 1. The black current,

Ken Grosz (1790), (H M), Ken. Sus. Science Gossip (1869) 27, Sus All kinds of berries, but especially black currants, Sus. 2 Comp Gazel tea, black-currant tea

Sus 1 A favourite remedy for a cold 3. The white currant, Ribes rubrum, var album Ken Science Gossip (1869) 27 4 The red currant, R rubrum Ken (B & H) 5 The wild plum, Prunus communs Ken GAZELESS, adj. Der. nw.Der. Empty, undefined GAZEN, see Gizzen, adj

GAZEY, adj Hmp Public, open to view
A window is 'gazey' if passers-by in the street can look into
the room (H C M B)

GAZING POST, sb Midl An object of the people's gaze, a person on whom others gaze or stare

With his easy carriage, refusing in him his father's formidible physique, made a goodly 'gazing post' for the Clopton women, BARTRAM People of Clopton (1897) 91

GAZOOLY, v Cor Also in form gazol

constantly uttering laments

I am very depressed I m gazoling all dry long (MAC), I have been gazoolying ever since the death of my wife (JW) [Fr gazouiller, to warble, as a young bird when it first

begins or learns to sing (Cotgr )

GEAA, int Cum 1 A hunting cry used in encouraging the hounds

Hoo gena, hark to Towler!

GEAGLED, ppl adj Cor 2 [gigld] Draggled, dirty See Gaggled

GEAK, GEAKE, see Gowk, sb 2, Geck, v

GEAL, v<sup>1</sup> and sb<sup>1</sup> Sc nCy Yks Lan Amer

GEAL,  $v^1$  and  $sb^1$  Sc n Cy Yks Lan Amer Also written geel, geill, jeal, jeel Sc, and in form jell Amer [dzīl] 1 v To freeze, to be benumbed with cold Bnff 1 He sat doon on a stane till he gealt himsel He pleutert i' the burn till he wiz gealt wee cauld Abd Sic a look! it gealed his very heart, Gualman Inglismaill (1873) 56 Lnk Gin ither's furniture be guid, It's like to jeal his very bluid, Watt Poems (1827) 22 n Cy Grose (1790) w Yks Hutton Tour to Caves (1781) ne Lan¹
2 To congeal, as of jelly
Cai¹Of jelly, stock, &c, but not of freezing Per Might be seen setting saucers of black jam upon the window sill to 'jeel,' Ian Maclaren K Carnegue (1895) 204 [Amer The jelly doesn t jell,

MACLAREN K Carnegie (1896) 204 [Amer The jelly doesn't jell, Dial Notes (1896) I 22 ]

Hence Geelin' vat, sb a vessel in which cream is put

to thicken.

Or I Goodwife, gae to your geelin vat And fetch us here a skeel [ladleful] o' that, Chambers Pop Rhymes (ed 1870) 168, The 'pig' or 'bowie' (GW)

3 sb Extreme coldness, frostiness, ice; also in comp Geal caul

Sc As cauld as geal (GW) Bnff 1, Abd (JAM)

4 Jelly So Wer ye successful wi' yer geal this year? (GW) Fif Sauces, soups, and geills, and creams, Up slowfin' to the roof their steams, Tennant Papisty (1827) 99 Edb Whang his creams an' jeels Wi' life that day, Fergusson Poems (1773) 167, ed 1785 Slk You needna hain the jeel, for there's twa dizzen pats o' new, red, black, and white, Chr North North Steel (ed 1856) IV 98 [Amer Dial Notes (1896) I 397]

[1 Fr geler, to freeze, to thicken or congeal with cold (Cotgr) 2 We found the Duke my father gealde in bloud, Tourneur Revenger's Trag (1008) v 1, ed 1878,

II 133 (NED)]

GEAL,  $v^2$  and  $sb^2$  Sc Nhb Cum Wm Yks Lan Also written geale Cum, geall Cum, and in forms gail Sc, gale Sc (Jam) N Cy w Yks ne Lan, geal(1 Lakel Wm, gell Sc S & Ork N Cy, geyal N Cy Nhb, gial Wm, gyall Cum, jayl Cum [gīl, gial, gēl, geal] 1 v To tingle, smart, ache with cold or

pain, also with again

Cai As from chaps or chilblains Rnf The growlin' fish Cai I As from chaps or chilblains Rnf The growlin' fish wives hoise their creels, Set a' their banes a gellin', Picken Poems (1813) I 89 Ayr If he wasna gellin' frae the last lickin, warm wi' the thochts o' the ane that was to come, Service Dr Duguid (ed 1887) 29 Rxb (Jam) NCy I, Lakel I Cum This aulf rt chronicle cud tell Things that yaen's varia lugs wad geale, Stage Misc Poems (ed 1805) 120, Cum I, Cum I It's mead me hoaf forgit hoo t'snow maks o' my teeas geal, 72 Wm (JH), Ihroo wind an raen, hael an snaa, oor fingers an teeas yusta geeal whiles, Spec Dial (1880) pt 11 9 w Yks As when frostbitten or when very cold water has been taken into the mouth, Willam List Wds (1811) Lan 1 nLan 1 Thi fingers fair geal again List Wds (1811) Lan 1 n Lan 1 Thi fingers fair geal again wı' cald

Hence Galing, ppl adj Of food causing the teeth to ache, tingle with cold ne Lan 1

2 To crack, split open with heat or frost, of the skin

to chap

Sc That wood's gallin' (GW), (JAM) Ayr To keep their legs frae hacking—what refinement calls chapping or gelling, Hunter Studies (1870) 29 Ayr, Rxb Applied to inanimate objects, as unseasoned wood (JAM) n Cy Grun wood geäls in the sun (J H), N Cy<sup>1</sup> The earth in very dry weather when rent or cracked with heat is 'gelled' or 'gealed' Nhb<sup>1</sup> Cum (H W), Ne'er may your constitution geale, Gilpin Pop Poetry (1875) 126, 'Mi burtree gun's gialed' 'Thoo mun put it i' t'watter tub o'néet' (BK)

Hence Geld, ppl adj Of wood cracked, split Nhb 1

S & Ork 1 Ayr, Rxb (JAM) Cum 1

[1 To gale for colde, algere, LEVINS Manip (1570)]

GEALACH GUNLEY, sb Irel The harvest-moon

s Don Simmons Gl (1890) [Ir gealach, the moon (O'REILLY)]

GEAL GOWAN, sb Irel The yellow gowan or corr marigold, Chrysanthemum segetum Also called Geal seed Don (B & H)

GEAL(L, v Obs Nhb Cum Wm To grieve See Geal,  $v^2$ 

N Cy<sup>2</sup>, Nhb (K), Nhb<sup>1</sup> Cum<sup>1</sup> Cum, Wm Nicolson (1677) Trans R Soc Lit (1868) IX

GEAM, see Game, sb

GEAN, sb Sc Nhb Cum Also Sus. Also written geen Sc N Cy 1 Sus 1 [gin] The wild cherry, Prunus avium,

and its fruit, also used attrib

and its fruit, also used attrib

Sc Were my true love yon golden gean Hung sunward mid
the morning dew, Cunningham Sngs (1813) 15, These geentrees were sent there from Kent, about a century ago, Stanst
Acc III 26 (Jam) Inv The orchard [is remarkable] for a great
number of large old trees bearing the species of small cherry,
called black and red geens, 1b Abd He turned caups and bickers
frae birch, beech, or geens, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 20, Wilt
thou seek the old gean-tree where we met? Ogg Willie Waly
(1873) 125 Per Where are the fingers that planted yon gean?
Spence Poems (1898) 173 Arg Adventurer heard the cock crow
away at the gean-tree park, Munko Lost Pibroch (1896) 277 Fif
Here and there we meet with small plantations of ash and oak
and fir and gean, Statist Acc XIV 307 (Jam) Ayr Speel the The hips, the haws, the slaes, the geens, That e'er were pu'd by hungry weans, Ballantine Poems (1856) 189 Edb. Pennecurk IVks (1715 61, ed 1815 Bwk We windered down the silent dell To gather scroggs, or geans, or slaes, Calder Poems (1897)

129 Gall Where its branches mingle with those of the gean,

CROCKETT Sunbonnet (1895) xv N Cy 1, Nhb 1, Cum. (J Ar), Sus 1 [The 'gean' is common in many old-fashioned hedgerows, Standard (Sept 18, 1889) 5, col 2]

[Fr gumes (guisnes), a kind of little, sweet, and long cherries (Coter) OFr gume (Littré, s.v. guigne), cp Sp gumda, a sour hard cherry (Minsheu)]

GEAOW, sb Wor A disguised form of 'God,' used in oaths See Gaw, sb 4, Gow, sb 8 s Wor Why, o' the mount ahter you lef', a begun to swell, an' by geaow mah füt swelled despret (H K)

GEAOWT, see Gout, sb 2

GEAR, sb and v Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng Also written geear Wm, geer Sc N Cy<sup>12</sup> Nhb<sup>1</sup> Cum<sup>1</sup> Wm n Yks e Yks Lan Hrf. e Nrf, geer Sc, and in forms gare w Yks Som, gere e An<sup>1</sup> [gīr, giə(r] 1 sb Apparel, clothing, dress, attire, armour, accountements also used fig.

1 sb Apparel, clothing, dress, attire, armour, accoutrements, also used fig.

Sc On Sundays we marched in our holiday gear, Vedder Poems (1842) 302 ne Sc Assay nae langer, man, this unproved gear, Grant Keckleton, 77 Bch Obra' Achilles! had thou liv'd Thysel' to wear thy gear, We had been happy, Forbes Ulysses (1785) 14 Abd Gather, fast and far, Put on your riding gear, Cadenhead Bon Accord (1853) 277 Frf I quickly clad Mysel' into the best o' gear, 'Fore royalty noo till appear, Sands Poems (1833) 130 Fif He borrow't John Arbuckle's coots, His gown and ither gear, Tennant Papistry (1827) 155 Dmb That's mair than I wad say for everybody dressed in leddy s gear, Cross Disruption (1844) 1 Rnf Short syne thae young heads deftly planned Their comin' weddin' gear, Young Pictures (1865) 25 Ayr Mr Jaddua Fyfe, a merchant of women's gear, Galt Gilhauze

(1823) XXX, We had to rigg him oot wi' claes and feet gear, Johnston Kilmallie (1891) 1 38 Link Some queans wha were ne'er content, But wi' rich gaudy gear tae adorn them, Orr Laigh Flichts (1882) 25 Lth With flowing locks and warlike gear, Lumsden Sheep head (1892) 28 Edb Ye fell in love wi' sogers' gear That would not suit ye for to wear, Linke Poems (1821) III Peb The Captain's gear was all new bough Lintoun Green (1685) 13, ed 1817 Dmf Tae come in their vark gear an' loom the can, Thom Jock o' Knowe (1878) 3 Nhb It is nut geer that myeks the man, Nor fine broad clath the cliver fellow, Wilson Pitman's Pay (1843) 36 Cum Grath'd in aw their kurk gawn gear, Anderson Ballads (cd 1808) 75 Wm She wes bonny an daesent, bet nivver geen sa mitch ta this fine geear, Spec Dial (1877)pt 1 28 m Yks 1 w Yks 1 Thou's donnedi thy halyday gear (1877)pt 1 28. m Yks 1 w Yks 1 Thou's donned thy halyday gear Lan Hoo put on hur second best gear, STATON Loominary (C 1861) 86, One as would rayther drink an' feight than put hissel' or his family 1' dacent gears, Ab-o'th'-Yate, Oddlad (1884) 5 War 2, Glo 12

2 Harness, esp the harness and trappings of cart-

2 Harness, esp the harness and trappings of calthorses, traces, gen in pl
Cail n Cy Grosr (1790), N Cy 1, Nhb 1 Nhb, Dur Nicholson
Call Tr Gl (1888) Dur 1 s Dur He sta putt gears on to t'awd
meer (J E D) Cum Talk'd about car gear an' middens, Andrrson
Ballads (1805) a3, Cum 1, n Yks (J E D) ne Yks 1 Thoss gans
weel iv all geers e Yks Marshall Rur Econ (1788) m Yks 1
W Yks This donkey is i' t'gears by five of a mornin', Priston
Musins (1878) 118, w Yks 3, w Yks 5 A complete outfit is sometimes
spoken of by this term, at other times but a portion is implied
Lan I never give an opinion about a hoss till I ve had him i' th'
cears Reiffer Cast upon World (1886) 278 ne Lan 1 Chs 1 Lan I never give an opinion about a hoss till I ve had him i' th' gears, Brierley Cast upon World (1886) 278 ne Lan¹ Chs¹ What's Tom doing this wet day?' 'Mester, he's cleaning th' gears' s Chs¹ Der A kind of harness for the men who diaw out the ore by the cart, Mawe Mineralogy (1802), Der ², nw Der¹ Not Harness for the fore horses of a team 'Put dapper in the gears and captain in the shaevves' (J H B), (L C M), Not² The arrangement by which the front horse of two (drawing a load tandem fashion) pulls n Lin¹ sw Lin¹ The horses had their gears on all them hours Nhp Cracking whip and jingling gears, Clare Vill Minst (1821) I 74, Nhp², War², s Wor (H K) Shr N & Q (1882) 6th S vi 396, Shr.¹ Suit of long gears, Auctioneer's Catalogue (1870) Hrf Duncumb Hist Hif (1804-1812), Hrf¹ Glo A set of thiller's gears, N & Q (1882) 6th S vi 186, Glo¹² Bdf (J W B), The prime cost of a complete set of gears for ploughing, carting, &c, will amount to nearly £4 per hoise, Batchelor Agric. (1813) 148 e An.¹, e Suf (F H), Hmp¹ Wil Britton Beauthes (1825) Wil BRITTON Beauties (1825)

Hence (1) Gear horse, sb the foremost horse of a team, the horse in front of the shaft-horse, (2) lines, sb pl reins of cord used in ploughing for the management of the 'gear-horse' by the plough-boy when no driver is employed.

(1) Not 2, s Not (JPK) (2) s Not. (JPK)

3 Phr to keep straight in his gears, to keep in order, in due bounds w Yks 1

4 Apparatus of all kinds, appliances, implements, tools,

tackle

Se Ruddiman Introd to Anderson's Diplomata (1773) (Jam)
bd The couter o' the pleugh gaed wrang — Syne he did to the Abd The couter o' the pleugh gaed wrang

Syne he did to the smithy gang To mend the gear, Keith Farmer's Ha' (1774) st 42 Per For fishin' gear I didna spare, Ford Harp (1893) 148 Their sowen crocks—their trantlum gear, Rodger Poems (1838) 16, ed 1897 Dmf Burn yer gears, yer lays, and shuttles, QUINN Heather (1863) 241 Nhb. The men wanted their gear—their picks and shovels, &c—out, Newe Leader (Feb. 13, 1896) 6, col of, Nhb¹ The pit gear means the winding pulleys, ropes, and fittings 'A set o' gear' is the pitman's set of working tools Any complicated outfit is called gear, such as a boat's mast, oars, sails, &c, the machinery of a crane, or the working parts of an engine 'We he' to gan anunder the gears' [we have to go under engine 'We he' to gan anunder the gears' [we have to go under the crane, or staith, to load or discharge cargo] Nhb, Dur Work tools, consisting of picks, drills, maul and wedge, shovel, cracket, &c., Greenwell Coal Tr Gl (1849) Dur Gibson Up-Weardale Gl (1870) n Yks Wi' crabs an' lobsters i' ther geers, Castillo Poems (1878) 58, n Yks¹ Wait while Ah gets ma' gear tegither, an' Ah'll be wi' ye inoo, n Yks² 'Fishermen's gear' 'Coble gear,' the oars, sails, belonging to a boat ne Yks¹, ne Lan¹ n Lin¹ The furniture of a threshing machine, cut box, turning-lathe, or any other such like thing e An¹ or any other such like thing  $e An^{-1}$ 5 pl A weaving term, see below, also in phr a set

of gears

Sc The twisted threads through which the warp runs in the loom (Jam), The geers, too often used, are made over coarse thread for weaving of fine yarn Coarse geers are stiff, and thread for weaving of fine yarn Coarse geers are suit, and overlabour the yain that runs between the thread your geers are made of, Maxwell Sel Trans (1743) 341 (ib) w Yks The loops through which the warp threads are passed, and by which they are 'shed' (opened for the passage of the shuttle), are called 'healds', and when the suantity required for the loom are stretched on frames or shafts; the whole are termed 'gears,' or a 'set of gears' (WT), A set of healds knitted together on cord or hand called the argent and stretched on wood shafts. Through band called the rigg-band, and stretched on wood shafts these healds the threads of warp are drawn, and the shafts are worked up and down as required to make the piece into the pattern wanted (J M) Lan Bring your reed and gears in, Brierrity Cast upon World (1886) 222 Chs 1 The yells, reed and ropes, &c, connected with a loom

Hence (1) to have neither need nor gears, phr to have nothing at all, to be unable to discharge one's debts, (2)

— take in one's gears, phr to finally cease doing anything
(i) Uls Ulster Jin Arch (1857) V 105 (2) Chs 1 These [the yells, reed and ropes, &c, of a loom] were supplied by the weaving master When a man ceased to weave 'to' a 'mester,' he took in, that is, returned the gears, this practice has given rise to a proveibial expression, 'He has tay'n his gears in' The piov is still occas

w Sc (Jam Suppl) N Cy <sup>1</sup> An election of upright piops and cross planks Nhb <sup>1</sup> Nhb, Dur (J H B), Greenwell Coal Tr Gl (1849)

7 The loop in the rope in which formerly the feet were placed when descending a pit

Nhb When yence yor feet are in the geers, Maw soul! they keep yor painches waggin', Wilson Pitman's Pay (1843) 9, Nhb 1

8 Phr (1) in gear, in working order, in condition, ready (2) out of gear, out of order, fig unwell, out of health or spirits, in bad circumstances

Spilits, in bad circumstances

(1) n Yks <sup>2</sup>, w Yks <sup>1</sup> Lan Thou looks i'rare gear, Ann, Brierley

Cast upon World (1886) 76 (2) Fif My digestive organs are far

frae bein'out o'gear, M°LAREN Tibbie (1894) 108 n Yks <sup>2</sup> w Yks <sup>1</sup>

A mill is also said to be out o'gear when it is not in motion,

w Yks <sup>35</sup>, nw Der <sup>1</sup> n Lin <sup>1</sup> I tholt as pinks wod lose Squire afoore

we heard, you look'd all oot o'gear fost when I seed you

9. Household goods articles of furniture, when it

we heard, you look'd all oot o' gear fost when I seed you

9 Household goods, articles of furniture, utensils

Sc There's napery and china enough over the way to stock a
shop, and what for should I be laying up useless gear at my age?

Keith Indian Uncle (1896) 29 Edb He did gar her sweetly pay
For crackit gear, Har'st Rig (1794) 20, ed 1801 n Cy Grost
(1790) Nhb She whither'd about and dang down all the gear,
Allan Tyneside Sigs (1891) 12 Cum Sec hoosehold gear a feul
may wear, Burn Border Ballads (1874) 113 Cum, Wm Nicolson
(1677) Trans R Soc Lit (1868) IX m Yks 1 w Yks Willan
List Wds (1811), w Yks 3, ne Lan 1 n Lin 1 Obsol e An 1
10 Goods, property, effects, possessions of any sort.

10 Goods, property, effects, possessions of any sort,

wealth, money, cattle
Sc Poor Mrs Margaret was aye careful of the gear, Scott Guy M (1815) xxxvii, Better be well loved not ill won geir, Ferguson Prov (1641) 8 Sh I Shü hae's gear, Burgerss Sketches (2nd ed ) 128 ne Sc A woman possessin' considerable warldly gear in ne Sc A woman possessin' considerable warldly gear in her am richt, Grant Keckleton, 14. Cai <sup>1</sup> Elg She's comin' here, wi' gowd an' gear, Tester Poems (1865) 119. Buff Wha kens but for't we may get gear Till we be starv't, Taylor Poems (1787) 8. Abd Aw wudna tell 't to my nain sister for warl's gear, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xix. Kcd Were I a man o' gowd an' gear, Grant Lays (1884) 176. Frf I'm charged by death at last to flit, An a' my gudes and gear to quit, Sands Poems (1833) 23. Per Daddie left me dauds o' gear, Spence Poems (1898) 16. Fif To hoaid up heaps o' warldly gear, They ne'er had ony pleasure, Douglas Poems (1806) 90. Sig Ye wha insuie our goods an' gear, Frae fire an' water, Muir Poems (1818) 256. Dmb. It was a minister I spent my gear for, Cross Disruption. goods an' gear, Frae fire an' water, Muir Poems (1818) 256
Dmb It was a minister I spent my gear for, Cross Disruption
(1844) in Rin, She grudg'd wi' geai to twin, Pickin Poems (1813)
II 2 Ayr If e'er again he keep As muckle gear as buy a sheep,
Burns Poor Maine, I 18 Link I know a lady who has good
health, and an abundance of world's gear, Roy Generalship (ed
1895) 116 e Lith If the man has a guid name, we dinna look
at his graith or his gear, Hunter J Inwich (1895) 49 Edb Let
ne'er your gear o'er-gang you, Pennecuik Tinklarian (ed 1810) 9
Peb What is warld's gear ava Without a bosom cronie? Affleck
Poet Wks (1836) 137 Bwk I canna boast of muckle gear, Calider

Poems (1897) 298 Dmf There's a lasting beauty in lan' an' gear, Thom Joch o' Knowe (1878) 15 Gall Who for gear's sake had settled down, Crockett Grey Man (1896) 1 Kcb She's no void settled GOWN, CROCKETT Grey Man (1896) I Keb She's no void o' lear, an' she's no bare o' gear, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 219 Ir The meagre remnant of his hastily sold-off gear, Barlow Lisconnel (1895) 15 n Ir They sold their gear, and over the sea To a foreign land they went, Alexander Stumpie's Brae n Cy Border Gl (Coll LLB), N Cy 1 A vast o' gear Nhb Neighbour Thrifty is bless'd with a plenty o' gear, Advice to the Advised (1803) 9 Dur 1 Cum But Brough-seyde lairds bang'd aw the rest For braggin o'their gear, Anderson Ballads (ed 1808) 11, At Cannelmas braggin o' their gear, Anderson Bauaas (ed. 1000)11, Alcalmenhas time they meadd a girt din Ower payin' and scrapin' up geer, Dickinson Cumbr (1875) 217 Wm He hes gitten owar mitch geer, Whicher Dial (1790) 115, ed. 1821 n Yks Yah hea neea wealth ner gear at all Tweddell Clevel Rhymcs (1875) 42, n Yks 1 Ill-gotten gear, n Yks 2 How are they off for gear? w Yks He that gives all his gear to his bairns may tak a mill an' knock out his harnes, *Prov* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887), w Yks <sup>1</sup> Boany's come to fotch him an aw his gear, it 307 in Lan <sup>1</sup> n Lin 1 Obsol

Hence (1) Gear gatherer, sb a money-making man, (2) grasping, adj covetous, money-grabbing, (3) Gearish, adj moderately rich, (4) Gearless, adj without property, (5) pock, sb a purse, money-bag, (6) Geary, adj power-

ful, well-to-do

(I) Sc (JAM) (2) Fif He smasht and smote thre men o'sin For their gear graspin' greed, Tennant Papistry (1827) 40 (3) n Yks <sup>2</sup> He died gearish (4) Sc And why are we gearless and naked? Baliads (1885) 106 (5) e Lth They toil'd in hundreds, grit an' sma', To heap your burstin' gear-pock, Mucklebackit Rhymes (1885) 58 (6) n Cy A hairy man's a geary man, But a hairy wife's a witch, Denham Tracts (ed. 1895) II 81

11 Matter, stuff, material, also used fig Abd Weel I wat, they [verses] are fusionless gear, Ogg Willie Abd Weel I wat, they [verses] are fusionless gear, OGG Willie Waly (1873) 74 Frf I here wha sit am coalser gear than you, Morison Poems (1790) 2 Per Let poets rant in English gab their fancy rhymin' gear, Edwards Stratheam Lyrics (1889) 125 Rnf When the helpfu' han' o' howdie Brings squechan gear [crying babies], Clark Rhymes (1842) 19 Edb Gif ye hae skeil o' thyming gear, Ye'll ken, Crawford Poems (1798) 4 Gall Curse the cocks, that canker'd tribe, For they're the gear I canna bribe, Lauderdale Poems (1796) 37 w Yks She's a sample of ill gear (FRR) Lan I'r aw covviirt web rrey geer, when it e coom (FRR) Lan I'r aw covvurt weh grey geer, when ut e coom t'look ut meh cloous, Paul Bobbin Sequel (1819) 25 Lei<sup>1</sup>, e An<sup>1</sup> Nrf Grose (1790) e Nrf Marshall Rur Econ (1787) Som Pd for gare for the cradle, HERVEY Wedmore Chron (1889) I 90, W & J Gl (1873)

12 Comp Gear stuff, medicine, 'doctor's stuff' e An <sup>1</sup>
13 Fare, food

Mry There's sic a footh o' eatin' gear, that ilka body thrives, Hay Lintle (1851) 53 Abd At sic a feast, ye may be sear, erre was the best o' gear, Shirrefs Poems (1790) 211 Raff Steam the loun weel wi' haimart gear, It kens nae mariow, Picken Poems the bill

the loun weel wi'haimatt gear, It kens nae mariow, Picken Poemi (1813) I 129 Lth Mony young lamme lies dead on the hill Its gude gusty gear to our Bauld Braxy Tam, Ballantine Poems (1856) 98 Edb New oysters fresh, The halesonuest and nicest gear O' fish or flesh, Firgusson Poems (1773) 123, ctl 1785 n Cy (J W)

14 Spirits, liquor, esp smuggled spirit ne Sc Such as preferred 'a drap o' the law geer,' on ale, to the toddy received it, Gregor File Lore (1881) 211, (J Ar) y Sc 'are inhabitants were employed to bring over 'gear,' Carrick Lud of Logan (1835) 70 Lth Somewhat mair than half a gallon O' precious gear, Mackell Poet Wks (1801) 173, ed 1856 Edb At drumly gear they take nae pet, Firgusson Poems (1773) 57, ed 1785 Gall There were two kinds of the lads who bring over the dutiless gear from Holland, Crockett Raiders (1894) iv ed 1785 Gail There were two kinds of the land over the dutiless gear from Holland, Crockett Raiders (1894) iv

over the dutiless gear from Holland, Crockett Raiders (1894) iv 15 Rubbish, trash, trumpery, a worthless person Fif Baith rotten banes and ither gear, May wealth o' them betide, Tennant Papistry (1827) 82 Ayr Not wishing to be troubled with such gear in America, Galt Ann Panish (1821) xv w Yks Willan List Wds (1811), w Yks 1 I'll buy naa sike ornary gear, w Yks 5 A lagged gown and other articles of a like stamp, bundled together, is 'gear' 'Sich gear!—I've noa patience wi' sich like fowk!' Lan Reet abeawt boggarts on mon ith' moon, an sitch like gear, Tim Bobbin View Dial (ed 1811) 23 e An 1 Unintelligible stuff, a confused heap [Goodly gear! Ray (1601)] (1691)]
Hence Gearment, sb rubbish, any worthless object

16 An affair, business, matter, a circumstance

Sc This gear's mine and I must manage it, Scott Rob Roy (1817) xxii, This gear shall be amended, the Abbot (1820) xviii n Yks 1 Nae, Ah'll natmell lethimwark hisaingear n Lin. 1 Obsol

17 Doings, 'goings on'
Sc Then I hardly see how your ladyship can endure this gearmuch longer, Scott Cast Dang (1831) 1 nYks 2 He has now taken up with that kind of gear

18 Phr as sure as ony gear, as sure as anything Sc (GW)
19 With neg the smallest quantity, an atom

Bnff I Nae ae gear o' mehls corn's gehn our's craig for twa days Hence (I) fient a gear, phr devil a bit, (2) neither gear nor gueede, phr nothing whatever, (3) to think nae gear

aboot a person or thing, phr not to value

(1) Abd A house was naething to maintain, The fint a gear,
BEATTLE Parings (1801) 40, ed 1873 (2) Binff There's naither
gear nor gueede i' the hoose (3) Wgt Anything they get ower
handy they think nae gear aboot, Fraser Wigtown (1877) 364

20 v ? Obs To dress, clothe

n Cy Balley (1721), Grose (1790), N Cy<sup>1</sup>, N Cy<sup>2</sup> Snogly gear'd [neatly dressed] Nhb<sup>1</sup> Lin<sup>1</sup> We'd six little mouths ta fill, Six little backs to gear, 229 [Kennett Par Antiq (1695)]

21 To harness, to harness a horse to, also used fig and

with up

Ayr Let our youngsters kick the mools, They're gear'd for Ayr Let our youngsters kick the mools, They're gear'd for hise's braw race, Ainslie Land of Burns (ed 1892) 197 Nhb, Dur Thoo gan an gear thi horse (JHB) Dur' e Yks' It's aboot time we was off ti gear wYks Gooa an' gare t'mare, N & Q (1861) 2nd S xi 117, wYks' Lan Shall I geer up the shay? Brierley Cotters, xiii Chs' s Lin Git yr bre'kfast quick, and gear the tit (THR) Nhp 2 Gear the horses War Learnington Courier (Mar 6, 1897), War 24, s War' [Amer Dial Notes (1866) I 16 202]

Notes (1896) I 76, 233 ]

[1 I beseche yow that this ger be not forget, for I have not an hole hose for to doon, Paston Letters (1465) II 233 ON gorn, apparel 2 Sex hundreth cartes wit al peir geres, Cursor M (c 1300) 6221 4 Joseph and nichodeme Wid paim broght pai gere enogh, vte of his fete pe nail droght, 10 24485 9 Some harmless villager, Whome thrift keeps up about his country gear, Milton Comus (1634) 166 10 I am na fay But a goodman, that lives o' my awn geer, Jonson Sad Shepherd (1637) 11 1, ed Cunningham, II 499 17 Non may on the trust, ne in thy fals gere, Rom Partenay (c 1500) 276 20 Osep dede hise lich faire geren, Gen & Ex (c 1250) 2441 not an hole hose for to doon, Paston Letters (1465) II 2441]

GEARD, sb Glo 1 [giəd] A yard in front of a house

Cf garth, sb 1 1

GEARD, see Gard

GEAR GOBB'D, adj n Yks Of dogs or other animals

having the lower jaw extending beyond the upper (TS)

GEARING, sb Sc Yks Midl Lin Nhp War Wor Shr

Hrf Suf Dev Also written geering Midl e Suf [giə rin]

1. Dress, clothing See Gear, 1

Kcd Saxteen stanes, apairt fae gearin', Sat the Laird upon his beast, Grant Lays (1884) 81 Lin 1 The childer's gearing costs a sight of brods

2 Harness, the trappings and harness of draught-horses

See Gear, 2

ne Yks 1, e Yks 1, Lin 1, n Lin 1 sw Lin 1 Gearing for so many horses, a constant item in farm sales s Wor (H K) Shr N & Q (1882) 6th S vi 396, Shr Waggon Horses with their Gearing Suit of shaft gearing, Auctioneer's Catal (1877) Hrf 1

3 Machinery, apparatus, implements, tackle See Gear, 4 Frf She batit his lines, an' leuk'd after his gearin', Watt Poet Sketches (1880) 51 n.Yks 2 Our mill wants gearing ne Yks 1 e Yks 1 The leather strap-work of a mill n Lin

4 Property in general n Yks<sup>2</sup>
5. The ladders and side-rails of a wagon, a frame inserted in a cart to increase its loading capacities, also

ın comp Gearing rails

In comp Gearing rails

Midl. Marshall Rur Econ (1796) Nhp 12 War 8 The framing round a cart or wagon to increase its loading capacity Shr 1 The projecting rail on the fore-part of a cart or wagon e Suf (F H) nw Dev 1 The hurdle or frame inserted at the front and back to enable hay, corn, &c., to be piled up The open frameworks at the sides of a cart but or wagon are called rule. the sides of a cart, butt, or wagon, are called rails

GEARN, see Garn, sb 2, Gern

GEARN, see Garn, sb², Gern
GEARUM(S, sb (pl n Cy Wm Yks Lan Chs Der
Shr Also written geerum nw Der¹, gerums n Cy,
jearem w Yks , jerum Lan s Chs¹, and in forms jaram
w Yks², jarum Wm w Yks⁵ [dzj³rəm(s, dzērəm]
Older, good condition, fitness, gen in rhr out of gearum(s,
out of order, out of sorts, out of sh², sc²
n Cy Out of gerums, Grose (179c²) Wm Ah ran mi heed up
again t'bacon filck an' knockt mi shoot oot o' jarum (B K) w Yks
As it wor raither out o' jearem, HALLAM Wadsley Jack (1866) xiv,
w Yks², w Yks³A bulky parcel falls from a shelf and is 'knocked
out o' jarum,' or out of shape ne.Lan¹, s Lan (W H T), Chs¹
s Chs¹ Th' kut ur)z ü bit aayt ü jee rüm, ün wi)sn aa taak it
Wich ürch für bi put i fet l [Th' cutter's a bit ait o' jerum, an' we
s'n ha' tak it Whitchurch for be put i' fettle] nw Der¹ Shr¹ My
back's bad an' my limbs achen, an' I'm altogether out o' gearum back's bad an' my limbs achen, an' I'm altogether out o' gearum

GEASE, see Girse

GEASON, adj Obs Nhb Nhp Ess Also written geazon Ess, and in form gessen Nhb Rare, scarce, difficult to procure, scant, sparing
NHb 1 Nhp 1 You're so geason of your trouble Ess Ray
(1691), GROSE (1790), Gl (1851), Ess 1

[Misselto is passing geason and hard to be found upon the oke, Holland Pliny (ed. 1634) I 497, Such as this age, in which all good is geason, Spenser Visions World's

Wantly (1501) st I OE gæsne, barren, deprived of, scarce ]
GEASSY, sb Nhb 1 A pig Cf gissy
GEAT, sb Cum Also written giat Appetite
Cum 4 It gies yan a bit o' giat fur yan's breakfast, Pennth Obs (Jan 18, 1898)

GEAT, see Gait, sb<sup>1</sup>, Get(t, Jet GEAUL, GEAUSE, see Gowl, sb<sup>1</sup>, Goose. GEAVE, v Obs Sc Cum To stare, gape, to look in an unsteady manner Cf gauve

Sik Callant, clap the lid down on the pat, what hae they't hinging geaving up there for Hogg Perils of Man (1822) I 55 (Jam) Cum Ay geavin wi' thy open mouth, Blamire Poet Wks (C 1794) 212, ed 1842, The breyde geavin aw roun about her, Anderson Ballads (ed 1808) 173

GEAV(E)LOCK, GEAVLICK, see Gavelock, sb 1 GEAW, GEAWL, GEAWSE, see Gow, sb 8, Gowl, sb 1,

GEB, vObs n Cy Yks Lan To hold up the eyes and face, to stare about vacantly

and face, to stare about vacantly

n Cy Grose (1790) w Yks Hutton Tour to Caves (1781)
ne Lan¹ To stare about with the chin turned upwards
GEBB, GEBBIE, GEBBY, see Gib, sb³, Gabby, sb, ady
GEB SHOT, ady Sh I Also in forms gab shot, gep
shot S & Ork¹ Having the lower jaw projecting beyond
the upper (KI), S & Ork¹ MS add

GECK, v and sb¹ Sc Irel n Cy Yks Lan Also
written gek Sc, gekk Sc (Jam), and in forms geake,
geik Sc [gek] 1 v To mock, deride, scoff at, to
deceive, trifle with, jolt, gen with at
Sc She gecked and scorned at my northern speech, Scott
Antiquary (1816) xxxii Abd To say that ye was gecked ye's hae
nae need, Ross Helenore (1768) 92, ed 1812 Per Oh, geck na'
at hame hodden grey, Ford Harp (1893) 163 Rnf And Jenny
geck'd at Roger, dowf and blate, Tannahill Poems (1807) 90, ed
1817 Ayr What for do ye so geck at the honest lad's thriving? GALT Sur A Wythe (1822) LYVIII Link She gecks at the nonest lad's thriving? GALT Sur A Wythe (1822) LYVIII Link She gecks at me and says I smell o' tar, RAMSAY Poems (1721) 227 Edb He's a gould they're sure to geck at, Fergusson Poems (1773) 126, ed 1785 Bwk Some tany geck at ye, some ca' ye a fule, CHISHOLM

Bwk Some there may geck at ye, some ca' ye a fule, Chisholm Poems (1879) 78 Sik. And aye the mair she gecks at me, Hogg Poems (ed 1865) 433 Dmf Tae streak me in some lanesome neuk, And geck at fate, Reid Poems (1894) 57 Uis Ulster Jrn Arch (1853-1862) Ant Ballymena Obs (1892) n Cy Border Gl (Coll LLB) n Yks²

Hence Geckin', ppl ady pert, light-headed Bnff¹
2 To toss or wag (the head) in scorn, to look defisively, disdainfully, to look slyly

Sc They that gaed by misca'd him, geckin' their heads, Henderson St Matt (1862) xxvii 39; The like o' me they'll hai'ly own, But geck their head, T Scort Poems (1793) 339 Cai¹ To stare affectedly, or haughtily Bnff¹ Faht are ye geckin' an' glowrin' at, ye pairt brat² Elg Round geks thy head, Couper Poetry (1804) I 242 Abd Out-throw the rest my aunty gecket,

To see which way she was dissecket, Beattie Parings (1801) 10, ed 1873 Per When Jenny geakes, and scorns my tale, Nicol Poems (1766) 20 Frf It set oor auld gossips a-geckin' Whan the news o't cam' hame, Watt Poet Sketches (1880) 34 Rnf Were lads to leave us when we geck and fling, Finlayson Rhymes (1815) 50 Ayr Alleu, my Liege! may freedom geck Beneath your high protections, Burns A Dieam, st 8 Lnk He was saying that to geck you're free, Black Falls of Clyde (1806) 135 e Lth Gaunt, geck an' girn, and a' that, Mucklebackit Rhymes (1885) 211 Dmf. The Prince wha rules the po'ers o' air Gecks his infernal head, Thom Jock o' Knowe (1878) 31 Kcb Nell scorned Tam an' geck d her head, Davidson Seasons (1789) 119 n Cy Border Gl (Coll LLB), NCy wyks Willan List Wds (1811) Wds (1811)

3 Phr to geck one's heels, to 'dog one's heels,' follow,

pursue, worry

Lnk E'en let mischanter geck your heels An' thraw your steyest

step, Murpoch Done Lyre (1873) 49
4 Comp (1) Geck-neck, a wry neck, (2) necked, having a wry neck.
(1) Rnf (Jam) (2) Abd My Uncle Tam cam' in Frae geckneck't Janet's school, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 196
5 To sport he playful to look in a fond lowing manner.

5 To sport, be playful, to look in a fond, loving manner, also with up

also with up

Bnff¹ She wiz eye geckin' up in's face an' lauchin' Ags (Jam)

Hence Geckin', ppl adj lively, sportive Bnff¹

6 sb Scorn, contempt, derision, a scoff, jeer, passing sarcasm, a scornful au, toss of the head

Sc A geck o' the people, Waddell Psalms (1891) xxii 6 Ayr

(J M), Wi' gecks, sleely feign'd, fast awa' aye she ran, White Jottings (1879) 262 Link He keen the warl's gecks did feel, Murdoch Doric Lyre (1873) 74 Dmf Likely tae tempt the geck an' the jeer O' the gentle folk, Thom Jock o' Knowe (1878) 25

N Cy¹ Dur Dinna ye mak yor geck o' me, Brockett Gl (1846)

Lan Dayles Races (1856) 275 Lan Davies Races (1856) 275

7 An act of deception, cheat, esp in phr to give one the

ereck(s, to give one the slip, gen including the idea of exposing one to derision Cf begeck

So This day she has given the gecks, Fair Janet in Child Ballads (1885) II 105, Ye gae me the geck last week or I wad hae sortity e Not common (GW), (JAM)

[1] Bot ye sall heir whow he was geckit, Sempill Bp

[1 Bot ye sall heir whow he was geckit, Sempill Bp St Andrews (1584) 867, in Sat Poems, ed Cranstoun, I 382 Du gechen, to mock, to flout, or to jest (Hexham) 6 Then all the feyndis lewche, and made gekkis, Dunbar Dance (1507) 29, ed Small, II 118 7 The first merchant he cleane forsuike, Gave him the geck, Sempill 18 898] GECK, sb 2 Yks Stf Lei Cor Also in forms geek in Yks 2, gick in e Yks 1 [gek, gik] A fool, noodle, dupe, a stupid, clumsy fellow in Yks 2 in Stf If she's tackled to a geck as everybody's alaughing at, Geo Eliot A Bede (1859) I 144 Lei 1, Cor 2 Hence Gecken or Gicken, v to laugh like a fool in Yks 1 Leeaksta hoo he gickens

ne Yks I Leeaksta hoo he gickens

ne Yks¹ Leeaksta hoo he gickens
[The most notorious geck and gull That e'er invention play'd on, Shaks. Twelfth N v 1 351 Du geck, a foole, a foole in a play, or a sot (Hexham)]

GED, sb. Sc Nhb. Cum Also written gedd Sc; and in forms gid Nhb, gidd (Sc Jam) [ged] 1. The pike, Esox Lucius, also used fig and attrib

Sc A gedd or a dish of perch now and then, Stort Rob Roy (1817) xxxvi Mry Bullsegs will wave their nigger pows, an' geds will bite again, Hay Lintie (1851) 55, It [the river Lossie] abounds with pykes or gidds, Shaw Hist Mry 78 (Jam) Eig The heron's gowked bill Gilp'd geds a plenty, Couper Poctiny (1804) II 17 Cld He's a perfect ged for siller (Jam) Ayr Eels weel kend for souple tail, And geds for greed, Burns Tam Samson (1787) st 6 Link The cholera cam' like a great reevin' geddie, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 45 Peb The nimble trout, the salmon, eel, or ged, Affleck Poet Wks (1836) 133 Sik Clukit a hantle o' geds . out o' the loch, Hogg Tales (1838) 26, ed 1866 Gail Ye wad mak' braw ged bat, Crockett Sunbonnet (1895) xxxvi Keb The fisherman. flings forth his luring bat To tempt the ged. Davidson Seasons (1880) 84. West I will retter her the ged, Davidson Seasons (1789) 84 Wgt. I wud rether hae put a five-pound note in the fire than hae seen pur Ann hooked like a ged, Fraser Wigtown (1877) 264 N Cyl Nhb For neither salmon trout or ged Had fastened on his hook, Richardson Borderer's Table-bk (1846) VIII 131, Nhb Cum Ferguson Northmen (1856) [Satchell (1879)]

2 The jack-snipe, Limnocryptes gallinula See Judcock Nhb (ROH) [RAY (1674) 89, Swainson Birds (1885) 193] [1 Geddis & salmonys, Barbour Bruce (1375) 11 576 gedda, a pike]

GEDD, GEDDER, see Gid, sb 1, Gather

GEDDERY, sb Sc A heterogeneous mass Sc 'Sic a geddery o' stuff she brocht wi' her ' Very rarely used (G W) Cld (JAM)

GEDDOCK, sb Obs Sc A small staff or goad.

GEDDOCK, sb Obs Sc A small staff or goad. Fif As if his hand begrasp't already An iron-geddock, sword,

Fif As if his hand begrasp't already An iron-geddock, sword, or spear, Tennant Papistry (1827) 29

GEDGE, sb. Pem Cor Also in form gidge Cor 12

[gedg] An unmeaning word used in mild imprecations s Pem Oh gedge upon it! (W M M) Cor 1 Oh my gidge!

Cor 2 w Cor (M A C)

GEDGE, v Nhb Yks [gedg] To make a wry face

Nhb 1 He gaped an' gedged, Robson Ether Doctor (1849)

Hence (1) Gedgin the day impertments (ggeling (2))

Hence (1) Gedgin, ppl adj impertment, giggling, (2) Gedgy, adj choking with laughter
(1) Nhb 1 She's a gedgin, akward huzzy (2) n Yks 2

GEDGE, see Gauge.

GEDLESS, adj e An <sup>1</sup> Thoughtless Cf giddling GEDWING, sb Sc [Not known to our correspondents]

An ancient-looking person, an antiquary Gall MacTAGGART Encycl. (1824) 220, ed 1876

GE(E, int, v¹, sb¹ and ad) Var dial uses in Sc Eng
and Amer Also in forms gae Glo, ghee Hrf, gie
n Wm w Yks¹ n Wil, gye Nhb¹ Cum, jee Sc Bnff¹
N Cy¹ Nhb¹ Dur¹ Cum¹ n Yks² Chs¹²⁵ n Lin¹ War¹²²
w Som¹, jie Sc, jye N Cy¹ Nhb¹ Wm [dʒī] 1 int
A call to horses to turn to the right or off-side, away from
the driver also used fig.

A call to horses to turn to the right or oil-side, away from the driver, also used fig

N Cy 1, Nhb 1, Dur 1, e Dur 1 Cum Ay, you'd hae laugh'd to see 'Twas neither heck nor gee, Gilpin Sngs (1866) 510, Cum 1 n Yks. 1 Substituted for the older word 'ree', n Yks 2, ne Yks 1, e Yks. 1 w Yks Leeds Merc Suppl (Dec 20, 1890), w Yks 123, ne Lan 1 Chs 1 About Middlewich pronounced 'chee', Chs 3, Not 128 s Not Gee then! Gee a bit! (J P K) Lin. 1, n Lin 1, sw Lin 1, Lei 1, Nhp 1, War 3, se Wor 1 Shr 1 (s v Waggoners' Wds) Hif (Coll L L B) Ken 1, Sus 2 Hmp. Holloway w Som. 1 Dev Some or other of the crook horses invariably crossed him on the road owing to two words of the driver, namely, 'gee' and 'ree,'

owing to two words of the driver, namely, 'gee' and 'ree,' Bray Desc Tamar and Tavy (1836) I, lett 11 24 nw Dev 1 [Amer The familiar 'dzi' and 'he' as directions for right and left,

Dial Notes (1896) I 266]

2 A call to horses to turn to the left side [Not known to our correspondents ] Bwk. Monthly Mag (1814) I 31 3 A call to horses to start, or move faster, an expres-

sion of encouragement.

sion of encouragement.

Sc (Jam), Bnff<sup>1</sup> Sig I baul'd oot gee, Hc didna care a strae for me, The wo prevailed, Taylor Poems (1862) 95 w Yks Banks Wkfld Wds (1865), w Yksi<sup>2</sup>, nw Der <sup>1</sup>, Not <sup>1</sup> Lei <sup>1</sup> (s v Horse Language) Nhp <sup>1</sup>, War <sup>3</sup> Shri, Hif Bound Provinc (1876) Oxf <sup>1</sup> MS add Hnt (T F ) Nrf, Suf Holloway Suf <sup>1</sup> Hmpi Morton Cyclo Agric (1863) (s v Horses) Dev. Bowring Lang (1866) I pt v 27

4 Comb (1) Gee aay, (2) -aay oot, a call to horses to go to the left, (3) again (agen, ahgen, eggen, 'gen), (4) auver, a call to horses to go to the right or off-side, away from the driver'. (5) back or ba', a call to horses to right-about-face.

a can to horses to go to the right or on-side, away from the driver, (5) back or ba', a call to horses to right-about-face, turn to the right, (6) ho or G O, (a) see (4), (b) a call to horses to go on or start, a call of encouragement, (c) a call to horses to stop, (d) attrib in ploughing applied to anything arranged for, or fitted by a pair of horses abreast, (7) ho back, a call to the leader of a team to turn short back. (7) ho back, a call to the leader of a team to turn short back, (8) hockin, see (4); (9) off, (a) see (4), (b) see (6, b), (10) oot, see (6, b), (11) up or hup (g'up, jeep), (a) see (6, b), also used subst., (b) fig a push or hoist upwards, (12) way, see (4), (13) whoop, (a) see (4), (b) fig in phr to give one gee-whoop or -up, to punish, pay one out, (14) wo or woa, (a) see (4), (b) see (6, b), (c) an exclamation to attract attention 'just look', (d) see (6, d), (15) wo-beck, (16) woot, (17) wug, see (4), (18) wult or wut, (a) see (4), (b) a call to horses to come towards the driver, (19) ya, a call to horses 'go there' (1, 2) n Wil To the hinder horse (E H G) (3) Chs¹, s Not (J P K) Lel¹ To fore-horse (s v Horse Language) w.Cy.

GE(E

Stephens Farm Bk (ed 1849) I 160 (4) Dev¹ (5) e Dur¹
Yks Morton Cyclo Agric (1863) (s v Horses) n Yks (R H H),
n Yks¹, w Yks (H V) Chs¹ Said to a horse when he is to turn
completely round to the right, Chs³ s Not Of recent importation and limited to certain districts (J P K) Lei¹ (s v Horse
Language) War³ Oxf¹ Turn to the right and go the contrary
road (6, a) Chs Morton Cyclo Agric (1863) (s v Horses)
Shr¹ (s v Waggoners' Wds) w Mid (W P M) (b) ne Lan¹
Glo Horae Subscivacia (1771) 179 e An¹ To make our draughthorses go on we call indifferently 'ge-ho' or 'ge-wo!' This is sad
confusion, and we ought to know better, for 'ge-ho,' being inteipreted, means 'go stop,' and 'ge wo' is 'go go' Dor Barnes Gl
(1863) Dev Horae Subscivace (1777) 179 (c) e Suf (F H) (d)
Lei¹ G O ploughing, ploughing with a pair of horses side
by side, controlled by gee ho reins held by the ploughman, and
therefore dispensing with a driver Shr¹ Gee ho plough, a
plough drawn by two horses abreast 'Two sets of G O backbands and traces in lots,' Auctioneer's Calal Hrf² G O tack,
ploughing with two horses abreast 'Two sets of G O backbands and traces in lots,' Auctioneer's Calal Hrf² G O tack,
ploughing with two horses abreast (so¹ Applied to a particular
kind of harness Bck Horses when two abreast are harnessed
gee-ho fashion, Morton Cyclo Agric (1863) (7) Shr¹ (sv
Waggoners' Wds) (8) Chs¹ (9, a) Oxf¹ MS add w Som¹,
nw Dev¹ (b) Shr¹ To the whole team (sv Waggoners' Wds)
(10) Hmp (H C M B) (11, a) Sc (Jam) Mry 'Jee! hup!' cried
Sir Robert, an' sprang to the back O' that fierce-lookin' charger,
Hax Lintie (1851) S7 Bnff¹ Kcd, Underneath him sturdy Dobbin
Bravely answered each 'Gee up!' Grant Lays (1884) 81 Lth
At yilhouse doors a patient water On your gee-hup, Ballantine
Poems (1856) 129 e Dur¹ Yks Morton Cyclo Agric (1863)
(sv Horses) Chs¹ Lei¹ (sv Horse Language) War g
Go Gee up, 'ole 'ooman, Buckman Darke's Soyourn (1890) v Oxf¹,
e Suf (F H) w Cy W & Q (1856) and S 1 439 Dor C'up,
whoy! Gee up! Hare Vill Sheet (1895) 78 Wil So '

5 An exclamation of surprise

Ayr And jee! the door gaed to the wa', Burns Vision, st 7

Ayr And jee! the door gaed to the wa', Burns Vision, st 7 6 v To stir, move, alter one's position, to swerve, go to one side, of horses to turn to the right, also used fig Sc It is used with respect to horses or cattle in draught (Jam), To jee back and fore, to move like a balance up and down, to this and the other side, Herd Coll Sngs (1776) Gl n Sc I am sae sick, and very love sick, Aye foot I cannot jee, Buchan Ballads (1828) I 88, ed 1875 Cail Abd She never jeed, till he was out o' sight, Ross Helenore (1768) 65, ed 1812 Kcd Wha never jeed out o' his place, Burness Garron Ha (c 1820) I 446 Frf The fient a hough I'll jie Wi' you this night, Morrison Poems (1790) S. Raf Gloomy clouds may dum the air. But wings makeny The fient a hough I'll jie Wi' you this night, Morison Poems (1790) 25 Raf Gloomy clouds may dim the air, But winna mak my fancy gee, Webster Rhymes (1835) 116 Lak Our fancies jee between you twae, Ramsar Poems (1721) 81 e Lth A gloom fell owre the hame when Willie jee'd awa', Mucklebackit Rhymes (1885) 22 Sik Gee'd up to the cope of heaven, Hogg Poems (ed 1865) 436 NCy¹ Nhb¹ A horse is ordered to gee Cum Change o' place and change o' folk May gar thy fancy jee, Blamire Poet Wks (c 1794) 189, ed 1842 Wm Ah'll mak it gee (BK) wyks I seen him and done my best with him, but I couldn't get him to gee at all (SPU), (JW) Not³, nw Dev¹ Hence Geeing, vbl sb gathering or ploughing from

Hence Geeing, vbl sb gathering or ploughing from on outwards War 4 within outwards

7 Phr (1) to neither gee nor harve, to turn neither one way or another, fig to prove stubborn, (2) to neither gee nor woy, to obey neither command nor entreaty, also

used fig

(i) n Yks 2' She'll nowther jee nor harve,' said of a stubborn

woman

(2) Cum 1 An ill trained horse and an obstinate man woman (2) Cum 1 An ill trained horse and an obstinate man will neither 'gee nor woy'

Fig To proceed, get on m Yks I can't gee a bit with this order (FPT) 9 Comp Jee jaw, to rock backwards and forwards n Lin

10 Trans To move to one side, turn, tilt, to stir, fig

to swerve from, shirk

to swerve from, shirk

Sc This said, the whipsters jee'd the he dis Of horse and poney round about, Drummond Muckomac' (1846) 21, You're no able to jee it (Jam) Abd We hope she winna jee her jiggate To ilk weak blast, Shirrefs Poems (1790) 252, Want shall never jee her, While I have hands, Davidson Poems (1861) 36 Link Bang! The door she open jee'd, Murdoch Doric Lyie (1873) 45 Lth Now Jeanie's health, in bree o' maut, Was gien, An' Willie's sure was nae forgat, Our swankies didna jee nane, Bruce Poems (1813) II 100 Edb. I durst not jee my head about, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xii NCy¹ I cannot jye my neck, it's so stiff Nhb¹ Glo Gae the cart [Tilt the cart] (H S H)

Hence Jee'd, ppl adj crooked, twisted awry, displaced e Lth On a sair jee'd, moss grown stane, Mucklebackit Rhymes (1885) 29

11 sb A move, motion, a turn
Sc (Jam), Cai 1, Bnff 1 Slk Gie your head a jee to the ae side,
CHR NORTH Noctes (ed. 1856) II 266

used advb Cf agee
NCy¹, Nhb¹ Cum A girt big falla wid a gee nose on him(JAr),
He stacker't an' mead some gye steps, Richardson Talk (1871)
7, ed 1876 Wm Theear's nivver a rang werd ner a jye leeak atweean em sen, Spec Dial (1880) pt iii 14 n Wm His legs ar a bit gie (BK) Chs,¹23 War B'ham Why Post (June 10, 1893), War¹28
Hence (-)

a bit gie (BK) Chs. 123 War Bham Wry Post (June 10, 1893), War 123

Hence (I) Gee eyed, ady cross-eyed, squinting, (2) wa awe, ady. twisted, awry, crooked, (3) ways, adv obliquely, not in a straight line, (4) Gee y, (a) ady, see (2), (b) v to swerve, move off the straight

(I) Link Auld blacksmith Rab, the jee e'd blinker, Murdoch Done Lyre (1873) 8 (2) Cum¹ (3) Sc Kelly Prov (1721) 121, (Jam) (4, a) Nhb¹ Things are gee-y when they are not straight (s v Calls) e Dur¹ lt's all a-gee-y [u jae waay] (b) Nhb¹

GE(E, v² In gen dial use in Eng and Amer Also written gie w Yks¹, jee w Yks Chs¹ Suf¹ I W² Wil¹ Dor¹ Som w Som¹ [dzī] To fit, suit, answer, to work well together, accord, agree together, also with up, with n Cy Grost (1790) MS add (P) w Yks It'ud jee all reight if it nobbut once gat a stait, Yks Wkly Post (May 2, 1896), w Yks¹ The business won't gee, w Yks² They do not gee well together Lan. They ne'er saigh an awkert look, a queer shap an a peckl t jump, gee better eh their live, Tim Bobbin View Dial (ed 1811) 20, Grost (1790) MS add (C) ne Lan¹ Chs.¹ Jack Hill and his weife are allus fawin aht, they'n never jeed, Chs², Chs³ It is said of horses that go well in harness together Der She would have her own way, and so would I, so we never diagent the straight and the straight with they have the saids and so would I, so we never diagent way the saids and the straight with they and they we well Hill and his weise are allus sawin aht, they'n never jeed, Chs 2, Chs 3 It is said of horses that go well in harness together. Der She would have her own way, and so would I, so we never did gee, Verney L Lisse (1870) ix Leil Nhp 1 They don't gee well together. Glo That won't gee (JSFS) e An 1 This does not ge well with that He and she will never ge together. Suf 1 Oftenest used negatively 'Ta don't fare to jee' e Suf My master and I can't gee. This plough doesn't gee (FH) Ken He so hem clung nobody ken gee wid un (WFS) Sus 1 We've always geed together very nicely. Himp 1 IW 1 They don't zim to gee noohow together, IW 2 Will Brition Beauties (1825), Will 1 Dor My doughter doan't jee with her man, N & Q (1883) 6th S viii 157, Dor 1 He an' I don't gee. Som Jennings Obs. Dial w Eng. (1825), W & J. Gl. (1873). w Som 1 Aay noa ud uur wud-n nuv ur jee wai un [I knew she would never agree with him]. [Amer N & Q (1870) 4th S vii 249, They don't gee worth a cent, Dial Notes (1896) I 236.]

GE(E, sb 2 Ken 12 [dzī] A lodging, a roost, perch, esp in phr. go to gee, go to roost. See Chee, sb.

GEE, sb. Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also written gie. Sh I, jee. Sc. [dzī] 1 A fit of ill-temper or sullenness, stubbornness, a sudden turn, pique, gen in phr. to take the gee, to take offence, become sulky, unmanageable.

Sc. God forbid that I should do anything to set you on the jee, STEVENSON Catrona (1893) xxiii, Let never their gees make you wae, Jamieson Pop Ballads (1806) I 300. Cail Abd My lass directly took the gee, And wadna langer bide, Shirkers Poems (1790) 288. Fif Cauld Cellaidyke had ta'en the gee, Tennant Papistry (1827) 12 Ayr Noo sir, that ye hae taen the gee, An' left nae ither bard but me, Laing Poems (1894) 132. Link Ye

needna murn Tho' Wullie Steen has ta'en the gee, Cognill Poems needna murn Tho' Wullie Steen has ta'en the gee, Coghill Poems (1890) 74 Lth His Speerit's sunk, He's taen the gee, Smith Merry Bridal (1866) 11 Bwk The lady' took the gee' and would not proceed a foot further, Hinderson Pop Rhymes (1856) 106 Edb Again the nuise may fa', An' tak the gee, Crawford Poems (1798) 50 n Cy ('WT), N Cy¹ She teuk the gee Nhb It grieves me to think ort his wife took the gee, Allan Tyneside Sings (1891) 12, Nhb¹ Sum Then she teks the gee, Anderson Ballads (ed 1840) 44, Cum¹ He's teàun t'gee

2 A whim, humour, fit of doing anything a knack

2 A whim, humour, fit of doing anything, a knack, facility for anything

Sh I She ll dû it when the gie is on her (K I ), (JAM.), S & Ork 1 [3e knau ill guyding genders mony gees, Montgomerie Sonn (c 1600) xxv, ed Cranstoun, 101]

GEE, v w Yks¹ Also in form gie [Not known to our correspondents] To govern, direct Cf guy, v

GEEAL, ady Yks [Not known to our correspondents] Clear (HALL)
GEEAM, GEEAP, see Game, sb, ady 2, Gape, v 1
GEEARTH, sb. Obs. Wxf 1 Also in form greate A she-goat,

GEEASE, GEEAVEL, see Goose, Gavel, sb1

GEEBAL(L, sb Nhb1 Also written jeebal, and in forms geebald, jibble A sickle mounted on the end of a pole, and used in fields as a thistle-cutter

**GEEBLE**, sb and vSc Irel Also in forms gibble Bnff<sup>1</sup>, jibble Sc Ant [dgī bl, dgi bl] 1 sb A quan-

tity of any liquid

Bnff The word contains the notion of contempt and dissatisfac-tion 'She ga'im a geeble o'soor milk till's brehd' When there is a small quantity, and greater contempt and dissatisfaction indicated, 'gibble' (g soft) is used When a larger quantity is spoken of, 'jabble' is used Cld A very small quantity (JAM)

Hence (1) Geeblick, sb a diminutive of 'geeble,' a smaller

Hence (1) Geeblick, sb a diminutive of 'geeble,' a smaller quantity of liquid, (2) Geebloch, sb an augmentative of 'geeble,' a quantity of worthless liquid Bnff 1 2 v To agitate, shake a liquid, to spill, splash over, also with oot, oot our, with up to bespatter, splash Bnff 1 Dinna geeble the wattir The lassie geeblet up the wattir on her claise The littlin geeblet cot our the wattir oot o' the pail, an' wet the fleer Ayr A fu' cup it's ill to carry, we re apt to jibble some o t by the way, Hunter Studies (1870) 227, (JAM) Ant Ballymena Obs (1892)

3 To lose, destroy Ayr (JAM)

4 To cook badly

4 To cook badly
Bnff She'll niver dee at a' for a wife, she wiz geeblin' an' tryin' to mack chappit green kail an' cudna dee't

5 With on to use constantly as an article of food
The aul bodie geebles on at [or wee] teh an' never tacks
a made-ready [cooked] diet, 16

GEED, GEEG, see Good, Gag, sb<sup>2</sup>, G1g, v<sup>4</sup>
GEE GAW, sb Sc Also Cor A gewgaw, bauble, trifle
Gall Gee gaws for the adoining of my person, Crockett Grey
Man (1896) ii Cor You can trust him to give you what these geegaws are really worth, BARING GOULD Curgenven (1893) vii, Cor 3

GEEGER, sb n Yks. [dzī gər] An ill-tempered person (TS)

GEEK, v Cor Also written geke Cor<sup>2</sup> To peep, peer, spy, to look at intently, to stare about Cf bo geek, s v Bo, sb<sup>2</sup> 2

This gayts bused days ell'as geeker' round arte a gook Rounen

This gayte bucca davy, all'ys geekin' round arter a gook, Plance Esther Pentreath (1891) bk 1 11, I will geek, I will geek I tellee, while I have the spirit of a man in me I'll geek, Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl, Corl Geeking about like a Custom-house officer, Corl, Corl Like a gander geeking in a jar What for are 'ee geeking at me so?

GEEK, GEEL, see Geck, sb 2, Geal, v1

GEELIM, GEELUM, see Gillem

GEEMENY, GEEN, see Gemminy, Gain, adj, Gean GEEMENY, GEEN, see demining, Gain, au, Gean GEENYOCH, ad, and sb Sc. Also in forms geenoch, genyough, gineough, guynoch (Jam.) 1 ad, Gluttonous, voracious, fig avaricious, greedy of money Ayr Agric Surv 692 (Jam.) Link (Jam.)

Hence (1) Geenyochly, adv gluttonously, greedily, (2) Geenyochness, sb. gluttony, covetousness Link (4b)

Geenyochness, sb. gluttony, covetousness Lnk

2. sb A covetous, insatiable person Ayr (sb)

GEERAGH, sb Itel Also in form geerach Running

after a ball (SAB)

GEERUM, see Gearum(s

GEESE, sb pl Yks Chs Der Nhp Shr

forms geease Yks, gis Chs Shr 1 [gis, gis] In comb (1) Geese and goslings, (2) an gullies, the catkins of the great sallow, Salix caprea, (3) grass or gess, the goosegrass, Galium Aparine
(1) Der Nhp 1 So denominated from the fancied resemblance

to a young gosling newly hatched (2) Chs 1, Shr 1 (3) Yks

GEESE, see Girse, Goose

GEESE DANCE, sb Cor Also in forms geez Cor<sup>2</sup> goosey A many See Guise, v A masquerading performance at Christmas

In some of the old geese dances the grant Blunderbuss and Tom performed a very active part, Hunt Pop Rom w Eng (ed 1896) 60, Cor 2 A kind of carnival or bal-masque at Christmas

Hence (1) Geese dancers or Goosey dancers, sb. pl mummers at Christmas, (2) Geese dancing, sb, see below (1) From Christmas to Twelfth tide parties of Goose or Geese dancers paraded the streets in all sorts of disguises, with masks on, Flk Lore Jrn (1886) IV 118, In the course of the evening the merriment is increased by the entry of the 'goosey dancers' (guised dancers), the boys and guls of the village who have rifled their parents' wardiobes of old coats and gowns, and

have rifled their parents' wardiobes of old coats and gowns, and thus disguised dance and sing and beg money to make merry with This mumming is kept up during the week, N & Q (1855) 1st S xii 507, With the juvenile members of families, the 'goosey dancers' still retain their practices, Whittcomps Bygone Days (1874) 194, Cor <sup>1</sup> People that go about at Christmas disguised and with masks on, generally three or four in a party. They come into your house uninvited, and are often very unruly. Sometimes they act an old play, 'St George and the Dragon' (2) The first Monday after Twelfth day in the Islands of Scilly, at St Ives, Penzance, and other places, the young people exercise a sort of gallantry called 'geese dancing'. The maidens are dressed up for young men, and the young men for maidens. They visit their neighbours in companies, where they dance, and make jokes upon neighbours in companies, where they dance, and make jokes upon what has happened during the year. The music and dancing done, they are treated with liquor, and then they go to the next house, Hunt Pop Rom w Eng (ed 1896) 392, Applied to the old Christmas plays, and indeed to any kind of sport in which characters were assumed by the performers, or disguises worn I hese sports are never termed goose, but always geese or guise dancing, ib 467, Those west-country parishes where the feast of Christmas Eve is still prolonged with cake and cider, 'crowding,' and 'geese dancing,' 'Q' Three Ships (1890) 1

GEEST, GEET (E, GEETSHER, see Gist, Get, Gutcher

GEEST, GEET(E, GEETSHER, see Gist, Get, Gutcher GEETLE, sb and v Sc Also written jeetle 1 sb. A small quantity Cf geeble

Abd He has a geetle whisky in a bottle (G W)

2 v To spill, shake over, to loiter

Ye're geetlin' an' spillin' the milk Dinna geetle aboot on the

way (16)

GEEZ DANCE, GEEZEN, see Geese dance, Gızzen, adj GEEZER, sb 1 Nhb Yks Lan I Ma Lon Slang A queer character, a strangely-acting person, an old man

Nib She's a geezer that neyber abuv, Wilson Tyneside Sngs (1890) 202, Nhb He's a reg'lar geezer, that'n is (ROH), Nhb w Yks. Applied to a female whose habits are of a mean and despicable character, Leeds Merc Suppl (July 15, 1893) Lan (FRC) I Ma Tell the old geezer I'll be going to chapel reg lar, CAINE Mannama (1894) pt i vi Lon Master, 'governor' (FRC) Slang FARMER

GEEZER, sb2 Lin.1 A state of inebriety Guise, v 2.

GEFF, adj Chs Nhp. Shr. Also written jef s Chs<sup>1</sup> Shr<sup>1</sup>, jeff Chs<sup>28</sup> Nhp<sup>1</sup>, and in form jeft Chs<sup>8</sup> [dgef]
1 Deaf Chs<sup>28</sup>, s Chs<sup>1</sup>, Nhp<sup>1</sup>

2 Of ears of corn or nuts empty, without kernel, gen in comp Jef nut See Deaf, 4.

s Chs 1 He looks as if he didna crack many jef nuts [he looks

prosperous] Shr<sup>1</sup>
3 Comp Jef ears, the valves of an animal's heart. Shr<sup>1</sup>

See Deaf ears, s v Deaf, 2 GEG, v War 24 s War 1 geg ] To swing Cf gay, v2 Also in form gaig. [geg,

GEG, see Gag, sb², Gaig, Gig, v³, Jag
GEG(G, sb Sc Also in form gig Abd Wgt Anything
deposited, as a key or a penknife, in a boys' game called
Smuggle the geg, also, the holder of the deposit
Abd The 'dale' or headquarters for 'Smuggle the Gig' We
got into scrapes, but we caredna a fig As langs we succeeded in
keepin' the 'gig,' Oge Willie Waly (1873) 75 Link Two parties
are formed by lot, equal in number, the one being denominated
the 'outs,' the other 'ins' The 'outs' are those who go out from
the 'den' or goal, where those called the 'ins' remain for a time
The 'outs' get the 'gegg' Having received this, they conceal
themselves and raise the cry 'Smugglers' On this they are
pursued by the 'ins', and if the 'gegg,' for the name is transferred
to the person who holds the deposit, be taken, they exchange
situations, the 'outs' become 'ins,' and the 'ins'—'outs' (JAM) Wgt
There are two equal sides A small piece of wood is usually the
'gig,' or 'geg' The 'geg' is then tossed up, and the side it falls to
takes it to a den, or a wall, where the boys of that side close
together and secrete the geg with one of their number They then
return and try to smuggle the geg to the den of the other side,
only they must pass it twice through the air openly before they
can put it into the other den Their opponents try to take the
geg from them, and if they succeed in doing so, they run back
to the den which the others quitted, and there they gather close
together and secrete the geg as before (A.W)

GEGGER, see Gagger

GEGGER, see Gagger

GEGGER, see Gagger

GEGGIN, sb n Cy Cum [ge gin] A tub for feeding animals See Cag, sb \(^1\)

n Cy A small tub, with a handle or start, Grost (1790) Cum Cauf geggin (J W O), Piggins 'at wor mead Just like t'cofe geggins' at we see, Richardson Talk (1871) 56, ed 1876, Cum \(^1\)A small tub having a long stave for a handle, Cum \(^4\)A small tub of equal diameter at top and bottom, with one of the staves longer than the rest to act as a handle Formerly called Hannel

GEGGLE, v Cum Yks [ge gl] Of a horse to jib, to be restive n Yks (I W)

Hence Geggles, sb a careless horse which carries a high and unsteady head, fig a giddy girl Cum \(^1\)

GEGGLES, sb pl Obs n Cy Cum Also in form gaggles n Cy The game of nine-pins or ten-pins n.Cy (K), (Hall) Cum \(^1\)

Hence Geggle alley, sb an alley in which the game of 'geggles' used to be played

Cum \(^1\)Geggles' used to be played

GEHEZIE CHEESE, sb Obs Suf Ess Very poor

GEHEZIE CHEESE, sb Obs Suf Ess Very poor cheese from which most of the cream has been taken away Suf, Ess GROSE (1790) Ess Gl (1851), Ess <sup>1</sup>
GEHL ROPE, sb Bnff The rope that runs along the ends of a herring-net.

GEHN, see Gin, prep GEHOE, sb Obs Sc Nhb Dur Also Som A written gee hoe Som, gihoe Sc, jeho(e Nhb Dur kind of conveyance

kind of conveyance
Sc As if your Gihoes and great horses, Your walled townes and fenced towres, Were able to resist our forces, Maidment Pasquils (1868) 136 Nhb (ROH), One large blue Jeho' with broad wheels, Account Colliery Stock and Materials (Mar 16, 1768) Dur 5 Gehoes and 3 long carts £24, Valuation at Lanchester (1784) (GI), A Jehoe with wheels, Valuation of Stock (June 20, 1775) Som They diew all their heavy goods here [Bristol] on sleds or sledges, which they call Gee hoes, without wheels, Defoe Tour Gt Brit (1769) II 314 (Dav)
GEIK, int Obs s Pem. A call to bullocks to hold up or back (WMM)
GEIK GEULL, GEULT see Geek in Geolay Geld adv

GEIK, GEILT, see Geck, v, Geal, v, Geld, adjGEING, sb 1 Sc (JAM) Nhb 1 Also in form ging Nhb 1

Dung, human ordure

[Cp obs E goung, dung No man shall bury any dung or goung within the liberties of this city, Stowe London (ed 1633) 666 (Nares) OE gang (gong), a drain, privy, ht a course, going ]

GEING,  $sb^2$  Ags (Jam) [Not known to our correspondents] Intoxicating liquor of any kind GEIR, see Gair,  $sb^1$ , Gear GEISAN, GEISEN, see Gizzen, adj

GEIST, sb Cor 12 [gīst] A hempen gudle, the girth of a saddle, a saddle-cloth Cf girse GEIST, GEIT, GEITRASH, see Gist, Gyte, adj,

Guytrash

GEITTER, v and sb Bnff 1 v To talk a great deal, to chatter foolishly

deal, to chatter foolishly

2 To work in an awkwaid,
trifling manner, also with at

3 J Nonsense, foolish
talk

4 A stupid person

4 Hence Geitteral, sb a very
stupid person

5 Phr to be at t the geitter, to be going to

GEIVER, GEIZEN, see Givour, Gizzen, adj GELAEGIT, ppl adj Sh I Of animals coloured GELAEGIT, ppl adj Sh I S & Ork 1

GELATINE, sb Obs Lon A gelatine card
The principal traffic has lately been in 'gelatines' Those in the
greatest demand contain representations of the Crystal Palace,
the outlines of the structure being given in gold delineation on the deep purple, or mulberry, of the smooth and shining gelatine, Maynew Lond Labour (1851) I 266, col r

GELAVER, GELAWVER, see Glaver, v<sup>1</sup>

GELD, sb n Cy Nhb Yks Lan [geld] A tax, a

payment

N Cy 1 Still retained in nout geld, the late paid for the agistment of cattle Nhb 1 n Yks 2 'Tak geld on him for t,' make him recompense you ne Lan 1

[OE (Anglian) geld (WS greld), payment, tribute, ON grald]

GELD,  $v^1$  n Cy Nhb Of wood to crack, split open N Cy Nhb 1 Cf geal,  $v^2$  2 Hence Geldeet, ppl ady cracked, split open Nhb 1 In the case of a butt or water tub cracked badly through

and through and consequently leaking

GELD, adj and v<sup>2</sup> Sc Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks Lan

Lin Hrf Suf Ken Also in forms geil't Cum, geil Sc

(Jam Suppl), gelt Sc (Jam) N Cy<sup>12</sup> Nhb 1 Cum Wm

n Yks 2 w Yks 85 ne Lan 1 e Lan 1 e Suf, yeld Sc (Jam),

yell Sc, yield Sh I (Jam) [geld, gelt] 1 adj Barren,

unfruitful, gen used of animals not producing young at
the usual season

the usual season

Sc 'A yell sow was never good to grices' Spoken to those who, having no children of their own, deal harshly by other people's, Kelly Prov (1721) I, (Jam Suppl) N Cyl' 'A gelt pair of grouse,' those without a brood Nhb1, Durl Cum (JP), Ivery yen hes twins, an' neane is geil't amang them, Rayson Sng Sol (1859) iv 2, Cum 'A barren married woman is a geld wife Wm Ivv'ry yan o' them a breeder o' twins, an' nin gelt amang them, Richardson Sng Sol (1859) iv 2 n Wm T'heifer's geld, we'll hev ta feed her (BK) Yks (K) n Yks, Ā sal sell her er else feed her as she's geld (WH), n Yks, Ā's e Yks A two sheare ewe seldome goeth gelde, Best Rur Econ (1641) 2 w Yks Scatcherd Hist Morley (1830) Gl, w Yks 15, ne Lan!

Hence (I) Geld cow, sb a barren cow, one that is not with calf at the usual season, (2) ewe, (3) gimmer, sb a barren ewe, (4) hog, sb a swine 'gelt' when past pighood (1) N Cyl, Nhb1, n Yks 12, ne Lan! (2) N Cyl, Nhb1 Cum Ivry yowe beart twins, an' nut a geld yowe amang them, Dickinson Sng Sol (1859) iv 2 ne Lan! (3) Sc (Jam, sv Gimmer) n Cy (K, sv Gimmer) and geld gimmer amang thim, Robson Tyneside Sng Sol (1860) iv 2, Nhb, (sv Gimmer) n Yks 2 (4) e Suf (FH)

2 Of cows. dry, not giving milk Also used as sb a dry cow

n Sc A cow although with calf is said to gang yeld, when her Sc 'A yell sow was never good to grices' Spoken to those who,

a dry cow
n Sc A cow although with calf is said to gang yeld, when her milk dries up A yeld nurse, signifies a dry nurse (Jam) Ayr Dawtit, twal pint Hawkie's gaen As yell's the Bill, Burns Address to Deil (1785) st 10 Gall The yell cattle vary in numbers according to the season of the year, Statist Acc IX 317 (Jam) Nhb¹, n Wm (BK) w Yks.³ A cow not likely to have any more calves, fit only for feeding e Lan¹ A cow that gives no milk and is not with calf

Is not with calf

Hence (1) Geld cow, sb a dry cow, one giving no milk,
(2) ewe, sb a dry ewe
(1) Sc N & Q (1856) 2nd S 1 416 Cum Morron Cyclo Agric
(1863) (2) Sc N & Q (1856) 2nd S 1 416

3 Fig Of broth boiled without meat of butter
Sc 'Anything is better than the yell kail' An apology for having little or bad flesh meat, Kelly Prov (1721) 42

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4 Of birds in a single state, without a mate Sh I There is generally a considerable number of them, which not pairing are called yield kittiewakes, Edmonston Zetl I (1809)

11 280 (JAM)

5 Of soil sterile, barren, of rocks hard
Sc A field is said to be yell when nothing will grow on it,
Macraggart Gall Encycl (1824) (JAM), A rock is said to be yell
when it will not quarry ut with gunpowder, ib

6 Comp Geld ground, a mining term ground devoid of minerals Cum

7 v Fig To remove the seed portion of a plant, to cut

a piece out of anything
w Yks They didn't know what ta dew bad enough sooa they
gelded mi chuliflahrs (BK) e Suf I have had to geld my hay stack already (FH)

8 To level ant-hills and spread the soil

ne Yks Marshall Rur Econ (1796) II 120 Hrfl To geld anty tumps Ken To geld an emmet cast A deep cut is made across the middle of the cast, and then another cut at right angles to the first, the four flaps of turf thus formed are folded back, exposing the interior of the cast, which is cleared out, and the flaps of turf put back in their place (P M)

Hence Gelding, vbl sb the levelling of ant-hills

Lin A circumstance relating to the gelding of ant hills, MARSHALL

Lin A circumstance relating to the gelding of ant hills, MARSHALL Review Agric (1811) III 59
[1 For 1 [Sarah] am geld bat es me wa, Cursor M (c 1300) 2600 Norw dial gyeld, used of a cow which for a year or longer has not had a calf, and consequently gives no milk (AASEN) ON geldr, barren, yielding no milk [GELDERT, GELEER, see Gilder, Galore

GELDERT, GELEER, see Gilder, Galore

GELEEZ, adv Dor [Not known to our other correspondents] In great abundance (AC)

GELL, sb¹ Yks Also written ghell [gel] 1 A small wooden ball, the 'knurr' in the game of 'knurr and spell,' a game similar to Trap, Bat, and Ball w Yks

(JΓ), (JWD)

Hence Gelstick, sb the headed stick used at 'knurr and spell,' a 'primstick', also the game played with the stick w Yks (MN), Heez laking at gelstick agean, sitha¹ Binns

Vill to Town (1882) 105, w Yks 5

2 Phr gell and spell, the game of 'knurr and spell'

2 Phr gell and spell, the game of 'knurr and spell' w Yks (JT)
3 pl The same game Yks Grose (1790) MS add (P)
GELL, v and sb<sup>2</sup> Sc Also in form yell (JAM) [gel]

1 v To bawl, sing with a loud voice, to quarrel noisily Fif, Cld (Jam) Ayr She was for a constancy rippiting and gelling with her neebors, Service Di Duguid (ed. 1887) 67

2 sb A shout, roar, a brawl, a noisy quarrel
Cld (Jam) Ayr There was some gell in the hoose wi'him and my faither, Service Notandums (1890) 12, I was looking round also to see what the gell was about, ib 31

3 Fun, sport, frolic, a spree, merry-making, fit of

drinking, esp in phr on the gell

Per Jamie, too, took what he called 'a gell,' but two days Per jamie, too, took what he called 'a gell,' but two days slockened him, Monteath Dunblane (1835) 94, ed 1887 Rnf Cash and credit bath are gane, Wi'six weeks o' the gell, Barr Poems (1861) 6 Ayr Juist tae hae a bit gell wi'the weans, Service Dr Duguid (ed 1887) 222 Lnk (Jam) Lth What tho' thy dad goes on the gell, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 61

4 Phr in great gell, in great glee, in high spirits Fif

(JAM)
5 Briskness of business, ready sale

Dmf There's a gey gell in the market the day [There's a pretty quick sale] (JAM )

GELL, adj Sc [gel] 1 Of the weather. sharp, keen Sc (GW) Fif, Cid. A gell frost (JAM)
2 Of persons sharp, keen in business
Dmf Applied to one who is disposed to take advantage of another

in making a bargain (JAM)

GELL, int w Yks [gel] A term used to call geese together

GELL, see Geal,  $v^2$ , Geld, adj, Gill,  $sb^5$ ,  $v^3$ , Jell GELLECK,  $sb^1$  Sc Also in form gellock (Jam) [gelak] A crowbar See Gavelock,  $sb^1$  Sc Mactaggart Gall Encycl (1824) (Jam) Gall While Wat and I with our crowbars or gellecks were to try our best with the windows, Crockett Moss-Hags (1895) 1

GELLECK, sb<sup>2</sup> Sc Irel Also written gelick N I<sup>1</sup>, gellock Sc (Jam), and in forms gailick N I<sup>1</sup>, gelloch Sc [gelək] An earwig, a small beetle similar to an earwig Cf gavelock, sb<sup>2</sup>
Sc Spiders ten, and gellochs twa, Schiters twall, frae foggy dyke, Ford Thistledown (1891) 261 Ayr, Dmf Gall Mactageart Gall Encycl (1824) (Jam) Gall A line of geese picking worms and gellecks on the sand, Crockett Raiders (1894) v NI<sup>1</sup>
GELLIE see Callyne Call sb<sup>5</sup>

GELLIE, see Gallyie, Gill, sb 5

GELLINS, sb pl Obs Hrt The catkins of the hazel or willow Ellis Mod Husb (1750) I ii See Gollin(g GELLOCH, sb Sc A shrill cry, a yell See Gell, v Sik We'll never mair scare at the pooly-whooly of the whaup, nor swirl at the gelloch of the ern, Hogg Browne of Bodsbak (1818) I 288 (JAM.)

GELLOCK, GELLY, see Gelleck, sb 12, Jelly, adj GELLY CUP, sb N I 1 A small jam-pot or cup GELLYFLOWER, see Gillyflower

GELLYFLOWER, see Galore, Gilp, v
GELT, sb Sc Yks [gelt] Money, gain, profit
Cf gilt, sb<sup>2</sup>
Sc All our gelt goes up to London town, Pennecuik Poems
(1715) 15 (Jam) n Yks<sup>2</sup> 'There'll be neea sets o' gelt at it,'
no great amount of gain m Yks<sup>1</sup> I sniled a bird yesteidy, as big as a nample, and, while I was doing it, I sluthered with one fond foot, and over went my egg basket, so there wern't much gelt out of that gelt out of that

[The same word as obs E gelt, payment, tribute When gelt was given in the time of King Edward, Holland

Camden's Brit (1610) I 294]

GELT, GELVER, see Geld, adj, Gilt, sb<sup>1</sup>, Gilver GEMEAN MATHER, phr Obs Yks The common sort wYks Thoressy Lett (1703), wYks <sup>4</sup> GEMEL(L, GEMLEK, GEMLICK, GEMMER, scc Gimmal, sb<sup>1</sup>, Gimlick, Jimmer GEMMINY, int Sc Irel Brks e An Sus I W Dev Cor Slang Amer Also in forms generally Sus<sup>1</sup> gimmany

Slang Amer Also in forms geemeny Sus 1, gimmany e An 2, gimmeny Dev 1, jaminey Ant, jaminee w Ii, jimmany Brks 1, jimmeny Cor, jimminy Cor 3 Amer [dge m, dgi mini] 1 A mild form of oath, an exclama-

[dge m-, dg1 mm1] I A mild form of oath, an exclamation of surprise, also in comp Gemminy crimmany Sc (A W), Ant (W H P) w Ir By Jaminee if you do, Lover Leg (1848) I 9 Brks I Oh! jimmany e An 2 Gimmany-crimmany! Sus I Geemeny! you do mean to be spicy I W I Dev I Oh Gimmeny Cor Oh, jimmeny! You ve done it! Baring Gould Curgenuen (1893) xliv, Cor I Jimminy-crimminy, the fire's all gone out Slang O jiminy! This polite ejaculation was drawn out by the speaker's sudden recognition of Alfred, Reade Hard Cash (1863) I 125 (Farmer) [Amer Jimminy Christmas! Jimminy Crickets! Jimminy Cripes! Dial Notes (1896) I 49, 331] 2 Phr by Jamminey King, an oath Ant (W H P) [1 O Gemini! is it you, sir? Dryden The Assignation (1672) II III Cp MDu jemeny! (Oudemans)]

GEMMLE, sb Sc A long-legged man Mactaggart Gall Encycl (1824) (Jam)

Gall Encycl (1824) (JAM)

GEN, sb Sc Yks [dgen] A word of obscure meaning used interjectionally or imprecatively
Buff Whan cryin' lasses cry O gen, Taylor Poems (1787) 100
WYks By Gen Well known at Lepton and Almondbury (s v Guys)

Guys)

GEN, v Yks Lin Also written ghen n Yks, and in form gin ne Yks¹ [gen, gin] 1 To open, gape n Yks Them shoes gens, they are not blacked into t'welts (I W)

To grin, to show the teeth like a dog Also used fig n Yks Ah mun be fooarst te gen an' bahd it, Tweddell Clevel Rhymes (1875) 38, (R H H), n Yks¹ Thou gens lahk a Chesshire cat eating brass wire, n Yks² It's a thing nut to be genn'd at,' an offer not to be despised ne Yks¹ Cum, laddie, gen [said to a dog which had been taught to show its teeth] e Yks Wat, niver 'eed, gen an beid, dhuol git ourt [What, never mind, grin and bear, thou wilt get over it] (Miss A), e Yks¹ n Lm¹ When he's mad he gens like a dog

To fret, grieve; to repine peevishly, to whine, cry fretfully

fretfully

n Yks She soon n Yks She soon gav up gennin for t'aud cat, Frank Fishing (1894) 32, n Yks  $^{12}$ , ne Yks  $^{1}$  e Yks Noo, then! Bessy babs! thoo's gennin ageean, Nicholson Flk Sp (1889) 89. Be quiet, and give up gennin or Ah'll spank tha, th 29, e Yks 1 Ah nivver

heea'd sike a bayn te gen as that is

heea'd sike a bayn te gen as that is

Hence (i) Genning, (a) vbl sb repining, fretting, groaning, (b) ppl adj fretful, repining, discontented, fault-finding, grumbling, (2) Genning puke, sb a fretful, grumbling person, (3) Gennot, sb a fretful child, (4) Genny, adj, see (1, b), (5) Genny-gibs, sb, see (2)

(i, a) n Yks 12 (b) n Yks 1 ne Yks 1 Sha's a ginnin' au'd woman (a) n Yks (TS) (3) n Yks 2 (4) n Yks He's poorly and genny (I W) e Yks (GC), A genny old woman (Miss A), He's genniest chap uppo yath, he's awlas gennin, Nicholson Flk Sp (1889) 63, e Yks 1 In the case of children apt to cry for trifling troubles 'He's as genny as a bear wiv a sore lug' (5) e Yks Awd Sally's a reg lar awd genny-gibs, Nicholson Flk-Sp (1889) 96, e Yks 1

[1] And thei zeneden their mouth upon me, Wyclif (1382) Ps xxxiv 21 OE geoman (giman), to open the

(1382) Ps xxxiv 21 OE geoman (giman), to open the

mouth (BT)]

GEN, see Gin, prep GENDER, sb<sup>1</sup> Yks Lin Wor Also written gendher e Yks<sup>1</sup> [dge ndə(r]] 1 Frog spawn, the spawn of frogs and eels n Lin<sup>1</sup>, s Wor<sup>1</sup> Hence Gendering frogs and eels n Lin, s Wor! Hence Gendering time, sb the time when frogs spawn n Lin!

2 The green matter or duck-weed floating on stagnant

2 The green matter or duck-weed floating on stagnant water in summer e Yks¹
[1 Such a gender of filth that great frog left behind him, Bastwick Litany (1637) II 9 (N E D)]

GENDER, v and sb² Yks Also in form ginder w Yks [dze ndə(r)] 1 v To vibrate, shake, quiver, rattle, to chatter with the teeth, gen with again m Yks¹ w Yks It fair made all pots gender agean, Hartley Clock Alm (1874) 15, I shook it until I made all gender again (M N), T'chandelier fair gendered agean wi''em doncin' upstairs (S K C), w Yks¹
2 sb A shake, vibration, fig a shock, blow m.Yks¹ w.Yks A painful disease is said to use us very ill or badly perhaps it give us aginder, Hamilton Nugae Lit (1841) 353 GENDRIZE, see Gentrice

GENDRIZE, see Gentrice GENERAL, sb Lin e An Sus Surveyor-General of the Customs

[dge n(a)r1] 1 The Sus Holloway 2 A term of respect applied to an elderly person

s Lin The owd general wor theer, and he spok grand (T H R )

3 pl The Archdeacon's visitation

e An' The diocese of Norwich seems to be the only one in
which this popular name is used The Visitation is officially called
the Archdeacon's General Court Nrf In Churchwardens' old
account books, there was so much entered every year for the
Churchwardens' expenses in attending the Generals (W R E)

GENERALINS, adv Lın Also in form gen'lins

[dge n(ə)linz] Generally
n Lin Hewasn'tgen'lins i'sich a big horry to tek a three-mile walk, Peacock Taales (1890) and S 114, Wives gen'in's duy, 16 80, n Lin' I gen'ralins goas to Gaainsbr' of a Tuesda'

GENERALLY ALWAYS, adv Sus 1 A superl form

of generally
My master generally always comes home none the better for what he's had of a Saddaday night
GENEVA-PLANT, sb. Chs The jumper, Jumperus

communis

Chs <sup>3</sup> The berries of which are used not only to flavour Westphalia hams, but gin also

[Cp Du een Ienever boom, a juniper-tree (HEXHAM),

Fr genevre (now genievre), juniper (Cotgr)]

GENG, see Gang, sb, v GENGE, sb I W Also written geyenge, ghenge I W<sup>1</sup> [gen(d)g] Depth of soil, the depth of the furrow Also in comb Plough genge I W<sup>1</sup> The rain esn't gone into the ground not plowghenge deep,

I W 2 I must alter my genge when I gits out end [I must alter the

I W 2 I must alter my genge when I gits out end [I must alter the depth of the furrow when I get to the end of the field]

GENI(E, sb Sc [dzīni] Genius

Ayr A clever lad, with a geni of a mechanical turn, Galt Provost (1822) xxxi, Having a dreamy kind of poetic genie, Service Dr Duguid (ed 1887) 44

[But his genie . lead him in the pleasant paths of poetry, Wood Ath Oxon. (1692) II 292 Fr genie, disposition, talent natural?

position, talent natural ]

GENIVIN, ad1 Sc Lon Also in form genovine Lon

Cai <sup>1</sup> A common vulgar corruption Lon The genovine crack was in it [a speech], Buchanan Stormy Waters, 19

GENNAL, adj I Ma [dge nl] Gemal, kind Also used advb

Smiln' gennal lek, an' makin' her jokses, Rydings Tales (1895) 30, A sweeter gel or a gennaler ne et bruk the shell, Brown Witch (1889) 111, The poor letter Very good and gennal and true, ib Yarns (1881) 95, ed 1889

GENNEL(L, sb Yks Lan Chs Der Not Also written gennil(1 Not nw Der 1, Jennel w Yks Not 1,

jennil nw Der 1 A long, narrow passage between houses. Cf ginnel(1

w Yks Ther's been meny a loife lost up that black jennel, Shevvild Ann (1854) 25, When Sancho was a rawboned whelp, Shevvild Ann (1854) 25, When Sancho was a rawboned whelp, And lived in yonder jennel, Mather Sngs (1862) No 26, Addy House (1898) 99, w Yks <sup>23</sup> Chs Wid hardly cleert anuther gennel, Chs N & Q (Oct 29, 1881) I 174, Chs <sup>18</sup> Der Smith's dog ran out of the gennell and bit me (HR), Wot thay cawn a havenew—ah caw it a gennell, Robinson Sammy Twitcher (1870) 12, Der <sup>2</sup>, nw Der <sup>1</sup> Not A passage between houses with a room overhead (GBRB), Not <sup>1</sup> [Prob the same word as OFr chenel or chanel, a channel (LA Curne), see Channel]

GENNET, see Gernut. Jennet

(La Curne), see Channel]

GENNET, see Gernut, Jennet

GENNOT, sb Yks Also written gennut [ge nət]

The grey gurnard, Trigla gurnardus

nYks (IW), nYks 2'The groaning fish,' shoit, with a thick
head which when landed and dying, emits sundry dull moans

GENT, sb and v¹ Sc Nhb Also written ghent Nhb¹
[gent] 1 sb A very tall, thin person, anything very
tall See Gant, adj 1

Rxb (Jam) Nhb¹He's a greet, muckle ghent
2 v To project, be in the way Used in prp Nhb
(Hall), Nhb¹

GENT, v² Sc To spend time idly Gen in prp

GENT,  $v^2$  Sc To spend time idly Rxb What are ye standin' gentin' there for? (JAM)

GENTAIL, sb Ken 12 [dge ntēl] An ass

GENTEEL, adj Obs Dor Proper, suitable, appropriate to the occasion

w Dor A drunken quarrelhaving occurred, in which an individual was much oppressed, he tripped up his assailant, and drew his kinse A by stander observes that this was 'very genteel, sure,' Roberts Hist Lyme Regis (1834)

GENTIAN, sb Sus The common centaury, Erythraea Centaurium (B & H)

GENTILITY, sb Oxf In prov gentulty without ability is like a pudding without fat MS add

GENTILY, adv Ess [dge ntili] Gently

If folks 'ood coach more gentily, Less oft they'd feel a julk, Clark J Noakes (1839) st 106, Ess I

GENTLE, adj, sb and v Var dial uses in Sc Irel Eng Amer and Colon Also in form shentle Sc [dge ntil] 1 adj Well-born

Sc Maggie says ye're gentle, but a shilling maks a' the difference that Maggie kens, between a gentle and a simple, Scorr Redg w Dor A drunken quarrelhaving occurred, in which an individual

Sc Maggie says ye're gentle, but a shilling maks a' the difference that Maggie kens, between a gentle and a simple, Scott Redg (1824) Lett xi m Yks 1

2 Phr gentle and simple, high and low, rich and poor Sc (A W), Dur 1 Cum Thoo'll be leuktup till be rich an pooar, be gentle an' simple, Farrall Betty Wilson (1886) 29, Cum 1 n Yks 2
What I'm saying, I'll stand by, afoore owther gentle or semple m Yks 1 Care not whether he's high or low, gentle or simple, Banks Whild Wds (1865), w Yks 1 Oxf 1 MS add Hmp (H C M B) [Gentle and simple, squire and groom, Barham Ingoldsby (1840) Hand of Glory, 64]

3 Of actions, manners gentlemanly

3 Of actions, manners gentlemanly
Abd His braw address an' gentle manner Spak' him nae blate,
Cock Shans (1810) II 106, Jock maun tine his gentle gates,
Goodwife (1867) st 8
4 Phr Gentle people, the fairies
Ir Common all over Ir (MB-S) Uls Uls Jrn Arch (1853-

1862) VI 354

5 Enchanted or haunted by the fairies or 'gentry' (q v)
N I¹ The large hawthorns growing singly are deemed sacred
to fairies, and are hence called gentle thorns, M°Skimin Carrickfergus (1823) Don All the land was of excellent quality except half an acre of rocky ground, which was 'allowed' to be a very

'gentle place,' Cornh Mag (Feb 1877) Flk Lore, 178, The old haw thorn trees are still looked upon as fairy property Woe betide the foolhardy person who ventures to raise an axe against one of these 'gentle bushes,' as they are called, ib 174 s Don Simmons

these 'gentic busiles, as they are causes, ...,

Gl (1890)
6 In comb (1) Gentle beggais, 'poor relations,' people who have come down in the world, (2) -dock, the bistort, 
Polygonum Bistoria, (5) -folk(s, gentry, people of the upper classes, (4) — perstasion, the Episcopal form of religion, (5) woman, the name formerly given to the bousekeeper in a family of distinction

housekeeper in a family of distinction
(i) So We are—what they used to call it in Scotland—gentle beggars—creatures to whom our second, third, and fourth, and fifth cousins, may, if they please, give a place at the side table, and a seat in the carriage with the lady's maid, Scott St Ronan (1824) xxxv (2) Not Possibly a cuplicism for Patient Dock (B & H) (3) Abd. Gentle fouks think light o' the affair, Shirrers Poems (1790) 65

Ayr I am a bard of no regard W' gentlefolks, Burns folly Beggas
(1785) 1 265 Dur 1, Ken (GB) Sur Gentlefolks can be buried
how they likes, Jennings Field Paths (1884) 212, Sur 1 On hearing of a lady who had fallen and broken her leg, I heard it said, 'Why, to be sure, poor thing, well, accidents do happen to gentlefolks the same as to me' Som She could yield to gratigenticions the same as to me' Som She could yield to gratification at the attentions of the gentle-folk, Raymond Tryphena (1895) 73 (4) Sc I was forgettin' ye're something o' a Papist yoursel', being o' the gentle persuasion, Cobban Andaman (1895) xiv, The Episcopal form of religion was called by the old-fashioned 'the gentle persuasion' because it was much affected by the gentry, ib note (5) n Sc Go call on Kate my waiting-maid, And Jean my gentlewoman, Lord of Aboyne (Jam) 7 sh A gentleman one of gentle birth by gentry

7 sb A gentleman, one of gentle birth, pl gentry,

gentlefolk

7 sb A gentleman, one of gentle birth, pl gentry, gentlefolk
Sc Our gentles will hardly allow that a Scots needle can sew ruffles on a sark, Scott Midlothian (1818) 1v Mry Lords and dukes, An' ither gentles, Hav Linte (1851) 26 Elg Praise frae sik gentles never decks My muse or me, Couper Poetly (1804) II 13 Briff As to a gold watch, only 'Gentles' could indulge in that, Gordon Chron Keth (1880) Intod 6 Beh He lookit on the yeld, Syne blythly to the gentles blink't, Forbes Ulysses (1785) 13 Abd. The tailor lephed That gentles like him be for nothing supplied, Cadenhead Bon Accord (1853) 269 Kcd He's buskit like a gentle, Grant Lays (1884) 84 Frf Yer gentles micht boast o' their fine linen sarks, Watt Poet Sketches (1880) 39 Per The gentles was crackin' ower't ae fore nicht, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 65, ed 1887 Rnf Weary fa' these shentles a', For by their looks I ken They'll thocht a drover loons like me Was something less than men, Webster Rhymes (1835) 39 Ayr The gentles ye wad ne'er envy'em, Burns Twa Dogs (1786) st 28 Link Soon Elba's chief will laise his head, The German gentles will him aid, Muth Minstrelsy (1816) 51 Edb Our gentles gabbs are grown sae nice, Fergusson Poims (1773) 182, ed 1785 Peb Fo anger the gentles is wrang, Affleck Poet Whs (1836) 51 Sik I wonder what our young gentles will turn to by and by, Hoge Tales (1838) 65, ed 1866 Gall [He] Could mak' a bow or shake a paw Wi' ony gentle o' them a', Nicholson Poet Whs (1814) 48, ed 1897 Der Gentles mate with gentles, Cushing Voe (1888) II v s Wor Porson Quant Wds (1875) 13, (H K) 8 v To tame, make gentle; to train, break in 1 Lin¹ [Amer Applied to the tating of horses by kind treat-

8 v To tame, make gentle; to train, break in
n Lin¹ [Amer Apphed to the taming of horses by kind treatment (FARMER) Colon Dandy Jack had been training horses,
and old Colonial had been gentling bullocks, HAY Brighter Brit

and old Colonial had been gentling buttons, from the colonial had been gentling buttons, from the colonial from this gentling gonne to crye, Chaucer CT c 323 GENTLE-LOIN, sb Shr¹ The lean part of the loin of a bacon-pig, between the ham and the flitch GENTLEMAN, sb Var dial uses in Eng 1 In phr (i) Gentleman's buttons, the flowers of Scabiosa succisa, (2) —'s tormentons the goose-grass. Galum Aparine, (3) a gentleman from Spain, a children's singing game, (4) with three outs, see below; (5) a bonny or fine gentleman, used ironically of a knayish or ungentlemanly person, used ironically of a knavish or ungentiemanly person, (6) to make a gentleman of a person, to make any one drunk or intoxicated, (7) gentlemen and ladies, (8) —'s and ladies' fingers, the cuckoo-pint, Arum maculatum, (9) the gentlemen, (a) the Board of Guardians, (b) smugglers

(i) Shr 1 (2) Shr (B & H) (3) Ess Flk-Lore Rec (1880) VIII 171 (4) w Som 1 Call he a ginlmun! I calls 'n a [jun lmun wai dree aew ts] ginlmun way dree outs—'thout wit, money, an' manners

(5) w Yks (CCR) (6) Hmp He made quite a gentleman of so and so [He gave him enough beer as to make him intoxicated] (HCMB) (7) Oxf Science Gossip (1882) 165 (8) Will (9, a) Nrf I just come to axe ye, Sir, if yaw would be so good as to spake to the gentlemen for me at the Bode (WRE) (b) Sus If the gentlemen come along don't you look out o' window, Egrron Filts and Ways (1884) 65

2 A man who need not work or is disabled from work, and the man

an idle man

n Lin 1 'Gentleman' is often prefixed as a title like 'Lord,' as Gentleman Stocks, Gentleman Rowbottom, to distinguish the person meant from others of the same surname War 4, s War 1 Oxf 1 So you be a gentleman this wik, MS add Brks 1 I hurt my leg an' be agwaain to be a gentleman vor a wake Ken 1 He's with a weedin'-spud Sus He is a gentleman row, without seeking the shelter of the workhouse, O'Reilly Stories (1880) II 202, Sus I Sometimes applied to a sick woman, or even to a horse 'I'm sure I've done all I could formother, if she isn't a gentleman I should like to know who is!' w Som I Nif that idn th'old Ropy's son, a rived

up wi a box hat and a walking-stick, just as 'off a was a ginlman

3 A stuck-up, pretentious, or conceited person

I Ma The pazon' oh, yes, he have been times, and a terrible nice man he is, not a bit like a gentleman (S M)

GENTLEMANNY, adj Sc Gentlemanly, like a

Sc. He had a prejudice in favour of dogs, and a hatred of cats, and this, he said, was 'gentlemanny,' Ford Thistledown (1891) 283, Monthly Mag (1798) II 437 Cai 1 Elg A gentlemanny kind of body, Couper Tourifications (1803) II 63

GENTLY, adv n Cy Yks In phr gently with a rush,

n Cy (Hall) w.Yks 1 'Gently with a rush,' be not impetuous, but let your conduct be suitable to your station, as a rush, when stretched too much, will break, so will untoward behaviour meet with disappointment and disgrace

GENTRICE, sb Sc Irel Also in forms gendize, gentrize Wxf<sup>1</sup> [dge ntris] 1 Good bith, people of good birth

Sc My gentrice has nothing to do with where I lie, STEVENSON Catrona (1893) xiv, Ye may have a saft hand, and yet that may come of idleness as weel as gentrice, Scott Ridg (1824) Lett xi, Where fashion walked and 'gentrice' in roomy chariots took its airing, Keith Indian Uncle (1896) 125 Gail We're honest, honest—and gentrice to the back o' that, whilk is a great matter, CROCKETT Raiders (1804) xviii Wxf 1

honest—and gentrice to the back of that, whilk is a great matter, Crockett Raiders (1894) xviii Wxf 1

2 Gentle or honourable feeling, kindness, generosity

Fif I wadna put it in his gentrice (Jam) Gail It's yer fine sense of gentrice that ye canna tak' a drink of guid sweet milk till ye hae wakened the goodman of the hoose frac his bed to introduce ye to the coof Crockett Raiders (1894) vviii

[1] pench on hire here kunne, and hire owe gentrise, Seyn Julian (c 1300) 52 2 Jason for his gentris was 10 yfull till all, Dest Troy (c. 1400) 131 OFr (Norm) gentrise, 'noblesse' (Moisy) GENTRY, sb Irel [dgentri] The fairies Cf

gentle, 4

Ir (MBS), Years Fik Tales (1888) I NI wir Biddy was known, too, to have the power of seeing the 'gentry,' beings who creep out from every mouse-hole and from behind every rafter the minute a family has gone to sleep, Lawless Grana (1892) II pt III IV Don A poor man cut down one of these trees and he soon afterwards had a severe attack of rheumatic fever, which some of his neighbours declared to be a judgment of the 'gentry' upon him! Cornh Mag (Feb 1877) Flk Lore, 174

Hence Gentry bushes, sb pl. 'fairy thorns,' &c. NI' They are sacred to the 'good people,' and are therefore

GENTRY-MAN, sb Dev. A gentleman

Parson was the only gentry man, BLACKMORE Christowell (1881) II GENTY, adj Sc. Cum Also written jentie Sc. genti] 1 Noble, courteous, genteel, having good [dge ntı ] männers

Lth. I'm no used wi' such genty manners, Strathesk Blinkbonny (1891) 140 e Lth A lad wi' catchin' voice And genty mien, Mucklebackit Rhymes (1885) 27 Dmf The heart where Freedom's genty spark Brunt wi' a cheery lowe, Reid Poems (1894) 86 Cum But then he has an air sae genty, Gilpin Ballads (1874) 198

Hence Gentiness, sb gentility, genteel manners Lth She still retained some of the 'gentiness' of a town-bred body, Strathesk More Bits (ed. 1885) 174

2 Neat, dainty, trim, elegant and tasteful in form Also

used advb

used advb

Sc Bell's shape was so easy and genty that folk that didna ken her would often take her for a leddy, Whithead Daft Davie (1876) 264, ed 1894, The clean genty maids go by, Stevenson Catrona (1893) 11 Abd An' lads an' lasses dress fu' genty To play at plins, Beattie Parings (1801) 2 e Sc What a nicht for a genty-body like her to be out in, Setoun R Urquhart (1897) 11 Frf The jimp genty form o' my croodlin doo, Watt Poet Sketches (1880) 85 Per Her form seemed as genty as ever was seen, Ldwards Strathearn Lyrics (1889) 52 w Sc The young leddies with feet sae wee and genty, Carrick Land of Logan (1835) 278 Dmb I'll no say but I wad like you to be as genty, and meek, and light set on your feet as her, Cross Disruption (1844) xxvi Ayr She was a genty body, calm and methodical, Galit Ann Parish (1821) 1, Sae jimply lac'd her genty waist That sweetly ye might span, Burns Bonne Ann Link Her waste and feet's fow genty, Ramsay Poems (1721) 80 Lth Wee, genty, timid, bashfu' wean, Ballantine Poems (1856) 70 Edb There was something genty and delicate like about him, Moir Manse Wauch (1828) xix

3 Of dress see below

3 Of dress see below
Sc Applied to dress, as denoting that a thing is neat, has a lightness of pattern, and gives the idea of gentility (Jam), 'A fell genty thing that,' and she nibled Rosabell's gown between her fingers 'I'll warran it will wash to the last,' Saxon and Gael (1814) II 154 (1b) Ayr His claes are genty drab, Service Notandums (1890) 77

[2 So gentee, alamode, and handsome, BUTLER Hud 664) II 1 747 Fr gentul, courteous, comely (Cotgr.)] (1664) 11 1 747

GENYOUGH, see Geenyoch

GEO, sb Sc Also in forms geow, geu, gio, gjo, goe A narrow inlet on the coast, a creek, a deep, narrow

ravine admitting the sea

ravine admitting the sea

ShI That sam day he fan' a wrack Just lyin' intil a goe,
Stewart Tales (1892) 234, An inlet of diminutive size is called
a 'gio' or 'geo,' Hibbert Dass Sh. I (1822) 73, ed 1891, Some
idea may be formed of the comparative magnitude of a Voe
and a Gio, by supposing that the former, if deep enough, is capable,
from its width, of affording a harbour for ships, but that the
latter is, from its narrowness, only proper for boats, ib, Hit maks
a gap ipo da shaald An i' da gio, Junda Klingrahool (1898) 22,
Dy loch is fu o boanie bichts An gios sae rare, Burgiss Rasmie
(1892) 73 Or I The irresistible Atlantic rushing with inconceivable velocity into countless subterranean gios or 'helyers,' Vedder
Shetches (1832) 113, Guiodin is a rocky creek. The name is Shetches (1832) 113, Guiodin is a rocky creek. The name is supposed to mean the geu or creek of Odin, Neill Tour (1806) 25 (Jam), Ellis Pronunc (1889) V 811, (SAS), S & Ork¹ Cai The names of the different creeks (in the provincial dialects, goes) are numberless, Statist Acc X 2, n (Jam), Cai¹ The very numerous geos on the coasts have been produced geologically by double faulting, and the removal of the broken strata between by sub-aerial influences, and the action of sea waves

[ON  $gj\bar{a}$ , a chasm (Fritzner), see Jakobsen Norsk in Shell (1897) 31 ]

GEOLTITUDES, sb pl Shr¹ [dgroltitudz] Bursts of passionate temper, 'tantrums'
GEOMETRY, sb Yks Lin Also written jawmatree n Yks², jawmotry Lin [dgometri] 1 In phr out of geometry, out of shape and order
Lin All out of jawmotry, Thompson Hist Boston (1856) 711.

2 pl Shreds, tatters, rags n Yks 2' It's all hung i' jawmatrees,' as a garment flying in rags m Yks <sup>1</sup>

GEOMMOCKS, sb pl Shr 1 [dgi o'məks] Shreds, tters ''Er gownd's all in geommocks' GEORDIE, sb Sc Nhb Dur Also Aus 1 A

guinea See George (2)

Frf They cost the Geordies red an' roun, Morison Poems (1790) 13 Ayr The yellow letter'd Geordie keeks, Burns Twa Dogs (1786) st 8, Fifteen yellow Geordies tied up in a rag, Ballads and Sngs (1846) I. 118 Edb If ye can make auld stockens burst Wi' yellow Geordies, LIDDLE Poems (1821) 172 Wgt A handful of 'yellow Geordies,' Fraser Wigtown (1877) 36 Nhb Wor Geordies now we thrimmel'd oot, Marshall Sngs (1810) (1819) 5

2 Obs George Stevenson's safety-lamp Also in comb

Geordie lamp N Cy 1, Nhb 1 Nhb, Dur It consisted of an oil wessel, a glass chimney with a perforated copper cap, surrounded by an iron shield perforated with large holes. The air was admitted through large holes at the base and through small holes at the top of the oil vessel It is now made with a wire gauze in lieu of the perforated iron shield, Nicholson Coal F. Gl (1888)

3 Phr by the Geordie, by George, by St George
Ayr Wife! By the Geordie, a lade o' meal wad ser' ou better!

Service Dr Duguid (ed. 1887) 196

A man from Tyneside, a miner; a north country

collier vessel

Nhb Set a' the Geordies in a roar, Allan Tyneside Sngs (ed 1891) 416, Nhb 1 When a man from Tyneside came to work in a new place, outside his district, it was said 'a Geordy' had come among them In South Tynedale, even, this name was applied to the Lower Tyneside men eDur! Aus Whose yer friend, a Geordie, most like? Boldrewood Miner's Right (1890) I ix ['What is that out there?' I asked 'A Geordie,' he answered, 'a north country collier,' Russell Heart of Oak in Good Wds (1895) 121]

GEORDY BAG, sb n Yks [Not known to our corre-condents] The stomach (TK) Cf chawdy bag, spondents ]

v Chawdy

GEORGE, sb Sc In phr. (1) George's daughter, the name given to a musket, (2) a yellow George, a guinea

Cf. geordie

(1) Per George's daughter every day my meat and drink doth give, Ford Harp (1893) 86 (a) Ayr An' baith a yellow George to claim An' thole their blethers, Burns Ep to J Rankine (1784) st 12 Link A bonnie yellow George or twa, Rodger Poems (1838) 174, ed 1897

GEORGY, sb Oxf1 [Not known to our correspondents ] The starling, Sturnus vulgaris MS add

GEOSE, GEOW, see Goose, Geo

GEOSE, GEOW, see Goose, Geo
GEOWER, v Obs w Cy Dev Also written ghower,
jower To brawl, quarrel, scold
w Cy Grose (1790) Suppl n.Dev Geowering and maundering
all the day, Monthly Mag (1810) I 437, Tamzen and thee be
olweys wother egging or jowering, Exm Scold (1746) 1 309,
No geowering, Voord, mind ott I zay, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867)
st. 77, Horae Subsectivae (1777) 181
GEP sh Ohs w Vks. A scuttle (HAII) w Vks.

GEP, sb Obs w Yks. A scuttle (HALL), w Yks GEP, v Yks [gep] To pry, try to gain intelligence

secretly by eavesdropping.

n.Yks¹, n Yks² They are always watching and gepping (ed 1855)

ne Yks¹ They wer geppin' ti git it if they could He gans geppin' aboot

GEP SHOT, see Geb shot

GERBE, sb Som [Not known to our correspondents]

A handful of hay (HALL) See Garbage

GERBICK, sb Sh I [Not known to our correspondents] A strip of grass between corn-ridges spondents] S & Ork 1

GER CROW, GERG, see Gor-crow, Girg

GERKUM, sb Wor Also in form gerk [dʒə̄ kəm, dzēk ] A drink made from plums Also in comb Plum gerkum

In common use The liquor is made by soaking plums in water until the skins burst and the stones separate from the fruit, the latter and the hquor are then repeatedly strained—sugar added and placed in casks and allowed to ferment like cider, before being 'bunged' in the cask (E S )

GERLETROCH, GERLING, see Gallytrough, Girling GERMAN, adj and sb Lin Lon 1 adj In comb

(1) German Congreves, lucifer matches, (2)—lilac or—laylock, the valerian, Centranthus ruber

(1) Lon The 'German Congreves' were soon after introduced,
MAYHEW Lond Labour (1851) I 432 (2) n Lin 1

2 sb pl Inphr cheap Germans, low-pricedforeign goods
Lon 'Cheap Germans' would by their superior cheapness have
rendered the business a nullity, MAYHEW Lond Labour (1851) II

GERMANDER, sb Irel The germander speedwell, Veronica Chamacdrys (B & H)

Yks Also written gearn [gān, gian] To yearn Cf green, v<sup>2</sup> Honce Gerning, ppl ady yearning w Yks I' real doon gud geinin' hearnist, Lucas Stud Nidderdale (c 1882) Gl

[He had gernd him to se, Cursor M (c 1300) 16185 OE gyman, to yearn, cp ON girna] GERNUT, sb Obs. n Cy Yks Also in form gennet Yks The tubers of the pig-nut, Bunium flexuosum See Earth nut

See Earth nut

n Cy The roots of our Bulbocastanum commonly call'd
Pignuts and Gernuts in the North, he very deep, and fatten hogs,
Phil Trans (1693) XVII 826 (B & H) n Yks (tb)

[Fr (Norm) gernotte, 'carvi terre-noix, carum bulbocastanum' (JOREI), Terre-noix, 'plante dite aussi jarnote,
gernotte, châtaigne de terre, noix de terre' (Littré)
Norw dial joidnot, 'Bunium flexuosum' (AASEN)]

CEP(R) see Green.

GER(R, see Gyrr
GERR, adj Cal<sup>1</sup> [ger] Awkward, clumsy See

Car, adj
[Gael cearr, awkward, left-handed (M & D)]
GERRA, sb Cor [gerə] [Not known to our other correspondents] A rock (MAC)
[OCor garrac, a rock, a mutation of carrac (WILLIAMS)]

A coal-fish of the first year, Gadus GERRACK, sb Sc A coal-fish of the first year, Gadus carbonarius Bnff (Jam)
GERRAN, GERRON, see Garron, sb 1
GERRED, ppl ady Som Dev Also written girred

Bedaubed, dirty, covered with mud and filth See Begarie

w Cy Grose (1790) Suppl w Som I was a-plastered and a gerred [gyuur ud] up to my cyes Dev T'goa an' git yer braw spic an' span black moinin' smock geirid an' duggletealed an' mucked i' thicka fulshion! Madox-Brown Dwale Bluth (1876) bk II v, Dev 1 n Dev Nif tha dest bet go down into the Paddick to stroak the kee, thee unt come oll a gerred, Exm Scold (1746) 1 47, Horae Subsecwae (1777) 179

Hence Gerred teal'd meazles, phr., obs filthy swine,

swine spotted from scrofula

w Cy Grose (1790) Suppl n Dev To look arter tha gerredtealed meazles, Exm. Crishp (1746) 1 408, Monthly Mag (1810)

I 437
[Fr (Bas-Maine) garè, 'bigarré' (Dottin)]
GERRICK, sb Cor [gerik] The gar-fish or seapike, Belone vulgaris Cf garreck
Monthly Mag (1810) I 437, Cor 12
GERRIT, sb Rxb (JAM) Also written gerrat [Not
known to our correspondents] A little salmon
GERRON, sb Obs Sc Also in form gairun (JAM)
A sea-trout

Sc The gerron gend, gaif sic a stend, As on the yird him flang, Scott Ministrelsy (1802) IV 341, ed 1848 Ags (JAM)
GERRYMANDER, v War To romance, to en-

large on or exaggerate Hence Genymandering, ppl adj nomancing, ex-

aggerated
Do not tell me any of your gerrymandering tales

GERS(E, GERSS, see Grass GERSY, adj. Sc Yks Also written girsie Bnff<sup>1</sup> 1 Interspersed with grass

Bnff Commonly used of cereal crops 'The stooks wir gey girsie, an' some ill 't win'

2 Of the weather wet, rainy, causing the grass to grow w Yks It's rare geisy weather (F P T)

GERT, sb Sh I A common for cattle, waste land,

a piece of newly-enclosed and cultivated common (Coll LLB), S & Ork 1

GERTAN, GERTIN, GERUMS, see Garten, sb 1, Gearum(s

GESANCE, sb Cmb Also written jesance [dge səns.]

A term used in the game of marbles, see below

In the Isle of Ely, when boys play marbles, each returning at
the end of the game those which he has won, it is called playing
Gesance When they retain their winnings, it is playing for
gods,' N & Q (1852) Ist S vi 411.

[Prob a corr of Fr joursance, a possessing, absolute
possession of (Cotga).]

GESEN GESHON see Gizzon adv. Corcher

GESEN, GESHON, see Gizzen, ad1, Gaishen

GESLIN(G, sb Sc Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks Lan Chs Der Not Lin Also written gesslin n Lin¹, gezlin(g Cai¹ Cum³ w Yks n Lan¹ Chs¹ Der¹, and in forms gaezzalın Wm, gaıslın(g Sc [ge zlın] gosling

gosling

Sc If I may not kep goose, I shall kep gaislin, Ferguson Prov

(1611) 20 Cai<sup>1</sup> Frf The guse brings a' her gaislins out, SMART

Rhymes (1834) 110 Edb I was driving out the gaislings to the
grass, Mora Mansie Wauch (1828) 1v NCy<sup>1</sup>, Nhb<sup>1</sup>, Dur<sup>1</sup>,

Lakel 12 Cum<sup>3</sup> If I canna keep gees I'll keep gezlains, Prov

Lit sebbm or evolt gert gaezzalins, Shee Wm T'aald soo hed kilt sebbm or eight gert gaezzalins, Prov
Wm T'aald soo hed kilt sebbm or eight gert gaezzalins, Spec
Dial (1885) 4 n Yks Giay geause geslings all daz'd 'ith shell,
MERITON Piaise Ale (1684) 1 190, n Yks 12, ne Yks 1 w Yks
A cletch o' gezlins, Banks Wkfld Wds (1865), w Yks, 1234 Lan
He'd gang like a goose to t'Fox to be pluckt and his geslins too,
EAVESDROPPER Vill Life (1869) 99, Ducks an' geslins, Clicge
Sketches (1895) 91 n Lan 1, e Lan 1, Chs 123, Der 1, Not (J H B),
n Lin 1 [A good goose indeed, but she has an ill gaislin, Ray Prov
(ed 1860) 288]
2 Fig A fool

2 Fig A fool Sc He's a mere gaislin (JAM)
3 pl Catkins, or the blossoms of var species of Salix, esp S. Caprea See Gosling
n Cy The early blossoms of the willow, which some have believed fell into the water and became goslings (HALL), It must hev been nigh on Easter time, for the geslin' was on the willow, Longman's Mag (Apr 1889) 619, N Cy 1, Nhb 1, n Yks 2, w Yks 1
Chs Sheaf (1879) I 168, Chs 1, s Chs (TD), Der 2, nw Der. 1
I A Geślynge (y r Gesseling), Ancerulus, Cath Angl

[1 A Geslynge (v r Gesseling), Ancerulus, Cath Angl (1483), see Wright's Voc. (1884) 638, 701 Cp Dan

gæsling]

GESN, see Guesten GESS,  $v^{\perp}$  Sh I [ges] In phr to gess around, to cut a dash, make a great display

They came home second mates and sort of 'gessed araound' for a while, Burgess Sketches (2nd ed ) 33

GESS,  $v^2$  Lnk (Jam) [Not known to our correspondents] To go away clandestinely

GESS, GESSEN, see Grass, Geason

GESSLE, GESTEN, see Gristle, Guesten
GESTER, v Obs. Sc To walk proudly, to make concerted gestures

The like o' me they'll har'ly own, But geck their head, an' gester

GET, v and sb Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng [get, git, git] I v Gram forms 1 Present Tense (r) Ehr, (2) Geate, (3) Geet, (4) Geh, (5) Gehr, (6) Ger, (7) Gerr, (8) Gir, (9) Git, (10) Gor, (11) Gy'et, (12) Gytt, (13) 3rd person sing Get, (14) Gos, (15) yeet, (16) yet, only in comp forgeet or forget

only in comp for yeet or for yet

(i) w Yks 5 In very common use, and gen as the first word in a sentence 'Darn Boxer' [speaking to a dog] ehr hoamy' 'Ehr awaay art wi' yuh awal'' 'Ehr off wi' thuh, an' doan't hg thuh darn by t'road' (2) Se Murray Dial (1873) 205 (3) Chs 3 (4) Nhb 1 'Thor wis thoosans on them' 'Geh!' 'Get oot wi' ye,' or 'Get out, ye thing ye,' seems to be a fuller form of the same expression (5) w Yks 5 Gehr awaay hoam wi' thuh, its gehring on to t'edge o' dark! (6) e Yks 1 Used when the next word begins with a vowel, as, 'Ger oot,' is said to a dog w Yks Withaht gerrin up tot knees in a man-trap, Bywatta Sheffuld Dial (1830) 2. Mo memra gers war for ware, ib 14. Wright Withalt gerrin up tot knees in a man-trap, Bywater Sheffuld Dial (1839) 2, Mo memra gers war foi ware, ib 14, Wright Gram Wndhll (1892) 88, w Yks 2 He's gerrin his drinkin' Ger out o't rooad wi thee, w Yks 5 Lan Th' warlt's gerrin ter'ble wickit, Bowker Goblin Tales (1882) 65 e Lan 1 Chs 1 Ger ait I Ma Ger up urrov bed, Brown Witch (1889) 10 Not 2 Ger oop wi'yer s Not (J P K) Lei Moy oy, surry lad, yo'll hae't when yo'ger'um! War 3 (7) I Ma What foi shouldn't we gerraway to Shetlands? Caine Deemster (1889) 147 (8) Nrf Le's gir up airly to the winyerds, Gillett Sng Sol (1860) vii 12 (9) Nhb Yanee he gits there, Clare Love of Lass (1890) I 7 Dur 1 Cum 1 Wm Ye will net sean git sic another, Hutton Bran New Wark (1785) I 531 n Yks Ah'll gitme hat, Tweddelt, Hutton Bran New Wark (1785) I 531 ne Yks 1 33 m Yks 1 Introd 35 w Yks When we git there, Lucas Stud Nidderdale (c 1882) Gl, w Yks 1 n Lan Git up, me lov, me faär yan, Philackerlly Sng Sol (1860) ii 10 Lin Git ma my aale, Tennyson N Farmer, Old Style (1864) st n Lin II can git noë sense oot on him Ess 1 w Som Elworthy Gram (1877) 48 Dev Let es git up airly ta tha vinyird, Baird Sng (1877) 48 Dev Let es git up airly to the vinyird, Baird Sng Sol (1860) vii 12 (10) w Yks 5 'Goi' is the refined form of the word, and carries a good deal of affectation with it, so is not much

used, comparatively (s v Gehr) (11) s Chs<sup>1</sup> (12) Sc MURRAY Dial (1873) 205 (13) Suf (FAA) (14) s Chs<sup>1</sup> Owd A gos a nazzy owd thing (s v Nazzy) (15) Wxf<sup>1</sup> (16) Abd I wunna foryet in a hurry, Alexander Johnny Gib (1871) xviii

**GET** 

nazzy owd thing (sv Nazzy) (15) Wxf¹ (16) Abd I wunna foryet in a huiry, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xviii

2 Preterite (I) Gaat, (2) Gar, (3) Gat, (4) Gate, (5) Gaut, (6) Geet, (7) Geete, (8) Get, (9) Getten, (10) Gotten, (11) yat, only in comp foryat

(I) m Yks¹ Introd 35 (2) w Yks When he gar home, T Toddle's Comic Alm (1866), w Yks⁵ (3) Sc Murray Dial (1873) 205, An ill shearer nevei gat a good hook, Ramsay Prov (1737) ne Sc Ae wet autumn he gat cauld, Grant Keckleton, 126 Nhb¹, Dur¹ Cum We niver gat seet of a mworsel eh land, Sargisson Joe Scoap (1881) 70 Wm I gat A glint of his ee, Spec Dial (1873) pt. 1 42 n Yks We gat there, Tweddell Clevel Rhymes (1875) 61 ne Yks¹ 33 w Yks What a pawse he gat Fro Nan, Preston Poems (1864) 8, w Yks¹ Thou gat into a feaful aacker'd hobble, ii 294, w Yks³ (4) w Yks Adam gate so mesht wi't fall, Preston Poems (1864) 4, They gate a gooid brakfast, Hartley Seets in Yks and Lan (1895) ii, w Yks³ Lan Jack gate nicely planted at th' back o'th heawse, Standing Echoes (1885) 23 (5) w Som Gau t, goa üt, Elworthy Gram (1877) 48 (6) w Yks He geet his hont hurt badly (D L) Lan Th' tail end oth harvest geet catcht by th' stoim, Waugh Sneck-Bant (1863) iv, Lan¹, e Lan¹, m Lan¹ Chs Thumston geet so full that he brast, Croston Enoch Crump (1887) 8, Chs¹³ (7) Lan Hoo geete fur to kno o deyle moore nur o deyle o foke, Ormerod Felley fio Rachde (1864) Pref 7 (8) w Yks We went into t'wood an get some sticks, Shevvild Ann (1854) 2 (9) w Yks (J W) Lan I'll gi' thee some cakes of I getten o this gobbin, Gaskel Sngs (1841) 46 (10) w Wor They gotten the ploughin' over, S Beaucham N Hamilton (1875) Il 24 (11) Sh I I foryat'at I wis on a bishikel [bicycle] ava, Sh News (Aug 20, 1898), A' dis shō foryat, Nicolson Athstin' Hedder (1898) 35

3 pp (1) Gat, (2) Gatten, (3) Geatten, (4) Geeten, (5) Getten, (6) Gettin, (7) Gheeten, (8) Gittan, (9) Gitten,

a bishikel [bicycle] ava, Sh. News (Aug 20, 1898), A' dis shô foryat, Nicolson Aithstin' Hedder (1898) 35
3 pp (1) Gat, (2) Gatten, (3) Geatten, (4) Geeten, (5) Getten, (6) Gettin, (7) Gheeten, (8) Gittan, (9) Gitten, (10) Gitten'd, (11) Git'n, (12) Godth, (13) Gottan, (14) Gotten, (15) Gottin, (16) Gotton, (17) Gut, (18) yettin, only in comp foryettin

(1) n Yks 2 (2) Nhb¹ (3) Sc Murray Dial (1873) 205 (4) Chs¹ (5) NCy¹ Nhb¹ We woi just thinkin' we had getten eneuf Dur¹, e Dur¹, n Yks¹², ne Yks¹, e Yks¹, m Yks¹, w Yks²³ Lan He had getten on his feet agen, Wood Hum Shetches, 15 e Lan¹ Chs We've getten it so chep, Yates Owd Peter, 1, Chs¹, Der¹, Not (J H B), n Lin¹ (6) Nhb Wad hae gettin see thick, Oliver Sngs (1824)5 I Ma (S M) (7) Chs²³ (8) Cum³ T'golly gist hed just gittan his breakfast, 4 Lan If thoos gittan enny, Kendal C News (Mar 23 1889) (9) Cum I'd just gitten thirst month a kind o shapp'd oot, Gworadie Greenur Yance a Year (1873) 3 Wm I hae gitten a swoap agin, Wheeler Dial (1790) 113, ed 1821 s Wm Hed net we gitten Two shillings and it pence, Huttron Dial Storth and Arnside (1760) 183 ne Yks¹ Then thoo's gitten back m Yks¹ w Yks Had gitten screwed, Nidderdill Olm (1874); w Yks¹ n Lan Gitten into t'wrang cooach, Lonsdale Mag (July 1866) 7 (10) n Yks³ (11) Cum¹ He's git'n his crowdy (12) Wxf¹ (13) w Yks Thas gottan thi face brokken all e' bits, Binns Vill to Town (1882) 170 (14) Sc Both had gotten seats near, Scott St Ronan (1824) xx Per He had gotten raivelled wi' seeing his bairn, Sandy Scott (1897) 12 Link She's gotten just like a shadow, Gordon Pyotshaw (1885) 174 Gail I hae gotten a but flounder. Crockwert Randers Per He had gotten raivelled wi' seeing his bairn, Sandy Scott (1897) 12 Link She's gotten jist like a shadow, Gordon Pyotshaw (1885) 174 Gall I hae gotten a bit flounder, Crockett Raiders (1894) 11 ne Yks¹ e Yks T'maister's gotten it intiv'is heead, Wray Nestleton (1876) 43 m Yks¹ w Yks T'babby hed gotten nicely fit for nursin', Cudworth Dial Sketches (1884) 11 Lan What have ye gotten there? Gaskell M Barton (1848) v Chs What have you gotten? (EF) Not He's gotten bunt (J H B), Not¹, s Not (J P K) Lin We ain't gotten overmuch, Gilbert Rugge (1866) I 311 n.Lin¹ What! ha'nt you gotten your sen clean'd yit? sw Lin¹ In very common use 'They've gotten coat upon coat' Rut¹A piece o'wood had gotten a-top of it Lei¹, Wars Shr¹ Intod 33 Glo My dog has gotten zitch a trick a trick cöat upon cöat 'Rut'A piece o'wood had gotten a-top of it Lei', War's Shr' Intod 33 Glo My dog has gotten zitch a trick, Dixon Sngs Eng Peas (1846) zor, ed Bell Sur How much an 'ee gotten' Bickley Sur Hills (1890) III vii (15) Ayr Ye've gottin a braw pickle 'oo' this journey, Johnston Glenbuckie (1889) 257 (16) Sur Maybe you s gotton a drop o' beer about you, Bickley Sur Hills (1890) I 8 (17) Ess A joulter-head Had gut John in this hobble, Clark J Noakes (1839) st 145, Ess l[Amer Hosea hedn't gut his i teeth cut, Lowell Biglow Papers (1848) 43] (18) S & Ork'l 4 Infinitive Getten

4 Infinitive Getten n Lin 1 She's goan upstairs to getten cleaned

(1) Gerraway, get away, II 1 Contracted forms Gerra, get a, (3) Gerrat, get at, (4) Gerrit, get it, (5) Git'n, get it, (6) Gorrit, got it

**GET** 

(1) Stf<sup>1</sup> Gerra way, wul yuh? 26 nLin <sup>1</sup> I didn't insult her, sir, noa not one bit, I nobbut said, gerraway wi' yer, ye can'lesir, noa not one bit, I nobbut said, gerraway wi' yer, ye can'le-faaced mucky whore, if I'd a bitch one hairf as foul as thoo is I'd hing her up of a esh tree top for th' raws to pick at w Som I Gyaer uwai Always so pronounced in speaking to hounds 'Gerraway, Frantic!' (2, 3) I Ma\_Ate\_our mate hearty It's ages sence your brekfas, and it's laak [like] you won't gerra nothar tas'e in your mouse [mouth] till you gerrat [get at] Dhoolish [Douglas], Rydings Tales (1895) 25 (4) I Ma Tell the news, man! g up and gerret, Johnson Isle 1ad, 42, (S M) (5) Cor A drap av best brandy after meat when we can git'n, Forfar Pentowan (1859) 1 (6) I Ma The name of the chap that gorrit—somethin like—Ieremiah Wilde, Brown Witch (1880) 32. (S M) -Jeremiah Wilde, Brown Witch (1889) 32, (S M)

2 Úsed as an auxiliary

Wm Bet hawivver a gat craalt heeam, Spec Dial (1885) pt in 3 nYks 1 We'll get shoren by nee't, shall have finished reaping by night-time 'Get sided up,' get everything put in order wYks (JW) nLin To get starved

3 Used in comb with a v in the prp

Rnf He scarce could get risin' whan ance sitten doun, Nexison Poems (1877) 59 Ayr I could na get sleeping till dawin' for greetin', Burns As I was a wandering, st 3 Myo But, yer 'an'r, I don't git comprehendin'! What harrum could there be? Stoker Snake's Pass (1891) vii.

4 Used in comb with the v 'to be'
Ayr My Pegasus I'm got astride, Burns W Chalmers, st 1 III v Dial uses 1 In phr (1) to get about a person, to handle roughly, (2)—across, to fall out, quarrel, (3)—again, to get back in change, (4)—agate, to make a beginning or start with work, &c, to begin, commence, a beginning or start with work, &c, to begin, commence, see Agate, (5) — at, (a) to comprehend, understand, (b) to be about, to do, (c) to laugh at, quiz, (6) — away, (a) to die, (b) an expression of incredulity or surprise; (7) — away with, (a) to get forward with a piece of work, to do anything quickly and well, (b) to overcome, get possession of, (8) — behind, to understand, master, get to the bottom of, (9) — beyond, (a) to recover, get over an illness, (b) to control, master, get the better of, (c) see (8), (10) — in, to advance, progress, (11) — in for or into bad bread, to get into trouble, to meet with an accident or injury, (12) — into bed to, to cause severe mental affliction which deprives the sufferer of sleep, (13) — off the spot, to make a start, (14) — off the straucht, fig to go wrong, get off the straight line, (15) — on, (a) to incite, urge, to egg on, (b) see below, (c) to find or obtain employment, (16) — on talking or to talk, to converse, engage in conversation, (17) — on to, to scold, to converse, engage in conversation, (17)—on to, to scold, to behave harshly towards; (18)—on the sticks, to grow old, (19)—on to rights, to be drunk, intoxicated, (20)— on your own side, do grey-pale ' an expression used to children who want more than their share of anything, (21) — out, (a) see (6, b), (b) to finish off, bring to a conclusion, (c) used in comparisons to signify the coarsest form of rudeness imaginable, (d) to prepare, make ready for use, see below, (22) - over, (a) to get the better of in a bargain or argument, to bewilder, puzzle, (b) of time to pass, go by, (23) - over the left, (24) - over the left shoulder, to be unfortunate, or a loser in a bargain, (25) - veady, see below, (26) - round, to accomplish, master, (27) - shot or shut of, to get rid of, (28) - to the ground, to have the bowels opened, (29) - under, see (5, a), (30) - up, (a) to acquire higher notions of one's personal importance and dignity, (b) to live to manhood, (31) - up a notch, to improve in circumstances or position, (32) - up in years, see (18), (33) - upon, to be struck, to receive a blow, (34) - well up, to succeed, rise in position, (35) - with, see (33), (36) - a dose of physic, to take a dose of medicine, (37) - a hair in one's nech, to get the better of a person for once, to pay off old scores, (38) - a head, to grow or increase in a great degree, (39)clusion, (c) used in comparisons to signify the coarsest (38) — a head, to grow or increase in a great degree, (39) — a heat, to get warm, (40) — a mind to, to have a liking for, to feel inclined towards, (41) — a mischief, to meet with an accident, (42) — a sup, to get slightly intoxicated,

get a bit 'fresh', (43) — all one's water on, to have as much as one can do, to have one's work cut out, (44) — the bag, to be dismissed from employment, 'get the sack', see Bag, sb, phr I, (45) — the better an, to overcome, take advantage of, (46) — the cold, to take cold, (47) — the foreway of, to be beforehand with, to get the advantage of, (48) — the length of, to go as far as, to reach a place, (49) — the length of, to go as far as, to house, (50) — the spike, to get in a temper, (51) — the steel out of, to get the best part or goodness out of anything, (52) — the sugar, to be well-to-do, wealthy, (53) — the turn, to begin to recover from an illness, (54) — the ways down, to go or get down, (55) — anything all by, to finish or get a business or job done, (56) — hands on, to hit, strike; (57) — it into one, to spend in drink, (58) — it out of the road, to dispose of a pig, when killed, by making it into bacon, &c, (59) — it up, to invent or cilculate gossip or scandal, (60) — life into one, to revive, recover, (61) — much about one, to be of any value, be good for much, used with neg, (62) — need on, to have need of, require, (63) — one's bed, of a woman to be confined, see Bed, sb 2 (3), (64) — one's dead, to meet with one's death, see Dead, sb², (65) — one's head in one's hand, to get a severe scolding, (66) — one's life, to be fatal in effect, induce death, (67) — one's life, to be fatal in effect, induce death, (67) — one's life, to be fatal in effect, induce death, (67) — one's life, to be fatal in effect, induce death, (67) — one's life, to be fatal in effect, induce death, (67) — one's life, to be fatal in effect, induce death, (67) — one's life, to be fatal in effect, induce death, (67) — one's life, to be fatal in effect, induce death, (67) — one's life, to be fatal in effect, induce death, (67) — one's life, to de, (72) — good, to be converted, (73) — great, to fall in love, (74) — high, see (30, a), (75) — speech, to gain access for a hearing, (76) — track, see (44), (77) — begun, to begin, comme

cyle notice

(1)s Wor Porson Quaint Wds (1875) 21, (H K) (2)n Cy (J W)

Dev We've been talking about the two who have got across, BaringGould Spider (1887) I 99 (3) w Yks I Is a orp'ny what ah gar
agean a bit o' cheese at ah bin buying just nah, 7 (4) Nihi To
go out again after being confined indoors or otherwise hindered
from the ordinary routine of work n Yks I, w Yks (J R) Lan
An' then she geet agate o' kissin you, Castle Scarthey (1895) 76,
e Lan', Chs' nw Der' We mun get agate o' this job, or else
it'l be very late afore we'n doon n Lin' Noo, then, stir yer sen,
it'll be eaght o'clock afoore you get agaate else (5, a) Nip'
I should have given in for the contract, but I couldn't get at it
(b) Hmp What be got at? [what are you doing?] (H C M B) (c)
Dev Bill couldn't see the cove was gettin' at him, Phillipotts
Bill Vogwell in Black and White (June 27, 1896) 825 (6, a) Dmf
The Laird, puir body, had gotten awa, Thom Jock o' Knowe (1878)
9 e Dur' (b) Nhb 'Get away, man'' is commonly used
'Ged away, man! Who are yecoddin?' (R O H) e Dur' (7, a)
Wm Thoo is'nt gitten seea fast away withat puddin, hes thoo neea
stomach? (B K) n Yks' (b) [Amer He got away with me They
got away with his tin, Carruth Kansas Uuw Quar (1892) I]
(8) Glo The master has set me a tough job but I'll get behind it,
in time (A B) (9, a) Hrf' 2 Er's mighty bad and oan t get beyand
it this time Glo' w Wor' Er's mighty bad, I doubt'er'oan't
get beyand it this time s Wor' (b) Hrf' w Wor' The 'ops
grows that despr'it, us canna get beyand 'um to tie 'um (c)
w Wor' Et alowd me ever such a taay'l about it, but'e talks so
queer, I couldna get-beyond 'im no waay s Wor' (10) w Yks
Eternity will ha getten farish in, befoor he sees leet agean,
Hartley Clock Alm (1871) 33 (11) s Wor A be gittin' in fur
baad bread, ben't a? (H K) (12) n Lin' When I thoht that
drean heād o' yours was gooin awaay, it got into bed to me
reg'lar ivery neet,' said by an East Butterwick man at a time
when high tides were causing much danger to the sluices on the
Trent banks (13)

gite on talkin' till we'd getten hauf way, Cudworth Dial Stitches (1884) 3 (17) s Not If I go home I shall do it My mother is always getting on to me, Notingham Express (Aug 27, 1895) (18) Dev I tell her mister s getting on the sticks, Reports Provine (1885) 95 (19) Glo He has got it on to lights, Ellis Promine (1889) V 65 (20) Oxf I Said to have taken its origin from a girl who shared her breakfast with a snake, and thus reproved her favourite when he wanted more than every alternate spoonful, MS add (21, a) Nhb (R O H) w Yks 'Ger aht wi'tha,' replies his mite, Cudworth Dial Sketches (1884) 22 Lan Tha brazant leer! Get out withee! Burneth Haworths (1887) xxvii, (J F M) Not N & Q (1877) 5th S viii 138, 'But I m right, there' 'Gei out,' Prior Reine (1895) 249. (b) Frf We'll meet behind yon corn stack, An' there unseen get out our crack, Morison Poems (1790) 113 (c) NII As mean as get out, Introd 9 Cum He glooart at meh as impident as git oot, Sargisson Joe Scoap (1881) 119, They meadd t'blankets far warse nor git oot, Dickinson Cracks, I 24 (d) Will To 'get out' a drawn or carriage in the water meadows is to clean it well out and make up the banks ate on talkin' till we'd getten hauf way, Cupworth Dial Statches the water meadows is to clean it well out and make up the banks To 'get out' a set of posts and rails is to cut them out and prepare them for putting up (22, a) Sc (AW) Lakel <sup>1</sup>Very common 'Git ower me'at can' Stf <sup>1</sup> s Stf I ca' reckon him up, he gets o'er me, Pinnock Blk Cy Ann (1895) War <sup>8</sup>, Oxf <sup>1</sup> Ess But now-adays They say an' do sich things git over me, Downe Ballads (1895) 35 Dev My sistel Avice, her was a peart mid, her wasnothing couldn't ever get over she, O Nelle Idyls (1892) 23 (b) w Yks Well, t'day's getten ovver ageean, Preston Poems (1864) 24 (23) e Suf (FH) (24) Nhp 1, e An 1 e Sus, Hmp Holloway (25) Sc The country people say that the early eight o'clock bell is to 'let you ken it's the Sabbath' This is often called the 'get ready,' Andrews Byegone Ch Life (1899) 43 (26) Keb There's naething she canna get 100n' on a faim, E'en to followin' e Yks Aa caant get shuot o mi reumatiz [I can't get rid of my rheumatism] (Miss A) w Yks Who can get shut o' t'mooast brass, Hartley Grimes' Trip (1877, 86 Lan Un helpt um to get shut o thir owd membur, Scholes Tim Ganwattle (1857) 37 Stf I don't think, sir, as there's any ways o' gettin' shut on him, Saunders Diamonds (1888) a8 Not (JHB), Oxf<sup>1</sup>, e An<sup>1</sup> Cmb, This here dogs a nuisince—we must get shut of it as soon as we can Nrf, e Suf Holloway (28) Dur shut of it as soon as we can Nrf, e Suf Holloway (28) Dur N & Q (1856) 2nd S, 1 324 Wor (CW) (29) sw Lin 1 lt so different, one can't seem to get under it (30, a) s Not Since they went to the big house, she's got up a bit, and don't seem so free with me (J P K) (b) n Yks (I W) (31) Oxf (32) Sc Whiles when fowk get up in years, Keith Indian Uncle (1896) II (33) n Sc To get upo' the fingers (Jam,) (34) Edb Upon my word you've got well up, Macnelle Bygane Times (1811) 44 (35) n Sc (Jam) Abd Some o's wad gat i' the lug wi' a steen, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 4 (36) Sc (W C) (37) Sc Jingling Geordie is so damnably ready with his gold-ends of wisdom, and sae cursedly backward with his gold ends of siller, that by our royal saul, we backward with his gold ends of siller, that by our loyal saul, we backward with his gold ends of siller, that by our 10yal saul, we are glad to get a hau in his neck, Scott Nigel (1822) xxxi (38) n Lin¹ Them ketlocks is gettin' a head fast, thaay ll chook all th' bailey if thaay're not seen to Oxf¹ MS add (39) Lnk I'm sae cauld, I'm like to greet, Oh¹ let me in to get a heat, Black Falls of Clyde (1806) 110 (40) Som When volks cud do what thay'd got a mind to, Agrikler Rhymes (1872) 62 Cor Why, Tom ha' go-at a mind to Hannah, an' she ha' go at a mind to he, Forkar Pentowan (1859) xxv (41) Nrf (EM), I was with poor Jack when he got his mischief (WRE) (42) nw Lin (EP) (43) w Yks (EG) (44) Lan 'Hast getten go at a mind to he, Fortak Fentowan (1859) xxv (41) Nri (E M), I was with poor Jack when he got his mischief (W R E) (42) nw Lin (E P) (43) w Yks (E G) (44) Lan 'Hast getten t'bag?' 'Nay, there were no sacking about it,' Longman's Mag' (Feb 1890) 395 (45) Oxf¹ (46) Lnk A shower o' rain is gawn to fall, An' I'll be wet, an' get the cauld, Black Falls of Clyde (1806) 109 (47) Ir Denis is gone to get the foreway of us, Carleton Traits Peas (ed 1843) 353 (48) Fif If ye were able to get the length o' the window, it would cheer ye up, Robertson Provost (1894) 71 n Yks¹ It's as much as he can do to get the length o' t'garden end (49) Chs¹³ (50) Lon Of course Chris gets the spike because Sullivan had shopped him, Dy News (Jan 4, 1895) 3, col 7 (51) sw Lin¹ Old Mr, N got the steel out of that farm (52) Lan Doing bazaws, and jolly good feeds with folks who'vegot the sugar, eh? Bridley Red Wind (1868) 44 (53) n Cy (J W) sw Lin¹ He mut have gotten the turn I understood as how he'd gotten the turn Hrf² (54) Nhb Get the ways doon to the barn, Robson Bk Ruth (1860) 111 3 (55) Sc Weel, John, hae ye gotten 'd a' by? Swan Gates of Eden (1895) 111 (56) Ayr Whae'er she got hands on came neal her nae mair, Ballads and Sngs (1846) I 88 (57) Glo 'Gie us a y'appenny, maister, to buy bread wi'!'...' Noa doan't 'ee, sir, er won't spend it in bread, er'll

on'y git ut into un,' Buckman Darke's Sojourn (1890) xvi (58) sw Lin.¹ She wanted me to get her pig out of the road We're going to kill a pig next week, so we shall be throng getting it out of the road It seems so soft when a man feeds a pig, and his wife can't get it out of the road (59) n Lin¹ Thaay've got it up at As'by 'at I'm gooin' to marry her, bud I'd as soon wed a fur-busk as a woman wi' a tung like hers (60) n Cy (Hall.) (61) s Wor The girl hasn't got much about 'er [not much sense, work, &c] The cow hasn't got much milk about her (H K) (62) I Ma There's nothing in us that they got need on, Brown Yaris (1881) 117, ed 1889 (63) w Yks But Lyddy's getten her bed, Bywater Gossips, 6 sw Lin¹ She'il stop while she gets her bed Shereckoned to get her bed next month (64) Abd I'm really fear't they'll get their dead, Beattie Parings (1801) 28, ed 1873 (65) NI¹ (66) n Yks¹ 'Ah's dou'tful't'll get his life,' of sorrow, calamity, sore sickness, &c (67) NI¹ (68) Chs¹ (69) n Yks² Getten wit on't [got the news or report] (70) I Ma My father is gerrin batthar strong, he will be able to leave his bed to moirow (S M) (71) n Cy (Hall) (72) w Yks Aw've getten good at yond meeting house, Perram Right Hand (1890) (73) Not (J H B) (74) s Not There's not a many can enjoy prosperity wi'out gettin high (J P K) (75) n Yks² (76) n Yks (T S) (77) Frf Before he was able to get begun on the viands, Inglis Am Fik (1895) 40 (78) w Yks¹ He's gitten goan (79) Cum I could'na git mysel laid for the noise he mead (E W P) (80) Nrf He may go to Bungay and get mended, for what I care, Spilling Molly Marges (1873) 6 (81) Glo Howld thee toneue. on'y git ut into un,' Buckman Darke's Sojourn (1890) xvi Nrf He may go to Bungay and get mended, for what I care, Spilling Molly Miggs (1873) 6 (81) Glo Howld thee tongue, do Git an' finish thee dinner, do, Buckman Darke's Sojourn (1890) n, Thur'll be a vrost dyneet, Jorn, says I to mysel', Thee mun git and mowd thaay taëters arter ta, ib xiii (82) Cor Hunt Pop Rom w Eng (1865) 425, ed 1896 (83) n Yks Get them

2 To beget

2 To beget Gen in pp Getten or Gotten

Ayr Heaven's curse will blast the man Denies the bairn he got, BURNS Runed Mand's Lament Nith Hezrin gat Ram, Robson Bk Ruth (1860) iv 19 n Yks 2, e Yks 1, m Yks 1, Chs 1, n Lin 1 Hence Gettit, ppl ad; begotten Per Except that ill-gettit wratch, Tammie Ronaldson, IAN MACLAREN K Carnegie (1896) 213

3 To earn

Per I care na to waur mony o' them [bawbees] on a curran feckless gowk, 'at suld be garred get for themsel's, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 228, ed 1887

Hence Gettings, sb pl (1) earnings, wages, profit, (2)

gifts to the poor
(1) e Lan 1, Stf 1, s Pem (W M M) Cor Spends all his gittens,
FORFAR Poems (1885) 74, He's not in full gettings Common
(M A C) (2) m Yks 1

4 To commit to memory, learn by heart, esp in phr to

get off
Abd The saum, an' chapter, an' questions were got, An' we Abd The saum, an' chapter, an' questions were got, An' we screedit them aff like a parrot by rote, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 78 Ayr O' hae ye no got your Psalms yet? I can say ane-and-forty a' through, Galt Sir A Wyhe (1822) iii, To 'get' one's lessons is to learn them (AW) e Dur'l Get some songs off Cum Can I gang an' lake? I's git'n me tasks off (EWP), Ah gat ivery yan eh his sarments off be rott, Sargisson Joe Scoap (1881) 175 Yks (JW) n Lin'l Oor bairns gets off a collect iv'ry Sunda'

Hence Getter-off shope with a good memory who

Hence Getter-off, sb one with a good memory, who

can easily learn by heart
Cum I was yen o' the best getters off in t'skeal (E W P)

5 To harvest, gather in a crop, to gather fruit, get up

roots, &c
Yks He left his hay standing, after iverybody's else's was and sae he never could get it, Howitt Hope On (1840) xviii got and sae he never could get if, Howitt Hope On (1549) xviii e Yks. The same day that wee gotte all mowne barley, Best Rur Econ (1641) 56 w Yks (J W) Chs 1 Gettin damsels. Gettin taters Gettin mushrooms, Chs 3 s Not 'Get' includes the whole process of reaping, plucking, or digging up any kind of vegetable crop, and stacking or storing it 'Ah got ma hay on'y last week, an' now ma wheat's pretty nigh ready to get' (J P K)

Hence Getten, pp of a coal-mine worked out, ex-

w Yks That bed o' coal is all getten, Lucas Stud Nidderdale (c 1882) Gl

6 Totake 7 Tofind Sc. (A W ) w.Yks  $^2\,\mathrm{Come}$  and get 3 our tea with us

Sc Ye'll get the key in my breek pooch, Swan Gates of Eden (1895) xiv

8 To marry

[601]

Frf 'She was maint no lang syne' 'And who did Tibbie get?' I asked, for in Thrums they say 'Wha did she get?' and 'Wha did he tak?' BARRIE Thrums (1889) in Lan 'Yon's th' measter' 'Ay, but who's her?' 'Dunnot tha see he's gotten?' 'Ah, Itelltthee he'd getten' The interpretation thereof being, that 'th' measter' had taken to himself another wife, Cleas Jin (Jan 3,

'th' measter' nad taken to minsen another who, clear year, 1885) 14
9 To be called, get the name of
Sc (AW) N I 'He gets the name of Toal His name is Mulgrew, but he gets Timony Tyr Molly Woods I get, but widow Sloane that's my husband's name, N & Q (1877) 8th S vii 326 ne Yks 'Sha wer kessen'd Mary, bud sha awlus gits Polly I Ma From Dalby he came, and so he was gettin 'Harry from Dalby,' Brown Willed (1880) 18 Witch (1889) 18

10 To perceive by the sense of smell, to smell Ir A 'What a bad smell!' B 'I don't get it' (AS-P)

11 To surpass the comprehension of, to beat, bother,

puzzle, to get the better of
Sc (AW), n Cy (JW) I Ma You've got me there, aw, got
enough, Brown Doctor (1887) 115, ed 1891 s Not Yogot him there,
mester, when yo axed 'im who'd to'd im It gets me however
they mek ends meet (JPK) [Aus It's a good while since I was
as rich as this, and all on the square, too, that's what gets me,
Boldrewood Colon Reformer (1890) I x Amer That's what
gits me How in the thunder the moon kin shine when the
almanc says it won't beats me out Apples Elbow Room (1876) x 1 almanac says it won't, beats me out, ADELER Elbow Room (1876) x ]

12 To become of, happen to.

e Yks Thoo didn't cum ti see uz las neet! What gat tha?

Nicholson Flk Sp (1889) 93 w Yks (J W) s Not. Ah can't see the missis nowheer What's got 'er? (J P K) s Lin. Whativer's got the thing? I keant find it enywheer (T H R)

got the thing? I keant find it enywheer (T H R)

13 To manage, to accomplish, bring about, bring to pass, esp to manage to arrive at or get to a place

Gall I should not get to stay in Galloway gif I went not to their kirk, Crockett Moss Hags (1895) xxxi Nhb Constantly used I couldn't get last night. Aa'l be sure to come o' Sunday, if I can get (R O H) e Dur'l couldn't get [I could not (manage to) get (there)] n Yks Ah wur gannan te Whitby to-moorn, but Ah know n't an Ah sal be yabble te get ne Yks Ah want ti gan ti York, bud ah doot ah san't git wahl Settherda w Yks I shall not get to do that job (J T) Not'l I should like to go, but can't get sw Lin'l should like to 'a gone, but I couldn't get He was to have come of Saturda', but, mebbe, he could not get It matters nowt, I cannot get [Amer He didn't get to do it, Carrotte Kansas Univ Quar (1892) I]

14 To pass, go by s Not Lemme get, a'm in a hurry (J P K)

14 To pass, go by s Not Lemme get, a'm in a hurry (JPK)
15 To begin, start, commence

Fif She's some things to dae whilk canna be put aff, sae it'll be ten afore she'll be able to get, McLaren Tibbie (1894) 56
e Yks Awd man gets the gan varry mitch astoop, Nicholson
File Sp (1889) 89 Lan Yoa see aw'm not idle when aw get a'
goon', Dottie Rambles (1898) 72

16 To ripen, become mature
Chs As hay in the sun or wind 'It'll get sooner in small cocks'

(CJB)

Hence Got, pp Of hay thoroughly dried

Chs 1 It's weel got, Chs 2 Well got, or badly got [well or badly saved]

17 To thrive, improve

18 They sheep'll sure to get, in your keep nw Dev 1

w Som 1 They sheep'll sure to get, in your keep nw Dev 1
Hence Getting, ppl ady active in business, striving
w Som 1 None o' your arternoon farmers, he idn, idn a more
gettiner sort of a man 'thin twenty mile o' the place nw Dev 1

18 Of a clock or watch to gain time s the place nw Dev 1 s Of a clock or watch to gain time s Chs 1 Iz dhis klok wi)dhu dee ?—Wel, it gy'ets u bit, un ah dosee it mid bey u bit faas t [Is this clock wi' the dee ?—Well, it gets a bit, an' I dossee it mid bey a bit fast] Stf 1 n Lin 1 She gets sorely, we mun hev Dick Wraay to her War 2 This watch begins to get, War 3 This clock gets more than half an hour in a week se Wor 1 My watch gets. I must rut 'm back a bit begins to get, War <sup>3</sup> This clock gets more than half an hour in a week see Wor <sup>1</sup> My watch gets, I must put 'im back a bit s Wor My clock gets very much (HK), s Wor <sup>1</sup> Hrf. That clock loses now, but it used to get (AJ.W) Gio (AB), Gio <sup>1</sup>, Bdf. (JWB) Nrf My watch get wonderfully, Arch (1879) VIII 170 e Suf (FH)

19 To grow earlier

Bdf It is said of an ague that 'it mostneen gets' (J W B)

20 Of the moon to wax,

Nrf The mushroom or eel moon was getting, as they would say, Emerson Lagoons (ed 1896) 21

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21 In churning to cause the cream to become butter Gall Red hot irons are sometimes thrown into a churn, so that it may get, or that the cream therein may become butter, Mactag-GART Gall Encycl (1824) 427, ed 1876

22 sb pl Earnings, wages Occas in sing form w Yks Since my wants exceeds my gets, Mather Sings (1862) No 2, w Yks 2, w Yks 5 Common 'T'moast gets,' the largest shale 'Them 'at hest infoast gets sal hev't' 'He needn't clever it ower a chap son, his gets ien't a mint aboon my awan' Lan I Tha'll moan mairy him, wench, surely Why his gets wouldn't keep hissel, mon, let alone booeth on you s Chs I Wot)s yür gy'ct [Whats yur get?] Der I dunna know as p'aps they's any the better off for their gets, Verney Stone Edge (1868) in nw Der! Nhp! With all his labour his gets won't maintain his family Shr 2 A man of poor get

family Shr 2A man of poor get

23 Yield, produce, booty, prey
Sc Applied to the food carried by birds of prey to their young
(Jam Suppl), Used in connection with net and creel fishing (16)

24 The net payment received by a blacksmith under

the Crowley system of working, see below

Nhb 1 The smith received from the warehouse a certain quantity of iron This was charged to him at a fixed rate of eleven shillings per 60 lbs weight—half a cwt, long weight, and he took it to his smithy, where he fashioned it as ordered by his overseei On returning his finished work, the weight was taken and put to his credit at a price fixed for each kind of finished article. Then he cleaned to be supported for which was also not to his credit for an allowance of so much per cwt was also put to his credit for waste in the fire, &c The balance between these two credits and the original charge for the material was called 'the gets,' being the nett earnings of the smith on each job

GETFER, GETHER, see Gatfer, Gather

GETHSEMANE, sb 1 The early purple Chs orchis, Orchis mascula

One species of orchis, which is called Gethsemane, is said to have been growing at the foot of the cross, and to have received some drops of blood on its leaves hence the dark stains by which they have ever since been marked, Quart Review (July 1863) 231,

2 The cuckoo-pint, Arum maculatum

Ling Flh Lore, 35, prob an error (B & H)

GETSKORD, sb Sh I A mark upon a horse, a circular piece cut out of the centre of the ear and slit to

the point S & Ork 1

GET(T, sb Sc Irel Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks Shr

GET(T, sb Sc Irel Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks Shr Also in forms gaet s Sc, gait Sc Bch, gayt Sc, geat Wm, geet Bch Abd Frf, geit Sc (Jam), git Cum¹n Yks¹² ne Yks¹, gite Sc, gitt w Yks¹, gyte Sc [get, gīt, git] 1 Begetting, procreation, offspring, progeny, breed, species, kind Also used fig Ayr An immediate get and offspring of the smuggling trade, Galt Ann Paish (1821) v Dur¹ Cum¹ They're o' his oan git Wm Than hed ill-luck to cum amang sic a bad geat, Whileler Dual (1790) 16, ed 1821 n Yks¹ Ha'ye seen Willy R's new pigs?—Neea 'S they ony partic'lar git? n Yks² It s of a particular git ne Yks¹ What git is't? m Yks¹ w Yks. That's of another get (C C R), w Yks¹ They're au of his gitt. Shr² All that hoss get bin good uns

All that hos s get bin good uns

2 A child, esp in contemptuous use, a brat, a bastard Sc Where's that ill deedy gett, Giles? Scott Bride of Lam (1819) XIII Briff, Some Dominies may be sae wickit As strike (1819) XIII Bnff, Some Dominies may be sae wickit As strike the getts for deil be-lickit, Taylor Poems (1787) 9 Bch Aft hae I creesht it [a sword] wi' the gaits Of Troy's stoutest breed, Fordes Ulysses (1785) 38, I grumbl'd sair to get the geet, At sik a merry time, ib Dominie (1785) 41 Abd Gie o'er yer ploys, Ye geets, or else make some less noise, Beattie Parings (1801) 27 Frf When geet's grow rife 'tis then begins the wark, Morison Poems (1790) 191 Ags, Fif A noisy gyte (Jam) s Sc Tak that, thou Deil's gaet, Wilson Tales (1836) IV 60 Rnf He had nae get but Jo hersel, Picken Poems (1813) II 2 Ayr I'm come to hae a crack wi' you about this get, Galt Sir A Wylte (1822) vi Link Fash'd wi' mony a whinging get, Black Falls of Clyde (1806) 129 Lth Your wee toun getts, sae glib an's sma', Ballantine Poems (1856) 139 Edb Wyle as the diel himsel' The bridegroom's get, Liddle Poems (1821) 193 Ant Ballymena Obs (1892) Nhb¹

Hence Gaitlin, Gettling, or Gytling, sb a little child, also used contemptuously, the young of animals
Sc To see the gaitings binge and bow, and cry, Pappa, Pennecuik Coll (1756) 45, ed 1787, We'll tak their gaytlings by

the spauld, And dad them to the stanes, Maidment Pasquils (1868) 349 Rnf Hame the getlin' carried I' the creel, Picken Poems (1813) I 90 Ayr (JM) Lnk The wives and gytlings a' spawn d out, Ramsay Poems (1800) I 278 (Jam) Edb Gytlings please at home, wi ploombs, Carlop Grien (1793) 130, ed 1817

8 pl Boys attending the lowest class of a school or

academy

Sc Boys commencing their classical studies attending the lowest class in [some of] the classical academies of Scotland are called gites If you ask a junior boy what class he is in, he will probably answer 'in the gites,' N & Q (1856) and S ii 309 Edb The tumult of the gytes class at the High School, Scott Redgy (1864) Lett. First year boys at the High School of Ediphyurch and (1824) Lett 1, First year boys at the High School of Edinburgh and the Edinburgh Academy (D MacR)

[1 He makis hire to wene It ware na gett of na gome, bot of god ane, Wars Alex (c 1450) 391 2 Blasphemus baird and beggeris get! Sat Poems (1567), ed Cranstoun, I 65]

GETT, see Gate, sb<sup>2</sup>
GETTABLE, adj Cal<sup>1</sup> Attainable
GETTER, sb Nhb. Yks [ge tə(r] A coal or stone

hewer
Nhb 1 Nhb, Dur A man employed in breaking down the coal which has been previously kirved (only applied where holers or kirver sand fillers are employed), Nicholson Coal Tr Gl (1888)

kirver sand fillers are employed), Nicholson Coal Tr Gl (1888) w Yks (S K C), A quarryman who separates the stone from the solid, in the quarry (W H V)

GETTET, pp Hmp Sprung or slightly cracked
Wise New Forest (1883) 282, Hmp 1

GETT FARRANT, adj Bnff, Comely
GETTING, prp Yks Suf In comb (I) Getting
away, near, approaching to, (2)—on, anxiety, worry
(I) Suf (HALL), e Suf (F H) (2) e Yks Mary'll find t'pus
'at I left, an' she'll 'ev a bonny gettin' on (F P T)
GETTY, GEU, see Jetty, Geo, Gaw, sb 4
GEUD WATHER, see Guid weather
GEUFISH, adj Nhb 1 [giu fi] Flighty, unstable in
mind 'He's a rether geufish chep'

ind 'He's a rether geufish chep GEUK, see Gowk, sb 1

GEUK, see Gowk, sb¹
GEULTY, sb. n Cy [Not known to our correspondents] A sucking-pig (Coll L L B) See Galt.
GEUTCHUR, GEVIL, see Gutcher, Gavil
GEW GALLY, ad/ Lin [Not known to our other correspondents] Rickety.
e Lin It's all gew gally (G G W)
GEWGAW, sb Sc Nhb Dur Yks Gmg Mth
Cth Also written gugaw Nhb, and in forms gewgaa, gewgie, gewgo Nhb¹, gewgow n Yks¹² ne Yks¹
m Yks¹, gewgy Nhb¹ [giu go] 1 A Jew's harp or mouth-organ mouth-organ

mouth-organ
Rxb (Jam) n Cy Grose (1790), N Cy 1 Nhb The music's a' 'ranged by Frederick Jimmy Apollo Lumphead for nine gugaws, Allan Tyneside Sngs (1891) 438, Maw gewgaw touch was to the life, Wilson Pilman's Pay (1843) 43, Nhb 1, Dur 1, n Yks 123, ne Yks 1 e Yks Marshall Rur Econ (1788), e Yks 1, m Yks 1, Gmg, Mth (J B), Cth (WWS)

2. A simpleton m Yks 1

[1 Cp Walloon gaw, a Jew's harp (Remacle)]

GEW GOG, sb Stf Suf [gru gog] The fruit of the gooseberry, Ribes Grossularia Cf goose gog, s v Goose,

open, the lower jaw hanging loosely, and, occasionally, saliva trickling from the corners e Yks (J R B)

Hence Gew mouthed, adj used to describe an open-

mouthed, idiotic face e Yks Well known in the Flamborough district (1b), They were but three gew-mouthed lasses and two looby loons, BLACKMORE Mary Anerley (1879) xv11

GEX, v and sb Obsol Lan I con guex abaoot it weel enough, Byrom Poems (1773) I 112, ed 1814, He'd look weel in a white appron an' wide shirt sleeves, gexin' at th' wo'th of a tit, Brierley Cast upon World (1886) 237, Lan 1 e Lan 1 Rarely used m Lan 1 This word isn'd used as mich as id used to be

2 sb A guess

He'd happen mak a blunder if he made a gex at it, Brierles

Irkdale (1865) 97, ed 1868

GEYABLE, GEYENGE, see Gavel, sb 1, Genge

GEYER CARL(E, see Gyre carl(e GEYL, GEYLE, see Gavel, sb 1, Guil(e GEYSAN, GEYSEN, see Gizzen, adj

GEYSAN, GEYSEN, see Gizzen, adj GEYZE, v Sc n Cy Lin Also in form gyze n Lin <sup>1</sup> To warp or twist by the action of sun or wind, to become leaky for want of moisture See Gizzen, adj and v Sc (JAN) Edb My bairel has been geyz'd ay, Fergusson Poems (1773) 168, ed 1785 n Cy Border Gl (Coll LLB) n Lin <sup>1</sup> Sott fool, he mud knaw th' sun w d n t gyze th' doors o' th' no th side o' th' barn

GEYZEN, GEZLIN(G, see Gızzen, adj, Geslin(g GEZZINED, ppl adj Der 2 nw Der 1 Getting better GHAIST, GHAST, see Ghost, Gast, sb 1 GHASTLY, adj w Som 1 1 Unsightly, dilapidated,

ragged, untidy
Well, nif thee has n a made a ghastly job o' it, I never didn zee
nort The poor old 'ouse do look ghastly, don 'er? I can't abear vor to zee un all a tord abroad

Terrible, frightful, dangerous

They ingines be ter ble ghastly things vor 'osses' 'Tis a ghastly place vor to drave in the dark

place for to drave in the dark

GHEURF, GHOSHKIN, see Kerf, Joshkin

GHOST, sb and v Sc Irel Yks Lin Dev Also in forms gaist, ghaist Sc 1 sb In comp (1) Ghost candles, candles kept burning round a dead body before burial, (2) craft, a place frequented by ghosts, the ghost's 'croft', (3) free, not liable to be haunted by ghosts, (4)-grass, the cotton-grass, Eriophorum angustfolium, (5) kex, the ground-ash, Angelica sylvestris

(1) n Lin 1 Now said to be used for the sake of warding off ghosts, in former times used also as an act of worship 'We could not deem that her soul was lost. So we lighted the ghost candles round

deem that her soul was lost, So we lighted the ghost candles round her bed,' A Crone's Tale in Academy (Sept 29, 1885) 204 (2) Sc (GW) Keb Nae boggles noo to be seen about dark nooks and the ghaist craft, ELDER Boigue (1897) 30 (3) Dev Having had the good fortune to be born on Christmas-day, my old nurse used to tell me 'I could never see a ghostie as long as I lived,' used to tell me 'I could never see a ghostie as long as I lived,' all persons so born being ghost-free to the end of their days, Bray Desc Tamar and the Tavy (1836) II Lett xxxi (4) w Yks Lees Flora (1888) 457 (5) 16 258

2 A dead or slaty piece of coal, that burns white and retains its shape Also in comp Gaist-coal

Sc Grose (1790) MS add (C), Mactaggart Gall Encycl (1824) (Jam), It may have received this name either as wanting life or more probably from its supposed resemblance to the spirits of the dead (Iam)

of the dead (JAM)

3 v To haunt a person or place for the purpose of importuning for something NI<sup>1</sup>

Hence Ghoster, sb one who follows another person or

hangs about for the purpose of asking for something ib GHOSTLIN, sb Sc Wm Also in form ghaistlin Sc

A ghost, a contemptuous term for a ghost

Lnk Ye thieveless, thowless pack o ghaistlin's, Murdoch

Doric Lyre (1873) 23 Wm He brag d about his valiant deeds,

And ghostlins he did gibe, Whitehead Jos o't Ho (1859) 12

GHOUL, sb Sc Fig A ghastly spectacle, terrible

object

Lth His slimy plight did full at length explore, Then sprawl d to bank—a ghoul of ooze and grit, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 123

GHOWER, GHURTEARE, see Geower, Garter

GHYLL, GHYPSEYS, see Gill, sb 2, Gipsies

GIAL, GIAN, see Guil(e, Go
GIANN, sb Sh I A giant
Dey [breeches] wis shurely meant for a giann, bit no for me,
Sh News (Oct 9, 1897)
GIANT, sb Irel Yks Lin In comb (i) Giants'
causeway stones, small fossils, joints of pentacrinites, 'star-stones' n Lin¹, (2)—graves, cromlechs and kistvaens N I¹, (3)—teeth, the fossilized remains of elephants' teeth n Yks² (s v Thunner-bolts) GIANTIC, ady Nhb 1 Like a giant, gigantic

A 'giantic chep or fellah'

A 'giantic chep' or fellah'

GIAP, GIAVALIS, see Gape, v¹, Gaveless

GIB, sb¹ Sc n Cy Nhb Yks Lan Chs Nhp War

Hrf [gib] 1 A male cat, gen one that has been
castrated, also in comp Gib cat

Sc (JAM) Or I And gar'd old gibbie spunder, Paety Toral
(1880) ¹ 119, in Ellis Pronunc (1880) V 800 Cai¹ Gail I had
been sitting, demure as a gib cc; Crockett Standard Bearer
(1898) 65 n Cy Holloway n Yks² Lan N & Q (1850) ist
S 1 235, 281 Nhp¹'As melancholy as a gib cat' is a common
proverbial phr Still in use at the present time War Wiss
Shakespere (1861) 152, War² Appears to be obs Hrf Duncumb
Hist Hrf (1804-1812)
2 A male ferret Chs¹²

2 A male ferret Chs 18

3 A male salmon, also in comp Gib fish

n Cy N & Q (1871) 4th S vii 543, N Cy 1 Nhb Calbert,
gamely struggling, wore A monster gibb safe to the shore, PROUDLOCK Borderland Muse (1896) 333, Nhb 1 A male salmon during
the spawning season The fish being then in a poor condition,
its lower jaw assumes a 'gib' form, being quite turned up and

elongated [Satchell (1879)]
[1 Marcon, an old male cat, a gib cat, Cotgr, I dar nought luk to my luf for that lene gib, Dunbar Tua Manut

Wem (1508) 120] GIB, sb<sup>2</sup> Lin GIB, sb<sup>2</sup> Lin [gib] 1 A gosling, also fig a young woman whose manners are childish

Lin One of the sto'ans fell right into a cletch of young gibs,  $N \in \mathcal{Q}$  (1865) 3rd S vii 3r n Lin' She's a silly ying gib yit, though she's been married a twel'munth an' hes a babby sw Lin' Called 'a Green Gib' when very young 'If she brings off any gibs, I shall rear them as cades'

2 pl The blossoms of the willow, Salix Caprea n Lin 1 Cf goslin(g, 6

2 pt the blossoms of the whitow, Salax Caprea in Lili-Cf goslin(g, 6
GIB, sb3 Sc Irel Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks Lan Shr Also written gibb N Cy1, and in forms geb e Yks1, gebb w Yks, gebby Lan1 n Lan1, gibby Sc N Cy1 Nhb1 Dur1 Cum Wm e Yks1 1 A hook, the bent end of a stick, a hooked stick Cf gibbet, gibbon N11 A hook on the end of a peculiar pattern of yard stick n Cy (K), Grost (1790), N Cy1 Nhb1 A knitting hook, a crochet hook Dur1, Cum (J Ar) Wm The bundle hung from the gib of a walking stick, Jackson Moor and Mead, 48, He catch't tlamb wi' his gibby (B K) n Yks1, n Yks2 'A nutting gib,' a nutting hook ne Yks1 m Yks1 Aboat-hook would be described as 'a long pole, with a gib at the end' e Yks Marshall Rur Econ (1788), He legged ma doon wi gib end ov his stick, Nicholson Flb-Sp (1889) 92, e Yks1 w Yks With brass tipped geb, Nidderdill Olm (1874), w Yks1, Lan1, n Lan1, ne Lan1, Shr1

Hence Gibbed stick, sb a hooked stick Shr1
2 Comb (I) Gib nooas'd, hook-nosed, (2) -staff, a quarter-staff, a hooked stick, (3) -stick or Gibby stick, (b) a sweetmeat, made in imitation of a walking-stick, pastry, (4) Gibby headed stick, see (3, a)

(b) a sweetmeat, made in imitation of a walking-stick, pastry, (4) Gibby headed stick, see (3, a)

(1) n Yks² (2) n Cy Grose (1790), N Cy² Yks Grose (1790) MS add Shr¹ [Kennett Par Antiq (1695)] (3, a) Sc N & Q (1876) 4th S vii 543 n Cy Grose (1790), N Cy¹, Nhb¹, Dur¹, s Dur (J E D) Cum She carried a gibby-stick iv her han¹ (E W P), (J Ar) n Yks¹ Noo, lads, it's owther scheeal or a taste o' mah gib-stick ower yer shoothers, n Yks², ne Yks¹ e Yks Marshall Rur Econ (1788), e Yks¹ (b) Nhb (W G), Nhb¹ Here's barley sugar sweet, Gibby-sticks and hisses, Stephinson Innerant Confectioner (4) s Dur Jobbers [1 e cattle-dealers] always carry 'gibby heeded sticks' (J E D)

3 A bend or crook in a stream
Nhb¹ To the Ouseburn, crossing a little above the Gib, Hist Newcastle (1801) 158

Newcastle (1801) 158

[1 Fr (Languedoc) grb, 'serpe a ébrancher, a elaguer les arbres' (Boucoiran), OFr grbe, 'sorte de serpe, un bâton ferré en facon de serpe, nomme grbe au pays de

paron ferre en facon de serpe, nomme give au pays de Périgord' (LA CURNE)]

GIB, sb 4 Sc [gib] The upper lip of a fish, the beak of a male salmon Cai<sup>1</sup>, Slk (JAM)

GIB, GIB A, see Jib, Gibby, sb <sup>1</sup>

GIBB, sb Sc Obs In phr Rob Gibb's contract, a toast expressive of mere friend when we drukt to our friend.

Sc An expression often used when we drink to our friend.

Kelly  $P_{tov}$  (1721) 283, James V had an excellent [fool] in Rob Gibb, who was a fellow of much humour and diollery, and by all accounts a wise fool In order to amuse the king, and in some measure contribute to relieve him from the numerous solicitations which he saw added to his distress, Rob offered that, if the king would allow him to personate his majesty on the day appointed for answering the claimants, he would satisfy them all This being agreed to, Rob took the chair of state in the audience room He then addressed them, but in place of that remunera-tion which they expected, he offered himself as an example for their imitation 'I have served,' said he, 'the king the best part of my life without fee or reward, out of stark luif and kindness, a principle I would seriously recommend to you all to carry home with you and adopt' This put them all in good humour, and Rob gained his end, Trans Soc Antiq II pt 1 48-50 (JAM)

GIBBAG, sb Sc [gibag] A roll of flax prepared for spinning on the distaff

Cai 1 The hand-spinning of flax having ceased in Cai early in

the 19th century, the word only survives in the phrase 'As white as a gibbag,' applied to the white hair of old people GIBBER, sb. Sc. War Hmp Nonsense, foolish,

unintelligible talk, sometimes used in pl

Sc This gibbers to a hankle of you, Sc Piesby Eloq (ed 1847)

155 Abd (Jam), War 8, Hmp (W M E F), Hmp 1

GIBBER, sb 2 W Yks [gibə(r)] An iron rod, used in packing to tighten the ropes round bales, when rope is used instead of iron hoops. (R H R) used instead of iron hoops (RHR)

GIBBER, sb \* War \* A kind of sweetmeat

I'se had tuppence gien me, and Missus Coles, her guve me 30

GIBBER, v War [dg1bə(r)] To sweat

Leanington Couner (Mar 6, 1897), War <sup>24</sup>, s War <sup>1</sup>

GIBBERISH, sb Sc Yks Lan Nhp Oxf Hnt Sus

Cont and in gen colloq use Also in forms Hmp Cant, and in gen colloq use Also in forms gibberage Lan, giberose Sus Hmp, gibridge w Yks<sup>1</sup>, jibberach Bnff<sup>1</sup>, jibberidge e Lan<sup>1</sup> [gi bərif] 1 Unintelligible language, idle talk, gabble Also used attriber Tr The pur foreign bodies couldna understand ony thing but they are illifound gibberish Wilson Recent Field (1886) 188

their am ill-faured gibberish, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 188, ed 1889 Dmb A jargon o' meaningless gibberish, Cross Discuption (1844) x e Yks 1 MS add (TH) w Yks Splutterin' rupion (1644) x e Yks M. aaa (1 H.) w Yks Splutterin all soarts a gibberish tawk, Tom Treeddlehoyle Trip ta Lunnan (1851) 14, (JT), w Yks 124 Lan I awlus forget this hodge-podge, lattin gibberage, Paul Bobbin Sequel (1819) 4 e Lan I Nhp To hear her gibberish tale so quaintly spoke, Clare Vill Minist (1821) I 122, Nhp 1 Oxf 1 A made up language in which two persons can talk to each other without being understood by others present who do not know it It is spoken very quickly, and the words run together, MS add Hnt (TPF) Sus, Hmp Holloway Cant. The cant language of theves and gipsies, called 'Pedlar's French,' 'St Giles's Greek,' and the 'Flash tongue' Gibberish likewise means a kind of disguised language, formed by inserting any consonant between each syllable of an English word, in which case it is called the gibberish of the letter inserted,

Life B M Casew (1791) Gl

2 A confused mixture Bnff 1

[1 Bagois, gibridge, strange talk, idle tattle, Coten] GIBBERWOLING, prp Glo<sup>1</sup> [gi bəwolini.] Caterwauling See Gib, sb<sup>1</sup>

GIBBERY, sb GIBBERY, sb Sc Also written gibbrie Bnff<sup>1</sup>, gibbry, gibry Abd [dgi b(ə)ri] 1 Gingerbread, con-

fectionery, sweetmeats

Sc Dinna fill yer guts wi' orra gibbery [confectionery in general]

(GW) Bnff Abd Won his nits and his gibberie—the basket (GW) Buff! Abd Won his nits and his gibberie—the basket an' a', Anderson Rhymes (1867) 52, She treated me aften to gibry an' rock, 16 56, There is a well near Aberdeen called the Gibbery well because an old woman was wont to sit and sell gingerbread there (GW)
2 Comp

there (GW)

2 Comp (1) Gibbery man, a man who sells gingerbread, (2) wifie, a gingerbread wife, an old woman who sells gingerbread.

(1) Kcd Sweety wives and gibbery men, Jamie Muse (1844) 111

(2) Sc There's the gibbery-wifie (GW)

GIBBET, sb and v Sc Lin e An se and s Cy. Also written jibbet e An¹, and in forms gybbate Sc (Jam Suppl), gyppet Sc [dgibit] 1 sb A cudgel or staff, esp such as is thrown up in trees, to beat down the fruit Cf gib, sb³

Ess. (K), A short stick, used by boys to throw at birds, and

by dukes to throw at Aunt Sally (WWS) se Cy Horae Subcivae (1777) 91, 181 s Cy Ray (1691), GROSE (1790) [KENNETT Par Anhq (1695) ]
2 The gallows

Wgt This gyppet, or gallows, was long used as a foot bridge, Fraser Wigtown (1877) 57

3 The 'sway' or chimney-crane for suspending a pot

over the fire

Sc Smaller pots were suspended by means of the crook (a series of links), and gab (a movable hook), but the largest pots were hung on the swee itself, or were attached to it by a strong double hook (Jam Suppl)

Hence (1) Gibbet gab, sb a strong double hook, used to suspend pots, (2) pan, sb a name given to the largest

pot or pan used in cooking (1b)

4 v To hang, suspend (bread, &c)

Lin Why didn't you gibbet the bread? Brown Lay of the Clock (1861) in N & Q (1865) 3rd S vin 324, It is usual with the good dame [when the bread becomes fibrous or 10py] to run a stick through a loaf of it, and to suspend it in a cupboald, to prevent the repetition of 'ropy' bread in future bakings, 1b

5 To knock charply, stuke, to 'fillip', put to death

5 To knock sharply, strike, to 'fillip,' put to death

a toad or hedgehog, see below

ne Lan¹ e An¹ To put a toad or a hedgehog to a cruel death,
by placing it on one end of a balanced plank, and striking the other smartly, so as to send the poor animal high into the air, and of course to kill it by the fall e Suf He gibbeted his too agin a stone and went limping for a week To gibbet a toad (FH)

[1 AFr gibet, espece d'assommoir (Wace Rom de Rou 13458) 2 OFr gibet, 'potence' (La Curne)]

GIBBET, see Jibbet, Kibbit

GIBBLE, see Jiddel, Riddle
GIBBIN, sb I Ma [g1 bin] A sand eel
Diggin upon the sand gibbins, Brown Yarns (1881) 5
[Manx gibbin (Kelly), In goibin (O'Reilly)]
GIBBLE, sb Gmg Glo Wil Dor Som Also written
gibbal Gmg, gibbol Glo Som, gibbole Dor, Jibbal
Glo<sup>1</sup>, Jibbel Som [dgi bl] 1 An onion grown from
a bulb, a small onion which sprouts from a large one,
also a young onton thinned out of the growing bed. gen also a young onion thinned out of the growing bed, gen

used in pl See Chibbole

Glo (FH), Glo 1, Wil 1, Dor 1 Dor, Som Shall I pull some
gibbles? (WBT) Som Small young onions eaten raw, served
with beefsteaks, with salad, or even on a separate dish as a relish to bread and butter at breakfast (JAr), Jennings Obs Dial

w Eng (1825)
2 pl The seaside plantain, Plantago marihma Gmg GIBBLE, see Geeble

GIBBLE GABBLE, sb and v Sc Der Lin Suf Som Also in form gibby-gabble Rnf 1 sb Idle, nonsensi-1 sb Idle, nonsensi-

Also in form gibby-gabble Rnf 1 sb Idle, nonsensical, or confused talk, a 'babel', also used attrib

Sc (Jam), Cai¹ Fif The South-Street gowld wi' gibble gabble,
Tennant Papishy (1827) 108 Rnf Thae gibby gabble rhetoricians,
Picken Poems (1813) II 119 nw Der¹ n Lin¹ I niver heard
sich gibble gabble e' my hfe Suf¹ w Som¹ Gub¹ gab¹

2 v To talk loudly or rapidly

Sc (Jam) Abd Syn a' yok'd to to gibble gabble, And mak'
a din, Shirres Poems (1790) 211 [Barragoum, any rude
gibble gabble or barbarous speech, Coter]

GIBBLES, sb pl Sc [giblz] Articles in general,
wares, tools of any kind, odds and ends See Gibblet
Sc Applied to a chapman's wares (Jam) Abd Some said
they were 'gibbles that Noah had tint,' Ogg Wilhe Waly (1873)
59 Frf Rears up his market shop, An' a' his gibbles louses
down, Morison Poems (1790) 13, A hampe below his stand, in
which he keepit his gibbles, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 83,
ed 1889 Per But I m no' at hame i' the haunts o' weir, Wi' its
gibbles strange, Haliburton Horace (1886) 66 e Fif I instruckit
Andra to hae a' the necessary gibbles ready for us, Latto T

Andra to hae a' the necessary gibbles ready for us, LATTO T

Bodkin (1864) xxix

GIBBLET, sb Sc Also written giblet (JAM). Any small iron tool Cf gibbles

Ags (JAM) Abd Nae cookin' gibblets, but a kettle To dish their feasts, Milne Sings (1871) 59

[Fr gibelet (older guibelet, gumbelet), a gumlet (HATZFELD)]
GIBBON, sb Obs. n Cy Yks A nut-hook, a stick
with a curved handle See Gib, sb a
n Cy Kennett Par. Antiq (1695), (K), GROSE (1790), N.Cy. 12,

GIBBY,  $sb^1$  Som Dev Also in forms gib Som, gib a Dev <sup>1</sup> [gibi] A child's name for a sheep, a petlamb, also in comp Gibby lamb See Gib,  $sb^1$  Som W & J Gl (1873) w Som <sup>1</sup> Dev 'Avee azeed whot amazing lot ov gibby-lambs butcher Cuke 'ath agot? Hewert Peas Sp (1892) 81, Ram lambs gelded, Grose (1790) MS add (M), Dev <sup>1</sup>A young lambkin that has just dropped from its dam nw Dev <sup>1</sup> GIBBY, ady <sup>1</sup> and sb <sup>2</sup> Cum Also Dev 1 ady In comp Gibby legs, legs with the calf as it were before, legs that are thinner on the calf side than on the other. See

that are thinner on the calf side than on the other G1b, sb 8

Dev Horae Subsectivae (1777) 179, (Hall)

2 sb An old woman who stoops

Cum Twea girnin' gibbies in a nuik Sat patchin', Stage Misc

Poems (ed 1807) 14

GIBBY, ady 2 Som Dev [g1 b1] In comp Gibby heels, 'kibed' heels, heels with chilblains or chaps See Kıbby

Som W & J Gl (1873) w Som  $^1$  Gib ee ee ulz another name for greasy heels, or scratches Subsectivae (1777) 179

GIBBY, GIBBY GABBLE, see Gib, sb 8, Gibble gabble GIBE, v Nrf Amer Also written jibe Amer [dzaib]

To agree, accord, fit, match
Nrf They gibe well (WWS)
seem to jibe (CD), The piece [Amer The two plans did not didn't seem to jibe with the general gait of the picture that was passing at the time, M Twain Screamers (FARMER)]

GIBEROSE, see Gibberish

GIBLET CHECK, sb Sc. A term used by masons, see below

Step below

Sig A check in the wall to let the door fold back close to it Quite common among masons (GW) [A door, divided into upper and lower halves, should open outwards to the court on a giblet check, for the easy prisage of the cows to and from the court, Stephens Farm Bk (ed 1849) I 249]

GIBLETS, sb pl Yks Chs Lin Ken Dor? Dev Cor Also written jiblets s Chs 1 [dzi blits] 1 Shreds, fragments, the smaller pieces of a shirt, rags, tatters s Chs 1 Ur klóoùz wùn au engg in 1 jib lits [Her clooas wun aw hengin' 1 jiblets] Ken 1 Dor N & Q (1852) 1st S v 375, (CWB)

2 Phr to join giblets, to go halves, go in partnership Yks N & Q (1887) 7th S iv 268 Lin I'll join giblets with you for a trip to Buxton 2 Dev I'll join giblets wi' e vir a trip tu Exter or Tarkay, w Times (May 28, 1886) 2, col 4

3 A nickname for a very fat person

A nickname for a very fat person

Yks A fat man, Brower (1870) Lin N & Q (1887) 7th S ıv 268

4 An ironical nickname for a thin, lanky, bony person. Cor<sup>2</sup>

GIBLIGANT, adj n Yks 2 [gibligent] In phr to

ride gibligant, see below Two women on one horse are said to ride gibligant

GIBLOAN, sb Ayr (Jam) [Not known to our correspondents] A muddy 'loan,' or miry path, which is so soft that one cannot walk in it

GIBRIDGE, see Gibberish

GICK NOR GACK, phr Cor. This nor that, (neither) one thing nor the other He never said gick nor gack, Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) 7

GICKEN, see Geck, sb<sup>2</sup> GICKS, sb pl Glo Wil

Also written gix Wil [giks] The dry stalks of tall, umbelliferous plants, also in sing See Kecks

Glo 1 Dry as a gick, Glo 2 Wil Now the dry wild parsnip, or 'gicks,' five feet high, stands dead and dry, Jefferies Open Au (1885) 147, (KMG), Wil. 1 n Wil As dry as a gix (EHG)

Hence (I) Gicksey, sb a schoolboy's squeaker, made by cutting a tongue in a green corn-stalk, so as to vibrate when blown into, (2) Gacksies, sb. pl the dry stalks of the larger umbelliferous plants (1) Wil (GED) (2) Wil Jefferres Amaleur Poacher (1879)

in (s v Kecks)

GID,  $sb^1$  Lei Nhp Wor Shr Glo Hrt Suf Ess Also in form gedd Lei Nhp 2 [gid, ged] Dizziness, a fit of giddiness, a disease incident to cows and sheep, arising from hydatids Cf giddy, 3

Lei Nhp 2, Wor (HK), Shr 1 Glo Grose (1790) MS add (C) Hrt Ellis Mod Husb (1750) IV iv e Suf (FH) Ess She fell and struck her head against the grate I think it was and (ASP)

a gid (ASP

[This healeth the gid or wood-euill in sheep, Holland Pluny (1601) 218]

GID, sb<sup>2</sup> Cor [gid] The atherine or sea-smelt, Osmerus eperlanus

Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl , Cor 8

GIDD, see Ged, sb GIDDACK, sb Sh I [gr dək] The sand-eel, Ammodytes tobianus

EDMONSTON Zell (1809) II 307 (JAM) S & Ork 1 GIDDEED, GIDDER, see Good, 3 (5), Gather GIDDLE-GADDLE, sb Yks Chs [gi dl gadl] [gr dl gadl] 1 A contrivance used instead of a stile or gate, see below

w Yks It consists usually of a narrow passage between two upright stones or the ends of two walls, a third stone (flat and upright on end) being placed at a little distance in front of the opening. Stout persons often find a difficulty in squeezing through,

upright on end) being placed at a little distance in front of the opening. Stout persons often find a difficulty in squeezing through, and it effectually keeps out cattle (WFS).

2 A sheep-walk Chs<sup>1</sup>

GIDDLES, sb pl e Suf [gidlz] A swimming in the head. (FH) Cf gid, sb<sup>1</sup>

GIDDLING, ppl adj and prp Stf Nhp War Wor Oxf Also written gidling Nhp<sup>1</sup> [gidlin] 1. ppl adj Giddy, thoughtless, unsteady, unreliable

s Stf I wonder at him fulin'wi'a giddlin'wenchlike her, Pinnock Blk Cy Ann (1895) Nhp<sup>1</sup> She's such a gidling thing, she wants constantly looking after War Leanington Courier (Mar 6, 1897), War <sup>284</sup>, s War<sup>1</sup>, s Wor<sup>1</sup>, Oxf<sup>1</sup>

Hence Giddlingly, adv thoughtlessly, heedlessly. Nhp<sup>1</sup> She goes about her work so gidlingly

2 Rickety, unsteady, frail, loosely fixed

2 Rickety, unsteady, frail, loosely fixed War 2 A giddling table ne Wor Loose, as a post in the ground Rickety, as of children (JWP) w Wor 1 Dunna yŭ get into that thahr boat 'Tis a giddling thing, an' you ll sure to be drownded

Be drownded

8 prp Gossiping
War She goes gidding about instead of attending to her work
GIDDY, adj, sb and v Irel n Cy Yks Lan Chs Der
Lin Lei War Glo Brks Suf Wil Dor Dev Also in
form jiddy w Yks [gi di] 1 adj Mad with anger, furious, wild

n Cy Grose (1790), N Cy 2 Yks She called him while she were giddy [abused him until she was beside heiself with passion] (C C R) w Yks 1, Chs 1 Der 1 A giddy horse, one that is wild or untam'd

Hence phr to go gaddy, to go into a passion Chs 18, nw Der 1, War (JR W)

2 Of sheep having the 'gid,' or water on the brain n Lin 1 Let 1 Lambs and sheep are said to be giddy when they

take to turning round in an aimless sort of a way, sometimes dropping down after one or two turns When the animal is killed, as it generally is on manifesting this gyratory tendency, the meat is known as 'giddy lamb,' or 'giddy mutton,' and is considered rather a delicacy 'Dev w Times (May 28, 1886) 2, col 4 3 sb A disease of the brain in sheep, causing dizziness

See Gid, sb <sup>1</sup>
Lan If any of you have a sheep sicke of the giddles, Ports Witches (1613) in Cheth Soc Public (1845) VI Brks <sup>1</sup> A sheep thus attacked is at once killed for food, as the mutton is not con-

sidered to be affected

4 pl Epileptic fits e Suf (FH)
5 Comp (1) Giddy-gander, the orchis, esp the early purple orchis, Orchis mascula, and the green-winged meadow orchis, O Morio, (2) go round, the 'merry-goround' seen at fairs, (3) goyster, a term of disgust used by children with reference to anything filthy or offensive, (4) Figure the head a term of reproach used by hows by children with reference to anything thing of offensive, (4) kipper, the head, a term of reproach used by boys, cf capper,  $sb^2$ , (5) Jiddy cum jydy, a see-saw (1) I W<sup>2</sup> Dor Gl (1851), So called in the Vale of Blackmore, N & Q (1877) 5th S vii 45, Also 'Goosey Gander' (C W), Dor 1 (2) Wil Proprietors of 'giddy go-rounds,' SWINSTEAD

Parish on Wheels (1897) 13 (3) s Don Simmons Gl (1890) (4) Gio A term of reproach at the Cheltenham Grammar School (SSB) (5) w Yks 1 6 v To stagger

Yks Of a drunken person who spins about suddenly it will be 'And he giddled round all at once' (CCR)

GIDE, sb Obs Dev In phr to boil a thing to a gide, boil a thing to a jelly Grose (1790) MS add (M) to boil a thing to a jelly GIDGE, see Gedge, sb

GIDGER, sb Hmp GIDHAAN, sb Obs A gridiron (JRW) Wxf<sup>1</sup> The skin

GIDHEAL, sb Irel A sudden and earnest desire to possess something s Don Simmons Gl (1890)

[Gael and Ir geall, desire, longing (Macbain)]

w Yks 2 [gidz] Equal, a term used in GIDS, sb pl a game of marbles, see below
When bowls are equally near a hole, they are said to be gids,

and they are bowled over again

GIE, v Sc [Not known to our correspondents] To pry Gall (Jam) Hence Giean, ppl adj prying Gall The 'giean carlans' were of a prying nature, and if they had found any one alone on Auld Halloween, they would have stuffed his mouth with beer awns and butter, Macraggarr Gall

Encycl (1824) (JAM)
[ON gærnsk [ON gægask, to bend eagerly forward and peep, 'latenter prospectare' (Vigiusson, and Haldorsen)]
GIE, see Gee, sb, v, Give, Go
GIEL, sb Sh I The ripple of the sea on a sunken rock S & Ork 1

[Prob the same word as Norw dial gjell, anything flecked or dappled with light, an incomplete rainbow (AASEN, S V Gil)

GIELANGER, GIEN, see Gileynour, Gin, prep, Go GIEZIE, sb Sc [Not known to our correspondents] A person fond of prying into matters which do not concern him Mactaggart Gall Encycl (1824) See Gie

GIFELING, prp Obs Nhp 1 Idling about in a flighty, thoughtless manner

Exclusively applied to young females

GIFER, see Givour

GIF(F, conj Sc Irel Nhb Cum Wm Yks Lan Lin if] If, whether

[gif] If, whether
Sc Where gat ye that, gif a body may speer? RAMSAY Prov
(1737) n Sc Dash me gif I can tell ye wha he is, GORDON
Canglen (1891) 33 Abd Nor ken weel gif I'll ein, CADENHEAD
Bon Accord (1853) 215 Frf He thocht that a wife wad brichten
his life, Gif sic micht be had, WATT Poet Sletches (1880) 13 Per
I fa wind has a levely thing Gif we were only here. HALIBURTON Life wad be a lovely thing Gif ye were only here, Halburton Ochil Idylls (1891) 33 Dmb No that muckle loguery neither, gif ye please, Cross Disruption (1844) v Rnf What wad they do for a kirk or a creed Giff it werena wark bodies wha gie them their bread, Websier Rhymes (1835) 16 Ayı An' gif the custocks sweet or sour, Burns Hallowen (1785) st 5 Lnk Sweet is love when it's warm an' pure, Giff the lassie ye lo'e returns it, Orr Laigh Flichts (1882) 25 Lth But gif the target ere ane strack We didna stey to mak' sure, Lumsden Sheep head (1892) 38 Edb Laigh Flichts (1882) 25 Lth But gif the target ere ane strack We didna stey to mak' sure, Lumsden Sheep head (1892) 38 Edb Giff ye've patience you shall hear, Liddle Poems (1821) 204 Sik I'm no verra sure gif the lord s no the best critic, Chr North Noctes (ed 1856) III 286 Dmf Gif thou lt na swap thy sature story, Quinn Heather (1863) 21 Gall Gif he's gane, I've gotten you, Nicholson Poet Whs (1814) 53, ed 1897 NI¹ I certainly will fight gif your honour bids me NCy¹ Nhb Ize warrn't gif aw weer my pillease, Allan Tyneside Sngs (ed 1891) 92, Nhb¹ Cum Gif she be but a lang idle staik, Graham Gwordy (1778) 1 43, Cum¹ Cum, Wm Nicolson (1677) Trans R Soc Lit (1868) IX nYks¹2, mYks¹ e Yks Gif they axe whecar Ah cum fra, Nicholson Flb Sp (1889) 64, e Yks¹ wYks As gif I'd keptit, Nidderdill Olm. (1874), w Yks¹4 Lan Nor tempt me, gif ye wish me hale, Harland Lyncs (1866) 128. Lin Skinner (1671) n Lin¹ Gif ta duzn't tak it oot ageān duzn't tak it oot agean

[Gif I be in life, Barbour Bruce (1375) VIII 146 OE

GIFF GAFF, sb. and v Sc. Irel n Cy. Nhb. Yks Let Also written gif gaf Sc Ant [gif gaf] 1 sb. Mutual obligation, reciprocity, give and take, esp. in prov. giffgaff makes good friends

Sc Giff gaff makes good friends, Ferguson Prov (1641) 12,

. . cannot be ignorant of our old Scottish proverb, gif-gaf,

Scott Leg Mont (1818) XIII Cai I Fif Giff gaff mak's guid friends, ye ken, Robertson Piovost (1894) 140 SIg 'Gif gaf' maks a' body friends, Mur Poems (1818) 257 s Sc Giff gaff mak's gude friends, and there's nacbody wrang'd wi' it! Allan Poems (1887) 65 e Lth It was juist a case o' giff gaff, or claw my back an' I'll claw yours, Huntfr J Inwich (1895) 111 NII Ant Ballymena Obs (1892) n Cy Grose (1790), N Cy I Giff-gaff makes good fellowship Nhb I Lei A farmer said, in reference to a douceur which his landloid's agent appeared to expect, 'Chiff-chaff feer an' squeer, that s rought enew but this here off gaff chast, feer an' squeer, that s rought enew, but this here gist gast grease i' fist sort o' woo'k doon't dew for may' [Gist gast was a good man, but he is soon weary, Ray Piou (1678) 146]

Hence the giffs and the gaffs, phr mutual obligations.

givings and takings

[606]

Ayr In this world, I think that the giffs and the gaffs nearly balance one another, Galt Ann Parish (1821) xlin

2 The interchange of conversation, promiscuous talk
Gall The heartsome mirth and country 'gifl gaff,' CROCKETT
Standard Bearer (1898)39, 'Giff gaff,' the interchange of pleasantry,
parry of wit, the cut and thrust encounter of tongues, in short, nnocent enough, but often rough, ib note n Cy GROSE (1790) Nhb 1, n Yks 12

Hence Giff gaffy, adj friendly, talkative s Sc I ca' him Prince, Johnnie, we're that mighty cracky an' giff gaffy thegither, Snaith Fierceheart (1897) 133

3 v To exchange in a friendly way, to bandy words
Ayr Their gif gaffin Had bred a brulzie, Sii Lar Poems (1789)
39 Lth 'Ceitainly, my good friend,' said the doctor, 'and we'll
giff gaff,' handing his box to the tailor, and helping himself out of Kennedy's dimpled, black, oval-shaped tin mull, Strathesk Blink-bonny (ed 1891) 88 Gall Who are you that daies 'giff-gaff' with Alexander Gordon this day? CROCKETT Standard Bearer (1898) 312

[1 Giffe gafe was a good follow, this gyffe gaffe led them clene from iustice, Latimer 3rd Serm (1549), ed Arber,

GIFFIN, sb Yks Lan Also Som Also in form giff w Yks [gi fin] A moment, instant, jiffy w Yks T'cat bahnded aht at t'hahce e less than a giff, Pogmoor Also in form giff

Olm (1894) 23 Lan She could wi' a look or a word settle ma down in a giffin, Eavesdropper Vill Life (1869) 31 Som W & J Gl (1873)

GIFFLE, GIFFY, see Jiffle, Jiffly GIFT, sb and v Var dial and slang uses in Sc and ng Also in form giff Rut  $^1$  1 sb pl Doles or charit-Eng Also in for able benefactions

Rut 1 A lot o those people attend at Lady Bountiful's no but for the giffs I don't hold with such people as B — taking the giffses from them as is really poor

2 A white speck on the finger-nails, supposed to presage

a gift of some kind, gen in plN Cy 1 Nhb 1 When these grow to the end of the nail a gift is expected to come from some quarter or other 'A gift on the thoom comes soon, A gift on the fing-en comes nivver' Dur', Cum', n Yks (IW) e Yks' A gift on the thumb is seer [sure] ti cum, Bud yan [one] on the finger is seer it linger m Yks¹ w Yks¹ On the forethumb they portend a gift or a present, on the forefinger, a friend, on the middle finger, a sweetheart, and on the little finger, a journey, w Yks²⁴ Lan¹ Sometimes called 'a sweetheart' Chs¹ The popular belief is that they betoken a present, and children say—beginning with the thumb and ending with the little finger 'A gift, a friend, a foe, a sweetheart, a journey to go' The event to happen is indicated by the word which corresponds to the finger on which the white spot is seen so Chs <sup>1</sup> At Cholmondeley this word is, at least by children, confined to a spot on the thumb nail, one on the finger nail being called a friend (q v) Not (L C M), (J H B), Not <sup>1</sup>, n.Lin <sup>1</sup>, Lei <sup>1</sup> Nhp <sup>1</sup> Superstitiously behaved to predict certain events, as indicated in the following couplet, which is repeated whilst touching the thumb and each finger in succession 'A gift, a friend, a foe, A lover to come, a journey to go', Nhp² War², War³A white speck on the thumb nails the gift, that on the 1st finger, a friend, on the 2nd, a foe, on the 3rd, a letter (or a lover), and on the 4th, a journey Shr, Hrf BOUND Proving (1876) Oxf¹ MS add Hnt (TPF), Suf¹ Ken¹A gift on the thumb indicates a present, on the fore-finger a friend or lever, on the middle finger a foe, on the fourth finger a visit to pay, on the httle finger a journey to go Sus¹ Sus, Hmp Holloway Wii (GED) Dor Barnes Gl (1863) Som Jennings Dial w.Eng (1869) w Som¹, Dev³ Cor. Quiller Couch Hist Polperro (1871) 169, Cor¹23 in the following couplet, which is repeated whilst touching the

3 A humorous term for an article that has been 'conveyed' in the Shakespearian sense

Lon But costers buy what they call 'a gift,'-maybe it's a watch

or coat wot's been stolen—from any that has it to sell, Mayhew Lond Labour (1851) I 46 Slang Farmer

4 A disrespectful and contemptuous term for a person Sc (Jam) Lnk Till by comes some ill-deedy gift, Wha in the bulwark makes a rift, Ramsay Poems (1721) 280, Ill deedy gift, a roguish boy, who is seldom without doing a bad action, ib note 5 Comb Gift again, small coin of purchase-money returned for luck

Lan He had taken care never to buy a cow or any other animal without seeing to the 'gift again,' Handerson Fll-Lore (1879) iv

6 v To give, present

Frf Wi'a parton there I ance was gifut, It took three porters strang to lift it, Sands Poems (1833) 110 Sig The fine that fills a mither's breast is gifted frae above, Towers Poems (1885) 118 Ayr Gifted by black Jock Toget them aff his hands, Burns Heron Ballads, No 3 (1796) st 11 Cum (EWP)

GIFTY, adj Nhb Mid Lei [gifti] 1 Pr Nhb When corn thrashes well out it is said to be gifty 1 Prolific

2 Comp Gifty day, a boon-day, see below
Midl Asa day'swork given by neighbour to neighbour, Marshall
Rur Econ (1796) II Lei (Hall)
GIFTY, ady<sup>2</sup> Sus<sup>1</sup> Unwholesome, poisonous

The house smelt quite gifty like

[EFris grifing, poisonous (Koolman), so Du and G]

GIG, sb<sup>1</sup> Ken [gig] A billet or spread-bat, used to keep the traces of plough-horses apart, also in comp

Gig bat See Bat, sb<sup>1</sup> I 3

When a team is arranged in pairs, the traces of each billet is arranged to the ends of the billet, the middle of each billet is attached to the plough the two borses being bent apart by means

attached to the plough, the two horses being kept apart by means of the gig bat Each combination of billets and gig bats is known as a gig (PM), Morton Cyclo Agric (1863), Ken 1

GIG,  $sb^2$  and  $v^1$  Var dial uses in Sc and Eng Also in form jig Lnk [gig] 1 sb Obs A spinning-top,

whipping-top

Som Made of the point of a bullock's horn, WRIGHT [Jan 17, 1644 For four giggs and scourge sticks, 18, N & Q (1854) 1st S 1x 422 ]

2 Appl vaguely to anything that whirls

Sc A cant use Any thing that is whirled round in play (JAM) Rnf There were many gigs and wheels That birr'd and whirr'd like rocks and reels, Webster Rhymes (1835) 157, A curiosity, a charm, Picken Poems (1788) Gl (Jam)

Hence Gig band, sb a leather driving-band for a wheel w Yks 2

3 Obs A winnowing-fan Also called Gigger
Link As soon's their vittle's aff the rig, They'll yoke the everlasting jig, Watson Poems (1853) 16 Nhp 1 Superseded by
modern machinery, Nhp 2 Bdf Batchelor Anal Eng Lang
(1809) 133 e Suf (FH)

4. In weaving a circular drum carrying rods set with 'teasles,' a machine through which cloth is passed after it is woven to finish its preparation, the building in which the

machine is worked, also in comp Gig mill

w Yks Raising the nap of cloth by brushing it strongly on the gig with teazles fixed upon cylinders, Baines Past and Present (1858) 633, Warson Hist Hifx (1775) 539, There were regulations and restrictions in various Acts of Parliament relating to the tions and restrictions in various Acts of Parliament relating to the length, breadth, and weight of woollen cloths, the use of gigmils and the number of looms, Peel Luddites (1870) 33, (CF), w Yks 34, w Yks 5 One wishful to know the state of trade with any cloth diessing firm asks how many 'gigs' they run w Som 1 The machine by which the shag or nap is raised upon blankets and other cloth 'Where's your Tom now?' 'Au! he do worky down to factory—he've a worked to the gig's two year'

Hence (I) Gig bit, sb a short piece, of about two inches, at the end of a piece of cloth, woven with strong, coaise weft, and used for attaching the cloth to the 'gigs', (2)

Well, and used for attaching the cloth to the 'gigs', (2) Gigger, sb a man who attends to the 'gig' (1) w Yks (FML), (WT), These roughly-woven ends are also useful when finishing to save the ends of the cloth from getting damaged (DL) (2) w Yks (JM), (FML) 5 v To winnow (grain) e Suf (FH) 6 To raise cloth by means of a 'gig' w Yks (FML), w Som 1 [1 Go, whip thy gig, Shaks Love's LL v 1 70]

GIG, sb and  $v^2$  Sc Irel n Cy Nhb Yks Oxf Som Dev Also in forms jig, jeeg. Ant [gig, dgig] 1 sb In comb (i) Gig cart, a light cart made with springs like a gig, (2) saddle, the saddle belonging to a set of single-horse carriage or gig harness, as distinguished from the 'cart-saddle' or 'hackney-saddle'

(1) w Yks He hez a horse an' gigcart in his trade, Pudsey Olm

(1875) 18 (2) w Som 1, nw Dev 1

2 An open boat, usually clinker-built, with a straight

sheer and upright stem and gunwale

So The gig was at their disposal, he said, and there was still pleasant twilight for a party on the water, Scott Midlothian (1818) xlv NCy¹A long, slender, light pleasure boat used on the Tyne Nhb¹A light racing boat Oxf At one time the 'gig' was very popular on the Upper Thames, but has now been almost entirely superseded by the 'skiff,' Ansted Dict (1898) [Sea-term The gig is one of the boats belonging to a ship, as the captain's gig, ib]

3 v To ride in a gig Ant Ballymena Obs (1892)
Hence Gigging, vbl sb riding in a gig
Nhb That sic unseetly coffin-kists Sud niver run doon giggin', Wilson *Poems* (1843) 112

GIG, sb 4 Sc Yks Der Nhp e An Also in form jeeg Sc. 1 A silly, flighty fellow, a trifler, a singular character
Lth, Twd (Jam) Peb This learned jeeg our Lintoun had,
Lintoun Green (1685) 21, ed 1817 w Yks Yks Wkly Post
(Aug 4, 1883) 6 e An 1

Hence (I) Giggish, ady flighty, foolish e An', e Suf (FH), (2) Giggishly, adv in a foolish, wanton manner Nhp', e An', e Suf (FH)

2 Comp Gig fair, a fair held for hiring or pleasure Cf giglet fair, s v Giglet, 2

Der Fairs for shows, ribands, toys, &c, commonly called holiday or gig fairs, GLOVER Hist Derby (1829) I 271, The name of a fair held at Chesterfield in May, at which servants are hired I have heard it called a 'pleasure fair,' ADDY GI (1888)

[A gygge, garrula multer, Levins Manip (1570)] GIG,  $v^3$ ,  $sb^5$  and adv Sc Yks Lin Also written Jygg w Yks<sup>1</sup>, and in forms geig Sc (JAM), gyge w Yks<sup>1</sup> ne Lan<sup>1</sup>, jeeg Sc, jige w Yks<sup>1</sup> ne Lan<sup>1</sup> [dzig] 1 v To creak, to move so as to produce a creaking noise Cf gike, v

Dry leather gigs aye, Kelly Prov (1721) 239, Lick your loot and lay't in mine, dry leather jeegs aye, Henderson Piou (1832) 130, ed 1881, As a door when the hinges need to be greased (Jam), A weaver is said to 'jeeg awa at his loom' (ib, s v Jeeg) w Yks¹ ne Lan¹ To creak like a wheel wanting grease

Hence (1) Jeegan or Jeegin, (a) sb a creaking noise; (b) ppl adj creaking, (2) Jeegets, sb pl, see below, (3) Jeegle or Jegil, (a) sb the noise which a door makes on its hinges, (b) v to make a jingling or creaking noise (i, a, b) Sc (Jam) (2) Sc Little sounding boards, pegs and wheels in a piece of machinery, such as a mill, Mactaggart Gall

they make (Jam), App named from the creaking sound they make (Jam) (3, a, b) Sc (b)

2 sb A creaking noise Sc (Jam) 3 adv With creaking noise b

[1 Concrepo, to gig like a doore, Duncan Etym (1595)] GIG,  $v^4$  and  $sb^6$  Sc Iiel Nhb Yks Glo Also in forms geeg Dmf (Jam) Ant Nhb<sup>1</sup>, jeeg Ags (Jam) [gig, dgig] 1 v To laugh in a suppressed manner,

[gig, dig] 1 v To laugh in a suppressed manner, giggle, to quiz, laugh at, taunt, sometimes with at Cai¹ Giggan an' lachan Ags Why are ye ay jeegin at me? (JAM) Dmf (ib s v Geeg) Ant Ballymena Obs (1892) w Yks Well, I gig'd to mysen as I planted it in a corner, Hallam Wadsley Jack (1866) vi Glo¹ Hence Gigit, ppl adj elated with the novelty of a thing Uls N & Q (1854) 5th S ii 98
2 sb Fun, frolic, a taunt, jibe, a trick Bnff¹ Nane o' yir gigs wee me Ags 'Nane of your jeegs,' don't jeer at me (JAM) Cld (JAM) w Yks Still fond of a gig, Niddendill Olm (1870) Nidderdill Olm (1879)

Hence (1) Giggie, ady full of tricks Bnff<sup>1</sup>, (2) Giggum,

sb a trick ib
3 Obs The right way of anything Nhb 1

[3 The same word as obs E ng, an ingenious device, a trick What dost think of this innovation? Is't not a fine jigg? Shirley Coronation (1640) v 1]

GIG, see Geg(g GIG(G, sb Hrt Cor [gig] 1 Obs A to the wooden receptacle into which meal is sifted 1 Obs A tub or box,

Hrt A boulting hutch, or what some call a gigg, Ellis Cy Hswf (1750) 188

2 In mining an implement expressly constructed for drawing up men through a shaft to effect repairs, and to bring wounded men to the surface

Cor Gigs have been placeC in many of the deep mines in Cornwill, Burrow Mongst Mines, 22, Cor The word 'skip' now generally takes its place

GIGGARY, sb Dev 4 The daffodil, Narcissus Pseudo-

GIGGE, sb Obs Chs I In flax dressing a hole dug in the earth, where fire was made to dry the flax that was put over it

[HOLME Armory (1688) 106, PHILLIPS (1706)]

GIGGERY, sb Obs Sc Odds and ends, things of little value

Dmb I hings of trifling bulk which she called her 'giggery,' Cross Disruption (1844) XV

GIGGING SIÈVE, sb Shr 1  $\Lambda$  sieve worked by a crank, used in a flour-mill for the first process of cleaning

the wheat See Gig, sb 2 3

GIGGLE, v 1 Yks With about to go about to neighbours' houses in an idle, gossiping manner e Yks 1 add (TH)

GIGGLE,  $v^2$  and sb Sc Yks Lan Chs Lin Nhp War Wor Shr Hnt Cmb Nrf Hmp Wil Amer Also written gigl w Sc (Jam Suppl) ne Lan 1, jiggle S & Ork 1 Chs 18 sw Lin 1 War 2 s Wor Shr 1 Cmb Nrf Hmp Amer, sw Lin War s Wor Shr Cmb Nrt Hmp Amer, jigl Nhp 1 Hnt, and in forms jeegle Sc (Jam Suppl), jeggle w Yks 1 [dzi gl] 1 v To jog or shake about, of things to stand unevenly or crooked Cf goggle Sc I canna write if ye jeegle the table sae (Jam Suppl) S & Ork 1 sw Lin 1 The pump seems to jiggle so when you work it Cmb They jiggled when I was writing (W M B) Nrt The balls weeke develop the transcript of Country of the control of

It Cmb They jiggled when I was writing (W M B) Nrf The bells jiggle alarmingly in their frames, Jessope Trials of a Cy Parson (1890) 157 Hmp Wise New Forest (1883) 282, Hmp I [Amer Dial Notes (1896) I 236]

Hence (I) Giggling, ppl adj unsteady, easily shaken, tottering, (2) Giggly, adj (a) see (I), (b) adv unsteadily, (3) Jiggle jaggle, adj irregular, not straight, zig zag (I) Nhp I The table never stands firm, why did you buy such a jiggling thing? War?, War Mind how you sit on that chair—it s a giggling thing s Wor They steps be very giggling (H K) se Wor I Don't get into that there bwut, it's a gigglin' thing, an'you'll sure to be drownded Shr I Yo'd'n better nod get up o' that giglin' stool, athout yo' wanten vore bwunz broke Hnt (T P F) giglin' stool, athout yo' wanten yore bwunz broke Hint (TPF) (2, u) w Sc (Jam Suppl) ne Lan¹, Wor (JRW) Wil¹ I be zo ter'ble giggly, I can't scarce kip my lags nohow (s v Goggle) (b) Sc (Jam Suppl) (3) Chs¹, Chs³ The brook runs all jiggle

jaggle

2 To be restless and uneasy, gen applied to children

2 To be restless and uneasy, gen applied to children

Hence Jegglin, ppl adj. restless, unquiet. w Yks 1
3 To wriggle, twist
Hmp A person who was weak and ill, and who could get no assistance to help her into her bed, said, 'I jiggled into bed' (H C M B)

4 sb In comp Giggle trot, see below Sc A woman who marries when she is far advanced in life is said to 'tak the giggle-trot (Jam)

5 A slight jerk, shake, or rattle Sc (Jam Suppl)
6 GIGGOT, num adj Obs Dur Cum Wm. Yks Lan.
Also Ess Amer Also written gigget Lan, giggit(t w Yks, gigit Amer, gigot Ess, jiggit(t Dur w Yks, jiggot Wm, jigit n.Yks, and in forms giggy Cum, jigger w Yks Twenty, used by shepherds in counting sheep.

Dur. Lucas Stud Nedderdale (c 1882) 39 s Dur Agric Gazette (Mar 24, 1884), ib. (Apr 30, 1884) Lakel Peurth Obs (Dec 7, 1897) Cum Used 50 years ago in Borrowdale (JSO), Lucas ib 39 Win N & Q (1871) 4th S viii 540 n Yks Lucas ib 38 WYks Leeds Merc Suppl (Nov 1, 1884), Agric Gazette (Mar 24, 1884), ib (Apr 30, 1884), Lucas ib 38 Ess Lucas ib 40 [Amer ib]

GIGLET, sb Sc n Cy Nhb Yks Lan Hrf Glo e An Wil Dor Som Dev Cor Also written gigglet Dev¹ Cor, giglot Fif N Cy¹ Nhb Yks n Yks¹ Hrf² e An¹ Nrf Suf Dev Cor², and in form giglo w Yks⁵ [giglət] 1 A merry, light-hearted, playful, romping girl, a light, giddy, silly, thoughtless girl, a wanton, a strumpet, also used attrib

Sc But the giglet is wilful, and is running upon her fate, Scorr Waverley (1814) App II to Gen Pref (1829) v Bch There happen'd to be i' the house we came to lodge in three young giglet hissies, Forbes Jin (1742) 17 Frf Was e'er sic nonsense heard, sic folly seen, 'Mang foolish giglet lasses on the green, Morison Poems (1790) 140 Fif The tomboyish girl was con-

heard, sie folly seen, 'Mang foolish giglet lasses on the green, Morison Poems (1790) 140 Fif The tomboyish girl was condemned as 'roid,' the light-headed as a giglot, Colville Vernacular (1899) 18 Ayr Round the fire the giglets keckle To see me loup, Burns Address to Toothache, st 3 Slk Go away hame, you giglet, Hogg Tales (1838) 545, ed 1866 NCy<sup>1</sup> Nhb Ne fare not as a giglot, Richardson Borderer's Table bh' (1846) VI 227, Nhb<sup>1</sup>, n.Yks<sup>12</sup>, m.Yks<sup>1</sup> w.Yks<sup>5</sup> A bonny giglot Lan Haw look your young giglets ut wart'n summut fresh outch tome ut the Nhb¹, n.Yks¹², nıYks¹ w Yks⁵ A bonny gıglo¹ Lan Haw loik yoar yung gıglets ut want'n summut fresh oytch toime ut thi gwoan fro whoam, Scholes Tim Gamwatile(1857) 19 Hrf¹², Glo¹, e An¹ Nrf A party of showy gıglots, who have come from Norwich (W W S) Suf I perceive that you are an incorrigible set of gıglots, Strickland Old Finends (1864) 22 Dor A bad lot be all they Dawsons, an' her's t'worst on 'em, the brazen giglet, Hare Vill Street (1895) 272 Som She'll never come to no good, a lazy gıglet, Ramond Love and Quet Life (1894) 209 w Som¹ I don't s'pose nothin ever will tame thick maid, her always was a proper giglet [gig lut] Dev Mary, my dear cheel, ef yu dawnt give awver being sich a giglet y'ull niver be woith yer zalt, Hewett Peas Sp (1892) n Dev A flittering, coltiee, giglot thing, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 90, Hare's net as zome giglets, Lam Crishp (1746) 1 566 Cor I couldn't think w'atever giglet 'twas comin', Parr Adam and Eve (1880) I 132, Cor¹² w Cor N & Q (1854) 1st S x 301 (1854) ist S x 301

Hence Gigleting or Giggle ting, (1) ady laughing in a

Hence Gigleting or Giggle ting, (i) adj laughing in a foolish manner, giggling, romping, trifling, wanton, (2) sb foolish, trifling behaviour, romping, giggling (i) Hrf¹ Wii¹ Dwoan't ha' no truck wi' thuck there giglettin' wench o' his'n Som Jennings Obs Dial w Eng (1825) w Som¹ Dev Monthly Mag (1810) I 437, I couldn't get any sense out of the giggleting things, Reports Provinc (1897) (2) w Som¹ There'll never be nort but gigletin [gig Iteen] way the maandens, zo long s they zits in the gallery n Dev Who's more vor giggleting than thee art thyzel? Exm Scold (1746) I 131

2 Comp (I) Giglet fair, (2) market, a hiring fair or wake (i) Dev If thou art in a marrying mood, prithee go to the next

(1) Dev If thou art in a marrying mood, prithee go to the next giglet fair, and choose thee there a wench, Baring-Gould Urith (1891) II xxxvii, Dev 1 Dev, Cor In the week after Christmasday a fair is held at Launceston (and also at Okehampton in Dev) called 'giglet fair,' Flk-Lore Irn (1886) IV 122 (2) Dev From time immemorial, to within the last fifty years, on Lady Day young girls have been in the habit of standing in the market-places awaiting a chance of being hired as servants. The custom prevailed awaiting a chance of being hired as servants The custom prevailed very recently at Holsworthy, Okehampton, and South Molton, but has now quite fallen into desuetude, Hewett Peas Sp (1892)

[1 Young Talbot was not born To be the pillage of a giglot wench, Shaks I Hen VI, IV VII 41, Gygelot, wenche, agagula, Prompt Cp Fr (Argot) gigolette, 'grisette, faubourienne courant les bals publics' (Delasalle)]

GIGOT, sb Sc n Cy Nhb Der Lei Also written giggot Der<sup>1</sup>, jigget Edb; jiggot Sc Ayr Lei<sup>1</sup>, jigot Sc (Jam) Ayr N Cy<sup>1</sup> Nhb.<sup>1</sup> [dzigət] A leg, or part of

Sc (Jam) Ayr N Cy¹ Nhb.¹ [dzi gət] A leg, or part of a leg, of mutton

Sc There's nae flesh meat to be gotten the day, and just the promise of a new killed jiggot o' mutton the morn, Whittehead Daft Davie (1876) 330, ed 1894, Jean has gone to the butcher's to order a gigot, Keith Indian Uncle (1896) 194 Ayr I hae been at the cost and outlay o' a gigot o' mutton, Galt Entail (1823) lixxvii, (JM) Luk A big roast o' beef, a gigot o' mutton, an' a giild big hare, Wardrop J Mathison (1881) 23 Edb Such a display of mutton broth and roasted jiggets of lamb, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) ii N Cy.¹, Nhb¹ Der¹ The leg and part of the loin Obs Lei.¹ Gen a leg minus the knuckle-end 'We had a good large jiggot o' mutton for dinner'

[Fr gigot (de mouton), a leg (of mutton) (Cotgr.), a der

[Fr gigot (de mouton), a leg (of mutton) (Cotgr.), a der of Fr dial gigue, 'jambe,' see Fertiault Dict Verduno-Chalonnais (1896) s.v gigue d'andouille, and Dottin Glossaire Bas-Maine (1899) s.v. pigo]

GIGOT, GIHOE, see Giggot, Gehoe
GIJOALTER, sb Cor 1 Part of the rigging of a ship
GIKE, sb 1 Cai 1 [gaik] The stalk of any of the
larger Umbelliferae, of which children make squirts, kex gicks

Cf gicks

Lsp [the ground ash], Angelica sylvestris, but also lovage, hemlock, [cow-parsley], Anthriscus, &cc

GIKE, v, sb² and adv Sc n Cy Dur Cum Wm

Yks Lan Also written gyke ne Lan¹, jike n Cy s Dur

Cum Wm n Yks w Yks n Lan¹ ne Lan¹, jyke Wm

n Yks³, and in forms jeeack Sc (Jam) Bnfi¹, jeeak

Abd, jeyke Cum¹ [dzaik] 1 v To creak, squeak

Cf gig, v³

Sc (Jam sv Jeeg) Bnfi¹, Abd (GW) n Cy Grose (1790)

s Dur (J E D) Cum That fore topsail yard comes and gangs,
and jeyks like Porshaw lee yat, Dickinson Cumbr (1876) 286,

Cum¹, Wm (J M) n Wm His shoes jike (B K) s Wm (J A B),
n Yks (J E D), n Yks² w Yks Eh! 'ow yon lass's boots doos
jike (F P T), Hutton Tour to Caves (1781) n Lan¹, ne Lan¹

Hence Giking, ppl adj creaking, squeaking

Jike (FPT), Hutton Tour to Caves (1781) n Lan 1, ne Lan 1

Hence Giking, ppl adj creaking, squeaking

Bnff s Dur A story is still current of a servant girl, who said
to the shoemaker, 'Now mind ye put some jikin' leather i' my
shoes' (JED) Cum I want a par o'new shun, and put us in
a pen'orth o'jeykyn ledder Wm My hat is made of Moudiwar'p
skin, My shoes of jiking leather, Old Song n Yks (JED)

2 To move so as to produce a creaking noise

Bnff Spoken of chairs, tables, &c, whose joinings are beginning
to loosen Cum I as't, 'Who's jiken theer?' Richardson Talk
(1871) ist S II, ed 1886
3 Phr to weark out o' there to go to places

3 Phr to jeeack oot o' ther, to go to pieces Bnff That chair's jeeackin' oot o' ither

4 sb A creaking noise

Baff<sup>1</sup> Cum I hard a like on t'window pane, Richardson Talk

(1871) 1st S 11, ed 1886

5 adv With a creaking noise Bnff 1

GIL, sb Sh I A mock sun S & Ork 1

[Norw dial gil, a mock sun (AASEN)]

GILACH, sb Irel A term used in harvest, see quot Ant 'Gilach,' the last 'grain' or the last stook to be cut down by the two eldest throwing their sickles, whoever cuts it down first is said to live the longest (S A B) GILAINGER, GILAVER, see Gileynour, Glaver,  $v^1$ 

GILBERT, sb Sc [dgilbərt] Any ill-shapen piece

Sc (JAM) Briff 1 He hid on a gilbert o' a quyte 'at wid 'a' made ye lauch

GILBOW, sb Dmf (Jam) Also written jillbow [Not known to our correspondents ] A legacy

INOT KNOWN TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS | A legacy
GIL CUP, see Gilt cup
GILD, adj, v¹ and sb Sc Nhb Also written guild
Sh I Nhb¹, gyld Sh I [gild] 1 adj Clever, capable,
ingenious, full-grown
S & Ork¹ That which has attained its full size or weight, as
'a gild ling' n Sc 'A gild rogue,' a great wag or rogue, Ruddinand GI (1773) (Jam)
Hence Gyld knot ab two and line to the contract of t

Hence Gyld knot, sb two ends knotted together whilst

Sh I I pat a gyld knot apo' da ends o' da treed alore I gae da needle ta Girzzie, Sh News (Dec 31, 1898), (JI)

2 Loud, light-hearted, mirthful

n Sc 'A gild laughter,' i e loud, RUDDIMAN Gl (1773) (JAM) Nhb 1

3 v To play pranks, 'skylark'
Nhb¹ He fell an hort hissel aal thro' gildin

4 sb Clamour, uproar, noise Sc (Jam) Nhb¹ A body full o' gild 5 An outburst

5 An outburst
Sh I Man, for sic a guild o' het, dis is eneugh ta leep a body
a'-tagedder, Sh News (Aug 14, 1897) Fif Gild of lauchin (Jam)
[I. Norw dial gild, fit, apt, capab'e (AASEN), see
Jakobsen Norsk in Shetl (1897) 135, ON gildr, of full
worth, of full size, complete, stout (Vigfusson) 2 Norw
dial gild, glad, mirthful (AASEN) 3 Norw dial gildast,
to be glad (ib) ]

CHER 12 in Some 1 To gald contrate. Honce Gilder

GILD,  $v^2$  w Som To geld, castrate. Hence Gilder, sb one who castrates Cf giller GILD, GILDART, see Geld, sb, Gilder

GILDEE, sb Sc A name given to the whiting pout, Morrhua lusca w Sc (Jam) [Satchell (1879)]

GILDER, sb Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks Lan Chs Also in forms geldert Nhb¹ Dur, gildart Nhb¹, gilderd ne Yks¹, gildert N Cy¹ Nhb¹ Dur¹ Lakel¹ Cum n Yks¹² m Yks¹ Lan¹ ne Lan¹, gildthert Wm, giller Lan² Chs¹²³, guiller Chs¹²³ s Chs¹ [gi1(d)ə(r] 1 A snare or trap, freq in pl n Cy (K), Hair noose for catching small birds, Grose (1790), NCy¹² Nhb¹ A fine hair noose, or a series of fine hair nooses, arranged on a stick, used for ensnaring small birds The device is placed in a hedge, and the birds are either hung or caught by the leg Dur Gibson Up Weardale Gl (1870), Dur¹ A snale for catching small birds when snow is on the ground Stings are fastened on an iron hoop about two inches apart, other strings are fastened in like manner, at right angles, to the former Hair loops fastened in like manner, at right angles, to the former Hair loops are tied on these strings Crumbs are laid under the gildert Lakel <sup>1</sup> Cum Snares made of fine horse hair and twisted around a handful of corn in the straw (MP), For fear hed in the gilderts faw, Stage Misc Poems (ed 1805) 116, Cum¹ Wm Thae mud hev varia straing gildtherts an snaarls ta hod em, Spec Dial (1877) pt 14, (BK) nYks (TS), nYks¹, nYks² Nooses of horse-hair upon lines stretched within a hoop, for catching birds on the snow. The bread bait is attempted through the loops, which entirely the birds by the loop when they have the loops when the stretched by the began when they have the stretched by the loops when they have the loops when the stretched by the began when they have the stretched by the loops when they have the stretched by t entangle the birds by the legs when they rise up to fly, n Yks 4, ne Yks 1 e Yks Marshall Rur Econ (1788) m Yks 1 Lan Hongin a hare 1' some hure gillers, Tim Bobbin View Dial (1740)

14, Lan¹, ne Lan¹

2 A fishing-line made of bands of twisted hair
Lan Davies Races (1856) 275, Lan¹ Chs¹ About Middlewich
[it] means, not the whole fishing line, but the short piece of gut or silk
between the hook and the line proper, Chs² s Chs¹ That part
of a fishing line, made of twisted horse-hair, to which the hook is
stacked.

[I Na man may fle his gildirs, Hampole (c 1330) Ps cxxxix 4 Norw dial gilder, a snare, trap (Aasen), ON gildia (Vigtusson)]

GILDEROY, sb Irel In phr as big as Gilderoy, see below

NI'' I wouldn't give it to you if you were as big as Gilderoy, a defiance [To be hung higher than Gilderoy's Kite, to be punished more severely than the very worst criminals (FARMER), Gilderoy, a famous robber, who robbed Cardinal Richelieu and Oliver Cromwell (BREWER)]

GILDERT, see Gilder

GILD EWE, sb Nrf A barren ewe, not producing a lamb in the course of the year (WWS) See Geld, ady GILDING CUP, see Gilt cup GILDRICK, sb n Yks [gildrik] A hoop, such as is used by children in play

He's off lakin' wi' his gildrick (J E D) **GILDS**, sb pl Obs n Cy [Not known to our correspondents] Village greens or commons

The common greens or public places where young men and maids meet to dance and make merry (K), (HALL)

GILDTHERT, GILE, see Gilder, Guile
GILEYNOUR, sb Obs Sc Also in forms gielainger, gielanger, golinger (Jam) A cheat, swindler
Sc The greedy man and the gileynour are soon agreed The
covetous man will be glad of a good offer, and the cheat will office
well, designing never to pay, Kelly Prov (1721) 307, Ramsay
Prov (1737) Lik Proud shaups, dull coofs, and gabbling gowks,
Gielaingers, and each greedy wight, Ramsay Poems (ed 1733)
259 Dmf (Jam)
GILGAL, sb Der 2 nw Der 1 In phr let's goo to galeat

GILGAL, sb Der 2 nw Der 1 In phr let's goo to gilgal,

let us go to bed

GILGOWAN, sb Irel Also written gill gowann Ir The corn-marigold, Chrysanthemum segetum n Ir (B & H), Uls (MB-S)

GILKIE, sb Sc [g11k1] A lively young girl Cf gilpy s Sc Nor did the screechin gilkies lack ornaments to set off their fair persons, Wilson Tales, 1836) IV Rnf Then she joined

their fair persons, Wilson Tails (1830) IV Ruf Then she joined the band of gilkies she had left to make the announcement, Gilmour Paisley Weavers (1876) 48

GILL, sb¹ In gen dial and colloq use in Sc and Eng [gil]

1. The lower jaw, the flesh under the chin or ears, the mouth, throat, gen in pl Cf gale, sb⁵

Abd We'll need a drap to wet our gill, Beattie Paings (1801)

41, ed 1873 Per The man's as blae as a corp about the gills, CLELAND Inchbrachen (1883) 104, ed 1887 Nhb Hispipe he fills, Smash! if aw waddent burn thur gills, BAGNALL Sngs (c 1850) 7 w Yks 25, Not (JHB), Nhp 1 War 3 I ll give you one on the gills w Som 1 He up why his vice [fist] and meet way un right in the gill [gee ul] Colloq His gills look rum, Dickens Mutual Thend (1865) bk in in

2 Comp Gill maw, a voracious person, a glutton Rxb 'A greedy gillmaw,' one who is not nice in his taste, but

devours by wholesale (JAM )

3 Phr (1) down i tigills, in low spirits, 'down in the (2) to shut one's gills, to cease talking, to shut one's mouth, (3) to stick in the gills, used fig of anything which is hard to swallow, or of an injury not readily

forgiven

(1) w Yks <sup>2</sup> (2) s Lan 'Shut thi gills' was a very common expression when I was a boy When a man was talking loudly, or too long, or swiggering, a person would probably say, 'Shut thi gills' (S W) (3) Nhp <sup>1</sup>

GILL, sb <sup>2</sup> In gen dial use in Sc and n counties to Lan I Ma Der Also Ken Sur Sus Also written ghyll Nhb s Dur e Dur <sup>1</sup> Lakel <sup>1</sup> Cum <sup>1</sup> Wm w Yks, gil Sc (Jam) S & Ork <sup>1</sup>, gyle Nhb <sup>1</sup> [gil] 1 A ravine, a narrow valley or glen, with precipitous or rocky banks, gen wooded, and with a stream running at the bottom, a dingle

a narrow valley or gien, with precipitous or rocky banks, gen wooded, and with a stieam running at the bottom, a dingle

Sc Hie to moorish gills and rocks, Scott Leg Mont (1818) vi, A gill, a glen, a cleugh, and a haugh are all of the same family, Mactaggart Gall Encycl (1824) (Jam) Shi (A W G), S & Ork 1, Cai 1 Ked From a stratum of this kind, in the Gill near Bogton, excellent grindstones have been taken, Uri Rutherglen (1793) 72 (Jam) w & s SC (Jam) Ayr A place called Wallace Gill, in the purish of Loudon, a hollow glen, Statist Acc II 74 (1b) Link He did reca' the dreadid' start he Ance got at the Fullet Gill, Muir Minstely (1816) 30 Sik I stogs aye on through cleuch and gill, Hogg Tales (1838) 7, ed 1866 Rxb Among the hollow hopes and hills, And time-worn torrent trodden gills, Riddleuch Hogg Ill, Signaphil Poet W/s (1871) I 189 n Cy (K), N & Q (1871) 4th S vin 217, N Cy 12 Nhb The alders, which clothe the steep sides of the little ghyll, S Tynedale Stud (1896) Tibhe Tamson, Nhb 1, Dur 1 s Dur Numerous gills intersect Feesdale (J E D) e Dur 1, Lakel 1 Cum Whose sheep are those on the ghyll yonder? Caind Son of Hagar (1887) I 47, Cum 1 Wm I wandered where the hudding till Brightens with water-breaksthe hollow ghyll, Wordsworth Luening Walk (1787-9) 1 54, Aw t'way through Crosby Gill, Whittehlad Leg (1859) 19, ed 1896 n Yks Several 'gills' or tocky picturesque rivines, Atkinson Moorl Parish (1891) 185, n Yks 1234, ne Yks 1 e Yks Marshall Rur Econ (1788) m Yks 1 w Yks Willan List Wds (1811), On the far side of the ghyll, Snowden Web of Weaver (1896) 115, w Yks 12, n Lan 1 I Ma Mountains stretchin, right away east and west, and a gill goin slantin in front, Brown Doctor (1887) 67 Der 1 Obs Ken Holloway, Ken 1, Ken 2 A gill of growing timber sw Sur About Ockley the steep ravines cut by the streams in the clay go by the name of 'gills,' Nevill Old Cottages (1889) 108 Sus 2 e Sus Holloway (1889) 157]

2 Comp (1) Gill brack, a fall of earth, a snowslip, a Hdgrow (1889) 157

2 Comp (1) Gill brack, a fall of earth, a snowship, a flood in time of thaw, cf brack, sb<sup>1</sup> 2, (2) ha', (a) a lonely house situated in a glen, (b) see below; (3) hoile,

lonely house situated in a glen, (b) see below; (3) hoile, a hollow glen or dell, (4) ronie, a ravine abounding with brushwood, (5) runnel, a rivulet coursing along a dell (1) n Yks These rolling masses [of snow and water-floods together] are described by the old people in Dent as 'Gill-bracks,' Sedwick Mem Cowgill Chapel (1868) 39, It was in this hamlet [Kirthwaite] that a destructive avalanche—or, as they would have said in Dent, a 'gill-brack'—took place, Clark & Hughes Life A Sedgwick (1890) I 7 (2, a) Sc Gill-Ha's, snug little thatched huts erected in gills, or small glens, Mactaggart Gall Encycl (1824) (Jam) Ayr A house which cannot defend its inhabitants from the weather (Jam) (b) Dmf A house where working people live in common during some job, or where each makes ready for himself his own victuals (b) (3) w Yks 'Wheer's ta boun?' (I'se boun up i' t'ghyll-hoile for some pay rods' (W C.S) (4) Gail. 'Gill-ronies,' glens full of bushes, Mactaggart Gall Encycl (1824) (Jam) (5) n Yks<sup>2</sup>

3 A rivulet or mountain stream, the bed of a stream, a waterfall, a ditch

a waterfall, a ditch

Abd From several parts of the hill little rills, or 'gills,' as they Abd From several parts of the hill little rills, or 'gills,' as they are locally called, run northward into the Gadie, and southward into the Don, Cairigoim Club Jrn (Jan 1899) 374 Rxb (Jam) n Cy (K), Baller (1721) Wm (BK) n Yks The Dee is fed by many blawling watercourses called Gills, Sedwick Mem Cowgill Chapel (1868) 4 w Yks The smaller streams are called sikes, the larger gills, and the lurgest, being generally those which run along the dale, becks, Howith Riv Life (1838) I 305-6, When we were little lads we feared this ghyll, Snowden Web of Weaver (1896) x Ken Sis Ray (1691), (K) e Sus (FES)

[1 As he glode thurgh the gille by a gate syde, Dest Troy (C 1400) 12520. Norw dial est a rayine (ASSN)

Troy (c 1400) 13529 Norw dial gil, a ravine (AASIN), ON gil, a deep narrow glen with a stream at bottom

(Vigrusson)] **GILL**, sb<sup>3</sup> GLL, sb<sup>3</sup> Yks Chs Midl Stf War Wor Shr Also written jill s Chs<sup>1</sup> War <sup>3</sup> se Wor <sup>1</sup> Shr [dzil] 1 The

female ferret, Mustela funo, also in comp Gill ferret
Chs 1, s Chs 1 Midl N & O (1851) ist S in 461 Stf 1, War 3,
w Wor 1, se Wor 1 Shr The biggest coward of a ferret we ever had was a huge brown 'hod,' or male ferret, and the very pluckiest and fiercest was a 'Jill,' or female, of very small size, Davies Rambles Sch Fuld Club (1881) xxvin, Shr 1

2 A young female pig n Yks (TS)

3 Comp Gill snipe, the common snipe, Gallinago caelestis

Ir In Ireland the Jick snipe is commonly believed to be the male of the common snipe, hence the latter is called Jill snipe, as distinguished from the former, Swainson Buds (1885) 193

GILL, sb 4 Irel Cum Yks Lin Lei War Wor Glo Bck Ken Sus Hmp Som Dev Also written jill Wor Also written ull Wor [dgil] 1 The ground-ivy, Nepeta Glechoma, also in

[dgil] I The ground-ivy, Nepeta Glechoma, also in coinp Gill ale See Ale hoof

Lei, War<sup>3</sup>, Wor, s Wor (H K), Glo<sup>1</sup>, Dev <sup>4</sup>

2 Phr (1) Gill creep by the ground, (2) — go by (the) ground or round, (3) — run (by) the ground, the ground-ivy, Nepeta Glechoma, (4) — run by the street, the soapwort, Saponaria officingles officinalis

(1) Som [SKINNER (1671)] (2) Cum 4, Lin 1, Hmp 1 (3) n Lin 1 Bck Science Gossip (1891) 119 Som (4) Ken, Sus 3 Ale medicated with 'gill', also in comp Gill ale War Before the repeal of the Malt Tax and the imposition of

brewing licences for private houses, private brewing was general In many farm houses the spring and autumn brewings form still a portion of the year's work. In the autumn brewing, ale is first run from the malt, then beer, and finally Tillywilly. In the spring brewing it was the custom in many houses, and is to the present day in some, after the ale and beer are run off, to substitute herb beer for Tillywilly The young leaves of the wild nettle, the young leaves of the black currant, heriff, and gill (or alcohol, both names being used in War) are boiled together, the liquor from them strained, passed through the malt (in the mash tub), and what without this infusion of herbs would have been the Tillywilly is drawn off as herb been. In some of the farm houses of War the practice is still followed. [The leaves (of ground-ivy) were formerly thrown into the vat with ale to clarify it, and to give it a flavour This was called Gill ale, Martyn Miller's Gard Dict (1807) s v Glechoma, in (B & H)]

4 Herb tea, used as a cleansing medicine, also in comp

Gill tea
War <sup>3</sup> A decoction from gill, heriff, and the young shoots of
nettles, was a 'spring medicine' administered to children as a piecautionary measure against a 'rash' for nine successive days, it was very bitter and horiible stuff

[2 (1) Hierre terrestre, ground-ivy, alchoof, Gill-creep-by-the-ground, Cotgr ]

GILL, sb 5 Sc Also in forms gell Sc (JAM), gellie

Fif 1 A leech, a tadpole
Sc Macraggart Gall Encycl (1824) (Jam) nSc, Per Commonly applied to that used in medicine or what is called the loughleech as distinguished from the horse gell or horse leech (JAM)

Fif This sluggish stream was a favourite haunt of 'gellies,' as tadpoles were called, the old name for the sliddery leech, Colville Vernacular (1899) 9

2 Comp (1) Gill gatherer, one who gathers leeches in the marshes, (2) rung, a long stick used by gill-gatherers, which they plunge into a deep hole to rouse the leeches, (3) towal, the horse-leech, Haemopsis vorax Mactaggart Gall Encycl (1824) (Jam)
[Gael and Ir geal, a leech, MIr gel (Macbain).]

GILL, sb a Yks [gil] 1 pl Hackles, a series of points which divides the ribbons of coarse wool or flax

into finer parallel filaments ready for drawing and spinning w Yks. The wool passes from the combs to boxes lined with gills or coarse pins which comb it much finer than the comb, and

complete the straightening of the fibres (SAB)

2 Comb Gill box, a machine in which the open or untwisted sliver is passed through a series of heckled

box w Yks (F R), (S A B)

GILL, sb 7 and v 1 Var dial uses in Sc and Eng Also
written Jill n Cy n Yks 12 m Yks 1 w Yks 1 e Lan 1 1 sb In comp (1) Gill sipper, a measure containing a quarter of a pint, (2) stoup, a deep, narrow drinking vessel, holding a gill, a pitcher, (3) wife, an ale-wife, one who sells

liquors

(1) Sc A few old topers used to take their morning draught, and a few gill sippers their modicum of strong waters, Scott Nigel (1822) xxi (2) Sc Toby snatched up a gill stoup of whisky from the sideboard, ib St Ronan (1824) iv, Fand Mirin's gill-stoup, but the lid, Ballads (1885) 49 Abd Forsweit the gillstoup, Oge Wilhe Waly (1873) 83 eSc Or in a gill stoup Setoun R Urguhart (1896) vii w Sc As canny an hostler wife as ever snapp'd lid o' gill-stoup, Carrica Land of Logan (1835) 173 Lnk lik weirdless chiel, Wha loves the gill stoup's clatter, Roder Poems (1838) 48, ed 1897 Lth The moment ye ca' the gill-stoup in, Ballantine Poems (1856) 134 Ayr Gill stoups, porter bottles, and penny pies flew like balls and bombshells in battle, Galt Provost (1822) xxxvi Wgt Settle their differences in his public-house over the gill-stoup, Fraser Wigtown (1877) 63 (3) Bwk Peggy Little, the gill wife, has broke some charm wi' her rowantree beetle or kirn-staff, Henderson Pop Rhymes (1856) 84 (1) Sc A few old topers used to take their morning draught, (1856) 84

Half a pint, gen of ale or beer, a half pint glass

of ale

2 Half a pint, gen of ale or beer, a half pint glass of ale

n Cy (JL) (1783) Nhb Oft had Davie ower his gill, Baith welcom d eve, and welcom'd morn, Graham Mooil Dial (1826)
7, In Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sioticisms (1787) 72, Nhb¹ If aw'd another penny, Aw'd hev another gill, Walker Pits Dur (JTF), e Dur¹ Yks A lady who had been at the bar once told me that a quarter of a pint was called a jack and half a pint a gill, N & Q (1880) 6th S 1 57 n.Yks¹, n Yks² Hes fond of his jill, n Yks² ne Yks¹ Ah ll tak a gill o' yal m Yks¹, w Yks¹ Lan Several of the company drank up their 'gills' with the intention of ordering fresh ones, Brighley Marlocks (1867) 1, Then some on went to th' Black Moor's Yed and geet a gill o' brown stout, N & Q (1870) 4th S vi 337 e Lan¹, s Lan (S W), Chs¹ Lin A' threegill' bottle is an ordinary wine-bottle, holding a pint and a half (J TF) n Lin¹
3 Obs Of ale a pint n Cy (Hall), Grose (1790)
4 A quart

Dev Grose (1790) MS add (C), Monthly Mag (1810) I 437, Moore Hist Dev (1829) I 354, Bring us a gill ov zider, missus, w Times (May 28, 1886) 2, col 4.
5 Of tin a pint Cor²
6 v To drink, tipple, tope

Lik They sat an' gill d an' gill'd awa', Thomson Musings (1881) 118 n Yks¹ To drink intemperately, but in small quantities at any one place, n Yks² 'They go jilling about,' drinking from place to place m Yks¹

GILL, sb³ and v² e An Wil Also written jill e An¹
Nrf Suf e Suf [dgil] 1 sb A machine with axle, two wheels, and a pole, used for moving timber, a timber-carriage, also in comp Gill tree

e An¹ A vehicle for conveying timber, consisting of two wheels,

two wheels, and a pole, used for moving timber, a timber-carriage, also in comp Gill tree e An A vehicle for conveying timber, consisting of two wheels, a strong axle tree supporting a very stout bar, on which the timber is slung. Nrf The gill is a kind of very high-wheeled cart, made to carry its load beneath the axle instead of above it, Haggard Farmer's Year in Longman's Mag (Mar 1899) 413, (PHE), Cozens-Hardy Boad Nrf (1893) 84 e Nrf Marshall Rur Econ (187) Suf Morton Cyclo Agric (1863) e Suf (FH) Wil A low four-wheeled timber carriage, Morton ib, Will 2 v. To remove timber by means of a 'gill', see below

2 v. To remove timber by means of a 'gill', see below Nrf To-day we are banking up the swede land and gilling trees First the gill is run over the tree to be removed. Then the horse which drags it by means of chains fastened to hooks at the end of shafts, or sometimes to a pole, is taken off and the shafts are thrust backwards till they stand pointing to the sky. Next the chains are made fast round the bole of the tree and drawn up taut

to the archedand timbered axle. Then, if the load be moderate, one, or, if heavy, two men, with the help of the leverage afforded by the length of the shafts, drag them down, and the great tree swings up from the ground. Next the load having been arranged so that it balances, the hooks are slipped through the eye, and away walks the lances, the hooks are slipped through the eye, and away walks the horse dragging after him a balk of timber that in many cases one would have believed to be quite beyond his strength, HAGGARD Faimer's Year in Longman's Mag (Mar 1899) 413

GILL, v³ Sc Irel Also in form gell Sc [gil]

1 To cheat, deceive, fleece, to 'gull'

s Don To win all a person has, to fleece him, Simmons Gl (1890)

2 Comp Gill wheep, (1) a cheat, (2) in phr to get the gill-wheep, to be cheated, betrayed, illted

(1) Abd Shirreis Poems (1790) Gl (2) in Sc (Jam) Abd Sane as ane kens i lass gets the gill-wheep, Scandal's o'er guid a tale to fa' asleep, Shirreis Poems (1790) 67

GILLABER, v and sb in Cy Nhb 1 v To chatter, talk nonsense, to gabble See Glaver, v¹

N Cy¹ Nnb What are ye gillaberin aboot? (ROH), Nhb¹

2 sb Chatter, nonsense N Cy¹

GILLAROO TROUT, sb Irel The large lake trout, Salmo fario

Salmo fario
NI¹ Commonly said to have a gizzard like that of a fowl

[SATCHELL (1879)]

GILL BAW, sb Chs<sup>1</sup> [dzil bo] A child's ball

GILLBENTS, sb pl s Wor<sup>1</sup> [gilbents] Stems of coarse grass

GILLE, see Guul(e GILLEM, sb Sc Also in forms geelim Sc (JAM), geelum Lth [gil, gilem] A carpenter's or joiner's

tool, a rabbet-plane
So A tool in which the iron extends the whole breadth of the So A tool in which the iron extends the whole brendth of the wooden stock, used in sinking one part of the same piece lower than another. When the iron is placed to a certain angle across the sole of the plane, it is called a Skewed gillem (Jam). Cai. Lth. Strathesk More Bits (ed. 1885) 69.

[Fr. guillaume, 'rabot a fer etroit, echancre, pour faile les rainures' (Hatzfeld). The same word as Guillaume, William!

William ]

GILLER, sb nw D bull See Gild,  $v^2$  GILLER, see Gilder nw Dev 1 A castrated boar or an old

GILLER, see Gilder
GILLER WREN, sb n Lin 1 Also in form gilliver
[dzi lə ren] The wren, Troglodytes parvulus
The Robin and the Giller-wren Are God Almighty's cock and hen
GILLERY, sb Irel n Cy Yks Der Not Lin Also
written gilery w Yks 5, guilery Der 2 nw Der 1 Lin;
and in form jillery n Lin [gi ləri] Deception, trickery,

Ant. (WHP), n Cy (Hail) w Yks It's noa gillery izzantthis, Tom Treddictive Bairnsla Ann (1860), (SPU), w Yks 123, w Yks 5 Ther's as much gilery abart that woman as had fill poakes as fast as the divvil could mak'em! Der?, nw Der¹, Not (WHS) s Not There's a lot o' gillery about 'oss-dealin' (JPK) Ln Brookes Tracts Gl, Football was mixed up with the greatest gillery, roguery, and blackguardism, Lin Chron (Oct 27, 1888), Lin¹ n Lin It wasn t hairf as thick as my head must ha been not to see thirt by sulpress Process. Tracks (1880) and S. Mar. 1911. Ther's gillery in all traades sw Lin 1 There was a bit of gillery at the sale

at the sale
[He leuys with gilery, York Plays (c 1.100) 381
AFr gylerie, 'tromperie' (Bozon Gl)]
GILLET, sb Nhp War Oxf Also written gilet
Oxf¹ [dy let] A thatcher's tool See Battledore, 2
Nhp¹A flat wooden instrument about a foot long and six inches
broad Used in mending thatch, to shore or push the ends of the
new straw under the old thatch (sv Battledore) War³ Used to
press the yelms into ricks to make them hold
Oxf¹ The forked apparatus used by the thatcher for carrying the elms up to the roof, MS add

GILLETS, see Jillet
GILLETS, sb pl N I 1 Narrow channels among
rocks Cf gill, sb 2
GILL FLIRT, sb ? Obs Sc Also Ken Also written
jill flirt Ken (K) A thoughtless, giddy girl, one given to flirting

Sc Some of thae landloupers and gill flirts down at the Waal, Scott St Ronan (1824) xiv Lth She tells ilka gillflirt some slee

chield will move her, BALLANTINE Poems (1856) 44 Sik It is better than to do like you bits o' gillfluts about Edinburgh, Hogg Tales (1838) 59, ed 1866 Ken (K), Ken 1

[A gill of gill-flirt, gaultiere, ricalde, Sherwood (1672)] GILLHOO, sb Ayr (Jam) [Not known to our correspondents] A female who is not reckoned economical

GILL HOOTER, sb Lan Chs Stf Shr e An Also written gil hooter Chs 12, sill houter Chs Stf , howten Chs Nif, jill hooter e An 1, and in forms gilly hooter Shi 1, jilly e An 1 Suf 1 [dgil tite(r)] 1 An owl, esp the bain-owl, Strix flammed

Lan. Conno tell a bitter bump fro 1 gillhooter, Tim Bobbin Vuw Dial (1740) 2, Monthly Mag (1815) I 127, Lan Lan Chs Ray (1691), Grose (1790), Swainson Birds (1885) 126, Chs 123, Stf 1, e An Nrf Swainson b Suf Rather uncommon, e An N & Q (1866) II 363, Suf L

2 The tawny or brown owl, Syrnum aluco

Shr Swainson Bn ds (1885) 129, Shr I Jil i' oo tur'
GILLIE, sb I Sc Also written ghilhe [gili]
A man-servant, attendant, a sportsman's attendant in

shooting or fishing, a beater

So Edward's baggage was shifted from the shoulders of the gamekeeper to that of one of the gillies, Scott Waveley (1814) AVI, Her comiades or followers were ragged gillies, Sievenson Catrona (1893) 1 Cai <sup>1</sup> A servant who accompanies a lessee of shootings or fishings Unknown in Cai till recently Frf A of shootings or fishings Unknown in Cai till recently Frf A gey guid-lookin' bit laddikee aboot saxteen years auld, dressed like a common ghillie, Lowson J Guidfollow (1890) 57 Per Whom that famous surgeon took for a gillie, IAN MACLAREN Brier Bush (1895) 258 w Sc Not a gillie mistook the order he got, Macdonald Settlement (1869) 28, ed 1877 Dmb 'You'll no ha'e brought the gillies?' 'Every kilt,' Salmon Gowodean (1868) 63 brought the gillies? 'Every kilt,' Salmon Gowodean (1888) 63 Rnf Though I have nothing gran'd in height, I'm now a gillie twelve stone eight, M'GILVRAY Poems (ed 1862) 174 Ayr She hit the gilly a bilf on the back, saying it was a ne'er-do weel trade he had taken up, Gall Gilhaise (1823) in 2 Comp (I) Gillie callium, a Highland swoid-dance, also the dance time. (a) coefficiely one of a chief's body.

2 Comp (1) Gillie callum, a Highland swoid-dance, also the dance-tune, (2) casfliuch, one of a chief's body-guard, whose business it was to carry him over fords, (3) comstrian, an attendant to lead the chief's horse in difficult places, (4) more, a chief's armour-bearer; (5) trushharnish, a baggage-man, (6) wet foot, (a) a bare-footed Highland lad, cf (2), (b) a worthless fellow, a swindler, one who gets into debt and runs off, (7) wheesels of wheesels are the second supplies robbers. (8) white foot -wheesels or wheesh, gipsies, robbers, (8) white foot,

see (6, a)

(r) n Sc (D MacR) And Tammy Grant consents to dance the Ghillie Callum over a pair of crossed walking sticks, in place of the traditional crossed swords, ALEXANDER Am Flk (1882) 247 (2) Sc Hislop Anecdote (1874) 117, Then his gilly cashluch, who carries him on his back through the sikes and brooks, Scott Waverley carries him on his back thiough the sike sand brooks, Scott Waverley (1814) xvi (3) Then his gilly comstrian, to lead his horse by the bridle in steep and difficult paths, ib (4) Then his gillymore, or armour-bearer, to carry his sword, and taiget, and his gun, ib, Hislop ib. (5) Then his gilly-trushharnish, to carry his knap sack, Scott ib, Hislop ib (6, a) These gillie-wet foots, as they were called, were destined to beat the bushes, Scott ib xii (b) Lth Almost obs (Jam) (7) w Fif These wanderers were all known at the village by the name of 'Gillie Wheesels,' or 'Killie Wheesh,' which, in the west of Fife, signified 'the lads that take the purses,' Simson Hist Gripsies (1865) 173 (8) Sc This now is some red-headed, long legged, gillie white-foot frae the West Port, Scott Nigel (1822) xxxi

3 A familiar term of address

3 A familiar term of address
Or I 'But art thou hurt thee, Paety, gillie?' [wife speaks to husband], Paety Toral (1880) I 192, in ELLIS Pronunc (1889) V 797, Used to both males and females
It is used by the humbles classes among themselves as 'sir' is used among the higher classes, but implies no idea of respect, and is used indiscriminately to both sexes, it is not considered proper to use it when addressing a superior, Dennison Gl (1b)

[Gael. gille, a lad, servant, Ir giolla, MIr. gilla (MACBAIN) Supposed by Zimmer to be borrowed from ON gillar, stout, brawny, of full worth See Gild, adj]

GILLIE, sb 2 Obs Sc. 1 A giddy young woman

Cf gill flirt
Sc You'll fash na your head wi' a youthfu' gilly As wild and as skeigh as a muirland filly, Chambers Sngs (1829) I 141 Slk.

'Twa wanton glaiket gillies, I'll uphaud,' said Pate, Hogg Perils of Man (1822) I

Man (1822) I 54 (JAM)

2 Comp Gillie birse, an ornament or head-dress

Rxb A cushion, gen of hair, formelly worn on the forehead of a female, over which the hair was combed (Jam)

GILLIEGASCON, sb Bnff An empty, talkative,

vapouring person

(Cp the use of Gasconade in lit E for extravagant boasting That figure of speech which is commonly distinguish'd by the name of Gasconade, STELLE Tatler (1709) No 115]

GILLIGAN, sb Irel A little fish Uls (MB-S)

Cf gilloge

GILLI HOWLET, sb Nhb Shr Also written gilly owlet Shr¹ The white or barn owl, Shia flammea gill hooter See Howlet

Nhb 1 Shr Swainson Ends (1885) 126, Shr 1 The young birds [Forster Swallows (1817) 67]

GILLIMBER, see Julian Bower

GILLING, sb w Cy [g1 lm] A salmon on its second return from the sea Cf girling
In the Severn district the name 'gilling' is applied to a second-year fish, and the belief prevails that these fish can be distinguished not only from grilse, but fi om fish of greater age, Quart Rev CXXVI

GILL KICKERTY, sb Sc [dgil ki kərti] In phr gang to gill-kickerty, 'go to Jericho'
Sc (Jam) Bnff' Ye can gang (or, simply, gang) to gill-kickerty, that is, go to the d—l, or anywhere you wish

GILLOCK, sb Sc A gill, a small measure of drink Per To get brose An' a gillock to Benjie the Bookman, Stewart

Sc Character (1857) 15
GILLOGE, sb ? Obs Irel A graveling, a young salmon Cf gilligan
Kil A delicate small fish, spotted and shaped something like a trout, HARRIS (1744) in N Ir 1 (s v Ginkin)

GILLORE, GILLOUR, see Galore
GILLUP, sb<sup>1</sup> Cmb [d211sp] A see-saw (WWS)
GILLUP, sb<sup>2</sup> n Yks<sup>2</sup> [g11sp] Glutinous oil used for greasing sheep

GILLY, sb War Glo Oxf Bck [dg1 l1] The wall-

GILLY, sb War Glo Oxf Bck [dg111] The wall-flower, Cherranthus Cherr See Gillyflower
War Some nice little bunches of wall-flowers, or gillies as we call them here, B'ham Wkly Post (Dec 24, 1892) 5, (CTO),
War S, Glo (HSH), Oxf (GO), Bck (B&H)
GILLYFLOWER, sb In gen dial use in Sc and Eng
Also written gillieflower Glo Som, gilli Lnk w Yks¹
Chs¹ Stf¹ Biks Som, and in foins gellyflower Sc,
gilafer Nhp, gilawfer w Som¹, gillafer I W¹, gillifer
in Yks⁴ Som, gilliver Sc (JAM Suppl) Cum in Yks¹
w Yks¹²³ Lan¹ ne Lan¹ Chs¹ Flt Stf¹ Der¹ Not¹
sw Lin¹ Lei¹ War³, gillivlower Som, gillofer Shr¹
Glo¹, gillo flower Dur, gilly f'er Yks Nhp¹, gillyver
Nhp¹, gillyvor s Chs¹, gil'offer Dev⁴, gilver I Ma,
jelly flower Ayr Dev⁴ Cor², jilaffer Dev⁴, jilliflower
Dor, jilliver in Yks¹² m Yks¹ w Yks Lan¹ s Lan,
jillofer w Som¹, jill offer Dor, jilly flower se Wor¹
[dg11] 1 The clove pink or carnation, Dianthus
Caryophyllus, and more esp its smaller varieties, also
called Clove gillyflower

called Clove gillyflower

Sc Your head sall be buskt wi' gelly-flower, Kinloch Ballads

(1827) 75, (Jam Suppl) Link I'll pu' The gilly-flower an'
daffodil, Lemon St Mungo (1844) 81 Ayr A pleasant policy
adorned with jonquils and jelly flowers, Galt Gilhause (1823) 1, Gathering gowans and gellyflowers in the Pyet Holm, Service Dr Dugud (ed 1887) 190 w Yks. T'scent a t'roses, pinks, gillivers, minionet, Tom Treddlehovle Fr Exhebishan (c 1856) 46, w Yks s Lan Spice Jillivers, Bamford Dial (1854) Glo Our old wild carnation, the parent of all our carnations, and the gillyflower of our ancestors, Ellacombe Garden (1895) xvii Som Glawfers, coming into bloom, made the air quite sweet, Raymond

Men o' Mendip (1898) v Cor Monthly Mag (1810) I 437 2 The wallflower, Cheiranthus Cheiri

Per You may sow mignonette and gilly-flower in your garden, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 217, ed 1887 Link Fed wi' teais, the gilliflowers Above a true heart wave, Motherwell Poems (1827) Sweet May Cum Keep thy clogs off them gillivers, Dalby

Mayroyd (1888) II 56 Yks The chief source of his income was the little field of wallflowers, or, as they were called in Thornleigh, 'g lly f'ers,' Longman's Mag (July 1893) 234 m Yks¹ w Yks BANKS Wkfld Wds (1865), w Yks² Lan As breet an' bonnie as posies of gillivers, Bowker Goblin Tales (1882) 107, Lan¹, ne Lan¹ I Ma The little pathway, between lines of gilvers, coming down from the porch, Cainf Maniman (1894) pt 1 v Chs¹ s Chs¹ Jil ivur Stf¹ Der N & Q (1872) 4th S ix 375 Not. Old Mrs F has sent you these gillivers for your posy garden (L C M), The secret of hawthorn and nuclessus was every where, and gilliver, that never comes amiss, Prior Reme (1895) o. where, and gilliver, that never comes amiss, PRIOR Rene (1895) 9, Not 1, s Not (JPK) n Lin 1 Jil 1 flou-urz sw Lin 1 She brought me some cropt flowers yesterday, some gillivers s.L.n. The gillivers are all in flaar (THR) Leil Nhpl The gilafers a gilafer, And nature owns the plan, Clare MS Poems Wai 3,

gilafer, And nature owns the plan, Clare MS Poems Wai 3, se Wor 1 Shr 1 Them gilloters smellen sweet, they'n be beautiful fur the posy Gio (HSH), Oxf (GO) Brks Druch Flora (1897) 39 IW 1 Som. (FAA), (JSFS) Dev 4

3 The hoary shrubby stock, Matthola incana; also called Stock gillyflower, and in comp Gillyflower stock Sc I' the garden amang the gilly-flow'rs, Kinloch Ballads (1827) 153 Link A garden fail, where in profusion grows The gillyflower, the eglantine, an' rosc, Black Falls of Clyde (1806) 139 War (JRW), War 3, Shi 1, Glo (HSH), Glo 1 Wil Slow Gl (1892) Dor And jilliflow'rs, an' jessamy, Barnes Poems (ed 1879) 59, w Gazette (Feb 15, 1889) 7 Som Applied to all the kinds of flowers termed stocks, Jennings Obs Dial w Eng (1825), W & J Gl (1873), (WFR) w Som 1 Julau fur Dev 4, Cor 2

4 The Greek valerian of Jacob's ladder. Polemonium

4 The Greek valerian or Jacob's ladder, Polemonium caeruleum

5 The double garden variety of the cuckoo-flower, Cardamine pratensis, also called Whitsuntide gillyflower Dur Flk Lore Rec (1879) II 78

6 Comp Gillyflower grass, the carnation grass, Carex

glauca and C pancea
Wil Obs 'In Bradon Forest growes a blew grasse they call
July flower grasse,' Aubrest Nat Hist Wil (1656-91) 49, ed 1847 a blew grasse they call 7 Fig A darling, a sweet child w Yks Cum to me, gilliver, an' tell me what's to dew (J H G)

w Yks Cum to me, gilliver, an ten me what so to 8 Applied to a woman, see below Cf gill flirt Sc (Jam Suppl) n Yks 1 A loose or wanton woman, n Yks 2 to 1 the last stage of her good looks 'A sweet Sc (Jam Suppl) n Yks 1 A loose or wanton woman, n Yks 2 A wanton woman in the last stage of her good looks 'A sweet juliver, to be sure!' is the usual exclamation, n Yks 4 An immodest woman, one who pretends to good looks, or dresses younger than her years w Yks 1 'An old gilliver,' an old woman of loose habits, w Yks 2 Used like 'Jezebel,' a term of reproach to a woman Lan 1 A termagant ne Lan 1 A wanton wench s Lan Hoos a jilliver, Bamford Dial (1854) Fit A slatternly woman, a slovenly untidy walker (T K J ) Der 1 A light-heel d dame

[The forms ending in -flower are due to pop etym The other forms (ending in -fer, -ver, &c) repr ME gilofre, the clove-scented pink (Matzner) AFr gilofre, clove (Luber Albus (1419) 230), for OFr girofre, girofle (Hatz-

GILLY GAWPUS, sb Sc Also written gilly gaupus Sc, and in forms gille gapous Bch, gilly cacus Lnk, gapus Abd Fif Rxb, gaupie Edb Slk, gawkie Slk Lth A foolish, gaping, half-witted person, a 'giglet' Also used attrib See Gawk, sb<sup>2</sup>, and Gaup Sc No stan' gaping there like a gilly-gawpus, Hislop Anecdote (1874) 245, A tall awkward fellow, Grose Class Dict (1796) (Jam). Bch. Our great gillegapous follow o' a coachman turned o'er our gallant cart. Forbes Inn (1742) 14. Abd Ab lassie

(Jam). Bch. Our great gillegapous follow o' a coachman turned o'er our gallant cart, Forbes Jrn (1742) 14 Abd Ah, lassie Ye'll think I'm a great gillygapus, I ween, Oge Willie Waly (1873) 127 Fif There's the Cardinal's ain lang gilly-gapus dochter, Tennant Card Beaton (1823) 26 (Jam) Link Thus to Leuconoe sang sweet Flaccus, Wha nane e'er thought a Gillygacus, Ramsay Poems (1721) 210 Edb Its this that marks our senseless tawpies, And shames us a' as Gillygaupies, Macneill. Bygane Times (1811) 29 Sik They're but a wheen gillie gaupies at the best, Hoge Tales (1838) 620, ed 1866, You gillie-gawkie, I say go away hame, 10 545, ed 1866 Rxb A foolish servant-girl (Jam)

Hence Gilly gawkie, 11 to spend time idly and foolish.

Hence Gilly gawkie, v to spend time idly and foolishly Lth (JAM)

GILLYVINE, see Keelivine

GILP, sb 1 Bnff 1 Also in form jilp [gilp] A big, animals, a person of disagreeable temper See Gulp GILP, v and sb<sup>2</sup> Sc Yks Also in forms gelp Yks (Hall), jilp Sc Bnff<sup>1</sup> 1 v To spurt, jerk, to spill, dash, splash, esp of liquids

Abd To spill, as water from a vessel, not by oversetting it,

but by putting the water in motion (Jam), My reemin nap, in cog an' cap, Gaed gilpin roun' like wash, Tarras *Poenis* (1804) 7 (16) Kcd Gin ye jilp it doon my throat, Then you an' I'll strive,

(b) Ked Gin ye jilp it doon my throat, Then you an' I'll strive, Grant Lays (1884) 20, Jilp describes the lapping movement of wavelets when the tide is slowly rising (AW) Lth (Jam) 2 sb A dash or splash of water, a small quantity, a 'flash', also used contemptuously thin, insipid liquor Bnft 1 Abd I can nedder dee with a jilp o' treacle bree, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xxx, Water spilled (Jam) Lth The act of dashing or throwing water (1b) Yks (Hali) GILPIN, sb Sc Irel 1 A very big, stout person, the young of any animal when large and tat Bnff 2 pl The try of the coal-fish, Merlangus carbonarius NII [Satchell (1879)] GILPIN, see Gilpy GILPY, sb Sc Also in form gilpin Bnff Gall

GILPY, sb Sc Also in form gilpin Bnff Gall [1] 1 A lively young fellow, a roguish boy, also, [gi lpi]

a soft, stupid person

Sc Herd Coll Sngs (1776) Gl Briff Her put young Tonnal
to te squeel, Wha pe a praw stout gilpin, Taylor Poems (1787)
126, Briff Abd The gilpy stood and leuk't fell blate, Skinner Poems (1809) 3 Link A gilpy that had seen the faught, Ramsay Poems (1721) 128 Edb Plac'd in truncher clean Before the gilpy's glowin een, Fergusson Poems (1773) 186, ed 1785

2 A lively, light-hearted girl, a young growing girl,

also used attrib

Sc When she and I were twa gilpies, Scott Midlothian (1818) iv, I was a gey gleg glipie, though, o' my age, Whitehead Daft Davie (1876) 277, ed 189; Abd Faith! I fear the gilpic's glee Means to be the death o me, Shelley Flowers (1868) 148

glee Means to be the death o me, Shelley Flowers (1868) 148

Per The young gilpie Maggie was laughin', Nicoll Poems (ed 1843) 130 Fif The severest criticism of conduct indeed was directed to the frailer sex, progressively characterised by the epithets—'gilpy,' 'besom,' 'hizzie,' 'harry,' 'randy,' 'limmer,' Colville Veinacular (1899) 18 s Sc They want the caller red o' oor Scottish gilpies, Wilson Tales (1839) V 124 Rnf This gilpy couldna tell the time When she was last a maid, Finlayson Rhymes (1815) 34 Ayr I was a gilpey then, I'm sure I was na past fyfteen, Burns Halloween (1785) st 15 Lnk Gabbin' gilpies sma', Cognill Poems (1890) 63, Whan a gilpy o' nine I was set doon to wark, Hamilton Poems (1865) 144 Lth Our young gilpies swaggering, Bruce Poems (1813) II 20 Dmf What blings that gilpie here? Thom Jock o' Knowe (1878) 15 Gail I mind her weel when I was a gilpin of a lassie, Nicholson Hist Tales (1843) 365 GILRAVAGE, v and sb Sc Nhb Also written gill ravage Sc, and in forms gillravache, gilra(1) vitch Sc (JAM), gilravish Nhb¹, girrebbage Sc (JAM) 1 v To raise a tumult, make much noise, to live riotously, feast, toravage, make depredations, romp Cf galravitch

fo false a tuffitt, make flutch hoise, to five riotously, feast, to ravage, make depredations, romp Cf galravitch Sc To hold a merry meeting with noise and not but without doing injury to any one It seems gen if not always to include the idea of a wasteful use of food and of an intemperate use of strong drink (Jam), Mackay Rxb Fo rove about, be unsteady, act hastily without consideration (Jam) Nhb 1

Hence (I) Gilravager, sb one who commits depredations a forward riotous fellow, also used fig. (a) Gil

tions, a forward, riotous fellow, also used fig, (2) Gil reverie, sb riotous and wasteful conduct, revelry (1) Sc Some gillravag.r that ye hae listed He looks as if he had a bauld heart to the highway, Scott Rob Roy (1817) xxiii, Our gracious master is auld, and was nae great gillravager amang the queans even in his youth, tb Nigel (1822) xxx, But I maun tak a barlie wi' thae gillravachers, Blackw Mag (Apr. 1821) ISI (IAM) (2) Est (IAM) 1821) 751 (Jam) (2) Fif (Jam)

2 sb A tumult, noisy merriment, a disorderly gather

ing, a depredation

Sc Muckle din an' loud gilraivitch was among them Blackw Sc Muckle din an' loud gilraivitch was amang them Blackw Mag (Sept 1818) 155 (Jam) e Fif That was aye a day whan auld and young divertit themsel's wi' a kinds o' gilravage, Lario Tam Bodkm (1864) xi Link (Jam) Rxb Contusion conjoined with destruction, as that of a sow, &c destroying a garden by rooting up the plants (1b) Gall Instead o' rantin' there at a gilravage o' vain sangs, Crockett Cleg Kelly (1896) 305 GILSE, sb 1 Sc n Cy Nhb Cum A young salmon,

not fully grown, guilse

Sc (JAM) Or I Within a few miles also of the west end of the Mainland is the Loch of Stennis, some trouts and salmongilses are found in it, Brand Desc Or I (1701) 32 (JAM) n Cy (HALL), N Cy 1, Nhb 1 Cum Hutchinson Hist Cum (1794) I pp 29 [Satchell (1879)]

GILSE,  $sb^2$  Obs n Cy Nhb. An intermittent or

temporary spring of water

NCy 1 A spring occasionally appearing in fields, but closing up

GILSE, sec Gilt, sb 1

GILT,  $sb^1$  In gen dial use in Sc and n and midle counties. Also e An Amer Also in forms gelt m Yks 1 War 3, gilse Cum, yelt Nhb 1 Not Hrt e An 1 Ess, yilt Nhp 2 Bdf Ess [gilt, gelt, jilt, jelt] 1 A young sow, gen one that has not yet borne pigs For varying

meanings in different localities see below

Young femile pigs, whether open or spayed, Grosz (1790), N Cy Young femile pigs, whether open or spayed, Grosz (1790), N Cy A spayed pig Nhb A spayed sow Dur A spayed sow pig Cum (J Ai), Cum , Wm (B K) Yks There are two kinds the open gilt for breeding, the cut gilt is the one made barien (W H) n Yks (I W), Sarra gawts and gilts with diaffe. Mrkurov Diagram of the companion of the companion of the cut gilt with diaffe. open gilt for breeding, the cit gilt is the one made barien (W H) n Yks (I W), Sarra gawts and gilts with diaffe, Merriton Pia se Ale (1684) I 83, n Yks 1, n Yks 2 A spayed sow, n Yks 4, ne Yks 1 e Yks Marshall Rin Econ (1788), e Yks 1, m Yks 2 A spayed sow In Stannington appl to a female pig who has had one litter, after the second litter she is called a sow, w Yks 3 A sow cut 'An open gilt, sow for breeding ne Lan 1 e Lan 1 A pig that has been cut Lan, Chs Morton Cyclo Agnic (1863) Chs 13, s Chs 1, Stf (K) Der 1 A sow that has had but one litter of pigs nw Der 1 A spayed sow Not (L C M), (W H S), Not 1, s Not (J P K), Lin 1, n Lin 1 sw Lin 1 A female pig, called by this name till it has had a second litter, when it is called a sow 'We'd one gilt pigged ten' 'She was a gilt in pig with her first litter' Lei A spayed sow Nhp 2, War 3 Shr 1, Shr 2 A spayed pig Hrf 1 Bdf Batchellor Anal Eng Lang (1809) 147 Hrt Ellis Cy Hswf (1750) 133 e An 1, e Suf (F H) Ess (K), Morron Cyclo Agnic (1863) [Amer A sow with her first litter of pigs, Dial Notes (1896) I 70]

2 A castrated boar Stf, Der (J K) Cf galt, 1

2 A castrated boar Stf, Der (JK) Cf galt, 1

[1 Sw dial gyllta, a spayed sow, also, a young sow [1 Sw dial gyllia, a spayed sow, also, a young sow which has not littered (Rietz), Icel gylla, ON gyllr, a young sow (Vigfusson), MDu gylle, 'porca castrata' (Teuthomsta), cogn w MLG gelle, 'sus castrata' (Schiller & Lubben), MHG gelze, 'verschnittenes schwein' (Lexer, 731)]

GILT, sb 2 Sc Slang Money Cf gelt

Sc With as mekle gude Inglis gilt, Child Ballads (1889) III 370, I wanted gilt to pay the hire, Watson Coll (1706) I 12 (Jam) Slang Disputations little mobs grouped together to discuss whether Charrington or Crowder had the most gilt, Dy News (May 25, 1885) 2 (Farmer)

News (May 25, 1885) 3 (FARMER)

[Argent, money, coyn, chink, gilt, Cotgr] GILT, ppl ad; War w Cy In comb (1) Gilt poll, the fish gilt-head, Crenilabrus melops, (2) toys, cheap imitation jewellerv

(1) wCy (HALL) (2) War Comprising lockets, brooches, and all kinds of personal ornaments, largely manufactured at Birming ham, which [are Globe Encycl (1877) which [are] electro-plated with a very thin film of gold,

Globe Encycl (1877)

GILT CUP, sb Hmp Wil Dor Som Dev Also in forms gil cup Wil Dor Dev 4, gild Hmp 1 Som, gilding Dor, gilten Som, giltin Som Dev, gilting Dor 1 Applied to var kinds of the buttercup, esp Ranunculus acris, R repens, and R bulbosus. Cf gilty cup, s.v. Gilty, gold-cup, s.v. Gold, sb 1

Hmp 1, Wil 1, s.Wil (GED) Dor (CVG), Gl (1851), Dor 1 Gil'cups, with ediasy bed, Be under ev'ry step ya tread, 78

Som Stared at the gold-dust from the gild-cups on his boots, RAYMOND Gent Upcott (1893) 104, N & Q (1877) 5th S viii 358, W & J Gl (1873) Dev Science Gossip (1873) 235, Dev 4

2 The marsh-marigold, Caltha palustris Hmp 1

3 The lesser celandine, Ranunculus Ficaria Wil 1

3 The lesser celandine, Ranunculus Ficaria

GILTED, ppl adj Sc. Yks Lin Gilded Gall China ware wi giltet gabs, Nicholson Poet Wks (1814)

58, ed 1897 w Yks (J W), w Yks 1 n Lin 1 His shop's gotten gret gilted letters oher th' frunt

[As for their tongue, it is polished by the carpenter, and they themselves are gilted, and laid over with silver, Geneva Version (1557) Baruch vi 7 |
GILTEN, GILTIN(G CUP, see Gilt cup
GILTOCKS, sb pl Sh I In phr giltocks of theck, long,

low stacks of heather
S & Ork 1 Built loosely to permit the air to gain admission and thoroughly cure the theck

GILTY, adj Nhb Also Wil Dor Som Dev Also written guilty Dev 1 Gilded

Nhb To please the pit laddies at Easter, A dish full o'gilty paste eggs, Midrord Putman's Courtship (1818), Nhb 1

2 Comp Gilty cup, (1) various kinds of buttercup, esp Ranunculus acris, R repens, and R bulbosus, (2) the marshmarigold, Caltha palustris, (3) the lesser celandine,

marigold, Caltha palustris, (3) the lesser celandine, Ranunculus Ficana Cf gilt cup

(1) Dor I can walk among the high grass and giltycups, Hardy Trumpet Major (1880) vii, N & Q (1877) 5th S vii 45 Dev Hoiae Subsceivae (1777) 193, Bowring Lang (1866) I pt v 17, Dev 4 (2) Wil 1, Dor, Som. (3) s Wil, Dor (G E D) w Som 1 Gul tee, or Gee ultee kuup

GLLTY GALTY, phr w Yks 3 Aboys'game, see below One boy says, 'Gilty galty, four and forty, Two tens make twenty' Then, covering his eyes with his hands, he counts up to forty, whilst the others hide When he uncovers his eyes fi he can see any boys they must stand still He seeks the 1est. to forty, whist the others had when he although his eyes, but if he can see any boys they must stand still He seeks the iest, but if he moves far enough from his place, 'stooil' (i e stool, one of those hidden may rush out and try to get there first If he succeeds the same boy has to say the 'nominy' again, but

if all are found, the first caught has to take his place

GILVER, v e An Also in form gelver e An 1 Suf

[gi lvə(r), ge lvə(r)] To ache, throb Ci culver, v, galva

e An 1, Nrf 1 Suf Forby Gl (1830) (s v Culver) e Suf Said

of the head in head ache and of a gathering boil, &c—not of the

heart or pulse (F H)

GILVER, see Gillyflower GIM, GIMALICK, see Jim, Gimmal, sb<sup>2</sup>, Gimlick GIMBER, v n Cy [Not known to our correspondents] To gossip, gad about (HALL)

GIMBER, see Gimmer,  $sb^{1}$ GIMBLE,  $v^{1}$  Lin e An Also in form jimble e Suf [gi mbl, ji mbl] To make a face (as a child about to cry),

[g1 mbl, j1 mbl] To make a face (as a child about to cry), to grin, to smile

Lin Now then, what are yow gimbling at, young mester?

Fenn Dich o' the Fens (1888) v, MILLER & SLERTCHLY Fenland (1878) iv e An¹ Suf Two fine footmen, one giving a knowing wink to the other gimbled at that again, Strickland Old Friends, & (1864) 364 e Suf (FH)

[Sw dial gimla, to move the lips in an unseemly manner, to make a wry face (RIETZ)]

GIMBLE, v² ne Lan¹ [g1 m(b)1] To walk pigeontoed, or with the toes turned inwards

GIMBO, sb Obs Chs Also written gymbo The natural child of a natural child (K), Chs¹s

GIMBOES, sb pl Lan A pair of legs

A little girl was passing endowed with a pretty stout and well-proportioned pair of legs A person standing by, said 'Look at that lassie's gimboes, they are quite yammy' (meaning 'her legs are well shaped and stout'), N & Q (1868) 4th S 1 122

[Prob conn w Fr jambe, a leg]

are well shaped and stout'), N & Q (1868) 4th S 1 122
[Prob conn w Fr jambe, a leg]

GIMCRACK, sb and adj Sc Nhb Yks Lan Der
Nhp Nrf Som Dev Cor Also written jimcrack e Yks¹
w Yks Lan Nhp¹ w Som¹ Dev, and in forms gimcrank
Nhb¹ Nhp¹, jimcrank Nhb¹ Cor [dgi mkrak, kræk]

1 sb A word applied to anything fanciful, showy, novel,
or unsubstantial, used of time a moment, instant
Nhb The first steamboat on the Tyne is called a currous gimcrank, see Captains and the Ougavide in Wilson Palman's Par

crank, see Captains and the Quayside in Wilson Pitman's Pay (1843) III (ROH), Nhb¹ Any novel or curious contrivance A loose-jointed machine w Yks. Mi bonnet's full o' jimcracks (ÆB) e Yks¹ Tell him Ah'll cum iv a jimcrack, MS add (TH) Lan I' summat less nor hawve a jimcrack, Cligg Sketches (1895) 145 Nrf The cog-wheel get out of the gim-cracks, Emerson Marsh Leaves (1898) 125

2. A universal mechanic, 'Jack of all trades'
Nhp 1 He's quite a gimerank, he can tuin his hand to anything

3 adj Tawdry, fantastic, strange, curious, of a person

shallow, unreliable

Edb In vain did Danish Jones, wi' gimerack pains In Gothic Edb In vain did Danish Jones, wi' gimerack pains in Gothic sculpture fret the pliant stanes, Fergusson Poems (1713) 194, ed 1785 e Yks¹Ah can't tung [pronounce] a lot o' yer jimerack wods, MS add (TH) w Yks⁵'A gimerack sort 'n a fellah,' is one whose head is filled with silly, but not the less absorbing notions Der A lot of gimerack notions as ever were, Ward David Grieve (1892) I vi w Som¹I would'n ha nothing to do wi' jis a jim crack fellers he Dev 'Tis no good getting impatient with little children's gimerack ways, Sharland Ways Village (1885) and Tell about 'er eitting married! whv. 'er's more fit vur tha 70, Tell about 'er gitting married' why, 'er's more fit vur that silam, a poor jimcrack vule' Hewert Peas Sp (1892) 86 Cor G'eat long six penny, jimcrank, crack-jaw words, Higham Dial

GIME, sb Yks Lin Also written gyme ne Yks 1 n Lin¹ [gaim] A hole washed out of the ground by the sushing water when a bank bleaks, also in comp Gime hole ne Yks¹ Caused by the circular sweep of the water On the banks of the Ouse below York is a spot called the 'Gyme pownds'

Lin N & Q (1885) 6th S x1 468 n Lin 1b (1852) 1st S v 375, n Lin. 1

[Norw dial gima, an opening (Aasen), ON gima (Vigfusson)]

GIMEL, see Gimmal, sb<sup>1</sup>
GIMLET, sb Sc Yks Chs Lin Nhp Som Dev Also
written gimblet Sc [gi mlit, st] 1 In comp (1)
Gimlet eye, a squint, squinting eye, a term of abuse, (2)
eyed, having a squint, squint-eyed, (3) nose, a gnat,

eyed, having a squint, squint-eyed, (3) nose, a gnat, (4) tool, a gimlet

(1) m Yks 1, w Yks 12 Lin 1 I did not call her old gimleteye
Nhp 1 Som Tha cadger turn'd hes gimlet eye, Agrikler Rhymes
(1872) 71 (2) n Yks 2, Chs 1, n Lin 1 w Som 1 Having eyes
which not only squint, but are always in motion Gee me ort!
a gimlet eyed [gum lut-uy d] old bitch nw Dev 1 (3) n Lin 1
(4) Gall Her own [eyes] narrowed till they glinted wintry and
keen as the gimblet-tool, Crockett Standard Bearer (1898) 197
2 Phr handy as a gimlet, quick, smart, useful
w Som An dū z u gum lut, Elworthy Gram (1877) 22
GIMLICK, sb Sc Nhb Dur Cum Yks Lan Lin
Also written gimleck n Lin 1, gimleek Nhb 1, gimlek
Cum 1, gimlik Cum 1 n Yks ne Lan, and in forms
gemlek Cum 1, gemlick Rxb (Jam), gimalick Nhb 1
[gi mlək, ik] 1 A gimlet
Rxb (Jam), N Cy 1 Nhb 1 Theie was three ships at sea, they
were bun' for Bimalick, Two wi' coffee an tea, the tother wi'
three sco' gimalick, Juvenle Rhyme Dur 1, Cum 1, n Yks (I W)
ne Lan Aw get a gimlik an bored a hoile, Mather Idylls (1895)

three sco' gimalick, Juvenile Khyme Dur', Cum', n Yks (IW) ne Lan Aw get a gimlik an bored a hoile, Mather Idylls (1895) 315, ne Lan', n Lin'

2 Comp Gimlick eye, a squint, squint-eye
N Cy', Nhb 1 Cum Miss Nettle wid her gimlick e'e, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1840) 60

GIMLIE, sb Obs Wxfl The chimney
GIMLIN, sb Obs w Yks' A large shallow tub in which becomes salted.

GIMLIE, sb Obs Wxf¹ The chimney
GIMLIN, sb Obs w Yks¹ A large shallow tub in
which bacon is salted See Kimlin

We can douk her i' our gimlin, ii 292

GIMMACE, see Jimmy GIMMAGH, sb I Ma A lobster (TEB)

GIMMACH, so I Ma A ROBSTET (I E B) [Ir and Gael gromach, a lobster (MACBAIN)]

GIMMAL, sb¹ n Cy Nhb Nhp Glo Som Also written gimel Nhp¹² Som, gimmel N Cy¹, and in forms gemel(1 Nhp¹², jemmal Glo¹ [dgiml] 1 A woodman's name for a double tree, gen in pl twin trees, also

man's name for a double tree, gen in pr twint trees, also in comp Gemel(I trees

N Cy<sup>1</sup>, Nhb<sup>1</sup> Nhp<sup>1</sup> Two trees of the same kind growing united trunk to trunk Now corrupted into jumble trees, Nhp<sup>2</sup>

Morton Nat Hist Nhp (1712)

2 Obs pl Hinges
Glo<sup>12</sup> Som P<sup>4</sup> for gimels for hatch in chancel (Churchwardens' Accounts, 1707), Herver Wedmore Chron (1887) I 86

[1. The same word as ME gemel, a twin Gemels apereden in the wombe, Wyclif (1382) Gen xxxviii 27

OFr ormal a twin see Hatzfeld (SV jumeau), Lat OFr gemel, a twin, see Hatzfeld (s v jumeau), Lat gemellus, twin]

GIMMAL, sb<sup>2</sup> Yks Also written gimmel Yks, gimmil n Yks<sup>2</sup>, and in form gim n Yks<sup>2</sup> [gi ml] 1 A narrow passage between two houses (HW), n Yks<sup>12</sup> See Ginnel(1 2 A drain or small sewer n Yks<sup>2</sup>

GIMMANY, GIMME, see Gemminy, Gimmer, sb 1
GIMMEL, sb Hmp 1 A 'spreader' or implement upon which the carcasses of pigs, sheep, &c, are hung, a 'gambrel'

GIMMER, sb¹ Sc Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks Lan Stf Der Not Lin Lei Nrf Also IW Also written gimber Lin¹n Lin¹sw Lin¹, and in form gimmel Nrf [gi mə(r] 1 A young fema'æ sheep, gen from one to two years old, or between the first and second shearing,

a ewe that has not yet borne young, also used attrib

Sc Talked in a steady unalterable dull key, of gimmers and dinmonts, and stots, and runts, and kyloes, Scott Waverley (1814) xi Sh I Da böls whaar da gimmers be, Junda Kling ahool (1898) 25 Cai I A ewe over one year old Inv (HF) Buff I sell some gimmers, staigs, or stots, Taylor Poems (1787) 45 Abd Their gimmer was smored i'the snaw, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 67 s Sc Wilhe Crosbie, who could talk of nothing but ewes and gimmers, Wilson Tales (1839) V 255 Lnk What kens I like a leg o' gimmer, Ramsay Poems (1721) 211, The loss o' a guid tup, wether, or gimmer, garred him laugh wi' the wrang side o' his mooth, Fraser Whaups (1895) xiv Edb The names of sheep are as follows 1st Ewe, wedder, tup lambs, wrang side o' his mooth, Fraser Whaups (1895) xiv Edb The names of sheep are as follows Ist Ewe, wedder, tup lambs, until they are smeared 2<sup>d</sup> Ewe, wedder, tup hogs, until they are shorn 3<sup>d</sup> Gimmers, dummons, tups, until they are shorn again, Pennecuik Wks (1715) 52, ed 1815 Bwk Monthly Mag (1814) I 31 Slk Sic a flock o' ewes an' gimmers, Hogg Poems (ed 1865) 96 Kcb Now frae their cribs the tarry gimmers trot, Davidson Seasons (1789) 3 n Cy Morton Cyclo Agric (1863), N Cy 1 Nhb 1 Clipped or shoin for the first time, they take the name of gimmers, which name continues only one year until name of gimmers, which name continues only one year, until they lose their fleeces a second time, Culler Live Stock (1801) 19 Dur Young Annals Agric (1784-1815) XIX 309, Dur 1, Lakel 1 Cum A yearling ewe (JAr), Gallin' the gimmer wi' a gad, Stage Miscell Poems (ed 1807) 136 Wm Gimə, female sheep (BK) n Yks 1 From the time of its first being clipped sheep (BK) nYks¹ From the time of its first being clipped to that of its first bearing young, otherwise, to that of its second shearing, usually termed Shearling gimmer, nYks² ne Yks¹ From birth till weaning time eYks Marshall Rur Econ (1788), eYks¹, mYks¹ wYks¹ Neen gimmer mugg dhogs, 11 289, wYks²⁴, wYks⁵ Four owd gimmers, 87 Lan Davies Raees (1856) 273, Lan¹ A two-year old sheep n Lan¹, ne Lan¹, n.Sif (J Γ), Der², nw Der¹, Not² Lin Among his flock he may show you his well conditioned gimbers, Streatfelld Lin and Danes (1884) 331, 265, Miller & Skertchly Fenland (1878) iv, Lin¹ n Lin A barren ewe two years old, Sutton Wds (1881), n Lin¹ Young Lin Agric (1799) 320 sw Lin¹ A female sheep in its second year, but which has not yet had a lamb In contracts—so many stone of wether or gimmer mutton, in sale bills in its second year, but which has not yet had a lamb in contracts—so many stone of wether or gimmer mutton, in sale bills—"372 in-lamb ewes, 230 in lamb gimmers' Lei¹ I W My gimmer's at market, Moncrier Pream (1863) 35 [After the first fleece has been shorn the ewe-hogg then becomes a gimmer, Stephens Farm Bk (ed 1849) I 213]

2 Comp (1) Gimmer clout, a cloth sewn on the ewe to prevent procreation, (2) hog, a ewe of the first year, a ewe before it is shorn for the first time, (3) lamb, (a) a ewe lamb, gen before it has been weaned, (b) a two-year-old sheep, (4) pet, (5) twinter, a two-year-old ewe
(1) Cum <sup>1</sup> (2) n Cy (K), N Cy <sup>1</sup> Nhb <sup>1</sup> When weaned

are called ewe-hogs or gimmer hogs until clipped or shorn for the first time, Culley Live Stock (1801) 19 nYks (WH), nYks <sup>1</sup> From the time of its being weaned up to the time of its first shearing, nYks <sup>2</sup>, neYks <sup>1</sup>, mYks <sup>1</sup> eYks Marshall Rur Eton (1788), Ewes from [clippinge time] till clippinge time come again, Best Rin Econ (1641) 2 (3, a) nCy (K), NCy <sup>12</sup> Nhb <sup>1</sup> While sucking they are called ewe-lambs or gimmer-lambs, Chilly Live Stock (1801) to a Nyks <sup>1</sup> applied with the approach Nubl While sucking they are called ewe-lambs or gimmer-lambs, Culley Live Stock (1801) 19 n Yks 1 Applied until the animal is weaned, n Yks 2 e Yks Ewes from lambinge time is weaned, n Yks 2 e Yks Ewes from lambinge time till clippinge time, Best Rin Econ (1641) 2 m Yks 1 w Yks Hutton Tour to Caves (1781), w Yks 1 Lan Trans Phil Soc (1855) 273 Nrf I very much doubt whether it would pay to keep on these cross bred 'gimmel' lambs, Haggard Farmer's Year in Longman's Mag (Dec 1898) (b) n Cy Grost (1790) (4) Ayr The lad, for twa guid gimmer-pets, Was Laird himsel, Burns Death and Dr Hornbook (1785) st 27 (5) Cum (J W O)

3 Phr to be on the gimmer hillock, to be unmarried, to be without children

without children

Abd Sae mony bonny, weel tocher't lasses i' the pairt jist in aweers o' bein' o' the gimmer hillock, Alexander Ain Flk (1882) Ked On the gimmer hillock nathless Did the elder still

Watchin' owre anither's lammie Fan she sud a' been a remun, Watchin' owre another's lammie Fan she yowe, Grant Lays (1884) 83

4 Fig. A contemptuous term for a woman

4 Fig A contemptuous term for a woman so The mini-mou d gimmers them misca d Ye're sure they main be piessed, Galloway Poems (1788) 90 (Jam) Sh I Yea, an heard du yon aboot Hansi's red gimmer? Burgess Tang (1898) 98 Briff This rev rie spread about the cummer, Quo'rich auld Rob, I'll sey the gimmer, Taylor Poems (1787) 59 Abd Ugly gimmer, Shirrers Poems. (1790) Gl Link It fell sae late and myrk, The gimmers they grew fryched, Ramsay Gentle Shep (Scenary ed) 711 Edb She round the ingle wi'her gimmers sits, Precusson Poems (1792) 100 ed 1785 Peb Laird Giffard's Firegusson Poems (1773) 109, ed 1785 Peb Laird Giffard's gimmer was fu' braw Lintoun Green (1665) 94, ed 1817 NCy 12 Nhb 1 What are ye dein, ye gimmer 2 Obsol w Yks Next ta him wor an owd gimmer, wi a face like a wedge, Harriey Clock Alm (1874) 30 w Yks, n Stf Λ plann looking woman (J T)
5 A young sow m Yks 1

[1 Norw dial gumber, a young ewe that has never lambed (AASEN), Sw dial gumber (gummer) (RIETZ), ON

gymbr (Vigfusson) ]
GIMMER, sb<sup>2</sup> Obs Ken<sup>1</sup> A mistiess

My gimmer always wore those blue and white checked aprons GIMMER,  $sb^3$  Der 2 nw Der 1 The lowest price of a thing

a thing

GIMMER, v Obs Sc To court and enjoy Grose
(1790) MS add (C)

GIMMER, GIMMY, see Jimmer, Jimmy

GIMP, v and sb Dur Wm Yks Lin Also written
jimp s Dur s Wm n Yks e Yks m Yks w Yks 12
[dzimp] 1 v To indent, notch, cut into scallops, to ornament with grooves

s Dur To cut material in scallops with a small iron tool (J E D) s Wm (J A B), n Yks (J E D), e Yks w Yks Ha gimp a lot a paper ta put raand t'sceenin glass, Rogers Nan Bunt's Chiesnias (1839-11, Jimpt rahad t'edges, Banks Wkfld Wds (1865), w Yks w Yks 2 Sum glazin, sum buffin, sum groindin, sum lappin, sum jimpin nw Lin It [a flower] was all gimped e' th' saam way as there recent they met e' hover proud presented plums (F E). them papers they put e' boxes roond preserved plums (E P)

Hence (1) Gimped, ppl adj indented, notched, serrated, fa wheel toothed, cogged, (2) Jimping iron, sb a tool

used in cutting out material into scallops
(r) s Wm 'Jimped edge,' used of a piece of cloth, a serrate leaf, or a bit of metal (JAB) e Yks 1, w Yks (JB) (2) s Dur, n Yks (J E D )

2 In ploughing to go in a curved or irregular line e Yks m Yks A bad plougher jimps his furrows 3 sb An indentation, notch

e Yks 1 Do you like it best plain of wi jimps? w Yks 2

4 A short, irregular curve or bend, out of a straight

GIMP, see Jimp
GIMPTION, adj e An 12 Of a machine or toy brittle
GIMSERING, vbl sb e An 1 The carving or making of small articles in brass, wood, iron, &c

GIMSON, sb Nhp e An Also written gimsin, and in form jimpsen Nrf [dgi msen] A gimcrack, trifle e An 1 Hence (1) Gimsoner, sb one who is ingenious in making gimeracks or knick-nacks, (2) Gimsoning, vbl sb ingenious trifling, the making of gimeracks
(I) e An 1 Nrf Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf (1893)62, Holloway

(2) Nhp 1 My son will do very well, and make a good servant, if he don't get to gimsoning and mackling Nrf Performing trifling and fanciful operations in carpentry (W W S)

GIMSY, adj Sus 1 [dg1 ms1] Smartly-dressed See

GIN, sb¹ and v¹ Sc Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks Lan Chs Stf Der Nhp Shr Also witten ginn Nhb Dur Cum, jin Rxb n Yks, jynne Slk [dgin] 1 sb An engine or machine, gen worked by horses, a threshing-1 sb An

engine or machine, gen worked by norses, a threshing-machine; in mining an apparatus for hoisting coal, &c up a pit-shaft, a species of crane or lever worked by horses Nhb He used to drive a gin, Allan Tyneside Sngs (1891) 462, Nhb 1 The old colliery gin was an upright piece of timber, carrying a large drum at the top a 'start' was attached, a few feet from the ground, and to this horses were harnessed. The horses worked round and round, turning the rose drum above and so winding and marging the turning the rope drum above, and so winding and unwinding the 'fakes' of rope The ropes passed over pulleys erected on frames

over the pit shaft. The gin is still in use at some small landsale collieries for winding the coal, and at larger pits for drawing the pumping sets, &c Nhb, Dur GREENWELL Coal Tr Gl (1849) n Wm The frame to which the horses are yoked to work a threshing machine 'T'horse was yoked intu't gin' (BK) wYks (MF), wYks 2 nLan 1 A machine for drawing ore ne Lan 1 A wooden perpendicular axle which has arms projecting from its upper part that furnish the means of yoking a horse or horses for the purpose of turning it round and winding up a lope attached to something to be raised, as coal from a pit, water from a shatt n Der The drawing gin gave way and broke, Hall Hathersage (1896) iv nw Der 1 Nhp 1 A simple machine, of the nature of a crane, for moving timber Shr Bound Provinc (1876), Shr 1 Chiefly used in sinking It is a 'drum' fixed on an upright shaft, supported by a rude frame-work of timber this 'dium'—made to revolve by horse power—windsup the ropes employed in raising the 'barrels' to the surface, Shr 2 A common mode of drawing materials out of a coal pit when a work is in its infancy 'Going in gin,' when a horse is used to that particular labour

2 Comp (1) Gin barrel, a barrel employed in bringing up materials from the pit, (2) case or keass, (a) the track or circular space traversed by the horse when turning a gin, (b) a house or shed to shelter horses, when drawing or turning machinery, (3) gan(g or gaun, (a) see (2, a), (b) the entire machine or gin, with the building and everything connected with it, (4) horse, the horse employed to work a gin, (5) house, see (2, b), (6) pit, a pit in which the hauling is done by means of a gin, (7) a pit in which the hauling is done by means of a gin, (7) race or rase, (a) the apparatus used for hauling coals up a pit-shaft, (b) see (2, a), (8) ring, see (2, a), (9) stables, stables for gin-horses, (10) tub, see (1)
(1) Shr¹Al'ays comin' an gŏon like gin burels (2, a) Cum The horse-walk of a thrashing machine, Williamson Local Etym (1849) 35 (b) Cum¹ (3, a) Nhb¹ (b) Nhb The old motive power for grand to be threshed a second search wheels a second search wheels a second search wheels a second search wheels a second search s

for grinding or threshing corn, driven, generally, by four horses which went found in a circle
The lad who drove the horses was said to be 'drivin the gin gan,' Note by Mr Thomas Dunlop
The gin, with the pillars and circular roof above, to keep the wood and ronwork from the weather, with everything connected, is called agin-gang, *Note by Mr J Avery* (R O H) (4) Rnf Devout, he paces on to church, A gin-horse, quite the slave o't, Allan *Poems* (1836) 4 Lnk Hence wi' them aff to some bleak barren spot, There, set Lnk Hence wi' them aff to some bleak barren spot, There, set them, gin hoise like, a ginning o't, Roder Poems (1838) 101, ed 1897 w Yrs My life is just like a gin hoise—aw keep tewin and strivin, Hartley Clock Alm (1896) 37 Lan A long-winded praicher, ut keeps gooin round his text like a gin hoise, Brierley Out of Work, x s Stf I got him the job to drive the gin hoss, Pinnock Blk Cy Ann (1895) Shr 12 (5) n Wm They're 1' t gin-hoose (BK) (6) w Yrs At the Augusta Mun Collery, Ossett road, Wakefield, there is a 'gin pit, Yrs Tactory Times (Sept 23, 1898), w Yrs 2 (7, a) w Yrs Onny man hevin' a horse at works a gin rase, Tom Treddlehoyle Bairnsla Ann (1852) 27 (b) Nhb 1 w Yrs Wide enuff for a gin race, Yrsman (1876) 44, col 2 (8) Chs 1, nw Der 1 Shr Bound Provne (1876), Shr Colsol Usually under a covering of thatch, supported on upright poles, Shr 2 (9) w Yrs Near the 'gin' the stables for the horses poles, Shr<sup>2</sup> (9) w Yks Near the 'gin' the stables for the horses were built and were hence distinguished as the 'gin-stables' The gin stables of the pits in Sheffield Paik were standing in a ruinous condition until a few years ago (JS) (10) w Yks <sup>1</sup>

3 Obs The bolt or lock of a door or window

Sc She chappit gently at the gin, CHILD Pop Ballads (1884) I 65, O whae is this at my bower door That chaps sae late, or kens the gin? Scott Minstelsy (1802) II 353, ed 1848 in Sc Ye'll take my brand I bear in hand, And wi' the same ye'll lift the gin, Buchan Ballads (1828) I 157, ed 1875 Sik He bairit the doris and windois fast, He bairit them to the jynne, Hogo Poems (ed 1865) 173 Rxb Puirtith cauld Dings love out at the jin O, Riddell Poet Wks (1871) I 91

4 A windmill, a puinp worked by sails as a windmill Nhb, Dur Wind-mills or ginns to go by wind, Compleat Collur (1708) 28 n Yks (IW)

5 A machine for separating and cleansing the fibres of cotton Lan Davies Races (1856) 232

6 v To remove the seeds of cotton

Lnk There set them, gin-horse like, a-ginning o't, Rodger Poems (1838) 101, ed 1897

7 To whirl, spin round and round Lan I dreamt I seed thee i'th' Rapids, ginnin round and round, Brierley Ab o'th'-Yate Yankeeland (1885) viii

GIN, sb<sup>2</sup> Nhp Wil In comb (1) Gin and-water, a term applied to a market when the 'deal' is begun and concluded from small samples examined over a glass of spirits and water, (2) balls, a mixture of wheat-flour and

gin, given to calves when transported long distances (1) Wil 1 Some towns have only what is called a 'gin-and-water' market, Jefferies Toilers of the Field (1892) 28 (2) Nip Calves when transported for long distances 'are maintained frequently for eight or ten days together on nothing but wheat flour, and gin, mixed together, which are here called gin balls,' Reports Agric

(1793-1813) 51

GIN,  $sb^3$  e An Also written jin [Not known to our correspondents] See quot

The entralls of a calf preserved with raisins, currants, lemon peel, &c, and made into a pie called a gin pie 'All gone, skin and gin'

GIN,  $v^2$  Dor Som [gm] To begin w Som 1 Pt gee nd, guun d, pp u-gee nd, u-guun d 'I be ginnin to pull down the burge' Of some new houses a man said to me 'Two o'm be a zold 'vore they be a gun'd'

Hence Ginning, sb a beginning Dor N & Q (1883) 6th S viii 157 Som Jennings Obs Dial w Eng (1825)
[ME ginne, to begin (CHAUCER)]

[ME grane, to begin (CHAUCER)]
GIN, adj Sc [Not known to our correspondents]
Greedy of meat Ayr (JM)
GIN, prep and conj Sc Nhb Dur Cum Yks Lan
Also Glo Som Also written gyn Edb, and in forms
gaen, gane, gehn, gen Sc, gien w Yks [gin] 1 prep
Of time against, or by (a certain time), in time for, in
view of any future event, within See Again, prep

Abd I gat it a' gin four and-twenty 'oors, Alexander Johnny Abd I gat it a' gin four and-twenty' oors, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xxxviii, We'll a' be fleein' gin a hun'er years, Ogg Willie Waly (1873) 23 Kcd Mak the best o't that you may, It maybe will be fair gin day, Jamie Muse (1844) 87 Fif The laddie'll be ten gin March, Robertson Provost (1894) 97 Sig I'll be there gin an hour (G W) s Sc I'll gie ye as muckle marketfare as ye can devour, gin midsummer, Wilson Tales (1839) V 54 Rnf Gin the Simmer lift hauds clear, Gin July I'se be wi'ye, Picken Poems (1813) II 14 Ayr Their hearts o'stane, gin night, are gane As saft as ony flesh is, Burns Holy Fair (1785) st 27 Edb The waddin' I'm thinking s gin Monday, McDowall Poems (1830) 181

2 conj Against or by the time that, before, until . see

Again, conj
Sc I'll hae my goon an' bannet on gin ye come in, Swan Gates of Eden (1895): Ayr Robin was in his bed, and the hoose a' dark gin I got back, Service Notandums (1890): 22 Link Gin they get their parritch ta'en, They'll a' be soond asleep, Thomson Musings (1881): 127 Sik But no gin they should a' hae sutten down on their knees, wad she gae, Hoog Tales (1838) 71, ed. 1861 Link was not so subt gravity and they should a so the subtended to th oot o' sicht gin we gat oorsel's settled in oor seats, Gall. He was oot o' sicht gin we gat oorsel's settled in oor seats, Crockett Sticht Min (1893) 12 n.Cy (J W), Dur 1 Som Gin Zunday come again, Raymond Tryphena (1895) 38 w Som Aay groa pud gin aay vaewn un [I continued groping against (= till) I found him], Elworthy Gram (1877) 45

3 If, whether

Sc Gin ye promulgate sic doctrines, it's my belief you will bring somebody to the gallows, Scott St Ronan (1824) xxxiv Or I Gin ye want to argue wi' scripture, I hae nae objections to that either, Vedder Sketches (1832) 19 ne Sc Ring, ring the pottle bell, Gehn ye brak the bargain Ye'll gang thell, Gregor Flk-Lore (1881) 22 Elg Gin the plough rests on the bank, The loom, the nation, dies, Couper Poetry (1804) I 196 Bnff Gin ony body can do better Let him stap in a word or letter, Taylor Poems (1787) 6 Bch He look'd sae haw as gin a dwame Had just o'ercast his 6 Bch He look'd sae haw as gin a dwame Had just o'ercast his heart, Forbes Ajax (1742) 8 Abd Howsib may he be to you, gaen ane may speer sic a question? Ruddinan Sc Parish (1828) 69, ed 1889, I scarcely can tell gin't be me or the shopie The scoon'rel be after, Ogg Wilhe Waly (1873) 118 nw Abd Gen I but byaak or brew, Goodwife (1867) st 24 Kcd Try gin ye can screw the drone, And gie us John o' Badenyon, Jamie Muse (1844) 88 Frf Gin ye're no willin' to say saxpence, I'm aff to William Pyatt's, Barrie Licht (1888) 11 Per Gin ye tell me when we're through ye understan' it a', ye'll hae the programme to set for next Sabbath, Sandy Scott (1897) 9 Fif As gin the Hebrew tongue had sproutit Frae your ain brain, Douglas Poems (1806) 37 Sig Gin't's a wife that ye want, fa' to wooin' o't, Towers Poems (1885) 162 Rnf Ye lay doon the message as gin it were your ain, an' Vol II

we no equals, GILMOUR Pen Fik (1873) 34 Ayr I maun see gin there's ony o' my ferlies to the fore, Service Notandums (1890) 48 Lnk Gin I come near the dog, Deil tak' me gin I dinna gie t there's only o my leriles to the lore, Service Notandims (1890)

48 Lnk Gin I come near the dog, Deil tak' me gin I dinna gie t
a flog, Black Falls of Clyde (1806) 171 e Lth Gin ye were pleased,
content was he, Mucklebackit Rhymes (1885) 61 Edb As gin
ye didna think it true, Macnelli Bygane Times (1811) 4, Ye ken
gyn ye did right, Learmont Poems (1791) 113 Bwk Gin I could
my wish but hae To visit that spot noo far away, Calder Poems
(1897) 61 Sik Aye, gin it car, Chr North Noctes (ed 1856)

III 34 Dmf Gyte wad I be gin I waited, Reid Poems (1894) 43

Gail But gin I had yin o' them, Crockett Cleg Kelly (1896) 158

Kcb Gane my father should slay my love, He e'en must slay us
baith, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) too Wgt Nae fear o' his tatties
bein' worm eaten gin I can help it, Fraser Wigtown (1877) 185
n Cy Grose (1790), N Cy 12 Nhb An' gin I'm weel and can keep
sober You may look for it in October, Donaldson Poems (1809)
76, Nhb 1, Dur 1 Cum He's get han' and siller Gin he fancies me
Anderson Ballads (ed 1808) 152, Cum 1 n Yks Wheeah, Ah
thinks thee could, gin ye tried, Atkinson Lost (1870) ii, n Yks 12,
m Yks 1 w Yks Gin schoo sets off in a tantrum an' flaah's t'mis
tress wiv her blutherin, Banks Wooers (1880) I iv, Lucas Stud
Nidderdale (c 1882) 254, w Yks 1 I wheaz'd gin I wor bellon'd, ii
287 Lan Gin Robin could bur see t'letter, Kay-Shuttleworth
Sarsdale (1860) II 158, Aw'd never ha slept in my bed gin that S arsdale (1860) II 158, Aw'd never ha slept in my bed gin that little un had bin dreawned, Banks Manch Man (1876) 1 ? Glo 1

GIN, GINCH, see Gen, v, Ginge GINCH, sb Bnff A small piece Hence (1) Gin chick, sb a very small piece, (2) Ginchock, sb a some-

what small piece

GIN COUGH, sb Sh I The whooping-cough See Chin cough

He got dis weary gin-cough in Aapril, Sh News (May 14, 1898),

(KI)

GINDER, GINDLE, see Gender, v, Ginnle, v1 GINDY, sb Glo Also written jindy [dgi ndi] The game of bandy (q v) (AC)
GINE, GINEOUGH, see Go, Geenyoch.

GING, sb Cor A whip used to spin a top Cor 12 w Cor N & O (1854) ist S x 480 GING, v 1 Nhb 1 [gin] With in to join in company

with

Co'wa, ging in an' ha a jirt o' whusky, Note by Mr Diagn

GING, v<sup>2</sup> Dev Also written gingh Dev<sup>1</sup>, jing

n Dev [dzin] To bewitch

Dev I chud reckon hers ginged yeng Haenton, Madox-Brown

Dwale Bluth (1876) bk iv n, Dev<sup>1</sup>I did'n care if the old tantarabobs had'n, a geed a good stub wayher, too, I think a was a ginghed,

6 n Dev Grose (1790), Monthly Mag (1810) I 437, Jan's

wraxing ginged tha wildego, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 121.

GING see Grang shape Grange Grang sh<sup>1</sup>

GING, see Gang, sb, v, Gange, Geing,  $sb^1$ 

GING, see Gang, sb, v, Gange, Geing, sb<sup>1</sup>
GING BANG, see Jing bang
GINGE, sb Sc Lan. Also in forms ginch Sc Bnff<sup>1</sup>,
gins Lan [dgin(d)g] 1 Ginger, used attrib
Sc Ginch bannocks sweet mak noble food, To chew wi' reestit
herrin, Tarras Poems (1804) 93 (Jam)
2 Comp (1) Ginge brace or bras, obs, gingerbread,
spice-cake, (2) bread or brehd, gingerbread, also used
attrib in the sense of flimsy, soft, delicate, (3) cake, see (1)
(1) w Sc Common not many years ago, and has not yet quite
passed away (Jam Suppl) (2) Bnff<sup>1</sup>With the idea of gaudiness
'It's a gey gueede-leukin' bit hoosie he's biggin, bit it's unco
gunchbrehd kyne' Abd Gie's nane o' your ginge-bread airs,
Shirreff Poems (1790) Gl, (GW) Rnf Janet's safe till ye gang
back, man Hae ye sic a ginge-breed wife? Neilson Poems (1877)
38 Lnk Candy rock an' ginge bread men, Nicholson Kilwuddie
(ed 1895) 72 (3) Lan When he leovs this earth un aw thoose
tinselled, thoose mere ginscake glories, Station B Shuttle, 13, It's
loike givin yoa a bit o' ginscake ith middle uv a taycupful o' black
currant preserves, 1b 75 currant preserves, 1b 75

[2 (1) OFr gimgembrat, preserved ginger (LA CURNE), AFr gingebras (Durh MS 1302), cp MDu gingebraes (Oudemans) (2) Royal spicerye, Of gingebreed that was ful fyn, And lycorys, Chaucer C T. B 2044]

GINGEL, see Ginnel(1

GINGER, sb Yks Lan Chs Der Not Lin Nhp War Wor Shr e An Bck Hrt Ken Som Dev [dzi nzə(r] 1 A lightred or yellow colour, like ginger, also used altrib.

n Yks He hez ginger hair (I W) w Yks (J W) Chs 1 He's

nw Der 1 Not 1 Ginger for pluck Lin 1 I know foul temper n Lin 1 You'll easy knaw him, he's ginger has a foul temper  $n \operatorname{Lin}^{-1} \operatorname{You'll}$  easy knaw him, he's a tall man wi ginger whiskers  $\operatorname{War}^3 \operatorname{A}$  yellow cat is ginger colour e  $\operatorname{An}^{-1} \operatorname{w} \operatorname{Som}^{-1} \operatorname{Ginger}$  whiskers  $\operatorname{Dev}$  Shaking his ginger hail, Chanter Witch (1896) 149 nw  $\operatorname{Dev}^{-1}$ Hence (1) Ginger hackled, (2) headed, ady red-haired,

having red or sandy-coloured hair, (3) man, sb a Dane by origin, so called from the characteristic red hair, (4) pated, adj, see (2), (5) poll, sb a term applied to a redhaned person, (6) toppin, sb the head or har of a redhaned person, a red-haned person, (7) whiskered, adj having whishers of a yellowish colour, (8) Gingery, ady of a pale yellow or red colour

(1) Shr<sup>2</sup> (2) Som A ginger-headed maid, Raymond Tryphena (1895) 11, A little ginger-headed foreigner from down t'other zide o' Taunton Dean carr'd it all avore un, zo he did, ib Men o' Mendip (1898) v w Som 1 Dev 3 I tellee 'ot tez, ginger headed maidens be like chestnut mares, rare and fractious (3) Nrf The people affirm that he was a Dane or 'ginger-man,' Emerson Yarns (1891) 99 (4) w Yks 1, Nhp 1 (5) w Som 1, Dev 3 (6) w Yks 2, Lan 1, e Lan 1 (7) w Yks (S P U) (8) Wor A man with gingery whiskers, Evesham Jrn (Nov 26, 1898)

2 Comp Ginger nuts, gingerbread nuts Sc (JAM Suppl)

3 A cant term for the posteriors

Sc A mother might warn her child, 'Tak care or I'll warm yer ginger' (GW)

ginger' (G W)

4 The biting stonecrop, Sedum acre
Nrf Nature Notes, No 9 Suf From its extreme pungency (B & H)

5 The crooked yellow stonecrop, Sedum reflexim Ken

6 The tansy, Tanacetum vulgare Also in comp Ginger
plant Lan, n Bck, Hrt, Ken
GINGER, adj Cum Yks Lan Chs Lin Nhp War
Wor Ken Sus Hmp IW 1 Careful, tender, light of
touch, also used advb softly, cautiously, with great nicety
Cum Fercuson Northmen (1856) 212 Yks (J W) Lan Be
as ginger as yo con, Waugh Tufts of Heather, I 162 w Wor¹
Ken You had better be ginger with it (D W L) I W¹ Zet the
trap as ginger as you can

trap as ginger as you can

Hence Gingerly, adj (1) spruce, smart, somewhat affected in movement, leisurely, (2) careless, slight, without firmness, also used advb

(1) w Yks<sup>5</sup> War<sup>3</sup> He goes to his work in a gingerly way

(2) Nhp<sup>1</sup> You hold that glass so gingerly, you'll drop it War<sup>3</sup>

Do not hold that glass in that gingerly way

Rettle early broken

2 Brittle, easily broken

Chs 1 Mind how yo sit dain, that cheer's very ginger Sus,

Hmp Holloway

Hence Gingerly, adj rickety, flimsy, badly constructed Lin 1 Applied to furniture badly made Nhp 1 Why did you buy such a gingerly thing?

GINGERBREAD, sb Yks Lin War Oxf Suf Som 1 In comp (1) Gingerbread dots, gingerbread nuts baked in a globular dumpy form, not flat, (2) stone, a sandy bed of the lowest oolite

(1) Suf<sup>1</sup> (2) Yks, Oxf A very dark brown ferruginous 10ck, whence it is often called 'Gingerbread stone,' Woodward Geol Eng and Wales (1876) 168

2 Fig Anything of a fragile nature; also used attrib in

the sense of delicate, fine, affected

w Yks Hands like mine worn't made to bother Wi' sich ginger breead as thee, HARTLEY Ditt (1868) 16 Lin 'Gingerbread work,' flimsy masonry or carpentry War Why did you buy that gingerbread thing? w Som What's the good vor to put up a gingerbread thing of a linhay like that? The fust puff o' wind'll blow un away

GING GO, sb Bnff 1 A confused mass, nonsense GINGICH, sb Sc A name given to the chief climber

or leader in climbing rocks for sea-fowl

wSc [In South-Uist] the chief climber is commonly called Gingich, and this name imports a big man having strength and courage proportionable, Martin Desc W Isles (1716) 96 (Jam)

GINGING, vbl sb. Obs Der Also in form gingonin

A mining term, see below
Ginging a shaft is arching the mouth of an old useless shaft, which is usually done with stone in order to prevent cattle falling therein, Mander Miners Gl (1824), Walling up a shaft instead of timbering to keep the earth from falling in, Mawes Mineralogy (1802) Gl

GINGLE, see Jingle

GINIFER, sb Obsol Nhb Also written jinifer Nhb 1 The juniper, Juniperus communs Cf Geneva-plant The word would be used only by very old people now It probably only survives in local names (ROH), Nhb 1 A place

in Hexhamshire is known as the Ginifers

[OFr geneivre, juniper (HATZFELD, sv genievre)]

GINK, v and sb Sc Also written gynk Ags (Jam) 1 v To titter, laugh in a suppressed manner Abd (Jam)

2 sb A trick
Bnff<sup>1</sup> The laddie's ass fou o' ginks as an egg's fou o' meht Abd (IAM)

Hence (I) Ginkie, (a) adj giddy, frolicsome, tricky, (b) sb a term of reproach applied to a woman, a light-hearted girl, (2) Ginkum, sb a trick

(1, a) Fif I dressit mysel like the ginkie gaes When they dance i th' sheen o' the moon, MS Poem (Jam) (b) Ags Shes a worthless gynkie (Jam) Fif (ib) (2) Bnff I

GINKIN, sb Obs N I A young salmon, Salmo salan Harris (1744) says it is 'a delicate small fish, spotted and shaped something like a trout It is called here a ginkin, in the rivers of the C Galway a streamer, in some parts a graveling, and in the C Kilkenny a gilloge '

GINKS, sb pl Der 2 nw Der 1 Money GINN, sb Lan 1 Also written gynn [gin] A road

or passage down to the sea

GINNEL(L, sb Sc Cum Wm Yks Lan. Chs written ghinnel Lan, ghinnil w Yks, ginell Cum<sup>4</sup>, ginil w Yks, ginnell Yks w Yks, and in forms gingel Wm, gunnel Yks m Yks<sup>1</sup> Lan [ginil, ginl] 1 A narrow passage or entry between buildings, an alley See Gennel(1

Wm (J W O) Yks (K), N & Q (1879) 5th S x1 97 m Yks 1 w Yks A passage between goods piled in a warehouse A 'snickett' or short cut through an alley or court (HW), Sha saw three mooar gold balls hingin aboon t'entrance to a ghinnil, Pogmoor Olm (1872) 30, w Yks <sup>1</sup> I mopt up into a mirk ginnel, ii 356, w Yks <sup>3</sup>, w Yks <sup>5</sup> An 'entry' is roofed, a 'ginnel' is not Lan There's a strong wind comes through that gunnel (CJB), In a part of Bury, Lan, known as the Hermitage, there is a crooked In a part of Bury, Lan, known as the Hermitage, there is a crooked passage which is called t'Ghinnel, Cy Wds (1867) No xi 175, Lan A covered passage between houses ne Lan Challed the Hence Ginnil end, sb the entrance to a ginnel or narrow

passage
w Yks Yo stand gapein at door an't ginil-ends we short pipes, Tom Treddlehoyle Ben Bobbinhat (1843) 41, Foals at's stannin clusters at street corners an ginnil ends, ta hear fowks tauk abaht 'em, Pogmoor Olm (1868) 33

2 A small channel for water, a street gutter
w Sc Bairns like to plouter in the ginnels (Jam Suppl) Lan

A small channel formerly made in the centre of narrow streets for the passage of water, Davies Races (1856) 232 ne Lan <sup>1</sup>

the passage of water, DAVIES Races (1856) 232 ne Lan 1

3 A gorge, an opening or crack in a rock.

Lakel 1 Cum 4 A quarrying term 'Hunds ran'd fox into a ginell 1' t'crag,' Penrith Obs (Jan 25, 1898) 3, col 4 ne Lan 1

GINNER, adv Yks [giner] More readily, more willingly, rather, 'gainer'

Yks Ah'd ginner thank yey fer settin' mah ricks o' fire, Macguoid Doris Barugh (1877) xiii n Yks 1, n Yks 2 I'd ginner go than stay I'll hae't ginner o' t'tweea ne Yks 1 Ah'd ginner gan CINNERS ch al Obsol Sc n Cy Cum Yks Lan GINNERS, sb pl Obsol Sc n Cy Cum. Yks Lan

The gills of a fish Sc. He had swallowed the bait greedily, the huik was sticking in his ginners, Mactaggart Gall Encycl (1824) (Jam) n Cy Grose (1790) Cum<sup>1</sup> w Yks Hutton Tour to Caves (1781) ne Lan.<sup>1</sup> [A ginner of ye fysche, branchia, Cath Angl (1483)] GINNICK, adj Ess [dgi nik] Neat, complete, per-

GINNICK, adj Ess [dzi nik] Neat, complete, perfect Cf jannock

Ess [The table] ded nut more ginnick stan', Clark J Noakes
(1839) st 146, Trans Arch Soc (1863) II 184, Gl (1851), Ess 1

GINNIE, see Go

GINNLE, v¹ Sc Irel Also written ginle, ginnel, and in form gindle Sc [gi nl] To catch fish with the hands, to tickle trout Cf guddle, v¹

Sc Ye took me aiblins for a black-fisher it was gaun to ginle the chouks o' ye, St. Patrick (1819) III 42 (Jam) Dmb In that whimp'ling burn. I've seen us gindle bath for parr and trout,

Taylor Poems (ed 1827) 91 Rnf Ellis Pronunc (1889) V 747
Ayr Ginnle trouts with John Paiks in the Roughburn Service
Dr Duguid (ed 1887) 88 Lnk We ve ginled eels fu' plenty,
Parker Misc Poems (1859) 33 Rxb (Jam)
Hence Ginling, vbl sb the act of catching fish with the
hands or with a small loop tied to a stick
Ayr Ginling consisted in catching the trout with a wand about

three feet long with a loop tied at the point, similar to what is used in catching birds This loop was gently slipped over the body of the fish, and, in a moment, it was safely landed on the bank, White Jottings (1879) 71 Sik 'Pon honour, my dear sir, I know not guddlin In the wast they ca't ginnlin, Chr North Noctes (ed 1856) IV 96 Rxb (Jam), NI<sup>1</sup>
GINNLE, v<sup>2</sup> and sb Bnff<sup>1</sup> [dginl] 1 v To shake,

[dgin1] 1 v To shake,

tremble, to cause to tremble

He ga' the hallan a knock wee's styckit nieve, an' gart it a' ginnle

Tack care, an' nae ginnle the table
Hence (1) Ginnlan, sb the noise caused by a shaking

motion, (2) Ginnlin, ppl adj shaking, trembling
(2) 'The doctor's gotten a gig noo, bit it's only a ginnlin' thing
The word contains the notion of worthlessness

2 sb A tremulous motion, the noise caused by a shaking motion

This is oor fouch comin' noo A ken b' the ginnle o' the cairts GINNLES, sb pl Ayr (JAM) The gills of a fish Cf

ginners GINNY, sb n Cy Yks Chs Shr Also written jinny

Chs¹ s Chs¹, and in form jenny n Cy w Yks Shr¹ [dgi ni] 1 In coal-mining a self-acting incline, an engine by means of which a load is let down an inclined plane Cf gin, sb 1

w Yks An incline at the top of which is a stationary wheel or drum with brake attachment, and on this wheel or drum a rope works by which the full corves travelling down pull the empty

corves up (CBC), (DT), w Yks 2

Hence (1) Jennier, (2) Jenny man, sb the man in charge of the brake of a ginny w Yks (CBC)

2 Comp (1) Ginny carriage, in a colliery a stout wooden or iron carriage used for conveying materials along a railroad (2) carriage used for conveying materials. along a railroad, (2) crone, a crane, (3) rails, the tramway of a colliery, the iron rails along which the trainway of a colliery, the fron rails along which the carliages are drawn when laden, (4) ring, a name given to the horse-power machinery by which a churn, straw-cutter, &c, is worked, see Gin, sb<sup>1</sup>1, (5) wagon, see (1) (1) Shr<sup>2</sup> (2) n Cy Grose (1790) (3) Shr<sup>12</sup> (4) s Chs<sup>1</sup> So called because the horse moves in a ring or circle (5) Shr<sup>1</sup> The truck—loosely hooped with iron round the load—on which coal

or iron-stone comes up the pit, and is pushed from the pit's mouth

by the 'bonkies

3 In salt-making a kind of lever pans when raised for repairs Chs 1 a kind of lever used in lifting the

GINS, sb pl Der In phr by the gins, an oath. n Der Addy Gl (1888)
GINSCAKE, GINT, see Ginge, Joint

GINUATY, sb Yks [dgi niuəti] Ingenuity w Yks It sartanly shewd great ginuaty, Tom TREDDLEHOYLE Barrisla Ann (1863) 53

GIO, see Geo

Also written gyola, and in form

GIOLA, sb Sh I Also written gjola Thin, ill-curdled buttermik

I wiss ta Guid I'd hed a shappin' can o' edder blaedig or giola ta tak' wi' me da day, Sh News (May 22, 1897), I hae na a thing ta gie you wi' dem bit a air o' gjola aff o' da kirn, th (Oct 2, 1897), Buttermilk a little heated Soft curd of buttermilk (Coll LLB), S & Ork 1

[Norw dial kjore, ill-curdled milk (AASEN), see JAKOBSEN Norsk in Shetl (1897) 52]

GIP, sb<sup>1</sup> Sc [gip] The point of the jaw of a fish Cai<sup>1</sup> When a fish is hooked near the point of either jaw it is said to be hooked in the gip When a fish has one jaw protruding beyond the other the former is usually called the gip.

beyond the other, the former is usually called the gip

[Cp Sw. (mun) gipa, corner of the mouth (WIDEGREN)]

GIP, v¹ and sb² Wm Yks Der Also written gyp

WYks⁵, and in form gippen wYks [gip] 1 v To

open the mouth for want of breath, to gasp, to retch, to

hold the breath as in vomiting

Wm Ah fell intul t'trough an' it meead mi gip again (BK) n Yks (TS) w Yks An though shoo often gipp'd and frahned.

Yksman (1898) 104, Halifax Courier (May 8, 1897), It was beastly stuff, and made me fair gippen (SPU), wyks Maheart gips reeght agen it Au gip every taum Ausmell it, wyks 4, w Yks 5 A bather who pushes his comrade into the water makes him 'gyp' A fish 'gyps' when out of water, a child severely punished by a fall, 'gyps fearfully' in the interval between its first scream and the succession which follows Der Addy Gl (1888) 2 sb A gasp, convulsive stoppage of the breath on going into water Der 2, nw Der 1

[1 Sw dial grpa, to gape, to stop the breath in sobbing, grppa, to gape (RIETZ)]

GIP,  $v^2$  Nhb Yks Also in form yip n To punish, also with up Nhb (IW), Nhb 'I'll gip ye nYks (IW) GIP,  $v^3$  Sh I Yks Also written gyp Also in form yip n Yks [dgip]

prepare fish for curing, to take out the guts of fish

n Yks 2 They're gipping herrings

Hence (-) C. To

Hence (1) Gippie, sb a small knife for gutting fish, (2) Gipper or Gyper, sb (a) a woman employed in cleaning fish, (b) see (1), (3) Gipping, vbl sb the operation of cleaning or gutting fish
(1) S & Ork 1 (2, a) Sh I Hit wid tak a philosofer ta tell a herrin' gipper frae a lady, wi' da confoondid trumpery an straet jacket bodices' at der a' wearin, Sh News (June 12, 1897). The Jacket bodices 'at der a' wearin, Sh. News (June 12, 1897), The Fraserburgh gypers and coopers are said to be sometimes very foul-mouthed, the (Apr. 15, 1899) (b) ShI A' auld loopick, a muckle tully, a peerie gipper, Stewart Fnesides Tales (1892) 39 (3) ShI Da lasses, 'at's been dere at da gippin', say 'at dey could buy ivery thing 'at.dey stude in need o', Sh. News (July 9, 1898), Baabie cam hame fae da gippeen, Junda Klingrahool (1898) 44

[To gip, to take out the guts of an herring, Bailey (1721)]
GIPE, sb and v n Cy [Not known to our correspondents] 1 sb A glutton (Hall) 2 v To gulp (tb)
GIP GIP, sb n Lin 1 A fly-catcher

GIPSEY, sb Nhb [dzi psi] A wooden peg (HALL), Nhb 1

GIPSIES, sb pl n Cy Yks Also written ghypseys e Yks , gypseys ne Yks e Yks , gypsies Yks [gipsiz] Intermittent springs , also called Gipsey races, Gipsey

springs, occas in sing

n Cy Those eluptions of waters, which in the northern parts
of England, they call Gypsies the which do break out at uncertain of England, they call Gypsies the which do break out at uncertain times, and upon uncertain causes, and flow likewise with an uncertain duration, Dighy Treatise of Bodies (1645) 189 Yks Springs that break forth sometimes on the Woulds They are looked upon as a prognostic of famine or scarcity Ordinarilythey come after abundance of rain, Ray (1691), Every here and there on the Wolds intermittent springs, resembling the 'gypsies' of Yorkshire and 'lavants' of Hants, burst out of the hill-sides, Cornh Mag XLVI 221 ne Yks¹ e Yks Sudden eruptions of water that break out after great rains, and spout up water to a great height (K), In the e Riding the lower beds of chalk are completely saturated with water The water-line varies in level, according to the rainfall, after continued rain, streams break out according to the rainfall, after continued rain, streams break out at certain weak places, and flow for weeks together—these are called gypseys or gypsey races, Cole Place Names (1879) 33, In wet seasons they will sometimes burst out in the middle of the road (Miss A), (CF), e Yks 1

a thoughtless, giddy girl, sometimes used playfully as a

term of endearment, also used attrib

Sc. (Jam), Cai<sup>1</sup> Elg Aye, you little gipsey, you know where you have niched yourself, Couper Tourifications (1803) II 19 Abd

She's a gipsy, that s fat she is She'd nae business to lat ony man kiss her in that bare-facet manner, Abd Wkly Free Press (June 25, 1898) Per A wheen glaket gipsies about me vie gyte, Ford Harp (1893) 284 Rnf The washerwife's son Wha wastes a' his wealth upon gipseys and whores, Wibster Rhymes (1835) 114 Ayr Ay, Peggie, ye gipsy, and ye were kissing a man, Johnston Kilmallie (1891) I 119 Link I'm glad you did not spoil the gipsy's face, Black Falls of Clyde (1806) 190 Lth She Lth She spon the glasy's late, Black Pails of Clyde (1808) 190 Lth She saw him leading past, Ane blear'd, o' gipsey hue, Bruce Poems (1813) II 49 Dmf A low-bred gipsy chiel, Quinn Heather (1863) 25 Nhb 1 s Lin Applied to a bad behaved or disobedient girl, or to a slatternly woman 'I'll mek y'h remember foi this, y'h young gipsey, you' 'The owd gipsey's a mucky good-fu-nowt tassel' (THR) 2 Comb (1) Gipsy comb, the spiky head of the burdock, Arctium Lappa, (2) 's combs or coo ums, (a) see (1), (b) the wild teasel, Dipsacus sylvestris, (3) 's daisy, the oxeye daisy, Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum, (4) flower, the hound's-tongue, Cynoglossum officinale, (5) herring, the pilchard, Clupea pilchardus, (6) legg'd, having slender ankles. (7) nuts. hips and haws. (8) onion(s. the wild ankles, (7) nuts, hips and haws, (8) onion(s, the wild gailic, Allium ursinum, (9) rose or Gipsies' rose, (a) the field scabious, Scabiesa arvensis, (b) the sweet scabious, S atropurpurea, (c) the bedeguar or hair-like gall upon the wild rose

gai upon the wild rose
(1) s Not (J P K) (2, a) Brks <sup>1</sup> (b) Yks (3) Nrf Nature Notes, No 9 (4) Gio From the dark hue of its flowers, Glo <sup>1</sup> (5) Sc Prize Essays Highland Soc II 271 (Jam) [Satchell (1879)] (6) Nhp <sup>1</sup> (7) Wil <sup>1</sup> (8) s Cy (Hall), I W <sup>1</sup> (9, a) W Yks, Nrf, I W <sup>1</sup>, Dev <sup>4</sup> (b) I W, Wil <sup>1</sup>, Dor (C W), Dev <sup>4</sup> (c)  $n = 1 \ln n$ 

3 A woman's cap or 'mutch' Sc (Jam) Ags Platted on the back of the head (1b)

4 The field wood-rush, Lusula campestris. s Wil (GED)
5 The carnation-grass, Carex panicea
Wil Because it turns so brown
6 v To wander about from place to place for the sake

6 v To wander about from place to place for the sake of change or pleasure s Lin We've bin off a gipsying (T H R ) GIP UP, phr Suf [dzip vp] An exclamation of encouragement to a horse, 'gee up' e Suf (F H) GIRD, sb' and v' Sc Nhb Lakel Cum Yks Also written gjird Sh I, gurd N Cy' Cum, and in forms gir(r Sc, gord Nhb' [gir(d, god] 1 sb A hoop of wood or iron, esp for a barrel or tub Sc Scarce a chield that had ever hammered gird upon tub but was applying for it. Scott Bride of Lam (1810) xxv. When

Sc Scarce a chield that had ever hammered gird upon tub but was applying for it, Scott Birde of Lam (1819) xxv, When a bicyclist passed she exclaimed 'I ne'er saw a man on a gird afore,' Jokes (1880) ist S 30 Sh I I wis [had] strukken da gird on as far an' as firm as I could get him, Sh News (May 21, 1898), S & Ork I Frf A borrowed washin'-tub aff which a gird had fa'en, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 36, ed 1889 Per Like some auld iron pitcher's gird, Spence Poems (1898) 185 Fif A homely rustic seat, with a bower made of girds to cover it, Robertson Provost (1894) 186 Rnf Steeve as a cooper's steevest gir, Young Pictures (1865) 132 Ayr My resolution was girded as it were with a gir of brass and adamant, Galt Gilhaze (1823) xxvi Lth Five shillins wad hardly pay the girrs, let a-be the wood, Strathesk More Bits (ed 1885) 110 Edb He followed out his lawful trade of a cooper, making girrs for the herring barrels and so on, Motr Mansie Wauch (1828) 1 Bwk Ye are like the cooper o' Fogo, ye drive aff better girds than ye ca' on, Henderson Pop so on, Moir Manse Wauch (1826)! Bwk Ye are like the cooper o' Fogo, ye drive aff better girds than ye ca' on, Henderson Pop Rhymus (1856) 88 N Cy Nhb He's puttin the gords on the casks, Bagnall Sugs (c 1850) 24, Nhb The gords is all comin' off the rain-tubs Lakel Cum A hoop formed of an osier bent into a circle (EWP), Gurds for tubs, Richardson Talk (1871) ist S 44, ed 1886 n Yks 2, m Yks 1

Hence Girdless, adj without hoops

Per If their whole case doesna fall to pieces like a girdless tub, CLELAND Inchbracken (1883) 231, ed 1887

2 A child's hoop

Abd Dinna tak your een aff it till I run for Grizzey Frig's gird,

RUDDIMAN Sc Parish (1828) 125, ed 1889 Fif In their due
seasons came 'bools,' 'peeries,' 'carrick,' 'girds,' and 'draigens,'

Colville Vernacular (1899) 12 s Sc A bit boy playin' wi' his
peerie, or hurlin' his gird, CUNNINGHAM Broomeburn (1894) xiv Ayr Their innocent plays with girs and shinties, Galt Ann Parish (1821) xviii Link Taps an' bools, girs, ba's an' bats, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 53 Edb Rowing [rolling] girs forms another healthy exercise to the boys of Edinburgh, Blackw Mag (Aug 1821) 35 (Jam) Nhb Like a little penny gord, Chater Tyneside Alm (1869) 7, Nhb 1 The barris hez aal getten gords to leave the Care (LAn) play wi Cum (J Ar)

3 A boundary, also in form Girden .n.Yks<sup>2</sup>
4 A bandage, also in form Girden ib
5 Phr (I) to break Yule's gird, to break the peace supposed to prevail at Christmas time; (2) to call the gird, to drive or wedge a hoop firmly, to trundle a hoop, also used fig, (3) to cast the girds, said of a barrel, when the hoops become loose; (4) to play at the girr, to play at trundle-hoop
(1) ne Sc If a child did cry it was said to break Yeel's gird

and that there would be much crying during the year with the

child, Gregor  $Flk\ Lore\ (1881)\ 157$ , Refers to the unbroken peace which ought to be at Christmas and which would be dissolved by the tears of a sorrowing child (JAr) (2) Fif Ca' your gir, Tibbie, ca' your gir, there's naething like historical facts, M'LAREN Tibbie (1894) 38 Rnf Anither year we've seen rung McLaren 1:001e (1894) 38 Rati Anither year we've seen rung oot—Auld Time his girr maun ca', Neilson Poems (1877) 78 Ayr The cooper o' Cuddie came here awa, And ca'd the girrs out owre us a', Burns Cooper o' Cuddie, st I, I was a happy wee callan ca'ing the gir on the street, Service Dr Duguid (cd 1887) 185 Link I rin awa' Tae ither climes my girr tae ca, Thomson Musings (1881) 188 Lth I ca'd my girr frae break o' day, Smith Merry Bridal (1866) 34 Bwk Like a game we callants played, Ready wi' oor girds to birl As the startin' word was gien, Ca' your gird, Calder Poems (1897) 218 Sik I'll try to ca' a gavan substintial gird 10 und your success. Hogg Tales (1898) a gayan substitutal gird found your success, Hogg Tales (1838) 340, ed 1866 (3) Sc Has your wine-barrels cast the girds? Scott Ministrelsy (1803) II 120 (Jam) (4) Sc (Jam)

6 v To put on a hoop or rim, to 'shoe' a wheel
Luk Let Rab, the smith, e'en girr the wheel, Murdoch Doric
Lyre (1873) 24 Bwk He's faither's better, cooper o' Fogo, At
girding a barrel, or making a coggie, Henderson Pop Rhymes
(1856) 88 Yks (CCR), m Yks 1
Hence (I) Girded the adv boared boung a barrel

(1856) 88 Yks (CCR), m Yks¹

Hence (1) Girded, ppl adj hooped, having a hoop of wood or iron, (2) Girden, sb a hoop, (3) Girder, sb a cooper, esp in phr Hoopers and girders, the name of a tune, (4) Girding, ppl adj belonging to the trade of a cooper, (5) Gird the cogie, phr the name of a Scotch tune (1) Sc The girded cask of brandy, Scorr Redg (1824) vii (2) nYks² (3) Sc He was famous at 'Hoopers and Girders,' Scorr Redg (1824) Lett xi, (Jam) nYks², mYks¹ (4) Sik John Jardine, the cooper, chanced to come to Knoweback in the course of his girding and hooping pelegi inations, Hogg Talis (1838) 339, ed 1866 (5) Ked The fiddler screwed his fiddle to the pitch To gi'e them 'Gird the cogie,' Grant Lays (1884) 99

7 To encircle with a belt or girth, &c

To encircle with a belt or girth, &c

Sc Do ye not see Rob, Jock, and Hab, As they are girded gallantly, Ramsay *Tea Table Misc* (1724) I 110, ed 1871 Bnff Stay-laces to gird the lasses, Gordon *Chron Keith* (1880) 72

Hence Gudan or Girdin, sb (1) a narrow ligament by which a thing is bound round or girt, such as a rope

which a thing is bound round or girt, such as a rope round a box, (2) the girth of a saddle

(1) Bnff¹ Cart girdans are the lopes used to make fast high loads, as hay, straw, &c (2) Per (Jam) Ayr The girdin brak, the beast cam doun, Burns Weary fa' you, st 2

GIRD,  $v^2$  and  $sb^2$  Sc n Cy Nhb Win Yks Lan Chs Stf Der Lin Nhp War Wor Shr Glo Wil Som Also written gurd n Cy w Yks Lan¹ Chs¹ nw Der¹ s Wor¹ Som, and in forms girt Wil, gord Nhb¹, jird S & Ork¹ [gird,  $g\bar{g}d$ ] 1 v To strike, to push, to drive briskly, to pull violently to pull violently

to pull violently

Sc Herd Coll Sigs (1776) Gl, (Jam) ShI Dan ye a' begood ta jird wi' your feet, Sh News (Jan 21, 1899) Briff 1 He girdit the loon oot our fae 'im Abd Fat does he mean girdin' the beasts into the barest neuk o' the faul'ies that wye! Alexander Am Flk (1882) 93 Fif Yet did their spears sic straiks let gird, Tennant Papistry (1827) 144 Chs¹, Chs² To push as a bull does, Chs³ s Chs¹ Rae h Naan, aay dhù duz guurd übuw t! [Râly, Nan, haï tha does gird abowt!] The word is common in the phrase 'runnin an' girdin' Stf Sharp Gl (1865) War B'ham Whly Post (June 10, 1893), War 123 Wor Sharp Gl (1865) Shr¹ Dunna yo' gird the rop' athatn

Hence Girder, sb a heavy blow
Shr Bound Provinc (1876), Shr¹ I gid 'im a pretty girder, Shr² If he dunnod haud his rackle, gie him a girder Thave

2 To do anything with energy or speed, to exert one-

2 To do anything with energy or speed, to exert one-self violently, gen with at, aff, up, &c Sc (Jam) Beh They hunt about from house to house,—Still Post (Jam) Sc (JAM) Beh Iney hunt about from house to nouse,—Still girding at the barley juice, Forbes Dominie (1785) 42 Bnff I'He sat and girditaff the lees like an aul' wife spinnin'. To break wind a posteriore with force Wm He went at it an' it fair meead him gird ageean (BK) s Wor To jump about (HK)

3 To sneer or scoff at, gen with at

Sc Redd me frae them wha gird at me, Waddell Psalms

(282) The auld body who site on the tither side of the

(1871) xxxi 15, The auld body who sits on the tither side o' the fire—girding at his food, Steel Rowans (1895) 56 Frf I'm no ane o' thae farmers . that's aye girding at the weather, Barrie Minister (1891) xxvi, Nhb¹ w Yks She keeps girding at me (CF) Wil She scoided at 'im and girted at 'im, Kennard Document (1802) (CF) Wil She Diogenes (1893) xiii.

4 sb A sharp blow or sudden stroke, a push, a rush

(of wind), also used advb

Sc Ill gie a gird (GW) S & Ork 1 Bnff1 'He gart his held cry gird t' the wa' 'Wind a posteriore emitted with force Per He passed such a gird, when he fell on the yird, Spence Poems (1898) 27 Rxb When winter snell in awfu' girds Shall ower ilk forest rove, A. Scott Poems (ed 1808) 91 Chs 128

Hence Girdy, adj gusty Der 2, nw Der 1

5 A sudden twitch or jerk, an intermittent spasm of

pain, a fit
Yks Yks Wkly Post (Apr 10, 1897) m Yks¹ w Yks The
sweetness of her took me suddenly like a gurd, Snowden Web
of Weaver (1896) 162, He's happen gone to visit some poor
body in a sick gird, Bronte Shirley (1849) iii, (S P U) w Yks¹
Nows an thens shoe's girds o' peffin an coughin, ii 291 Lan¹
Chs² A horse apt to bolt and take fright is said 'to have the
girds' Der², nw Der¹, Nhp¹, War², s Wor¹ Som Jennings
Obs Dial w Eng (1825), W & J Gl (1873)

Hence phr by fits and gurds, by fits and starts
Yks (JW) Chs<sup>1</sup>The clock strikes by fits and gurds s Chs<sup>1</sup>,
Der <sup>2</sup>, War <sup>2</sup>, s Wor<sup>1</sup>, Glo<sup>1</sup> Som By fits and gurds as an ague
takes a goose, Ray Prov (1678) 348, W & J Gl (1873)

6 An uncontrollable fit of laughter, esp in phr a gird of

6 An uncontrollable fit of laughter, esp in pnr a giru of laughing

n Cy Grose (1790), N Cy¹ Wm She fetched up a girt gird a laffin, Wheeler Dial (1790) 80 w Yks Leeds Merc Suppl (May 9, 1885) 8, w Yks¹ Lan Seet up o gurd o' leawghin, Tim Bobbin View Dial (1740) 12, Lan¹ s Lan Picton Dial (1865) 15 nw Der¹, Lin (Hall), Lin¹

7 A task of strength, a drinking bout

Wm Violent physical exertion that distorts the face and particularly the mouth (BK) w Yks He's hed a druffen gurd, Hartley Clock Alm (1873) 48

Clock Alm (1873) 48

8 A very short space of time, a moment Lth I'll be wi' you in a gird He'll do that in a gird (Jam) Lth I'll be wi' you in a gird He'll do that in a gird (Jam) [1 Gird gomes vinto girounde with vingayn strokes, Dest Troy (c 1400) 1332 8 Men of all sorts take a pride to gird at me, Shaks 2 Hen 1V, I ii 7 5 A gird, fit, actus, passio, Levins Manip (1570)]

GIRDERINGS, sb pl Obs Sc The suckers which spring from the root of the ash tree, used for hoops and complex purposes.

sımılar purposes

similar purposes
Sik A' rising out o' ane anither, like ash girderings out o' ae root, Hogg Tales (1838) 340, ed 1866
GIRD IRE, sb w Som A gridiron See Ire
[Gyrdiron, gril, Palsgr (1530)]
GIRDLE, sb Sc Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks Lan
Also Som Dev Also written gurdle Nhb Cum Lakel
Lan Dev, and in forms girl Cai, gordle Nhb [girdl,
godl] 1 A circular iron plate, suspended over the
fire by a bow handle on which cakes are baked. fire by a bow handle, on which cakes are baked, a grid-

ga dl ] I A CITCUIAT ITOI PIAIC, SUSPENDED OVER THE fire by a bow handle, on which cakes are baked, a gridiron See Griddle

Sc The dame was still busy broiling car-cakes on the girdle, Scott Anhquary (1816) xxvi, I'll learn you to bake cold-water cakes on the girdle, Keith Bonne Lady (1897) 95 ne Sc The right side was the side that was uppermost when first placed on the girdle to be baked, Gregor Flk Lore (1881) 31 Cai 1, Inv (H E F) Abd Bread toasters an' girdles—a splendit collection, Oeg Willie Waly (1873) 60 Kcd Swarms o' bees will sattle Gin ye gar the girdle soun', Grant Lays (1884) 70, Referring to the practice of getting swarming bees to settle by beating on the girdle with the tongs (A W) Frf She could go so quickly between the board and the girdle, Barrie Tommy (1896) 189 Per Not a blister raised by the girdle could be seen, Ford Harp (1893) 161 Rnf It's brown like snuff—it's like a girdle, Picken Poems (1813) I 125 Ayr Wi' jumping and thumping, The verra girdle rang, Burns Jolly Beggars (1785) I 14 Edb Wi' butter'd bannocks now the girdle reeks, Fergusson Poems (1773) 161, ed 1785 Bwk Wechts, girdles, bakeboards, &c, Henderson Pop Rhymes (1856) 86 Gail My mother hung the girdle above a clear red file of peat, Crockett Moss-Hags (1895) 37 N Cy 1 In more simple times a slate, called a back-stane, was used for the purpose Nhb Marshall Review (1808) I 29, Nhb 1 It is set on the open fire and is used for baking 'singin-hinnie,' the accompaniment of all high festival in the homes of the people The commemoration of a birthday. a christening, or a wedding is always kept with the high festival in the homes of the people The commemoration of a birthday, a christening, or a wedding is always kept with the honour of 'settin on the gordle' and the baking of a 'spice singin-hinnie' Dur.<sup>1</sup>, s.Dur (J E D), Cum. (J Ar), Cum <sup>1</sup> Lakel <sup>1</sup>

Sometimes also called the girdle plate Wm They were also Sometimes also called the girdle plate Wm They were also useful for baking oat cakes upon a girdle, which was a circular plate of iron, Lonsdale Mag (1822) III 289, A girdle and a girdle, Whitehead Leg (1896) 41, A thin flat plate of iron called a girgle [sic], Reports Agric (1793-1813) wYks Willam List Was (1811), wYks 1, Lan 1, n Lan 1 Som W & J Gl (1873) Hence (I) Girdle-braid, adj as broad as a girdle, (2) Gurdled, adj fried on the girdle

(I) Edb Frae 'neath his boniet, girdle-braid, Carlop Green (1793) 169, ed 1817 (2) Dev A gurdl'd steak, Pulman Sketches (1853) 9

(1853) 9

2 Comp (1) Girdle cake, a cake made of rich paste, and baked on a girdle till brown, thin household bread, (2) farl, (3) scone, a scone baked on a girdle, (4) stone,

-farl, (3) scone, a scone baked on a girdle, (4) stone, a stone on which to bake oaten cakes, cf girdle,  $sb^2$  (1) Sc Incommonusenow(H E F) Gail Hewasindeed mortally fond of her girdle-cakes, Crockett Moss-Hags (1895) iv N Cy¹ Nhb Ye¹ll hev girdle kyek an¹ bacon, Bagnall Sngs (c 1850) 5, Nhb¹, Dur¹ s Dur Girdle cakes are considered a delicacy when well made and buttered (J E D) Cum Aunt Ester spoil'd the gurdle cakes, Anderson Ballads (ed 1808) 12, Ah ax²t t'waiter if they hed ony girdle ceakes, Joe and Landlord, 6, Cum¹ Wm Many a girdle cake gets burned on the thin iron plate (B K) Lan Our dame's for gurdle-ceake an' tea, Waugh Tufts of Heather, I 137 (a) Edb Let his wisdom gin an' snarl O er a weel tostit girdle farl, Fergusson Poems (1773) 187, ed 1785 (3) Per The food whar on your fathers fared, A girdle scone an' cheese, Haliburton Ochil Idylls (1891) 32 (4) Yks In Yks they still have a girdle stone for baking their oaten cakes upon, Brockett Gl (1846) 3 Phr (1) like a hen on a het (hot) girdle, fidgety, restless,

3 Phr (1) like a hen on a het (hot) girdle, fidgety, restless, impatient, (2) spacing by the girdle, a mode of divination, practised in order to discover who has stolen anything

that is missing

(1) Sc She hirples like a hen on a het girdle, Scott Blk Dwarf (1816) iii, Isabella was fidgetting like a hen on a hot girdle, Keith Lisbell (1894) xvi Ayr She [a mare] tipper-taipers when she taks the gate, like a hen on a het girdle, Burns Lett to W Nucol (June 1, 1787), I gaed aboot like a hen on a het girdle, Service Dr Duguid (ed 1887) 241 Edb I fidgeted on the board like a hen on a hot girdle, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) viii Gail Dancing like a hen on a hot girdle, CROCKETT Grey Man (1896) 52

(a) Ags Still occasionally practised in Angus, and perhaps in other counties The girdle, used for toasting cakes, is heated till it be red hot Then it is laid in a dark place, with something on it Every one in the company must go by himself, and bring away Every one in the company must go by himself, and bring away what is laid on it, with the assurance that the devil will carry off the guilty person, if he or she make the attempt. The fear, which is the usual concomitant of guilt, generally betrays the criminal, by the reluctance manifested to make the trial (Jam)

[1] They make breid after casting it vpon the girdle, DALRYMPLE Leshes Hist Scotl (1596) I 95]

GIRDLE, sb<sup>2</sup> Nhb Dur Cum [girdl] A thin layer or sheet of stone, a very thin compact hand or stratum.

or sheet of stone, a very thin, compact band or stratum Also in comp Girdle bed

nCy A thin flat stone of a stratum that divides as flags and

n Cy A thin flat stone of a stratum that divides as flags and slates do (J H) Nhb¹ Girdles, in mining, are beds from about three inches to two feet or more in thickness, but the term is usually applied to beds varying from three inches to nine or ten inches thick Girdles are also called 'lumps', and, when formed of nonstone, 'catheads' A 'whin girdle' is a girdle composed of excessively hard stone. This is otherwise known as a 'strong (or hard) girdle bed' 'Post girdles' are girdles of sandstone. 'Metal girdles' are of hard, coarse shale. A 'brass girdle' is one of pyrites. 'Girdle beds are thin bands of sandstone and shale, such as in shafts appear as narrow circles,'Miller Geol Otterburn and Elsdon (1887). Nhb, Dur Nicholson Coal Tr Gl (1888), Grey metal with post girdles, Bonngs (1881) II 8. Dur Hard beds in soft strata, Geol Surv Vert Sect, Sheet 43. Cum Plate and girdle bed, Hutchinson Hist Cum (1794) I App 48.

Hence Girdley, adj stratified in 'girdles' Nhb¹ Nhb, Dur Grey girdley post, Borngs (1881) II 5.

GIRDLE, sb³ Som Also in forms girdale w Som¹, gurdele. A great deal

gurdele A great deal

Jennings Dial w Eng (1869), (GS) w Som 1 Maekth u guur dl
u duf urns [(It) makes a great deal of difference]

GIRDLE, v. w Som.1 [go dl] To mock at, to sneer,

What art thee girdlin to? They can't go long 'thout a passle o' lousy boys girdlin and hollerin arter em

Hence Girdler, sb one who mocks at or ridicules another, one who grins

For a boy, the epithet is precisely analogous to 'giglet' for a girl 'Young osbird! I calls n a proper young girdler

GIRDLE, GIRESTA, see Gurdle, Gorstie

GIRG, v and sb Sc Irel Also written gerg, gurg Sc (Jam Suppl), jerg Rab (Jam), jurg Sc NI Ant, jurg Sc (Jam), and in form garg Sc (Jam Suppl) [dgirg] 1 v To make a creaking noise, to jar

Sc To jerk or gurgle, as when one walks with water logged boots (Jam Suppl) Rxb (Jam)

Hence (1) Jirger, sb anything which causes a creaking sound, (2) Jirgin(g or Jurgan, vbl sb a creaking sound, the act of creaking

(1) Ayr In wi' a jirger to gar the shoe squeal, Aitken Lays (1883) 118, Let them wi' jurger and bruiser and wheel, b (2) Sc (Jam) NI<sup>1</sup> Ant As boots do when unused for some time, Ballymena Obs (1892)

2 sb The act of creaking, the sound caused by creaking

shoes, or by walking over a quagmire
Sc. Rxb (JAM) Gall The sofa gied an awfu' girg, CROCKETT
Stuktt Min (1893) 130

[1 That girgand hirst, Douglas Eneados (1513), ed 1874, 111 125]

nw Dev<sup>1</sup> To gall a horse with the saddle-Firse 'He's girg d a bit, I zee' GIRGE, v girths See Girse

GIRHIRD, see Gurherd

GIRL, sb Chs Not Lin War Hrf Glo Oxf Brks Suf Ess Wil Amer Also in form gal Brks 1 Suf 1 Ess 1 1 A maid-servant, an unmarried woman in service of whatever age

whatever age
Not The girls would like to go to the concert this evening, if
you have no objection Mrs H is doing without a girl now
(LCM) sw Lin<sup>1</sup> The Rectory girls have been there a many
years War Leanington Counce (Mar 6, 1897), War 4 s War 1
'The girl' is the invariable title of the servant girl of the farm
Hrf<sup>1</sup>, Glo<sup>1</sup>, Oxf (GO) Brks<sup>1</sup> Call the gals into praayers
[Amer 'The girls,' as women servants call each other in American
households The leading 'girl,' who was the cook, a coloured
widow of some sixty winters, Democracy (c 1882) xi ]
2. Used attrib see below

2 Used attrib see below Suf' A girl-cow boy Ess' The use of 'gal' and 'boa' in some parts of the county is curious, for instance, instead of speaking of Charlotte and John, they say, 'the gal Charlotte,' 'the boa John' 3 pl The short-pistilled or 'thrum-eyed' blossoms of the primrose, Primula vulgaris Wil' Cf boy, 50 4

4 Comb Girl's oak, the red leaves of the oak, Quercus

Chs On the 29th of May children distinguish the reddishcoloured leaves as Girl's Oak, and the green leaves as Boy's Oak Guls wear the former and boys the latter (B & H)

GIRL, v1 ? Obs Sc Yks Also in form gorl Sc To girdle, to surround the roof of a stack with straw ropes, twisted in the form of lozenges, to secure it against the wind Lth (JAM)

Hence (1) Girling, sb, obs, a bundle, (2) Gorlin, sb a neck-cloth

(1) e Yks Lye it streight and eaven into the band by girlings, Best Rur Econ (1642) 84 (2) Lth (JAM)

GIRL, v2 Sc Also written girle, girrel (Jam) [girl]

To tingle, thrill, to shudder, shiver

Per The thrashing mill scraiking and girling till it's fairly aff,
IAN MACLAREN Brier Bush (1895) 222 Sik It's no deth it feers
me, but the after-kum garis my hert girle, Hogg Wint Even Talis
(1820) II 64 (JAM), Ye hae gart a' my flesh girrel, John, ib 1
336 Rxb (JAM)
2 To set one's teeth on edge
Peb A term used to denote that affection of the teeth which is

caused by acidity, as when one has eaten unripe fruit (Jam )

GIRL, see Grill, v.2

Also written gerling [gā lin] return from the sea Cf gilling GIRLING, sb w Cy A salmon on its second return from the sea w Cy. The salmon on its second return from the sea is often termed a 'gerling' in the Severn, Day Fishes, II 68 [All migratory fish of the genus salmon, whether known by the names kelt, laurel, girling, grilse, botcher, or by any other local name, Stat 24 & 25 Vic (1861) c cix § 84]

GIRLOPP, sb Dev A great clumsy lout

GIRLOPP, sb Dev A great clumsy lout A great girlopp of a Will, Reports Provinc (1886) 96 GIRN, v and sb In gen dial use in Sc Irel and n counties to I Ma Chs Der Lin, also Nhp Bdf e An Wil Som Dev Also written gern n Cy n Yks² e Yks w Yks n Lin¹, gurn Nhb Cum¹³ m Yks¹ w Yks² l Ma Chs¹ Nhp¹ e An¹ Dev, gyrn Sc (Jam) N Cy¹, and in foims gairn, gorn Nhb¹, guern s Don Ess [girn, gərn, gən] 1 v To show or gnash the teeth in rage or scorn, to snarl as a dog, to look savage, distort the countenance, to speak in a snarling, surly tone Also used fio and with at

used fig and with at

Sc And aye as Sir Robert girned wi' pain, the jackanape girned too, Scott Redg (1824) Lett xi, We used to girn at ither like a pair of pipers, Stevenson Catrona (1893) xxix Sh I Doo kens better, Beiry, as girn at da ting o' whaalp, Sh News (Sept 3, 1898) Or I (SAS) Bch They girnt at me sac sair, Forbes Ulysses (1785) 21 Abd The cur began to girn at me, Cock Stains (1810) I 121 Frf In vain Cathio girns his teeth, Barrir Tominy (1896) 258 Fif Yonder's Arthur Seat an' Salisbury Crags lauchin' an' guinin' time aboot, Robertson Provost (1894) 187 Rnf Howe'er ginnin' time aboot, Robertson Provost (1894) 187 Rnf Howe'er Sectarians girn at ither, Finlayson Rhymes (1815) 98 Ayr It maks guid fellows girn an' gape, Wi' chokin dread, Burns Poor Maile, st 7 Lnk They girned, and let gird with grains, Ramsay Poems (1721) 101 Peb He searce could stand Wi' dool that gard him girn, Lintoun Green (1685) 58, ed 1817 Gail I could only girn my teeth at him, C1 ockett Raiders (1894) xiii Uls (MB-S) Don The child stopped its angry wail to scowl at her 'Ah, wad you girn at me?' said she, Cornh Mag XXXV 178 nCy Grose (1790) Nhb Aw've seen her gurn just like one of Macbeth's witches, Wilson Sigs (1890) 467, Like a monkey he did gail in, man, Allan Tyneside Sigs (1891) 327, Nhb 1 They gorn'd like cats, Robson Bet Beesley Cum 8, swm (JAB), n Yks 1 e Yks Marshall Rur Econ (1788) w Yks Twife an' him they gurned an' sware, a sorry sight ta see, Sowrey Our Village (1891) 48, It girned at her as if it ud ha' swollerd her, Harriey Blackpool (1883) 32 Nhp 1 How you girn at me Bdf Used of one who It girled at her as it it ud ha swollerd her, HARTLEY Licespool.

(1883) 32 Nhp¹ How you girn at me Bdf Used of one who talks crossly and snappishly to another 'You girn at me' (J W B), She girned at me, Lilis Pronunc (1889) V 208 e An¹ Ess Monthly Mag (1815) I 125 Wil I ve bean on thic varm zin Gruff wur a pup, but he niver lets I goo bye wieout girning and zhowing his teeth, Banks Glory (1881) 36 n Dev Atlast the whole story was explained—how 'thicka witch o Yender' had 'girned' at the misfortune, Madox-Brown Dwale Bluth (1876) bk I 1

Hence Girning, ppl adj growling, snailing, showing the teeth in anger, also used fig

Eig What sorrow then brought ye to me, Wi' girnin' mou' and glowrin' e'e, Couper Poetry (1804) II 222 Per A bonny story, troth, it is To see your girning spite, Nicol Poems (1766) 51 Ayr And gart me weet my waukrife winkers, Wi' girnin' spite, Burns Ep to Major Logan, st 10

Ep to Major Logan, st 10

2 To be fretful or peevish, to cry, whine, whimper, to complain or murmur fretfully, groan Also used with at Sc Ye hinted an' taunted, ye girn'd an' ye gaunted, Johnston Factory Girl (1869) 183 Cai', Inv (HEF) Abd The auld folks were girnin' wi' mony a groan, Guidman Inglismail (1873) 42 Ked Girnin' against Fate, Grant Lays (1884) 33 Frf Sae he girned an' suffered, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 68, ed 1889 Per Ye'ill stand their girnin' at the prices, Ian Maclaren Bner Bush (1805) 140 Sig A' widna please him, he girned, and he Per Ye'ill stand there girnin' at the prices, Ian Maclaren Brier Bush (1895) 140 Sig A' widna please him, he girned, and he spat, Towers Poems (1885) 162 Rnf Idle bodies Girnin' wi' shagreen and spite, Webster Rhymes (1835) 154 Ayr When things gae wrang she flytes and girns, Thom Amusements (1812) 36 Lnk Will greets and girns the lee-lang day, Rodger Poems (1838) 132, ed 1897 Lth I girnin' stood, her mither grat, McNeill Preston (c 1895) 76 Edb Young Benjie was girning and whingeing for his breakfast, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xvi Bwk They girnin sat, Henderson Pop Rhymes (1856) 57 Gall [He] banns and glowers, and girns, Nicholson Poet Wks (1814) 128, ed 1897 Kcb She sat in the drawin'-room girnin', Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 218 NI¹ Yks And I gerned alood, Fetherston T Goorkrodger (1870) 133 n.Yks¹², m Yks¹ w Yks They all stood girnin' an' trem'lin' at t'foot o' t'bed, Saunterer's Satchel (1875) 31 m Lin Theer y'h är girnin' Y'r allus at it, as if nobedy hed eny trubble but yersen (THR) [When that Jim got George by the nose, Then George began to [When that Jim got George by the nose, Then George began to

gern, Halliwell Rhymes (1886) 12 ]

Hence (1) Girn again, sb a peevish, ill-humoured person, a child who is habitually whimpering or fieting, also used attrib, (2) Girnie, (a) sb, see (1), (b) adj

peevish, ill-tempered, fretful, (3) Girnie or Gorney gibbie, sb, see (1), (4) Girnigo or Girnigae, (a) sb, see (1), (b) adj, see (2, b), (5) Girnigo gash, (6) gibbie, sb, see (1), (7) Girning, ppl adj, see (2, b), (8) Girny-go-

gabby, sb., see (1)
(1) Sc And there will be girn again Gibby, Herd Coll Sngs (1776) II 25 Cld (Jam) (2, a) Sc Have ye got over your tantrums, young girnie? Setoun G Malcolm (1897) I 19, (Jam) (1770) II 25 Cla (JAM) (2, a) Sc Have ye got over your tantrums, young girmle? Serioun G Malcolm (1897) I 19, (JAM) Bnff¹ There's girmle t' the rod agehn, he's been our lang at paice (b) n Sc (JAM), Cai¹ Rnf 'Bout gates I hate,' quo girny Maggie Piingle, Wilson Poems (1816) Loss of Pack Nhb¹ (3) Ayr There's the tawpie mither—thinks there never was—sic a guid wean as this girmle-gibble brat o' hers, Service Notandums (1890) 96 Nhb¹ (4, a) Sc (JAM) (b) Lth Drowsy faces
Wi surly brow an' wi' girmlgo look, Ballantine Poems (1856) 23
(5) Bnff¹ (6) Sc Girmlgo Gibby, The cat's guid-minny [mother-in-law], Chambers Pop Rhymes (1870) 22, (JAM) Rnf Picken Poems (1788) (b) (7) Sc A reeky house and a girning wife, Will make a man a fashous life, Ramsay Prov (1737), Deil ane wad miss the auld girning alewife, Scott St Ronan (1824) xiv—n Sc 'Gyrnin' gyte,' an ill natured, peevish child (JAM)—Cai¹ Bnff Bot [without] camshach wife or girnin' gett, Taylor Poems (1787) 179—Per Sour milk, and girnin' gools, Ford Harp (1893) 64—Fif Girnin' Care, wi' wrinklet brow, Gray Poems (1811) 84—Rnf Ye may steek your girning gab, Barr Poems (1861) 10—Lnk Haud yer tongue, ye girnin' loon, McLachlan Thoughts (1884) 35—Lth You girning imp o' hell, Bruce Poems (1813) II 120—Edb Syne rise wi' mony a girnin' yawn, Learmont Poems (1791) 57—(8) N1¹ 'Girny go gabby the cat's cousin,' said to a child that cries frequently without much cause
3 To show the teeth in laughing, to grin, to speak

3 To show the teeth in laughing, to grin, to speak with a grimace or chuckle Also with at

Sc 'It is mickle that makes a taylor laugh, but sowters girns ay' A ridicule upon shoemakers, who at every stitch grin with the force of drawing through the thread, Kelly Prov (1721) 212, the force of drawing through the thread, Kelly Prov (1721) 212, They stretch out their faces and make mouths and girn at me, Scott Midlothian (1818) xx ShI He only girns like a fool, Burgess Lowra Biglan (1896) 54 Cail Kcd Ye'll girn through hempen gravat, Grant Lays (1884) 44 Frf It gard them girn like aild fause faces, Sands Poems (1833) 109 Fif You see them [idols] yonder, girnin' braw, Tennant Papistry (1827) 81 Sig Let the soutor girn an' gape, Muir Poems (1818) 5 Rnf He'll girn ye a laugh, Webster Rhymes (1835) 171 Ayr He girn d, 'I' faith a bonny lass' Boswell Poet Whs (1803) 12, ed 1871 Lnk Auld Robin girn'd an' shook his pow, Rodger Poems (1838) 3, ed 1897 e Lth Gaunt, geck an' girn and a' that, Mucklerackit Rhymes (1885) 211 Edd Upo' their dwining country girn in sport, Laughi' their sleeve, Fergusson Poems (1773) 198, ed 1785 Sik I loot him girn as muckle as he likit, Hogg Tales (1838) 363, ed 1866 Dmf The deil sat girning i' the neuk, Cromek Remams (1810) 164 Gail To have him for ever girning at me like a sheep's head on the tongs, Crockett Luttle Ama Mark (1899) in Dwn (CHW) s Don Simmons Gl (1890) n Cy (K), Grose (1790), N Cy¹ Nhb And gard the lades a' girn agyen, Wilson Pitman's Pay (1843) 43, Nhb¹, Dur¹ Cum And conny laal bits On truncheons, to girn at and eat, Dickinson Cumbr (1875) 214, (J Ar), Cum¹, Cum³ He gürned oa't feace ower when I went in wid his bags, 5 Wm He girnd et me, Close Satirist (1833) 156, (EC) s Wm (J A B), n Yks¹2³, m Yks¹ w Yks But gerned and scratched mi heead, Ykman (1875) 12, col 1, He can girn a laugh as well's onybody, Bronte Wuthering His (1847) x, w Yks¹235 Lan An' yo turn yore yeads to see heaw teyring rining at yo', Kay-Shuttleworth Scassdale (1860) II 111, Lan¹, n Lan¹ I Ma She gurned like a cat, Brown Yarns (1881) 32, ed 1889 Chs [He] turn'd rahnd an gurned, Clough B Bresskittle (1879) 11, Chs¹ Der¹ Obs n Lin¹ Nhp¹ What do you stand girming there for? e An¹ w Som¹ Thee'rt Jis fit vor to girn drue a ho'ss collar Dev I laugh'd, an' gurn'd, an' hold my zides za tigh They stretch out their faces and make mouths and girn at me, Scorr

drue a ho'ss collar Dev I laugh'd, an' gurn'd, an' hold my zides za tight, Pulman Sketches (1842) 60 n Dev After prayers she walks up by herself, girning an' mearking mouths a' th' way, Madox Brown Yeth hounds (1876) 252

Hence Girning match, sb a contest formerly practised

in rustic sports, see below

Wm Girnin-matches used to be a part of the local sports of Westmoreland The person who could girn to the judge's satisfac tion would get a quarter of a pound of tobacco for a prize horse-collar was used to girn through to add to the novelty (B K)

4 Phr (1) to girn and bear (abide, bide) it, to put up with a thing, bear patiently, (2) to girn and greet, to add tears to one's complaints

(1) Lnk Ye maun just girn and bear it, Fraser Whaups (1895) (1) Lik 'te main just gift and bear it, Frank romany (1993) we yks If ya get bitten when ya get wed, wha, gift and bide it, Hartley Clock Alm (1874) 23, Banks Wkfld Wds (1865) Nhp 1 'You must gift, and abide it,' is a current phrase, implying, if you don't like any disagreeable thing, you must gift and bear it (2) Sc To conjoin peevish complaints with tears. In this sense, in like manner, commonly applied to children (Jam)

5 To gape, yawn, used fig
Sc Applied to any piece of dress, which is made so tight, that, when it is laced or buttoned, the under garment is seen through which it is faced or outloned, the under garment is seen through the chinks (JAM) Yks A seam in a garment when unsew'd is said to gern, Grose (1790) MS add (P) wYks Heitin an drinking wal hiz waistcoit button hoyles gernd agean, Tom Treddlehoyle Barrisla Ann (1873) 4 Nhp<sup>1</sup>

6 sb A snarl, growl, the act of showing the teeth in a disagreeable way, a fretful, whimpering tone or cry,

peevish fault-finding

Sc I've heard her bit girnie, SETOUN Sunshine (1895) in, His The bairn ga'a girn or twa afore he fell asleep He hauds an unco girn wee's wife Frf He is gleg i' the girn, but slaw i' the bite, Watt Poet Sketches (1880) 81 Per Wi' mony a grievous girn, Nicol Poems (1766) 48 Fif Whan mornin' cam', they gae a girn, Gray Poems (1811) 17 Ayr Afore Rab had cause for the green group the present by the mode. Armen Large (280) a girn or a growl, The parritch was made, Aitken Lays (1883) 58 Sik Agirn—or a toss o' your head—or a grumph 's a' you'll condescend to gie, Chr North Noctes (ed 1856) III 36 Gall I put their girns an' glooms in rhymes, Lauderdale Poems (1796) 80

7 A grin, smile, distortion of the countenance

A grin, smile, distortion of the countenance
Sc In a lower tone, accompanied with a truly diabolical girn,
Scotch Haggis, 134 Sh I Daa, I says wi a girn, Burgess Rasmie
(1892) 13 Cai e Sc Just like the girn o' a whittret, a look
to gar your flesh creep, Setoun Sunshine (1895) 98 w Sc The
girn, my informant said, was never out its face, Napier Flk Lore (1879) 41 Ayr He looked at me with a girn that was nothing short o' a smile o' destruction, GALT Lands (1826) viii Edb With a girn that was like to rive his mouth, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) v Cum¹ Wm What reet hev ye ta meear ner uz? Sed Geordie, wi' a girn, Spec Dial (1880) pt ii 39 m Yks¹ w Yks 'Hei!' says mouse wi' a girn, Howson Gude to Craven (1850) 116, (RHR) Dev Ain't you got a bit o' a girn for Matt? PHILLPOTTS Dartmoor (1896) 239

Hence (1) Gir ne great, sb a great grinner, (2) Girnlin,

sb a smiling or grinning face
(I) Yks (Hall) (2) Lin Miller & Skertchly Fenland (1878) 128

A rent, gape, a cavity
Bnff 1 Particularly appl to a dress rent from being too tight

Hence Girn(1)gaw or Gornigaa, sb the cavity of the

NCy<sup>1</sup> Riddle 'Black'm, saut'm, rough'm, glower'm, saw, Click'm, gatt'm, flang'm into girnigaw' Ans 'Eating a sloe' Nhb<sup>1</sup> w Yks Willan List Wds (1811)

[1 Monstrer la dent, to gern or grin at, Cotgr, The wyld wolf Bayis and gyrnis, Douglas Eneados (1513),

ed 1874, III 214]

GIRN, see Green,  $v^2$ , Grin,  $sb^1$ , Kirn.

GIRNEL, sb and v Sc Also written girnal(1 Sc S & Ork 1, girnell Sc, girnil Sh I [girni] 1 sb A granary, a large chest for holding meal, a meal-tub See Garnel Garnel

Garnel

Sc Above these dungeon looking stables were granaries, called girnels, Scott Waverley (1814) viii, Grain and meal, which was generally lodged in a storehouse or granary called a girnal, Hislop Anecdote (1874) 609 Sh I (Coll LLB), S & Ork 1MS add n Sc A large, square wooden trunk, known as the 'mealgirnel,' Gordon Carglen (1891) 83 ne Sc She asked how much meal was in the girnal, Gregor Flb-Lore (1881) 64 Cai 1, Inv (HEF) Mry The cosey nook whose girnels changed their fastins into feasts, Hay Linte (1851) 54 Bnff A fu' meal girnel i'my pantry, Taylor Poems (1787) 59 Abd An' hae nae meal left i' the girnal, McKenzie Cruise Sketches (1894) v Kcd Girnels, aumries, washin' tubs, And smuggled whisky kegs, Grant Lays (1884) 3 Per Her beef-boat and girnal they never ran dry, Ford Harp (1893) 301 w Sc A geyzened girnal, Carrick Laird of Logan (1835) 92 Arg Leaving only a boll of meal in the girnel, Munro Lost Pibroch (1896) 216 Sig Wi' plenty in their girnals aye, Towers Poems (1885) 189 s Sc The house which

contained the girnel, or store of meal, Wilson Tales (1839) V 384 Dmb Meal in the girnels, Salmon Gowodean (1868) 35 Rnf Dinna be scrimpit wi' the meal, the girnal's fit, Gilmour Paisley Weavers the scrimpit with e meal, the girnal's it, Gilmoth Paisley Wedver's (1876) v Ayr Men are like mice, they rin To whaur the girnal's fu', Ainslie Land of Burns (ed 1892) 93 Edb May Kittle Fortune frae her girnels plenty fetch you In time o' need, Crawford Poems (1798) 50 Sik Hopping about in the chest, amaist as 100my as a minister's girnel, Chr North Nocles (ed 1856) III 266 Dmf Their girnel is always full of meal, Carlyle Left (1826)

GIRNOT

2 Comp (1) Girnel kist, a meal-chest, (2) -man, a landsteward who had charge of the meal and grain paid as

part of the 1ent

part of the 1 ent

(1) Sc Laid his ears back when he heard the key turn in the girnell kist, Scott Leg Mont (1818) xiii Ayr If your barns be filled and your girnell-kists can hold no more, Galt Ann Parish (1821) xxviii (2) Cai<sup>1</sup>

3 v Obs To store up in granaries

Sc There was victual giinelled in store, to help to find the soldiers by way of plundering, Stalding Hist Sc (1792) II 167 (Jam) Fif Not thishing victuall in due tyme, girnalling of it when it is threshen, and not bringing of it to the mercat, Row Ch Hist (1650) 172, ed 1842 Ch Hist (1650) 173, ed 1842
[1 In baine or byre, in hall, girnell, and seller, Sat Poems (1572), ed Cranstoun, I 253]

GIRNOT, GIR(R, see Gurnet, Gird, sb<sup>1</sup> GIRRAN, see Garron, sb<sup>1</sup>, Guran GIRREBBAGE, see Gilravage

GIRRED, GIRREL, GIRS, see Gerred, Girl, v<sup>2</sup>, Grease GIRSE, sb and v Glo Wil Dor Som Dev Cor Also in forms gease w Som<sup>1</sup>, geese Dev<sup>1</sup> Cor<sup>12</sup>, giss Dev Cor<sup>12</sup>, guiss Dev, guss Glo Wil Dor Som Dev

1 sb A horse-girth, the girth of a saddle, a saddle cloth 1 sb A horse-girth, the girth of a saddle, a saddle cloth Glo Lewis Gl (1839), Horae Subsective (1777) 194, Glo Wil Britton Beautics (1825), Wil 1 Dor Haynes Voc (c 1730) in N & Q (1883) 6th S vii 366, Dor 1 Som Jennings Obs Dual w Eng (1825), W & J Gl (1873) w Som 1 The gease [gee us] brokt and off I come Dev White Cyman's Conductor (1701) 127, Horae Subsectivae (1777) 194, Dev 1, Cor 12
2 A man's girdle or belt, a hempen girdle w Som 1 A leather strap worn by labourers Dev Grose (1790) MS add (P) Cor 12
3 Comp Guss-web, a woven belt or girdle, a girth, band of woven thread

of woven thread
Glo Horae Subsectivae (1777) 194, Gl (1851), Glo 1

To girth or bind

4 v To girth or bind GIO Don't guss the child's things round him like that, Northall Wd bb (1896), GIO Wil A bundle of hay should be 'gussed up tight' A badly dressed fat woman 'looks vor aal the world like a zack o' whate a-gussed in wi' a rawp' Som W & J Gl (1873), Jennings Obs Dial w Eng (1825) w Som Here geas'n up a bit tighter, he'll [the saddle] slip round Dev Thee't bust if thee's guss theezel' up zo, Pulman Sketches (1842) 100, ed 1871, Dev n Dev So, Gles, go geese ould Brock up teart, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 46

[1. All strooke his horse together with their launces as they brake pectorall, guses, and all, that the horse slips away, and leaues the king and the saddle on the ground, Danier Hist Eng (ed 1626) 46 (Day) Guse is prop

a pl form, the same as girths]

GIRSE, see Grass

GIRSE, see GIASS
GIRSHA, sb Irel A very young girl
Ir A girsha's as well entitled to a full glass as a gorsoon,
CARLETON Fardorougha (1836) at, The very gorsoons and girshas
were coorting away among themselves, tb Traits Peas (ed 1843)
I 106 s Don Simmons Gl (1890) w Ir. Your poor Grania,
that's loved you all her life long, ever since she was a little bit of a girsha, Lawless Grama (1892) II 243

[Ir geirseach, a girl (O'Reilly)]

GIRSHON, GIRSIE, GIRSLE, see Grease-horn, Gersy,

GIRSLIN, vbl sb Sc In phr a girslin o' frost, a slight frost, a thin scurf of frost Cai 1 [Cp Fr gresiller, to hail, drizzle, sleet, a der. of gresil, rime, the white frost that hangs on trees]

GIRST, GIRSTY, see Grist,  $sb^{12}$ , Gorstie GIRT, sb and v Cum Lin Glo Brks Wil Som Dev Also written gurt Glo. Brks.<sup>1</sup>, and in form geart in Wil

[girt, gərt, gət] 1 sb A band or strap, esp one by which a saddle is fastened to a horse, a saddle-girth Glo Horae Subsectiae (1777) 194, Glo 1, Brks 1 n Wil Loosen them gearts, will 'e? (EHG) w Som 1 Plase, sir, you must have some new girts, youis baint safe n Dev An' girts, a guidestrap, hayvor seed, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 74

Hence Gittins, sb pl the straps which bind a saddle or nack to a horse

pack to a horse

Cum His girtins gev a crack An' down his boozy burden fell, STAGG Misc Poems (1805) 116

2 Breadth, girth, circumference.
Lin Six feet long and three feet girt, Miller & Skertchly
Fenland (1878) vii Wii (WCP), (KMG) w Som In
measuring timber, the length and guit are taken.

measuring timber, the length and gut are taken.

3 v To measure timber, &c, with a cord, also pass w Som 1 The 'girt' is arrived at by getting the full circumference with a cord, and then by twice doubling the cord. The length in inches of this fourth part of the circumference is called the girt. To measure in this way is 'to girt the tree,' or to see what 'hell girt' 'What size sticks be em—will any o'm girt a voot or over?'

[1 Here lies old Hobson, Death hath broke his girt, Million Limitarian Carrier (1665)]

MILTON University Carrier (1665) ]

GIRT, see Gird, v<sup>2</sup>, Great
GIRTH, sb<sup>1</sup> Sc n Cy Yks Also in form geth n Yks<sup>2</sup>
1 In phr to slip the girths, to tumble down, like a pack-Also in form geth n Yks 2 horse's burden, when the girths give way s Sc Gl Antiq (JAM) 2 Comp Girth webbin, the tape or web of which saddle-girths are made n Cy (HALL), w Yks 1

3 A neckcloth

Buff Brave Bull, neist in a gizzy big, An' thrapple girth drest up fu' trig, The pulpit mounts, Taylor Poems (1787) 106

4 A hoop of wood or iron See Gird, sb 1 1
Sc Herd Coll Sugs (1776) Gl Abd Shirreits Poems (1790)

n Yks 2

Hence Girthing, sb hooping, thin bands of iron to go round casks, &c n Yks (I W)

GIRTH, sb 2 Obs Sc 1 A sanctuary, asylum, 'grith'
Since it is so, That thou hast taen thy git th herein, Pennecuik Who (1715) 394, ed 1815

Hence Girth gate, sb a safe road

We hae sae muckle wild land to go over before we win to

the girth gate, Scott Monastery (1820) iii

2 A name given to some circles of stones which environed the ancient places of judgement, and were popularly supposed to have served as sanctuaries or places of refuge

In the south of Scotland, where the religious circles are denominated Kills or Temples, the judicial circles are denominated Girths

These Girths are numerous, such as Auld Girth,

Apple Girth, Tunder Girth, Girthon, Girthhead, &c In the

Hebrides these Girths are still more numerous, and the tradition respecting them is, that people resorted to them for justice, and that they served nearly the same purpose among the Celts, that the cities of refuge did among the Jews, Huddleston Toland's Hist of Druids (1814) 313 (Jam)

[1] That frie porte Vinice, the commoune girth of al stran-

geris, Dalrymple Leshe's Hist Scotl (1596) II 219 ON grid, a domicile, home, a sanctuary, asylum (Vigrusson)]

GIRTHING, sb Sc A saddle-girth, harness
Lth Gin ye're unhorsed by a stronger loon, An' 'mang your
girthing he heads an' thraws, Ballannine Poems (1856) 209

GIRTHOLL, sb Ayr (Jam) A sanctuary Girth, sb 2

[Girtholl, girth, sanctuary, asylum, Skene Expos (1641)]
GIRTLE, sb and v Bnff<sup>1</sup> [dzirtl] 1. sb A small

quantity of any liquid or fluid

The hoose-keeper ga' the herd loon bit a girtle o' milk t' 'is pothitch He jist gets his bits o' bawbees in girtles

pothitch He jist gets his bits o' bawbees in girtles 2 v Of liquids to pour in small quantities, to work with liquids

'Hir father cam in on 'ir, an' got hir girtlin' ale oot ae bottle intil anither' Added to many words that imply working with liquids, as, 'She wiz girtlin' and brewin' ale' 'She wiz girtlin' an' tryin' t'milk the kai' 'She wiz girtlin' an mackin' broth' 3 With up to throw up, splash, spill, with out, our. to

spill in småll quantities

Tack care an' nae girtle up the milk, an' 'file yir daidle

4. With at, wee to use constantly as an article of food.

GIRTY, see Greaty

GIRTY MILK, sb e Cy (HALL) [Not known to our correspondents] Milk poiridge Cf gurdie milk GIRZIE, sb Sc A female servant

Ayr He took the Beuk of course at nicht and morning, gather ing a' the guizies and the men into the spence, Service Di Duguid (ed 1887) 283

[Prop the pet-name Girzie, dim of Grizel, and used as a common term for a woman-servant

GISE, GISE, GISN, see Guess,  $sb^2$ , Gist, Gizzen, ady,  $v^4$  GISP, v w Yks <sup>2</sup> [gisp] To gasp GIS(S, int and sb Sc Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks Also in form gus Fif [gis] 1 int A word, repeated quickly, used to call swine to approach Cf gissy

Fif The pig when speaned became a shot, and while assuming a douce obesity was familiarly addressed as 'Gus gus,' Colville Vernacular (1899) 15 Wm (BK), nYks 3 Nhb 1, Dur 1, e Dur 1, Cum (J Ar) Cum 1,

2 Phr to say neither giss nor sty, to say neither 'giss' (i e come to feed!) nor 'sty' (i e to go to sty!), to say

not be come to feed ') nor 'sty' (i e to go to sty'), to say nothing at all

Lakei He nowder said giss nor sty Cum' w Yks (SPU)

3 sb A pig n Cy (Hall), Lakei Cf grice

Hence Giss trough, sb a pig-trough Wm (BK)

[1 Norw dial gis, a call to swine, a form of gris, a pig (Aasen), ON griss, a young pig, so Sw dial gis, a call to swine (Rietz)]

GISS, see Girse, Goose, Guess, v

GISSY, int and sb Sc Nhb Dur Cum Yks Also in

forms goosy Peb, guissie Per, gussie Sc 1 mt A call used to swine See Gis(s

Per (GW) Peb The carles, Goosy! Goosy! groan'd, The carlines Goosy! grane Loud Goosies! everywhere resound, Lindom Green (1685) 68, ed 1817 NCyl, Cum (JAr), Cum 14,

 ${f 2}$  sb A young pig, a young sow, also in comp  ${f G}$  ssy

Sc (JAM ) Frf I mindit that ane o' the buirds at the tap o' the swine's cruive had been ca d aff Sae I decided to gang oot an' gie it a hammer on, sae that gussie wad be mair comfortable, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 37, ed 1889 e Fif Tip fou o' water for gussie to be plottit in, after havin' his craig nichit by Patie Baisler's gully, Latro Tam Bodhin (1864) iv Sik Guidit me shamefully a' the time I was a gussie, Hogg Tales (1838) 234, ed 1866 Gall Nearly on to the knees o' a great fat gussie o' a loon, Crockett Moss-Hags (1895) xxiii Nhb It's just a bit o' gissy's tripe, Wilson Pitman's Pay (1843) 15, Nhb I Dur' Used by children Yks He bought a tidy gissy (JW)

GIST, v and sb n Cy Cum Wm Yks Lan Lin Also written ghist Yks, gyste Yks w Yks 4, jist(e n Cy Lakel 2 w Yks 1 Lin, jyst(e Cum w Yks n Lin, and in forms geest Cum, geist Wm, gise m.Yks' Lan' ne Lan', guest n Yks 2, jeyce e Yks' 1 v To receive cattle to graze for a fixed sum, to put out cattle to pasture See Agist, v o' the swine's cruive had been ca d aff Sae I decided to gang oot

pasture See Agist, v nCy Holloway Lakel, Cum. (MP), Cum! Yks Am thinking a'l ghist yon hoss an' heifer oot (WH) e Yks! m Yks! He's some oxen gising in Twenty lands w Yks!, Lan!, ne Lan! Lin Brookes Tracts Gl n Lin Sutton Wds (1881)

Hence (I) Gister, sb an animal put out to pasture for a find own (a) Cistral's the pasturage of animals at a

a fixed sum, (2) Gistin', sb the pasturage of animals at a

fixed sum
(1) Yks Tommy T—— taks ghisters in (W H) m Yks 1 (2)
Lan 1, ne Lan 1

2 sb Pasturage let out for cattle at a fixed price per head, freq in phr to be out at gist. See Agist, sb Wm Weeve gittan sum yows an lambs fested oot, an a few yung kye oot et geist, Spec Dial (1880) pt ii 22 w Yks A gyste for cattle, Thoresby Lett (1703), w Yks 4 n Lin Sutton Wds (1881)

3 Cattle put out to graze at a fixed sum, the stock on

Taken state put out to graze at a fixed sum, the stock on a farm, also used attrib

Yks T'last job ah had wer helpin' Tom Pickles o't Hofeway hoose, to drive some gyste beease ta't Dry Gill, Blackah O Banks

(1867) I n Yks 2 Guest-cattle w Yks They'd au to pay for the r jyst afore they went awaäy 'Ave yer getten a deal o' jyst on yer land this year? (F P T), w Yks 1, ne Lan 1

Nhb1 The narrow neck or channel of GIT. sb a mould through which the metal is poured Gen applied as the term for the superfluous piece of metal

which is left in the neck of the mould after a casting is made

GITE, sb Dev [gait] A habit, a mode of action Where 'th' er a picked up thickee new gite tu  $^{1}$  N & Q (1897) 8th S xi 246, Very common (H H )

[Gite was used in lit E in the sense of dress A stately nimph Whose glittering gite so glinsed in mine eyes, Gascoigne Philomena (1576) 117 ME gyte, a kind of dress or gown (Chaucer) Cp OFr gute, 'chapeau'

GITE, GITHER, see Gyte, adj, Gather

GITTY, see Jetty

Sh I Anything of value, a prize GIURDACK, sb S & Ork 1

GIURDACK, sb Sh 1 Anything of value, a prize S & Ork 1

GIVAMILD, v Sh I To give freely, without conditions or restrictions S & Ork 1

GIVE, v and sb Vai dial and colloq uses in Sc Irel Eng Aus and Amer [giv, gī, gi] I v Gram forms 1 Present Tense (i) Gae, (2) Gave, (3) Ge, (4) Gee, (5) Geeah, (6) Gen, (7) Ghee, (8) Ghi, (9) Gi, (10) Gib, (11) Gib, (12) Gie, (13) Gif, (14) Gin, (15) Gon, (16) Gocn, (17) Gu, (18) Guv [For further examples see II below]

(i) Gall Never a whinge or a greet did ye gae, CROCKETT Standard Bearer (1898) 326 (2) e Suf Hell gave you nothing (FH) (3) Cum 1 w Yks O'l ge the a sample, Bywater Sheffeld Dial (1839) 4 [But I won't ge her a hapeny, Fielding Tom Jones (1749) bk vi x.] (4) Wxf 1 n Cy (J L) (1783) Nhb 1, Cum 1, n Yks 2, w Yks 14, Chs 13, nw Der 1 Brks Zo we'll gee un a scrape, Hughes Scour White Horse (1859) iv Wil Were forced to gee her a cake, Penruddocke Content (1860) 9 w Som 1, Dev 2, nw Dev 1 (5) Nhb 1 (6) Chs Thah munner gen moor nor a shillingk, Clough B Biesskittle (1879) 5 (7) Dev 2 Ill ghee 'e thees (8) w Cor N & Q (1854) ist S x 301 (9) n Cy (K) Nhb 1 G1 is gen used before a word beginning with a consonant 'Aa'll gi nyen on ye nowt' Cum Like the clock when it gis warnin to stilke twelve, Boriowadale Lett in Lonsdale Mag (Feb 1867) 312 n Yks (J W) e Yks 1 Used only before consonants m Yks 1 The vowel is often long, but when this is the case a consonant follows, Introd 35 w Yks Ah did gi' a hextra blaw. Binns Ong (1880) No 1 3 Lan 1 Cum There's not a bonnie flower that springs Can gie such joys to me, Gilpin Sngs (1866) 517 ne Yks <sup>1</sup> 33 w Yks <sup>12</sup> Lan An' yo'n gie yon bag o' gowden guineas, KAY SHUTTLEWORTH Scarsdale (1860) II 318 Der l'il gie anything ye ask, VERNEY Stone Edge (1868) 1 nw Der <sup>1</sup>, Not <sup>1</sup>, n Lin <sup>1</sup>, Lei <sup>1</sup>, Nhp <sup>12</sup>, War <sup>24</sup>, s War <sup>1</sup>, Glo (S L), Brks <sup>1</sup> Sur Gie missis this 'un caard, Bickley Sur Hills (1890) II vi Hmp <sup>1</sup> Som Gie up a-working under groun' an' tak' up a bit o' lan', RAYMOND Men o' Mendth (1808) ix. Dev He'll gie thee a clout over car yor biden a-working under groun' an' tak' up a bit o' lan', RAYMOND Men o' Mendip (1898) ix. Dev He'll gie thee a clout over ear vor biden up zo late, Longman's Mag (Dec 1896) 153 (13) n Cy BAILEY (1721) (14) n Cy BAILEY (1721) s Stf What wun yer du for me if I gin yer this? Pinnock Blk Cy Ann (1895) Oxf I If thee ginst I a penny, I ll gee thee a aipemy out, MS add e An 1, Nrf (WH) (15) Nrf To gon out the same tew lines in every one o' the carriages, Spilling Giles (1872) 1 Suf (CT) (16) Suf e An Dy Times (1892) (17) Wxf I (18) Nrf To guv an opinion. Spilling Giles (1872) 7 an opinion, Spilling Giles (1872) 7

an opinion, Spilling Giles (1872) 7

2 Contracted with pion, &c (1) Gee, give you, (2) Gee's(e, give us, (3) Gee'us't, give it me or us, (4) Gee'y'at, give you it, (5) Geez, see (2), (6) Ge't, give the, (7) Gibb'n, give him, (8) Gid, give it, (9) Gie's, (a) see (2), (b) give his, (10) Gie's'd, see (3), (11) Gimedit, give me it, (12) Gimma, give me, (13) Gimmat, see (11), (14) Gimme, see (12), (15) Gis, see (2), (16) Githa, (17) Gith'e, give thee, (18) Gi'the't, give thee it, (19) Gi'them't, give it them, (20) Gi'ye'd, (21) Gi'yi'd, see (4), (22) Giz, see (2), (23) Yate, (24) Ye, (25) Yeeit, see (8), (26) Yeeoure, (27) Youre, give over

(1) Som Jennings Dial w Eng (1869) (2) Cum Gee's a bit eh bacca (EWP), Cum¹ Som Gees zee'em, Jennings Obs Dial w Eng (1825) 186 Dev Geese zom drink, White Cyman's Conductor (1701) 127 (3) Nhb¹ (4) n Lin¹ (5) Nhb¹ (6) w Yks Ge't little an a sup, Gossips, 19 (7) Cor² (8, Nhb¹ Gid

VOL II

a shove (9, a) Sc Gies your loof, hinny, Stevenson Cathiona (1893) iii Abd. Gi'es an ouk at the walls, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) 1 e Sc Gie's my cakes an' let me rin, Setoun Sunshme (1895) 25 Nhb Gils a land to lade this sled, Clare Love of Lass (1890) I 9, Nhb I, w Yks (J W) Lan Gie's a hawpenny, Howith Rural Life (1838) I 288 Not (J H B) (b) Abd Was able to gie's faimily aneuch, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) viii (10) Cai I Pron geezd Much used by children (11) Nhb (R O H) (12) n Yks Gimmahoddynt'brass (T S) w Yks (J W), ne Lan I Nhp I Gimma the commer (13) w Yks I, Nhp I (14) w Yks I (15) Nhb I s Stf Gis a bit o' that swede, Pinnock Blk Cy Ann (1895) Der I (16) Cun I e Yks Ta gith a kiss, Ruddlerfur Faim Servant s Lett (1840) (17) w Yks I Nhp I What shall I gi the for't? (18, 19) Cum I (20, 21) Nhb I (22) Nhb I Giz ahad o' the shul Cum I Der Monthly Mag (1816) I 312 (23, 24, 25, 26, 27) Wxf I

8 Pretente (1) Ga, (2) Gad, (3) Gade, (4) Gae. (5) Gaed.

3 Pretente (1) Ga, (2) Gad, (3) Gade, (4) Gae, (5) Gaed, (6) Gaf(f, (7) Gah, (8) Gam, (9) Gan, (10) Garn, (11) Gav, (12) Gavv, (13) Gawne, (14) Ged, (15) Gee, (16) Geea, (17) (12) Gavv, (13) Gawne, (14) Ged, (15) Gee, (16) Geea, (17) Geed, (18) Geen, (19) Geet, (20) Geh, (21) Geid, (22) Gen, (23) Gēne, (24) Geunne, (25) Gev, (26) Ghee, (27) Ghid, (28) Gib, (29) Gid, (30) Gie, (31) Gied, (32) Gien, (33) Gin, (34) Giv(e, (35) Gived, (36) Gom, (37) Gon, (38) Gonned, (39) Gov, (40) Gove, (41) Guv, (42) Guve, (43) Guvved, (44) Gya, (45) Gyen, (46) Ya, (47) Yate

(1) Per The miller's wife ga' them the blame, Nicol Poems (1766) 51 Nhb 1 Used before a word beginning with a consonant, 'Ye ga twice as much as it's worth' Dur 1 Cum We ga them 'Ye ga twice as much as it's worth' Dur' Cum We ga them twea fellows ith bwort a helter, Borrowdale Lett in Lonsdale Mag (Fcb 1867) 310 n Yks He ga' ma t sweetest, Tweddell Clevel Rhymes (1875) 64 e Yks' Used only before consonants w Yks (J W) e Lan' Before consonants (2, 3) Glo' (4) Sc Murray Dial (1873) 205 Sh I Shii gae da foal a tump wi' her knee i' da ribs, Sh News (Aug 13, 1898) Briff Tam them for supper gae back thanks Taylor Poins (1787) 65 Dmf He gae to me a gay gold ring, Cromek Remains (1810) 208 Wxf' Nihb An' gae the Owsen part too, Richardson Borderer's Table bk (1846) VII 136 m Yks', w Yks' [Pron gay] (5) Abd The Infirmary lowk gaed me a hang Cardon Bord Rev 2014 (1850) 150. Ave. VII 136 m Yks', w Yks' Pron gay] (5) Abd The Infirmary fowk gaed me a bang, CADENTIEAD Bon Accord (1853) 159 Ayr The Shirra' gaed the scoon'rel a month's imprisonment, Hunter VII 136 m Yks¹, w Yks³ [Pron gay] (5) Abd The Infirmary fowk gaed me a bang, Caddiland Bon Accord (1853) 159 Ayr The Shirra' gaed the scoon'rel a month's imprisonment, Hunter Studies (1870) 24 Dmf [I] gaed the younkers sic a fricht, Quinn Heather (1863) 72 Wgt That's mair than ever ee gaed me, Fraser Wigtown (1877) 291 Nhb The wives gaed a neaym, Robson Be Ruth (1860) iv 17 (6) w Yks¹, e Suf (F H) (7) m Yks¹ w Yks² Theophilus at once gah noatice of a like intention, 109 (8) e Suf (F H) (9) Lan¹ Chs Th' owd lad gan us abit o' a ditty, Croston Enoch Crump (1887) 8 nw Der¹ Nhp¹ He gan me a spuntle o' bioth se Wor¹, Glo¹ e An¹ He gan me it Nrf He never gan me anything, Arch (1879) VIII 169 (10) e An¹ (11) Nhb¹ When the word following begins with a vowel, or mute aspirate, 'gav' is used 'He gav a strait accont' 'He gav him nowt for'd' Dur¹ ne Yks¹ 33 e Yks¹, m Yks¹, w Yks¹23 e Lan¹ I Ma Wc'd gav him, Brown Doctor (1887) 5 e Suf (F H) (12) w Yks¹ (13) Ess¹ Still in use, Howard Household Bks 466 (14) w Yks He says its aboon a month sin yo ged him owt, Gossips, 17 Not² I ged'im a'unch of bread sw Lin¹ He g'ed her a smack on the face (15) Sur 'Ees maister gee' ee tuppence an hour more, Bickliy Sin Hills (1890) I xii (16) Nhb¹ (17) Peb Tit geed him cheese and eggs, Lintoun Green (1685) 45, ed 1817. Nhb¹, Chs¹³, Der¹ Wil I called to un, but a gee'd m' noa answer, Kiie Sng Sol (1860) v 6 n Dev Grose (1790) (18) n Yks¹ (19) Lan Theau geet'em doun bout ownin' what they'd got, Doherry N Barlow (1884) 7 (20) Cum¹, Cum³ He geh me two empty bags to carry, 2 (21) Sig He geid his nose a sideward birse, Towers Poems (1885) 65 (22) Lan N & Q (1852) ist S v 173 Chs Hoo gen me a gradely good un, Clough B Bresskittle (1879) 3 Not¹² Lei¹ A gen me tuppence Nhp¹, War²³ swor 'E gen 'em some las' night (H K) e Suf (F H) (23) e Suf (F H) (24) Nhp², Glo¹ (25) w.Tr. Saint Kavin gev him an illigant wake, Lover Leg (1848) I 16 Cum¹ Wm Gev pride and envy many a bang, Whitthead Leg (1859) 9 w.Yks², s Not. (J P K), n Lin¹, s Lin (T H R) Good and th

She wudna say't, Jame, though a' gied her a chance, Ian Maclaren K Cainegie (1896) 102 Ruf I gied an unco draw, Picken Poems (1813) I 60 Luk He gied the thief his watch an' purse, Orr Laigh Flichts (1882) 12 Dmf Anither claw gied him a lift, Hawkins Poems (1841) V 41 Nhb 1, w Yks 23 Lin Toithe were due, an' I gied it in hond, Tennyson N Farmer, Old Style (1864) st 3 Gio 2 Brks I gied up all that, Hughes Scon Winte Horse (1859) v Som I gi'ed a sovereign, Raymond Sam and Sabma (1894) 137 (32) n Yks 1, Nhp 1 (33) n Yks 1, e Lan 1, Not 1, Lei 1, Nhp 1, War 23, se Wor 1, e An 1, Brks 1 Nrf I tuke an' gin har the money, A B K Winght's Fortune (1885) 9 e Suf (F H), Sus (F A A) [Amer She gin her cheer a jerk, Lowell Biglow Papers, 10] (34) Lin I niver giv it a thowt, Tennyson N Farmer, New Style (1870) st 6 Lei (C E), e Suf (F H) Ken The ole gentleman what give the prizes, he said, Longman's Mag (July 1891) 270 Sur Th' minister 'ce giv me this, Bickley Sur Hills (1890) III vid Do- When I went to live yonder with you ye give me eight shillin' a week an' my keep, Longman's Mag (Nov 1898) 47 [Amer Dial Nots (1896) I 277] (35) War 2, e Suf (F H) Dev Her legs gived way, Reports Provinc (1883) 85, Hur giv'd a little neigh, Burnett Stable Boy She wudna say't, Jamie, though a' gied her a chance, IAN Mar 2, e Suf (F H) Dev Her legs gived way, Reports Provinc (1883) 85, Hur giv'd a little neigh, Burnett Stable Boy (1888) xi (36) e Suf (F H) (37) e An 2 Nrf He gon him a bob (W H) Suf He never gon me nothing (M E R), Suf¹ (38) Suf¹ gonned it tew'um (C T) (39) Nhb¹ Used when the word following begins with a vowel or mute aspirate 'He gov Annie tuppence' 'Gov' expresses emphasis on the word, whilst 'gav' is usually less emphatic e An² He gov it me e Suf² (H) Cor¹ caalled un, but he gov me no aanswer, Sng Sol (1859) v 6, Cor² (40) e Suf (F H) Cor¹ I gove et to the dog (41) Nhb She guv ower talkin' tiv hur, Robson Bk Ruth (1860) 1 18 War, Shr I guv'im sixpence, Northall Wd bk (1896) Glo¹ (42) Sur He guve me one, Bickley Sur Hills (1890) II vi (43) w Wor [He] guvved the coal as well, S BEAUCHAMP Grantley Grange (1874) II 282 (44) Abd She scault's an' gya's sae muckle advice, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xvi (45) s Chs¹ 81 (46) Wxf¹ Shoo ya aam zim to doone [She gave them some to do], 90 (47) b Fan Cournug yate a 11shp, 88

sae muckle advice, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xvi (45) s Chs 1 81 (46) Wxf 1 Shoo ya aam zim to doone [She gave them some to do], 90 (47) ib Fan Courning yate a 11shp, 88

4 Contracted with pron (1) Gad, gave 1t, (2) Gad'us't, gave 1t us, (3) Gae'm, gave him, (4) Gaight, see (1), (5) Gamma, (6) Gamme, gave me, (7) Ga's, gave us, (8) Gawd, see (1), (9) Gead us't, see (2), (10) Gemmah, see (6), (11) Ghee'd'n, see (1), (12) Ghid'n, see (3), (13) Ghid'ur, gave her, (14) Gid'n, see (3), (15) Gied us't, see (2), (16) Gien't, (17) Gin't, see (1), (18) Gyanna's, gave not us, (19) Gyau't, (20) Yaate, see (1)

(1) Nhb 1 He ga'd some kirn milk for te lyep, The Masquerade (2) ib (3) Fif Johnny gae'm his elbow-chair, Douglas Poems (1806) 102 (4) Lan Becose Seroh o' Rutchots Gaight me th' last Kersmus, I'm Bobbin View Dial (1740) 41, ed 1811 (5) w Yks 1 My hollin busk at my husband gamma 'fore I war wed, in 296 (6) ib (7) Nhb 1 (8) ib The gossips gawed oot aw wis varry in deed, Elliott Jack Robson's Crishp (9) Nhb 1 (10) Dur Ah coad 'im, bud he gemmah ne answer, Moore Sing Sol (1859) v 6 (11) Dev 2 He ghee'd'in tu her (12, 13) I W 1 (14) Dev They gid'n a tumbler, Peter Pindar Royal Visit (1795) 157, ed 1824 (15) Nhb 1 (16) Nhp 1 (17) Nhp 1 I gin't 'em properly Suf' Ken An braught de book, an gin t ta Sal, Masters Dick and Sal (c 1821) st 60. (18) Abd Ye gyanna's neen last, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) vi (19) Fa gyau't to their forebeais th xliv (20) Wxf 1

5 pp (1) Gaf, (2) Gan, (3) Gave, (4) Gean, (5) Gean, (6) Geeh (70) Gare (11)

by the solution of the solutio

you? s Lin (T H R), s Wor (H K), e Suf (F H) (10) e Suf (F H) (11) s Not (J P K) (12) e Suf (F H) (13) Cor s It is not gibbed to me to speak easy (14) Som Jennings Obs Dial w Eng (1825) w Som I They and a gid me nort (15) Som A viner zermon than good Pa'sson Dempster'ud a gidden us, Leith Lemon Verbena (1895) 92 (16) Dur I (17) Gail Could ye no' hae gied him bite and sup? Crockett Standard Bearer (1898) 266 w Yks s, s Not. (J P K) (18) Sc They wad hae gien a boddle a-piece to have propped it up, Scott St Ronan (1824) ii Cai I, Nhb I, Dur I Cum Auld Robin Forbes has gien tem a dance, Gilpin Sngs (1866) 53 n Yks Religious fooak hev gi'en suppooat, Castillo Poems (1878) 42 ne Yks 33 m Yks Introd 35 w Yks 123 Lan Whoy, aw we hardly gi'en it a thowt, Banks Manch Man (1876) ii ne Lan I, s Not (J P K) (19) n Yks 2 e Yks They've gin up ther thrade, Nicholson Fik Sp (1889) 43 m Yks Introd 35 w Yks I What hes he gin ye? e Lan I, Chs I, Der I, Not I, n Lin I, Lei I, Nhp I, War 2, Hnt (T P F), e Suf (F H), Ken I [Amer Dial Notes (1896) I 277] (20) e Suf (F H) [Amer Dial Notes (1896) I 277] (21) War 2, e Suf (F H), w Som I (22) Sur Whaat he an givun, he an givun, Bickley Sur Hills (1890) III xvi (23) Nhb I He's gi yen far (FH), w Som 1 (22) Sur Whaat he an givun, he an givun, Bickley Sur Hills (1890) III xvi (23) Nhb 1 He's gi yen far ower much for the mear (24) e An 12, Suf 1 e Suf The rooks have gon them stacks what for (FH) (25) e Suf (FH) (26) I Ma A chap with one eye, and gove to fightin, Brown Doctor (1891) 10 (27) Nhb 1 Aa wad goven a deal ti seen'd' Of rare use (28) Nrf Cozens Hardy Broad Nrf (1893) 55 (29) s Chs 1 (30) Wm Meh e'ens gy'n over winken, Blezard Sigs (1848) 17, ed 1868 (31) Nhb Thonk God of goods he has the yeuen, Richardson Bordeier's Table bk (1846) VI 228

II Dial meanings 1 Comb with prep, adv, &c (1) Give again, (a) to relent, soften in feeling or intent. (1) Give again, (a) to relent, soften in feeling or intent, to react, (b) to thaw, to become moist, damp, or soft, (c) to decrease in value, (2) — away, (a) to give way, yield, (b) to speak evil of, give a bad character to, (3) — back, to recede, shrink from, go back from a purpose or place, (4) — down, of a cow to give milk, yield up its milk, (5) — in, (a) to give way, break, (b) of the weather to thaw, become unsettled, (c) to throw up, give notice to quit, (d) to tender an estimate, make an ofter, (6) — in (to, to believe acknowledge, (7) — on to to advise open on to believe, acknowledge, (7) — on to, to adjoin, open on to, (8) — out, (a) to cease, stop, leave off, (b) to fail, become exhausted or weary, to give up, (c) to thaw, (9) — over, (a) see (8, a), (b) see (8, c), (c) see (5, c), (10) — up, to cease to grow

cease to grow

(1, a) n Yks (I W), n Yks 1, n Yks 2 Ommost gin ageean about it m Yks 'Geen again,' relented, or turned to an original condition, after any manner—said of persons or things (b) n Yks A fansi wiz ev a chenj—A fil siur it givz agian abit Miet ats kiukt aftarhand izant sa nais It givz agian, an ham ar bēkan partiklarli turnz soft an griazy (W H), n Yks 1 Aye, it gi'es again, n Yks 2 e Yks 1 Bread is said to give again when it loses its pristine crispness, and becomes soft and moist w Yks 1, w.Yks 2 A wall gives again when it is damp with moisture ne Lan 1 s Not It begins to give agen (J P K) n Lin 1 Bdf Applied to hay, corn, &c, Batchelor Anal Eng Lang (1809) 133 (c) w Yks 1 Corn rather gives again (a, a) w Som 1 Her legs gived away (b) s Not They called 'im, and gave 'im away to 'is mester He did give 'im away at the Vaults (J P K) (3) n.Yks When he saw me he gav back (I W), n Yks 1 He's not o' t'soort t'gi' back he'd dee ginner ne Lan 1 (4) Dev For some time the beast did very well, but at length did not 'give down' her milk in a satisfactory manner, Flk-Lore Jrn (4) Dev For some time the beast did very well, but at length did not 'give down' her milk in a satisfactory manner, Flk-Lore Irn (1883) I 335 (5, a) n Lin¹ Used regarding floors 'If them bawks is not putten across, th' graainry floor 'Il be givin' in an' we shall hev' sumbody kill'd oher th' job' (b) w Yks The day is said to give in when a fine morning is followed by unsettled weather (S K C) e An² (c) n Yks¹ (d) n Yks¹, n Lin¹ w Som¹ Me and Bob Brice gid in vor¹t, but I s'pose we wad'n low enough, 'cause Harry Peach've a tooktit Tidn no good vor to geein' thout can get a trifle out o' it (6) Ir I can t give in to it, Carleton Trais Peas (ed 1843) 360 [Aus As for his wife, she was given in to be the handsomestwoman in the whole countryside, Boldrewood Robbery (1888) III x ] (7) Dev The little court which gave on to Pig Lane, O'NeILL Dimpses (1893) 53 (8, a) n Yks¹ As a supply of any given article in Lan¹ Oxf¹ What time be we to gee out Master? MS add Glo Rain gives out when it ceases (AB) Brks¹ A barrel of beer which stops running, or becomes empty, Brks A barrel of beer which stops running, or becomes empty, is said to 'gie out' IW. (JDR) Wil But we thick chap ya swung about Till ater tothers ad gied out, Slow Rhymes (1889) 122 n Wil Gie out woo't' (EHG) (b) n Lin Them 'ats as

fierce as fierce can be e' mornin' of'ens gies oot afoore neet Sur. I would come and show you but my chest gives out, Jennings Freld Paths (1884) 64, Sur 1 His leg gives out, he's troubled to get about IW (JDR) Dor 1 My lags da begin to gi'e out Som (JSFS), (FAA) w Som 1 I would'n never gee out avore I was a forced to 'Tis a terrible bad job, but there, must'n Som (JSFS), (FAA) w Som I would'n never gee out avore I was a forced to 'Tis a terrible bad job, but there, must'n gee out to it [Amer I asked Mr—to the ball and at the last moment he gave out, Lev.son Gower Sur Gl (1876)] (c) Som W & J Gl (1873) w Som I This yer vrost 'Il gee out avoie long (g, a) Cai I Sik But he never will gif ofer again, Hogg Poems (ed 1865) 320 N Cy I Nhb The Howdy never gav ower cryin Gwoardy, Gwoardy, Bewick Tyneside Tales (1850) 13, Nhb I Do, lad, be quiet, pray give ower, Chicken Collier's Wedding (1735) Dur I Give over wi'ye e Dur I Cum Barns, give ower, ye've play'd yersels aneut (E W P), Cum I Is't gaan to give ower sno an think ye? Wm 'Jonny, thoo mun give ower' 'What mun I give ower for?' sed Jonny 'Wyah its Sunda,' Spec Dial (1877) pt 1 24 n Yks (I W), n Yks I Of continual use imperatively ne Yks I Give ower wit bairn, noo ah's telling o'ya e Yks I w Yks A chap we a cock t hat tell d ma ta gie over. Tom Treddictorie Fr Exhibition (c 1856) 27, (S P U), w Yks I Lan An' it were truth then, an' I that towd Renny to give over his nonsense, Castle Scatthey (1895) 71, Lan I If tha doesn't give o'er this sort o' wark, tha'll come to a bad end, aw con tell thi ne Lan I Chs I Has it gen o'er raining? Give o'er, wilt ta Not I What time do you give over work? Lin I Will you give over playing and get agate your work n Lin Bairns alus gies oher gooin to school when taatie time puts in Lei I War? War? What are you crying for—give over do, War? s War I Shr, Hrf Bound Provinc (1876) w Mid He's given over coming round here of a Saturday since he was took bad that time (WP M) Ken I Give over! will ye! I wun't have no more an't Sur Do give over, finish it another time, Times (Dec 7, 1894) 13, col 4, Sur' I twill soon give over [raining] Sus' You time (WPM) Ken Give over! will ye! I wun't have no more an't Sur Do give over, finish it another time, Times (Dec 7, 1894) 13, col 4, Sur I It will soon give over [raining] Sus I You just give over messing about among my cabbages Dev Mary, my dear cheel, ef yu dawnt give awver being sich a giglet yu'll niver be worth yer zalt, Hewett Peas Sp (1892) 82, Dev 3 Give over yer Itemy ways do, else you'll break ivvery bit o' cloam 'pon the dresser (b) e An 2 (c) Sc. To gie o er a farm (JAM) (10) s Not Taters will give up early this year, it's so dry (JPK)

2 Phr (1) to give a wrong step, to slip, stumble, (2)—apples to orchards, to 'carry coals to Newcastle,' to give anything of which there is already plenty, (3)—at one's eyes, to weep, cry, (4)—beel, to cry out for mercy, (5)—day, to give time for payment, give credit, (6)—grant, to give leave, permission, (7)—hold of it, to rate, punish, thiash, beat, (8)—it in, to give judgement, state an opinion, assert, (9)—it out, to give in, yield, (10)—it to some one, see (7), (11)—mouth, to give tongue, speak out, shout, (12)—one a forenicht, to spend the evening with one, (13)—one a good word, to recommend, give one a good own, (a) to tell plain tiuths, (b) to pay back in one's own own, (a) to tell plain tiuths, (b) to pay back in one's own coin, requite one's abuse or blows, (21) — one over, to give one up, surrender, to desert one, (22) — one silk, (23) — one snuff, see (7), (24) — one the bag, to dismiss, give one 'the sack', (25) — one the down, to give one directions, give one a signal or hint, (26) — one the seal of the day, (27) — one the time of day, to greet civilly, wish one good-day, (28) — one up his fit or — up the fit, (a) to give a smart repartee, answer back so as to have the best of an argument (b) see (7), (20) — one the subtraffect to coar a smart repartee, answer back so as to have the best of an argument, (b) see (7), (29)—one the white-foot, to coax one, (30)—oneself to, to be addicted to, (31)—sheet, to run away, (32)—tong ue, a hunting term of a dog, fox, or badger to make a noise when the prey has started, or the scent been discovered, (33)—up one's spoon, to die, (34)—what for, see (7), (35)—one a hat, to take off the hat as a mark of respect

(1) Abd It fell out by mischance, In the height of the dance, Jess gave a wrong step on the floor, Her incle she sprained, Cock Strams (1810) II 74 (2) eSuf (FH) (3) nYks<sup>2</sup> She gav at her een (4) wYks (JB) (5) Lan He could have sold her for £2 10s if he would have given day with her till Midsummer, Walkden Diary (ed 1866) 79 (6) Nhp<sup>1</sup> I wanted to go to the

fair, but missis wouldn't give giant Hat (TPF) e An'l The Justice, the overseei, or anybody else in authority, is often solicited Justice, the overseei, or anybody else in authority, is often solicited to give grant that such or such a thing may be done (7) n Lin¹ I'll give 3c hold on it th' very next time I clap eyes on yč (8) n Lin¹ I thoth hed ha' hed to goa to prison, but th' jury wodn't gie it in noa uther warys then for him Oxf¹ MS add Sus¹ Mister Cockleshaw he gives it in that we shall have a change of weather before many days (9) Stf He will a' vengence before he gives it out, Fik Lore Jin (1886) IV 350 (10) Sc I'll gie him t (Jam) Cai¹ Fif Wull I no gic't to Johnny Whitton when I catch him? Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 163, ed 1889 N Cy¹ My sangs, I'll give it you Nhb¹ Stop till me big brother comes I'll gi yed w Yks¹ n Lin¹ I'll give y' at, you little divil Nhp¹ I'll give it you War³ Shr² Thee mind, lad, if I dunna gie it thee when thee comst whoam Oxf¹ I'll give it tha when I cotches tha, MS add Brks¹ Nrf Holloway Suf¹ Sus Holloway (II) Cum¹ n Wm Did thoo hear yon hoond gimooth? I gr' mooth, I'll tell ye, when I nipped mi hand (B K) e Yks¹ Decant be ficeten'd, lad, gi-mooth (12) ne Sc Civilities e Yks 1 Decant be freeten'd, lad, gi-mooth (12) ne Sc Civilities were interchanged by one or more neighbours—geeing thim a forenicht, Grigon Fill Lore (1881) 57—(13) n Yks His maister give him a good word (I W)—Nhp 1 e An 1 If you offer yourself as a servant to Mi B I will give you a good word (14) s Sc give him i good word (I W) Nhp¹ e An¹ If you offer yourself as a servant to Mi B I will give you a good word (14) s Sc I ell her the mistress sent ye to see if she could gie ye a len' o' ane o' her milk-cogs, Wilson Tales (1839) V 54 (15) w Yks³ Host to a guest at table, 'Gie us a word' (16) Shr² I gave him as good as he brought Nrf I give him as good as he sent (E M) (17) Rnf Weel a weel, I ll tell ye, gie me breath, Fraser Chimes (1853) 40 (18) Cor² A threat of punishment used by Cornish rowdies (19) Sc Foinenst the wark o' their him's, gie them hime their fill, Waddell Psalms (1871) xxviii 4 (20, a, b) e An¹ Nrf, Sus Holloway (21) Abd 'Fwad mak' sina' odds gin I sud gic him o'er, Shirrers Poems (1790) 44, We tak it out frae R—M—, But, troth, we'll need to gie him o'er, He's sie a fash, Beattie Paings (1801) 31, ed 1873 (22) Lan Yon Garibaldi's gan 'cm silk, Waugh Sngs (ed 1871) 46 (23) Nrf Ah¹ you we made a rum un, Old Dicka You II give em snuft, Emerson Son of Fens (1892) 303 (24) Nhp¹ I'll give you the bag e An¹ (25) Nrf. The prisson give us the down to hit the corpse and foller him inter the church, Emprson Son of Fens (1892) 286 (26) e An¹ (27) Shr, Hrf Bound Prowne (1876) Hrf Duncume Hist Hrf (1804–1812) e Suf (F H), Sur¹ (28, a) Twd I trow I gied him up his fit (Jam) (b) Bnff¹ e Fif Gin ever they cam' in his gait, he wad gie them up their fit for daurin' to misguide a bairn o' his, Latto Tain Bodl in (1864) vii (29) e An¹ The phrase is certainly allusive to the fawning of a dog (30) Som Gaf him to druk (Hall) (31) I Ma Them givin sheet like the mischief, Brown Dotor (1891) 79 (32) w Som¹ A very different thing from 'to birk' Any dog barks by way of alium, but only spaniels, terriers, and hounds give tongue 'Nif you hear th' old Rantei gee tongue, mind, 'tis a sure find' (33) Lan Johnny gan up his spoon one day beawt havin' any moon wainin' nor other folk, Brierley Irkdale (1865) 49, ed 1868 (34) n Cy (J W) Suf I'll warrant I'll goon him whatior, e An Dy I mes (1892) e Suf I'll give you what for (F H) ( for (F H) (35) Sc MITCHELL Scotticisms (1799) 43

3 To permit, allow, grant Som Gees zee 'em, nit you please, Miss Polly, Jlannings Obs

Dial w Eng (1825) 186

4 To forgive Glo 1

5 To yield, relent
n Yks 2 He gav when she said seea

n Yks² He gav when she said seea

6 To relax, yield, give way, loosen, to stretch, expand
Sc It will be a post and a pillar guid—It will neither bow bend]
nor gae, Chambers Pop Rhymes (ed 1870) 39 Sh I Da legs o'
da buts wis dat hard 'at dey widna gie mair dan if my legs id been
in stocks, Sh News (June 18, 1898) N Cy¹ This ice gives with our
weight Nhb¹ A plank that bends is said 'to give' Cum¹
n Yks.¹ Of anything fixed as, a stopper in a bottle, a nail in a
wall, &c 'New gloves always give a bit' 'Ah can't stoi it It
weeant give nae mair an nowght' w Yks² Not It's no use
pulling at it, it won't give (L C M), Not¹ Lei¹ The cloth gives
Nhp¹ The boots will fit when they give a little War ³ The seam
of my sleeve is beginning to give Glo (A B), Ken¹ Wil The
branches bend, and the woodbine 'gives,' and the wayfarer may
descend more rapidly than he desires, Jifferies Gamekeeper (1887) branches bend, and the wooddine' gives, and the waylarer may descend more rapidly than he destrees, Jefferses Gamekeeper (1887) 69 Dev The 'ashen fagot' formed of a number of ash twigs bound round with strands of straw, hay, or some such material Whenever one of these strands is burst through or 'gives,' each of those round the fire may call for a quart of cider, N & Q (1877) 4th S viii 547 [His (a greyhound's) whole frame 'gives' and stretches, Jefferses Open Air (1885) 234]

7 Of timber to shrink, become leaky w Yks Sheffield Indep (1874), w Yks 2, Not (L C M) Nhp 2 A tub is said to give when it leaks

8 Of the weather to thaw, become mild Of ice to

thaw, break up
Sc (Jam), Nhb<sup>1</sup> n Yks <sup>2</sup> Whent sun raise, t'ronds gav w Yks <sup>2</sup> Sc (Jam), Nhb<sup>1</sup> n Yks <sup>2</sup> Whent sun laise, t'roodsgav w Yks <sup>2</sup> O thowt t'oice 'ud give this morning Not It gives a bit in the sun (L C M), Not <sup>1</sup> s Not It has gien a good bit sin mornin (J P K) sw Lin <sup>1</sup> It's not gen a bit all day Lei <sup>1</sup> It gives a bit this morning War <sup>3</sup> The frost is giving Glo Weather is said to be giving when it shows signs of becoming better (A C) e An <sup>2</sup> It is beginning to give Nrf I think the frost fare to give a little (W R E) e Suf The weather will soon give, I think The first begins to give (F H) Ken <sup>1</sup>, Sur <sup>1</sup> Sus Holloway Cor <sup>2</sup> 9 Of things to be covered with moisture, to become

9 Of things to be covered with moisture, to become moist or soft from damp or fermentation, to 'sweat'

Ant Grose (1790) MS add (C) w Yks Of bread or hay which when imperfectly dried is liable to become moist, Sheffield Indep (1874) Der 2 Walls are said to give or cast in damp weather nw Der 1 Not Applied to corn (LCM), Not 1 Lei 1. weather nw Der' Not Applied to corn (L C M), Not Lei' This wall gives Nhp As the ground when it thaws, or paving stones in damp situations previous to rain, Nhp Applied to corn ne Wor We shall have rain, the flags [flagstones] in the kitchen are giving ever so (J W P) Shr The ground gives during a thaw Glo Coin is said to give when it becomes damp, especially after a frost (A C) Nrf Sus Holloway w Som' How the kitchen floor do give—we be gwain to have 1111. The usual word of corn' (Sus) but to (Sur') in the agreement with the surface of the world is 'eave' (q v), but to 'give' in this sense is very common, especially among the better classes

Dev Grose (1790) MS

add (P) (s v Eave), Dev There's a chaange in the weather, the stones and the walls begin to give

Cor 2 When stones become wet by change of temperature, they are said to be 'giving

Hence Givey or Givy, adj Of the ground damp, soft,

full of moisture

w Mid I thought we were going to have a thaw list night, everything felt a bit givey (WPM) Ken (GB), Ken 1 lhe ground is said to be givey when the frost breaks up and the loads become soft and rotten

10 To strike, give a blow

Sc He gred me i' the teeth,—o' the lug,—o'er the fingers He gred me wi' a stane (JAM) Abd Death has gi'en him wi' his mell And dung him dead, Shirkers Poems (1790) 243

11 sb The first movement of a pull Cum 1

12 A thaw, also in phr to be all on the give, to set in for a thaw

a thaw
War On Sunday last there was a pretty general 'give,' B'ham
Dy Gazette (Feb 4, 1897) Ken 1, Sur 1
GIVEN, ppl adj Sc Cum Yks Lan I Ma Chs Der
Lin Nhp War Oxf Hnt [For forms see Give, I 5]
1 Gratuitous, presented, imparted as a gift
Sc A gi'en horse shou'd na be look'd i' the mouth A gi'en
game was never won, RAMSAY Prov (1737) n Yks 1, n Yks 2 A
geen bite Is seean put out o' sight w Yks A gi'en horse suddn't
be lewk't i' t maath Gi'en stuff is seldom cared for God we'ant
hae gi'en stuff, Prov in Brighouse News (July 23, 1887), w Yks 1
Nivver look a geen horse i' th' mouth Nivver look a geen horse i' th' mouth

2 Plighted, pledged Dmf His gicn word [was] reckon't on near and fai, Reid Poems (1894) 76 3 Gifted, talented n Yks 2

With to inclined to, disposed to, having a pro-

pensity to

pensity to

Sc (AW) Cum She's nut a lass 'at's geen to range, Gwordie

Greenup Yance a Year (1873) 23, Cum 1 He's ge'en tul't n Yks 2

Its geen te wet Sair geen tiv a cough w Yks 1 Lan He're a bit gan
to idlety, Brierley Iikdale (1865) 141, ed 1868 ne Lan. 1 I Ma

Hard men too, and gove to be close, Brown Yarns (1881) 154, ed

1889 Chs 1, nw Der 1 Lin 1 I am not given to lying n Lin 1 He's

straangely given to drink Nhp 1, War 28 Oxf 1 MS add Hnt

(TPF)

GIVENS, sb p. Nhb 1 In comb Givens agyen, a rebate on a price, a price fixed which is understood to be subject to a certain sum being handed back to the negotiator

He selt it at £22 10s an' givens agyen, Note by Mr Jackson

GIVEROUS, adj Stf Generous n Stf (JT)
GIVISH, adj War Liberal, generous
'They wasn't so very givish,' said of some close fisted persons,

N & Q (1885) 6th S x1 46

GIVOUR, adj Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks Lan Also written geiver Wm, giver NCy 2 Nhb Cum Wm Lan 1 n Lan 1, guiver Wm, giver Cum 18 Wm, and in form gifer Nhb Cum [gai və(r]] Greedy, gluttonous s Dur, n Yks An eel is said to be a givour fish (J E D)

Hence (1) Giverous, (2) Giversome, adj greedy, ravenous, fig avaricious, covetous, also used advb (1) N Cy 2, Nhb (K) Cum Gl (1851), Cum Cum, Wm. Nicotson (1677) Trans R Soc Lit (1868) IX Lan (2) Cum HICOSON (1677) Irans R Soc Lit (1808) IX Lan (2) Cum (H W), He was always a giversome chap, greedy as they mak' em, Dalby Majroyd (1880) III 92, ed 1888, Cum 1, Cum 3 A lean, discontented, slee, giversome creetur', 54 Wm He eats his dinner as guiversome as any pig (B K), (R J W), A dooat like t'thowts a bin ower giversum an hankeran eftre it, Spec Dial (1885) pt iii 36 Lan (C W D), Lan 1 He d hed nowt to itt [eat] o't day, an' wos varra giversom, Barber Forness Flk (1870) 13

[pe sure glutun is pes feondes manciple, Anc. Riwle (c 1225) 214 OE  $g\bar{\imath}fre$ , greedy, covetous] GIZAN, GIZANT, GIZE, see Gizzen,  $v^2$ , Gizzern,

Guise

GIZEN, sb Lin 1 n Lin 1 Also in form guizinny Lin 1 [gai zən] An ill-diessed person, also as adj dressed oddly and untidily See Guise, v 3

GIZEN, see Gizzen, adj, v², Gizzern GIZER, sb Oxf The missel-thrush, Turdus visci-

GIZER, sb Oxf The missel-thrush, Turdus viscivorus Also called Norman Gizer

Aplin Binds (1889) 47 n Oxf N & Q (1887) 7th S iv 106

[A der of OFr guis, 'viscum' (HATZFELD, s v gui), cp

Fr grive de gui, a missel-thrush, see Rolland Faune
Populaire de la France, quoted in N & Q. (l c)]

GIZLE, v n Cy Yks Lan Also written jizle n Cy.

W Yks [dgaizl] To walk mincingly

n Cy Grose(1790) w Yks Hutton Toun to Caves(1781). ne.Lan¹

GIZZ, sb Obs Sc n Cy Also written guiz Sc, and
in forms giz(z)y Bnff Edd n Cy, jeezy Peb, jizzy Abd

1 A wig Cf jasey

Sc Wi'reekit claes and reested guiz, Ford Thistledown (1891)

204 Bnff Brave Bull, neist in a gizzy big, Taylor Poems (1787)

Sc Wi' reckit claes and reested guiz, Ford Thistledown (1891) 204 Bnff Brave Bull, neist in a gizzy big, Taylor Poems (1787) 106 Abd Syn set his jizzy, And said, we, yet, mith meet sic fate, Gin we were busy, Shirrefs Poems (1790) 239 Ayr When in a bizz Wi' reckit duds, an' reestit gizz, Burns Address to Deil (1785) st 17 Edb His help-mate Bess Draws the kame thro' his gizz, Auld Handsel Monday (1792) 19, Rob Gibb's grey gizz, new frizzl'd fine, Fergusson Poems (1773) 121, ed 1785 Peb His bonnet Had left, wi' speed, the portly pate, Unable there to lag, And jeezy save inviolate, Lintoun Green (1685) 39, ed 1817 n Cy Border Gl (Coll LLB) n Cy Border Gl (Coll LLB)

Hence Gizy maker, sb a wig-maker

Edb Hair-kaimers, crieshy gizy makers Shou'd a' get leave to waste their powders Upo' my beaux and ladies shoulders, Fracusson Poems (1773) 174, ed 1785 n Cy Border Gl (Coll LLB) 2 The face, countenance

Abd Something, tweish him an' the sky, Set up a frightfu' gizz, Tarras Poems (1804) 69 (Jam), What means this fizz, That ye shaw sic a frightful gizz? 16 107, A cant term (Jam)

GIZZARD, sb Lan Yks In phr (I) to get a gizzard

of one's own, to be independent, act on one's own account, (2) to grumble in the gizzard, (3) to squeak in the gizzard, to complain, to be dissatisfied

(1) Lan He's getten a gizzard o' his own, has Haworth He's done it wi' his own hands, Burnett Haworth (1887) xnix

w Yks 1 (3) ib So if you sqeak but in the gizzard, You're try d bi'th name of Prickshaw wizard

bith name of Prickshaw wizard GIZZEN, ady and  $v^1$  Sc Irel Nhb Dur Yks Lin Also written gizen Sc Ant N Cy¹ Nhb¹ e Yks¹ n Lin¹, gyzen Sc Nhb¹ n Lin¹, and in forms gaizen Sc, gaizin Ant, gazen Sc N I.¹s Don, geezen, geisan Sc, geisen Sc Uls, geizen, geysan Sc, geyzen Sc n Cy Nhb¹, gjaesn Sh I, guisen Nhb¹e Dur¹, guizen N Cy² Nhb¹, gysan, gysen Sc [gaizen, gizen] 1 ady Of wooden vessels leaky from shrinkage owing to drought, drv thirstv

dry, thirsty

n Sc To gang gizzen [to break out into chinks] (JAM) Abd

(PG), My Muse is maistly grown gizzen, Cock Shains (1810) I

82 Edb E'en tho' they drain their bowies gizen, Crawford

Poems (1798) 89 n Cy Border Gl (Coll LLB)

2 v Of wood to warp, twist, crack in consequence of drought, of wooden vessels to become leaky from shrinkage

Shrinkage
Sh I Shu's laikin Shu'll be gjaesn'd, Sh News (May 7, 1898),
Shu'll [a churn] be dat wye gizzen d'at drap ta da sorrow o' watter
'ill shu had, ib (June 12, 1897) n Sc Here maun your boat
gizzen till the drift o Januar be heapit oure her gunwale, Miller
Scenes and Leg (ed 1853) M. Cai¹ e Sc An' it's no hiz that's
geisand, Setoun Simskine (1893) 30 Lak For fear that ye might
gyzen, And in staves asunder fa', Rodger Poems (1838) 59, ed
1897 N Cy¹ An empty cask, exposed to the sun, is hable to gizen
Nhb¹ The posstub's guisened an' winnet had in e Dur¹ Yon
tub'll guisen e Yks¹ n Lin¹ Thoo's left that theare bucket oot
o' doors empty e' th' sun, till its gotten gizen'd soa as onybody
mud shuv a knife atwean th' lags
Hence Gizzened. bbl adt shrunk, leaky, cracked with

Hence Gizzened, ppl adj shrunk, leaky, cracked with

heat or dryness

Sc Cracked quart stoups, and geisen'd barrels, Scott St Ronan Sc Cracked quart stoups, and geisen'd barrels, Scott St Ronan (1824) ii w Sc Is't no better to hae a sairy sautfat, than a geyzened girnal? CARRICK Laird of Logan (1835) 92 e Fif Garrin' them creak an quiver like an auld gizzen thurl barrow, LATTO Tam Bodkin (1864) xvii Ayr Ye'll see me a geizen t keg o' sobriety, GALT Gilhause (1823) v Edb My kirnstaff now stands gizzen d at the door, Fergusson Poems (1773) 107, ed 1785 Kcb Aftei ilk shot he'd tak a drap An' bann wi birt the geezen'd cap, Davidson Seasons (1789) 112 NI¹, UIs (MBS) Ant GROSE (1790) MS add (C) s Don Simmons Gl (1890) n Cy Border Gl (Coll LLB), GROSE (1790), N Cy<sup>2</sup>

3 To dry up, become parched with heat or lack of moisture, to wither, fade, shrivel

Kcd May superstition get the kick, And holy water gizen, Jamie Muse (1844) 38 Lth The soil a' gizen'd sair before, Is filled wi' moisture to the core, Ballantine Poems (1856) 30 n Cy Border Gl (Coll. L L B ) Nhb 1

Hence Gizzened, ppl adj dried, cracked, withered, shrivelled

Sc O' seedy aspect, crooned wi' gizzened mou', Allan Lilts (1874) 103 Ayr Yon twa wizzent and gaizent penure pigs of Barenbraes, Galt Lands (1826) xiv Lnk Rubb'd weel my gazent skin wi' suds, Hunter Poems (1884) 31 Edb Now moisten weel your geyzen'd wa'as, Fergusson Poems (1773) 235, ed 1785 Rxb They hobbled and lap wi their gysent shins, Telter Border Ballads, &c (1824) Nhb<sup>1</sup>

4 To parch, dry up with thirst

e Sc I d be geisand afor I gaed in there for a drink, Setoun R Urquhart (1896) xviii Abd May thirst thy thrapple never gizzen, Ross Helenore (1768) 3, ed 1812 s Sc I'm as dry's a whustle—I'm just gaizenin, Wilson Tales (1836) IV 12 Lnk E'en noo my gab begins to geysan, Hamilton Poems (ed 1885) 74 Sik There gab begins to geysan, Hamilton Toems (et 1885) 74 Six There sall naething gyzen i' my thrapple that my noddle pits there, Hogg Tales (1838) 80, ed 1866 Edb Swallow owr a dainty soup For fear they gizzen, Fergusson Poems (1773) 125, ed 1785 Nhb Ma thropple was ready to gizen, Midford Sugs (1818) 69, Nhb 1

Hence Gizzened, ppl adj parched, dried up with thirst Sc Asquad of geizened weavers drank him dry, Haliburton Fields Sc Asquadofgeizened weavers drank him dry, Haliburton Fields (1890) 32 Buff Thy couthy chiels wi gizzen'd craigs, Taylor Poems (1787) 178 Ruf With wither'd lips and geezen'd guts, Webster Rhymes (1835) 106 Ayr Wark brings drouth, Wha can thole a gaizen'd mouth? Boswell Poet IVks (1816) 150, ed 1871 Luk Gizzen'd an' dry ilka thrapple an' mouth, Hamilton Poems (1865) 133 Edb. The guid man Wi' gysand wizen leaves his hame, Learmont Poems (1791) 171 Sik But hit hardlye wet his gyzenit throte, Hogg Poems (ed 1865) 317 Nhb With parched tongues, and geyzen'd throats, Wilson Putman's Pay (1843) 3 (1843) 3

[1. Norw dial gisen, leaky (of a vessel) (AASEN), ON. gisinn (Vigfusson) 2 Norw dial and ON gisna, to be-

come leaky.]

GIZZEN,  $v^2$  n Cy Cum Wm Yks Also written gisn n Cy (Hall), gizan w Yks, gizen Wm [gizən] To choke, gasp, sob violently, to make a wry face n Cy (Hall), Cum 4 Wm Ah's aboot gizzened wi' dry taties, give us a drink (BK) w Yks I gat him bi't throit, and made him gizzen (MN), Thay begin a gizanin a all sides, like stuft turkeys, for want a summat ta drink, Tom Treddienovie Upat Plantary Sys (1843) 24, Whol aw wor nearly gizzened, Yksman (1800) 168. He fair gizzen'd agean wen he gat into t'cowd wotter (1890) 168, He fair gizzen'd agean wen he gat into t'cowd wotter (MG), wYks<sup>3</sup>, wYks<sup>5</sup> When a person's throat rattles from strangulation it is said to be 'gizzened'

GIZZEN

GIZZEN, v3 Not Lin [gi zən] To gaze, stare

Not Addy Gl (1891) Lin 1 n Lin Sutton IVds (1881), She'll be sumwherres gizzenin' cftei Bill, M Pracock Itales (1890) to n Lin 1 Thoo's alust gizzenin' aboot at foaks passin' 'estead o' mindin' thy wark sw Lin 1

Hence Gizzening, ppl adj staring, gazing.

Lin You gret gizzening thing! (R E C)

GIZZEN, v<sup>4</sup> and sb<sup>1</sup> n<sub>0</sub>Cy Yks Der Also written
gisn n Yks<sup>2</sup>, and in form gizzing Der.<sup>2</sup> nw Der<sup>1</sup> [gi zən] To sneer, laugh satirically or contemptuously, to be always laughing and grinning n Yks 2, m Yks 1 w Yks 1 Der 1 Obs, Der 2, nw Der 1

Hence Gizzening, ppl adj sneering, laughing w Yks 1 He said, in a gizzenin way, 'Good woman, don't be offended!' in 293

2 sb Agrin, sneer, contemptuous laugh n Cy (HALL), m Yks 1

GIZZEN, sb<sup>2</sup> Obs Sc Also written gyzen, jizzen Child-bed, gen in phr to he in gizzen, also in comp Gizzen bed

n Sc To lie in jizzen (JAM) Bch Within years less than half a dozen, She made poor Maggy he in gizzen, Forbis Dominie (1785) 30 Abd The jizzen bed wi' rantry leaves was sain d, Ross Helenore (1768) 10, ed 1812 w Sc NAPIER Flh-Lore (1879) 30

Hence Gyzen clout, sb. an infant's binder Fif Conspiracie stalk t out Nakit, without a gyzen clout, TENNANT

Papistry (1827) 108

[Fr gesme, a lying in child-bed, a lying in (Coter)]
GIZZERIL, sb Yks A vulgar expression of hatred

n Yks Ah deean't care fo(r) the(e), thou awd gizzeril (I W)

GIZZERN, sb Sc Nhb Cum Yks Lan Chs Not Lin Also in forms gizen Sc, gizzant Chs¹, gizzen Sc n Yks² w Yks²³ n Lan¹ Not¹ Lin¹ n Lin¹ sw Lin¹, gizzenen ne Yks¹, gizzhorn e Lan¹, gizzin Cum¹, gizzom w Yks³, gizzin Cum, gizzum s Chs¹ [gi zen]

1. The gizzard of a fowl, also fig of persons¹ the throat, esp in phr to stick in the gizzern, to be remembered with unpleasant feelings

Fif Sorry a flow had cross¹ their gizen O' solid or o' san

Fif Sorry a flow had cross't their gizen O' solid or o' sap, Tennant Papisiry (1827) 185 Dmf Mony an ancient auld farrant carlin', Wi' furrowed broo an' sunburnt gizzen, Thom Jock o' Knowe (1878) 35 N Cy 1, Nhb 1 Cum For nowte need we our gizzrins tweyne, Stagg Misc Poems (ed 1805) 117, Stick that in gizzins tweyne, Stag Miss Poems (ed 1005) 117, Stick that in thy gizzern, and don't thoo go bumman aboot like a bee in a bottle, Caine Shad Crime (1885) 101, Cum¹ n Yks², ne Yks¹, w Yks¹2³ Lan Grose (1790) MS add (P) n Lan¹, ne Lan¹, e Lan¹, Chs¹2³ s Chs¹ Shutyŭrgy'ız ŭm[Shutyurgizzum] Hast greased thy gizzum? Not¹ Lin¹ Hit un in the gizzen n Lin¹, sw Lin¹ [Gyserne of a foule, jeusier, Palsgr, Garbage of fowlys or gyserne, entera, Prompt OFr giser, 'jecur' (Goderroy)]

GIZZING, see Gizzen, v<sup>4</sup>
GIZZLE, v Lei<sup>1</sup> [gizl] To giggle
GJAESN, GJOP(P)EN, see Gizzen, adj, Gowpen.
GJOSEREN, sb Sh I The crop, or gizzard of a fowl
Sh News (Oct 15, 1898)

GL- In most of the midl and s dialects initial gl- has become di- As it is not yet possible to give the exact geographical area over which this sound-change extends, gl is here used to indicate the pronunciation for all the

dialects The point will be fully treated in the Phonology GLAAB, sb Sh I An opening visible at some distance between two mountains, any object on a hill defined against the sky

He's makin' i' de glaab, JAKOBSEN Norsk in Sh (1897) 138,

S & Ork 1

GLAADE, GLAAMER, see Glade, sb, Gloomer GLAAN, sb and v Sh I. 1 sb A whetstone, a small stone used for sharpening the point of a dull hook S & Ork 1 Cf glanny

2 v To whet, grind, sharpen I canna gie me knife, Girzzie, I wis just glaan'd him for anidder kind o' wark, Sh News (Oct 1, 1898), JAROBSEN Norsk in Sh

GLAAR, GLAAYDE, see Glaur, Glade, v

GLAB, sb Chs Shr [glab] 1 Foolish, idle talk Cf gab, sb<sup>1</sup> s Chs<sup>1</sup> Wun)yŭ uwd yŭr glaab <sup>2</sup> [Wun yŏ howd yŭr glab<sup>2</sup>]

2 A talkative person, a chatterer, gossip
Chs 1 Not com Shr 1 Yo met'n as well gie the bell man a groat
to cry it as tell Nancy Picce anythin'—'er is sich a glab

GLABBER, v and sb Sc Chs Also in forms glaiber Sc, glebber ib (Jam), glebor Sc [glabe(r, glebor] 1 v To chatter, jabber, gabble, to speak indistinctly Cf glaver, v1

Sc (JAM), Cai<sup>1</sup> Gail Ay she's gleboring to hersell, Macrag-GART Gall Encycl (1824) 362, ed 1876, He wad hae glaiber d about the splittin' o breers for the hale o' a lang forenicht, 1b 25

Hence Glabberin, ppl adj chattering, babbling Sc A glebberin' fule (JAM) e Lth What about that glabberin auld fule that ye're sae chief Wi l Hunter J Inwuk (1895) 100 Gall Fash us douce bodies nae mair wi' their glaibei in' nonsense, Mactaggart Gall Encycl (1824) 28, ed 1876

2 To coax, wheedle, to pet, caless, also with over s Chs 1 Yoa mun glaab ur dhu mis is oar tu let yu goa Fard li was ks [Yo mun glabber the missis o er to let yo go Faddiley wakes]
To glabber a cat is to caress it and talk coavingly to it

3 sb Foolish, idle talk, also used in pl Rxb (JAM),
s Chs 1 Cf glaver, sb 3

GLACE, sb Lin 1 [Not known to our correspondents]

GLACE,  $s\bar{b}$  Lin <sup>1</sup> [Not known to our correspondents] A haughty bearing, an insolent, disdainful demeanour GLACK,  $s\bar{b}$  Sc [glak] 1 A ravine, narrow valley, glen, a defile between mountains.

Sc The wolf wow'd hideous on the hill, Yowlin' frae glack to brae, Jamieson Pop Ballads (1806) I 234, That s weel up the glack, Donald Poems (1867) 3 Bnff On the north shoulders of the two Ballochs between the 'glacks,' Gordon Chion Keth (1880) 389 Ags (Jam) Frf Deep 1' the glack, Beattle Annha (c 1820) 34, ed 1882 Per Down the hill glack [I] took my way By Baion Hill and Westlaw Brae, Spence Poems (1898) 139 e Fif A sma' tackie ca'd Heatheric Knowe lyin' in a cosy glack o' the Grampians, Latto Tam Bodlm (1864) xxv 2 The fork of a tree, the fork of a road, the angle between the thumb and the fore-finger

So That is the spreading branch that used to shade us And that's the braid wide glack we used to sit on, Donald and Flora, 55 (Jam), The part of a tree where a bough branches out, Jamieson Pop Ballads (1806) II Gl Cai 1 The glack of the hand Abd We met at the glack o' the loads, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xxv

That which can be held in the hollow of the hand, a

handful, morsel

Abd Taks frae her pouch a glack of bread and cheese, Ross Helenore (1768) 14, ed 1812 Ags As much grain as a reaper holds in his hand before it is laid down in order to be bound. A little [Gael glac, a hollow, a narrow valley, the hollow of the hand (M & D)]

GLACK, v Obs. Sc In phr to glack one's mitten, to put money into one's hand, to bribe, 'tip'

Buff Than said they, sure as mitten's glackit, Gudeman, ye seem to have the knack o't, Taylor Poems (1787) 71 Bch Doil and has glacked my mitten, for as sair as I have been indered with the has glacked my mitten, for as sair as I have been indered with them, Forbes Im (1742) 13, How will he tak it, When he hears tell, How Maggy's mitten ye hae glacket, 10 Dominie (1785) 39

GLACK, see Glask

GLAD, adj Sc Nhb Cum Yks Lan Also written gladd e Lan 1, and in forms glade, glaid Sc (Jam), gled N Cy 1 [glad, glēd] 1 Working smoothly and easily, loose, slippery, worn by friction, fig smooth-tongued, not to be trusted, also used a delay.

screw turns too glad or we have specified to be trusted. The was a screw turns too glad of the hole is too large e Lan 1, no Lan.

Hence Gladden, v to soften, make smooth, to thaw n Cy Holloway. w Yks 1, ne Lan 1

2 Phr to serve one glad, to serve one right
Nhb. If anyone offends Geordie, and he retaliates in kind, he does not serve him right as in other parts of England, he serves him glad,' Tit-Bits (Aug 8, 1891) 280, col. I

[1 MDu glad (and glat), 'lubricus,' see Verdam (s v Glat) and Muller (s v Glad), Flem glat, 'poli, politus, complanatus, leuis' (Plantin), LG gladd, 'schlupfrig' (Berghaus), Dan glat, smooth | GLAD(D)EN, sb Obs n Cy Chs Also in form glatton N Cy 2 Chs Welsh flannel n Cy Grose(1790), N Cy 2 Chs Inventory of Rumwell Durbare (1627) in Sheaf (1881) II 308, Fyve greene gladden curteyns, Inventory of Margery Clutton (1611) in Local Gleanings (Feb 1880) VIII 200

[Wel gwlanen, flannel (DAVIES)]
GLADDEN, sb Obs n Cy Yks A glade, an empty place, fee from encumbrances

n Cy Grose (1790) w Yks Thoresby Lett (1703), Hutton Tour to Cares (1781), w Yks 4

[A gladen he waytis, And passes furbe at a posterne preually alane, Wars Alex (c 1450) 131]

GLADDON, sb e An Also written gladden e An¹
e Nrf, gladen Nrf [glæden] Coarse marsh grass, bulrushes, esp the greater reed-mace, Typha latifolia, and the lesser bulrush, T angustifolia Also used attrib and in comp Gladden bushes

e An¹ Nrf His [the fenman's] boat piled up with gladdon and other coarse berbage, to be used as litter Patterson Man and

other coarse herbage, to be used as litter, Patterson Man and Nat (1895) 60, Liggers they were Little eigar-shaped bundles of thick gladen, Fishing Gazette (Feb 28, 1891) 122, col 1, (AC), It had been a 'gladen broad' and they grow up quicker than the 'reed broads,' Emerson Lagoons (ed 1896) 221 e Nrf Marshail

GLADDY, sb Dev Cor Also in forms gladie Dev Cor, go-laddie Dev [glædi] 1 The yellow-ammer, Emberiza citrinella

Dev There is sich a purty little gladdy out yer The 'ead ov 'n is jist like a canary's, HEWETT Peas Sp (1892), The gladdie on an IS JIST THE A CABRIYS, FIEWETT Feas Sp (1862), The gladdie on an hawthorn twig His golden vest displayed, CAPERN Ballads (1858) 127, Dev 13 n Dev Thees morn I veard the gladdies zing, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 53 nw Dev 1 'Peart's a gladdy' is a common simile for 'peartness' Dev, Cor Swainson Birds (1885) 69, Zoologist (1854) XII Cor Rodd Birds (1880) 314, Cor 12 2 Fig. A fool

2 Fig A fool

Dev To think as I was gladdie enough to b'heve 'e! Phillpotts

No. Continussis. I knaw 'e's a fool, Dartmoor (1895) 117, ed 1896, By Gor! missis, I knaw 'e's a fool, arigler gladdie! Listenee tu'n' ow 'e chitter' th tu hiszelf, Hewert Peas Sp (1892), 'What is "mucks"?' 'Oh, yu poor gladdie, why "pillum" a-wet tü be sure!' 1b 112

GLADE, sb Obs Wxfl Also written glaade In phr to go to glade of the sun to set

Tell ee zin go t'glade 84. Goor to glade.

phr to go to glade of the sun to set

Tell ee zin go t'glade, 84, Goan te glaade Gone to glade

[In the Ester eve whanne be sonne 3ede to glade,
TREVISA Higden (1387) v 189 Norw dial glada, to go
down, to set (of the sun) (AASEN)]

GLADE, v Brks Also written glaayde Brks 1 [glēd]
To look sly, to look slyly at Gl (1852), Brks 1

GLADE, see Glad, Gled(e
GLADIATHOR, sb and v Irel Also written gladia
thur 1 sb A fine fellow, a roysterer, a fighter,
boastful quarrelsome fellow, a keeper, one set to watch
over anything

over anything
Ir Whin I comes acrass a man who has two or three hundred pounds, an' sees all his capers an' antics, I says to meself, 'What a gladiathur ye are,' Speciator (Nov 30, 1889) s Ir Well known in the southern half of Ir It is a remnant of the time when Latin was very much studied in the schools One who goes about talking big and ready to use his shillelah Sometimes applied to such persons as gamekeepers, persons set to watch gardens, &c (PWJ), There are fine walks in these pleasant gardens — The gladiathors, both bowld and darling, Each night and morning to watch the flowers, Sng of Castlehyd

2 v To go roystering about, to go about ready to fight

or to pick up a quarrel

s Ir He went about gladiäthorin (P W J)
GLADIE, see Gladdy

GLADING ROOT, sb Irel The stinking iris, Iris foetidissima

In Science Gossip (1877) 46 Tyr (B & H)
GLADLY, adv n Cy Yks Lan Nicely, readily,
smoothly n Cy Grose (1790), w Yks (J W), ne Lan See Glad

GLADMELSHED, ad1 w Yks 3 Of a cow easily milked

Said of a cow which wastes her milk even as she lies down

GLADSOME, ad; Sc Yks Shr [gladsəm] Joyous,

cheery, pleasant
nYks<sup>2</sup> Shr<sup>1</sup> I 'spected to see yo' as gladsome as a butterfly

Hence Gladsomely, adv joyously, with gladness
Link Nane mair gladsomely Sang hope's sweet sang, Limon St Mungo (1844) 14

[Gladsome, cherefull, alargre, PALSGR (1530)]

GLAEP, v and sb Sc Also in forms glaip, gleip

Or I, glep S & Ork 1 1 v To gulp, swallow, to catch at, seize

Sh I He made a run an' glaepid her wi' a knap o' his teeth, Sh News (Aug 27, 1898), He [hoe] glaeped every huik as fast as dey gued ower da gunnel, Stewart Fneside Tales (1892) 243, S & Ork 1,

guedower dagunnel, STEWART Priesiae 1 dies (1692) 243, S & Grk ',
Or I (S A S), Cai '
2 sb The act of swallowing S & Ork '
[Norw dial glbypa, to swallow greedily (AASEN), ON
gleypa (FRITZNER)]
GLAERL, sb Sh I A patch of smooth ice upon the

ground

Dey wir a glaerl o' frost at da corner o' da hoos, Sh News (Apr

1, 1899), JAKOBSEN Norsk in Sh (1897) 119
GLAFE, adj Wm [Not known to our correspondents] Lonesome (HALL.)

GLAFE, see Glave, adj

GLAFF, sb <sup>1</sup> Sc [glaf] A glimpse Cf gliff, sb <sup>1</sup>
Link She socht but a glaff o' the ingle sae cheerie, Watts The
Bundle o' Clouts, st <sup>3</sup> Sik Dreadfu was the yellin, for ae glaff
and ae glint, far down it deadened, Chr North Noctes (ed. 1856) IV 158

GLAFF,  $sb^2$  and v Sc [glaf] 1 sb A sudden blast, puff of wind, also used fig Cf gloff,  $sb^1$  Abd The cauld glaff of that ondinging has not left my inward parts to this blessed hour, Ruddinan Sc Parish (1828) 40, ed 1889 Cld, Lth A glaff o' wind (Jam) 2 v To waft, breathe, blow gently Link Hinny breath o' heather belis Comes glaffin' on the breeze, Hamilton Poems (1865) 51 GLAFFER, see Glaver,  $v^1$  GLAFTER, sb Sh I [gla ftər] A burst of laughter S & Ork I Hence Glafterit, ady vain, giddy vb GLAG, v and sb Bnff [glag] 1 v To make a noise in the throat as though choking Cf glog, v The noise not so loud as that conveyed by 'glagger' Hence Glagger, (I) v to make a loud choking sound in

Hence Glagger, (1) v to make a loud choking sound in the throat, of glugger, (2) sb a loud choking sound in the throat

(2) He closet's een, ga'a glagger or twa, an''twiz a' our wee'im

2 sb A choking sound in the throat

GLAGGER, sb Sc A keen pursuit, desire, greed for Abd Atween the glagger for siller an' the pantin' for learnin', there's nae time left for muckle else, Abd Wkly Free Piess (July 22, 1899)

22, 1899)
GLAGGY, adj Sh I [gla g1] Soft, adhesive
S & Ork 1 See Claggy
GLAIBER, see Glabber
GLAID, GLAIF, see Glad, Gled(e, Gleid, Glave, adj
GLAIK, sb and v Sc n Cy Nhb Yks Also written
glaick Sc, and in forms glack Sc (Jam), glak N Cy 1,
gleek Sc N Cy 1 Yks [glek, glik] 1 sb A trick,
Drank a deception seen in bl

gleek Sc N Cy Y Ks [glek, glik] 1 sb A trick, prank, a deception, gen in pl

Abd Sic glaiks are not for douce folks like you and me, RuddiMAN Sc Pansh (1828) 41, ed 1889 Rnf Jenny made wonderfu'
light o' Johnny, Syne in her glaiks crap up the mou', Webster Rhymes (1835) 40 Lnk They lead my mem'ry back to schule, An' a' its glaiks an' fun, Lemon St Mungo (1844) 49 Gali We will not bow down and worship your glaiks, Crockett Moss Hags (1895) xx1

Hence (1) Glaikery, sb light-headedness, coquetry, trifling, (2) Glaiky, adj (a) light, giddy, thoughtless, of a dog unsteady in following the scent, (b) pleasant,

charming, enchanting

(I) Sc O wad ye listen to a sound advice Ye'd quite your glaikery, Duff Poems, 81 (Jam) Ayr Clear the fankld skenes that's spun In glaik'ry's trips, White Jottings (1879) 152 (2, a)

N Cy 1 Nhb Some of the glarky brocks Did sciruch and shoot and scal aboot, Armstrong Tarsettearian For (1879), Nhb 1 She s very glasky (b) Ayr (JAM)

2 Phi (1) to cast (fling, throw) the glasks in one's eyes, (2) very glaiky

- the glanks on one, to dazzle, deceive, delude, (3) to get the glauk(s, to be deceived, deluded, cheated, (4) to give the glasks, to deceive, cheat, to just, throw over, (5) to play

the glacks, to play tricks with, cheat

(1) Sc As if the grandeur of the king had casten the glaiks in my een, Scott Nigel (1822) iii, Fit only to throw the glaiks in folk's een, ib Midlothian (1818) vii Ayr Trying to cast the glaiks in a' our een, Galt Entail (1823) livin e Lth That's the way he cuittles ye aff an' flings the glaiks in your een, Hunter J Innuil (1895) 92 (2) Sc (Jam) (3) Sc Thus syled, beguiled, They will but get the glaiks, Antoun Ballads (ed 1861) II 224 Bch Yet routh o' honour he has got, Ev'n tho' he gets the glaik, Forbes Ajar (1742) 3 Edb She gets the glaiks Fiae bairns, Learmont Poems (1791) 214 (4) Sc And she gave me the glaiks when a' was done, Herd Coll Sigs (1776) II 231 Raf Ye glad your friend the glaiks For greed o' copper, Webster Rhymes (1835) 109 Sik Ye hae gien me the glaiks aince by turning invisible, Hoge Tales (1838) 644, ed 1866 Rxb For lads the glaiks did gie ye, A Scott Poems (ed 1808) 121 (5) Ayr Bring the whisky and the baiks—Though fortune has play'd us the glaiks, Boswell Poet Wks (ed 1871) 197

3 pl Mocks, scoffs, gibes (1) Sc As if the grandeur of the king had casten the glasks in

3 pl Mocks, scoffs, gibes
Abd Jiltin' Jess flang glarks at me, Shelley Flowers by Wayside
(1868) 97 Fif Blasphemin' Twa ne'ei-do weels the Paip and
deil, Wi' gleeks at Guise and Mary, Tennant Papistry (1827) 22

4 An idle, good-for-nothing fellow, a term of reproach for a woman Also used in pl

Sc Och sorrow be on the glark, my own heart will never warm to her, Saron and Gail (1814) I 20 (JAM), HERD Coll Sngs (1776) Gl

5 pl The name of a puzzle-game, a child's toy or

puzzle

Sc I never saw but one set, my grandfather's It consists of a ring to which a nail is looped. These nuls are all passed through a plate of sheet-iron, in which they move up and down. The puzzle is to link the double wire into the rings, or when linked in to remove it. The solution is too intricate to describe A set of or remove it. The solution is too intricate to describe A set of glarks with nine or ten rings will take about 15 minutes to manipulate. It seems to have been a pretty general amusement in olden days. There is a saying implying dissatisfaction at a servant's work, 'Gae awa an' tak the glarks' A lazy person's work is characterized, 'He's been at the glarks' (GW) in Sc Amusing themselves in such games as the Tod and the lam's, the glarks, the dams or dambicd, Grigor Tik Love (1881) 57. Rxb A toy for children composed of several pieces of wood, which have the appearance of falling asunder but are retained in their places by strings (IAM).

6 A trick or illusion of the eyes, a ray, gleam, reflexion

of light

Sc The reflection of the rays of light on the roof or wall of a house or on any other object from a lucid body in motion (JAM), Life's but a glank on the wa', we're auld afore we ken, Roy Horse man's Wd. (1895) ix Fif His een, bein' in the mirligoes, Ae single styme afore his nose They couldna see for glanks, Tennant Papistry (1827) 175 Ayr I could see by a glank of light from a neighbour's window that there was a man at the door, Galt Provost (1822) xx1

Provost (1822) xx1
7 Fig Applied to the bat, Vespertilio Lth (Jam)
8 A glance of the eye Ayr (ib)
9 v To trifle, to flirt, to wander idly
Fif 'Mid sic daffery and glaikin Baith god and priest were
merry makin', Innnant Papishy (1827) 19 Gall I hae nae muckle,
Jeanie, but you ken my fancy never glaikitafteranither, Nicholson
Heat Tales (1820) 88 Hist Tales (1843) 88
10 To jeer, to make fun of

Fif Auld folks, that scarce could girn or gape At Papistry did gleek and jaip, Tennant Papistry (1827) 109 Yks My wife gleeks me about it, and won't believe, Farquinar Frankheart, 217

11 To shine, dazzle, to deceive, beguile

So She gooks as gif I mean'd her ill When she glaicks paughty

The Table Mine (2011) Lorend 2017.

in her braws, Ramsay Tea-Table Misc (1824) I 95, ed 1871 Fif Thou wi' thy glamour glank'd his een, Bewitchin' them to joy, Tennant Papistry (1827) 3 NCy 1

[1 I se they have playit me the glanks, Lyndesay

Satyre (1535) 1871 ]

GLAIKIT, ppl adj Sc Irel n Cy Nhb Also written glaicket Nhb<sup>1</sup>, glaiked Car<sup>1</sup> Nhb<sup>1</sup>, glaikeed Nhb<sup>1</sup>, glaiket Sc Nhb<sup>1</sup>, glaiket Sc, and in form gleaket Lnk Senseless, foolish, stupid, thoughtless, giddy, mattentive Sc Bolted off this gate after a glaiket nc er-do-weel, Scott Redg (1824) 11 Or I (SAS), Cai<sup>1</sup> Abd Heely, heely, Tam, ye glaiket stirk, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) 1 Frf A spendthrift lass proves ay a glaiket wife, Morison Poems (1790) 131 Per There's no use looking for that from her She's a glaiket trwpie, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 178, ed 1887 Fif He intends to elope to foreign parts wi'some g aikit hizzie, M'Laren Tibbie (1894) 60 s Sc Wad mak a better wife than ony o' thae young glaikit hizzies, Wilson Tales (1839) V 50 Rnf Girn again Gibbie, Wi's his glakit wife, Jenny Bell, Sempill Bidal, st 6 Ayr Drinking wauchts o' luve frae the glaiket bit lassie's een, Service W1' his glakit wife, Jenny Bell, Sempill Bindal, st 6 Ayr Drinking wauchts o'luve frae the glakit bit lassie's een, Service Notandiums (1890) 41 Link Ilk glakit wooer Was made to feel sma'er, Orr Laigh Flichts (1882) 105, Ye'll be gaun aff to Baby Steele, Daft tapie, gleaket hizzie, Watt Poems (127) 60 e Lth Your Club men are a pack of glakit timorous old women, Mucklebackit Rhymes (1885) 253 Edb Glakit fools, owr rife o' cash, Pamper their weyms wi' fousom trash, Fergusson Poems (1773) 124, ed 1785 Sik Twa wanton glukit gilbes, Hoge Tales (1838) 618, ed 1866 Gall The gluket maiden sent the other two, Crockett Grey Man (1896) 19 Keb Ye ne er maun pine for the glaiket chiel That sailed 1980 own the sea, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 20 NI 1 nCy Border Gl (Coll L L B) Nhb 1 Come here, yeah glaiket thing —addiessed to a shy or backward girl here, yeah glasket thing —addiessed to a shy or backward girl Ye glasked thing, ye've let the plate faa Hence (I) Glaskitly, adv lightly, foolishly, (2) Glaskit

Hence (I) Graiktly, and rightly, roomsnry, (2) Graiktle ness, sb foolishness, levity, giddiness (1) Per If glarktly we yokit, We wad aye be toilin' sair, Nicoll Poems (ed 1843) 299 (2) Sc Bid her have done wi' her gluktness for a wee, R Dalton (1823) III 171 (Jam) Cail, Nhbl [Quha steirit vpe the rude peple, vnlearned pure, and blind, with thair gukit, vnwyse and glarket preichings, DALRYMPLE Leslie's Hist Scotl (1596) II 397]

CILAIKS. sh bl Irel Also written glakes Ant

GLAIKS, sb pl Irel Also written glakes Ant [glēks] A lever attached to a churn-staff
I Whilst hung from the ceiling were the glaiks, CARLLTON Traits Peas (ed 1843) 95 NI 1 Ant It is usually attached to a beam and has one projecting end to attach to the churnstaff, and another to act as lever, Ballymena Obs (1892)

GLAIM, v and sb Bnff [slem] 1 v To burn with a bright flame

The fire glaims up the lum

Hence Glamin, ppl ad, burning brightly We wiz sittin' at the cheek o' a fine glamin' bit firie newsin' awa wee ane another

2 sb A flame

Fin the hoose gede on fire the glaims gede oot our the riggan o't

GLAIM, GLAIP, see Gleam, Glaep
GLAIR, GLAIR(E, see Glor, Glaur
GLAISE, sb Sc Irel Also written glaze Ant
[glez] In phr a glasse o' the fire, or ingle, the act of warming oneself by the fire

Cai <sup>1</sup> To tak a glaise o' the fire

Sik A glaise o' the ingle (Jam)

Ant Sitting down and warming yourself at the fire would be taking a glaze o' the fire, Ballymena Obs (1892)

Being bound to the staik in the myddest of some a trane of powder was maid and sett a fyre,

coallis, a trane of powder was maid and sett a fyre, quhilk gaue to the blessed martyre of God a glaise, Knox Reform Scotl (1570), in Whs (ed 1846) I 17 (N E D)] GLAISTER, sb Sc (JAM) Also in form glister Bwk A thin covering, layer of snow or ice.

Bwk, Sik There's a glaister o' ice the day
Hence Glaisterie, adj (i) sleety, snowing first and then melting Cld, (2) miry ib

GLAISTER, v Obs. Sc To babble, talk indistinctly, to bawl or bark Cf glastrious
Sc Herd Coll Sngs (1776) Gl Cld To talk much with a pronunciation resembling that of one whose tongue is too laige for his mouth (Jam, s v Glaster). Link Ramsay Gentle Shep (Scenary ed) Gl

[Sum glasteris, and that gang at all for gayt woll, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed 1874, III 143] GLAIVE, sb Obs Sc Cum SCy Also written glave? Cum A sword, broadsword.

So Then furth he drew his trusty glave, Ramsay Tea-Table

Misc (1824) I 229, ed 1871, Where are and glaive were brightest glancing, Vedder Poems (1842) 21 Bnff Whan bougils sound t'unsheath the trusty glaive, Taylor Poems (1787) 188 Per No Spence Poems (1898) 176 Ayr Stuart brave At Maida shew this shining glaive, Thom Amusements (1812) 51, Let him swurl his glaive wi' a' his micht, Service Notandums (1890) 125 ? Cum Glave being a name for the long sword, hence the Glave-hill is supposed to be a hill where military exercises or executions were used, Hutchinson Hist Cum (1794) II 441 2 S Cy Grose (17go)

GLAIZE, GLAK, GLAKES, see Glaze, v, Glaik, Glaiks

GLAM, sb 1 Sc Also Som Talk, noise, clamour Sc Gen applied to a long prolonged cry, as of a crowd or pack of hounds, as 'the glam of the ratches' (JAM Suppl) w Som 1 Hold your glam, anybody can't year theirzel spake

[A grete glauir & a glaam of grekin tongis, Wars Alex (c 1450) 5504 Norw dial glam, noise (AASEN), ON glam(m (FRITZNER)]
GLAM sb<sup>2</sup> Or I Nhb Also in forms glaumr, gloamr Or I The hand Or I (SAS), Nhb (HALL)

GLAM, sb<sup>3</sup> Dev [glæm, glām] A wound, ulceration, or botch, a swelling, an accidental hurt
I must put on my coat, it bloweth cold, and I shall get a
glam, Reports Provinc (1883) 85, Dev<sup>1</sup> Tother day a had a
nymphing gang—a hath always wan glam or other, 20 n Dev
A coad, riggelting, parbeaking, piping body in tha olwey wone
glam or nether, Exm Scold (1746) 1 148, Grose (1790)
Hence Glamed, ppl adj hurt s Dev Fox Kingshadde (1874)

b1 idge (1874)

GLAM, v Dev [glæm] To put a yoke or log of wood round the neck or leg of an animal to prevent it from straying

Dev 2 Our cow is glam'd, her brock zo! nw Dev 1

GLAM, see Glaum, v1, Gloom, v2

GLAMMACH, v and sb Sc Also written glamack Abd (Jam), glammich Bnff [glamax] 1 v To

snatch at, clutch, to grope, search for.

Buff! The bairn glew fleyt in's bed, raise, and cam glammachin' ben the lang dark trance He pats airm in aneth the bank o' the burn, an' glammacht aboot till he got a bonnie trout Fif They scarce had time, 'mang sand and stanes, To glaum and glammach

2 To eat greedly, often with up Bnff<sup>1</sup>
3 sb A clutch, grasp, snatch
Abd My pouch is plackless, That saves me frac the session's glamack, Tarras Poems (1804) 24 (Jam) Ags Gen denotes an prefectual effort (Law) ineffectual effort (JAM)

4 A handful, as much as the hand will hold, a mouthful Bnff Gee the beggar man a gllammich o' mehl Ags (JAM)

4 A nandtul, as much as the hand will hold, a mouthful Bnff¹ Gee the beggar man a gllammich o' mehl Ags (Jam) GLAMMIE, see Glaum,  $v^1$  GLAMOUR, sb and v Sc Irel. n Cy Also written glammer Sc, glammer Sc Ant, glaumer, glaumour Sc [glamər, glā mər] 1 sb Magic, enchantment, witchery, a spell, fascination, esp in phr to cast the glamour over some one

Sc As soon as they saw her well fold for The same seems of the saw her well fold for The same seems of the saw her well fold for The same seems of the saw her well fold for The same seems of the saw her well fold for The same seems of the saw her well fold for The same seems of the saw her well fold for The same seems of the saw her well fold for The same seems of the sam

Sc As soon as they saw her well-fai'd face, They coost the glamer oer her, Child Ballads (1890) IV 65, The vulgar believed (and the idea is not yet universally exploded) that a four bladed stalk of clover was the most effectual antidote to the influence of glamer (JAM) ShI If Tangle hed na come an' pitten some glamer (Jam) ShI If Tangre hed na come an' pitten some glamour ower Sandy, an' taen his strent fae him, Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 133 Abd To take your cursed glamour aff her een, Ruddiman Sc Parish (1828) 39, ed 1889 Kcd Noo the glamour o' yer beauty Hes come owre me like a spell, Grant Lays (1884) 86 Frf A glamour cam' ower the haill crood in a wee, Watt Poet Sketches (1880) 92 Per. He coost me wi' glamour, Till quarters I promised to gi'e for a night, Nicoll Poems (ed 1843) 141 wSc Soon as he saw her weel-faured face, He coost the glamour o'er her, Napier Flk Lore (1879) 132 Fif Thou at his elbuck stood unseen, And wi' thy glamour glack'd his een, Tennant Papistry (1827) 3 Dmb Ye think I'm a witch and can cast the glaumour owre their een, Cross Disruption (1844) viii Rnf 'Thout rowan tree nae house was safe Frae devilrie and glaumer, Barr Poems (1861) 49 Ayr She cuist glamour on their kye, an' Poems (1861) 49 Ayr She cuist glamoui on their kye, an spile't their milk 'at it gied nae butter, Service Dr Duguid (ed 1887) 218 Lnk Like Belzie when he nicks a witch, He

o'er her een his cheating glamour, Ramsav Poems (1721) 283 Lth Sae slee the glamour o' his ee, That I hae never been mysel', Ballanting Poems (1856) 170 Edb Major Weir Has flung beguilin' glamour o'er your sight, Fergusson Poems (1773) 195, 1785 n Cy When devils, wizzards, or jugglers deceive the sight, they are said to fling glamour over the eyes of the spectator, Border Gl (Coll LLB)

Hence (1) Glamourie, sb witchcraft, magic, fascination,

a spell, (2) Glaumerify, v to cast a spell, bewitch (1) Sc Let him buckle sic spirit al armour on As is proof against glamourie, VEDDER Poems (1842) 256 Per She steekit her hert glamourie, Vedder Poems (1842) 250 Fee Sie Steeki Her Hert to the gallants a' That were caught in her glamourie, Edwards Stratheam Lyncs (1889) 98 Rnf I thought yestreen, Some glaumery had come o er my e'en, Webster Rhynes (1835) 157 Ayr My lord, this is glammerie, Galt Sir A Wyle (1822) XXVIII Lth Her shelf fu' o' pewter, a' glancing like glaumrie, BALLANTINE Lth Her shelf fu'o' pewter, a' glancing like glaumrie, BALLANTINE Poems (1856) 47 Edb This sound o' walth is glamourie Cast owre folks een to mar sound sense, MacNeILL Bygane Times (1811) 11 Sik Them that s no in the secret o' your glamoury fears that the end o' the warld's at haun, Chr North Noctes (ed 1856) III 18 Dmf Weel kens my heart their glamourie has cost it mony a storm, Reid Poems (1894) 6 Ant After halloweve the divil throws his glammery owre the blackberries, Ballymena Obs (1892) (2) Edb Fou guid at glaumerifien ein Frae year to year, Learmont Poems (1701) 82 (1791) 82

2 Comp (1) Glamour bead, an amber-bead, used for enchantment, also used fig, (2) gift, (3) might, the gift or power of fascination or enchantment, the power of

casting spells
(I) Mry Their een, like glamour beads o' dew, Will set the cauldest heart a-dirlin', Hay Lintie (1851) 40 Lth It was believed that witches gen wore amber beads, because of their magical power and for purposes of fascination (Jam) (2) Sc She is power and for purposes of fascination (JAM) (2) Sc She is crabbit, but the glamour gift to weave spells is hers too, Ketth Indian Uncle (1896) 58 Rnf Some wily lass hauds him wi'her glamour gift, sae fell, Picken Poems (1813) I 21 (3) Sc It and the glamour gift, sae tell, Ficken Foems (1813) 1 21 (3) Se It had much of glamour might, Could make a ladye seem a knight, Scott Lay of Last Minstel (1806) 111 st 9

3 v To bewitch, beguile, to dazzle

Ayr The baidy scoot was never born that could glamour me

twice, Service Notandiums (1890) 113 Link Which joint imposition will glamour the third parties to trust them so much and so much, Roy Generalship (ed. 1895) 61 Lth Aulder een than his are glamour'd by a glare, BALLANTINE Poems (1856) 21 Edb Ye may your trouble save to guile us, Nor yet presume to try to glamour's, Liddle Poems (1821) 163

Hence (1) Glamoured, ppl adj bewitched, spell-bound, blinded, (2) Glamouri, ppl adj bewitching, enchanting (1) Sc To clear your glamour'd sight, Ayroun Ballads (ed 1861) II 391 Ayr The hobbleshow that fell out last Sabbath in Embro'

has been seen wi' the glamoured een o' fear, GALT Gilhaise (1823) The planour't lass—the minny's dule—The after come
—I min't it a', Reid Poems (1894) 59 (2) Sc For wealth was
nocht but A glaum'rin' shade that aft owre fouks' hearts fell,
ALLAN Lilts (1874) 71

[1 Sum hes thair advocattis in chamer, And takis thame selffe thairof na glamer, Dunbar Poems (c 1510), ed

Small, II 206]

GLAMP, v and sb Sc Also in form glaump Kcd [glamp, glāmp] 1 v To grasp, clutch at, snatch, grope, to gulp Cf glaum,  $v^1$  Cai<sup>1</sup> To glamp a thing up [eat it greedily] To glamp at a thing Bnff<sup>1</sup> He pat's han' in o' the botham o' the kist, an' keepit a Baff' He pat's han' in o' the botham o' the kist, an' keepit a glampan in 't for a meent or twa Abd And sae I waken'd, glamping here and there, Ross Helenoie (1768) 45, ed 1812, He hed glampit aboot amo' the beasts till he was satisfeet, Alexander Am Flk (1882) 209 Kcd Glaumpin the gate back to his bed, Burness Thrummy Cap (c 1796) 1 279 Frf Syne glampit at the vacant air, Beattie Arnha (c 1820) 39, ed 1882 Fif And aye they glampt, and aye they glaum'd, Tennant Papistry (1827) 38

2 To sprain Ags (Jam) 3 sb A snatch, clutch, grasp, a groung search for anything in the dark. 2 10 sprain Ags (JAM) 3 sb A snatch, clutch, grasp, a groping search for anything in the dark Cai<sup>1</sup>, Bnff<sup>1</sup> 4 A sprain Ags (JAM)

GLAMPER, sb Irel A horse that takes long strides
Uls (MB-S), Ant (WJK)

GLANCE COAL, sb Wal Anthracite coal
A hard, compact, mineral coal

A hard, compact, mineral coal, of high lustre, differing from bituminous coal' in containing but little or no bitumen and consequently burning without flame, Lab Gl (1894)

GLANCING GLASS, sb Obs Sc A burning-glass, a glass used by children for reflecting the rays of the sun

on any object, also used fig

Metaph applied to a minister of the gospel who makes a great shew, without possessing solidity (Jam), Gazing, glancing glasses they are, fit only to fling the glanks in folks een, Scott Midlothian (1818) vii. A glazing glancing-glass who loves to hear himself speak and the world to notice him, WALKER Remarkable

Passages (1727) 95 (JAM)

GLAN(D, sb Cor 12 [glan(d]] The bank or brink of a river, the side of anything

[OCor glan, the bank of a river (WILLIAMS), Breton (Leon) glann, 'rive, bord' (Du Rusquec)]

GLAND, sb Nhb The space for packing round a piston rod or other similar parts of an engine or machinery

GLANNY, sb Sh I A stone kept in a boat and used

by fishermen to sharpen the 'skume' upon S & Ork 1 Cf glaan
GLANTH, sb Shr 1 A shade of tone or colour

The barley innad 'urt-it's on y jest a nice glanth on it

GLANY, see Gleany GLAPE, v and sb Cum Wm Yks Lan Also in form glep Lakel 2 n Yks 1 [glep, glep] 1 v To stare

vacantly Cf glop

Lakel 2 Wm What's ta glaping at? (BK) n Yks 1 Hence Glaping, vbl sb an idle sauntering ne Lan<sup>1</sup>
2 To glance, cast quick glances Lakel<sup>2</sup>, w Yks (J W)
3 sb A vacant stare Cum (H W)

GLAR, see Glaur

GLAR, see Glaur
GLARE, sb¹ Sc Ess I W Also written glair Sc
[glēr, gleə(1)] 1 A fixed wild look, a staring
Ess [1he company] still kep upon the glare, CLARK J Noakes
(1839) st 110, Gl (1851), Ess¹
2 A fine show, resplendent appearance
Rnf [I hey] threep wi' me I'm no sae puir But micht hae ane

[a teapot] a' in a glare, A siller pat, Neilson Poems (1877) 106

Hence (1) Glary, adj showy, (2) Glary flary, (a) adj see (1), (b) sb a gewgaw, a showy trifle or ornament (1) Sc Sae awa' wi yer glary goud crown, Ballads (1885) 158 Dmf They were not so well dressed as their Edinburgh sisters, something flary, glary, colours too flagrant and ill assorted, Carlyle Remin (1866) I 157, ed 1881 (2, a) n Sc (Jam) Fif A pretty farry, Beltit wi' ribbons glary-flary, Tennant Papistry (1827) 31 (b) n Sc (Jam)

3 Comb Glare worm, a glow-worm I W 1 Cf glaze.

3 Comp Glare worm, a glow-worm I W1 Cf glaze

worm

GLARE,  $sb^2$  and v Dor Som

Glaze, enamel, the glaze of earthenware, also used fig Som Jennings Obs Dial w Eng (1825). The roads are all a glare of ice, W & J Gl (1873) w Som <sup>1</sup> Tloa m ud n gèo d, neef ud n u mud leen glae ur paun ut [Cloam (crockery) is not good, if (there) is not a middling glaze upon it] Dhu roa ud z au l tue u glae ur [The road is all of a glaze (of ice)]

glae ur [The road is all of a glaze (of ice)]

2 v. To glaze, to glaze earthenware

Dor The baby's eyes were glared already (CVG) Som

W & J Gl (1873), Jennings Obs Dial w Eng (1825) w Som

Most o' it's [crockery] a-glared way zalt

GLARE, GLARR, GLASE, see Glaur, Glaze, v 12

GLARE, GLARR, GLASE, See Glaur, Also in

GLASGOW MAGISTRATE, phr Sc Slang Also in form Glesco — A herring, fresh or salt

w Sc One of our new Reform bailes complained to a friend that a mutual acquaintance had taken the liberty of calling him a foncer fish. He observed, that between a 'queer fish' and a queer fish He observed, that between a queer fish 'queer hish He observed, that between a queer hish and a Glasgow magistrate the difference could not be very great, CARRICK Lard of Logan (1835) 143 Ayr I got the lassock to fetch me a saft bile't egg on a shave o' laif, and a Glesco magistrate, Service Notandums (1890) 78 Slang From the practice of sending samples to the Ballie of the River for approval, FARMER CIASH a and change of the River for approval, FARMER To flash

GLASH, v and sb n Cy Der 1 v Obs To flash n Cy Soethey flought together like two lyons, And fire betweene

n Cy Soethey flought together like two lyons, And fire betweene them two glashed out, CHILD Ballads (1884) I 434
2 sb A flash, as of lightning nw Der 1
GLASHAN, sb Sc Irel Also in forms glassan Ir, gleshan Arg, glosong Ir The coal-fish, Merlangus carbonarius Cf glassock
Arg The gleshan, and guildee, They love to plouder through the loch, Colville Vernacular (1899) 8 Ir Buckland Brit Fishes (1880) 225 NI 1 [SATCHELL (1879)]

GLASHIE, sb Sh I Part of the intestines of a cow S & Ork 1

GLASHTROCH, adj Ayı (JAM) [Not known to our correspondents] Continuous rain with the accompanying dirtiness of 1 oads

GLASP, sb and v Nhb Wm Yks [glasp] 1 sb

A clasp, fastener, hook

Nhb 1626 Sep 7 Item to James Coats for making glaspes for the roge stob, oo or oa 1624 Sowdering two glaspes, Gateshead Churchwardens' Bks w Yks 1 Glasps and keepers [hooks and eyes]

2 v To clasp

Wm I was glaspen them [clogs], Close Satirist (1833) 158 w Yks As he glaspt his ands, Lucas Stud Nidderdale (c 1882) 221 I glaspt both hands, Nidderdill Olm (1874)
GLASS, sb and v Sc Nhb Dur Yks Chs Lin

1 sb In comb (1) Glass alleys, a boys' game of marbles,

(2) breaker, a drinker, tippler, (3) case, a looking-glass, (4) chack, to plane down the outer part of the sash of a window to fit it for receiving the glass, (5) eyed, wall-

eyed, having a white ring round the pupil

(1) e Dur <sup>1</sup> The game of German Tactics, played with these
[alleys] (2) Sc I think we had better he down, Captain, if ye're
no agreeable to another cheerer But troth, ye're nae glassbreaker, Scott Guy M (1815) xlv (3) e Lin Gent Mag (1861)
II 505 (4) Sc (JAM) (5) n Yks That dog's glass eyed (I W)

2 Phr two (three, &c) glass of wine, two (three, &c)
classes of wine glasses of wine

Sc I drank only two glass of wine, Monthly Mag (1800) I 238

v To give drink to, to toast

Nhb The farmers dined and glassed them, RICHARDSON Borderer's

Table bk (1846) VI 167
4 Obs To glaze, to fit or fill in with glass Chs 18
GLASSAN, see Glashan

GLASSEN, adj Sc Glo Nrf Dor Som Made of glass Frf For breaking of the glassen window on that Sunday yee [the] communion was given, Edb Antiq Mag (1848) 151 Glo 1 Nrf A ruddy shelduck stands in a 'glassen box,' Emerson Birds (ed 1895) 208 Dor When Lon'on vo'k did meake a show O' their gre't glassen house woone year, Barnes Poems (ed 1869-70) 136 Som. I knaws un by hes glassen eyes, and hide stuff'd out wi tow, AGRIKLER Rhymes (1872) 66, (WFR) w Som 1 glaas n deesh [a glass dish]

[Glasyne, made of glas, vitreus, Prompt]
GLASSENBURY DOG, phr Cor A term of re-

Do le' ma knaw the Glassenbury dog

GLASSER, sb. Sc A glazier

Abd To Alex Johnstone, glasser, £20 o o [Scots], TURRITF Antiq Gleanings (1859) 14

GLASSEY, sb Sc Chs Not [glas1] 1 A marble or 'taw' made of glass
s Chs ' Made of glass of various colours s Not (JPK)

2 A sweetmeat made of treacle

Ayr Aleck had a bit of gundy, glassy, or blackman (the stuff wasknown by any or all of these names), HUNTER Studies (1870) 301 GLASSIN(G, sb Sc (Jam Suppl) Glass-work, panes

of glass, glass

GLASSING, vbl sb Obs Sc A planing, smoothing Edb The roof is first covered with divots laid on, with that end only exposed which hath received a knead or glassing by the first entry of the paring spade, PENNICUIK Wks (1715) 89, ed 1815

GLAS(S)ITES, sb pl Sc Nhb A religious sect, followers of the Rev John Glas (1695-1773)

Per Some Presbyterian covenanters Some Glassites, Nicol. Peer Some Fresbyterian covenanters Some Glassites, NICOL Poems (1766) 3, Glas, among other views, held that ancient Israel was only a typical Church with a typical King He was an extreme Voluntary The Glassites are now a handful (AW) Nhb¹ Well known in Newcastle They are called after John Glas, a Presbyterian minister who was expelled in 1728 by the Synod of the Church of Scotland for maintaining that the kingdom of Christ is not of this world From Mr Robt Sandeman, an elder in one of the churches founded by Glas, the persuasion is sometimes called Sandemanian, and from the custom of the church members of dining together on Sunday in the dining hall of the church they were commonly known in Newcastle as 'The flesh

GLASSIVER, sb ne Lan 1 A glazier

GLASSOCK. sb [gla sək] The coal-fish, Mer-

langus carbonarius Cf glashan

Sth Piltock, synonymous with the pollock of the Hebrides, the glassock of [?] Sunderland, Hibbert Desc Sh I (1822) 25, ed 1891, In summer glassocks or says are got in great plenty, Statist Acc VI 290 (JAM), When a year old, the coal fish begins to blacken over the gills and on the ridge of the back, and we have then a new series of names in Sutherland 'glassocks,' Neill Fishes (1810) 7 (JAM) [SATCHELL (1879)]

GLASTER, sb Chs Flt Dnb Shr Mtg s Wal Pem

[gla stə $(\mathbf{r})$ ] A drink made of milk and water

s Chs 1 A mixture of buttermilk and water Fit (T K J ), Dnb s Chs 'A mixture of buttermink and water at (I K J ), Date (E F ) Shr 'Aye, this ismilk likemilk, nod sich glaster as yo' getten i' the towns Mtg Sweet milk and water, a common drink among the husbandmen of this county (E R M ) s Wal (C V C ) s Pem Plees to give me a drink of glaster, I'm chokin' thoorsty (W W M )

Plees to give me a drink of glaster, I'm chokin' thoorsty (W W M) [Wel glasdwr, milk and water (lit blue water)] GLASTRIOUS, adj Sc [Not known to our correspondents] Contentious, boastful See Glaister, v If I was magstravigant and glastrious as other lads, I sud ken whether ye were a man or a boy, Blyd Contract (Jam) GLAT, sb Wm Wor Shr Mtg Hrf Rdn Glo [glat, glæt] 1 A gap in a hedge Wm Ferguson Northmen (1856) 179 Wor Grose (1790) w Wor He'd met him a-tryin' to git through a glat i' the hedge, S Beauchamp Grantley Grange (1874) I 30, w Wor¹, s Wor (H K), s Wor¹ Shr The Clatterin' Glat on Wenlock Edge, Burne Flk Lore (1883) xi, Shr¹ Them ship bin all i' the lane, Maister, I doubt theer's a glat somew'eer i' the leasow fence, Shr² Any thin ull döa to stop a glat Mtg A glat in the 'edge Marster, I doubt theel's a glat somewell I he leasow lence, Shr 2 Any thin ull doa to stop a glat Mtg A glat in the 'edge (MAR) Hrf (K), Bound Provinc (1876), Hrf 12 Rdn Morgan Wds (1881) Glo 1 There you go, you chaps and wenchen, head over heels to hell like zhip drow a glat

Hence Glatting, vbl sb mending the gaps in hedges

Shr¹, Hrf²

2 A gap in the mouth caused by loss of teeth Shr 1 'I thought yo' wun gweïn to marry the cook at the paas'n's 'Aye, but 'er'd gotten too many glats i' the mouth fur me'

3 Fig. A gap, vacant place, loss
Shr So the poor owd Squire's gwun! It ll be a lungful wilde afore that glat's maden up

GLATTEN, sb Lan The track formed upon ice by

sliding

n Lan In the Fylde district Skerring upon a glave glatten, N & Q (1871) 4th S vii 121

[Cp Norw dial gletten, smooth, slippery (AASEN)]

GLATTON, sb Cld (JAM) [Not known to our correspondents] A handful Cf glack, sb<sup>3</sup>

GLATTON, see Glad(d)en

GLATTON, see Glad(d)en

GLAUDS, sb pl Nhp Bdf Also in form gload Bdf [glodz] Hot gleams between showers Nhp 1 Hence Glaudy, adj changeable, having bright spells of weather

whatty, and thangeable, having bright spens of weather between showers, gleaming

Nhp¹It's a glaudy morning Bdf Said of the sun in certain states of the atmosphere (J W B)

GLAUM, v¹and sb Sc Irel Cum Also written glawm Ayr, and in forms glam Sc N I¹Ant [glām, glam]

1 v To grasp, clutch at, snatch, to grope, freq with at Cf glamp

at Cf glamp
Sc That laurelled giants may on ent'rin' in Note that a pigmy glaumed at bein' within, Allan Lills (1874) 142, Whate'er they gat They glamm'd thereat, Drummond Muckomachy (1846) 30 Or I Dan wire spret, glamd at de trin [Then wi' a spret, glam'd at the tree], Paety Toral (1880) 1 72, in Ellis Pronunc (1889) V 793
Ags Gen denotes a feeble and ineffectual attempt, as that 793 Ags Gen denotes a feeble and inenectual attempt, as that of an infant, or of one groping from blindness or in the dark (Jam) Per Had I no marked your greedy e'e—Ye would glaum riches speedily, Spence Poems (1898) 185 Fif And aye they glampt, and aye they glaum'd, Tennant Papistry (1827) 38 Dmb Glam d for the key whare it did hing, Taylor Poems (ed. 1827) 21 Rnf Tammy Bluster now glamm'd for his purse, Webster Rhymes (1835) 84 Ayr Wha glaum'd at kingdoms three, Burns Battle of Sheriffmur, st 1, To take hold of a woman indecorously (J M) their flank, Warson Poems (1853) 40 Edb We glaum at shaddows that aye shun us, MacNeILL Bygane Times (1811) 52 Bwk He coo's an' he craws An' glams at their ribbons, Calder Poems (1897) 297 Cum A darky glaum'd her by the hips, STAGG Misc Poems (ed 1807) 144

2 sb A grasp, clutch, snatch, gen in phr to make a glam

Ags Esp one that is ineffectual (JAM) e Fif Makkin a glaum i' the dark to grip grumphie by the lug, LATTO Tam Bodkin (1864) iv Rnf [He] did his best and made a glaum, And catched a cloot in ilka haun, BARR Poems (1861) 94 Ayr Up lap the Laird, an' made a glaum At Troker's head, AINSLIE Land of Burns (ed. 1892) 190 Ink Ane o' the railway men made a glaum at my muckle bundle, Fraser Whaups (1895) xv NI 1 I made a glam at it Ant He made a glam at her, Bally nena Obs (1892)

3 A mouthful Also in form glammie sSc (JAM) GLAUM, v² Sc Yks Also written glawm w Yks4

To stare, look, to look sad frown [glām, glom]

Sc They glaum an glow'r at mysel', WADDELL Psalms (1871) MI 17 w Yks Shoo glaumed thro it, T Toddles' Alm (1866),

Thorresby Lett (1703), w Yks 4
[Norw dial glaama, to stare (AASEN)] GLAUMER, GLAUMOUR, see Glamour

**GLAUMS**, sb pl Sc Instruments used by horsegelders when gelding

Gall Mactaggart Gall Encycl (1824) (JAM)

GLAUN(D, sb Abd (JAM) A clamp of iron or wood GLAUR, sb and v Sc Itel Nhb Cum Yks Also Som Also written glawr Sc, and in forms glaar Sc sDon, glair(e Sc Nhb¹ Cum, glar Sc Nl¹ Dwn Nhb¹, glare Som, glarr Nhb, gloar n Cy Nhb¹, glore N Cy¹ Nhb¹ Cum¹, glour Cum n Yks², glower-Nhb¹ [glār, glēr, gloer] 1 sb Soft, liquid mud, mire, ooze, dirt, filth of any kind, scum Also used fig and attrib

Sc No son of mine shall be speldering in the glaur, STEVENSON Sc No son of mine shall be speldering in the glaur, Stevenson Werr of Hermiston (1896) 1, The feculent deposit found at the bottom of stagnant water 'A goupin o'glar,'a handful of filth or slime, N & Q (1871) 4th S viii 324 Sh I Laek a wirm trou da tik glaar, Burgess Rasmie (1892) 110 Cai 1 Briff Fare twenty years and less, indeed, Foul holes got teem d wi'glaur, Gordon Chron Keith (1880) 101 Abd Let fly at me a great handfu' o'glar, Ruddiman Sc Parish (1828) 35, ed 1889 Kcd His pirns an' clews, an' worst heaps [were] Beclartit i' the glaur, Grant Lays (1884) 8 Frf [He] filled his big gowpens wi'glaur, Watt Poet Sketches (1880) 94 Per See til the jaups o'glaar about yer guttery trotters, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 263, ed 1887 eFif Up to the very shoothers amang water and rotten glaar about yf glutch y totters, Clebrake Indianae (1863) 223, ed 1887 e Fif Up to the very shoothers amang water and rotten glaur, Latro Tam Bodkin (1864) v Rnf Fechting 'mang the sharney kye, 'Mang glaur up to the kuits, Barr Poems (1861) 132 Ayr He had his eye almost put out by a clash of glaur, Galt Provost (1822) viii Lnk And daddt aff the glar, Ramsay Poems Provost (1822) viii Link And daddit aff the glar, Ramsay Poems (1721) 108 e Lth. To bring in the name o' relegion an' trail it through the stour an' glaur o' a poleetical contest, Hunter J Inwick (1895) 176 Edb With his velvet gown trailing for yards Inwick (1895) 176 Edb With his velvet gown trailing for yards in the glaur, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) vi Bwk Jock was up to the oxters i' glaur, Henderson Pop Rhymes (1856) 134 Sik Frae a throne amang the braided clouds down upon a heap o' glaur, Chr North Noctes (ed 1856) III 339 Dmf The glar company of such like individuals, Carlyle Lett (June 29, 1832) Gall Rubbit my face wi' a clabber o' glaur, Crockett Cleg Kelly (1896) 156 Kcb She maks tairts an' pies o' glaur, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 142 NI', Dwn (CHW) s Don Simmons Gl (1890) n Cy His goat is all gloar and dirt (JH), N Cy' Nhb How ve've whammled 'mang the glarr, Proudlock Borderland How ye've whammled 'mang the glarr, PROUDLOCK Borderland Muse (1896) 319, Nhb 1 In its common use now a days it is simply applied to the most offensive dirt Cum 'Kerr said it was glour' Coroner 'What did he mean by that?' Witness 'Probably that it was soft mud, or something of that nature,' Carlisle Patriot (June 14, 1889) 5, col 4, Gl (1851), Cum¹ n Yks² Glutinous matter 'Give'em a gowpen o' glour' Som Applied to a kind of scum on a liquid (WFR)

of scum on a liquid (WFR)

Hence (I) Glaurie, Glarry, or Glory, (a) sb soft mud, mire, (b) adj muddy, soft with mud, filthy, smooth and shining in surface like wet mud, (c) adj of the weather dull, rainy, (2) Glauroch, sb a soft, muddy hole (I, a) Sc That carried me through a' the dubs and the glairie, Chambers Sngs (1829) I 54 (b) Frf The bottom was unca saft an' glaury, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 77, ed 1889 Rnf Thro' glaury holes, an' dybs, Picken Poems (1813) I 32 Lth Shou'd a kittlen Be thrown that day wi' glarie sweep, They'd get a settlin, Bruce Poems (1813) II 141 e Lth Ye dinna need to think shame o' your glaury buits, Hunter J Inwick (1895) 48

Edb Ye're unco fou O' filth, as ony glarry sow, Learmont Poems (1791) 143 Bwk They were tryin' to loup owre a glaury hole, Calder Poems (1897) 209 Gall While peats are got in Plunton's glaury moss, Mactaggart Gall Encycl (1824) 86, ed 1876 Nhb land to glarry roads 'The hand o' glory' is a boys' game, a protected lobe with the hand o' glory' is a boys' game, a Dotty glarry roads 'The hand o' glory' is a boys' game, a practical joke, in which the victim's hand is brought in contact and smeared with gloar (c) Dmf Long-continued plunges of wet, then clammy, glariy days on days of half wet, Carlyle Lett in Atlantic Monthly (Oct 1898) LXXXII 451 (2) Gail He'd slonk adown A miry, quacking quaw, Or glauroch, far aboon the knee, Mactaggart Gall Encycl (1824) 94, ed 1876

2 Slippery ice, slipperiness Bnff', Abd (Jam)

3 v To make muddy, slimy, or slippery
Sc (Jam) Abd Just where their feet the dubs had glawr'd,

SKINNER Poems (1809) 10

Hence Glaired, ppl ady covered with mud or filth Nhb 1

4 To shine with mud or filth

n Cy The butchers breeches gloar with fat and filth The road

gloars with limestone mud (J H)
[1 v myles of this loch of Spynie guhair salmonte afor did abunde, is now maid glare and myre, DALRYMPLE Leslie's Hist Scotl (1596) I 45 Cp ME gloryn, 'maculo (Prompt)

GLAUR, GLAUVER, see Glor, Glaver, v1

GLAVE, sb Lan [Not known to our correspondents] A slipper (HALL)

GLAVE, adj n Cy Nhb Yks Lan Also in forms glafe N Cy 2 n Yks 2 e Yks 1, glaif e Yks [glev, glef] Smooth, slippery, glossy, also used fig smooth of tongue,

n Cy Grose (1790), (Hall), N Cy 12 Nhb 1, n Yks 2 e Yks Polished like a varnished table (W W S), e Yks 1 n Lan A glave glatten, N & Q (1871) 4th S vii 121 [Smooth in speech,

glave glatten, N & Q (1871) 4th S v11 121 [Smooth in speech, or cunning (K)]

GLAVER, v¹ and sb Sc Nhb Dur Yks Chs Lei
Nhp War Shr Bdf Also in forms gelaver Sc (Jam
Suppl), gelawver Dui, gilaver Sc (Jam Suppl),
glaffer n Cy Chs¹2³, glaiver Sc (Jam Suppl) N Cy¹,
glauver Lei¹ Nhp¹, glavver n Yks² [glē, gleə və(r]

¹ v To chatter, babble, talk heedlessly or toolishly, to
gossip w & s Sc (Jam Suppl), N Cy¹, n Yks²

² To flatter, coax, wheedle, to fondle, talk endearingly
n Cy Grossi (1790) n Yks² Chs Ray (1691), Chs¹2³ Lei¹
Glav'rin an' slav'rin, glauvrin an' slauv'rin War³ Shr¹ E
glavered 'im o'er till at last 'e stud 'im a quart
said to glaver who speaks in a honied and over-kind manner

said to glaver who speaks in a homed and over-kind manner

(JWB)

Hence Glavering, (i) sb flattery, 'palaver', indulgence, fondling, (2) ppl adj smooth-tongued, fawning, flattering (i) N Cy 1, Le. 1 Bdf The boys won't stand no glavering [it will not do to be too indulgent towards them] (JWB) (2) n Cy Grose (1790), N Cy 2 A glavering fellow Nhb 1 Shr 2 A glavering and slavering fellow [(K)]

3 sb Idle, foolish, or gossiping talk, chatter, nonsense, also, one who is addicted to such talk See Claver, sb 2 w & s Sc (JAM Suppl) N Cy 1 Dur Brockett Gl (1846)

4 Flattery Nhp 1 Let's have none of your glauver [3 A creete clause & a glasm of grekin tonges Wars

[3 A grete glauir & a glaam of grekin tongis, Wars

Alex (c 1450) 5504]
GLAVER, v<sup>2</sup> Lei<sup>1</sup> To frown, scowl, look with disfavour on

GLAWER, sb Cor 12 The fish Morrhua minuta Cf glower, sb 2

GLAWMZEEN, prp Obs Wxf<sup>1</sup> Staring GLAWS, sb Cor Dried cow-dung used for fuel This word is still in use, and the same material is used for fuel

in some parts of Wales, Williams, Cor 12

[OCelt gloss, dried cow-dung used for fuel (Williams)]
GLAZE, v¹ and ady Sc Nhb Yks Also written
glaize Sc, glase Nhb [glēz] 1 v To smooth over,
polish, to polish a steel instrument

se Glaize owie that onion bed wi' the back o' yer spade (GW) w Yks 2 An intermediate process between grinding and polishing Hence (I) Glazer, sb an emery-wheel, a tool used in polishing steel instruments, (2) Glasing, vbl sb the pro-

cess of polishing
(1) w Yks At a certain point in the making of scissors the blades

are placed on a wooden disk, faced with leather and covered with emery This disk is called a glazer (C V C ), An't childer stain s rahnd to see t'sparks fly off t'hissin glazer, HALLAM Wadsley Jack

rahnd to see t sparks fly off thissin glazer, Hallam Wadsley Jack (1866) vii, w Yks <sup>2</sup> (2) w Ylis Putting a high polish on a steel instrument after grinding (C W D), (C V C)

2 adj Smooth Nhb<sup>1</sup>

[1 Norw dial glasa, to glaze (Aasen)]

GLAZE, v<sup>2</sup> Dev Cor Also written glaaze Cor, glase Cor<sup>1</sup> [glez, glesz] To stare, gaze intently

Dev I'm in a maze, I do so look about and glaze, Just leek a stinking hare, Peter Pindar Wls (1816) IV 172, 'Er glazeth at me, 'z cf' er cude luke me drû an' drû, Hewetti Peas Sp (1892), Dev <sup>3</sup> Why yù dũ glaze like a sticked pig nw Dev <sup>1</sup> Cor There she wor glaazing like a sticked pig, Higham Dial (1866) 7, Cor <sup>1</sup>, Cor <sup>2</sup> What be 'ee glazin at? Cor <sup>3</sup> Glazin' like a cungar w Cor Glazing like a chucked sheep (M A C)

[Cp G dial (Alsace) glase (glese), 'glotzen, stieren, scharf u feurig sehen, sauer sehen' (Martin-Lienhart)]

GLAZED, pp Cum <sup>1</sup> Varnished with dirt

GLAZED, pp Cum 1 Varnished with dirt GLAZENER, sb w Yks 5 A blow received on the eyes (in slang parlance)

GLAZE WORM, sb e An 1 A glow-worm Cf glare

worm, s v Glare, sb 1 3

Dost thou not know that a perfect friend should be like the glaze-worm, which shineth most bright in the darke? Lylly Euphues (1579) sig I 4 (CD) ]

GLAZY, adj Sc Nhb Yks Also written glaizie Sc [glezi, glee zi] Glazed, polished, glossy, having a shiny

Surface
Ayr I've seen thee dappl't, sleek an' glaizie, A bonie gray, Burns Farmer's Salutation, st 2 Nib A glizy hat His coat was all glazy, Note by Mr T Dunlop A waterproof or oilskin coat is called a glazy coat, Note by Mr J Avery (ROH) Yks (JW) [The fices are glazy, Armatage Sheep (1882) 132]
GLAZZEN, v Nib Dur Cum Yks Lan Not Lin Also written glazen NCy 1 Nib 1 Dur 1 Cum w Yks 245 e Lan 1 n Lin 1 sw Lin 1, glazen e Yks 1 w Yks 14, and in forms glaizn s Not, glason Nib 1, glassen w Yks 3 [glē zən, gla zən] To glaze, furnish with glass, to follow the trade of glazier

follow the trade of glazier

Dur 1, n Yks 12, ne Yks 1, e Yks 1, m Yks 1 w Yks Glazinin
t'windehs, Banks Wkfld Wds (1865), w Yks 1, ne Lan 1, n Lin 1

Hence Glazzener, sb a glazier

N Cy 1 Nhb 1f the glazener comes roond, tell him thor's a pane
o' glass wants puttin in i' wor hoose (R O H), Nhb 1, Dur 1 Cum
It's a pity he hedn't been a glazener, FARRALL Betty Wilson (1886) It's a pity he hedn't been a glazener, FARRALL Betty Wilson (1886) 59, Sent fer a glazener at yance in hed them oa putth in ageaan, SARGISSON Joe Scoap (1881) 151 n Yks This man's a good glazener (1 W), n Yks 12, ne Yks 1, e Yks 1, m Yks 1 w Yks It's a glazener'at's at hiz wark at top at beelding, Tom TREDDLEHOYLE Trip ta Lumion (1851) 20, w Yks 12845, ne Lan', e Lan', s Not (J P K), n Lin' sw Lin' The glazener has come to the pump GLEAD, v N Cy' To squint Cf glee, v, glide, v' GLEAD, see Gled(e, Gleed, sb' GLEAM, sb' Sc Irel n.Cy Wm Chs Lin Nhp Shr Hrf Rdn Also written gleem n Cy, and in forms glaim Nhp', gleeam s Chs', glem Shr' Hrf' 2 Rdn [glim, glem] 1 A hot interval of sunshine between showers, a ray of sunshine

showers, a ray of sunshine

Wm Hot gleams (K) Shr! Han 'ee 'ad e'er a swarm o' bees

1t? Theer's bin some nice glems to day Rdn Morgan Wds (1881)

Hence Gleamy, adj Of the weather hot, sultry, and

uncertain, showery, with bright intervals

s Chs¹ Gley timi n Lm¹ Rain-clouds and sunshine blended is called 'gleamy' weather Nnp² Shr Bound Provinc (1876), Shr¹ This glemmy weather's grand for feedin' the corn, now its dropped the blow, Shr² Hrf² So glemmy

2 A flash of lightning n Cy (K)

3 Glittering splendour

3 Glittering splendour

Ir Och, it's feeble, an' fretted, an' lonesome he looked as he stared o'er the gleum, Barlow Bogland (1892) 16, cd 1893

4 Phr gane gleam, taken fire

Beh In spite o' Ajax muckle targe The barks had a'gane gleam, Forbes Ajar (1785) 27

GLEAN, sb 1 Yks Lin Nhp Glo Ess Ken Also in forms gleean e Yks 1, glen Glo [glīn, gliən] 1 A handful of corn tied together by a gleaner

Nhp I have gathered a glean on the way home (FS) Ken 1

Nhp I have gathered a glean on the way home (ES) Ken 1

Hence Gleeaning corn, sb corn gleaned on the fields during haivest e Yks  $^1$  MS add (TH)

2 A sheaf of hemp

Lin For pulling every hundred gleanes of hempes, 1680, Rates of Wages, in Thompson Hist Boston (1856) 764 n Lin 1 Young Agric (1799) 157

3 A bundle of teazles

Glo, Ess Morron Cyclo Agric (1863) (s v Bunch) [1 OFr glane, 'poignee d'epis recueillie aux champs après l'enlevement des gerbes', glener, 'glaner' (La CURNE) ]

GLEAN,  $v^1$  and  $sb^2$  Nhp Dor Som Also written glene Dor Som, and in forms glane Dor Som, gline Nhp $^{12}$  [glīn, glēn] 1 v To look askance, leer, to

Nhp<sup>-1</sup> [glin, glen] I V To look askance, leet, to sneer, jeer

Nhp<sup>12</sup> She didn't speak, but she glined at me Dor Lauk, John, the mwore that you do pout The mwore he'll glene, Barnes

Poems (1863) 24, How they'll squint and glane, Hardy Tess
(1891) 334, ed 1895, Gleam [ssc], Haynes Voc (c 1730) in N & Q (1883) 6th S vii 366, Gl (1851) Som To hold me up a fool for folk to glene at, Raynond Gent Upcott (1893) 180

2 sb A sinister smile or laugh Som SWEETMAN Wincanton Gl (1885)

[1 Sw dial glena (also glina), to laugh inopportunely (Rietz), see Gleen, v]

GLEAN, sb and v 2 Obs Hrt 1 sb The placenta

To bring away her glean, Ellis Mod Husb (1750) IV 1

To bring away her glean, Ellis Mod Husb (1750) IV 1

2 v Of a cow to discharge the placenta vb

GLEANT, see Glent, v<sup>2</sup>

GLEANY, sb Wor Glo Ken Dev Cor Also written gleeny s Dev e Cor, and in forms glany se Wor<sup>1</sup>, gleaner Ken [glī ni] A guinea-fowl See Galeeny se Wor<sup>1</sup>, Gio<sup>1</sup>, Ken. (H K) nw Dev<sup>1</sup> Sometimes called, on account of its peculiar cry, 'Come back,' or 'Tom pot' s Dev, e Cor (Miss D) Cor Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl

GLEARY, adj Hmp Shiny (H C M B)

GLEASE, v and sb n Cy Nhb Yks Also in forms gleaze n Yks<sup>2</sup>, gleease Yks, gleece Nhb<sup>1</sup>, glise n Cy [glīz, glīs] 1 v To run rapidly in sport or frolic n Yks <sup>1</sup> As children in pursuit of their companions in any game Hence Gleasing, sb, a hot pursuit ib, n Yks <sup>2</sup> I've had a gleasing after him

2 To glide past anything, so as just not to touch it n Yks<sup>2</sup> 'I just gleas d it,' as an object is nearly hit by a stone thrown at it

3 To rob, 'fleece'

Yks He gleeased him ov all he had (TK)

Hence Gleasing, sb loss or damage, esp that incurred by a suit at law

n. Yks <sup>1</sup>, n Yks <sup>2</sup> To 'bide a bonny gleasing,' to bear the cost of a lawsuit, or that of a failing speculation

4 sb A surprise n Cy Grose (1790)

n Cy Grose (1790) Nhb The drapers next—he gov a gleece, 'Bout their unruly samples, Oliver Sngs (1824) 16, Nhb 1 [The same word as ME glase (glace), to glance, glide Such gladande glory con to me glace, Pearl (c 1325) 171, in Allit P 6 OFr glacer (glasser), 'glisser, couler, pénetrer' (LA CURNE).]

GLEAVE, sb and v Lin Nhp e An Also written gleeve Nhp<sup>1</sup> [glīv] 1 sb A kind of spear used for catching eels Cf gleed, sb<sup>2</sup>

s Lin A fork of four flat prongs with tooth-edges fixed to a long shaft (T H R) Nhp 1 A pole about four yards long, with serrated prongs e An 1 Nrr Arch (1879) VIII 170

2 v To catch eels with a 'gleave'
Nhp 1 Let's go a gleeving

Nhp¹ Let's go a gleeving
[1 Iavelot, a gleave, dart or small javelin, Cotgr,
Here 1 leue be kinges glayue, Cursor M (c. 1300) 7745
OFr glavve, 'lance' (LA CURNE)]
GLEAWR, GLEAZE, see Glower, v, Glease.
GLEB, adj Cum¹ Sharp, quick
GLEBBER, GLEBOR, GLED, see Glabber, Glad,
GLED(E, sb. Sc Irel Nhb. Cum. Yks Lan Chs. Der.
Lin Nhp Shr Suf Also in forms glade n Cy, glaid
Abd, glead N Cy¹ Nhb¹ Cum¹ n Yks¹²²² m Yks.¹
w Yks¹²²²² Lan¹ Chs¹² Der² nw Der¹ n Lin¹ Shr Suf.¹,

gleead n Yks², gleed(e Nhb¹ w Yks⁵ Lin¹ Nhp, gleid Cum, glid m Yks¹ Shr¹ [glīd, gled, gliðd] 1 The common kite, Milvus ictinus, freq in phr the greedy gled(e, rarely applied to other species of hawk or falcon Also

used fig Sc I am as hungry as a gled, Scott Waverley (1814) xlii, It was never for naething that the gled whistled, Ramsay Prov (1737) Buff Wi' a tongue as glib as gled, Taylor Poems (1787) 171, Buff 1 A person of a greedy disposition Abd. As ever hen upo' the midden-head Wad tent her chuckins frae the greedy glaid, Ross Helenore (1768) 11, ed 1812 Kcd Nae ae non-intrusion gled Sall ventur' to alicht, Grant Lays (1884) 58 Frf Their wanton flight's soon at an end, When hawk or glede does downward bend, Morison Poems (1790) 30 Per Must the dove to the falcon and gled be exposed? Spence Poems (1898) 172 Fif Gif the hawk or glede rapacious Thee, O gentle bird, pursue, Douglas Poems (1806) 30 Sig The slender linnet sees the gled, And seeks the sheltering thorn, Towers Poems (1885) 60 Rnf Lassie, quo he, the cruel gled, Allan Poims (1836) 40 They are a wheen wily gleds in this town, Galt Sir A Wylee (1822) xxviii e Lth A weel-fariant lad he was, wi'an ee like a gled s, Hunter J Inwich (1895) 19 Edb Dinna gape like gleds wi' greed, Fergusson Poems (1773) 177, ed 1785 Peb Gleds round a' the mosses and moors ye can see, Affleck Poet Wks (1836) 112 Sik An owl was dangerous, a white glede made them quake, Hogg Tales (1838) 11, ed 1866 Dmf The very swiftest hawk to mourn, Or greedy gled, Shennan Tales (1831) 151 Gail The eagle will not touch them, an' the lesser gleds dare not come near, Crockett Moss-Hags (1895) xxuii Kcb On seeing the gled Approach too near her bounds, Davidson Seasons (1789) 4 N1 ncy Grose (1790), Ncy Nhb Aboon the craigs the glead is high in air, Charnley Fisher's Garland (1841) 5, Nhb A falcon Cum Her skin freckled aw like a gleid, Anderson Ballads (ed 1808) 123, Huichinson Hist Cum (1794) I App 5, Cum nyks nyks 'A pack o' young gleeads,' a lot of hearty children whose appetites attest their health, nyis 3 round a' the mosses and moors ye can see, Afflek Poet Whs lot of hearty children whose appetites attest their health, n Yks <sup>1</sup>, e Yks <sup>1</sup>, m Yks <sup>1</sup>, w Yks <sup>1</sup>2845 Lan Thou'rt a gready glead, Roby Trad (1829) I 373, ed 1872, Lan 1 A hawk Chs 18, Der 2 nw Der 1, Lin 1 n Lin 1 Any kind of hawk larger than a spariow hawk Nhp 'Tis for the murder aiming gleed To dart at every thing that flies, Clare Poems (ed. 1835, 55. Shr Swainson Birds (1885) 137, Shr 1 Obsol. Bessey, run i'the orchut an' look after them young ducks—I see a glid about. Suf 1 The same perhaps as puttock

2 The buzzard, Buteo vulgaris, also called Buzzard

gled

Sc Swainson Birds (1885) 133 Ayr. Here is Satan's picture Like a bizzard gled, Burns Excellent New Sng (1796) st 8 wYks (JT)

3 Comb (1) Gled's whissle, an expression of triumph, (2) Gled wylie, a children's game Cf greedy gled, s v (2) Gled wylie, a children's game Greedy

(1) Sc Kites when they fall in with prey give a kind of wild whistling scream, Macraggart Gall Encycl (1824) (Jam) (2) Sc One of the largest of the boys steals away from his comrades in an angry like mood and begins to work as if putting a In an angry like mood and begins to work as if putting a pot on the fire The others seem alarmed and gather round him They say first to him—'What are ye for wi' the pot, gudeman? Say what are ye for wi the pot? We dinna like to see ye, gudeman, sae thrang about this spot We dinna like ye ava, gude gudeman, We dinna like ye ava Are ye gaun to throw a gled, gudeman? And our necks draw and thraw?' He answers, 'Your minnie, burdies, ye maun lae, Ten to my nocket I maun hae, Ten to my e'enshanks, and or I gae lye, In my wame I'll lay twa dizzen o' ye by' The mother of them returns, 'Try't than, try't than, to what ye can. Maybe ye maun toomer sleep than, try 't than, do what ye can, Maybe ye maun toomer sleep the night, gudeman, Iry 't than, try 't than, Gled wylie frae the heugh, Am no sae saft, Gled wylie, ye ll fin' me bauld and teugh'

The chickens cling to the mother all in a string She fronts the flock and does all she can to keep the kite from her brood, but often he breaks the row and catches his prey, ib in Gomme Games

(1894) I 153

4. Phr. (1) to be in the gled's claws or clawts, (2) gled's grups, (3) — in the gled's hands, to be in ill-keeping or in danger, to have no chance of escape, (4) to have the gled in one's eye, to have a keen eye or sharp sight

(1) Se We say of anything that has got into greedy keeping, that it has got into the gled's claws, where it will be kept until it be savagely devoured, Mactaggart Gall. Encycl. (1824) (Jam) e.Lth. Ye've been in the gled's claws, an' they hae pluckit ye clean, Hunter J Inwick (1895) 197 Gall. Resistance!—they kenned they were in the gled's clawts, Nicholson Hist Tales (1843) 105 (2) Sc. He's in the gled's-grups now (Jam.) (3) e.Fif. Tibble seein' me i' the gled's han's an' fearn' that Miss Phemie micht mischieve me, Latro Tam Bodkin (1864) xxvi (4) Lth. The wild roving rogue has the gled in his ee, BALLANTINE Poems (1856) 99.

[1. Than new Desyr, als gredie as ane glede, Douglas King Hart (c. 1505), ed. 1874, I. 98. OE. glida (glioda),

a kite]

GLEDE, see Gleed, sb.1

GLEDGE, v. and sb. Sc. [gledg.] 1. v. To glance at, take a side view; to look askance or slyly, to leer; to

look archly. Cf. glee, v., gleg, v.

Sc. Fremd servants like that chield Lockhard to be gledging and gleeing about, Scott Bride of Lam. (1819) xxvi. Fif (JAM) Sik. The corbie craw cam gledgin near, Hogg Poems (ed. 1865) 14. Rxb. Here cautious love maun gledge a squint, A Scott Poenis (ed. 1808) 82.

Hence Gledgin', ppl. adj. spying, looking slyly.
Gall. See A thousand queer things wi'hergledgin'e'e, Mactaggart Gall. Encycl (1824) 84, ed 1876.

2. sb. An oblique look, sly glance; a transient view,

Sc. He gae a gledge wi' his ee that I ken'd he took up what I said, Scott Old Mortality (1816) AXXVIII. s.Sc. (JAM.) Lth. I gat

a gledge o' him (JAM.).

GLEE, v., sb and adv. Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. e.An. Amer. Also written glea n Cy.; and in forms gleey Sc.; gley Sc. Bnff. N Cy. s.Dur. w.Yks. Lan. Lin. i; glie Sc. Nrf.; gly Sc. n.Cy. Lin. Nhp. ie.An. Amer. [glī.] 1. v. To squint; to look sideways; to take aim. Cf. gleg, v., glide, v. Sc. That chield Lockhard to be gledging and gleeing about, Scott Bride of Lam. (1819) xxvi, There is a time to gley and a time to look straight. RAMSAY Prov. (1727). ShI. Is von da wye

time to look straight, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). Sh I. Is you da wye at doo's staandin' laek a guse glyin' at da thunder? Sh *News* (Oct. 16, 1897). Or.I. (S.A.S.) Enff.<sup>1</sup> Ye widna need t'miss; for ye've gleyt lang an' sair Ayr. If ye glie and grasp at a', The deevil haet ye'll get ava, Service Notandums (1890) 9 Lnk. Love [may] look straught when we think he gleys, Thomson Leddy May (1883) 11. Edb. When I glee'd round over my shoulder, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xii. n.Cy. (J.L.) (1783); (K.); N.Cy.¹, Nhb. (W.G.), Mhb.¹ Cum. She gleed, an she wasn't a varra good colour, Gwordie Greenup Rhymes (1876) 14; Cum.¹ n.Wm Thoo lal munki, ahl larn thi ta glee (BK). n.Yks.³, m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Willan List Wds. (1811), Hlfx Councr (May 8, 1897); w Yks ¹345 Lan. Grose (1790) MS. add. (P) Lin. Ray (1691); Obs. (R E C),

Hence (1) Gleed, Gleet, or Glide, (a) ppl. adj. squinting, having a squint; blind with one eye; (b) ppl. adj. crooked, twisted, awry, oblique; (c) adv. crookedly, obliquely; fig. astray, amiss, (2) Gleed-eyed, (3) -looking, adj., see (1, a); (4) -necked, adj. wry-necked, crooked; (5) Gleeing, ppl. adj., see (1, a); (6) Gleeitness or Gleytness, sb. the state

of being squint-eyed, obliqueness. (1, a) \$c. And there she espied the gleyed Argyle, CHILD Ballads (1890) IV 56; Ye glee'd swine, Stevenson Catrona (1893) xxx Sh.I. Du can see what I'm efter, glied as du is, Burgess Tang (1898) in. Or I. (S A S.) Cai. Blind of an eye. Baff. Blind of an eye. Rarely used in the sense of squint-eyed. Rarely used in the sense of squint-eyed an eye. Karely used in the sense of squint-eyed Abd. The gley'd Sweetie Doctor, an' wee Tammy Proctor, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 5. Per. Who told the story of a hare Gley'd Rodgie shot at in the bog, Spence Poems (1898) 88 Ayr. He was sheevil-shot, humphy backit, reel-fitted, and gleeyed, Service Dr Duguid (ed. humphy backit, reel-fitted, and gleeyed, Service Dr Duguid (ed. 1887) 253 e Lth They ca'd him Skelly Simpson on accoont o' his gley'd een, Hunter J Inwick (1895) 25 Edb Wi's glee'd jo, plast'rer Gash-gab, Nane ruises but himsell, Carlop Green (1793) 125, ed. 1817. Bwk. Jamie Bour, the auld gley'd carle, Henderson Pop. Rhymes (1856) 52. Peb. Sim Sturdy was sae stiff and squat Wi's gleed auld warlock een, Lintoun Green (1685) 15, ed 1817 Dmf. Gleed Geordy Smith Reviews them. Mayne Siller Gun (1808) 17. Gall. Sandy was gleyed, Crockett Moss-Hags (1895) 1 Kcb Wi her gley'd Tammy, Davidson Seasons (1789) 119. Nhb. Ye then tuck the pet, cause aw danc'd with gleed Bet, Joe Tomson and Nan. Cum. Besides he's gleed, and swavels as he gangs, Graham Gwordy (1778) 1 96 (b) Sc. That was gleyd (Jam) Or I (S A.S.) Dmb His auld gleet scow for Kippin Jim to trim, Salmon Gowodean (1868) 82. Rnf. Haud up your head, Stann'

straught, an' dinna keep it gley'd, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 125. Lnk. Gley'd shots may now keep at a distance, Watson *Poems* (1853) 64 Nhb. Yoi fui's [furrow] aa gleed, man. w.Yks <sup>5</sup> Said of a horse when it turned its head so that the blinders did not impede its sight of the driver as he walked alongside the cart shaft. (c) Sc. Did you ever hear of the umquhile Lady Huntinglen, ganging a wee bit gleed in her walk through the world, Scott Nigel (1822) xxxii. e.Fif. She winna gang far gleyed, though she Migel (1822) xxxii. e.Fif. She winna gang far gleyed, though she get ever sae lang a tether, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) xxviii. Dmb. A' gaed gleet, Salmon Gowodean (1868) 28 Lnk. The next moment heils owre heid, Lord! I was lying a' ways glee'd, Murdoch Doric Lyre (1873) 11. Edb To reform ilka B—lie br—d In ilka brugh thro' a' Scotland, That has gane glee'd, Liddle Poems (1821) 70. Nhb. Till said to Tweed, What gars ye rin sa gleed! Denham Tracts (ed. 1895) I 311 (2) Sc. Gleyed-ey'd Kate, Drummond Muckomachy (1846) 16. Inv (H E F.) (3) Dmb. They...ca'd you a gleed-looking b—ch, Taylor Poems (ed. 1827) 38 (4) s Sc. I was like to grow gleed-necked a'thegither, Wilson Tales (1836) II. 164 (5) Cum. Theer was glee'an Jenn, Gilpin Sngs. (1866) 275 (6) Sc. (Jam.)

2. sb. A squint; a sidelong glance, sly look, peep;

2. sb. A squint; a sidelong glance, sly look, peep;

an aim.

Bnff.¹ Tack gueede gley afore ye fire, an' be sure an' nae miss e.Sc. The whole kirk ta'en a gley at the auld man, Setoun Sunshine (1895) 338. Edb. Gave me a kind of half-gley, as much as saying 'take that to ye, neighbour,' Moir Manse Wauch (1828) xviii. m Yks.¹ w Yks A glee in the eye, Hifx. Courver (May 8, 1897). Te try an git a sly gley at Betty, Bingley Herald (1886) Notes and Queries. Lan. Iv yoan tay notis yoan see ut aw've o sooart ov o gley wi mi een, Scholes Tim Ganiwattle (1857) 6; Lan.¹ [Amer. Dial. Notes (1895) 379]

Hence (\*) Cleyweyed, adi cross-eyed: (2) mov'd adi

Hence (1) Gley-eyed, adj. cross-eyed; (2) -mou'd, adj.

having a crooked mouth, having the mouth awry.

(i) s Dur. She's gley-eyed (J E D.)

(2) Fif. Quo' the bauld laird
O' Innergellie To gley-mou'd Sipsic, Tennant Papistry (1827) 165. 3 Phr. to be off the gley, to be off the track, wide of the mark, to be wrong.

Abd. Ye re a wee bittie aff the gley. That's nae far aff the gley

(G W.).

4. pl. Blinkers for a horse.
e.An.¹ Nrf. Trans Phil. Soc. (1855) 32; (A.G.)
Hence Gly-halter, sb. a halter or bridle with blinkers, for draught horses. Nhp.¹, e.An.¹
5. adv. Crookedly, awry. Cf. agley.
Rnf. Baxter lads ding him giee With barm swats and barley bree,
Lithibacter and the face color Wingard Physics (1807) 200.

Until the sense and wit gaes glee, WEBSIER Rhymes (1835) 202.

[1. To glee, limare, Cath. Angl. (1483); Cassandra was ... Godely of gouernaunce and gleyit a litle, Dest. Troy (c. 1400) 3995; Ffaire Ene hade be freike ... Glemyt as be glasse and gliet a little, ib. 3943.]

GLEE, adj. Sc. Merry, gleeful. Per. The carle sae pawkie and glee, Ford Harp (1893) 163.

GLEEAD, adj. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> [gliəd.] Agile. As gleead as a willock.

GLEEASE, GLEECE, see Glease.
GLEED, sb.¹ and v¹ Sc Ircl. Nhb. Cum. Chs. Stf.
Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Also written
glead Sc.; glede Ir. N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Chs³ Stf.¹ Lei.¹ Wor.
Shr.¹; and in form gleid(e Sc. [glīd.] 1. sb. A spark,
ember, red-hot coal; a cinder, freq. in pl.; a fire, flame,
glow; also used fig. Cf. glod.
Sc. The moon shonle like the gleed, Jamieson Pop. Ballads (1806)
or: Not a gleed of fire then, except the bit kindling peat, Scott

97; Not a gleed of fire then, except the bit kindling peat, Scott Bride of Lam. (1819) xxvi Sh I. I couldna see onything bit just da red gleed o' da braands whaur da fire wis, Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 256. n.Sc. Even before my ain bower door, She in gleed should burn, Buchan Ballads (ed. 1875) 265 Cai. Elg. The fare weel-wished, the gleed right clear, Couper Poetry (1804) I. 237. Bch. But I like birky stood the brunt An' slocken'd out 1. 237. Bch. But 1 like birky stood the brunt An' slocken'd out that gleed, Forbes Ajax (1742) 4. Abd Yon gleed o'er fast and fiercely glows For licht o'livin' star, Thom Rhymes, &c (1844) 170. Ayr. Cheerly blinks the ingle gleed, Burns Lady Onhe, st 2. Edb. Her cheeks war red as the gleid, Learmont Poems (1791) 113. Sik. An there was a gleide in that auld carle's 'ee, Hogg Poems (ed 1865) 374. Rxb Now blaw the gleid, quo Geordie Tait, And let us see how's a' within, RIDDELL Poet Wks. (1871) I. 4. Gall. Mony a cutty is made lunt owre the glead o' a bachrun, Mactaggart Gall Eneral (1824) 26. ed 1876. Ir. A will-o'-the-wasp luring him Gall. Enrycl. (1824) 36, ed. 1876. Ir. A will-o'-the-wisp luring him

GLEED

over the bog with its goblin glede, Barlow Idylls (1892) 122. N I.¹ Gleed o' sense Uis. (M B -S) Ant. There's no gleed o' a fire, Ballymena Obs. (1892) N Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Obsol. Cum. His een glittering for anger like a fiery gleed, Gilpin Sngs. (1866) 484. Chs. This word may now be said to have gone out of use, Sheaf (1879) I. 227; Chs.¹ Obsol.; Chs ³ Bits of wood and sparks left at the bottom of a brick oven, and generally wiped out with a maukin. s.Chs. Taak')th mau'kin un sweep)th gleedz aayt [Tak th' maukin an' sweep th' gleeds ait] Esp used of the glowing embers left at the bottom of a brick oven Stf. (E.F.), Stf. 1 s Stf. He steuped to light it wi' a gleed out o' the bars, Pinnock Blk Cy. Ann. (1895) 10. Der. 2, nw. Der. 1 Not. Of the radiations of heat as seen in a hayfield: 'It's makkin well, it's all of a gleed' (J.H B). Lei.1 A clear fire without flame Nhp.1 There's a nice gleed, you may A clear fire without flame Nhp. I here's a nice gleed, you may boil the milk now without smoking. War. I have been fetching some gleeds from the kitchin to light up the furnace fire (E.P.); War.<sup>23</sup> Wor. I'm going to cook master's bacon; he likes it done on the gledes (MAR). w Wor.<sup>1</sup> E wrote that nasty, an' I were that vexed with the letter, I put it right i' the gleed. s.Wor (HK), se.Wor.<sup>1</sup> Shr. Many old-fashioned people even forbid gleeds to be carried from one grate to another, Burne Flk-Lore (1883) xxix. 401, Shr.<sup>1</sup> The gledes from oven-fuel are often collected into a timbul for the purpose of making, or keeping, a dish of food hot. pail for the purpose of making, or keeping, a dish of food hot, which they do very effectually 'Sally, put the men's 'tatoe-pie o'er them gledes as come out o' the oven, to keep warm for supper.' Glo. There were a few gleeds still alive in her fireplace, Gissing Vill. Hampden (1890) I xii

Hence Gleedy or Gledy, adj. Of a fire: red-hot, glowing,

clear.

Der. You want a gleedy fire to cook chops (S.O A.). Shr. 1 Mind to'ave a nice gledy fire fur makin' the suppin', else y'on get it groud. 2. v. To burn.

Or.I. To burn slowly and without flame, Dennison Sketch Bk. (1880) Gl., in Ellis Pronunc. (1889) V. 801. Bnff.<sup>1</sup> To burn with a strong bright flame.

Hence Gleeding, ppl. adj. burning, smouldering.
Or.I Too swiien laik z gliden skon [Though sweein' like a gleedin' scone], Paety Toral (1880) l. 148, in Ellis Pronunc. (1889) V 795.

[1. ME. glede, burning coal (Chaucer); OE. gled, live coal, flame; cp. G. glut.]

GLEED, sb.<sup>2</sup> and v.<sup>2</sup> Cmb. [glīd.]

1. sb. A trident for spearing eels. Cf. gleave.

The pole is from 8 to 12 feet long, and the three blades of the trident very near together (WB.)

2. v. To spear eels with a trident.

When men are engaged in spearing eels with this instrument they say, 'We are gleeding,' tb.

GLEEK, GLEEM, see Glaik, Gleam.

GLEEMOCH, sb. Sc. A faint gleam as that of the sun through fog.

Ayr. To gar the wallot [wallowit] skaud o' our mither tongue shyne like the rouky gleemoch in a cranrouchie morning, Edb. Mag (Apr. 1821) 352 (Jam.).

GLEEN, v. and sb. Obs. Sc. Slk. Hogg Poems (ed. 1865) 262 note.
2. sb. A bright light, gleam. 1. v. To shine, glitter.

All glitter'd with a glowing gleen, ib.
[1. Sw. dial. glena, to shine (RIETZ); see Glean, v.1] GLEENWIT, Jacobaea. (S.W.) sb. Lan. The ragwort,

GLEENY, GLEER, GLEESH, see Gleany, Glir, Glish. GLEESOME, adj. and sb. Sc. Irel. Yks. Also in forms gleezom Wxf.¹; glissom n.Yks.² [glī səm.]

1. adj. Lively, full of glee, merry; also used advb.
Sc. (T.S.) Elg. Ilka auld wife wad gleesome roar 'Good sooth,'
Tester Poems (1865) 110. Ink. Hoo gleesum an' hirtsum the time slippet on! Hamilton Poems (1865) 294. n.Yks. (T.S.), n.Yks.²

Hence Gleesomely, adv. gleefully.

Dmf. Gleesomely fitting A croon o' white flowers on her bonnie broon hair, Thom Jock o' the Knowe (1878) 70.

2. sb. Obs. Joy.

Wxf. 1 Yt beeth wi gleezom o' core [It is with joy of heart], 114.

GLEET, sb. 1 Cor. 3 [glīt.] Damp on the surface of a wall.

[OCor. glt, a hoar-frost, rime, cp. gluth, dew (Williams); Breton (Léon) gliz, 'rosée' (Du Rusquec).]

GLEET, v. and sb.2 Obs. Sc. 1. v. To shine, glance, glitter.

Rxb. In auld stockin feet, the siller did gleet, A. Scott Poems (1805) 122 (JAM.).

2. sb A glance, the act of shining.
Wi siller gleet an' glowing phiz, 16 137.

[I. Drawin sweirdis at gletis, Douglas Eneados (1513), ed. 1874, II. 88. Cp. ON. glīta, to glitter (Vigfusson); OHG. glīzzan, 'splendere' (GRAFF).]

GLEETING-SPRING, sb. "Nhp. A surface-spring;

also called Gleeting.

Nhp.1 Springs which have no free outlet, render the earth hollow and fuzzy, swelling and elevating the surface of it, Morton Nat. Hist. (1712) 39 'He's gone down to the gleeting'
GLEG, sb. Sc Yks [gleg.] A gad-fly, horse-fly, 'cleg'

GLEG, sb.¹ Sc Yks [gleg.] A gad-fly, horse-fly, 'cleg' Abd. Some wickit wasp or gleg may sting him, Still Cottar's Sunday (1845) 157. Per This sticks like a gleg to a staig. O' FORD Harp (1893) 268 Edb. Its body like a scew'r shap'd gleg, But nae sae lang, Liddle Poems (1821) 100. e.Yks.¹ GLEG, sb.² Irel. [gleg.] Gossiping talk. Ant. Gie me nane o' your gleg, Ballymena Obs (1892). GLEG, sb.³ Sc. [Not known to our correspondents] In phr. to be off the gleg, to be off the track, to be wrong nSc. Nay, noo yer aff the gleg again, man. The lassie never care't a prin for him, Gordon Carglen (1891) 108 GLEG, v. and sb.⁴ Dur. Yks. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Also written glegg n.Yks. Der.² nw.Der.¹ Not. Lei¹ [gleg.] 1. v. To squint. Dur.¹ 2. To look asquint, to look furtively or slyly; to peep,

2. To look asquint, to look furtively or slyly; to peep,

pry; freq. with at; rarely trans. Cf. gledge.

pry; freq. with at; rarely trans. Cf. gledge.

n.Yks. Gloove nut at me, because hah am black, because the sun hathe glegg'd upon me, Robinson Sng. Sol. (1860) 1. 6, n.Yks.¹; n.Yks²'They gan peeping and glegging into ivvery yan's neuk,' prying into every one's corner or concerns. m.Yks¹, e.Yks.¹ s.Chs.¹ Lóok aayt! dhjuwd wim'ūn]z glegiin aat' yū [Look ait' th' owd woman's gleggin' at yō]. Not. (J H B.) s.Not. A glegged at 'er (J.P.K). Lin. (J C.W); Streatfelld Lin. and Danes (1884) 331, Lin.¹ n.Lin. Sutton Wds. (1881) sw Lin.¹ Look how she's glegging at you! Nhp.¹ She glegged at me. Hence Glegging, ppl. adj. glancing, furtive, sly.

Nhp. The simple rustics try their arts awhile With glegging smiles, Clare Vill. Mmst. (1821) II. 78.

CLARE Vill. Minst. (1821) II. 78.

3. sb. A squint, cast in the eye.
Der.<sup>2</sup>, nw.Der.<sup>1</sup> Ler.<sup>1</sup> Yo' can tell as a wur born i'the middle
o' the wik by the gleg in his oy: a wur lookin' booth ways for
Soonday. War. (J R.W), War.<sup>2</sup>

4. A glance, peep.

1. Yks. Te try an' get a sly gleg at Betty, Tweddell Clevel

1. Rhymes (1875) 12. e. Yks. 1, m Yks. 1 Lin. Streatfelld Lin and

1. Danes (1884) 331. n. Lin. I've niver been afore any magistrates in this part i'my life, and wouldn't mind hevin' a gleg on 'em, in this parti' my life, and wouldn't mind hevin' a gleg on 'em, Peacock M. Heron (1872) I. 108; n Lin¹ sw.Lin.¹ A spiteful side-glance 'See what a gleg she's gen you! 'Nhp. Searching with minutest gleg, Clare Vill. Minst (1821) II 65; Nhp.¹ She gave me such a gleg. Keep your glegs to yourself; Nhp.²

5. An inquisitive person. n.Yks.²

GLEG, adj. Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lin. Also in form glig Sh.I. [gleg.] 1. adj. Clear-sighted; quick of persention of apprehension cleaver show keep recovery lessons.

ception or apprehension; clever, sharp, keen, eager; also

Sc. I was aye gleg at my duty, Scott Antiquary (1816) xxv; Saw you that an shot-na at it, an you sae gleg a gunner? Henderson Prov. (1832) 86, ed 1881. Sh I. His glig aald eew, baid black an blinkin, Burgess Rasmie (1892) 33 Ca. 1 Briff. Whan Bacchus had Taste's windows steeked, Gleg Cupid thro' the lattice keeked, Taylor Poems (1787) 177. Bch. The gods tho' look on mortal man Wi' eyn baith just and gleg, Forres Ajax (1742) 8. Abd. Ye hae a gey gleg tongue i' yer heid, Macdonald Sir Gibbie, xlii. Kcd. My Muse is now nae near sae gleg, Burness Garron Ha' (c. 1820) 1 II. Frf. My power o' hearin', as ye ken, Was glegger than the maist o' men, Sands Poems (1833) 101. Per. We're no verra gleg wi' oor tongues, Ian Maclaren Brier Bush (1895) 297. e.Fif We keepit a gleg look oot for the venturolocust, Latto Tam Bodkm (1864) xxx. Sig. He's awfu' gleg for ane sae young, Towers Poems (1885) 161. Dmb. Sitch laun [land] As ye never clappit your gleg twa een on, Cross Disruption (1844) xxx. Rnf. [She] had a cluster o' white pearls Ere glegest mither could discern Their out-come in an or'nar bairn, Young Pictures (1865) 51. Ayr. Altho' I say't, he's gleg enough, Burns To G. Sc. I was aye gleg at my duty, Scott Antiquary (1816) xxv; (1865) 51. Ayr. Altho' I say't, he's gleg enough, Burns To G.

Hamilton (1786) st 2 Lnk. She was gleg to note My braw new hat, Murdoch Donc Lyre (1873) 60 e Lth. I'm no verra gleg at thae kind o'jobs, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 221. Edb They lie fu'gleg aff hand To trick the silly fallows, Fergusson Poems (1773) 132, ed 1785 Bwk. Hoo aften ye will meet wi' folk Aye gleg at findin' fault, Calder Poems (1897) 214. Peb. At times ane wad think there's nane gleger, Affleck Poet Whs (1836) 105 Dmf. One of the gleggest little elves I have seen, Carlyle Lett (1837) in Atlantic Monthly (1898) LXXXII 306. Gall Theminister was mair glegthan ye wad think, Crockett Bogs Myrtle (1895) 378. Kcb. Tam's an unco gleg wee cheil, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 140. Wgt Loud Wigtown (1877) 209 n.Cy. Border Gl (Coll. LLB); NCy 1
Nhb. Wor lads, poor things, were not se gleg, Wilson Pitman's Pay (1843) 24; Nhb. 1 Cum. 1 He's gleg at that job. n Yks 2 Quite

Pay (1843) 24; Nhb.¹ Cum.¹ He's gleg at that job. n Yks ² Quite gleg at it. Lin. Streatfelld Lin. and Daies (1884) 331 n Lin.¹ Hence (1) Glegly, adv. cleverly, smartly, keenly, attentively; (2) Glegness, sb. keenness; quickness of perception; (3) Glegsome, adj. keen, sharp.

(1) Sc. Tho' we aft wad glegly watch, The thevin' hounds we ne'er could catch, Allan Lills (1874) 247. Abd. To this auld Colin glegly 'gan to hark, Ross Helenore (1768) 139, ed. 1812. Sig Glegly he could skin a veal [calf], Muir Poems (1818) 18. Edb. Ye... aft sae glegly turn'd the trope, Learmont Poems (1791) 164. W.Yks. Glancing elegly round at wer counting-house colwebs w.Yks. Glancing glegly round at wer counting-house cobwebs 164. w.Yks. Glancing glegly round at wer counting-house cobwebs and dust, Bronte Shirley (1849) xviii. (2) Sc. It was a story that her mother tell't me about her glegness, Whitehead Daft Davie (1876) 181, ed 1894. Sik. I discern by the glegness o' the een o' him that he's yaup—yaup—yaup, Chr. North Noctes (ed. 1856) III. 96 Gall. For the Lord .. did not stint me as to glegness of eye, Crockett Moss-Hags (1895) v. (3) Nhb. An' a glegsome bit glance o' the e'e, Coqueidale Sngs. (1852) 112.

2. Comp. (1) Gleg-eyed, (2) -glancing, sharp-eyed, quick-sighted; (3) ·lug'd, quick of hearing; (4) -set, sharp, keen; (5) ·sighted. see (2): (6) ·sure. certain. perfectly sure: (7)

(5) sighted, see (2); (6) sure, certain, perfectly sure; (7)

(5) -sighted, see (2); (6) -sure, certain, perfectly sure; (7) -tongued, sharp-tongued; (8) -witted, sharp-witted.
(1) Per. Ane had a gun, a gleg-e'ed loon, Spence Poems (1898)
161 Nhb. Ance mair I'll touch the gleg-e'ed trout An' wile him frae his hold, Charnley Fisher's Garland (1825) 7. (2) Lnk. The gleg-glancin' een o' maraudin' schule weans, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 38. (3) Sc. Fow he tunes his lay Till gleg-lug'd echo tak her dinsome rout, Tarras Poems (1804) 2 (Jam.). (4) Per. A teuch auld carlie, wi' a gleg-set e'e, Stewart Sc. Character (1857) 127. (5) Abd. Gin detraction chance to see Its fau'ts wi' his glegsighted ee. Cock Strains (1810) I 22. (6) Sc. Some o' the lassocks sighted ee, Cock Strains (1810) I 22. (6) Sc. Some o' the lassocks and lads are sae gleg sure about it, Crack About Kirk (1843) I. 10. (7) Sc. There's nothing a meddlesome, gleg-tongued old woman likes better to give, Keith Bonne Lady (1897) 142. (8) Lth. The sharp-featured and gleg-witted spinster sister of my Lord Glum of Bleakanbare, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 205.

3. Phr. (1) to be gleg at, in, or o' the uptake, to be sharp-witted, quick of understanding, clever; (2) — of, m, or wi the eye(sight, to be sharp-sighted, keen of vision; (3) — in the girn, to be ready to growl, show the teeth; (4) — o' sight, (5) — o' the glour, see (2); (6) — of the lug or hearing, to be quick of hearing.

(1) Sc. Everybody's no sae gleg at the uptake as ye are yoursell, mither, Scott Old Mortality (1816) vii Frf. If he wad but stick in he wad beat a' the ither laddies in the schule, he was sae gleg o' the uptak', Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 104, ed 1889 Dmb. Though I'm no vera gleg o' the uptak, I think I can see a sufficient Inough I'm no vera gleg o' the uptak, I think I can see a sufficient reason, Cross Disruption (1844) xxxv. Lnk. The unfortunate urchin who was not 'gleg in the uptak' generally underwent a severe course of corporal discipline, Watson Poems (1853) x. e.Lth. He wasna very gleg o' the uptak, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 12. Dmf. Fu' gleg i' the uptak' tae was he, Reid Poems (1894) 76. Cum. (JD.) (2) Abd. Ye are gleg o' the e'esicht, Willie, McKenzie Cruisse Sketches (1894) x. Lnk. Sae quiet wi' the gab, an' sae gleg wi' the e'e, Hamilton Poems (1865) 293 Lth. He is sleck in the tongue, he is gleg in the een, Ballantine Poems (1856) 198. Dmf. Blug' bodies purpo gleg o' the e Thom Loke's the Kangue 108 Dmf. Blin' bodies unco gleg o' the ee, Thom Jock o' the Knowe (1878) 35. (3) Frf. He is gleg i' the girn, but slaw i' the bite, Watt Poet. Sketches (1880) 81. (4) Kcd. Yet we kent he... Wis far fae gleg o' sicht, Grant Lays (1884) 66. (5) Lth. (Jam.) (6)

Sc. (tb)

4. Brisk, nimble, active; swift, quick in movement; also

Sc. As gleg's the lurid flash that scuds ower sea and ocean, Donald *Poems* (1867) 8. Ayr. Forbye, he'll shape you aff, fu' gleg the cut of Adam's philibeg, Burns Captam Grose's Peregrinations

(1789) st 8 Lnk Mark the gleg wee spider's pluck Abune the Bruce's bed, Orr Laigh Flichts (1882) 88 Edb Bid Arthur's Seat To Berwick-Law mak gleg retieat, Fergusson Poems (1773) 214, ed 1785. e Lth. Gleger than swallow bird, the wee broon squirrel, Mucklebackit Rhymes (1885) 30. Kcb. The buzzard skims The MUCKLEBACKIT Khymes (1885) 30. Kcb. The buzzard skims The staney dale, fu' gleg upon his prey, Davidson Seasons (1789) 4. Nhb. Doon in the Forest, few can draw A glegger trigger, Proudlock Borderland Muse (1896) 334. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Gleg at walking. n Lin.<sup>1</sup> Hence Glegly, adv. briskly, quickly.

Sc. Gang glegly, an' tell his disciples, Henderson St Matt. (1862) xxviii. 7. Lnk. Sae glegly as gied him an hour's guid remeid, Murdoch Doric Lyre (1873) 89. Edb. Some fock, like bees, fu' glegly rin To bikes bang'd fu' o' strife and din, Fergusson Poems (1773) 215. ed 1785.

Poems (1773) 215, ed 1785.

5. Bright, vivid, sparkling; gay, smart; also used advb.
Per. Glints o' sunshine glancin' gleg, Haliburton Ochil Idylls
(1891) 116. Nhb Thou never saw A glegger sight, Proudlock
Borderland Muse (1896) 334 w.Yks. There's a gleg light i' your
een sometimes, Bronte Shirley (1849) xviii.

Light Clark adv. brightly fleshingly

Hence Glegly, adv. brightly, flashingly.
Sc. A kail-blade or a colliflour glances sae glegly by moonlight, it's like a leddy in her diamonds, Scott Rob Roy (1817) xiv

6. Keen of appetite, hungry.

sc. I'm gay gleg at meal-time, Scott Old Mortality (1816) viii.

n Yks <sup>2</sup> Gleg at eating.

7. Of a knife, &c.: sharp, keen of edge; also used fig.

7. Of a knie, &c.: snarp, keen of edge; also used fig. Sc. A timmer spade and a gleg shear, Chambers Sngs (1829) II. 582; A gleg razor, a gleg needle (Jam). Per. She'll cut yer gab as gleg as ony knife, Ford Harp (1893) 317 Ayr Unskaith'd by Death's gleg gullie, Tam Samson's livin! Burns Tam Samson's Elegy (1787) st. 17. Edb. Tongues sae gleg might clip a clout, Har'st Rig (1794) 21, ed. 1801.

8. Smooth, slippery; working smoothly; worn smooth

with wear, loose-fitting.
Sc. 'Gleg ice,' ice that is very smooth because it facilitates the motion of any body (JAM.). Ayr. Haud your hand, for the ice is gleg, Johnston Kilmallie (1891), Ice on which curling stones run with more than usual speed owing to the hardness of the frost (A.W.). e.Lth. The way he drappit his vice an' rowed his een was sign eneuch that he was on gleg ice, an' kent it, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 112. Rxb. Now oil the wheels to mak her gleg, Ruickbie Wayside Cottager (1807) 185. N.Cy 1 Nhb. 1 A tap that turns too easily and leaks from wear is said to be 'gettin gleg' Cum. Gl. (1851); Cum.1

[1. Norw. dial. glugg, clear-sighted (AASEN); ON. gloggr (gleggr); cp. OE. gleaw, clever.]

GLEG-HAWK, sb. Sc. The sparrow-hawk. Accepter nisus. Rnf. Swainson Birds (1885) 136. See Gleg, adj. GLEIB, see Glibe.

GLEID, sb. Yks. Also written glaid, gleyd. [gleid.] A greedy, selfish person; a person with a temper; a

rough girl.
w.Yks. Tha knows shoo's a glaid when shoo starts, HARTLEY Clock Alm. (1872) 38; Aw once heeard tell of a young woman 'at wor a reglar glad, th. (Jan. 1870); He's a grand gleid yond, a bonny nipcurn, Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Jan 3, 1891); A girl addicted to snatching, the (Apr. 13, 1889); A rough rompy lass (J R.); w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> A selfish unscrupulous person

GLEID(E, see Gled(e, Gleed, sb.1

GLEIP, GLEM, GLEMTH, see Glaep, Gleam, Glent, v.1 GLEN, sb. Sc. Yks. [glen.] 1. In comp. Glen-Saturday, the day on which the Kilmarnock people are allowed to gather the daffodils, growing abundantly in the Glen of Craufurdland Castle grounds.

Ayr. The first Saturday in April, or other day indicated by notice

from the Castle, posted in the shop windows (G W.).

2. The name of the daffodil in Kilmarnock. Ayr. She was kerryin' a grand big bunch o' glens (H C.); (G.W.) 3. A glade. w.Yks. Hutton Tour to Caves (1781).

GLEN, see Glean, sb.1, Glent, v.1 GLEN-ADDER, sb. Cor. Also written glen-ader. The cast skin of an adder.

Cor.1 The foot of a toad is worn in a bag around the neck as a cure for epilepsy; Cor.2 Sometimes worn as an amulet.

GLENCH, sb. Der. War. [glen].] 1. A glimpse. Cf. glink, v.

Der. Addy Gl. (1889-90). War. B'ham Wkly. Post (June 10, 1893); War. 1284

GLENDER, v. Sh I. n.Cy. Cum. Wm Yks. Lan. Nhp. Also written glendur Lan.<sup>1</sup>; and in forms glendther Wm; glenthur Lan.<sup>1</sup>; glinder S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup> [glendə(r.] To stare, gaze, look earnestly or vacantly; to look with

twinkling eyes.

S. & Ork. <sup>1</sup> To peep through half-shut eyes n Cy. Grose (1790). Cum. Linton Lake Cy. (1864) 304; Cum. <sup>1</sup> Wm. Then he fleeard a bit, an glendthert et mi frae under his flype, Spec. Dial (1877) pt 1. 10; Mind the wark an' niver heed glenderen aboot (B K.).
w.Yks Hutton Tour to Caves (1781); WILLAN Lest Wds (1811).
Lan. He glendurt at't lung, Tim Bobbin View Dial. (1740) 6;
An' o' case a ne'er-do-weel glendurt at her, KAY-SHUITLEWORTH Scarsdale (1860) II. 163, Lan.1, ne.Lan.1, Nhp.1

GLENDER, adj. Sc (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents] In comp. (I) Glender gane, in a bad condition, declining state, physically, morally, or pecuniarily. Per., Lth.; (2) gear, ill-gotten substance. Fif

GLENDRIE-GAITS, sb. pl. Fif. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Far-away errands.

GLENGARRY, sb. Sc. A woollen cap or bonnet

worn by men.

Elg. Doff ye your blue Glengarry, Tester *Poems* (1865) 60 e Sc. He pulled the feather out of my glengarry, Setoun R Urquhart (1896) v Frf. Margaret was making a glengarry for him out of a piece of carpet, BARRIE Minister (1891) 11.

[Named fr. Glengarry, a valley in Inv.]

GLENK, see Glink, v.

GLENK, see Glink, v.

GLENT, v.¹ and sb. Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks.

Lan. Chs. Der. Nhp. Hnt. e.An. Cor. Also in forms
glemth e.An.¹ Nrf. (Hall.); glen Nhp.¹ [glent] 1. v

To shine, sparkle, gleam, to flash, twinkle; of flowers;
to blossom, put forth; also used fig. Cf. glint, v.¹

Sc. The moon glent o er Slia-mo'r, Jamieson Pop. Ballads (1806)
I 245; And gowans glent o'er ilka field, Ramsay Tra-Table Misc.
(1724) H. 130 ed 1881: I could but see them glent by viv. them

(1724) II. 110, ed 1871; I could but see them glent by wi their bridles ringing, and their feathers fluttering, Scott Bride of Lam. (1724) II. 110, ed 1871; I could but see them glent by wi' their bridles ringing, and their feathers fluttering, Scott Bride of Lam. (1819) IX. Elg. Again it [a meteor] glents, yea! and again, Couper Poetry (1804) II 101. Abd. As lang's the meen glentit owire the tap o' the hill, Alexander Am Fik (1882) 67. Fif. Her rays glentid 'mang the trees, Grav Poems (1811) 46. Ayr. [1] mark saft affection glent fond frae lik e'e, Ballads and Sings (1846) I. 80. Link. Till the sun glents east the sky, Muir Minstrelsy (1816) 34. Edb. Flowers and gowans wont to glent In bonny blinks upo' the bent, Fergusson Poems (1773) 202, ed. 1785. Sik The moon was glentin' o'er the glen, Hoge Poems (ed 1865) 279. Rxb. Sin' We first saw it glenting in its glore, A. Scott Poems (ed. 1808) 36. Dmf. Glenting is his hawking ee, Wi'kind love dwalling there, Cromek Remains (1810) 129. Gail. The Streamer's flitting light, Which glentid brightly through the night, Nicholson Hist Tales (1843) 235. Kcb. Soon as the day glents ruddy frae the east, Davidson Seasons (1789) 7. n.Cy. To make a figure, Grose (1790); N.Cy.! Nhb. For the first time the mal coach will glent o' them then, Wilson Poems (1843) 71; Nhb.! Dur. Ed glented till ma een fairly watter'd agi'en, Egglestone Betty Podkni's Visti (1877) 4. Cum. His eyes glented fire, Farrall Betty Wilson (1886) 30, Cum.! Wm. T'sun's garn ta glent oot again (B.K.). Lan. Th' slant sunleet glentin uppoth speck'lt throat, Scholes Tim Gamwattle (1857) 21. Lan. This thought had hardly glentit thro' meh nob, Tim Bobbin View Dial (ed. 1811) 46.

Hence (1) Glenting, ppl. adj (a) gleaming, flashing, postelling the posterior of the properties

Hence (1) Glenting, ppl. adj (a) gleaming, flashing, sparkling; blossoming; (b) hard, so hard as to emit sparks when struck; (2) Glentin-stanes, sb. pl. small white stones, used by children to strike fire.

(1,a) Edb. His glentin' brand adown his side Defied the fellest fae,

LEARMONT Poems (1791) 13. Gall. Ilk glentin' wee flower on th' meadow Seemed proud o' bein' buskit sae braw, Nicholson Poet Wks. (1814) 190, ed. 1897. Kcb. Her bonnie broon hair, an' her bricht glentin' e'en, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 70. Nib. The sparkling glass, and glenting pot, Graham Moorland Dial. (1826)

II. Cum. Wi'glentin' spurs an' weel clean'd buits, Stage Misc.

Poems (ed. 1807) 7. (b) Dur. Gibson Up-Weardale Gl. (1870) (2)

Dmf. Small white stones struck or rubbed against each other by children to strike fire, which they emit accompanied with a smell resembling that of sulphur (Jam.).

2. To glance, look, peep; to look askew; to squint; also used trans.

Sc. Gl. Sibb (1802) (JAM) Abd. Shirrefs Poems (1790) Gl. n.Cy. Grose (1790), N.Cy <sup>1</sup> Cum. <sup>3</sup> He glentit up at me throo his

specks, II. Wm. He minds me ov his faddur when he glents up (BK); An Bo being t'foremost a sidelens he glented, Whitehead Leg (1859) 33 n Yks.<sup>2</sup> w.Yks. Hutton Tom to Caves (1781); As sooin as Aw prize th' hid oppen tha mun glent in, Yks Wkly Post (Oct 24, 1896); w.Yks.<sup>1</sup> I happens to glent up my ee, il. 287, w.Yks.<sup>3</sup> Lan. When we glent back some tharty yer, Staton Loommary (c. 1861) 39, Ye stond there glenting at me wi' your sly little een, Ainsworth Lan. Witches (ed. 1849) bk. I ix. ne.Lan 1, Chs.<sup>13</sup>, Nhp.<sup>2</sup> e Cor. Then he glented droo' a glass, Daniel Poems.

To clones off at an angle, to go aside: also used trans.

3. To glance off at an angle, to go aside; also used trans. Dur'l To quit suddenly the original direction as a ball impinging on a hard substance. n. Yks. Our coo glented an' started, Tweddelly Clevel. Rhymes (1875) 36; n. Yks. 24 ne. Yks. Ah flang t'steean at t'yat stoop an' it glented off an' went thruff t'windher. w.Yks 1 Naabody knaws how an arrow may glent, 11. 299 ne.Lan.<sup>1</sup>, Der.<sup>1</sup> n.T.an 1

4. sb. A gleam, sparkle, flash of light; also used fig. of

an instant of time, anything sudden.

Abd. And in a glent, my child, ye'se find it sae, Ross Helenore (1768) 138, ed. 1811; Our fouks came up, and fand her in a glent, 1b 139. Lnk. Where was an opening near the hou Throw whilk 10 139. Lnk. Where was an opening near the hou inrow whilk he saw a glent of light, Ramsay Poems (1800) II. 523 (Jam). Wgt. The lichtnin's glent was seen, Fraser Wigtown (1877) 209 Gall. The lichtnin's glent was keen, Harper Bards (ed. 1889) 16. Nhb. 'I see your heart's blood '' 'It's nothing but the glent o' my scarlet hood,' Dixon Sngs. Eng. Peas. (1846) 124. Cum. ', Cum. Wid a lilt in her step an' a glent in here'e, 37. n Yks. 2 A first thought.

5. A sudden blow or stroke.

Dmf. I'll tak ye a glent below the haffets. He gae him a glent (JAM.).

6. A glance, passing view, glimpse; a sly look, peep;

a squint.

Abd. Peter gya a kin' o' a skair't glent, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xlvi. Gall. Ne'er a cuif Durst cast his eye, to gie a glent up to the roof, Lauderdale Poems (1796) 21 NCy¹ Nhb.¹ Aa up to the roof, Lauderdale Poems (1796) 21 NCy¹ Nhb.¹ Aa seed it bithe glent o' yor ee. Wm. A pair o' men's shun She just gat a glent at, Whitherab Leg. (1859) 7. Cum You may see when they are geim be t'glent o' their eyes (H W.). n.Yks.¹; nYks.² I gat a glent on't. ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks.¹ Ah just gat a glent on him. w.Yks. Shoo ga' mah a glent as mitch as to say, 'don't' (Æ.B.), w.Yks.¹ I just gat a glent on him; w.Yks.² Lan. An ran a mile afor I ga one glent behind meh, Tim Bobbin View Dial. (1740) 17, If one could but catch glent on thee, Roby Trad (1829) I 380, ed 1872; Lan.¹, ne Lan¹, e.Lan.¹, m.Lan¹ Chs Bur in a coner an geet a glent Oth tuther room, John Stoyls (1840) l. 29, in Chs. N. & Q (Oct. 29, 1881) I 174; Chs.¹2³, s Chs.¹ Der. Grosse (1790) MS. add (P); Der.², nw.Der.¹, Nhp¹, Hnt. (T P F.), e An¹, Nrf (Hall.) Suf.¹ I just got a glent of him. e.Suf. I got only a glent of them (F.H.). only a glent of them (F.H.).

7. A start to one side, sudden movement,

n Yks. Our Tibb gave sike a glent, it flaid her sare, Meriton Praise Ale (1684) 1. 638.

[1. His glorious glem pat glent so bry3t, Allit. P. (c. 1360) 43. Cp. MHG. glenzen, 'leuchten' (Lexer); OHG. glanzjan, 'nitere' (Graff).

2. Ghe glente and Shogte, Gen. & Ex. (c. 1250) 1029.

3. Hym faylede of ys dynte, for pat swerd hym glente Bytwene ys scheld & ys forarsoun, Sir Ferumbras (c. 1380) 5588]

GLENT. 12 Not Lin Rut Let Nhp. War Rdf Nrf.

arsoun, Sir Ferumbras (c. 1380) 5588]

GLENT, v.<sup>2</sup> Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Bdf. Nrf. Suf. Also written gleant n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> [glent.] Pret. and pp. of 'to glean'

Not.<sup>1</sup> n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> I'm not gooin' to hev my cloases gleant afoore th' stooks is all shifted. sw.Lin.<sup>1</sup> They glent the wheat close. They're going to get it horse-raked before it's glent. Rut.<sup>1</sup> I glent thirty-two stone of barley an' better ner six strike of wheat myself with the baby. Lei.<sup>1</sup> Nhp.<sup>1</sup> 'Are the gleaners in that field?' 'No, it was glent yesterday' War.<sup>3</sup> Bdf. We've glent that piece (J.W.B.). Nif. (A.G.F.) Suf.<sup>1</sup> That there filld eent half glent.

Hence Glentcorn, she corn gleaned on the field; close

Hence Glent corn, sb. corn gleaned on the field; also

sw.Lin.1 She's gotten aboun a strike of glent corn. Rut.1 I like to give 'em glent corn. Lei. It's oon'y glent-corn bread as yo'll get.

GLENTERS, sb. pl. N.Cy. 1 Nhb. 1 Stones placed near gate-posts or at the corners, or along the side of narrow roads, to keep off the wheels of carts; also called Glent-stones.

GLENTHUR, see Glender, v. GLEP, see Glaep, Glape.

GLET,  $sb.^1$  and v. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also in form glit(t Sc. Ca. 1 s. Don. [glet, glit.] 1. sb. Ooze, slime; a sticky covering of moisture. Cf. gleet, sb 1

Sc Oily matter which makes the stones of brooks slippery in Sc Oily matter which makes the stones of brooks suppery in summer, Mactaggart Enwyel. (1824) (Jam.), A slimy substance in the bed of rivers (Jam.) w.Sc The vegetation that collects on stones in half-stagnant water (ib. Suppl., s.v. Glitnit) Gall The night dew had left a sticky 'glet' on the face and hands, Crockelt Raiders (1894) xi. s.Don. A green, slimy, vegetable organism which grows in water, slimy mud, Simmons Gl. (1890).

Hence (f) Clotter and green slimy, olly (a) Glittilia

Hence (1) Gletty, adj. green, slimy, oily; (2) Glittilie, adv. slimily, oozily; (3) Glittiness, sb. ooziness.
(1) Sc The water asks, sae cauld and saft Crawl'd ouer the glittie flure, Marmaiden of Clyde in Edb. Mag. (May 1820) (JAM.). Sh.I. Dere wis nedder hide nor hair o' da baste ta be seen except a sma' thing o' glettie lumie, Stewarr Fireside Tales (1892) 69. Bwk. An old woman ... in the shape of a white sea-mew—sitting lonely, on the 'glitty stane,' Henderson Rhymes (1856) 108. Slk. So calmly they lay on their glitty bed, Hogg Poems (ed. 1866) 310. Nhb.1 Applied to the appearance of stagnant water. (2, 3) Cld. (JAM.)

2. Phlegm.

2. Phlegm.

Sc. Tough phlegm, that csp. which gathers in the stomach when it is foul (Jam).

3. v. Of a wound, &c.: to discharge watery serum. Cai <sup>1</sup>

[1. Glett, viscositas, Cath. Angl. (1483); pe gore per-of me hat; greued, & pe glette nwyed, Allit. P. (c. 1360) 45

2. Hertis, that lepis ouyre all lettyngis, and kastis out of thaire hert all glet, Wyclif Sel. Wks. III. 31 (MATZNER). Fr. glette, 'fleam, filth, which a hawk throws out at her beak. glette, 'flegm, filth, which a hawk throws out at her beak, after her casting' (Cotgr.). OFr. glete, 'ordure' (LACURNE).] GLET, sb.2 Or.I. An intermission of rain. (S.A.S.);

S. & Ork.1

GLETE, v. Suf. To 'greet,' cry, weep. e.Suf. She takes on so that I m afraid she will glete herself to death (F.H ).

GLEY, GLEYD, see Glee, v., Gleid, Glyde.

GLEYM(E, sce Glime, v.

GLEZ, sb. Cor.2 A swarm of bees. (s.v. Hez.)

GLIB, sb. Obs. Dev. A ram or boar-cat castrated. Hence Glib'd, adj. castrated. GROSE (1790) MS. add. (M) See Lib.

[I should rather glib myself, Shaks. Wint. T. II. i. 149.] GLIB, adj. and v. Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. Glo. Oxf. Mid Hnt. e An. Sus. Hmp. Also in form glibe Nhp.<sup>1</sup>; glybe n.Cy. [glib.] 1. adj. Smooth, slippery, easy; also used fig. and advb.

Sc. They gar the feuds gae glibber down, Herd Coll. Sngs.

Sc. They gar the fellds gae glibber down, HERD Coll. Sigs. (1776) II. 18 Dmf. The reaming cogs o' nappie ale Gaed glibber down, Mayne Siller Gim (1808) 40. Kcb. Wi' channel-stanes, baith glib an' strong, His army did advance, Davidson Seasons (1789) 161 (Jam). n.Cy. Border Gl. (Coll L L.B.) Dur., n Yks. (I W), m Yks. w.Yks. A man who was mixing mortar said he was making it glib, meaning soft. Not. Boys speak of a 'glibby' slur [a slippery slide]. Lin. White e.Eng (1865) II. 17; (J C.W.) n.Lin. Surron Wds (1881); n Lin 1 Th' roads is that glib wi' ice I o'must fall'd doon three times 'e cumin' across chech-yard. sw.Lin.<sup>1</sup> Mind, the floor is so glib. Nhp. Or seeking bright glib ice, to play, And slide the wintry hours away, Clare Shep. Calendar (1827) 3; Nhp.<sup>1</sup>, Hnt. (T.P.F) Suf. An oak floor, so nicely glib

Hence (1) Glibbed, ppl. adj. smooth, polished, slippery; (2) Glibber, adj. worn smooth; (3) Glibberly, (4) Glibbery, (5) Glibby, adj., see (1); (6) Glibly, adv. smoothly, fig. easily swallowed.

easily swallowed.

(I) Nhp. And smooth as glass the glibbed pool is froze. Clare

Vill. Minst (1821) II. 22 (2) n.Cy. (Hall) (3) Cmb. (W.MB)

(4) Suf. That fared soo glibbery. I coo'nt fare to git along noohow

(M.E.R.). (5) Not. It were as glibby as glass (J.H.B.); My'ands,
you know, 's awful glibby, Prior Renie (1895) 262 s.Not. (J.P.K.)

Oxf. A polished floor . . . most of them would have found

'too glibby,' Rosemary Chilterns (1895) 100 Hnt. N. & Q (1865)
3rd S. vii. 239 e.An. N. & Q. (1875) 5th S. iii. 166. (6) Sc.

Sowens gang glibly oure (JAM.).

2. Fig. Cunning, sharp, 'slippery' in one's dealings;
quick, active.

Gall. A person too quick, as it were, for the world, or glibb, is
generally disliked, Mactaggart Encycl. (1824) (Jam.). n.Lin. He's
glibbest barn at cypherin' we hev i'school.

glibbest bairn at cypherin' we hev i' school.

Hence (1) Glibbans, sb. one who is sharp; (2) Glibbing, vbl. sb. begging in the streets; (3) Glibs, sb. a sharper,

a pert, sharp person.
(1) Gall. Mactaggart Encycl. (1824) (Jam) lor, don't say that, guvner; can't you make it glibbing instead? Dy. News (Oct 1895). (3) Bnff. Tuncans, wha pe guard ty glibs, For fear John Buck pe prak teir ribs, Taylor Poems (1787) 175 Lnk. How ken ye that nae, Glibs! Black Falls of Clyde (1806) 130. 3. Comp. (1) Glib-gabbed or gabbit, (2) mouthed, (3)

-tongued or tungt, talkative, glib, voluble.

(1) Sc. I kam to tal ye that yeer glib gabbit steward, and his compeer, Grime, are too [twa] scoundrels, Descrited Daughter (Jam.). Frf Glib-gabbit chiels now race an in, Smart Rhymes (1834) 133. Ayr. An' that glib-gabbet Highland baron The Laird o' Graham, Burns Author's Cry (1786) st 13. Lnk. Ony glib-gabb'd preacher's screed, Coghill Poems (1890) 28 e.Lth. I'm no glib-gabbit eneuch for that, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 23. (2) Lth Nae post-bag's half sae cramm'd wi' news As glib-mou'd tailoi Davie, Ballantine Poems (1856) 136 Edb. I hae seen glibber mou d'louns than you tongue-tackit on sic occasions, Ballantine Gaberlunzie (ed 1875) 85. (3) Bnff. Ayr. That glib-tongu'd Aiken, . . wi' hingin lips an' snakin, Burns Holy Willie's Prayer,

4. Smart and becoming in dress.

n.Yks <sup>2</sup> Varry glib iv her cleeas

To talk rapidly or volubly

5. v. To talk rapidly or volubly; to scold or reproach, gibe; also in phr. to gib the jaws.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); (Hall) Nhb. [Ye'll] myck them a' the day to rue They gib'd their jaws at Lunnin, Gilchrist Sngs (1824) 9 Glo 1 He glibbed it over, I'll be bound

Hence Glibby, adj. talkative, glib. Lth. Wee Tailor Davie, sae glibby an' gabby, Ballantine Poems (1856) 56.

6. With up, to trip one up on the ice. Oxf. GLIBBER-GLABBER, v. and sb. Fif. (JAM) To talk idly and confusedly. 2. sb. Frivolous and con-

fused talk. GLIBE, sb. Sc. Irel. Shr. Hmp. Also in forms gleib c. (Jam.); gleibe Hmp. 1. A glebe, the portion of Sc. (JAM.); gleibe Hmp.

land belonging to an ecclesiastical benefice.

Ant. (WH P.) Shr. Obsol Ah! it wiz pretty down i' the Glibe (s v. Flecked) Hmp. N. & Q. (1854) 1st S. x 400.

2. Obs. A piece, part, or portion of anything.
Sc. (Jam) Buff. Thereby happen to get glibes O'ill-won gear,

Taylor Poems (1787) 9.
[2. Judas Iscariot for a gleib of geir, Sal. Poems (1587),

ed. Cranstoun, I. 348]
GLID, adj. and v. Sc. Nhb. Mtg. [gl.d.]

Smooth, polished, slippery.

Sc. Be canny, the ice is gey glid, Calca Curling Club Ann.

(1868) 281. n Sc Glid ice (Jam, s.v Glad. Nnb 1

Hence Gliddy, adj. slippery; also oily, sticky.

Nhb 1 An icy road or pavement is said to be gliddy. Mtg A word used to express the state of the roads or ploughed land when half thawed after a frost (E.R.M.).

2. v. To slip smoothly; to glide. Nhb.1

GLID, see Gled(e.

GLIDDER, sb., adj. and v. Nhb. Dev. Cor. Also in form glitter Nhb. [glitdə(r.] 1. sb. A frosted or glazed surface; an enamel.

Dev. The rawds waz all to a glidder, Reports Provinc. (1893).

n Dev. The frost set in and the roads were all to one glidder, making it properly difficult to get about, Chanter Witch (1896) vii Cor. Cor. Glaze, or varnish, as white of egg, gum, &c. Hence Gliddery, adj. shiny as if enamelled.

Cor.2 Shiny, as the surface of a cake or bun when varnished with white of egg.

2. A loose, rolling stone.

Nhb. The ground falls away in a very steep descent, covered with loose rolling stones, here called glidders or glitters, GREENWELL Trans. Tyneside Natur. Field Club, VI 18; Hartheugh, with its grand steeps of blue glidders, and its double-crested summit, Hall Guide to Glendale (1887) 83; The shoots of sharp-edged stones Geology Nhb and Dur. (1886) 8.

3. adj. Slippery. Dev. (HALL)
Hence Gliddery, adj. slippery, smooth; also used advb.
Dev. Two men led my mother down a steep and gliddery

stairway, Blackmore Lorna Doone (1869) iv. Cor. At the word 'whales,' let the music go snorty; an' for 'wells,' gliddery, 'Q' Three Ships (1890) 1.

4. v. To glaze on earthenware or other surfaces.

Dev. Reports Provinc (1893). Cor. 'John Udy of Luxillion His tin was so fine It glidered this punch bowl And made it to shine ... 1731.' Inscribed on a punch-bowl in the Jermyn St. Museum Inscribed on a punch-bowl in the Jermyn St. Museum of Practical Geology.

Hence (I) A.glidder, adv. slippery, in a glittering manner; (2) Gliddered, ppl. ady. frozen; (3) Gliddering, ppl. ady. shining, smooth, slippery.

(1) Dev.<sup>1</sup> Twas a tingling frost,—quite a-glidder down the lane, 18. (2) n.Dev. The plaunching's lick a gliddered pond, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 29. Cor. Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl.

GLIDE,  $v.^1$  and  $sb.^1$  Nhp. Lei. War. Oxf. Hnt. in form gloide Nhp. [glaid, gloid.] 1. v. To slide on

the ice. Cf. glid, v.

Nhp. Grose (1790) MS. add. (C); Nhp.¹, Let.¹, War.³, Oxf.¹,
Hnt. (T.P F.)

2. sb. A slide on the ice. Let ¹, Nhp.¹

GLIDE, v.<sup>2</sup> and sb.<sup>2</sup> Lan. Chs. Shr. Suf. Also written glyde Shr.<sup>1</sup> [glaid.] 1. v. To squint; to take a side-glance. See Glee, v.

Lan. DAVIES Roccs (1856) 275 Chs.<sup>1</sup>, s.Chs.<sup>1</sup>, Shr.<sup>1</sup> e Suf. I saw him glide his eye at her [look askant at her] (F H.).

2. sb. A turn in the eye, a squint. Chs.<sup>1</sup>, Shr.<sup>1</sup>

GLIE, see Glee, v.

GLIFF, sb. and v. Sc. and n. counties to Chs. Stf. and Lin.; also Nhp. Also written glif Sc. Dur. S.Dur. n.Yks. m.Yks.; gliffe Sc. (Jam) n Yks.; glyph Cum.; and in forms cliff w.Yks.; glift n.Yks. 24 e.Yks m.Yks. [glif.] 1. sb. A glimpse, glance, a slight or transient view. Sc. A gliff o' the e'e, Cobban Andaman (1895) xiii. Cai s.Sc.

I just gata gliff o' her making for the toon, Cunningham Broomeburn (1894) in. Ayr. I got a gliff o' something white before me, Service Notandums (1890) 19 Gall. (A.W) n.Cy. (J.L.) (1783); N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Aw'd getten a gliff o' the wig, N. Minstrel (1806) pt 11. 63; Nhb.¹ Dur Gibson Up-Weardale Gl. (1870); Dur.¹ s Dur. A' just caught a glif on her (J.E.D.). Cum I gat a gliff o' Betty's feace. caught a glif on her (Ĵ.E.D.). Cum Ì gat a gliff o' Betty's feace, Relfh Poems (1747) 2, Many said they caught a glyph of him, Dalby Mayroyd (1888) II 82; Cum.¹3 Wm. When I git a gliff o' thee, Bowness Studies (1868) II. n.Yks. She gat a gliff o'thee, Bowness Studies (1868) II. n.Yks. She gat a gliff o'thee, Bowness Studies (1864) l. 389; (J.E.D.), n.Yks.¹234, ne.Yks¹e.Yks. Marshall Ruv. Econ. (1788). m Yks.¹ w.Yks. Hutton Tour to Caves (1781); His head being turned away for a gliff of his pursuers, Snowden Web of Weaver (1896) 164; w.Yks.¹ Aw them lads an lasses . . . at I gat a cliff on, 11 309. Lan.¹ n.Lan. Let 'em but peep to teck a gliff of what is going on, Thornber Penny Stone (1845) 17, ed. 1886; n.Lan.¹, ne Lan.¹, Chs.¹23, Stf.¹, Nhp.¹ Nho.

2. A flash, gleam; anything which endures for a short

space of time; an instant, moment.

Sc. I'se... make ye a cup o' tea in a gliff, Keith Bonne Lady (1897) 179; Tak' tent a gliffy to advice, McDowall Poems (1839) 117. Cal. Dmb. Forgie me but a glif, Salmon Gowodean (1868) 55. Rnf. O' throw down a gliff o' thy lily-white gleam, Webster Rhymes (1835) 59 Ayr. It was toolit oure a' the kintra-side in a gliff Salmon Dr. Dward (ed. 1885) 252. Alth Ave getting extense gliff. Rhymes (1835) 59 Ayr. It was tootit oure a' the kintra-side in a gliff, Service Dr. Dugud (ed. 1887) 258. e Lth. Aye gettin a gliff o' the cauld ilka time they put on their Sunday claes, HUNTER J Imurk (1895) 23. Edb. He took a chair in a gliff and began with some of his drolls, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) vii Dmf. Bonny Miss Jean, Maun wait a wee gliff langer for me, Thom Jock o' Knowe (1878) 14. Gall. He never has the gliff o' smoke aboot him, Crockett Bog-Myrtle (1895) 200.

3. A sudden fright or shock; a state of excitement.

3. A sudden fright or shock; a state of excitement. Sc. I, like a fule, gat a gliff wi' seeing the lights and the riders, Scott Antiquary (1816) xxvii; Gliff for gliff, you put a fear on me this day, Lang Monk of Fife (1876) for. Ayr. He got a gliff the last week, I'm thinkin', that'il maybe dae him some guid, Service Dr. Duguid (ed 1887) 134. Edb. Oh, I was in a terrible gliff! Moir Manse Wauch (1828) iv. Bwk. Gie'd us a' a gliff, Henderson Pop. Rhymas (1856) 4. Sik. Bless my heart, is that you? Sic a gliff as I hae gotten wi'ye, Hogg Tales (1838) 78, ed. 1866. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.¹ Nhb. He'd given Susie such a gliff, that she'd left the hoos, Pease Mark o' the Deil (1894) 29; Nhb.¹, n.Yks.¹², m.Yks.¹ Lin.¹ The poor woman never mended after the gliff she had. after the gliff she had.

Hence Gliffy, adj. nervous, easily frightened. Nhb.1

4. v. To look in a quick, hurried manner, to glance; to

the variety of the state of the contract of th

instant, moment.

Sc. Tib Mumps will be out wi' the stirrup dram in a gliffing, Scott Guy M. (1815) xxii. Fif. In a gliffin' ilka bishop Ramm'd in his hand and cleik'd his fish up, Tennant Papistry (1827) 38. s Sc. Oor countrywomen, even in the maist savage times, werena wi'out some gliffens o' affection, Wilson Tales (1839) 91. Dmb. Scarce for a gliffin stemmed the murky cloud, Salmon Gowodean (1868) 28 Rnf. A sudden glow of heat, Picken Poems (1813) Gl.

5. To affright, alarm, startle.
Sc. And now that ye hae gliffed us amaist out o'our very senses, Sc. And now that ye hae gliffed us amaist out o' our very senses, St. Johnstoun, III 144 (Jam). Cai (Jam) Lth I was that gliffed that I couldna say even 'Thank ye,' Strathesk Blinkbouny (ed. 1891) 187. Bwk He was sae glift, He ran wi' speed To save their lives, Bwk Poems, II (Jam). Rxb. Cou'd I stand out ilk wind that blaws . . . I'd be the best to glif the craws, Wilson Poems (1824) 44. Nhb. She heard, sair glif'd, an awfu' roar, PROUDLOCK Borderland Muse (1896) 65, Her face had a strange sort o' smile That gliffed me, Allan Tyneside Sngs. (ed. 1891) 498, Nhb¹ = Duri's She gliffed me there: Nhb 1 e Dur. 1 She gliffed me there.

Nhb¹ e Dur.¹ She gliffed me there.

Hence Gliffin, sb. a surprise, fright.

Rnf Hech! it was an unco gliffin', Picken Poems (1813) II 47.

GLIG, sb. Lin. [glig.] A blister. (Hall.); Lin.¹

GLIM, sb.¹ and v. In gen. dial. and slang use in Sc. and Eng. [glim] 1. sb. A candle, lantern; a fire or light of any kind; the eye. Cf. glum, sb.¹

Sc. Ware hawk! Douse the glim! Scott Guy M (1815) iii.

Sh.I. Her sight is no muckle wirt wi' day, lat alane da glim o' da lamb. Sh. News (Nov. 12. 1807) Frf. I... made his murderer Shi Her sight is no muckle wirt wi day, lat alane da gilm o da lamp, Sh. News (Nov. 13, 1897) Frf I... made his murderer douce the glim, Sands Poems (1833) 121. Gall. Here, bos'n, the dark lantern! Let the glim fall on this! Crockett Anna Mark (1899) xxii. n.Cy. (JW) I.Ma. Just fist us the glim [pass the light], Brown Yains (1881) 13, ed. 1889. War.<sup>3</sup>, w.Wor.<sup>1</sup>, Glo.<sup>1</sup> Lon. Get Joe the Loryer to rite a fake for Wilham, not a glim class by fired but a brake. Mayury Lond Labour (1887) Lore. [loss by fire] but a brake, MAYHEW Lond. Labour (1851) I. 312. Cor. Hold your jaw, and dowse the glim, Forfar Kynance (1865) 23. Slang Let's have a glim... or we shall be breaking our necks, Dickens O. Twist (1839) xvi.

2. v. To shine. w.Wor.¹

GLIM, adj. and sb.² Sc. Yks. [glim.]

1. adj. Of a

light: dim, glimmering.
e.Yks. This cannle leet's varry glim te neet. w.Yks (J.W.)

2. Blind. Abd. (JAM)
Hence (1) Glim-glam or glaum, sb. the game of Blindman's buff, or Blind Harry. Bnff. (JAM), Abd. (sb.) (G.W.); (2) Glimmie, sb. the person who is blindfolded in this game. Abd (JAM.)
3. sb. An ineffectual attempt to lay hold of an object; a

slip, tumble.

Abd. Ane, like you, o' skilly ee, May mony glim and snapper see, Shirrefs Poems (1790 336

4. Phr. to gie one the glim, to give one the slip, to dis-

appoint one.

appoint one.

Abd. But, sang, I gae mysel' the glim For a' my cracks, Beattie Parings (1801) 10; (Jam.)

GLIMBER, see Glimmer.

GLIME, v. and sb.¹ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Also written glyme Slk. Nhb.¹ Cum.; and in form gleym(e Nhb. Cum.¹ [glaim.] 1. v. To glance slyly, look askance or asquint; to look cunningly, or stare in an unpleasant manner.

unpleasant manner

unpleasant manner.

Lnk. (Jam) Sik. I keeks an' I glimes about till I sees his blue murt fin, Hogo Tales (1838) 150, ed 1866 Rxb. (Jam.) N.I.¹ Looking out of the corner of one's eye. n.Cy. (J H.), N.Cy.¹ Nnb. For suckshen a'ways glymin', Wilson Dicky's Wig (ed. 1843) 82; Nnb.¹ Cum. Heedless I glim'd, nor could my een command, Relph Poems (1747) 2; He's gleymin and watchin her beath neet and day, Anderson Ballads (ed 1808) 63; Gl. (1851); Cum.¹³ Wm. Ned glim'd et me, Spec. Dial. (1880) pt 11. 48; There is no need for you to glime at a body like a bull (B.K). n Yks. Thou glincks and glimes seay, I'd misken'd thy face, Meriton Praise Ale (1684) l. 481; n.Yks.³, m.Yks¹, w.Yks.¹, Lan.¹, n.Lan.¹ I.Ma. Pete grunted and glimed, Caine Manxman (1894) pt. III. xviii.

2. To sparkle, glitter. n.Yks<sup>2</sup>

3. sb. A sly glance, a sidelong look.

Lnk. (Jam.) Gall His slee address promotes a laugh, Wi'wink and glime, Lauderdale Poems (1796) 37 Nhb. Betty Kell gav her sic a gleyme, Bewick Tyneside Tales (1850) 15 Cum. She teuk a goodish leuk, or anyways a glime, Gwordie Greenup Yance a Year (1873) 14; Efter anudder glime oot eh t'side of her een, Sargisson Joe Scoap (1881) 6; Cum., m.Yks. I Ma. With a wink at Dan, and a glime at Davy, Caine Deemster (1889) 69.

[2. Norw. dial. glima, to shine (AASEN).]

GLIME, sb.2 n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] The mucus from the nostrils of horses and cattle. (HALL.) GLIMIGRIM, sb. Obs. Ken.<sup>1</sup> Punch.

Tom Julmot, a rapscallion souldier, and Mary Leekin, married by license, January 4th, 1748-9 Caspian bowls of well acidulated glimigrim, Par Register of Sea Salter, near Whitstable.

GLIMMER, v. and sb. Sc. Yks. Lin. Nhp. Dev. Also in form glimber Nhp. [glimə(r.] 1. v. To blink, as from defective sight; with owre: to overlook; to twinkle,

Sc. (JAM.), Cai. 1 Gall. Like a wise man, ye'll submit To glimmer owre me, Macraegart Encycl. (1824) 344, ed. 1876. Nhp. An old agricultural labourer said to me, 'I can always tell dinner time, by the peculiar way which the sun glimbers about noon.'

2. To look, glance. s.Dev. (F.W.C.) Cf. glime, v. 1.

3. sb. In comp. Glimmer-gowk, an owl.
Lin. While 'e sit like a great glimmer-gowk wi' 'is glasses athurt 'is noase, Tennyson Village Wife (1880) st. 7, Streatfelld Lin. and Danes (1884) 283, 332. n Lin. Peacock R. Skirlaugh (1870) II 286, note; n.Lin. A glimmer-gowk's afoore ony cat fer mice.

4. A glimpse.

Kcd. He . Wis far fae gleg o' sicht, An' got but just a glimmer o' 's, Grant Lays (1884) 66.

5. Mica, a smooth, shining lamellar stone.

Lth. In some parts of Sc called 'sheep siller' (Jam.). [Talc, catsilver, or glimmer, of which there are three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the black, Woodward Fossils.]

6. pl. The eyes. e.Yks. (J.N.) Cf. glim, sb. 1.

GLIMPSE, sb. and v. Sc. Glo. Wil. Dev. Cor. Amer.

1. sb. In phr. (1) not ae Also in form glimp Abd. glimp, not in the least degree, not an idea; (2) the glimpse of the evening, twilight.

(1) Abd. 'Do you know what it means, Nicle?' 'No ae glimp,

(1) Abd. 'Do you know what it means, Nicle?' 'No ae glimp, missie,' MacDonald Sir Gibbie, xxx. (2) Dev. To look dark and louring, as the sky often appears in the dimmet or glimpse of the evening, Horae Subsectivae (1777) 185.

2. v. To catch a glimpse or partial view of.
Glo. (Hall.), Glo. n.Wil. I just glimpsed he a-gwein round thuc stowl (E H.G). Dev. Batt... was skulking out o' door wan maester glimps'd en, 14. n.Dev. I thort I glimpsed Jan slinge to tha rebeck i' the dimpse, Rock Jim an' Neil (1867) st. 121; I wis out under Southoll Kliff. lukin vur reck, and I glimpsed somthing rapt up in a peece of clath, n Dev. Jim (Aug. 20, 1885) 6, col. 3. nw.Dev. Cor. She looked back and glimpsed him! Baring-Gould Vicar (1876) vi. [Amer. Imagining I glimpsed small flitting shapes here and there down the columned aisles of the forest, Mark Twain Tramp Abroad, ii.]

GLIMPT, sb. in Yks. w.Yks. A glimpse, glance.
GLINCE, adj. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Also written glins Ken glinse Ken. (Hall.) Of ice: smooth, slippery. Ken. At Greenwich (Hall.); Ken. 2 Glincey, adj. smooth, it have the columned and in the columned and shape yet.

Hence (1) Glinced, ppl. adj., (2) Glincey, adj. smooth,

(1) e Sus. The ice is very glinced, Holloway. (2) Ken. The ice is terrible glincey Sus. 12

[Fr. glincer, as glisser, to glide or slide (Cotgr.); EFris glinsen, 'glitschen, gleiten' (Koolman).]

GLINDER, sb. Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] A shallow tub. (Hall.)

GLINDER, GLINE, see Glender, v., Glean, v.<sup>1</sup>
GLINK, v. and sb.<sup>1</sup> Sc. Yks. Also in form glenk
Y.Yks.<sup>3</sup> [glink.] 1. v. To sparkle, shine, gleam. Cf. w.Yks.<sup>8</sup> [gliŋk.] glint, v.<sup>1</sup>

Sh.I. Boanie glinks da hairst mün, Burgess Rasmie (1892) 101.

2. To cast a side-glance, catch a glimpse of; to look cunning or sly; to jilt.

Sh.I. Da Loard jeust glink'is'ee alang I' da deerection o' de

leem' crang, Sh. News (Feb 19, 1898) s Sc. Expressive of the transient character of such affection, as it may be compared to a fleeting glance (Jam). Ayr. (Jam.), Yks. (K) n.Yks. Thou glincks and glymes seay, I'd misken'd thy face, Meriton Praise Ale (1684) l. 481 m Yks. From glinking he got to gliming. w.Yks. 3. sb. A gleam, flash. Cf. glint, sb. 4.

Sh.I. Da gowlden glink o Daan, Burgiss Rasmie (1892) 78.

Hence Glinkit, ppl. adj. giddy, light-headed, unsettled. Sh I. (Jam), S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>

4. A side-look, glimpse; a short, watchful glance. Ayr. (Jam.), m.Yks.¹, w.Yks.³ Cf. glint, sb. 5.

GLINK, sb.² Nhp.² The sound which a liquid makes

in escaping from a narrow-mouthed vessel. Cf. clink, sb.1 GLINKEEN, sb. Irel. A depreciatory term used of a girl. Cf. glink, v. 2.

Wxf. Such a glinkeen of a girl, Kennedy Evenings Duffrey (1869)

GLINS(E, see Glince.

GLINT, v.¹ and sb. In gen. dial. use in Sc. Irel. and n. counties to Der. Not Lin. Also e An. Sur. Som. Dev. Cor. [glint] 1. v. To shine, sparkle, gleam; to flash, twinkle, glisten; of flowers: to blossom, peep out, also

used trans. to light up, to brighten. Cf. glent, v.¹

Sc. When the simmer glant wi' nature braw, Tarras Poems (1804) 6 (Jam) Sb I. Da gledsome sunshine o' hop an' happiness agen glintin' brightly ower wir heads, Stewart Freside Talis (1892) 212. Cai.¹ Mry. I've seen the sun in Southern climes Glint through the silken clouds, Hay Lintie (1851) 46. Abd. The moon's just glintin' o'er the Castle Knowe, Guidman Inglismaili (1873) 46. Per. The September sun glinted on the white silk, Iah (1875) 51. Wise The sun was glintin sae MACLAREN Brier Bush (1895) 51. w.Sc. The sun was glintin sae laughing-like after the thunder-shower, Carrick Laird of Logan (1835) 162. Fif. Light glintin' through them mak the window (1835) 162. Fif. Licht glintin' through them mak the window truly magnificent, Robertson Provost (1894) 161. Sig. There sweetly glinting to the morn It ope's its dewy leaves, Muir Poems (1818) 140. Rnf. Now the moon glints o'er the hill, Barr Poems (1861) 143. Ayr. The risin' sun, owre Galston muirs, Wi'glorious light was glintin, Burns Holy Fair (1785) st. 1. Lnk. The gowans glint fu' bonnile beside the castle wa', Thomson Leady May (1883) r. Lth. The pale sun glints ower the heigh black houses, Ballantine Poems (1856) 22. Edb. There's ae flow'r that glinteth forth' Mang winter's frost an' snaw, M'Dowall Poems (1839) 169. Sik. The bricht-bun' byuckies glint solendid as sunbeams. Chr. forth 'Mang winter's frost an' snaw, M'Dowall Poems (1839) 169
Sik. The bricht-bun' byuckies glint splendid as sunbeams, Chr.
North Noctes (ed. 1856) III. 93. Dmf. A licht less will glint on
the murlan' than did, Reid Poems (1894) 49. Kcb Bricht in the
sun the braid claymore was glintin', Armstrong Ingleside (1890)
71. Ir. An' her dark hair just glintin' wild glames, Barlow
Bogland (1892) 162, ed 1893. N.Cy.¹ Nhb. The sunbeams are
glintin far over the sea, Charnley Fisher's Garland (1823) 6.
n.Yks. The sunshine that glints in the air, Bioad Yks (1885) 8;
n.Yks.¹ w.Yks. If awax shoo glints wil glee, Hartley Clock Alm.
(1878) 52. Der. Clothyard shafts... glinted a threatening shew,
Jewitt Ballads (1867) 235 n Lin.¹ Th' sun glinted upo' th' glass
winda's that bad I was omust blind wi' it. w.Som¹ I thort I zeed
something glinty, and there sure enough I voun' un, all to a heap,
eens mid zay. Dev. Their eyen a' glinted like quickened yembeis
i' th' dusk, Madox-Brown Yeth-hounds (1876) 254.

Hence Glinting, (1) sb. (a) a gleam; (b) the early

1' th' dusk, MADOX-BROWN Yeth-hounds (1876) 254.

Hence Glinting, (1) sb. (a) a gleam; (b) the early morning dawn; (2) ppl. adj. sparkling, gleaming, shining. (1, a) Sc. There are glintin's o' beauty, Ballads (1885) 129 (b) Sc. Glintin an' gloamin an height o' the day, WADDILL Psalms (1871) lv. 17. (2) Abd. A win' wi' the glintin' stars abune, MACDONALD Sir Gibbie, xxx Per. It's no sae bricht an' glintin' as it ance was, Clelland Inchbracken (1883) 190, ed 1887. Rnf. Glintin' Morn led in the Dawn, Picken Poems (1813) I. 77. Ayr. The glintin sun had ting'd the saughs, Boswell Poet. Wks. (1816) 166, ed 1871. Lth. Like twa glintin' stars, Smith Merry Bridal (1866) 195. Gail. The red glinting of a soldier's coat, Crockeil Standard Bearer (1898) 20. Bearer (1898) 20.

2. To glance, catch a glimpse of; to peer, peep, look

furtively; to squint.

Sc. Sometimes he'll glint at Robbie Burns' deil, As if he were a Sc. Sometimes he'il glint at Robbie Burns' deil, As it ne were a decent kind o' chiel, Leighton Wds (1869) 13. Cai. Fif. I'm jealous o' you myself when I see the lasses glintin' at ye i' the kirk, Meldrim Margrédel (1894) 45 Rnf. Now when ye've glinted at my scroll, Wha kens ye'll aiblins think me droll, Webster Rhymes (1835) 74. Ayr. Whiles in the dark he glower'd aroun'—Whiles to the left he glinted, Ballads and Sngs. (1847) II. 114. N.Cy 1, w.Yks. 3 Chs. 1; Chs. 3 Oo glints wi' one oie. Dev. 1 Zeeing us all glinting at en, he got up, 18; Dev. n Dev. Ther's Lew a-glinting at thy maid, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st 20 nw Dev. Kom inzide, doan' ee stan' there glintin' roun' the cornder Cor. Glinty round a bit child and see who's coming along be-ind, M. Quiller-Couch Recovery of J. Vercoe, 115; Cor. 12

QUILLER-COUCH Recovery of J. Vercoe, 115; Cor. 12

3. To glance off at an angle, to go aside; to pass by.

Slg. The warm sun it glinted aff her bright gowden hair, Towers

Poems (1885) 174 Ayr. How slow ye move, ye heavy hours...

It wasna so ye glinted by When I was wi' my dearie, Burns How

Lang and Dreary, st 3 n.Yks. 1 T'shot-coorns glinted aff its wings,
lahk rain aff a duck's back, n.Yks. 2

4. sb. A gleam, sparkle, flash of light; glitter; also

4. sb. A gleam, sparkle, flash of light; glitter; also used fig. of an instant of time, anything sudden.

Sc. The world could get on ill wanting the glint of innocence and freshness it brings, Keith Bonne Lady (1897) 142. n Sc Ye'll maybe hae a kind o' glint that I supply Amos frae time to time wi' a gallon or sae o' the dew, Gordon Carglen (1891) 102

Cai.¹ Abd. See ye're up wi' morn's first glint o' grey, Guidman Inglismaill (1873) 46. Kcd. A thoosand angry glances Pierced im like a glint o' light, Grant Lays (1884) 114. Frf. A glint o' sunshine kiss'd the distant hill-tap, Watt Poet Sketches (1880) 29. Fer. Glints o' sunshine glancin' gleg, Haliburton Ochil Idylls (1801) 116. Rnf. Wi' first glint o' morning, he's up, slumber scorning, Clark Rhymis (1842) 3. Ayr. Frae glint o' day to gloam, Ainslie Land of Burns (ed 1892) 256. Lnk. A glint of a star aboon, Ewing Poems (1892) 15. Lth. Glints of blue in sky and burn, Ballantine Poems (1856) 17 Sik. For ae glaff and ae glint; far doun it deadened, Chr North Noctes (ed. 1856) IV. 158. Dmf. Open it stood tae ilk glint o' the sun, Thom Jock o' Knowe (1878) 2 Gail. The Nith is seen in glints through the trees, Edb Aniq. Mag (1848) 113. Kcb Glints o' gowden sheen, That keek the mirky (1848) 113. Kcb Glints o' gowden sheen, That keek the mirky clouds atween, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 109 Nhb. An' pools sae clear at glint o' morn, Harbottle Angler's Greeting. Not.<sup>3</sup> Dev. The red glint of the setting sun going down behind Lundy Island, O'NEILL Idyls (1892) 77.

5. A glance, passing view, glimpse; a look, peep; a

squint.

Sc. I scarce enjoyed my own company without a glint of her in a corner of my mind, Stevenson Catriona (1893) vii. Cai. 1 Frf. The next glint I had o' them they were speaking to ane another, BARRIE Minister (1891) xhiii e.Sc. Ae bit glint o' love's worth a' your book lear, Setoun R Urquhart (1896) iii Per. As soon's he gets a glint o' him he loupit the stairs and ran, Sandy Scott ne gets a glint o' nim he loupit the stairs and ran, Sandy Scott (1897) II. Fif. To hae a glint at the Lyceum... was what baith looked forrit to, M°LAREN Tibbie (1894) 68. Rnf. To get frae the lassie a smile or a glint, Allan Poems (1836) 138. Ayr. The wife got a glint o't in spite o' lock and key, Johnston Kilmallie (1891) I. 169. Lnk. I was aye takin' anither glint how her father was lookin', Rov Generalship (ed. 1895) II. Lth. I never grow weary When catching a glint o' her e'e, M°NEILL Preston (c. 1895) 97. When catching a glint o' her e'e, M°NEILL Preston (c. 1895) 97. Gall. At the verra first glint I gat o' him I saw that Death had come, Crockett Bog-Myrtle (1895) 173 Ir. Or else agin' now some glint of a bame, Barlow Bogland (1892) 48, ed 1893. N.Cy.¹, Cum.¹ Wm. I gat A glint of his ee, Spec. Dial (1877) pt 1 42 n.Yks.¹ Ah nobbut gat a glint ov'im. e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. At the first glint of her I felt the blood flush over my face, Snowden Web of Weaver (1896) xiii; w.Yks.²35 Lan. I just catch'd a glint o' four or five men, Lahle Acquitted (1883) x. ne.Lan.¹, e Lan.¹ I.Ma. She...gev'a lil glint from behint it to see if he was comin', Rydings Tales (1895) 37. Chs.¹³, s.Chs.¹ Not.³ Catch a glint o' my laady bright or sparkling. n.Lin.¹ I nobbut just got a glint o' my laady She...gev' a lil glint from behint it to see if he was comin', Rydings Tales (1895) 37. Chs.1<sup>8</sup>, s.Chs.1 Not.3 Catch a glint of anything bright or sparkling. n.Lin.1 I nobbut just got a glint o' my laady as she was walkin' doon to th' chech. e.An.1 Nrf. I didn't look particular at it; I jist gave a glint (W R E.) Suf 1, e.Suf. (F H.) Sur. That's where we sees them 'ere little hay-builders, afore we gets a glint on 'em anywhere else, Times (Dec. 7, 1894) 13, col. 5.

[1. Cp. MLG. glinzen, 'micare' (Schiller-Lubben); so MHG. (Lexer).

3. Cp. Sw. dial. glinta, to glance aside (Rietz).

(RIETZ).

GLINT, v.<sup>2</sup> Shr.<sup>1</sup> [glint] To dry, wither.
The sun glints grass and corn
GLINT, adj. Shr.<sup>1</sup> Of a knife, &c.: dull, not sharp.
GLINTERS, sb. pl. Nhb. Vitrified shining scoriae. Cf. glimmer, 5.

It was . . . howking glinters fra amang the het ass [hot ashes], BROCKETT Gl. (1846) (s v. Hunkers)
GLINTLE, v. Obs. Sc. To sparkle, gleam, flash

GLINTLE, v. See Glint, v.

Edb. The burnies... through the glens they wimple, While she [the moon], sae couthie, wons aboon, Garing a' their ripples glintle, M°DOWALL Poems (1839) 215.

GLIP, sb. n Yks. [glip] A slip, the result of negligence, or want of care or vigilance; esp. in phr. to give glip.

In use among boys, and meaning to let one escape or pass

uncaught in the course of any boyish game.

[Cp. Dan. phr. gaae glip af, to miss, fail of; EFris. glip (pe, 'wenn Einer od. Etwas gerade im Begriff ist, daran hinunter zu gleiten u. in die Tiefe zu fahren (stürzen, fallen, &c.), so sagt man: hê (od. dat) steid up de glip (pe' (Koolman).]

GLIPE, sb. Irel. [glaip.] 1. A spent, sickly codfish. Ant. (W.H P.) 2. Fig. An uncouth fellow. N.I. GLIR, v. and sb. War. Glo. Oxf. Also written glurr War.; and in form gleer Glo. Oxf. [glā(r), glia(r).] 1. v. To slide.

1. 0. 10 sinde.

War. Boys and girls like to glurr on the ice (M.E.B.); War. 124, s.War. 1 Oxf. (K); Trans. Phil. Soc (1858) 158

2. sb. A slide, a slippery surface. Cf. glare, sb. 2 l. Glo. 1 The road was a gleer of ice. Oxf. N. & Q. (1859) 2nd

S. viu 483

[Cp. Holstein dial. glirrig, 'schlüpfrig' (Idiotikon).]

GLISE, see Glease.
GLISH, v. and sb. Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Also in form gleesh Bnff.<sup>1</sup> [glij] 1. v. To shine, sparkle, glitter.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). n.Yks 3 w.Yks. Hutton Tour to Caves ne Lan.l

2. To burn with a strong, clear flame. Bnff.1 3. sb. A flash, sparkle, sudden gleam. n Yks.3

Hence Glishy, adj bright, gleaming, sparkling.

Nhb.¹ Glistening, as in the glittering effect produced by sunshine after rain. Dur.¹ 'A glishy morning,' which is frequently the harbinger of a wet day. s Dur., n.Yks. Weather is said to be glishy when sudden bright gleams of sunshine alternate with periods of cloud and dullness. It usually portends rain. 'It's ower glishy to last fine' (J E D.); n.Yks.³ w.Yks. If t'mornin be glishy An t'da be breet, Ye ma mak yersen suer. We sal hev a fine neet, Nidderdill Olm (July 1871).

A A large clear fire: a large bright flame: also in form.

4. A large, clear fire; a large, bright flame; also in form

gleeshach.

Bnff 1 That's a gleeshach o' a fire, it wid rost a geese at the door. The great gleeshachs o' glaims gede gleedin' hyne oot at the lum. [To glish, corruscare; a glish, coruscatio, Levins Mamp. (1570).

GLISK, v., sb. and adj Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. hp. [glisk.] 1. v. To glisten, sparkle, shine, glitter. Nhp. [glisk.] 1. v. To glisten, sparkle, shine, glitter. Cf. glish.

n.Yks.<sup>1</sup>; n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> It glisk'd like a piece of glass. m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>
The stars glisk to-neet. Lan.<sup>1</sup>, n.Lan.<sup>1</sup>, ne.Lan.<sup>1</sup>, Nhp.<sup>1</sup>

2. To glance at, glance over; also used fig.

Sc. I have only got time to glisk it over cursorily, Wodrow Corresp. (1720) II. 490, ed. 1843 Sh.I. Foregengs, witches, an' hillfolk gliskin' aboot me in a dark nicht, Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 259. Sik. She glisked wi' her ee, Hogo *Poems* (ed. 1865) 63. **3**. sb. A flash, sparkle, gleam of light, a transient ray.

Sc. The flocks thickly scattered over the heath, arose, and turned to the ruddying east glisk of returning light, Blackw. Mag. (June 1820) 277 (Jam.) Sh I. Cum back again Lek a glisk o' sunshine efter rain, Junda Klingrahool (1898) 8; Bright is the glisk o' your ee, Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 236. Frf. Withoot gettin' a glisk o' ony welcomin' coal or cannil light, WILLOCK Rosetty Ends (1886) o' ony welcomin' coal of cannil licht, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 45, ed. 1889 Per. See yonder the glisk o't [a burn] through the bridge as it . . . shimmers in the evenin' licht, Ian Maclaren Auld Lang Syne (1895) 348. Lth. I never got a glisk O' my lassie's e'e, M°NEILL Preston (c. 1895) 96. N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, Cum.¹ Hence Glisky, adj. excessively bright.

Cum. Too glisky to last (J.W.O.), Ya glisky mworn, Dickinson Ltt. Retn. (1888) 177; Cum.¹ It'll rain afoor neet, it's seah glisky this mwornin'

this mwornin'.

4. A passing glance, a glimpse, transient view.

used fig.
Sc. I chanced to obtain a glisk of his visage, Scott Rob Roy (1817) ix; The first glisk that I got . . . gued me the heartscad at him, Ford Thistledown (1897) 296. Sh.I. Een o'da Custom-Hoose men wis seen a glisk o' da bag, Burgess Sketches (2nd ed.) gr. Or.I. I got a glisk of him (S.A.S.). e.Sc. I couldna get a glisk o' the writin', Setoun Sunshme (1895) 180. Frf. When we get a glisk o' either the summer lodgers or the artists, we are a' smiles, WILLOCK Rosetty Ends (1886) 43, ed. 1889 Per. Come owre some

orra day . And get a glisk o' oor auld wife, Ford Harp (1893) 318. Fif. I jist got a glisk o' her when she landed wi' Prince Albert at the North Ferry, Robertson Provost (1894) 169 s.Sc. I just got a glisk o' him, Wilson Tales (1839) V. 123. Lnk. I seldom get a glisk o' her ava noo, Fraser Whaups (1895) xi. seldom get a glisk o' hel ava hoo, Frasek Whith 1695) ki.

e.Lth. Ye'll ne'er get a glisk o' their bill or aince they hae gotten a grup o' your votes, HUNTER J. Inwock (1895) 152. Edb. I catched a gliskie of the wench passing the shop window, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xxiii. Sik. Just to gie them a glisk o' the comingon that was in't, Hoge Tales (1838) 7, ed. 1866. Rxb. She only got a glisk o't, Riddell Poet Wks. (1871) II 132 Dmf I wadna niffer sic a glisk . . . For foreign ferly or for unco sight Ere bragg'd in sang, Reid Poems (1894) 29 Gall She had gotten a glisk of the grey thing that louped from Mistress Allison's petticoat into the darkness of the door, Crockett Raiders (1894) v. N Cy.<sup>1</sup>
Nhb. The frichit chiel's now got a glisk O' his ill hap, Strang
Earth Fiend (1892) 9; Nhb.<sup>1</sup> w.Yks. My mind ran on with a glisk
of things past that I had seen and done, Snowden Web of Weaver

5. A short space of time, a moment.

Sh.I. If ye wid just bide a glisk whaur ye ir, Stewart Freside Sh.I. If ye wid just bide a glisk whaur ye ir, Stewart ruesiae Tales (1892) 33. Or.I. I only saw him for a glisk (SAS.), win nuu de get-grindz egen fliuu aap'n in e glisk [An' noo the gate-grinds agen Flew open in a glisk], Orcad J Gilpm, st 61, in Ellis Pronunc (1889) V. 809. Frf. It wasna till a meenit or twa afore the end cam' that a glisk o' reason cam' back, Willock Rosetly Ends (1886) 43, ed. 1889. Edb. Wi' maw owrcoupin like to spue Maist ilka glisky, Learmont Poems (1791) 172
6. Fig. Anything transitory or slight in character, as a touch of Dain or a gleam of pleasure; a short, brisk

touch of pain or a gleam of pleasure; a short, brisk

movement.

Sc. In the midst of the disgust that commonly overflowed my spirits I had a glisk of pleasure, Stevenson Catriona (1893) xviii e.Sc. I'm doubtin' I've gotten a glisk o' cauld, Setoun Sunshme (1895) 243. Frf. To gie her dozen heels a glisk Afore she went to sleep, Lowson J Guidfollow (1890) 233. Per. Canna e'en thole a wee glisk o' cauld, Stewart Sc. Character (1857) 26. Fif. When a glisk o' cold or a groosin brought on a hoast, Colville Vernacular (1899) 18. Lnk. Baith high an' low get but a glisk [of pure happiness], While clad wi' human nature, Watt Poems (1827) 78. Slk. Nae glisk of contentment it bore, Hogo Poems (ed. 1865) 287. 7. adj. Of articles: bright, shining. Lin.

GLISS, v. Sc. To shine, gleam, glisten.
Sc. Her girdle shawd her middle jimp, And gowden glist her hair, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 224, ed. 1871 Rnf. Gowden glist the yellow links, That round her neck she'd twine, Harp (1819) 210. Lnk. Nor wud I lig in Sillarwood Tho' gowden glist ilk wand | Motherwell Ettin o' Sillarwood (1827). Lth. Warm virgin tears . . . Whiles glist in the blue ee o' Naebod'ys Bairn, Ballantine Poems (1856) 4; Grass wha's deep rich velvet green Is glist a' owre wi' silver sheen, ib. 29.

[pe gaye God of Egipt glisiande bright, Alisaunder 1340) 534. OE. glisian, to glitter; OFris. glisa, initere

(RICHTHOFEN).]

GLISS, sb. Cor.3 Mica, brown shiny crystals. Cf.

glimmer, 5.

Gliss is known to some of the older miners as meaning brown shiny crystals that look like tin crystals, but are not. times a very deep brown, but never quite black. generation do not appear to know the word at all. The younger

GLISSOM, see Gleesome.

GLIST, sb. I.Ma. [Not known to our correspondents.]

A gleam, sparkle, glistening.

The scars of the turf were still unhealed, and the glist of the spade was on the grass, Caine Manxman (1894) pt. v xxxii

GLISTEN, adj. Obs. Chs. Applied to an ewe when maris appetens, 'blissom.' (K.); (Hall.)
GLISTER, v. and sb. Sc. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma.

GLISTER, v.¹ and sb.¹ Sc. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Lin. Som. Also written glisther Wm.; glistur Lan.; glyster Nhb. [glistə(r.] l. v. To shine, glitter, gleam Fif. And bernish't bra, Glister't on ilk side like a raw O' hairstmoons down the table, Tennant Papistry (1827) 24. Nhb. An' glistering in the airly sun I'll see thy waters smile, Coquetdale Sngs. (1852) 65. Wm. It fair glisthered wi coald (J.M) n.Yks.² Lan. Ut glisturt laike leetnin, Scholes Tim Gamwatile (1857) 42. n Lin.¹ w.Som.¹ Must put a little elbow-grease about'n, gin he do glistery
2. To hurry, walk quickly.
I.Ma. See that one how she is glistering there (SM).

3. sb. A glitter, lustre; also used fig.
Edb. Man, That wi' your gowden glister ta'en, Still hunts you on the simmer's plain, Fergusson Poems (1773) 141, ed 1785. w.Yks A glister of peeping tears, Snowden IVcb of Weaver (1896) 218

4. Quickness of motion or action, a brisk movement; a

sharp, sudden shower of rain.

I.Ma I got caught in that glister of rain just now. There is a

bit of a glister on yanda one's tail [skirts] (S M.).

Hence (I) to get glister, phr. to get a brisk scolding; (2) to give one glister, phr. to hurry one, make one go quicker.
(I) You'll get glister from your mother for being so late. (2) I'll give you glister (1b).

[1. To glister, splendere, Levins Manip. (1570). 3. As faire Aurora in her morning gray, Deckt with the ruddy glister of her loue Is faire Samela, Greene Arcadia (1587) Chetham Soc. (1877) CI. 59.]

GLISTER, sb.<sup>2</sup> and v.<sup>2</sup> Sc. Nhb. Yks Suf. Dev. Also written glyster Dev.; and in form glisther n.Yks.

[gli stə(r.] 1. sb. A clyster, a liquid injection.

Sc. From master made-caps rotten glisters, Maidment Pasquils (ed. 1868) 53. Nhb. A glister she gat—and ne langer she'd wait, Allan Tyneside Sngs. (ed 1891) 218, Nhb¹, n.Yks. (TS) Dev. Learn to boil glysters—nay, to give them too, If blinking nurses can't the bus'ness do, Peter Pindar Lyric Odes (1782) I. 15.

2. Comp. Glyster-pipe, the anal tube of a syringe. Dev. Yet Squirt, the peepel zay, Brandish'd his gert horse-glysterpipe, Peter Pindar Royal Visit (1795) pt 1. st. 12.

3. A blister, administered medically. e.Suf. (F.H)
4. v. To blister (medically). ib.
[1. A glister, clyster, enema, Coles (1679); A glyster, clyster, Levins Manup (1570)]

GLISTER, v. Cor. To cause to approach and touch

gently. 'Glister tha boat tu thae rocks.'

GLISTER, see Glaister, sb.
GLIT, v. Dev. [glit.] To glut, cram.
n Dev. I'm glitted now, wi' vaisting weary, Rock Jim an' Nell

Hence Glittish, adj. gluttonish.

Dev. The old smoker take the ghttish gorbelly pig! 15.

GLITEN, v. Obs. Yks. (K.) To lighten.

GLITHER, v. War. To slide on the ice. Cf. glide, v. GLIT(T, GLITTER, see Glet, sb.1, Glidder.

GLITTERMENT, sb. Lan. A glittering, shining ap-

Full o' flyin' pickters, an' o' maks o' grand glitterment, Waugh Chim. Corner (1874) 164, ed 1879
GLITTERY, adj. Yks. Glittering, gleaming.

n.Yks. T'glass is varry glittery (I.W.).

GLITTIE, adj. Sc. Having a very smooth surface. Rxb. Often applied to that which has become so smooth that it will not sharpen edge tools (JAM.).

GLIZZEN, v. and sb. Yks. Lan. [gli zən.]

GLIZZEN, v. and sb. shine, sparkle, glisten.

w.Yks. It freezes hard and een glizzens, Thoresby Lett. (1703); w.Yks. Lan. It wur as fair a gowden yallo as ever glizzent, wi'white wingso'th' untherside, Bamford Life of Radical (1840) xx. 2. sb. Lightning.

Lan. Away it went i' th' glizzen an' th' thunner-din, o'er th' moor, Bamford Life of Radical (1840) xx

GLOAD, GLOAGS, see Glauds, Glugs.
GLOAM, sb.¹ Sh.l. Also written glome; and in forms gloamer, glomer. The moon.
(Coll. L.L B.); JAKOBSEN Sh Dual. (1897) 25 S. & Ork.¹
[ON. glāmr, a poet. name of the moon (VIGFUSSON).]

GLOAM, sb.2 and v. Sc. Yks. Lan. [glom.] The gloaming, dusk, evening.

Sc. Man gaes till his labor till comes the gloam, WADDELL Psalms (1871) civ 23. Ayr. We had raiket, afore gloam, wi' a gude glass, the Carrick coast an' the best feck o' the firth, Ainslie Land of Burns (ed 1892) 127.

2. v. To become dusk, grow dark or dim.

2. v. To become dusk, grow dark or dim.

Abd Ye cudna expeck fowk hame afore it was weel gloam't,

ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb (1871) xl. Ayr. When the day has,
dookin', gloamed, And nicht comes owre the parks, Service Dr.

Duguid (ed 1887) 107 Dmf. Row'd close thegither aneth ae plaid When lichts were gloamin' and winds were laid, REID Poems (1894) 203. m.Yks. I must be going homewards before it gloams

Hence (1) Gloamd, sb. the twilight; (2) Gloam't, ppl. adj. dark, dusk, in a state of twilight.

(1) Lth. (Jam) (2) Sc. By this time it was turn't gay an' gloam't, St. Patrick (1819) I. 166 (Jam.).

[1. OE. glom, gloom, twilight; glom oder, the second twilight, the twilight of the evening ]

GLOAMIN(G, sb. Sc. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written glomin Sc; and in forms glooamin e.Yks.<sup>1</sup>; glowmin(g Sc. [glomin.] 1. Twilight, dusk, evening; occas. the twilight of early morning, esp. in phr. the gloaming of the morning. Also used fig. and attrib.

Sc Yon place . . . was pit mirk from dawn to gloaming, Stevenson Catriona (1893) xii; At glowming when the sheep drave hame, Ramsay Tea-Table Misc. (1724) II. 109, ed 1871. Eig In the gloamin's dark, He comes to embrace his lady, Tester Poems (1865) 57 Bnff. It was now gloaming, Smiles Natur. (1876) xi Abd. The lasses ay the glowming hall, Keith Farmer's Ha' (1774) st. 3. Frf. There lightly a corbie on oor hoose-heid When the gloamin' shadows fell, Watt Poet Sketches (1880) 19. Per. The ployer its gloamin' sang whistles fu' shrill, Nicoll Poems When the gloamin' shadows fell, Watt Poet Sketches (1880) 19. Per. The plover its gloamin' sang whistles fu' shrill, Nicoll Poems (ed. 1843) 117. w Sc. One evening, between the gloamin' and the dark, Carrick Laird of Logan (1835) 157. Sig. Aye at the gloamin' I weary tae see—My laddie, Towers Poems (1885) 76. Dmb. How oft I've heard her voice fill gloamin' calm Wi' ballad sad and sweet as ony psalm, Salmon Gowodean (1868) 44. Rnf. In the early gloaming of a June evening, Gilmour Pen Filk. (1873) 11. Ayr. Towards gloaming I walked to the kirkyard, Galt Provost (1822) xxiv Lirk. She had often, in the gloamin', taken a walk through the auld burying place, Roy Generalship (ed. 1895) 64. Lth. The gloamin' o' her life was spent, Smith Merry Bridal (1866) 73. Edb. Glomin fa's saftly and sweet o er the lea. 64 Lth. The gloamin' o ner life was spent, SMITH Merry Briant (1866) 73 Edb. Glomin fa's safily and sweet o er the lea, McDowall Poems (1839) 196. Bwk. Laith to lea' we lingered on Till gloamin' fell o'er Polart burn, CALDER Poems (1897) 64. Peb. Drinking is a wae to woman, . Turns her brightest day to gloamin', Affleck Poet. Wks (1836) 125. Rxb. He meets me in the gloaming aye, Riddell Poet. Wks. (1871) I. 27 Dmf. Piped the melody o' an unkent tune I' the gloamin', Thom Jock o' Knowe (1888) 2 Gall As I rowed home in the gloaming of the morning the melody o' an unkent tune I' the gloamin', I hom Jock o' Knowe (1878) 3. Gall. As I rowed home in the gloaming of the morning, Crockett Raiders (1894) 1 N Cy. Nhb Yon bonny Spring gloamin, Richardson Borderer's Table-bk (1846) VII 136, Nhb Rare. Wm. Lasst Midsummer Day aa was on t'Shanmoor 10ad, i' t'gloaming, Ward R. Elsmere (1888) bk 1. x. n. Yks. 12, e Yks. 1, m. Yks. 1, w. Yks. 1 Lan. Gaskell Lectures Dial. (1854) 18. ne. Lan. 1

2. Comp. (1) Gloaming-fall, (2) -grey, (3) -hour, dusk, twilight, the fall of evening; (4) -hushed, still as in twilight; (5) -light, see (3); (6) -shot, an interval at twilight taken by workmen before using lights; a twilight interview; (7) star or starn, the evening star; (8) tide, (9) time, see (3); (10) tryst, an evening tryst.

(1) Sc. It he lets his tongue wag from cock-crow to gloaming-fa', KEITH Bonnie Lady (1897) 101 Abd. Read the text an' psalms ere gloamin' fa', STILL Cottar's Sunday (1845) 27. Frf. I love to muse at gloamin' fa', SMART Rhymes (1834) 80 Per. Love is a' at gloamin' fa' In that sweet grove wi' Nancy, Edwards Strathearn Lyncs (1889) 30. Lnk. Frae mornin-daw to gloamin-fa', Coghill Poems (1890) 151. Bwk. At the mirk gloamin's fa', Henderson Pop. Rhymes (1856) 58 Dmf. Gloamin' fa's at last On the dour dreich, dinsome day. Reid Poems (1804) 2. (a) Fif. Singnif' frae Fob. Rhymes (1850) 58 Dmt. Gloamin' is a at last On the dour, dreich, dinsome day, Reid Poems (1894) 2. (2) Fif. Singin' frae the dawn o' mornin', Till it's near the gloamin grey, Douglas Poems (1866) 28. s.Sc. When we meet at gloamin' gray 'neath the auld aik-tree, Watson Border Bards (1859) 37. Rnf. Howlet like, prefer the nicht, Or gloamin' grey, Young Pictures (1865) 132. Peb. The sun sinks in the western main, And soon it will be gloaming grey, Afflect Poct. Wks. (1836) 134. Kcb. Syne lest we met at gloamin' grey Angath the bonnie trysting tree. be gloaming grey, Affleck Poct. Wks. (1836) 134. Kcb. Syne last we met, at gloamin' grey, Aneath the bonnie trysting tree, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 48. (3) Sc. We spent the mellow gloamin' hours Wi' joy indeed, Allan Lills (1874) 25. Dmb. Ilka day at the gloamin hour, Taylor Poems (ed. 1827) 91. Raf. Just as the gloamin' hour sets in, Picken Poems (1813) I. 62. Bwk. At gloamin' hour, Henderson Pop. Rhymes (1856) Dedication, 7. (4) Lth. How sweet was thy sang, in the gloaming-hushed plantin', Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 136. (5) Frf. We'll hae a winsome wallop At Johny Jute's wi' glomin' light, Morison Poems (1790) 19. (6) Ayr. I once more roved out vesterday for a gloamin shore 19. (6) Ayr, I once more roved out yesterday for a gloamin shot at the muses, Burns Wks. (1800) III. No. 36 (JAM.). (7) Lth. (JAM.) Edb. It's an hour yet frae the gloamin starn, Learmont Poems (1791) 276. (8) Bwk. There would I list, at shadowy

gloaming tide, Chisholm *Poems* (1879) 39 Dmf. I'll never set fit i' thy boun's again, At dawin' or gloamin-tide, Reid *Poems* (1894) 244 (9) Bch Which ay were done at glomin'-time Or dead hour o' the night, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 4. (10) Lnk. Oh, the rapture o' the gloamin' tryst, when to my arms she spiang, Coghill *Poems* 

(1890) 164.
[1. The king passing furth ... in the glomung of the euining, Dalrymple Leshe's Hist Scotl. (1596) I. 250. OE. glomung, 'crepusculum' (ÆLFRIC).]

GLOAN, sb. Sc. Substance, strength.

Abd It has nae gloan (JAM).

[The same word as Gael. glonn, a deed of valour, fact, deed (M. & D.).]

 ${\tt GLOAR},$  see  ${\tt Glaur},$   ${\tt Glor},$   ${\tt Glore},$  v.

GLOAT, sb. e.An. Also in form glot e.An. A species of eel.

e An 1 Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 77.

GLOAT, v. Suf. s.Cy. IW. 1. To look intently, stare; to look sulky; to swell with anger. s.Cy. (Hall) IW. He gloats like a tooad, I.W. He gloats

like a stuck pig

2. To shine, gleam.

e.Suf Said of the sun, shining through a key-hole, hole in a

shutter, &c. (F H.)
[1. Gloting round her rock to fish she falls, Chapman

Odyssey, XII. 150. Cp. G. dial. (Alsace) glotzen, 'starr sehen' (MARTIN-LIENHART); so Hesse dial. (VILMAR).]

GLOBBER, sb. Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] A miser. (HALL)

GLOBE, sb. n.Cy. Stf. Som. [glob.] 1. In comp. Globe-damp, damp in mines forming into thick, globular mists. n.Cy. (Hall.), Stf.1

2. pl. The globe-flower, Trollius europaeus. w Som. Rarely found wild, but common in cottage gardens. GLOBED, ppl. adj. Obs. Chs. Wedded to, attached to; gen. with to.
RAY (1691); GROSE (1790); Chs. 123

GLOBER, v Lei. To talk coaxingly, 'glaver.' Glob'rin an' slob'rin (s v. Glaver).

GLOBICAL, adj. Cor. Of the weather: unsettled, changeable.

Looking rather globical, Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl.

GLOCK, v. and sb. Sc. Also willow in large draughts; to [glok.]

[glok.] 1. v. To gulp, swallow in large draughts; to gurgle, flow through too narrow an opening. Also used fig. Sc. An' nae mortal swurd, it sal glock him, Waddell Isaah (1879) xxxi. 8. Bnff 1, Ags. (Jam.) Per. The necks were broken smash aff the bottles, Fast as I broke they had them glockin' Adoon their throttles, Ford Harp (1893) 347.

Hence Glocking, ppl. adj. swallowing, devouring.

Sc. Wha amang us can thole sic a glockin gleid? Waddell Isaah (1870) xxxii 12.

Isaiah (1879) xxxiii. 13.

2. sb. A gulp; a gurgling sound, the noise made by water passing through a narrow opening; also used advb.

Sc. Noo Neptune gae ane glock, Donald Poems (1867) 44.

Briff 1 Fin the bung wiz taen oot o' the bowie, oot cam the ale gllock gllock

gllock gllock
GLOCK, sb.2 n.Yks.2 [glok] An oddity.
GLOCKEN, v. and sb. Sc. Yks. Chs. Der. Also written
gloken Gall.; glokken Yks. [gloken.] 1. v. To
start from fright; to astound. Cf. gloppen.
Dmf. (Jam.) Gall. A stang about the neb or e'e, Wad har'ly
make him gloken On ony day, Mactaggart Encycl. (1824) 94,

ed. 1876.

Hence (1) Glockened, ppl. adj. astounded, startled;

shocked; (2) Glockening, sb. a sudden startled; shocked; (2) Glockening, sb. a sudden start or shock from fright; an unexpected disaster.

(1) Yks. Shoo was so glokken'd at me, Philip Neville, i. s.Chs.¹ Ae¹ mon, au woz glok'nt wen au seyd dhi [Eh! mon, aw was glockent when aw seyd thee]. Der.², nw.Der.¹ (2) Dmf. The mistress of a family coming home and finding her husband or child dead ... would be said to have 'gotten an unco glockenin' (Jam.).

2. sb. A frightened start, a shock; an unexpected disaster disaster.

Gall. No burd o' prey gives a clocken hen a greater glocken than the buttermilk gled, Mactaggart *Encycl.* (1824) 105, ed. 1876.

GLOCKENING, sb n Yks 2 [Not known to our correspondents.] 1. Glimmering. 2. A partial thaw. Cf spondents.] glotten.

GLÖD, sb. Sh I. Also in forms gludd S. & Ork. 1; glude. [glæd, glud.] A glow, glare. Cf gleed, sb. 1 I couldna see wha hit wis for da glød o' da sun i' me een, Sh News (July 2, 1898), Ye see yun glude o ferries-kaerds, Burgess Rasme (1892) 73, S. & Ork 1

Hence (I) Gloderak, sb. a great dark cloud with white

crest, through which the rain shines; cf. gluddery, adj.1;

(2) Gloding, ady glowing.
(1) Jakobsen Norsk in Sh. (1897) 71. (2) Hit's mair needfil 'at I get a lock o' dis glödin colls an' aes smookid at the back o' da fire, Sh. News (Nov 20, 1897); Huv'd him apo da hertstane til da glödin sparks an' brissl'd hair shook aff o'm, ib. (Oct 1, 1898) [Norw. dial glod (pl. gl\u00fader), a burning coal, a 'glede'

(AASEN).]

GLODEN, sb. Lin [Not known to our correspondents.]

The sunflower, *Helianthus annuus*. (B. & H.) **GLOFF**,  $sb^1$  and  $v.^1$  Sc. [glof.] 1. sb. A sudden change of atmosphere; a sudden sensation, shock, esp. that felt in plunging into cold water; a twinge; a sudden

firght, fear, alarm. Cf. gliff, sb. 3, gluff, sb. 2.

Sc. There came never sic a gloff to a daw's heart, Ramsay Prov. (1737); I fand a great gloff o' heat (Jam) Abd. I sanna tell you what a gloff I got, Ross Helenore (1768) 44 ed. 1812 Slk Till the gloffs o' dread shot to my heart, Hogg Poems (ed 1865) 321.

Kcb. Mony a time I get a gloff, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 140.

2. v. To take fright, be seized with panic; to feel a sudden shock, to shiver, shudder from shock.

n.Sc. (JAM) Bch. How the auld hag gloff'd fan she fell down after I got out ouer her, Forbes Jrn. (1742) 15 Abd The carling gloff'd and cried out will awae, Ross Helenore (1768) 69, ed 1812 GLOFF, v.² and sb²? Obs. Sc. 1. v. To sleep badly, have an unsound sleep. Fif. (JAM.)

Hence Gloffin, sb. a short, disturbed sleep.

s.Sc. Ye maun lie down an try if ye can get a gloffen o' sleep,

Wilson Tales (1839) V. 96.

2. sb. Unquiet and disturbed sleep. Fif. (JAM.)
GLOG, v. and sb. Sc. 1. v. With over: to swallow hastily, gulp down; to shake a liquid, cause it to gurgle.

Cf. glag, v., glock, v.

Abd. The De'il glog o'er, sic canna fail To drown in debt, Cock

Strains (1810) I. 136, Glog it owre this minute. Gar't glog owre,
an' never think about it (G W.)

2. sb. A hasty draught. 3. The noise of a (IAM.)

shaken liquid, a gurgle. (G.W.)
GLOG, adj. Sc (JAM)

appearance of depth

Per., Rxb. That is a glog hole 1. Black, dark; having the

Hence Gloggie, adj. Of the atmosphere: dark, hazy, misty, muggy. Lth.

2. Comp. Glog-rinning. Of water: running slowly, dark and deep. Per.

GLOIDIN, ppl. adj. Sc. Awkward. Cf. gloit, v. Frf. Moses hasna muckle o' a hame wi' her, the gloidin' tawpie 'at she is, Salmon My Man Sandie (1894) 43.

GLOIT, sb. Sc. Irel. [gloit.] 1. A blockhead,

lubberly fellow, lout. Rnf. Ye gloits gae wonder glower and gaze To Lomond hill, Webster Rhymes (1835) 105. Ant. Ballymena Obs. (1892).

Webster Rhymes (1835) 105. Ant. Ballymena Oos. (1892).

2. A soft, delicate person.

Sc Mactaggart Encyl. (1824) (Jan).
[Gael. gloschd, an idiot, a foolish or senseless woman (M. & D); Ir. gloschd, an idiot (O'Reilly).]

GLOIT, v. Sc. (Jam.) To work with the hands in anything liquid, miry, or viscous; fig. to do anything in a dirty and awkward manner. Ags. Hence Glosttry, adj. dirty, miry, wet and slippery. n.Sc.

GLOMAX, sb. Not. [glo:maks.] A clumsy person. Cf. clomax.

clomax.
s.Not. Yer gret soft glomax, yo' yer've trod on ma toes (J.P K).

GLOMBE, see Gloom,  $v^2$ GLOME, sb. Obs. n Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A bottom of thread. (HALL.)

[Lat. glomus, a bottom of thred or yarn, Coles (1679)] GLOME, GLOMIN, see Gloam, sb 1, Gloamin(g.

GLONDERS, sb. pl. Lth. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents] In phr. in the glonders, in the sulks, in a bad temper, having a frowning look.

GLOO, v. Obs. Yks Lan. To squint. Cf. glow, v. w.Yks Hutton Tour to Caves (1781). ne Lan. 1

GLOOAR, GLOOER, see Glore, v. GLOOB, sb. Cor. A miner's term a pit or vessel into which a trough carries the dross in a tin-mine. w Cor.

GLOOM, v.¹ and sb.¹ Sc Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also Wil. Also written gloum w.Yks¹ [glūm, glēm.] 1. v. To grow dark and gloomy; also used trans to darken. Sc. Storms are likely to arise in that flat air of England which

long has been glooming, BAILLIE Lett. (1775) I. 91 (JAM.). Abd. At last and lang when night began to gloom, Ross Helenore (1768) 33, ed. 1812. Ayr. Still the lift gloomed, and the wind roared, GALT Provost (1822) xxiv. Edb. When the winter's dreary reign Glooms the cheerless shorten'd day, M'DOWALL Poems (1839) 82. Sik The self-same yelements, gloomin and boomin, blackenin and brichtenin, pourin and roarin, Chr North Norths (ed. 1856) II. 223 w.Yks. It gloums in ne Lan. Chs. It looks very like rain 'I dunno know, I think it only glooms for heat.' nw Der 2 Sb. Dusk, twilight, the 'gloaming' Dmf. Frae dawning tae gloom. The prattle o' wears Thom Look

Dmf. Frae dawning tae gloom, The prattle o' weans, Thom Jock

o' Knowe (1878) 6

3. A passing cloud. Wil, (HALL) [Not known to our correspondents ]

[2. OE. glom, twilight.]

GLOOM, v.2 and sb.2 Sc Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also written gloum Per. w.Yks<sup>1</sup>; and in forms glām w.Yks.; glombe w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>; glooam e.Yks.<sup>1</sup> [glūm, w Yks. glām.] 1. v. To look sullen, to frown, scowl; to stare; freq. with at.

Cf. glaum, v.2

Sc I sat and gloomed betwixt them like the very image of illwill, STEVENSON Catriona (1893 x. Sh.I. Your midder would Your sister would gloom upon me, Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 237. Cai. Mry. Glowing wi' mirth, or glooming wi' woe, Hay Lintie (1851) 15. Elg. Bade his ic'd visage. dark, nae mair Gloom oure a ruin'd land, Couper Poetry (1804) I. 39. Abd. Gin Willie ever gloom on me, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 191. Frf. Ye... Wha gloom when ther folk rejoice, SMARI Rhymes (1834) 130. Per. Though a' her kin shou'd glour and gloum, Nicol Poems (1766) 59. Fif. How he skewls his mou', And glooms and gluntches at the crew, Tennant Papistry (1827) 60. Dmb. To Jenny's will he ne'er did gloom, Taylor Poems (ed. 1827) 19. Ayr. The minister might gloom and glare .. John didna care, 19. Ayr. The minister might gloom and glare... John didna care, Aitken Lays (1883) 102. Lik. She glooms at this, she orders that, Warson Poems (1853) 70. Lth. Sair gloomed his dark brow, blood-red his cheek grew, Macneii L Poet Wks. (1801) 83, ed. 1856. Edb. He had kept his austere look, and continued to gloom, Penneculk Wks. (1715) 201, ed. 1815. Sik. George... gloomed at his mamma, Hogg Tales (1838) 64, ed. 1866. Dmf. Thy latrant muse aye glooms sae sour, Quinn Heather (1863) 21. Gall. He ne'er was seen to gloom or fiet, Nicholson Poet. Wks. (1814) 52, ed. 1897. Kcb. The warl' may frown, an' when it glooms its scorn sear to hide Apartance (1800) 207. NCV 2 Nhh. (K.) cd. 109/ No. 
ppl. adj frowning, gloomy, severe.
(1) Cld. (Jam) Rnf. Among the gloomers grim and gaunt, A true horn anti-smiler, M'GILVRAY Poems (ed. 1862) 31 (2) Raf. We'll now review the glooming squad, And of our words be careful, M'GILVRAY Poems (ed. 1862) 28. w.Yks. He came in with a glooming face, Snowden Web of Weaver (1896) 1.

2. sb. A frown, scowl, sullen look; in pl the sulks, de-

pression.

Sc. It's a sair thing that Ewan of Brigglands . . suld mind a gloom from a great man, Scott Rob Roy (1817) XXXIII Cal. Cld. He's in the glooms the day (JAM). Dmb. Nae camsheugh words nor yet a gloom, Taylor Poems (ed. 1827) 86 Per. What needs a man forecast the glooms To tak' them ere their day, Haliburton a man forecast the glooms Io tak' them ere their day, HALBURTON Ochil Idylls (1891) 17 Rnf. Aye damped wi' the dunts sae rife Ca'd fortune's gloom, Webster Rhymes (1835) 110 Ayr. Nane o' your winks and glooms, Galt Entail (1823) xxviii. Lnk. Appeased at length, they gied her room, Wi' greedy discontented gloom, Diel's Hallowe'en (1856) 46 Lth. How we feared at writin' hour His glunches an' his glooms, Strathesk More Bits (ed. 1885) 36. Edb. Mony a glunch, and mony a gloom I get for nae—fine Drawing room! Macneill Bygane Times (1811) 18. Peb. Ned . . Sall's stringless coats, as fast's he dow, Geed back, and got a gloom, Linton Green (1685) 62, ed. 1817 Dmf. Gif glooms I meet yer smiles instead, I'se ne'er dae mair, Quinn Heather (1863) 82. Gall. Mount, and hame, wi' saucy gloom, Nicholson Poet. Wks. (1814) 94, ed 1897. Kcb. I shall not again quarrel with Christ for a gloom, RUTHERFORD Lett. (1660) No. 69. w.Yks. (J.W.); Leeds Merc Suppl (July 29, 1893).

[1. To gloume, froune, Levins Manne. (1570); To glome,

superciliare, Cath. Angl. (1483); It is of Love, as of Fortune, ... Which whylom wol on folke smyle, And gloumbe on hem another whyle, R. Rose (c. 1420) 4356. EFris glumen (od. glūmen), 'einen finstern bosen, lauernden Blick auf Etwas werfen' (Koolman); cp. Norw. dial.

Blick auf Etwas werfen' (Koolman); cp. Norw. dial. glyma, to look stern (Aasen).]
GLOOMER, v. Sc. Also in form glaamer Carl To grope. Cf. glam, sb.2
Or.I. Ta pal hi gloomard for a steel, Paety Toral (1880) l 216, in Ellis Pronunc (1889) V. 797. Carl GLOOMING, ppl. adj. Leil Glowing, burning hot. An invalid said she felt a 'glooming coldness.'
GLOOMY, adj. Leil Glowing, burning hot. GLOOP, GLOOT, see Gloup, sb, Glout.
GLOP, v. and sb. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. [glop] l v. To stare stupidly, gaze open-mouthed: to 1 v. To stare stupidly, gaze open-mouthed; to [glop]

[glop] 1 v. 10 State Stupicty, Sale of look wildly.

n.Cy. (J.L) (1783). Lakel 2 Ah just glopt up wi'mi een Cum
Gwordie glop't an' glower't aboot, Richardson Talk (1871) 88,
ed. 1876, The lads began ti glop, Relph Poems (1798) 5; Cum.l

wm. Another [will be; glopping and makking remarks, Hurron Bran New Wark (1785) l. 149. n Yks.<sup>1</sup>, n Yks.<sup>2</sup> He glops and gauves. ne.Lan.<sup>1</sup> Chs Grose (1790).

Hence Glopp't, ppl. adj. suddenly frightened. w.Yks. Cudworth Horton (1886) Gl

2. sb. A fool. Cum. LINTON Lake Cy. (1864) 304.

[Norw dial. glupa (pp. glopet), to gape (AASEN).] GLOPERD, ppl. adj. Obs. Wm. Astonished. gloppen.

Wm I wur quite gloperd tae see sic a pleaase, Wheeler Dial.

(1790) 73
GLOPPEN, v. and adj. n Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Shr. Also written glopn Stf.; gloppun Lan.; and in form gloppm Wm. [gloppan.] 1. v. To startle, astound, surprise; to scare, terrify; to stupefy; gen. used in pp. Cf. glocken.

N.Cy.¹ Wm. I'se sure I was gloppend haw it com, Wheeler Dial. (1790) 75. n.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹ I'se parfitly gloppen'd to think how Roberts wad let sike a. jack-a-leggs, come ower t'door-stons, 11. 297. Lan. Let's goo i' th' heawse an gloppen her, Brierley Irkdale (1865) 176, ed. 1868, I'rso gloppunt un sene, ut any mon moot o' lede me flat o' meh back, Paul Bobbin Sequel (1819) 3; Lan¹, o' lede me flat o' meh back, PAUL BOBBIN Sequel (1819) 3; Lan ¹, n.Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹ Chs. On openin' th' chest, [they] were gloppened to find it full o' bright gowden guineas, Croston Enoch Crump (1887) 9; Chs.² Der. Addy Gl. (1888–1890). nw.Der.¹ He wur dloppent wen aw towd 'im aw node wot he'd bin dooin'. Not. Billy had married his mestur, and she'd gloppened him a

goodish bit, Hole Memories (1892) 192. Shr.<sup>2</sup>
Hence (1) Gloppened or Gloppent, ppl. adj. (a) surprised, astonished; startled, scared; (b) sated, disgusted; (2) Gloppenin, sb. a surprise; (3) Gloppenment, sb.

surprise, astonishment.

Surprise, asionisminent. (1, a) n.Cy. (J.L.) (1783); N.Cy. 1, Lakel w.Yks. Willan List Wds. (1811); w.Yks. 184 Lan. Wot mays thee look so gloppent un terrified, Staton Loominary (c. 1881) 52; (J.A.P.) ne.Lan. 1, Chs. 1, s.Chs. 1 Stf. Made glad on a sudden, Ray (1691) M.S. add. (J.C) 31. Der.<sup>2</sup> (b) w.Yks. Yks. Mag (1871) I 30, w.Yks 3'Au'm gloppen'd on it,' or 'wi' it' (2) Lan The weaver rather chose to have a 'gloppenin,' BRIERLEY Waverlow (1863) 208, ed. 1884. (3) Lan. To maw greyt gloppunment, e towd me, Great Eggshibishun

2. To be startled; to stare with astonishment, open one's eyes; to look with a sullen or malicious countenance.

Lakel.<sup>2</sup> That wad mak them gloppen. Wm. She did gloppm,

CLARKE Spec. Dial, Jonny Shippard's Jurna (1865). Lan. Trans. Phil. Soc. (1855) 268. ne.Lan. 1
3. adj. Surprised.

Lan. Bounce goes her heart, an hoo wur so gloppen, Axon Flk-Sng. (1870) 15.

VOL. II.

[1. Quen iesus sagh þam glopnid be He lighted of his moder kne, Cursor M. (c. 1300) 11611. 2. ON. glupna, to look downcast (FRITZNER).]

GLOPPERS, sb. pl Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. [glo·pə(r)z.]

1. Blinkers for horses.

Lakel <sup>1</sup> Cum. <sup>1</sup> Wm. Just pictur', then, Merry's remains i' thor gloppers—His een glindrin' oot, Bowness Studies (1868) 80. Lan. <sup>1</sup>, n Lan.1, ne Lan 1

2. Old-fashioned spectacles.

Lakel <sup>2</sup> Blufted specs fer sair een. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> The old-fashioned ones with large round eyes, set in broad horn rims.

GLOPPING, sb. Lei. A palpitation.
When ah heerd'im a-coomin', it brought a sooch a gloppin' ovver me ah couldn' 'airdly spake.

me an couldn' 'airdly spake.

GLOR, sb. and adj. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin.
War. Shr Hrf Ken Also written gloar w.Yks.¹; glore
n Cy. n Yks. Hrf.²; glorr Der.¹; and in forms glairWar²; glaur-w.Yks.²; glur Lan. s.Chs.¹ nw.Der.¹ Lin.¹;
glure Ken; glurr Der.¹ 1. sb. Fat, a soft mass of fat.
n Cy. Grose (1790) MS. add (P.) n Yks.¹; n Yks.² All of a
glor and a jelly [tremulous with adiposity]. m.Yks.¹ w.Yks²
¹ It were all glor, and I couldn't touch it.' Applied to any kind of
fat, and especially to over-fed meat, which is said to have a sickly

fat, and especially to over-fed meat, which is said to have a sickly lat, and especially to over-ted meat, which is said to have a sickly taste. Lan. Davies Races (1856) 232 s.Chs.¹ Ey ür ey)z brau't dhis Kris müs beyf wom, ün it)s au' üv ü dluur [Here hey's brought this Christmas beif wom; an'it's aw of a glur]. nw.Der,¹ Soft, coarse fat, not well set. Applied to bacon. Lin.¹ Soft bacon, 'dripping' partially set. Shr.¹ Ken.¹ First Raven. 'Is she fat?' Second Raven. 'All glure. All glure,' Two Ravens, 57.

Hence Glorry, Glairy, or Glaury, adj. fat, greasy; corpulent.

w.Yks <sup>2</sup> Fat bacon or fat meat of any kind 1s said to be glaury. War. *B ham Wkly*. *Post* (June 10, 1893); War. <sup>128</sup>

2. Comp. Glor-fat, soft fat; excessively fat.

n.Yks Here's fine backon, sister, it's glore fat, Meriton Praise Ale (1684) 1 165, n.Yks.; n.Yks.² It's all glor-fat, ne.Yks.¹ It's glorr-fat ivvry bit on't. e.Yks.¹ The most greasy and transparent fat in animal food, when cooked, MS. add. (T H.) m.Yks.¹ She's fair glor fat. w Yks¹ Shr.¹ An over-fed beast would be said to be glor-fat. Hrf² [Gloar fat, excessively fat, Bailey (1755).]

3. adj. Fat, tremulous with fat. m.Yks.¹, Der.¹ Obs.

GLORE, sb.1 Obs. Sc. n.Cy. Glory.

Per A present life thou esteems more Than all hopes of eternal glore, Smith Poems (1714) 18, ed. 1853; As they die, convey'd to glore, To reign eternally, Nicol Poems (1766) 17. Fif. The goddess in her glore Gaes in and mak's her beck, Tennant Papistry (1827) 20. Edb Sank their name an' pristine glore I' Gothic sway, Lear-MONT Poems (1791) 29. Bwk. But they vile hags will ne'er sae glore, Henderson Pop. Rhymes (1856) 58. n.Cy. Border Gl. (Coll. L.L.B)

[That war a gloir to se! DougLAS Eneados (1513), ed.

1874, II. 235. Fr. glore, glory.]

GLORE, sb.2 s.Chs.1 A glow. Hence Glory, adj.

glowing.

[Cp. LG. gloren, 'in sich gluhen, von Kohlen, lodern, glummen' (Berghaus).]

GLORE, v. and sb.<sup>3</sup> Sh.I. n.Cy. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. e.An. I.W. Also written gloar n Cy. Wm. n.Yks.<sup>1</sup> ne.Yks.<sup>1</sup> m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> w.Yks.<sup>15</sup> n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> Nhp.<sup>1</sup> I.W.<sup>1</sup>; gloor Sh.I. Cum.<sup>1</sup> s.Wm. ne.Yks.<sup>1</sup> Lan.<sup>1</sup> e.Lan.<sup>1</sup>; gloore n.Yks.<sup>12</sup>; and in forms glooar Wm. e.Yks.<sup>1</sup> ne.Lan.<sup>1</sup>; glooer Cum.<sup>8</sup>; glure n.Yks.; glwore Cum.<sup>1</sup> [glor, glūr, gloo(r.] 1. v. To gaze fixedly, stare; to

[glor, glor, gloor Cum.]; glure n. Y.K.; glwore Cum. [glor, glur, gloor] 1. v. To gaze fixedly, stare; to 'glower,' stare rudely or gloomily.

n Cy. Grose (1790). Dur. 1 s. Dur. Dinnot glore sea (J.E.D.).

Cum. 1; Cum. 3 Dolly gloort him hard i' t'feeace, 97. Wm. They steud gloarin about net knain what toth dea, Wheeler Dial.

(1790) 14; Tomson gloort et Dixon, en Dixon gloort et Tomson, P. Copison, And Trades (1890) 6 a. Wm. Whether blooms 1. Robison Aald Taales (1882) 6. s Wm. What's ta gloorin' at? (J.A.B) n.Yks. What's ta glūring at? (R.H.H.), n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² To gloore wi' beeath een. ne.Yks.¹ What's ta gloorin' at? Thoo gloors hard. e Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ (1788); e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Whot ahr tu glorin' at ma like that for? Tom Treddiction Bairnsla Ann. (1847) 51; w.Yks. He began o' skirlin an gloarin, ii 292; w.Yks. Lan Thoose lung-seeted foke, at gloorn secont time at books, Tim Bobbin View Dial. (1740) 5; Lan., e.Lan., ne.Lan. Lin. Streatfelld Lin. and Danes (1884) 331 n.Lin. Doan't stan' gloarin' e' that how. Didn't ta iver see an almanac on a hoose wall afoore? Nhp.1 He glored at

e. e.An<sup>1</sup>, I.W.<sup>1</sup>
Hence (1) Gloorer, sb. one who stares; (2) Gloorers,

sb pl. old-fashioned spectacles.
(1) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (2) 1b. The old-fashioned ones with large round eyes set in broad hoin rims

2. To squint. Lan., I W.

3. To glow, shine.

Sh.I. 'What wis doo sayin' aboot da pilticks, Sibbie?' 'Man, dey're gloorin' wi' da mareel fil [till] da skio is light agen,' Sh.

News (Oct. 15, 1898).

4 sh. A store ford

4. sb. A stare, fixed gaze.

Cum. Wm. You can see he is innocent by his glooar (B K.).

m Yks W.Yks. A bold, impudent stare, Scatcherd Hist. Morley (1839) Gl.

1. pan stode pai glorand on his gome, Wars Alex. (C. 1450) 4728. Norw. dial glora, to stare, make big eyes (AASEN); ON. glōra, to gleam, glare like a cat's eyes (VIGFUSSON). 3. Norw. dial. glora, to shine; so Sw. dial. (RIETZ).]

GLORE, see Glaur, Glor.

GLORG, v. and sb. Sc. 1. v. To do dirty work.

Ags. (JAM.)
Hence (1) Glorgie, adj. (a) bedaubed, miry, dirty; (b) of the weather: sultry, muggy; (2) Glorgit, ppl. adj., see  $(\mathbf{I}, a)$ .

(1, a) Ags. (JAM.) (b) Ayr. Man, it's awfu' kin' o' warm and gloigy-wise, Service Dr Duguid (ed. 1887) 217; Applied to awarm suffocating day with a darkened sun (JAM). (2) Ags (tb.)

2. sb. A nasty mass or compound of any kind. Ags. (ib.) GLORIOUS, adj. Sc. Excited by drink, hilarious.

Abd. Noo, glorious, uproarious, The vera rafters ring, Ogg Willie Waly (1873) 96; To moyen ben anither bowl o' toddy; anither, an' anither yet, 'til a' war glorious, Gudman Inglismaill (1873) 44. Ayr. Kings may be blest but Tam was glorious, Burns Tam

o' Shanter (1790) 1 57.

GLORUM, sb. Dev. A big, glowing fire. See Glore, sb.<sup>2</sup>
A regular glorum of a fire, Reports Provinc. (1887) 6.

GLORY, sb. and v. Sc. Irel. Yks. 1. sb. In phr. (1)

The an exclamation of surprise; (2) to enter glory, to

die; (3) your honour's glory, a respectful term of address.
(1) Cai<sup>1</sup> (2) Ir. Her paarints had inter'd glory, an' both in wan day, Tennyson To-morrow (1885) st. 7. (3) Ir. Maybe they're all dead and buried, yer honour's glory, Beale Gladys (1881) ii.

2. Fun, merriment, hilarity.

Ayr. Wi' jokes rare and witty he kept up the glory, Ballads and Sngs. (1847) II. 74.

3. v. To boast. Yks. (C.C.R.)

GLORY-HOLE, sb. Oxf. Wil. A place for rubbish or

odds and ends.

Oxf. (GO.) Wil. 1 As a housemaid's cupboard, or a lumber room.

GLOSE, GLOSONG, see Gloze, sb.¹, Glashan. GLOSS, sb.¹ Sc. Nhb. A glow; a low, clear fire, free from smoke or flame. Cf. gloze, v.

Fif. There's a fine red gloss but nae low (Jam). s.Sc. (tb.) Gall.Mactaggart Encycl. (1824) 233, ed 1876. Lth. Cum in by and tak a gloss (Jam). Nhb.¹ Ye can bake the cyck noo; the fire hes a fine gloss

Hence Glossins, sb. pl. flushes in the face. Rxb. (JAM.) [ON. glossi, a blaze (Vigrusson); cp. Sw. dial. glossa, to glow as a red-hot coal (Rietz).] GLOSS, sb.² and mt. Irel. St. The ground to part of the ground to be supported to the control of the ground to be supported to the ground to be supported to the ground to be supported to the ground to be supported to the ground to be supported to the ground to be supported to the ground to be supported to the ground to be supported to the ground to be supported to the ground to be supported to the ground to be supported to the ground to be supported to the ground to be supported to the ground to be supported to the ground to be supported to the ground to be supported to the ground to be supported to the ground to th

GLOSS, sb. 2 and mt. Irel. Stf. War. Wor. Glo. Also inform gloz War. 2 [glos, gloz.] 1. sb. The game of pegging-tops. s.Don. Simmons Gl (1890).

Hence Glozzer, sb. a perfect cast or throw of a spinning-top. Stf., War., Wor., Glo. Northall Flk. Phr. (1894).

2. mt. An exclamation used at the moment of casting a top. War. 2

a top. wai. GLOSS, v. Sc. Yks. Not. [glos.] 1. To polish; fig. with off: to 'polish off,' get done quickly.
w.Yks. (H L.) s.Not. If they gen 'im any sort o' wurk to do, he soon glossed it off (J.P.K.).

Hence Glossing-brush, sb. a polishing brush.

w.Yks. I want a glossing brush, please (H.L.).

2. To adorn, give a bright hue.

Edb. To make the herbage greener gloss the vale, LEARMONT Poems (1791) 290.

GLOSS, v.2 Lan. ? With up: to flatter.

Bo o' meeny o' fok, glossun um hop soour, Paul Borbin Sequel (1819)4

GLOST OVEN, sb. Wor. Shr. Also in form gloss. Shr. The kiln in which china is baked after receiving the glaze.

w.Wor. Shr. White Wrekin (1860) xxx. GLOSY, GLOT, see Glowsy, Gloat, sb.

GLOTTEN, v. and sb. Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also in form outen Rxb. (JAM.) [gloten.] 1. v. To thaw gently. glouten Rxb. (JAM.) [gloten.] Lth., Rxb. (JAM.)

Hence (1) Glottenin, sb. (a) a partial thaw; (b) of a river: a slight rising accompanied with a change of colour and froth upon the surface; (2) Glottenit, ppl. adj. of a river:

slightly swollen and discoloured.

(1, a) Rxb. It properly denotes the action of the sun on the ground, when after or during the continuance of a frost it mollifies the surface but scarcely penetrates farther. In this case it is said 'there was only a glottenin the day' (Jam.). n.Cy. A temporary melting of ice or snow (HALL.). (b) Rxb. A river is said to have got a glottenin (Jam.) (2) ib.

2. sb. A partial thaw. Lth., Rxb. (Jam), Nhb.

CLOUM see Gloom at 2

GLOUM, see Gloom, v.12

GLOUNCE, v. Cor. [Not known to our correspondents.] To throw, fling.

Two loustrin men glounc'd un pon tha ground, T. Towser (1873) 105.

GLOUP, sb. Sc. Also written gloop, glupe. [glup.] A cave; a chasm.

S. & Ork. The term gloup seems to be generic, as it is elsewhere in these islands applied to other caverns of a similar description. The term gives a title to one of the proprietors in North Yell, where there is a fine cavern much frequented by seals. Cai. Near the top of the rock and on that which faces the Orkneys there is a vast gulph or cavern (called by the neighbouring inhabitants the Glupe) stretching all around perpendicularly down, Statist. Acc. VIII. 150 (Jam.); Cai 1 A cave which is roofless at its inner end, or a geo (q v.) with a natural bridge across its mouth.

[Norw.dial. gloppa (gluppe), a cave, a cleft in a mountain

(AASEN).]

GLOUP, v. Nhb.1 To gulp, swallow. [Norw. dial. glupa, to swallow (AASEN).]

GLOUPIN, ppl. adj. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also written glowpin e.Yks. Staring with amazement; sulking Staring with amazement; sulking

moddly. See Glop.

N Cy. I Nhb. 'What are ye gloupin at?' The word implies the act of abstraction as in a fit of temper, or astonished amazement.

Cum. If thou gloupin sit, and neathing say, I know she'll flier,

GRAHAM Gwordy (1778) l. 84. e.Yks. Nicholson Flk-Sp (1889)

64; e.Yks. Almost obs.
GLOUR, see Glaur, Glower, v.
GLOURSIT, adj. Sh.I. Haggard, pale, wan. S. & Ork. GLOUSE, sb. e.An. A strong gleam of heat from sunshine or a blazing fire. See Gloze, v. GLOUSHTEROICH, sb. Ayr. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The offals of soup. GLOUSTERIE, adj. Sc. Also in forms gloushteroich

Ayr. (Jam.); glousteroich, glousterin Sc. (1b.) Of the weather. blustering, gusty.

Cai. Per. A glousterin day, an unequal state of the weather, in consequence of which it sometimes rains and at other times blows (Jam.). Ayr. Where there is some appearance of a fall of snow the term gloushteroich is applied to the weather (ib.). Twd. Applied to a day in which there is rain accompanied with a pretty

strong wind (ib.). GLOUT, v. and sb. Sc. n.Cy. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Suf. Ess. Som. Dev. Also in form gloot Per. Fif. (Jam.) [glūt, gleut.] 1. v. To look sullen; to pout, sulk; to

stare at. Sc. Sinclair Obs. Sc. Dial. (1782) 85 (Jam.). Per., Fif. (Jam.), N.Cy.<sup>1</sup>, Nhp.<sup>1</sup>, War.<sup>2</sup>, Wor. (H.K.), Glo.<sup>12</sup>, Suf.<sup>1</sup> Ess. I will not have

you glouting in there any longer, Baring-Gould Mehalah (1885) 279. Dev. Grose (1790) MS add. (M.)

Hence (I) Glouting, ppl. adj., (2) Glouty, adj. sulky, surly, ill-tempered; fig. of the weather: cloudy, not clear. (1) Som. Mrs Western . . . had been in what is vulgarly called a glouting humour ever since, FIELDING Tom Jones (1749) bk. VII. vii. (2) Wor. (H.K.), Glo. Oxf. MS add

2. sb. A pout, surly look, sullenness.
Edb. Whae'er throuch sin'sters elritch glout Attempts to gar

thee meanly lout Amang the nations, LEARMONT Poems (1791) 55. [1. He gan to moorne... He glowtyd and gan to syke, Rich. C. de Lion (c. 1325) 4770).]

GLOUTEN, see Glotten.

GLOUTON, sb. Wor. A frog or toad. s.Wor. (H.K.) GLOVE, sb. and v. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Oxf. Dor. Som. [gluv, glev.] 1. sb. In comp. Glove-master, the glover who gives out the Woodstock gloves to be made. Oxf.<sup>1</sup> 2. A hatting term: see below.

Chs. A flat piece of leather or wood fastened on the hand to protect it from the hot water when rolling the hats to felt them.

3. Obs. A sleeve.

Nhb. Her am hand sewed the glove, Richardson Borderer's Table-bk. (1846) VII. 187.
4. v. To make gloves.

Dor. Good Wds (1870) 99. n Dor. (S.S.B.) Som. To sew kid gloves in a machine which holds the two edges of kid together to be sewn with a needle (F.A.A.).

Hence Glovress, sb. a woman who makes Woodstock gloves. Oxf.1

5. To bevel. w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>
GLOW, sb. Sc. Irel. Lan. Also Som. Also written 1. A blaze; a glowing coal. glou Som.; glowe Sc.

Fif. To ilk tar-tun he pat the lowe; At ance it flew up in a glowe, Tennant Papistry (1827) 34. Ant. The 'ow' pronounced as in 'now,' Ballymena Obs. (1892).

\*Now, Ballymena Obs. (1092).

2. Comp. (1) Glow-basin, -bason, or -beason, (a) a glow-worm; (b) fig. a bold, impudent fellow; (2) -bird, see (1, a).

(1, a) Som. SWEETMAN Wincanton Gl. (1885), W. & J. Gl. (1873).

e. Som. 1b. 36 (b) Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873). (2) Lan. WRIGHT Eng Lang (1857) 22

[2. (2) Hec nocticula, a glouberd, Pict. Voc. (c. 1475), in

Wright's Voc. (1884) 766.]

GLOW, v. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms glou om.; glue nw Dev. To stare; to 'glower,' look angry Som.; glue nw Dev.

or cross. Cf. gloo.
Dor. (A.C.), Dor. Som. W. & J. Gl (1873); Sweetman Wincanton Gl. (1885). Dev I have zummet to zay to you, Mrs. Prate-apace, an a glow'd upon ma, 13. n.Dev. Gross (1790). nw.Dev. He glue'd'pon ma ez I went alung. 'Ot dis' stan' there gluein' to me zo vor? Cor. Hence glowing of cockles, phr. the discovery of cockles in the water; searching, peering for cockles.

Dev. To look sharp for them, to watch as a cat watches a mouse, Gross (1790) MS add. (M) n.Dev. A term used by the people

GROSE (1790) MS add. (M) n.Dev. A term used by the people of Exmouth, Horae Subsecuae (1777) 185.

[Sw. dial. gloa, to stare (RIETZ).]

GLOWER, v. and sb.¹ In gen. dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written glowr Sc. n Cy. Cum. n.Yks.³ Glo.² Dev.; glowre Sc. Cum.³; and in forms gleawr Lan.; glour Sc. S. & Ork.¹ Bnff.¹ Lakel.¹ Yks. n.Lan.¹ Chs.¹²³ Der. Glo. e.An.¹ 1. v. To stare, gaze, look intently; to look threateningly. threateningly, scowl; fig. of the weather: to be overcast,

look gloomy or stormy.

Sc. He aye glowers up at my window, Scorr Bride of Lam

(1819) XII; Ye glowr'd at the moon and fell on the middin', RAMSAY Prov. (1737). Sh.I. The laird o' St. Ringan glowered in the dark, Stewart Firesde Tales (1892) 239; What do ye stand glowering there for? Scott Pirate (1822) vi. Cai. Mry. Like niggers did they grin, Like tigers did they glower, Hay Linte Like niggers did they grin, Like tigers did they glower, Fiav Limite (1851) 32. Eig. They glowr right big, Couper Poetry (1804) I. 79. Abd. Some glower'd this way, some that about, Shirkefs Poems (1790) 220. Kcd. Robbie first began to glower An' neist began to blink, Grant Lays (1884) 63 Frf. They a' gape an' glower at the wee Herd Loon, Watt Poet. Sketches (1880) 59. Per. Your match is nane aboon your thumb, Though a' her kin shou'd glour and gloum, Nicol Poems (1766) 59. Fif. As glowr'd he on his fishy heaps, Lo! lo! cam sailin' owr the deeps, . . Ten bonnie boaties, Tennant Papistry (1827) 37. Sig. The glamour o'

her witching Made folks crazy glowerin' at her, Towers Poems (1885) 177 Dmb. The Queen has to sit and get hersel' glowered (1885) 177 at like an image in the wax-work, Cross Disruption (1844) xvii Rnf Accountant Marshall glooms and glowers Along with honest Rabbie, McGilvray Poems (ed. 1862) 31. Ayr. As lightsomely I glowr'd abroad, To see a scene sae gay, Burns Holy Fair (1785) st 2 Lnk. We did baith glowre and gaunt, Ramsay Poems (1721) 18. Lth. Our four een were glow'rn' through ae pair o' specks, Ballantine Poems (1856) 14 Edb. I stood amaz'd, and glour'd a while, Bonny Nanny (1796) 23. Bwk. Glowers on us a' wi' her wullcat e'en, Henderson Pop Rhymes (1856) 93. Peb. Dave glour'd, an' little wonder, Affleck Poet. Wks (1836) 127. Sik. I could glower at her for hours, Chr. North Noctes (ed. 1856) III. 2. Dmf. They stood and glower'd wi' vacant stare, Shennan Tales Dmf. They stood and growth I come to the style, Ye stan an glowr, Lauderdale Poems (1796) 17. Kcb. The wabster lads kept glowin, Davidson Seasons (1789) 17. Ni. s.Don. Simmons Gl. (1890). n.Cy. Grose (1790), N Cy. Nhb. It myed the bairns to glower amain, Gilchrist Sngs (1824) 7; Nhb 1 Bob, thoo deevil, what's thoo glowerin at? e.Dur. Lakel. Cum And at me aw what's thoo glowerin at? e.Dur.', Lakel.' Cum And at me aw the time wad keep glowrin, Anderson Ballads (ed 1808) 24, Cum.'; Cum.'; Cum.' He tok off his spees an glower't at me adoot them, 13. Wm He star'd agast, then glower'd again, Whitehead Jos o't Ho (1859) 13. n.Yks 13 w.Yks. You needn't git bits a smeeakd glass to rub your snouts ageean and glour throu (CF) Lan. Sladen's gleawing at him like a terrier, KAY-Shuttleworth Scarsdale (1860) II 315. n Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹, Chs.¹28 Der. Ralph the Ranger squared his staff And gloured on Robin, Jewitt Ballads the Ranger squared his staff And gloured on Robin, Jewitt Ballads (1867) 100. n.Lin. Sutton Wds (1881); nLin. 1 Nhp. Under the wenches' fine bonnets he'd glower, Clare Village Minst. (1821) I. 159; Nhp. 12 War. 3 He glowered at me in a threatening manner that frightened me Glo. Urgloured at un with his teeth, Gissing Both of this Parish (1889) I 101; Glo 2, e.An 1 Dev. Whot art glowring ti me vur now, then? Hewett Peas. Sp. (1892) 82. Cor. 1

Hence (I) Glourer, (2) Glourie, sb. one who stares; (3) Glouriks, sb. pl. the eyes; (4) Gloweret-laek, adj. threatening, stormy-looking; (5) Glowering, ppl. adj. (a) staring, gazing, vacant-looking; scowling, quarrelsome; fig. overcast, threatening; (b) gleaming, shining brightly, clear; (6) Glowery, adj. out of temper, cross, surly.

(I) Sc (JAM) Lnk Pu's my moustache for a kiss In spite o' baith glowrers and gapers, Nicholson Kilwuddy (1895) 135.
(2) Sc. (JAM) (3) S. & Ork 1 (4) Sh I. He says da wind is takın' up at da south-east wı' da awful gloweret laek sky, Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 144 (5, a) Sc. Such glowering down looks from the ancient sedan chair in which my Lady Inglis takes her airings, Keith Bonne Lady (1897) 19. Cai 1, Briff Bch. Wi' glowrin een and scoulan brows He lookit on the yerd, Forbes Ulysses (1785) 13 Abd. Ye dinna ken yon bower Frae the glow'rin' warl' hidden, Thom Rhymes, &c. (1844) 104. Frf. Tak' that, you glowering partan! Barrie Tommy (1896) 45. Ayr. A' the gapin', glowrin', dirty wives in the district were there to see, Hunter Studies (1870) 158. Lth. Glowerin' Archie Swan, Smith Merry Bridal (1866) 4. Chs. 128 n Dev Grose (1790). (b) Ayr. It was a glowerin' nicht, the stars were skeenklin up' the lift juist for a' t'e worl' like wee wheels o' glory, Service Dr. Duguid (ed 1887) 230. Abd. Tho' they had a glowring moon, Some peel'd their nise, Shirrers *Poems* (1790) 220. (6) Brks. A looks maain glowery about ut. Dev. 'E weer mighty glumpy an' glowry for a bit, Phillpotts *Dartmoor* (1895) 196, ed 1896.

2. Phr. to glower out the eyes, to stare hard.
Sc. There the poor men stood gazing and glowring out their eyne to behold the place where he ascended, Guthrie Sermons 1709) 7 (JAM.).

3. sb. An intent or angry look; a gaze, stare; an impudent leer; a scowl, frown, glare. Also used fig.

Sh.I. A deevil's ain glower, Burgess Rasme (1892) 9. Can.

Elg. Soon hunger yields his gape and glowr, Couper Poetry (1804) 161. Bch. Play, cries the cummer, with a glowr, Forbes comme (1785) 44. Abd. Will he frae his patrons turn Wi' I. 161. Bch. Play, cries the Cummi, Dominie (1785) 44. Abd. Will he frae his patrons turn Wicauldrife glower? Still Cottar's Sunday (1845) 169. Kcd. Sic a glower Jamie took, Jamie Muse (1844) 47 Frf. First gae a glowr, then did protest, The diel hesaw, Morison Poems (1790) 39. Per. The haflin wi'his stirk-like glowre, Haliburton Ochil Idylls (1891) 134. Sig. To saften poortith's eerie glower, Towers Poems (1885) 67. Ayr. He was only made aware o' what he had done but the greedy glower of Thomas Taigle the elder, Service Poems (1885) 07. Ayr. He was only made aware of what he had dune by the greedy glower of Thomas Targle the elder, Service Notandums (1890) 10. Lnk. Her vera glow'r turns sweet to sour, Rodger Poems (1838) 42, ed. 1897. Lth. Then wi'a wierdly glower o' dark affection, Smith Merry Bridal (1866) 103. Edb.

I'se .. tak' a glour aff frae the head O' Bowman's pool, FORBES Poems (1812) 106. Slk. Drew ae glowr frae Robin's ee, Hogg Poems (ed 1865) 94. Gail. The bauldest stood aback Wi' a gape and a glower till their lugs did crack, Nicholson Hist Tales (1843) 80. Dmf. The ither day her gipsy glower Dang B.'s green tea-leaf standard owre, Quinn Heather (1863) 21. Kcb. Refulgent glowr o' summer's sun, Davidson Seasons (1789) 55 N.Cy. 1 Nhb. Yes, yeh feul ye (wi' sec a glower), Bewick Tyneside Tales (1850) 15 Cum. I neist tuik a glowr mang the boutchers, Anderson Ballads (ed 1820) II. 167. Cum. Cum. Efter t' ya hard glowre at she gev him, 9. Nhp. The near-hand stubble field, with mellow glower, Showed the dimmed blaze of poppies still in flower, CLARE Poems (ed. 1835) 158.

4. The power of sight, vision.

Sc. Gleg o' the glour [sharp sighted] (Jam)
[1. EFris. glūren, 'mit halb gekniffenen Augen genau
u. scharf wonach sehen' (Koolman); Bremen dial gluren, 'von unten auf sehen, mit einer finstern Mine' (Wib.).]

GLOWER, sb.2 Dev.3 The rock whiting. A coarser and flatter fish than the silver whiting.

GLOWER, GLOWPIN, see Glaur, Gloupin.

GLOWSY, adj. e An. Also written glosy Nrf. Of the weather: heavy, oppressive.

e.An.¹ The day fare so glowsy like. Nrf. Used to express a warm, humid summer's day, when the sun's rays apparently try in vain to clear the atmosphere. 'It fare to be a wunnerful glosy morning; leastways I sweat good tidily' (W.R.E.); (E.M.)

GLOWT, sb. Cum. A fool, blockhead. Cf. gloit, sb.
T'girt glowt glumpt an wreaat, Sargisson Joe Scoap (1881) 214,

GLOX, v. and sb. Hmp. Wil. 1. v. Of liquids: to roll about, make a gurgling sound when shaken inside a

roll about, make a green vessel. Cf glock, v.

Hmp. Used to describe the sound of falling, gurgling water,

Wil. Britton Beauties (1825); Wil. 1875 and 1875

Cunnington MS. Hence Gloxing, sb. the noise made by falling, gurgling

water. Hmp.<sup>1</sup>
2. sb. The sound of liquids when shaken in a barrel. Wil. (HALL.)

GLOY, sb. and v. Sc. Irel. Gmg. Also in form gly (pl. glies) Wxf. [gloi.] 1. sb. Straw, esp. the straw used

for thatching, making baskets, &c.

Sh.I. The straw is not allowed to go through the threshing-mill but just put in between the rollers and held till the grain is taken but just put in between the rollers and held till the grain is taken off and then pulled out again to prevent it being crushed. It is usually made of tall oats (J.M); 'Tree lents o'gloy,' as Tammy had nicknamed Lowrie, Burgess Sketches (and ed.) 45; Poan an gloy ta tichtly binnd, ib. Rasmie (1892) 68; Get me my buddle made o'gloy, Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 92; S. & Ork.\footnote{1} The longest straws are selected. Or.I. Straw of oats, kept much in the same manner as in harvest [in the sheaves it would seem] only the oats being taken off (Jam.). nSc. They stripe off the withered blades from the straw and this they call gloy, with which they thatch houses or make ropes, Ruddiman Introd. (1773) (Jam.). Cai.\footnote{1} Oat straw, stripped of the leaves and sheaths, and sorted in Cai. Oat straw, stripped of the leaves and sheaths, and sorted in small bundles for making bykes, keyzes, or sma' simmans. Wxf <sup>1</sup> Gmg. Refuse straw after the 'reed' has been taken out, Collins Gower Dial. in Trans. Phil. Soc. (1848-50) IV. 222.

2. Comp. Gloy-stane, the stone on which the threshing

takes place, threshing-floor.

Sh.I Dey're lyin' below da gloystane wi' a viskle o' gloy apo da tap o' dem, Sh. News (Dec 4, 1897).

3. A hasty threshing.
Cld. So as only to beat out the best grains (JAM.). Lnk. A haun

or twa they mann employ To gie't a sort o' roughsome gloy, Watson Poems (1853) 16

4. v. Obsol. To give grain a rough threshing. Lth. (Jam.)
[Quhais rufis lattly full rough thykyt war Wyth stra or gloy by Romulus the wycht, Douglas Eneados (1513), ed. 1874, III. 198. OFr. glui, 'paille de seigle dont on se sert pour couvrir les toits' (HATZFELD); MDu. gloy (glij, gluy), rye-straw (Oudemans). It is uncertain whether the word is of Germanic or Romanic origin; see Muller Dutch Dick (ex. Chu) Dict. (s.v. Glu1).]

GLOYD, GLOZ, see Glyde, sb.1, Gloss, sb.2

GLOZE, sb. 1 Sc. n Cy. Lan. Also Som. Also written glose Sc. A specious show, a delusion, mistaken idea. Sik Because a kind of glose cam' o'er me that this might be the stawn heiress, Hogo Tales (1838) 592, ed. 1866 Som. But show's a vain flattery when 'tis the gloze o' nothing, Raymond Gent Upcott (1893) 149.

Hence Glozing, (1) adj. flattering, fawning, deceitful;

(1) Sb. talk, 'romancing.'
(1) Gail. Listen to no glosing words, Crockett Grey Man (1896)
29. n Cy. A glozing fellow (K.). Lan. He hugged the glozing cheat, Roby Trad (1829) I 377, ed. 1872. (2) Gail. The glosing of the common people has raised a great number of legends in the country side, CROCKETT Raiders (1894) xiii

[ME. glosen, to interpret, explain; to flatter, cajole. Glosyng speche, P. Plowman (c) v. 138; Whan that fortune list to glose, Chaucer C. T. B. 3330. OFr. gloser, 'expliquer' (LA CURNE).

GLOZE, v. and sb.2 Sc. 1. v. To blaze. Cf. gloss,

sb.1, glozen.
So The fire is said to be glozin when it has a bright flame (JAM.).

Hence Glozing, ppl. adj. blazing, gleaming.
Sc. A glozin' lowe to smother, Donald Poems (1867) 106. Frf.
Up Etna's glozing steep, Lowson J. Giudfollow (1890) 233
2. sb. The blaze or clear flame of a fire.

Frf. Kindles the fire and warms themselves at the gloze, BARRIE Frf. Kindles the fire and warms themselves at the gloze, Barrie Tonimy (1896) xxii; The ham dip gaed up the lum in a gloze, Salmond My Man Sandy (1894) 92.

[1. Bavar. dial. glosen, 'glimmen' (Schmeller); MHG. glosen, 'gluhen, glanzen' (Lexer).]

GLOZEN, v. Yks. Also written glozan w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> To glitter, glisten. See Gloze, v.

w Yks. It glozens like glass, Tom Treddlehoyle Bairnsla Ann. (1847) 51; w Yks.<sup>5</sup> It glozans like a pond i' t'sunshine

GLUBBE, v. Nhp.<sup>1</sup> [gleb.] To swallow greedily. How you glubbe at it!

[Gloton hadde velobbed a salon and a gylle. P. Plowman.]

[Gloton hadde yglobbed a galon and a gylle, P. Plowman (c.) VII. 397.]

GLUB CALVES, sb. pl. Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] Calves to be reared for stock. (HALL.) GLUCK, sb.1 and v. Sc. I Ma. Glo. 1. sb. A gurgling

or clicking sound.

Frf. Then there was silence, but for the 'gluck' with which we lifted our feet from the slush, BARRIE Licht (1888) xi. I.Ma. The swish of the scythe, . the gluck of the wheels of a cart, Caine Manxman (1894) 113.

2. v. To swallow with difficulty. Glo. (s.v. Glutch).

Cf. glock, v.

GLUCK, sb.2 ne.Wor. The swallow, Hirundo rustica.

GLUDD, GLUDE, see Glod. GLUDDER, sb. and v. Obsol. Sc. 1. sb. The sound

caused by a fall in mire or slush.

Ayr. His foot slipped, and down he fell as it were with a gludder,

GALT Gilhaize (1823) 1; (JAM)

2. v. To swallow one's food in a disgusting manner.

Ayr. (JAM.) Cf. gluther.

GLUDDERY, adj. Sh.I. Also in form gludderig. Of the sky: covered with heavy rain or thunder-clouds, covered with white clouds through which the sun shines.

JAKOBSEN Norsk in Sh (1897) 71; (Coll. L.L.B); S. & Ork. A

GLUDDERY, adj.<sup>2</sup> n.Sc. (JAM.) Wet, unctuous, or slippery to the touch. Cf. glidder, 3.

GLUE, sb. Shr.<sup>1</sup> The gum which exudes from the bark of hardy stone-fruit trees
'Whad bin yo'ātin', Jack?' 'On'ya bit o' glue off the Lammas-plum tree' (s v. Lammas-plum).

GLUE, see Glow, v.

GLUE, WARM adj. Shr.<sup>1</sup> 'Lew-warm' lukewarm

GLUE: WARM, adj. Shr.1 'Lew-warm,' lukewarm.

Mix the water fur naidin' [kneading] nod mor than glue-warm GLUFF, sb. and v. Sc. Also in form glouf Rnf. Dmf.

[glef.] 1. sb. A sudden blast, gust; a breath of air, whiff; a twinge; also used fig. Cf. gloff, sb.¹
Sc. At the gluff o' the win' o' thine angir, Waddell Psalms (1871) xviii. 15; Gluff o' heat (Jam.). Bnff¹ He got a gluff o' caul' ween in's face. Abd. Wuntin a gluff o' the caller air, Alexander

Johnny Gibb (1871) xl Sig Twa lovers . . . Linked loof in loof, their bosoms one, Which sheds around, A gluff, Towers Poems (1885) 89. Rnf. I get whiles a glouf o' conscience, Gilmour Pen Flk. (1873) 20. Ayr. Jamie . . . had got an uncanny gluff o' a warning the night before, Johnston Kilmallie (1891) I 26 Dmf. The mawkin, houn'd wi' fear, Gaed like a glouf the bracken through, Rxin Poems (1894) 60. Reid Poems (1894) 60.

2. A sudden shock or fright. Cf. gliff, 3, gloff, sb. 11.

Shi. As girt a gluff as der auld midders got whin da Piess Gang cam, Sh. News (May 8, 1897). Or I. I'm gotten sic a gluff, Paety Toral (1880) l. 194, in Ellis Pronunc (1889) V 800. Cai 1 Abd. The first gluff o' the cold water, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) v.

Hence (1) Gluffis, sb a frightful appearance; a boisterous, brawling person. S & Ork 1; (2) Gluffus, sb. a very ugly

person, one so ugly as to cause fright. Cal.<sup>1</sup>
3. v. To frighten, scare, take by surprise. Cf. gliff, 5,

gloff, sb.1 2.

Sh.I. Da wy 'at he's been takin' on fir some time past gluffed me fairly, Nicolson Aithstin' Hedder (1898) 25. S. & Ork. Or.I.

The hot ash glufft him maist, Pacty Toral (1880) 1 107, in Ellis Pronunc. (1889) V 800 Cal. Lth. It gluft him (Jam, s.v. Gliff).

Hence Gluffed, ppl adj. frightened, startled.

Sh I. If I gie a gluffed luik ower my shooder, I see der ill-faured

een glowerin' efter me, STEWART Fireside Tales (1892) 7. S & Ork.1 GLUFF, adj. Dmf (JAM.) Gloomy, sullen, esp in phr to look gluff, to be silently sullen, whether seriously or under pretence.

GLUGGER, v. GLUGGER, v. Sc. [gle gər.] To make a noise in the throat in swallowing a liquid. Cai., Rxb. (Jam.) Cf. glag, gluck, sb.1

GLUGGERY, adj. Sc. Flabby, flaccid. Ags. Applied to young and soft animal food, as veal (JAM.).

GLUGGING, vbl. sb. Irel. The act of gurgling. Ant. (W.H.P.) Cf. glugger.

GLUGS, sb. Sh. Or.I. Also in form gloags S. & Ork 1 A mixture of 'burstin' and milk; oatmeal stirred in cold water, and consistent as porridge.

S. & Ork.1, Or.I. (S A.S.)

GLUM, sb. 1 Nhp. Wor. Glo. [glem.] A gleam or flash of light; a flush of heat. Cf. glim, sb. 1

Nhp.1 A light flung suddenly on a dark object, a sudden flash,

Nhp.¹ A light flung suddenly on a dark object, a sudden flash, as of a candle moved quickly before the eyes. s Wor¹ 'Hot glums' are spoken of in close, thundery weather. Glo. Gl. (1851); Glo.¹ Hence Glummy, ady. hot, close, thundery. s.Wor. (H.K.) GLUM, ady., v. and sb.² In gen. dial and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [glum, glum] 1. adj. Gloomy, dejected, sullen; of the weather: dull, heavy, overcast. Sc. But what's the use o' looking sae glum and glunch about a pickle banes? Scott Antaquary (1816) ix Sh I. Cheer up, my pretty bird, and don't look glum, Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 173. Cai¹ Elg. Poortith's blast, sae cauld an' glum, Tester Poems (1865) 166. Abd. May be gar some fowk look glum, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 60. Frf. The black week of glum debauch that ushered in the year, Barrie Licht (1888) vi. Per. Music and that ushered in the year, BARRIE Licht (1888) vi. Per. Music and dancing, and no a glum face amang them, Sandy Scott (1897) 11. Dmb. What maks you look sae glum? Salmon Gouodean (1868) II. Ayr By my word he lookit glum, AITKLN Lays (1883) 44 Lnk. I was glum an'dour, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 97. Nhb. (C T.), Cum. In.Yks. I; n.Yks. 2 As glum as a thunder cloud. m.Yks. w.Yks. Ye lunk fearful glum, Dixon Craven Dales (1881) 337; w.Yks. 12 Lan. Davies Races (1856) 259. Der. 12, Not (J.H.B.), Not. I, s.Lin. (T.H.R.), Len. I, Nhp. I, War. 3, Hrf 2 Glo. The rector always looked uncommon glum if ur did hear any word about it, Gissing Both of this Parish (1889) I. 18; (AB); Glo. 2, Bdf. (J.W B.), Hnt. (T P.F.), e.An. 2 Nrf. Grose (1790) Suf Cullum Hist. Hawsted (1813). Ess. When wet . . he grumpy is, An'glum etch lass so smart, Clark J. Noakes (1839) st. 52. Ken. Cooper Gl. (1853). Sus. 1 The weather looks very glum this morning, Sus. 2 I think 'twool rain, it looks vast glum Hmp!, I.W. 1 w.Som. Maister lookth mortal glum z'mornin, I zim. Dev. 1 Hog pooched out es mouth, and look't glum, pt. in. 18. Hence (I) Glumly, adv. sullenly; (2) Glummy, ad, of Dmb. What maks you look sae glum? SALMON Gouodean (1868)

Hence (1) Glumly, adv. sullenly; (2) Glummy, ad1. of

the weather: murky, cloudy.

Frf. He glumly pressed his hands, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 70, ed. 1889. Ir. 'Who said there was any sinse in it?' demanded Peter Sheridan, glumly, Barlow Idylls (1892) 260 Nrf. 'Yeow might have told I,' said the girl glumly, Gibbon Beyond Compare (1888) III 244. (2) Hrf. (W.W.S.)

2. v. To frown, look sullen or gloomy; to sulk.

gloom,  $v^2$ , glump.

Cum. 1 m. Yks. 1 If thou doesn't want it, say thou doesn't · thou n ed not go and glum over it. w. Yks. 4 Lin Skinner (1671).

3. In lace-making: to sit in silence until a piece of work

is finished; also in phr. to sit glum.

Bdf In connection with lace-making, a girl proposes to 'sit glum while she does twenty pins'; or 'glum for half an hour' Speaking or looking off till this is achieved leads to punishment in a lace-school (JWB).

4. sb. A frown, a sullen look; used also of a morose person. Cum. Nivver use the taws when a glum will do the turn, Prov. (E.W.P.) Lan. Snying weh glums and gawries, Tim Bobbin View Dial. (1740) 23, ed. 1811. e.An.<sup>2</sup> ['Mr. Rothemere, I suppose?' says young glum, CHARLTON Wife and Mistress (1803) II. 256]

5. In lace-making: a close piece of work, performed in

Bdf. A girl proposes to 'sit glum' while she does twenty pins. When the pins are completed, the emancipated spirit exclaims, 'My glum's done!' (J W B.)

GLUMCH, GLUMF, see Glumsh, Glump. GLUM-METAL, sb. Obs. Stf. A hard kind of stone which becomes soft on exposure to the air.

A sort of stone found about Bradwall in the moor lands, as

A sort of stone found about Bradwall in the moor lands, as hard to dig as any rock, yet mollified by air, rains, and frosts, it will run as if it were a natural lime (K.), Stf.<sup>1</sup>

GLUMMOR, sb. Nhb.<sup>1</sup> A glimmer, glim, faint light. GLUMP, v., sb. and adj. In gen. dial. use in Sc. and n. and midl. counties to War. Wor. Glo. Also Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms glumf, glumph Sc. [glump, glemp.]

1. v. To look sulky, gloomy, or discontented; also used fix. of the weather.

1. v. To look sulky, gloomy, or discontented; also used fig. of the weather.

Sc. Now ye peep like a powt, ye glumph and ye gaunt, Chambers Sngs. (1829) II 560. Abd. Aft fidgin wi'a dourlike grane, Glumpin wi'a sour disdain, Tarras Poems (1804) 52 (Jam). Ayr. He glumphs and sumphs, and growls aboot, Aitren Lays (1883) 138. Lth. (Jam.) Nhb. Aw nivvor glumpt it onny thing, Robson Evangeline (1870) 332; Nhb.¹ Cum. Neist time we met, he glump'd and gloom'd, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) 29; Cum.¹; Cum.³ At yowls when it wants owte an glumps when it gits it, 54. n.Yks.⁴ If he's glumpy, let him glump. m.Yks.¹ Pray thee, what's thou glumping at? w.Yks I knaw what tha's glumpin abaght, Eccles Leeds Olm (1876) 23 n.Lan.¹, War.² Dev. Tidden no use tu go about 'ouze aglumping like that, Hewett Peas Sp. (1892) 82, Horae Subsecwae (1777) 185; Dev.³ What be yu glumping about? Cantee luke spry and peart like? Cor. And you may glumpy, Uncle Ned, Daniel Poems; Cor.¹ Glumped up in a corner. w.Cor. (M A C)

Hence (I) Glumping, ppl. adj., (2) Glumpish, adj. surly,

Hence (1) Glumping, ppl. ady., (2) Glumpish, adj. surly, sulky; gloomy, mopish.

(1) w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> A gurt glumping hound. War.<sup>2</sup> w.Som.<sup>1</sup> Her's main glumpin every whip's while Dev.<sup>1</sup> n.Dev. How' ya gurt ... glumping ... yerring trash, Exm Scold (1746) 1 39 s.Dev Fox Kingsbridge (1874). (2) Fif., Lth. (Jam.), Cum.<sup>4</sup>, s.Lin. (T.H.R.) War. It worrets me as Mr. Tom'ull sit by himself so glumpish... He should be a bit livelier now, Geo. Eliot Floss (1866) bk. VI. 19 (1860) bk. vi. iv.

(1860) bk. vi. iv.

2. sb. A sour, morose, or sulky person.

Sc. A peevish girnin glump, Tarras Poems (1804) 131 (Jam.).

Bch., Ayr. (Jam) Gail. Though mony a goaf and glumf. they hae bred, Mactagart Encycl. (1824) 40, ed 1876. War.<sup>2</sup>

3 pl. The sulks, 'dumps,' a fit of ill-temper or sullenness, esp. in phr. in the glumps.

Fif, Lth. (Jam), N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Some in the glumps were glummin, Allan Tyneside Sngs. (ed. 1891) 185; Nhb.¹ Cum. It's nea guid speakin' till him, he's i' t'glumps (E.W.P.); Cum.4, n.Yks.¹², m.Yks¹ w.Yks. At Kirsmas we owt to be merry, an' not goin' into t'glumps (F.P.T.); w.Yks.⁵ A person has got the 'glumps' who is short and crabbed in speech when spoken to. Lin. into t'glumps (F.P.T.); w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> A person has got the 'glumps' who is short and crabbed in speech when spoken to. Lin. Streatfeild Lin and Danes (1884) 331 Nhp.<sup>1</sup> You're in the glumps to-day War <sup>23</sup> Cor.<sup>1</sup> She's in the glumps; Cor.<sup>2</sup>
4. adj. Sullen, sulky, out of humour. Cf. glum, adj. Wm. T'lasses begin ta leak rader glump. Mary Jane's Advice, 15. w.Yks.<sup>1</sup> Stf. Sharp Gl (1839). War. B'ham Wkly Post (June 10, 1893), War.<sup>13</sup> Wor. Sharp Gl. (1839). Glo.<sup>2</sup>
GLUMPEN, v. Lakel.<sup>1</sup> Cum.<sup>4</sup> To look surly. GLUM-POT, sb. ? Obs. Som. Dev. A gallipot. Also used fig.

used fig.
Som. (HALL.) Dev. 'As grave as a mustard pot' is a similar

phrase to 'he lukes as sour as a glum-pot,' w Times (May 28, 1886)

2, col. 4; Dev. A call'd her a purting glum-pot, 5

GLUMPS(E, adj. and sb. n.Cy. Yks. Lin. [glumps]

1. adj. Sullen, sulky, taciturn, out of temper. e.Yks.
(T.H), n.Lin. See Glump.

2. sb. Sulkiness. n.Cy. (HALL.)
GLUMPSE, v. and sb. Sh.I. Also in form glumse
S. & Ork. 1. v. To turn suddenly and rudely upon one with a rough reply. S. & Drk.<sup>1</sup>
2. sb. A gruff way of speaking, a snap.
Wi'a glumse, an a deevil's am glower, Burgess Rasmie (1892)

9; S. & Ork 1

Wi' a glumse, an a deevil's ain glower, Burgess Rasmie (1892) 9; S. & Ork 1

GLUMPY, adj. Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Dev. Cor. Also in forms glompy, gloompy Lei.¹; glumfie Gall. [glu mpi, glæmpi.] Sullen, morose, sour-looking; ill-humoured, low-spirited, 'grumpy.'

Fit, Lth. (Jam) Dmf. Glumpy cottar, Wi'han' in pouch, Thom Jocko' Knowe (1878) 57. Gall. Nae glumfie chiel sat... Scrutinizing the famous borrello, Mactaggart Encycl. (1824) 79, ed. 1876

n.Cy. (J.L.) (1783); N Cy.¹, Nhb. (C.T.), Nhb.¹ Cum. Lantie was glumpy, an' wadden't submit, Richardson Talk (1871) 90, ed. 1876. n.Yks.¹2³, e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Then they all stood in a row lukkin as glumpy as a lot o' stoops, Hartley Clock Alm. (1889) 40. Not.¹, s.Lin. (T H.R.), Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ How glumpy you are. War.², Wor. (H.K.) Dev. Yu nidden be glumpy wi' me, Hewett Peas. Sp. (1892) 82; 'E weer mighty glumpy an' glowry for a bit, Phillipotts Dartmoor (1895) 196, ed. 1896. Cor.², w.Cor. (M A.C.) GLUMSH, v., sb. and adj. Sc. Yks. Also written glumch Sc. Bnff.¹ [glumʃ, glæmʃ.] 1. v. To show sulkiness of temper, pout; to look sad; to labour under lowness of spirits. Cf. glunch.

Sc. She glumch'dthereat And nearly grat, Drummond Muckomachy (1846) 5. Bnff.¹ Fif. Whan her marriage-day does come, Ye maun na gang to glumch or gloom, Douglas Poems (1806) 45. Fif., Cid. To be in a state approximated to that of crying (Jam). w.Yks.² He sat glumshin at the fire.

Hence Glumshin or Glumchan. pbl. adi. sulky. low-

w.Yks.2 He sat glumshin at the fire.

Hence Glumshin or Glumchan, ppl. adj. sulky, low-

spirited. Bnff.<sup>1</sup>
2. sb. Sulkiness, surliness; a sullen look; lowness of spirits.
Bnff.<sup>1</sup> He wiz in a glumch a' day aboot it. Frf. The puir bodies
... hae to bear mony a glumsh, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 138,
ed. 1889. e.Fif. I got my twa half-croons without a glumsh, Latto
Tam Bodkin (1864) xvin. Cld. (Jam.)
3. adj. Sulky, ill-tempered, in low spirits.
Bnff.<sup>1</sup> Ye needna be sae glumch aboot it.
CLI LIMSH see Clumch

GLUMSH, see Glunsh.

GLUNCH, v., sb and adj. Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also written glunsch, glunsh Sc.; and in form gluntch Fif. [gluns, gluns.] 1. v. To look surly or sulky, to frown, knit the brows; to whole, complain fretfully, grumble; esp. in phr.

Sc. Herd Coll. Sngs. (1776) Gl.; Brows were glunsch'd cloudly, Drummond Muckomachy (1846) 58. Bnff. He geed about a' day, an' did naething bit glunch, glunch, Gregor Notes to Dunbar, 43 an' did naething bit glunch, glunch, Gregor Notes to Dunbar, 43
Per. (G.W.) Fif. How he skewls his mou', And glooms and
gluntches at the crew, Tennant Papistry (1827) 60 s Sc. Ye'll
sit glunchin and gloomin' like a puttin' cow, Wilson Tales (1836)
II. 162 Rnf. Begins to glunch and hing her brows, Picken Poems
(1788) To a Friend. Ayr. Does ony great man glunch an' gloom'
Burns Earnest Cry (1786) st. 5. Lnk. Sit doon an' glunch an'
grumil, Hamilton Poems (ed. 1885) 55. e.Lth. Men quarrelled wi'
their wives an' sat glunshin an' gloomin at the chimley-cheeks,
HUNTER J. Inwick (1895) 122. Edb. May some foul fiend ding
them o'er, Whaever gars thee glunch or glow'r, Learmont Poems
(1701) 55. Bwk. Then dinna sit doon to glunch an' gloom. Calder (1791) 55. Bwk. Then dinna sit doon to glunch an' gloom, CALDER Poems (1897) 270. Peb. He... glunshed 'Hoot' hoot!' Lintoin Green (1685) 167, ed. 1817. Rxb. Ye glunshed and ye gloomed at our daffin yestreen, Riddell Poet Wks. (1871) II 34. Cum. Bowtheeker' weyfe began to glunch, Gilpin Bailads (1866) 277

Hence (1) Glinching, Ad. ad. frougang looking sustance.

Hence (1) Glunching, ppl. adj. frowning, looking austere or sulky; (2) Glunchingly, adv. gloomily, in a fretful or disagreeable manner; (3) Glunchy(e, adj. morose, dogged,

bad-tempered.

(1) Edb. Gloomy, glunchin, senseless, sour, Learmont Poems (1791) 62. Dmf. Gae ca' yer glunchin' musie ben, Quinn Heather (1863) 28. (2) Lnk. Glunchingly they on their neighbours gloom, Mur Mustrelsy (1816) 3. (3) Sik. Heiryne [hearing] that scho was wilsum and glunchye, Hogg Tales (1838) 109, ed. 1866. Gall.

They're saucy, glunchy, greedy, MACTAGGART Encycl. (1824) 80.

2. sb. A frown, pout, sullen look; a fit of doggedness. 2. So. A frown, pour, samen rook; a ne of doggedness.

Sc. Hislop Anecdote (1874) 315 Sh.I. An' doo can edder skjenk aboot it or tak it bi da glunch, Sh. News (May 15, 1897). Fif. A gloomie glunch shot he, Tennant Papistry (1827) 91. Ayr. Wha twists his gruntle wi' a glunch O' sour disdain, Burns Sc Drink (1786) st. 17 Lth. An' how we fear'd at writin' hour His glunches an' his glooms, Strathesk More Bits (ed. 1885) 36. Edb. Gie aff hand His part but [without] glunsh or fretting, McDowall Poems (1839) 226. Rxb. (Jam.), Nhb 1

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(1839) 226. Rxb. (JAM.), NND.

3. adj. Gloomy, sour-looking.
Sc What's the use o' looking sae glum and glunch about a pickle banes? Scott Antiquary (1816) ix. Lth, s.Sc. (JAM.)

GLUNDERIN, ppl. adj. Sc. Glaring, gaudy.

Lth., Rxb. Applied to anything very gaudy, calculated to please

a vulgar taste (JAM).

GLUNDY, sb. and adj. Sc. Irel. [glv ndi.]

An inactive, awkward, or clownish person; a fool.

Per. (Jam.) Rnf. Dinna think I'm sic a glundy As tye myself up through the week, McGilvray Poems (ed. 1862) 54; Picken Poems (1788) Gl (Jam.) Gall. A fellow with a sulky look, but not sulky for all; a ploughridder, Mactaggart Encycl. (1824) (Jam.). Ant. Ballymena Obs. (1892).

2. adj. Sullen. Lnk. (Jam.)
GLUNE-AMIE, sb. Sc. Also written Glunimie (Jam.);

and in form Glunyie-man Bnff. 1. A Highlander.
Sc. Upon a time, no matter where, Some Glunimies met at a fair, As deft and tight as ever wore A durk, a targe, and a claymore, Meston Poems (1745) 115 (Jam.), He is but half a Highlander neither, and wants a thought of the dour spirit of a Glune-amie, Scott Fair Maid (1828) in; In Perthshire, and wherever the Highlanders and the Lowlanders bordered on each other, it was a common term whereby, whether in scorn or honour, the Gaelic 2. A rough, unpolished, to. note 4 Bnff. (JAM.)

2. A rough, unpolished, boorish-looking man.
(JAM.)

3. A fondling name for a cow. Rnf. (tb.)

GLUNSCH, GLUNSH, see Glunch.

GLUNSH to Call Also in form

GLUNSH, v. Cal. Also in form glumsh. [glens.] To swallow food hastily and noisily.

GLUNT, v. and sb. Sc. Lan. Also Dev. Cor. [glunt, glent.] 1. v. To emit sparks. Ags. (JAM.) Cf. glint, v. Cf. glin 2. To peep, glance.

Dev. I stap'd to glunt hinto a shap, DANIEL Bride of Scio (1842) 189.

3. To look sullen or disagreeable; to pout, scowl.

Per. (Jam.) Fif., Rxb. To glunt at one (tb.) Cor. I had a fine

talk with my man, though mother was glunting upon us all the time.

4. sb. A glance, look. Cf. glint, v. 5.

Lan. I'n yod'n wap'd by un ne'er gan o' glunt ut th' spot, youd'd done meet reet, PAUL BOBBIN Sequel (1819) 12; I ne'er... gan one glunt behunt me, tb. 21.

5. A sour look, a scowling or suspicious glance cast sideways or over the shoulder. Per., Fif., Rxb. (JAM), Cor. Hence (1) Glunter or Glunner, sb. one who has a morose

or sour look, a sour-tempered person; (2) in the glunners,

glunters, or glunts, phr. in the glooms or sulks.

(1) Per., Fif., Rxb. (JAM) Gall. Mactaggart Encycl. (1824)

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(1824) meagre, and haggard. 2. sb. An emaciated woma GLUNYIE-MAN, GLUPE, see Glune-amie, Gloup.

GLUR(E, GLURR, see Glor, Glore, v, Glir. GLUSH, sb. Sc. [glef.] Sleet, slush; anything in he state of pulp.

Sc. Particularly applied to snow when beginning to melt (JAM).

Or I. (S A.S.)

Hence Glushie, adj. abounding with snow in a state of

Hence Glushie, adj. abounding with snow in a state of liquefaction, slushy.

Ags. The road's awfu' glushie (JAM.).

GLUSH, v. Sh.I. To devour, gobble. S. & Ork.¹

GLUSK, sb. Obsol. e.Suf. (F.H.) A gust (of wind).

Hence Glusky, adj. gusty, windy.

GLUSKY, adj. Nhp. e.An. Also in form glusking

Nrf. Sulky; having a heavy, downcast brow, meditating

mischief or revenge. Nhp¹, e.An¹, Nrf. (W.W.S.)

GLUT, sb¹ Sc. Nhb. Yks. Midl. e.An. Amer. [glut,

glut.]

1. A large and thick wooden wedge, used in

splitting blocks of wood, &c. Also in comp. Glut-wedge.

n.Yks. 124, ne.Yks. 1 e.Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1796). Midl. ib. II e.An 1, e.Suf. (F H.) [Amer. Dial. Notes (1895) I. 371.]

2. In mining: a piece of wood to fill up behind cribbing or tubbing. Nhb. 1

3. pl Two wedges used as leverage in tempering the plough; wedges used in tightening the hooding of a flail Cld. The end of the [plough] being moveable in the still into which it was inserted, these wedges were anciently employed.

into which it was inserted, these wedges were anciently employed in raising or depressing it (JAM.).

GLUT, sb.<sup>2</sup> Sh.I. The offal or refuse of fish.

Dow'd or soor fish is aisier ta get da glut aff o', Sh. News (Nov.

GLUT, v. and sb.<sup>3</sup> Sc. Nhb. Cum. Not. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Oxf. Suf. Dev. Cor. [glut, glut.] 1. v. To swallow; to swallow with effort or at one gulp. Cf. glutch.

Gail. Nane refused their chappin' To glutt that day, Mactaggart Encycl. (1824) 267, ed. 1876. Nhb.<sup>1</sup>, Cum. (E.W.P.), ne. Wor. (J.W.P.)

Hence Glutty, adj. gluttonish. Nhb.<sup>1</sup>
2. To fill to satiety; to cloy.

Dev.<sup>1</sup> Not vor me; I'me a glut way em, 18. Cor. Well, when we was well glut and we'd a nigh cracked our craws, Tregellas Tales (1860) 107.

Hence Glut-full, adj. gorged, filled to satiety. e.Suf I'm so glut-full I can t work (F.H).

3. sb. A drink, gulp; a large mouthful of liquid swallowed

at one gulp.

Gall. Sae gullied her a dainty chack Without a glutt, Macraggart Encycl. (1824) 400, ed. 1876. Nhb. Tyek a glut or twee an' ye'll be bettor. Cum. He tuk yah glut, shot his mooth, an' it was gon' for ivver, Farrall Betty Wilson (1886) 137; A 'single glut' means that a person took a drink and swallowed only once (E.W.P.); The wed'ners just tuok gluts a piece, Stagg Misc. Poems (ed. 1805) 120. [The allowance of water should be stinted to ten gluts. 129. [The allowance of water should be stinted to ten gluts, STEPHENS Farm Bk (ed 1849) I 332.]

4. A glutton. e Suf. (F.H.)

5. Phr. gluts and famines, plenty and scarcity.

Oxf. Tis gluts an famines, gluts an famines, with that family.

6. A heavy fall of rain, a saturation; a long continuance of wet weather.

s.Not. When there cooms a glut o'rain we're flooded out (JPK). Nhp.2 Shr.1 We hanna 'ad sich a glut o' rain this lung wilde.

Nhp.<sup>2</sup> Shr.<sup>1</sup> We hanna 'ad sich a glut o' raı̈n this lung wilde.

GLUTCH, v. and sb. Wor. Glo. Brks. Ess. Hmp. I.W.
Wil. Dor. Som. Nfld. [glut]. l. v. To swallow with
difficulty; to gulp; also used fig. Cf. glut, v. l.

s.Wor. (H K.), s.Wor.¹, Glo.¹, Brks.¹ Ess. When I eat, and
even when I glutch my spittle, it pains my throat (A.S.P.). Hmp.
(H.E.), Hmp.¹, I.W.¹² Wil. Tha drinkin' question they wunt
touch... Var tha publicans hood never glutch 'Em if they did, SLow
Poems (1881) Epist. to Mr. J. V. F., BRITTON Beauties (1825);
Wil.¹ Dor. Barnes Gl. (1863). Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873). [Nfld. My
throat is so sore that I cannot glutch anything, Patterson Trans. throat is so sore that I cannot glutch anything, Patterson Trans. Amer. Flk-Lore Soc. (1894).]

2. To stifle a sob or sigh; to make a gurgling noise in the

Hmp. Wise New Forest (1883) 282. Dor. Nobody will glutch down a sigh for he, HARDY Woodlanders (1887) III. 211. Som. SWEET-

a sigh for he, HARDY Woodlanders (1887) 111. 211. Som. SWEET-MAN Wincanton Gl. (1885).

3. sb. The act of swallowing in gulps.
Dor.¹ An' grabb'd ther drink wi' eager clutches, An' swigg'd it wi' sich hearty glutches, ro4. Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873).
Hence (I) Glutcher, (2) Glutch-pipe, sb. the throat.
(I) Wil. Slow Gl. (1892); Wil.¹ Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873);
SWEETMAN Wincanton Gl. (1885). (2) Dor. I'd move every man's wyndpipe a good span away from his glutchpipe, HARDY Two on a Tower (ed. 1805) 20. Tower (ed. 1895) 20.

GLUTENEEN, sb. Nhb.1 A valley fog from the sea. Cf. gluthen.

GLUTHEN, v. ? Cum. w.Cy. Cor. To gather for rain. ? Cum. Linton Lake Cy. (1864) 304. w.Cy. (Hall.) Hence Gluthening up, phr. gathering into rain. Cor.? GLUTHER, v. and sb. Sc. Also in form glutter Ayr.

Sik. 1. v. To swallow food voraciously; to make a gurgling sound in the throat, to splutter. Cf. gludder, 2.

Sc. (Jam.) Sik. After gluthering and spurring a wee while, they [they fish] cam to again, Hoge Tales (1838) 150, ed. 1866. Hence Gluttering, ppl. adj. gluttonous.

Ayr. What a gluttering maw! Naething cam wrang to his disgeester, Service Dr. Duguad (ed. 1887) 281.

2. sb. The noise made in swallowing; a gurgling sound

so. The holse hade in Swahowing, a garging sound in the throat, a splutter.

Sc. (Jam.) Rxb. Caused by grief, or otherwise preventing distinct articulation. 'A gluther cam into his throat, and hindered him frae speaking' (1b.). Sik What a glutter of gutturals, Chr. North Noctas (ed. 1856) I. 240.

GLUTTERS, sb. pl. Obs. Sc. Wet mud, dirt, soft earth. Cf. gludder, 1.

earth. Cf. gludder, 1.

Lnk. Syne sc a swearm', sic a cryin', A' three amang the glutters lyin', Watt Poems (1827) 100

GLUTTON, sb. Suf. A glut (of the market).

I could'nt get nothun' for my wate [wheat] at Stowmāārket Māārket; there was a rare glutton on the maarket (C T.).

GLUVABANE, sb. Sh.I. A bone between the joints of the thigh-bone. S. & Ork.¹

GLWORE, GLY, see Glore, v., Glee, v., Gloy.

GLYACK, sb. Obs. Sc. The last sheaf cut in harvest, the 'Claaick-sheaf,' the 'Maiden.'

Abd. An ilka beast about the tun got a reap o' corn, an' the wainer

Abd. An ilka beast about the tun got a reap o' corn, an' the wainer ox got the glyack sheaf [on Christmas Day], Dial. (c. 1780) in Ellis Pronunc. (1889) V. 771.

GLYBE, see Glib, adj. GLYDE, sb. Sc.

GLYBE, see Glib, adj.
GLYDE, sb.¹ Sc. Also written glide Slk.; and in forms gleyd(e Sc. Abd.; gloyd Bnff. [glaid.] 1. An old horse. Also in comp. Glide-aver; cf. aver, sb.
Sc. My auld ga'd gleyde o' a meere, Hislor Anecdote (1874) 18; An auld gawed glyde fell over the heuch, Chambers Sngs. (1829) II. 352. Bnff. Seldom hae I felt the loss O gloyd or cow, Taylor Poems (1787) 42. Bch. Fan his peer glyde was sae mischev'd He'd neither ca' nor drive, Forbes Ajax (1742) 8. Rnf. (Jam) Slk. If ye corn an auld glide-aver weel, she'll soon turn about her heels, Hoge Tales (1838) 80, ed. 1866.
2. Fig. An old fellow; a person of disagreeable temper. Bnff.¹ Abd. Fyn dhy gla'd reez hi he'd yn alegruugys ljyk [When the gleyd rose, he had an allagrugous look], Ellis Pronunc. (1889) V. 775-6; I'm fry'd Wi' Sandy Shaw, that menseless glyde, Cock Strains (1810) I. 118
GLYDE, sb.² Sc. An opening, road.
Bnff. A break in a plantation caused by a hollow (W C). Abd. He rumbl'd down a rammage glyde, Skinner Poems (1809) 5, ed.

He rumbl'd down a rammage glyde, Skinner Poems (1809) 5, ed.

GLYSTERIE, adj. Sc. (JAM.) Also in form glysterin.

Twd. Applied to a day in which there is rain accompanied with a pretty strong wind (s.v. Glousterie).

GNAFEEN, prp. Obs. Wxf. Chopping.
Gnafeen a beanes [chopping the sod on beans].

GNAFF, sb. Sc. [naf.] Any small or stunted object,

a poor-looking creature.

GNAFF, sb. Sc. [naf.] Any small or stunted object, a poor-looking creature.

Lth. What are ye seeking for the piece o' thae bits of gnaffs, my woman? Saxon and Gael (1814) I. 120 (Jam.). e.Lth. I no think we've waled sic a puir gnaff after a', Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 34.

GNAG, v. and sb. In gen. dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written knag Cum. n.Yks.² e.Yks.¹ Not. n.Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ Nhp.¹ s War.¹ Cor.¹; knagg Chs.³; nag Lth. (Jam.) s Don. N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ n.Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.² Lan.¹ Chs.¹³ Not.¹ Lin.¹ sw Lin.¹ War.³ s.War.¹ w.Wor. s.Wor.¹ se.Wor.¹ Shr.¹ Hrf.¹² Glo.¹ Brks.¹ e.An.² Cmb.¹ Nrf. w.Som.¹; and in forms gnaghe, gnaigh w.Yks.³; knage Yks. (K.) w.Yks.²; knague w.Yks.; nagh, nague w.Yks.; naig Wm. w.Yks.⁵ e.Lan.¹ nw.Der.¹; neg s.Don. w.Yks. [nag, næg, neg; nēg, neəg.] 1. v. To gnaw, bite at something hard; to nibble, tear, bite. n.Cy. Grose (1790) MS. add. (P.); N.Cy.¹ Cum., Wm. Ferguson Northmen (1856) 217. Yks. (K.), n.Yks.² m.Yks.¹ Give t'dog a bone to nag. w.Yks. Hutton Tour to Caves (1781); w.Yks.¹², ne.Lan.¹, Not. (J.H.B.) s.Not. A dug gor 'o'd o' my snuff-box an' nagged tt (J.P.K.). Lin.¹ Don'tnagthat tough stuff, have some more. n.Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ The sheep knag the young shoots. Lei.² Nhp.¹ The child likes to gnag at a crust. War.³ Cmb.¹ Take that end of your tidy out of your mouth. What are you gnagging it for?

2. Fig. To worry, find fault with continually; to scold, torment with constant complaints and fault-finding.
Sh.I. (Jam.) Lth. He's aye naggin at ane (tb.). e.Lth. He was aye nag, naggin at me aboot Tod Lowrie, Hunter I. Inwick (1895)

Sh.I. (Jam.) Lth. He's aye naggin at ane (ib.). e.Lth. He was aye nag, naggin at me aboot Tod Lowne, Hunter J. Inwick (1895)

88. s Don. Simmons Gl (1890) Nhb 1 What are ye naggin on at? Yor elwis nag-naggin on aboot something. Wm. & Cum. 1 Aw' knag, an' clash, an' sauntei, 200 Wm. He would naig the the out of one who took any notice of his ways (BK) n.Yks. He's alla's knaggin' an' knaggin', fra moorn to neeght; n.Yks 2 'Knagg'd to the varry grund,' wornted to the very grave. e.Yks. 1 Missis hez been knaggin at må all day. m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. A womman at's allus naigin' throo morn ta neet, Tom Treddlethovle Barrisla Ann. (1860) 24; w.Yks.²; w.Yks.⁵ 'Keeps nāaging at muh fur a horp'ny, an' shoo knawahs varry weel ah āant one,' said of a child. Lan¹ Chs.¹; Chs.³ His ould ooman is a deadly one to nag Not. (W.H S); Not. 'A gets no peace of his life, his wife's allus gnagging at him. s.Not. (J.P.K.) Lin. Moother was naggin' an' groanin' an' moanin' an' naggin' agean, Tennyson Owd Roa an groamn an moann an haggin agean, ILNNYSON Owa Now. (1889); Lin.¹ She's always a-nagging me n.Lin.¹, sw Lin.¹, Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ You're always knagging at me. War ³, s.War.¹, w.Wor.¹, s.Wor.¹, se.Wor ¹ Shr ¹ 'Is wife nagged 'im, till 'e's bin far druv s. Wor.', se. Wor.' Shr.' Is wife nagged 'im, till 'e's bin far druv to drink—as yo' met'n say—by a ŏŏman's tongue. Hrf.2, Glo¹, Brks.¹, w.Mid. (W.P.M.) e An.² They tew mawthers are ollost nagging Cmb.¹ She keeps on nag, nag, nagging all day long. Nrf Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf (1893) 99; (E.M.) Ken. (D.W.L.), e.Ken. (G.G.) w.Som.¹ Tid'n no use vor to keep on a naggin o' the maid; the more you do naggy and ballyiag, I'll warn the will be some the still be some than the some properties of the some propert wo'ser her'll be.

Hence (1) Gnagger, sb. (a) a person given to constant scolding or complaining; (b) a teaser; (2) Gnagging, (a) ppl. adj. teasing, worrying, scolding; aggravating, irritating; (b) vbl. sb. constant scolding and fault-finding.

(r, a) Mid. Wouldn't she be a nagger, if ever she could get the opportunity? Blackmore Kit (1890) I. v. (b) sw Lin. That's a poor Natterin Nan, Preston Poems (1864) 4; w.Yks 5 A naaging barn, always crying and at unrest. Not. (J. H.B.), War. (J. R.W.) e Som. W & J. Gl (1873). w.Som. Tak'n let the maid alone, you be the very nagginest old thing ever I zeed in all my born days. Cor 1 (b) n.Lin. He begins to get fair stall'd on his witterin' an' knaggin', Peacock Tales and Rhymes (1886) 67.

3. Of a pain: to gnaw, to keep up a slight but continuous

Yks. (J.W.), e.Lan. Chs. 'How's your face, now?' 'Well, it nags a bit.' Shr. I couldna sleep las' night fur the tuth-ache, it wunna to say violent, but kep' nag, nag, naggin' all the wilde till about four o'clock.

Hence (I) Cnagging, ppl. adj. gnawing, dull aching, wearying; used esp. of toothache; (2) Naggy, sb. a child's name for a tooth.

(1) w.Yks. A dull knaiging pain, Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Aug 4, 1894); w.Yks.<sup>2</sup>; w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> 'A nasty naaging paan' is the toothache. n.Lan<sup>1</sup>, nw Der.<sup>1</sup> Lin. Brookes Tracts Gl. Lei 1 Nhp <sup>1</sup> Gnagging pain [as chronic rheumatism, or tooth-ache]. War.<sup>3</sup> Shr., Hrf Bound *Provinc* (1876). e Som. W. & J. Gl (1873) w Som.<sup>1</sup> I've bin a terrified wi' this here naggin pinswill's vortnight and more. Cor. 12 (2) w. Som. 1 Here, my purty, let mother rub his poor little naggies vor-n.

4. With on: to struggle constantly and continually.
w.Yks. For six year I wor kept nagueing on early an' late, Yksman. (1881) 26.

5. sb. A gnawing bite, a gnawing sensation.
w.Yks.3 Overheard between two bandsmen after refreshments
'Hey, Jim, hast ta getten thi' churn full?' 'Nay, lad, Au've
nobbut takken away the gnaigh on it.'

6. Phr. to be on the gnag, to scold, worry, find fault with. Not. Shay's allus on the gnag.

GNAGGLE, v. n Cy. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Wil. Also written knaggle n.Lin.<sup>1</sup>; naggle Wm. w.Yks. Lan.<sup>1</sup> Chs.<sup>1</sup> Der.<sup>2</sup> Not. Lei. War.<sup>3</sup> se. Wor. Glo. Wil; and in form niggle Glo.<sup>2</sup> [na'gl, næ'gl.] 1. To gnaw, bite at anything hard. See Gnag.

n.Cy.Holloway. w.Yks.12, Lan.1, Not.1, n.Lin.1, Lei.1, War.8, Glo.2

Hence Gnaggling, ppl. adj. gnawing. Nhp.<sup>1</sup>
2. Fig. To grumble or fret continually; to scold, find

War. (J.R W.), se.Wor.<sup>1</sup>, Gio.<sup>12</sup> Wil. Slow Gl. (1892).

Hence (1) Naggling, ppl. adj., (2) Nagly, adj. fretful, grumbling, complanning; ill-conditioned.

(1) w.Yks Her nagglin' tongue, Yksman. Xmas. No. (1880) 23. Der.<sup>2</sup> (2) Wm. She's as nagly as o' that (B.K.).

3. To dispute about any matter with a view to a bargain or otherwise; used in prp. Chs. GNAGHE, GNAIGH, see Gnag.

GNAING, v. Sus. Wil. Written gnang Sus. (Hall) [nēŋ] To mock, insult. Sus. (Hall); Dartnell & Goddard Wds (1893). Wil. Slow GL. (1892); Wil. 1

GNANG, see Nang. GNAP, v. and sb. Sc. Also written nap Dmf (JAM.); and in forms gnape; nyap Dmf. (Jam.) [nap.] To gnaw, bite at, nibble; to snap at, bite. Cf gnip.

Cal. Abd That dog...gashin' an' gnappin' there at the fleas, PAUL Aberdeenshire (1881) 48. Fif. The Erle of Morton was standing gnapping on his staff-end, Melvill Autobiog. (1610) 82, ed 1842.

Hence (1) Gnap, adj. hungry; (2) Gnapping, ppl. adj.

fig. eager, earnest; (3) Gnap-the-ween, sb. very thinly-baked cakes; any kind of very light bread.

(1) Bnff., Cld. (Jam) (2) Abd. She in gnapping earnest taks it a', Ross Helenore (1768) 98, ed 1812; It's gnapin' earnest, lass, I mak you sear, Shirrefs Poems (1790) 86. (3) Bnff.

2. Fig. To mince one's words, to speak affectedly.
Sc. He's come here to learn's to speak, we'll hae to gnape the English til him, Roy Horseman's Wd. (1895) xxv. Abd Wha only ken to gnap at words and that P stands for the Shirreful. only ken to gnap at words, and that P stands for pye, Shirkers

Poems (1790) 293
3. To taunt, find fault with in a snappish way.

Cal. Baff. He's a nyatterin' bodie: he seye gnappin' at something.

Hence Gnapping, ppl. adj. given to fault-finding and taunting Bnff.<sup>1</sup>
4. sb. A bite, mouthful; a morsel of anything eatable.

4. sb. A bite, mouthful; a morsel of anything eatable.

Buff 1 We didna get ae gnap; an noo we're like t'cut the ween for hunger The nowt hinna a gnap o' streh to pit i' thir hehds Abd. To lat 'imsel' get a gnap, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) 11, I saw their piece was but a gnap, Ross Helenore (1768) 75, ed 1812. Dmf. 'Nap and stoo,' complete consumption of any viands (JAM.)

5 Mincing, affected speech.

Abd. Speak my ain leed, 'tis gueed auld Scots I mean, Your southern gnaps, I count not worth a preen, Ross Helenore (1768)

9, ed. 1812.

[1. As manye horses as do playe with him that is sore, [I. As manye horses as do playe with him that is sore, and gnappe of the matter that renneth out of the sore, shall have the same sorance, Fitzherbert Husb. (1534) 68. 3. Bremen dial sik gnappen, 'sich zanken' (Wtb.); so Holstein dial. (Idvotikon).]

GNARL, sb<sup>1</sup> and v.<sup>1</sup> Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Wor. Glo. Brks. Sus. Cor. Also written knarl n.Yks<sup>12</sup> m.Yks.<sup>1</sup>; narle Glo.; and in forms gnerl Glo.<sup>1</sup>; gnorl. Sc.; gnurl s.Wor. [narl, nāl.] 1. sb. A knot in a tree. Glo.<sup>1</sup> See Gner(r sb<sup>1</sup>)

 $Gnar(r, sb.^1)$ 

Hence Gnarly, adj. (1) of timber, &c.: cross-grained, twisted, full of knots; also used fig.; (2) of soil: lumpy,

(1) Sc. He rubbed his gnorly hands before the fire, Caled. Curling Club Ann. (1898-99) 152. Per. Their gnarly crummocks, which They brandished to protect their shins, Spence Poems (1898) 193 Lth O dear that gnarly trunk to me BALLANTINE Poems (1856) 174. n.Cy. (J W.), s.Chs. 1, s.Wor. (H.K.) Brks. Them planks be too gnarley for the plaayne to work. Cor. O'Donoghue St. Knighton (1864) Gl. (2) Glo. The ground be regler gnerly

(S.SB).

2. A hard swelling, esp. a hard swelling on the neck caused by cold, a 'kernel.'

m.Yks.¹ Glo. Baylis Illus. Dial. (1870); Gl. (1851); Glo.¹

3. v. To knot or entangle. n.Yks.¹², m.Yks.¹ e Sus.

GNARL, v.2 and sb2 In gen. dial. use in n. counties to Lin. Also Som. Also written knarl(e n Cy. Dur.1 n.Yks.3 e.Yks.1 w.Yks. n.Lin.1; and in form nerl n.Cy.

n. 1ks., e. 1ks., W. 1ks. h.Lin.; and in form heri n.Cy. [narl, nāl.] l. v. To gnaw, bite at, nibble.
n.Cy. Grose (1790). Dur., Cum. (E W.P.) Wm. A Billy gooat hed been knaarlan at it wi' its teeth, Spec. Dial. (1877) pt. 1 37 n.Yks. It's a little knarl'd with your carl-cat, Meriton Praise Ale (1684) l. 166; n.Yks.; n.Yks.² 'Gnarl'd and chavvell'd,' gnawed and frittered, as anything mouse-eaten; n.Yks.² e.Yks. Marshall. Rur. Econ. (1788); e.Yks. This moos [mouse] hez ommost knarled

m Yks.1 w.Yks. Hutton Tour to Caves a hooal thruff thrap (1781) s.Not. Look how the rots ev gnarled this wood (J P.K)
Lin. Not one of the swedes appeared to have been even gnarled by a rabbit, *Lin Chron* (Dec 28, 1889); n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> That pup hes knarl'd th' boddum o' th' dog-kennil door awaay. sw.Lin.<sup>1</sup> He has taken to gnarl and bite in the stable Ferrets are not like rats, they don't gnarl. w.Som. Here, Watch, here's a bone for thee to gnardle.

Hence Gnarl-band, sb, fig a miser, a person who would starve his body to fill his purse.

Lin. He's a regular gnarl-band. Oh! he's such a scrimp—

a regular gnarl band.

2. Fig. To grumble, complain; to snarl. See Gnar(r, v. 1. n.Lin.! She's alust a gnarlin' at me aboot sumthing. sw.Lin.!

3. To ache with a dull, heavy pain.

e.Yks.1 Mah teeath's begun ti knarl nasty. sw.Lin 1 When the

pain begins to gnarl. His bones aches and gnarls.

Hence Gnarling, vbl. sb. a dull, heavy aching or

gnawing pain; a gnawing sensation.

n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> A gnarling at heait. e Yks.<sup>1</sup>

4. To maltreat N Cy.<sup>1</sup>

5 sb. Fig. Biting, rough treatment.

Lth. They canna stand the gnarl O' the cauld-winter breeze,

Ballantine Poems (1856) 62

[2. Gnarling sorrow hath less power to bite, Shaks. Rtch II, 1. 111. 292.]

GNAR(R, sb. Sc. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Also written knar n.Yks. ; and in form knur Nhp. [nar, naə(r.]] 1. A hard knot in wood; a knob or ball; a lump in the 1. A flate knot in wood; a knob of ban; a fulfip in the flesh. Cf. gnarl, sb.¹ 1.

Sc. (JAM.), n.Yks.¹², m.Yks.¹, w.Yks.¹, ne.Lan.¹, Nhp.¹

2. The game of hockey; see below.

Nhp.¹ A name which it obviously receives from the stick with

which the game is played, having a gnar or knot at the end of it. 3. pl. See below.

Lan. Gnarrs are large beds of stones, covered with incrustations formed by insects for their habitations, Thornber Hist. Blackpool

(1837) 184.

[1. pay vmbe-kesten be knarre & be knot bobe, Gawaine (c. 1360) 1434. Cp. LG. gnuur, gnure, knuur, 'ein knorren' (Berghaus) ]

GNAR(R, v. and sb.<sup>2</sup> Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Also Sus. Also written narr Nhb.<sup>1</sup>; narre Sus.<sup>1</sup>; and in forms njirr Sh.I.; nyirr Bnff.<sup>1</sup> [nar, nao(r.] 1. v. To growl, sparl like an appry dog or best

snarl, like an angry dog or beast.

Sh.I. He barkit da wan time an' njirr'd da tidder, Sh. News (Nov. 20, 1897). Nhb. The wild beasts gnarring, Richardson Borderer's Table-bk. (1846) VI. 275. n.Yks.¹, w.Yks.¹, ne.Lan.¹, Sus. (M.B.-S.), Sus.¹

Hence Gnarring, Njirring, or Nyirran, vbl. sb. a growl-

ing, snarling, snapping.
So Curs are a race of animals more despised than dreaded, and mankind do not use to resent their gnarrings, Sc. Presby. Eloq. Answer (ed. 1847) 58. Sh.I Da yarms an' spittin' o' da cat an' da njirrin' o' Berry waukin'd Sibbie, Sh. News (Mar 26, 1898). Bnff. 1 2. Fig. To find fault in a disagreeable, snarling manner; to quarrel.

Bnff. Nhb. She'll be aye narr-narrin at him. w.Yks., ne.Lan. 3. sb. The snarl or growl of an angry dog. Bnff.

4. Fig. Peevishness, peevish fault-finding. (16.)
[1. At them he gan to reare his bristles strong, And felly gnarre, Spenser F. Q. (1596) 1. v. 34. LG. (Pomerana) gnarren, 'sagt man von dem Laut kleiner Kinder, wenn sie unzufrieden sind, aber nicht recht weinen

wenn sie unzufrieden sind, aber nicht recht weinen oder schreyen' (Dahnert); Bremen dial. gnarren, 'knarren, murren, verdriesslich seyn' (Wtb.); cp. Swiss dial. gnurren, 'brummen' (Idothkon).]

GNASH, sb., v. and adj. Sc. Yks. Also written nash Sc. (Jam.) [naf.] 1. sb. Pert, insolent talk; bluster.

Sc. (Jam.) Gall. Cursed excisemen gaun their rouns Wi' saucy gnash, Nicholson Poet. Wks. (1814) 129, ed. 1897.

Hence (I) Nash-gab, sb. impertinent talk or chatter, bluster; (2) Nashie, adj. talkative, chattering.

(I) Sc. There's the Philistines... are gaun to whirry awa' Mr. Henry, and a' wi' your nash-gab, deil be on't! Scott Old Mortahty (1816) vii; They hae coost up my kindred to Rob to me already—set up their nashgabs! 1b. Rob Roy (1817) xxvi. (2) Cld. (Jam.)

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2. v. To prate, talk impudently. Sc. (JAM.)

Hence Gnashing, ppl. adp. pert, insolent, chattering.
Sc 'A nashn' body,' a little pert, chattering creature (tb).

3. adj. Passionate, ill-tempered, irritable.
n Yks. 2' Oor aud Tommy's varry gnash when he ails ought,' impatient when unwell. w Yks. (C.C.R.)

Hence Gnash-gab, sb. one who speaks harshly of others or who gives an ill-tempered reply to a question asked. n.Yks 2

GNASHICKS, sb. Bnff.1 The red bear-berry, Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi.

GNAT, sb. Nrf. Hmp. 1. The knot, Tringa canutus. Nrf. Gnats or knots, a small bird which, taken with nets, grow excessively fat, being mewed and fed with corn, T. Browne Misc. (c. 1664) in IVks, ed. Wilkins, III. 318; Swainson Birds (1885) 194; Newton & Gadow (1896) 364.

2. Comp. Gnat-hawk, the dorr-hawk, the nightjar,

Caprimulgus Europaeus.

Hmp. [So called] from its fondness for moths and beetles, Swainson Birds (1885) 97.

GNATLING, adj. e An.1 Very much engaged about

trifles, busy doing nothing.

GNATTER, v. In gen. dial. use in Sc. and n. counties to War. Shr. Also written knatter w.Yks.<sup>4</sup> e Lan.<sup>1</sup> nw.Der.<sup>1</sup> sw.Lin.<sup>1</sup> Shr.; natter Sc. (Jam.) N Cy.<sup>1</sup> Nhb.<sup>1</sup> Cum. Wm. n.Yks.<sup>12</sup> ne.Yks.<sup>1</sup> m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> Der.<sup>12</sup> nw Der.<sup>1</sup> n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> sw.Lin.<sup>1</sup> Lei.<sup>1</sup>; and in forms knather e.Yks.<sup>1</sup> Not.; natther e.Yks.; nyatter Bnff.<sup>1</sup> Abd. [na·tə(r.] 1 To gnaw, bite at anything hard; to nibble, bute small with the teeth. Also used fix

bite small with the teeth. Also used fig.

Cum. It would continually natter at David's heart, Dalby

Mayroyd (1888) III. 103. e Yks. w.Yks. Coits wi' t'button
hoyles nattered, Tom TreddleHoyle Baunsla Ann. (1862) 54; w.Yks. 13, w.Yks. 4 A mouse knatters the wood of a trap when caught Lan. Bring a bit o'summat for t'keep th' rottens fro' natterin' at one's feet, BRIERLEY Marlocks (1866) vii; Lan 1 Hello, there's bin a mouse i' th' bread-mug; sitho heaw this loaf's nattered. He's olus gnatterin' at his finger-nails ne.Lan¹, e.Lan.¹ Chs.¹²; Chs ³ Poop hath nattered sponge. s.Chs.¹ Th) meys ŭn bin naat ŭrin ŭt dheyz chey ziz [Th' meice han bin gnatterin' at theise cheises] nw.Der.1

Hence Knattering or Nattering, (1) sb. the noise produced by the gnawing or nibbling of wood by mice, &c.;

duced by the gnawing or nibbling of wood by mice, &c.; (2) ppl. adj. gnawing.

(1) Nhb. (A F.B.) (2) w.Yks. Wheare's that knattering din com throo? Leeds Merc. Suppl (Aug. 4, 1894)

2. To grumble, complain, fret; to find fault with constantly, to scold, 'gnag,' worry, tease.

Dmf., F.xb., Gall. (Jam.) N.Cy.\(^1\) Nhb.\(^1\) What are ye nattrin on at? Cum. N. & Q (1869) 4th S. iu. 158. Wm. She would natter a body's soul out (B.K.). n.Yks.\(^1\); n.Yks.\(^2\) He'll natter his chine away,' fret himself, as it is said, to the backbone. 'Genning and nattering the day tw an end.' ne Yks\(^1\) Sha's awlus natterin aboot nowt. e.Yks. She's nattherinest awd woman Ah ivver seed; she's ommast natthered her chine away, Nicholson ivver seed; she's ommast natthered her chine away, Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 91. m.Yks. w.Yks. Thou's ... ollas gnatterin an hypin at him, il. 304; w.Yks. s, w.Yks. Shoo'd ha' summat else to du nur to sit thear nattering awl't daay long if shoo hed to scrat for her bit o' living saame as I hev. Lan., ne Lan. s.Chs. Oo naat urz mi ter ubli [Hoo gnatters me terribly]. Der. GROSE naat ürz mi ter übli [Hoo gnatters me terribly]. Der. Grose (1790) MS add. (P.), Der.<sup>2</sup>, nw.Der.<sup>1</sup>, Not. (J H.B.), Not.<sup>1</sup>, n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> sw.Lin.<sup>1</sup> The missis does natter and werrit so, I nat'ly can't put up wi' it. Len' Shay's ollus a yamberin' an' a natterin' at 'er all dee long. Shr.' I wish yo' ŏŏdna knatter all the wilde about nuthin'.

about nuthin'.

Hence (I) Gnatter or Natter, sb. (a) a person who constantly scolds or complains; (b) peevish chattering, grumbling; (2) Gnattered, Nattered, or Nattert, ppl. adj. ill-tempered, peevish, irritable, quarrelsome; (3) Natterer, sb. a restless, worrying, irritable person; (4) Nattering, ppl. adj., (a) see (2); (b) teasing, harassing, worrying; (5) Nattersome, adj, see (2).

(I, a) w.Yks. (H.W.) (b) Bnff. (2) Lan. Yo're as nathert as two tinkers, Briefley Layrock (1864) v. ne.Lan. s.Lan. Bamford Dial. (1854). Chs. s.Chs. A gnattered temper. Stf., Der., nw.Der., Shr. (3) Lin. Eh! Miss, she is such a natterer; she is always nattering about (G.G.W.). (4, a) Nhb. He's a natterin body n.Yks. e.Yks. She's nattherinest awd

woman Ah ivver seed, Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 91. w Yks. T'weary naagin, nengin turn, 'At plagued poor Natterin Nan, Preston Poems (1864) 4; w.Yks. Lan. Aye he's a natterin soart of a chap. n.Lan. n Stf. Whose motherly feeling now got the better of her nattering habit, Geo Eliot A. Bede (1859) I. 65 Not. 1 s Not. They're such a nattering couple (J.P.K.). nw.Der. 1 Lin. Thompson Hist. Boston (1856) 712. sw Lin. 1 She's a regular nattering old woman Lei. 1, War 3 (b) Lan In consequence uv a yowin un natterin sensashun ut set in abeawt th' region o' my meight poke, Staton B. Shutile, 42. s. Stf. He fidgets me wi'his natterin' ways, Pinnock Blk. Cy. Ann. (1895). (5) n.Yks<sup>2</sup> e.Yks<sup>1</sup> MS add (T H)

3. To talk or gossip in an unfriendly manner; to debate, haggle; to quarrel, wrangle.

Abd. I've something ither adee nor waste time nyatterin on wi' They natter't, and brawl't, an' back-bote, Waugh Barrel Organ (1867) 281; He didn't, by th' use uv his tung, furnish food for th' scandal-mongers to natter at, Staton Loominary (c. 1861) 54.

4. To rattle, make a rattling noise.

w.Yks.2 A grandstone is said to gnatter when it is dowky [2. EFris. gnattern, 'murren, verdriesslich sein' (Kool-Man); LG. (Gottingen) gnattern, 'ubel gelaunt sein und in

MAN); L.G. (Gottingen) gnauern, uper genaum semund in Folge dessen auch oft weinen, meist von kleinen Kindern, jedoch auch von Erwachsenen, nam. von murrischen Alten' (Schambach).]

GNATTERY, adj. Sc. n Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Alsowritten nattery Nhb.¹ n.Yks.¹² ne.Yks.¹ w Yks.¹ Lan.; nattry N.Cy.¹; nattrie, natrie, nyatrie Abd. (Jam.)

1. Ill-termered cross peevish: netulant fault-finding, grumtempered, cross, peevish; petulant, fault-finding, grum-

bling, querulous.

Abd. (Jam) Ayr. Whyles her gnattery tongue is a desperate fash to me, Service Dr. Duguid (ed. 1887) 163. N.Cy. A nattry face. Nab. A nesty, nattery and chep. n.Yks. ne.Yks. e.Yks. MS. add. (T.H.) w.Yks. She gits cramley an queer an it maks her nattery and ill-natur'd, Niddendill Olm (1870) July Notes; w.Yks. 1 Don't be see gnattery. Lan. One o' those nattery owd maids 'at con olaz tell so mitch better heaw to bring op a family

nor thoose 'at have 'em, Standing Echoes (1885) 17. ne.Lan.\(\frac{1}{2}\) 2. Rugged, full of pebbles. n.Cy. (Hall.), w.Yks.\(\frac{1}{3}\) GNAW, v. Sc. Not. Lin. War. Brks. Suf. Wil. Som. Also increase and an experimentary of the companient of t

I. Gram. form. Preterite: Gnew.
Abd. At last in twa the downe ranps he gnew, Ross Helenore (1768) 45, ed. 1812. Yks. (J.W.), Suf. (HALL.), e.Suf. (FH)

II. Dial. uses. 1. In comp. Gnaw-post, a stupid,

ignorant person; a fool, simpleton.

Lin. Thompson Hist Boston (1856) 707; Lin. Have no further truck with that gnaw-post War. (J R.W.) Wil. Slow Gl. (1892); Wil. Som. (W.F.R.); Sweetman Wincanton Gl. (1883). e.Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873). w.Som.

2. To trouble, worry, annoy; also used of pain.
s.Not. It gnaws me so to see 'em so careless. She's gnawed to death with toothache. Yo children gnaw me to death (J.P.K.).

Hence Gnawing, (1) ppl. adj. worrying, annoying, teasing; (2) vbl. sb. a griping pain in the stomach.
(1) s.Not. They're such gnawing children (J.P.K.) (2)

GNAW, sb. Abd (JAM.) A slight, partial thaw.
GNAWING, vbl. sb. Nhp. Grass-keeping; see below.
Farmers often say, 'I've taken a good gnawing for my sheep, with a good dry lair;' signifying that they have taken a good grazing field, on dry land, such as will not 'trample off the gnawing, i e. receive the impress of the feet of the cattle grazing upon it. The inferior keep that remains, after the beasts have been fattened on the land, is termed 'rough gnawing.'

GNECK, sb. and v. Sc. [nek.] 1. sb. A notch, as in

a stick. Mry. (JAM.)

2. v. To cut notches. Bnff. The herd-loon gneckit's club. GNEEP, sb. Sc. Also in form gneip. A foolish fellow; a booby, ninny. Abd. Ye blind gneep (JAM.)
GNEGUM, sb. Bnff. [ne gam.] 1. A tricky dis-

position.

Ye needna pit muckle trust in 'ım: he hiz a gey gnegum; an' maybe ye'll seen ken that t' yır cost.

2. A fiery, pungent flavour; esp. in eatables.

That cheese hiz a gnegum.

GNEIGIE, adj. Obs. Sc. Sharp-witted, quick, 'knacky.'
Auld farran and gneigie washeay, Jamieson Ballads (1806) 1.302.

GNEISLE, v. Abd. (JAM.) Also in form gnissle. To gnaw.

GNERL, see Gnarl, sb. 1 GNEUT, sb. Bnff. A stupid person. Also the dim. gneutie, gneutick, gneutickie.

GNIB, ady. Sc. [nib] 1. Ready, quick, clever.

Bch. An' wi' mischief he was sae gnib To get his ill intent,

FORBES Ajax (1742) 7; Far thinks I an' I shou'd be sae gnib as

middle wi' the thing that did nae brak my taes, ib Jin (1742) 17;

Abd. Says a gnib elf, Ross Helenore (1768) Sng. 200, ed. Nimmo

2. Sharp in demanding one's own; stingy, mean; ill-tempered, curt in manner.

Bnff. He's unco gnib wee's account. He's unco gnib; it wiz only yesterday a got the len [loan] o't. Per. 'Ye're rael gnib,' said of one that seeks settlement of an account before it is due (GW).

Hence Gnibbich, (1) sb. a little person of sharp, thin features and curt manners; (2) ady. curt in manner; mean, stingy, not inclined to be liberal.

Buff¹ (x) Often the notion of stinginess is intended to be conveyed (2) He wiz gey gnibbich wee's toddy.

3. Keen of appetite.

Abd. The mair we drank we grew the gnibber, Beattie Paings (1801) 39

GNIDGE, v. and sb. Sc. Nhp. [nidz.] press, squeeze; to press down.

n.Sc. One is said to gnidge another, when he presses him down with his knees (Jam). Beh. Where a fun-stane [whinstone] does Sisyphus Down to the yerd sair gnidge, Forbes Ajax (1742) 5, The thing that angered me warst ava was to be sae sair gnidged by a chanler-chafted auld runk carlen, ib. Jrn. (1742) 15. Nhp. Obsol. Hence Gnidgean, vbl. sb. a continuance of squeezing.

Bnff.1

2. With off: to rub off, to peel off by rubbing.

n Sc. (Jam) Abd. Frae our fingers to gnidge aff the hide With the wearisome wark o' the rubbing o't, Ross Helenore (1768) Sng 284, ed Nimmo

3. sh. A squeeze.

Bnff I Fin the ill-naitirt craitir got the weel-naitirt sumph doon, he ga 'm a gnidge i' the breest it took awa's braith.

[1. Cogn. w. OE. cnuwan, to press, pound (B.T.); Dan. knuge, to press, squeeze.]

GNIF, conj. Dev. Unless.

Gnif tha uncle chout ha'ap tha avore long, a' daunt knaw hot 'uli happen ter tha, Madox-Brown Dwale Bluth (1876) bk. 11. v.

GNIP, v. and sb. (JAM.) Cf. gnap. Sc. [nip] 1. v. To eat.

2. To taunt, complain constantly about.

Bnff. Faht are ye eye gnip gnippin at? Canna ye fussil fair oot, an' lat's ken faht ye wud be at?

Hence (1) Gnippan, vbl. sb. a continued throwing out of small taunts; (2) Gnipping, ppl. adj. given to fault-

finding.
(I, 2) Bnff.<sup>1</sup> A wid tack a tellan' an' hae deen; but a cudna stan' that gnip gnippan o' his. A widna like 'im for maister: he's a gnippin' bodie

3. sb. A morsel of any eatable. Also dim. gnipick,

gnipickie. Bnff.<sup>1</sup>
[1. Four horsis quhite as snaw, Gnyppand gersis, Douglas Eneados (1513), ed. 1874, 11. 152]

GNIPE, see Nip, Nipe. GNIPPER, sb. Sc.

1. The smallest piece of anything; used esp. of eatables. Buff. He ate alky gnapper o't.

2. Phr. Gnupper for gnapper or gnapper, the very smallest particle.

Sc. 'Gnipper for gnapper,' a phr. taken from the sound made by a mill in grinding,—gen with reference to eating, and signifying that nothing is left (J M); Brook his banes, gnipper for gnopper, Jameson Pop Ballads (1806) II. 239. Bnff.<sup>1</sup>

JAMIESON Pop Ballads (1806) II. 239. Bnff.<sup>1</sup>
GNISSLE, see Gneisle.
GNIT, sb. m. Yks.<sup>1</sup> [nit.] A gnat.
[Bremen dial. gnid, 'eine Art ganz kleiner Mucken, die
wie Fliegen gestaltet sind und heftig stechen' (Wtb.).]
GNORL, GNURL, see Gnarl, sb.<sup>1</sup>
GO, v. and sb. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and

Amer. I. v. Gram forms. 1. Present Tense: (1) Ga, (2) Gaa, (3) Gae, (4) Gah, (5) Gau, (6) Gauh, (7) Gay, (8) Gea, (9) Geae, (10) Geaw, (11) Ge(e, (12) Geu,

GO

(13) Gie, (14) Goa, (15) Goe, (16) Goeth, (17) Goo, (18) Gooa, (19) Gowe, (20) Gu(e, (21) Guy, (22) Gwain(e, (23) Gwo(e, (24) ?Yeand. [For further instances see II below.]

(I) Cum.1, n.Yks.1, w.Yks 4, Lan.1, n Lan.1, ne.Lan.1 (1) Cum.\*, n. Yrs.\*, w. Yrs.\*, Lan.\*, n. Lan.\*, ne. Lan.\* (2) Nnn. (s.v. Kaa). Wm. He gaas net to kirk, Hutton Bran New Wark (1785) 454. w. Yrs.\* n. Lan.\* (3) N.Cy.\* 1 Nnh.\* Gae doon the toon an' seek the milk. Dur.\*, n. Yrs.\* 2 m. Yrs.\* 1 Very well, mother; let him gae. w. Yrs.\* (4) Nnh.\* (s.v. Kaa). s. Wm. Gah hèam (JAB.). ne Yrs.\*, m. Yrs.\* (5,6) m. Yrs.\* (7) n.Cy. (Hall), Glo.\* (8) m. Yrs.\*, m. Yrs.\* (5,6) m. Yrs.\* (7) n. Cy. (Hall), Glo.\* (8) m. Yrs.\* w. Yrs.\* (9) Sc. Murray Dial. (1873) 205. (10) w. Yrs. Watson Hist. Hifx. (1775) 538; w. Yrs.\* (11) N.Cy.\* Cum.\* He gez wid his feet breadd side furst. (12) e Dev. Ai shall up an' geu voath ta th' town, Pulman Sing Sol (1860) iii. 2. (13) N.Cy.\* (14) n. Yrs. Don't goā oot te-day, Linskill. Betw. Heather and N. Sea (1884) vim. Yrs.\* w. Yrs.\* On I mud goa, Cudworth Dial Sketches (1884) 16. (15, 16) Wxf.\* (17) e Lan.\*, Chs.\* Stf.\* I wunna goo. Der.\* 2 Wu't goo wi' mey. s.Not. (J. P. K.) Lin. But Parson a comes an' a goos, Tennyson N. Farmer, Old Style (1864) st. 7. War.\* Introd. 15. m. Wor. (J.C.), Suf. (F. A.) Sur.\* I see him goo straight away across two fields. Sus. Well, gentlemen, I'll goo, I'll goo, Egerron Filk and Ways (1884) 55. I.W.\* Will. Slow Gl. (1892). w. Som.\* Dev. Zimon lad, thee mun goo to bed to onst, Longman's Mag. (Dec. 1896) 153 (18) w. Yrs.\*; w. Yrs.\* Gooa abaht thee bisness. Der.\* se. Wor. I have never heard any but old persons pronounce the word 'go' in this way. (10) Cum. Wull ta gowe wie me '(E. W. P.) (20) (s.v. Kaa). Wm. He gaas net to kirk, HUTTON Bran New Wark w.Yks. ; W.Yks. Good abant thee bishess. Ber. se. Wor. I have never heard any but old persons pronounce the word 'go' in this way. (19) Cum. Wull ta gowe wie me? (E.W.P.) (20) w.Yks. Gue, WRIGHT Gram Wndhll. (1892) 143 Lan. Gut' Rachdaw weh a keaw, Tim Bobbin View Dial (1740) 11. Ken. No gu nigh de hosses, NAIRNE Tales (1790) 57, ed. 1824. (21) I Ma. (S M.) (22) Nhp.<sup>2</sup> Will you gwain wi' me? (23) Lan. Ut gwoes bith neame o' Kopper Nob, Scholes Tim Gamwattle (1857) 10. Glo. Dunt 'e gwo far off, Gissing Vill Hampden (1890) I. i. (24) <sup>1</sup> n.Cy. GROSE (1790) [misprint for 'yeaud'].

2. Imp.: (a) 2nd pers. (1) Goes, (2) Goise, (3) Goos. (1) e.Suf. Goes away! (FH) (2) ib. (3) Cor Goos'ome, Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl.; 'Goos-along!' she said, Camborne Alm. (1894) 100.

(b) [Used in 1st or 2nd pers. pl. as an invitation to accompany the speaker.] (1) Gawa, (2) Gow, (3) Gowa,

(4) Gowe.

(4) Gowe.

(1) w.Yks. Gawa [go we, let us go], Thoresby Lett. (1703); w Yks.<sup>4</sup> (2) Lakel.<sup>1</sup> (s.v Gang). Cum. An' then gow to Carel wi' me, Gilpin Sngs. (1866) 257; Let's gow to Rosley Fair, Anderson Ballads (ed 1808) 1. e.An.<sup>1</sup> A farmer observed, that when his mother called the maids at 'milking-time,' she never said 'go,' but 'gow.' Suf.<sup>1</sup> (3) n.Cy. Holloway. Lakel.<sup>1</sup> Gowa seems equivalent to 'go away' and is now 'howay' (s v. Gang). Cum. To a person about to leave, 'Let's gowa' (E.W.P.); Cum.<sup>1</sup> The industrious farmer says, 'Come, gowa to yer wark wid me, lads.' The indifferent farmer says, 'Howay to yer wark, lads,' and leaves them to themselves. Yks. I'm faairly clammed, gowa, Fetherston T. Goorbrodger (1870) 158. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> w.Yks <sup>1</sup> It is always used in the way of invitation, and refers to the act of one always used in the way of invitation, and refers to the act of one person accompanying another: 'Come gowa toth' kirk.' (4) Cum.<sup>1</sup>
3. Prp.: (1) Gaain(g, (2) Gaan, (3) Gaayn, (4) Gaein(g, (5) Gaen, (6) Gahin, (7) Gahn, (8) Gain, (9) Gan, (10) Gaun, (11) Gawin, (12) Gawn, (13) Geann, (14) Gewing, (15) Green, (18) Googn, (19) Googn, (10) Gawin, (11) Gawin, (12) Gawin, (13) Gawin, (14) Gewing, (15) Gawin, (16) Gawin, (17) Gwing, (17) Gwing, (18) Gawin, (19) Gaw Gaun, (11) Gawin, (12) Gawi, (13) Geann, (14) Gewing, (15) Gine, (16) Goan, (17) Gooen, (18) Gooin, (19) Goon, (20) Guaying, (21) Guin, (22) Guining, (23) Gwain(e, (24) Gwainin, (25) Gwane, (26) Gwaning, (27) Gwaying, (28) Gween, (29) Gwine, (30) Gwoan, (31) Gwoing, (32) Gwyin, (33) Gwyn, (34) Gyaan, (35) Gyaun, (36) Gyin(g, (27) Gyne. (37) Gyne.

(37) Gyne.

(1) Sc. (Jam) Wm. She es gaain toth this show, Wheeler Dial. (1790) 113, ed. 1821. m.Yks. Introd. 35 Lan. Now gaain's straight, Harland & Wilkinson Flh-Lore (1867) 60. (2) Nhb. Them at's gaan up. Cum. (3) m.Yks. Introd. 35. (4) Mry. The auld familiar faces, noo, wi' our youth are gaein awa, Hay Lintie (1851) 43. m.Yks. w.Yks. We're gaeing ta bring thee a new brat, Lucas Stud. Nidderdale (c. 1882) 253. ne.Lan. (5) Abd. I was jist gaen up the stair, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) viii. Cum. 'At tou'd gaen to dee for a hizzy, Gilpin Sngs. (1866) 256. (6) n.Yks Ah's gahin' yam, Tweddell Clevel Rhymes (1875) 68. ne.Yks. Wheer's ta gahin'? e.Yks. (7) s.Wm. Whar's ta gahin? (J.A B.) (8) Bnff. n.Yks. A wəz gāin əwokin wi lör bāns (W H.). w.Yks. Tha's gain to kill thysel (F P.T.). nw.Dev. (9) Nnb. Luiking up At the procession gan to Swalwell, Marshall Sngs. Nhb. Luiking up At the procession gan to Swalwell, Marshall Sngs. (1829) 17. e.Dur. When used as an auxiliary verb it becomes

'gan.' 'A's gan to' [sae] '(see), 'A's gan to dae't.' Cum.'s I's gan to eddle my five shillin' middlin' cannily, 2 n.Lan. Ut share whativer's ga'n! Lonsdale Mag (July 1866) 19. (10) Sc. But ye are no gaun awa' Scort Middothan (1818) v. Cum. Gâun ta shût, mister? Farrall Betiy Wilson (1886) 6. (11) Nhb. Here there wis plenty gawin and comin, Wilson Pitman's Pay (1843) 58. Wm. Yur not gawin' out? Ward Elsmere (1888) bk i ii (12) Sc. Now he's gawn abroad Sammy, Tester Poems (1865) 107. Slg. Aft, aft she spoke o' gawn awa, Towers Poems (1865) 107. Slg. Aft, aft she spoke o' gawn awa, Towers Poems (1885) 173. Nhb. That wor affairs were gawn aglec, Wilson Pitman's Pay (1843) 56. (13) Cum.\(^1\) (14) Ess You're a-gewing to yer long home, Master French, Longman's Mag. (Jan. 1893) 311. (15) w Yks. Lucas Sind Nidderdale (c 1882). (16) Ir. Boys goan home from the fair, Paddiana (ed. 1848) I 98. Wxf\(^1\) (18) Lan. Gooin on at th' owd bat, Clegg David's Loom (1894) in. Chs.\(^1\) Wheer art gooin? Stf, War. (J A.L.), Oxf.\(^1\) Sus. What be you gooin' to do? Egerton Fik and Ways (1884) 53. (19) Ess.\(^1\) (20) s.Wor. Porson Quaint Wds (1875) 13. (21) Not.\(^2\) (22) War\(^4\) Where be you a guining? (23) Stf Where be'st thee gwain? Knight Quart Mag (1823) 300. se Wor.\(^1\) Glo. Bist a gwain to murther \(^1\)? Replowman, 15. Wil. Slow Gl. (1892) Dor\(^1\) Som. Sweetman Wincanton Gl (1885). Dev\(^2\) Where be'e gwain to? Cor.\(^2\) (24) se Wor.\(^1\) I be a gwainin wum (25) Sus (F A.A.) (26) Oxf. Be you gwaining up the road, Mary? Progress Mary and Me (1863) 191. (27) Hrf\(^2\) (28) Sus. (F A.A.) (29) Sus (b) I.W. Zay wot bist thee gwine wee he vor to doo, Moncrieff Dream (1863) 54. Dev. I were gwine up street, Longman's Mag. (Dec. 1896) 155. [Amer. Dial. Notes (1896) I.68] (30) Lan. Un id o gwoan wi us izel, Scholes Tim Gamwattle (1857) 3. (31) Stf., Wor. He be a gwoing to take to that farm (G M.). (32) Hrf.\(^2\) (33) Sus. He sed he must be gwyn, Lower Tom Cladbole 'gan.' 'A's gan to '[sae]' (see), 'A's gan to dae't.' Cum.3 I's gan to eddle my five shillin' middlin' cannily, 2 n.Lan. Ut share Stf., Wor. He be a gwoing to take to that farm (G M.). (32) Hrf.<sup>2</sup> (33) Sus. He sed he must be gwyn, Lower Tom Cladpole (1831) st. 42. (34) nw.Abd. The mist's gyaan aff the Tap o' Noth, Goodwife (1867) st. 46. (35) Abd. It's gyaun to be ca'd Marget, Alexander Am Flk. (1882) 30 (36) n Yks.<sup>2</sup> I's gying te gan. e.Yks.<sup>1</sup> (37) Cum. Is thee gyne for a bit o' brecken? Caine Hagar (1887) iii.

4. Prp. in comb. with to: (1) Ganna, (2) Gauna, (3)

Gaunna, (4) Ginnie.

(1) Fif Now, Wille lad, I'm ganna gie You twa or three directions, Douglas Poems (1806) 70 (2) Sc. Ye'll no' hae heard that Peter's gauna tak' a wife, Swan Gates of Eden (1895) 11. (3) Fif. There's gaunna be an unco crap the 'ear, ROBERTSON Provost (1894) 19. (4) Rnf. The beast at me was ginnie bark, Webster Rhymes (1835) 181.

(1894) 19. (4) KRIL THE BEAST AT THE WAS SAME SAME, WESSAM Rhymes (1835) 181.

5. Preterite: (1) Gade, (2) Gae, (3) Gaed, (4) Gahd, (5) Gaid, (6) Geade, (7) Geead, (8) Geed, (9) Gied, (10) Gode, (11) Goed, (12) Gone, (13) Gooad, (14) Goode, (15) Gud(e, (16) Guid, (17) Yede, (18) Yeed, (19) Yewd, (20) Yod, (21) Yode. [Also used as pret. forms of Gan, Gang, v. (q.v.)]

(1) Sc. To Embro town ye gade awa, Shepherd's Wedding (1789) 10. Abd. Yet I gade o'er nae that unswack, Beattie Parings (1801) 6, ed. 1873. Frf. Where aft he gade, Prper of Peebles (1794) 9. Edb. Twae birkies on a day Gade out to tak a wee glib play, Crawford Poems (1798) 66. n.Yks.2 (2) n.Yks.2 (3) Sc. My faither and me gaed hame again, Stevenson Catronia (1893) xv NCy.1, Nhb.1 n.Yks.1 My wo'd! Bud he gaed sharp! ne.Lan.1 (4) Wm. He gahd ham (B.K.). (5) Nhb.1 (6) Sc. Murray Dial (1873) 205 (7) n.Yks.2 (8) ne Sc. They geed 'the mill, Gregor Flk-Lore (1881) 15. Cai.1, n.Yks.1, m.Yks.1, w.Yks.1, Nrf. (W.W.S.) (9) n.Sc. The kevels they gied thro' the ha', Buchan Ballads (1828) I 200, ed. 1875 (10) Glo. When I gode over the hill, Gissing Both of this Parish (1889) I. 101; Glo.12 (11) n.Lin.1 Efter we'd talk'd a bit, he goed one way an' I goed anuther. w.Som¹ But a always goed clappaty like Dev. He goed, Bowring Lang. (1866) I. pt. v. 26. (12) Ayr. From me her anuther. w.som But a always goed clappaty like Dev. He goed, Bowring Lang. (1866) I. pt. v. 26. (12) Ayr. From me her course she steer'd, And gone I know not whither, Burns Joyful Widower, st. 2. s.Wor. I gone alung that fütwahy munny's the time (H K.). Lei 28 (13) n.Yks. (I.W.) (14) w.Wor. He runde awaay, or goode awaay, S Beauchamp N Hamilton (1875) I 94. (15) Sh.I. Behold a saar gud furt ta saa, Parable of the Sower (Coll. I.I. B.) (16) Sh.I. I made da rung a' eddy afore we gud furt LLB). (16) Sh.I.I... made da ring a' eddy afore we guid furt, Sh. News (Aug. 20, 1898). (17) n.Yks. I yede ymel Dent and Gawthrop, Sedgwick Mem. Cowgill Chapel (1868) 82. (18) Abd.

Gawthrop, Sedgwick Mem. Cowgul Chapte (1808) 82. (18) Add. Some elder fowks... Yee'd to the pantry ben the house, Shirrefs Poems (1790) 215. (19, 20) Der. Obs. (21) Glo. 2

6. pp.: (1) Gaan, (2) Gaed, (3) Gaen, (4) Gain(e, (5) Gane, (6) Gayn, (7) Gean(e, (8) Geayne, (9) Geean, (10) Geen, (11) Geyan, (12) Geyen, (13) Geyn, (14) Gian, (15) Gien, (16) Go, (17) Goan, (18) Goned, (19) Goo, (20)

Gooan, (21) Goon, (22) Guən, (23) Gwon(e, (24) Gwun, (25) Gyan, (26) Gyen, (27) Went. [Also used as pp. of

Gan, Gang, v (q v.)]
(1) w.Yks 1, ne.Lan 1 (I) w.Yks<sup>1</sup>, ne.Lan<sup>1</sup> (2) Per. A lot o' fowk gang because they've aye gacd, Fergusson *Vill. Poet* (1897) 25. (3) Frf The trade of late's gacn to the deil, Morison *Poems* (1790) 3. Peb. trade of late's gach to the deil, Morison Poems (1790) 3. Peb. Awa you're gach, Affleck Poet. Whs (1836) 143 Nhb. He's gach clean daft, Clare Love of Lass (1890) I. 29 m Yks. [Ge h'n], Introd 35 w.Yks 1 (4) w.Yks Lucas Shid Nidderdale (c. 1882), w.Yks 1 He's gain toth' peeof moor, 11. 309 (5) Sc. The halt's gane now, Scott Middelvian (1818) 1x. Nhb. (s.v. Gan). Dur. I, w Yks 1 (6) Wm. Fer I'ze gayn nar ez thin ez a peelin, Blezzard Charles (1882) 25 Nhb. (1882) 26 Nh Sigs. (1848) 17. (7) Sc. Murray Dial (1873) 205 Nhb. Thoo's been gean a gey bit to be gannin that fast, Clare Love of Lass (1890) I. 6. Cum.<sup>3</sup> He thowte o' his trübble was gean, 163 m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> [G. h'n], Introd. 35. w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, nLan<sup>1</sup> (8) n Yks. (I W.) (9) n.Yks. Budnowthem tahmes is gcean, Tweddeld Rhymes (1875) 3; n.Yks. 2, e.Yks. 1 w.Yks Ah izzant gcan yet, Lucas Stud Nudderdale (c. 1882) 220. (10) Cai. 1 (11) ne.Lan. 1 (12) Nhb. 1 (13) Nhb Maw sweetheart was vanisht an geyn, Robson Evange (13) Nhb Maw sweetheart wes vanisht an' geyn, Robson Evange-line (1870) Introd 8. (14) n.Yks. War ez Riuth ən't childər gian' (W H.) (15) Dur. My mother hevin' gi'en to Aucklan', Egglestone Betty Podkin's Visit (1877) 3 (16) n.Dev. Now, Jim, jist while the maids be go, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 59 (17) Yks. 'Twor all goan afore I got there, Taylor Miss Miles (1890) xiii. w.Yks.', n Lin.' Sur. He be goan wrung in 's headworks, Bickley Sur. Hills (1890) I. v. (18) w.Som. Very zoon they'll be all a-goned, Athenacum (Feb 26, 1898). (19, 20, 21) w.Som¹ (22) w.Yks. Wright Gram. Windhil (1892) 143 (23) Lan. Every bit ov a stick were gwone, Clugo David's Loom (1894) iii. w.Cy. We's gwain to wed come zpring when rheumatiz be gwone. We's gwain to wed come zpring when rheumatiz be gwone, Conth. Mag (Apr 1895) 394 Som. Jennings Obs Dial. w Eng. (1825). (24) se Wort., Shr. (25) Cum. If I had gyan into Dublin be me sell, Lonsdale Mag (Feb. 1867) 310 (26) Nhb 1 (27) Lei 28. s.Wor I wa-anted to 'a' went (H.K.). w.Som 1 I should'n never 1-went nf' t'ad-n a-bin vor you [Amer. I have went, No. 1874] [37] Dial. Notes (1896) I. 7.]

II. Dial. uses. 1. v. In comb. (1) Go-ashore or shore, better clothes as distinguished from working or sea-going ones; (2)  $\cdot$ by(e, (a) a slight, the act of passing by without recognition, gen. in phr. to give one the go-by(e, to give one the cold shoulder; (b) a cheat, an evasion, gen. in phr. to give one the go-by(e, to give one the slip, leave in the lurch; (c) in phr. to get, or give, the go-by, to excel, beat, surpass, to get the advantage; (3) -down, (a) the act of swallowing, a drink; the appetite; (b) a drinking-bout, frolic, 'spree'; (4) -lattan or -lattin, (a) an accouchement; (b) a liquidation, breaking up of business, &c; (5) -look, a tart, cheese-cake; (6) -off, in phr. the first go-off, the beginning, outset; (7) -out, a dismissal, esp. in phr. *lo give the go-out*, to dismiss, kill; (8) -through, labour, difficulty; a great tumult, bustle, fuss; (9) -to, (a) a brawl, squabble, bout, attack, set-to; a drubbing; (b) a fixed abode, place of resort.

(1) Frf After he had got his supper he shiftit himsel', puttin' on his go-ashores, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 87, ed 1889, He the hoose, Salmond My Man Sandy (1894) 119. (2, a) So I would give Tam the go-by, Stevenson Catrona (1893) ii. Cai. To gie one 'e go by. Cld. He gied me the gae-by (Jam). Gall would give Tam the go-by, Stevenson Catrona (1893) ii. Cai. To gie one'e go by. Cld. He gied me the gae-by (Jam). Gall It argued sounder sense to give it the go-by, Crockett Grey Man (1896) i Nhb 1 Aa gav him the go-bye. Yks. (JW.), Der 2, nw Der 1 Not 1 A weant gie me the go-by. nw Dev He giv'd her the go-by (RPC). Slang The least egotistical of men. find it occasionally very hard to bear the cool go-by' the world gives them, Lever Martins (1856) II. xxvii. (b) Sig. (GW), n Yks. 2 w.Yks. 1 When a hare has deceived its pursuers, it is said, she has given them the go by. n.Lin. 1, Nhp. 1, War 3, Hht (T.P.F) Oxf 1 'E gived'er the go-by, MS. add nw.Dev. (RP.C) (c) Wm. He gat t'go-by when he selt t'bullocks. He gev o' t'other lads i' t'skeul t'go-by i' figurin' (BK.). Brks 1 (3, a) Sc A gude gaedown (Jam) e.Lth. It was a puir meal we made atween us. I hadna my usual guid gae-doun, Hunter J. Inwick (1895). [On the morning of hunting he should be allowed from six to eight go-downs of water, Youatt Horse (1831) 138.] (b) Sc. A bit blithe gae-down we had in't, Scott Antiquary (1816) iv. (4, a) Bnff. (b) Abd. Meg Raffan taul me... that An'ro Langchafts was jist at the gae-lattin, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xxiix (5) Lin. 1 These are beautiful go-looks. (6) n Cy. (J.W) War 3 I couldn't manage it at all first go-off, but I've got into the swing

of it now. w Wor. The parson gied me this 'ere coat. I didna war 'im every daay, not at the first go-off you knaows. se Wor 1 war 'in every daay, not at the first go-oif you knaows. se Wor' (7) Wm. Glower'd as a stooat When a tarrier glabs it an' gi's it t'garooat, Spec Dial (1877) pt. i 44. (8) Bnff', Rxb (JAM.) (9) Lnk (JAM.) Lan' Feight! He can feight noan, mon; he wur done up at th' first go to (b) Nrf. A loafer came up and asked Jim where our boat belonged 'She ain't got no go to, nor come from,' Emerson Lagoons (ed. 1896) 40.

2. Comb. in oaths and exclamations. (1) Go awa' (g'wa), (2) — awa' wi' ye, an exclamation of impatience, scorn, or disbelief; (3) — bon (ye, (4) — cab or keb (ye, an oath, expletive; (5) — fell, an exclamation of pleased surprise; (6) hang or heng, see (4); (7)—look, Gollook, or Gullook, 'go and see,' a resential reply to a question; (8)

Gook, 'go and see,' a resential reply to a question; (8)—set, (9)—sims, see (4).

(1) Sc Company? gae wa'! Scott St Ronan (1824) xvi. Ayr.

'G'wa'! g'wa!' quo' she, 'wi' your ravlins and dressin'!'

Service Notandums (1890) 75. (2) ne.Sc. 'Gae awa' wi' ye!'
quo' she, laughin'. 'What can the war hae to dae wi' the price
o' a canary?' Grant Keckleton, 68. Cai! Frf. Gae wa' wi' ye,
fu' could I guess! Inclis Ain Fik. (1895) 168 n Yks.! (3) Nhb.
Go-bon, the queen, or misses, But wad, for Johnny's kisses, Luik won as blisses Scrimp-meals, caff beds, and dairns, Thompson New Keel Row; Nhb.<sup>1</sup>, Cum<sup>1</sup> Wm. Go bon ye, are ye garn ta lig abed o' t'day? (B K.) (4) n.Cy. Grose (1790), N Cy<sup>1</sup> Go cab my lug. Nhb.<sup>1</sup> Go keb, gan oot ma road n Yks. 12 (5) e.Yks. 1 abed o' t'day¹ (B K.) (4) n.Cy. Grose (1790), N Cy¹ Go cab my lug. Nhb¹ Go keb, gan oot ma road n Yks.¹² (5) e.Yks¹ Go-fell¹ lass, thoo is feyn an smart. (6) Abd. Ere I reply, ye'se a' gae hang, Shirrefs Poems (1790) To the Critics. I Ma. Guy heng¹ I won't do it. You can do it yourself (S M.); Guy heng! The woman's mad, Caine Manxinan (1894) pt i. 111. (7) n Yks.¹² w.Yks. Banks Wkfld. Wds (1865); w Yks² Go look, thou silly fool. Lan. 'Thee gollook,' said Bowzer, 'dus tha think aw am a foo?' Wood Hum Sketches, io; Lan.¹, e Lan.¹, m.Lan.¹, Lin.¹, Lei¹ (8) Nhb. Mr. Henderson preached a sermon to his parishioners upon the sin of using God's name so frequently in the modernized oath 'Go-set' (R.O.H.). (9) Wm. Go sims, I've missed mi train (B K.). missed mi train (B K.).

3. Comb. with prep, adv., &c.: (1) Go about, (a) to stagger; (b) of a disease: to spread, be contagious; (2)—abroad, to fall to pieces; dissolve; (3) — across, to be transported; (4) — afore or before, to fall over; (5) — after, to court, woo; (6) — again, (a) of frost: to appear in the form of hoar-frost in the morning and dissolve before the influence of the sun can affect it; (b) to oppose, hinder, trouble; (7)—along wi' or 'longway, see (5); (8)—an, to work for; (9)—at, to do, work at, be employed on; (10)—away, (a) to die; to faint, swoon, (b) of plants: to fade or wither before their time; (c) to leak; (d) of a river-bank, sluice, &c: to break away; (11) - awa' with, to fail, go to ruin or wreck; (12) - azew, of a cow: to dry up, cease to give milk; see A-sew; (13) — back, (a) to grow worse, deteriorate, lose ground; to decline in health, grow worse, deteriorate, lose ground; to decline in health, fail, die; (b) to get behind-hand in money matters; (14) — by, (a) refl. to be beside oneself, go off one's head; (b) to befall; (15) — down, to be hanged; (16) — enderds, to go on, get along; (17) — for, to have the reputation of being or belonging to; (18) — forrit, to receive the Sacrament; (19) — in, (a) of a church, meeting, &c.: to begin, company  $\frac{1}{2}$ mence; (b) to resume work after a strike, accept terms; (c) to stand for an office; (d) to agree; (e) to shrink, contract; (f) to become bankrupt, ruined; to come to an end; (20)—long, to pass by, cross over; to ford; (21)—off, (a) to die of consumption; of plants: to fade, droop; (b) of a grinding-stone: to break; (c) to be the matter, to happen, str; (a) to go away for a holiday; (22) — on, (a) to make a fuss, disturbance, to rate, scold; to quarrel; to fret, grieve; (b) to behave badly, misconduct oneself; (c) to prosper; (d) to cease, leave off; (23) — on at, to scold, rate, find fault with; (24) — out, (a) of horses: to turn to the outside or off-side; (b) of a church, assembly, &c.: to be ended, disperse; (c) of a bell: to toll; (d) to go away from home, take a holiday out of town; (e) to take part in a rebellion, esp. in the rebellions of 1715 and 1745; (25) — over, (a) to swarm, be overrun; (b) to transcend, be beyond one; (c) see (3); (26) — through, to bungle, come to grief; to waste, spend to the utmost; (27) — to, (a) of the sun: to set; (b) see (22, a); (28) — together,

to be married; (29) - under, to undergo, esp. to undergo

a surgical operation; (30) — up, to begin, commence, (31) — with, (a) see (5); (b) to destroy, make away with; (c) to fail, be ruined; (d) see (4).

(1, a) e Suf. He du go about just as if he was drunk (F.H). (b)

Nrf. 'What's the matter with your son?' 'Wall, Sir, I suppose 'tis the complaint what go about' (W P E.). (2) Cor. I wish they'd 'tis the complaint what go about' (W P E.). (2) Cor. I wish they'd make haste, the taties are all goo-en-abroad, and the pilshars are spoolen'! Forfar Pentowan (1859) 1, Cor 1 The sugar has gone abroad, Cor.<sup>2</sup> (3) Ir. Them that wor only slips when I with acrass, Carleton Fardorougha (1836) 221. (4) S. & Ork. 1 Yea, lamb, he's gaen afore [he has fallen over the banks or cliffs]. Or. I. If a man falls over the pier he is said to have gaen afore the quay (Jam.). (5) Nhb Caws thoo's nut geayn eftor young men, nowther pooer nor rich, Robson Bk. Ruth (1860) in. Io. Yks. (J.W) s. Not. It were told me as you were going after Sam's Better pooer nor rich, Robson Bk. Ruth (1860) III. 10. Yks. (J.W) s.Not. It were told me as you were going after Sam's Betty (J.P.K.) Np¹ Did you know our John goes a'ter your dahter? War.² Does John Jones go after Mary Smith? War.³ Often contracted to 'after.' Ess. He'd the pluck, at length, to tell His loave, an' hiar goo arter, Clark J Noakes (1839) st. 28; Ess.¹, Dor.¹ (6, a) Lnk., Twd This is viewed as an almost certain prognostic of rain sometime in the course of the day (Jam) (b) Brks.¹ His leg (6, a) Lnk., Twd This is viewed as an almost certain prognostic of rain sometime in the course of the day (Jam) (b) Brks.<sup>1</sup> His leg goes agin un when a walks up hill [he finds his leg pain or trouble him when going up hill] (7) Oxf.<sup>1</sup> MS add w.Som.<sup>1</sup> Our Jane do go 'long way the young butcher Bishop—but lor' her widn have jich a fuller's he 'pon no 'count. (8) Oxf.<sup>1</sup> I be agwain an fur Mr. Louch, MS. add. (9) Oxf.<sup>1</sup> Used in reference to farm labour. 'Master, what be I to go at?' Brks.<sup>1</sup> A labourer enquires in the morning, 'What be I to go at to-daay?' (10, a) Cld (Jam) Fif. When he was haudin' forth aboot the sea, an' its michty waves, . She gaed awa in a fit. RORFETSON Propost (1804) 27, SC. And noted was haudin' forth aboot the sea, an' its michty waves,. She gaed awa in a fit, Robertson Provost (1894) 27 s.Sc. And nought could daunten us ava Till our auld gudeman he gaed awa', Allan Poems (1887) 125. Peb. Gae bring the Doctor' or a' houp will vanish frae my eyes—I'm ga-an away, Lintoun Green (1685) 58, ed 1817. (b) n.Lin.¹ Young plants, such as wheat or turnips, are said to 'go awaay' when they are eaten by insects or die from too much or too little moisture. (c) w Som.¹ Said of a pump, or of any leaky vessel—the water 'goth away.' (d) n.Lin.¹ Yisterdaay th' Trent bank went awaay on Sir Robert's land at Butterwick for sixty yards together. (ii) Sc. He's gane awa with (Jam) (12) Dor. In course of time the cows would 'go azew'—that is, 'dry up,' HARDY Tess (1891) 140. (13, a) Cum. 'How's t'fadder?' 'He's varra gone back leately' (E.W.P.); Cum.¹, m.Cum.(J.A.) w.Wor. If they hadna gone back, said he, S. Beauchamp Grantley Grange (1874) II. 51. s Wor.¹ se.Wor.¹ I'm afear'd my ŏŏman 'll goo back; 'er's that wake [weak] 'er cun 'ardly stond wen 'er gets up out uv 'er cheer Hrf.² Glo Those roots have gone-back ever so since this dry time (A B.); They be all gone back, N. & Q (1877) 5th S. viii. 226; Glo.¹ Oxf.¹ MS. add. Brks.¹, Sur.¹ w.Som.¹ They beast be a-go back wonderful since I zeed 'em. Poor old fellow! I've a zeed he been going back's ever so long. (b) w.Som.¹ fellow! I've a zeed he been going back's ever so long. (b) w.Som.¹ Aay bae'un een noa wun'durmunt dhu bae'uleez bee dhae'ur—ee bún gwai n baa k uz yuur z [I am in no wonderment the bailiffs are bûn gwarn baa'k uz yuur'z [1 am in no wonderment the balliffs are there—he has been getting behind for years past]. (14, a) Ayr. The Laird's just gane by himself, GALT Lairds (1826) xxx; It's my opinion your father's gaun by himsel', ib. Sir A. Wylie (1822) x. Cum. (b) Ayr. O' wae gae by his wanton sides, Burns Here's his health in water, 1.5; Wae gae by you, Duncan Gray, ib. Weary fa' you, Duncan Gray, st. I. (15) Sc. The lasses and lads stood on the walls, crying, 'Hughie the Græme, thou'se ne'er gae down,' Scort Minstrelsy (1803) III. 89 (Jam). (16) n.Lin. (17) w Som. What is he!—Well there, he do go vor a ginlman like. Dhu plae'us au vees wan nt vur ee'z, bud núvur t-waud-n gae down, Scott Minstresy (1803) III. 89 (JAM). (16) n.Lin.¹ (17) w Som.¹ What is he?—Well there, he do go vor a ginlman like. Dhu plae us au vees wan nt vur eez, bud núv ur t-waud-n [The place was always reputed to belong to him, but (it) never did]. (18) Per. A' see it wudnabe fit for the like o' me tae gae forrit, IAN MACLAREN Brier Bush (1895) 169; Weel, Jessie, we're awfu' pleased tae think yer gaein forrit, 16.125 (19, a) Sc. The church goes in (A.W.). Lnk. We played aye at twalhours Until the schule gaed in, Lemon St. Mungo (1844) 49. n.Cy. (J W.), Oxf. (GO) s.Dev. Has prayer gonin? (F.W.C.) [Amer. The church goes in at 110'clock, Dial. Notes (1896) I. 59.] (b) n.Cy. (J.W.) s Stf. I, for one, mean to goo in direc'ly they'n let me (T.P.). (c) Der. I didner care about ta'ing my coat off, but Jim Bradley...he says, 'Thee go in, Dick,' Wkly. Telegraph (Dec 22, 1894). (d) e.Lth. Of coorse I didna gae in wi' his opeenions, Hunter J. Inwich (1895) 77; That's weel said, sir, an' I'll gae in wi' every word o't, 16. 49. Yks. (J W) (e) Sc. (Jam) (f) Cor Gone in, ess ee? Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl.; That bal [mine] has gone in (M A C.). (20) w.Som.¹ You bwoys off to be sheamed o' it, not to let the maaidens golong quiet like. Nobody cant go-long thick way, you'd be up to your ass in mud. The river was all out over the mead; cou'dn go-

long 't-all. (21, a) w.Yks. But he went off and wer laid by soon efter (J.T.). Ken. The hops are all right, they're only going off The plant has gone off a good bit (D.W.L.). (b) w Yks. The grinder's 'horse' is placed immediately behind and partly over the stone. About a fortnight ago I heard a large stone break, or, as it is here termed, 'go of..'. The grinder was thrown upwards against the ceiling, N & Q (1867) 3rd S xii. 192. (c) w.Yks. Theare wor summat goain' off wi' em, HALLAM Wadsley Jack (1866) xviii. (d) Yks. 'Wis gu. 9) of fər ə wik inā.' 'Wen ji bān of?' (J.W.) (22, a) Sh.I. He wis gaein on ta get a bonnie skin fir a fit-bass, an' he'll no want ane noo, Sh News (July 22, 1899). w.Yks. Sho did go on when he tell'd her hah mich he'd gi'en for't When shoo heeard 'at Sam hed getten lamed shoo went on somew.Yks. Sho did go on when he tell'd her hah mich he'd gi'en for't When shoo heeard 'at Sam hed getten lamed shoo went on some 'at awful (J.T.) Lan. Un eh, heaw hoo did goo on, Staton B Shuttle, 70. Chs.¹ n Lin.¹ I really wonder you can go on soa; ther's noht to complaain on, barrin' th' noise you mak' yersen. s.Not. How the master did go on, because I was that bitlate (J P.K). w.Som.¹ Th' old Jim Shallis and Bob Hart valled out last night 'bout the money vor cutting Mr. Pring's grass, and did'n em go on! nw.Dev.¹ (b) n.Lin¹ w.Cy. I don't think when I wur your age I'd ha' kissed so free and gone on just as you was doing with a young feller, Longman's Mag. (Oct. 1897) 494 (c) w.Som.¹ How's Bill M— going on?—I've a-yeard he idn gwain on nezackly. Our Bob's a steady chap, he'll go on, I'll warn un. nw Dev.¹ (d) w Som.¹ Only used in imper. In a quarrel either of the parties themselves, or a third who wishes to stop it, says, 'go on' (23) Yks. (J W) Chs.¹ Oo does go on at im above a bit, when he comes wom drunk. s.Stf. For the laist mistak' her'll bit, when he comes wom drunk. s.Stf. For the laist mistak' her'll goo on at yer for an hour, Pinnock Blk. Cy Ann. (1895). Not. He's allas agwain on at me (L.C.M.). s Not. She's always going on at me about something (J.P.K.). Nhp.<sup>2</sup> He's allas a gwain on at me War.<sup>2</sup> Don't go on at the chapso; War.<sup>4</sup> s.War.<sup>1</sup> They do go on at me wonderful because I go to Church. Glo.<sup>1</sup> Oxf.<sup>1</sup> Uurz au lus ugwai n an ut uuy [Er's aulus agwain an at I]. Brks.<sup>1</sup> If 'e goes on at I any moor 'e med do the job yerzelf, vor I wunt. (24, a) nw Der. Addressed to horses in a team. Glo 1 Said to cart horses. Hmp. Wil. Britton Beauties (1825); Wil. (b) Wgt. Murder, murder mither, the kirk's gaun oot, an' A'll be left cart horses. Hmp.¹ Wil. Britton Beauties (1825); Wil.¹ (b) Wgt. Murder, murder¹ mither, the kirk¹s gaun oot, an' A¹ll be left here a' mi lane, Fraser Wigtown (1877) 365. [Amer. The church . . goes out at 12 30. Dial Notes (1896) I 59] (c) Oxf.¹The bell went out for old Master Higgins last night, MS add. Sur.¹ The church bell went out for somebody to-day. (d) s Not. I don't think of going out this year, except p'raps to Skegness for a week-end (J.P K.). Hmp. (H.C.M B.) (e) Sc. I thought my best chance for payment was e'en to gae out mysell, Scott Waverley (1814) xxxix; He gaed out in the Forty-five (Jam.). (25, a) Sh I. Shus no sae cliver settin' dem [her teeth] inta da mice, an' da hoos gaun ower wi' dem, Sh News (July 2, 1898); Nor da kail howed dat's gaen ower wi' shickenwirt rumshick, an' melda, Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 42. (b) n.Sc. That gaes ower me (Jam.). (c) Ir. I'd as soon go over, Carleton Traits Peas. (ed. 1843) 367. (26) Sc. He gaed through his discourse (Jam.); He gaed through a' his gear (ib.). Frf. The showman gaed through't, an' when a' thing was gane, As a beggar he tried to mak' use o' the wean, Watt Poet. Sketches (1880) 81. (27, a) Ken.¹² (b) s.Not. She was crying and going to all the while (J.P.K.). (28) Sc. We are but young, ye ken, And now we're gaun the gither, Ritson Sc. Sngs. (1794) I. 203 (Jam) (s v Gang). Sh.I.l truly wid lack ta see dem gaain tagedder, Burgess Sketches (2nd ed.) 31. Lnk. 'Tis certain that Janet took up wi' ajo,.. hows'ever they gaed na thegither, Watson Poems (1853) 31 (29) Yks. (J W.) Lan.¹ Si tha, aw would no' gounder it again, not for fifty pound. Sus.¹ The doctor says he must go to the hospital and go under an operation. Dev.³ Her broked her leg and is gwaine under a' operation bumbve. (20) Nrf. 'When under it again, not for fifty pound. Sus. The doctor says he must go to the hospital and go under an operation. Dev. Her broked her leg and is gwaine under a operation bimbye. (30) Nrf. When does your master begin harvest? 'Wall, Sir, we go up to harvest, I believe, next Friday' (W P.E.). (31, a) Sh.I. I geed wi'her twa winters, Burgess Sketches (2nd ed.) 128. w Yks. I wor reckonin' to 'go' with another, Cudworth Dial. Sketches (1884) 2; w.Yks. Stf. John do' goo wi' Nance Brown now, Pinnock Blk Cy. Ann. (1895). s.Not. Our Sal goes wi' Draper's Bob now (J.P.K.). Oxf. MS. add. Dor. He da goo wi Polly Hine. (b) Link., Lth The weans are gaun wi' the grosets [gooseberries]. The sheep hae gane wi' the turnips (Jam, s.v. Gang). Sik. They had amaist gane wi' a' the gairs i' our north grain, Hogg Browne of Bodsbeck, I. 37 (Jam.) Rxb. (Jam.) Nhb. The frost's gyen wiv aall the grozers this eer. His fethor left plenty but he's gyen wid aall. (c) Sc. (Jam.) (d) Wtf. (G M.H.)

this eer. His tetnor left plenty but he's gyen will aan. (Jam.) (d) Wtf. (G M.H.)

4. Phr. (1) Go a bit off it, to become insane, go out of one's mind; (2) — agatewards, to accompany a friend part of the way home, or on a journey; (3) — a makin', pitchin', puttin', &c., to be made, pitched, put, &c.; (4) — a score,

to run up a score or an account; (5) — about the bush, to beat about the bush, be bashful, backward; (6) — and come, to fade and recover; (7) — around land or round land, to die; (8) — at Breek, to go to make cheese, break the milk; (9) — back in milk, of a cow: to cease to yield or to lessen the quantity of milk: (50) — bark to wear or to lessen the quantity of milk; (10) - bail, to wager, warrant; (II) — by (the) ground, a dwarf, person of very low stature; also used attrib.; (I2) — by the wall, a creeping, slow, helpless kind of person; (I3) — by (the) water, to get one's living on the sea or water; (14) — dead, see (7); (15) — for to do (say, send) anything, to presume, venture to do anything, to intend, set about doing anything; (16)—ends wi' you, go along with you, go away; (17)—from meat, to lose one's appetite, go off one's food; (18)—from one's word, to break faith; (19)—giddy, to go into a passion; (20)—home, see (7); (21)—i' twa, to break over, to snap, divide into two pieces; (22)—he or to lie, (a) of corn or grass: to be beaten down by wind or rain; (b) of the wind: to subside; (c) to go to bed; (23) — like a thacker, to set to work in good earnest; (24) — min, to betake oneself; (25) — off it, see (1); (26) — off the box, to cease to take benefit money from a club; (27) — on a stick, to walk with the help of a stick; (28) — on the box, to take benefit money from a club; (29) — on the strap, to go on credit, not to pay ready money; (30) — one's gait, (31) — one's way(s, to depart, go away, go about one's business; (32) — out foreign, to go abroad, go on a foreign voyage; (33) — out of doors, to become a thing of the past, fall into disuse; (34) — right, to go to heaven; (35) — round one's hat, (36) — round Robin Hood's barn, to go out of the way in a roundabout direction; (37) — scat, to stop working; (38) — the country, to act as pedlar or hawker; (39) — the or a grey gate, to go astray, go to the bad; to be wasted, squandered; see Grey, 3; (40) — the rig(s, to behave recklessly, boisterously; to make a disturbance; to do anything lie, (a) of corn or grass: to be beaten down by wind or lessly, boisterously; to make a disturbance; to do anything with great speed or energy; (41) — the rounds, to go from one farm to another to work for wages of which some proportion is paid by the guardians; obs.; (42) — the wrong way, of cattle: to waste away and die; (43) — throughland, a spendthrift; (44) — through the earth, to be overcome with sorrow and shame; (45) — to-bed-at-noon, the common goat's-beard, Tragopogon pratensss; (46)—to bed Tom, a refrain to the regular beat of a kettledrum or pair of 'bones'; (47)—to do (something), to intend, set about; to be made, designed, able to do something; (48) about; to be made, designed, able to do something; (48) — to ground, to void excrement; (49) — to it or to't, to go to do it; (50) — to prayer, to pray; (51) — to the bent, to abscond; (52) — to the gate, to set out on a journey; (53) — to Yorkshire, to each pay one's share of the reckoning; (54) — up Johnson's end, to become very poor; (55) — up the gate, to die, go to ruin; (56) — up the wooden hill, to go to bed; (57) — upon the beach, to cure the fish brought in by the fishing-boats; (58) — with horses, to be a carter or wagoner, to have to do with horses; (59) about to go, to turn about and set off again immediately on arrival somewhere; (60) away to go, to set off; (61) back, down, in, on, out, &c., to go, to go back, down, in, on, out, &c., with the idea of prompt, energetic action; (62) go-come-flight, (a) a cuckoo; (b) an occasional visitor. cuckoo; (b) an occasional visitor.

cuckoo; (b) an occasional visitor.

(1) Wm. Folk olaz said 'et Lanty Sha Hed gean a lile bit off it, Wilson Why Mappen, 111. Yks. (J.W.) (2) w.Yks. (S.K.C.) (3) I.Ma. An evil sperrit had stole a body that was goin a makin for a pious pessin, Brown Doctor (1891) 192, Goin a pitchin on the floor, 1b. 63; Goin a pitthin to the door, and collared by the police, 1b. 41. (4) Lon. Mayhew Lond Labour (ed. 1861) III. 277 (5) Ant. A'll no go aboot the bush tae tell it tae him, Ballymena Obs. (1892). (6) Hit. A thetch [vetch] will go and come, Ellis Mod. Husb. (1750) II ii. (7) Cor I They don't care how soon he goes around land; Cor.2; Cor.3 Gone round land. (8) n.Lan 1 (9) Ayr. The kye, who are such timorous creatures, may go back in their milk with fear, Johnston Glenbuckie (1889) 138. (10) Abd. That he's mair than a hunner, I'm safe to gae bail, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 132. Ir. But it's more than the years, I'll go bail, did be dhrivin' the ould master down hill, Barlow Bogland (1892) 15, ed. 1893. n.Cy. (J W.) (11) War.3, e.An.1, Cor.2 [Grose (1790) MS. add. (P.)] (12) Lan.1 Neaw then, owd go-by-the-wall,

shift eawt o' th' road. (13) e An. My son go by water; e.An. A waterman is described as one who 'goes by the water.' [Amer. Dial. Notes (1896) I. 331.] (14) Yks (J.W) Lan. That quack doctor hez gooan deod, Ferguson Moudywarp's Visit, 6. Chs. Owd Sammul's gone djed at last. w Wor. S. Beauchamp Grantley Grange (1874) II 51. s.Wor. (HK); s Wor. As a plant or tree. Hrf 2 Glo. (AB.); Glo. He's been gone dead these years. e.An. n Dev. The sooner the old fox had gone dead the better for he, Chanter Witch (1896) 3 s.Dev. Her's gone dead (F W C.). Cor. He's gone dead three years since; Cor. 28 [Amer. Gone dead lately, Dial. Notes (1896) I 417] (15) Yks. (J.W) Lan. O'course I wouldn't go for to say sich a thing o' th' squire, Francis Daughter of Soil (1895) 29 Glo. Garge, don't 'ee go fur to lift yer arm up, to-day, Buckman Darke's Sojourn (1890) xii. Dor Zure thee'd never goo vor to zend my Ben away vrom I down to th' House? Hare Vill Street (1895) 323 w.Som. I be safe he never did'n shift eawt o' th' road. (13) e An. 1 My son go by water; e.An. 2 never goo vor to zend my Ben away vrom 1 down to th' House' HARE Vill Street (1895) 323 w.Som.¹ I be safe he never didn's go vor to do it. Used only in a negative construction. nw.Dev.¹ (16) n.Lin.¹ (17) Rnf. The callant's fairly gane frae meat, He canna sleep at micht, Barr Poems (1861) 16. (18) Brks.¹ (19) Chs.¹ (20) w.Yks. Shoo's goan hoam, poor thing, Banks IVkfdd. IVds (1865). Sur.¹ That old tree is going home very fast. n Dev. Her wanted to see the old Miss Fishley too, as she was fast going home, CHANTER Witch (1896) vi (21) Sc. (JAM) (22, a) Som. W & J Gl (1873). w Som. Dhik ee vee ul u wai t-s au lu-goo-luy [That field of wheat is all laid flat]. Dev 1 By the time us a-do, the weend was a-go lie, 19, Dev. 23, nw Dev 1 Cor. 2 Gone to lie. the weend was a-go lie, 19, Dev.23, nw Dev. Cor.2 Gone to lie, [Nor does the drilled corn in such stiff ground as mine is, go lie so readily as the broadcast, Young Annals Agric. (1784-1815) XXIII. 315] (b) Som. W. & J Gl. (1873). w.Som. Dhu ween z u-goo-luy [The wind has gone down]. (c) Wgt. Are ye gain a ga lie? I gaed lie (W.G). (23) Lei. War. (24) Dev. Wen tha chaps veels inclin'd vur ta git a yung humman, If shude be pin a 2 yindy to Your strait they come. Natively Hoog Park Lett. (1815) Chaps veels inclined vurta git a yung nulminan, it sinde be pin a Zindy, ta Vaur-strait they go min, Nathan Hogg Poet Lett (1847) 15, ed 1865. (25) n.Cy. (J.W.) s.Stf. To hear him, yo'd think he'd gone off it, Pinnock Blk. Cy. Ann (1895) (26) s.Wor. A shall goo off the box nex' wik (H.K.). Oxf. (G.O.) (27) N I 1 (28) s Wor. (H.K.), Oxf. (G.O.) (29) w.Yks. If he goas on th' strap, an' happens to be a munth behund in payments], he's foorced to stando' one side till ivery body else gets sarved, HARTLEY Ditt. 106; They'll good to t'Cooa-op when they've t'brass, but when they've ta good on t'strap they'll find a shop off o' t'Cooa-op (B.K). (30) Sc. (JAM) Ayr. Then gae your gate, ye'se nae be here, Burns Wha is that Ayr. Then gae your gate, ye se hae be here, borns what is that at my Bower Door, st. 1. (31) Sc. He gaed his wa's very peaceably (Jam.). w.Yks. Just good the way to Bakewell. Go thi ways in, Shevuld Ann. (1854) 1, w.Yks. Gea thy ways; w.Yks. Go your way. I went my way. Chs. Go thy ways, common when bidding a person to be gone; used in a kindly manner. n.Lin. Shr. Chiefly addressed to children when bidding them begone in a good humoured kind of way. Car Go thee ways tome (MAC) a good-humoured kind of way. Cor. Go thee ways t'ome (MAC). (32) n.Yks. Mother said I might come an' say' Good-bye' as I was (32) n.Yks. Mother said I might come an' say' Good-bye' as I was gooin' oot foreign, Linskill. Betw Heather and N Sea (1884) xxix. (33) Ken I never thought as I shouldhave lived to see poor old David gone out of doors, N & Q. (1882) 6th S. vi 393. Sur. Farming seems to have gone out of doors. Those old red oats have gone out of doors nowadays, ib. 205 Sus. ib. 393. (34) Oxf. I knowed'e went right, far a says t'I, a says, 'I'a sin a angel.' (35) Dev. Coachman had a road to a certain place described to him. 'Why, that's going all round my hat,' Reports Provinc. (1889). (36) ib. (37) Cor. I baant so fullish as to marry a sumpman of the bal es going scat, Longman's Mag (Fcb. 1893) 377 (38) Link. There's auld Tam Glen, guid worthy man'. The country's gaen. For mair than half a cent'ry, Wari Pocms (1827) 67. (39) It. Only for it that couple's poor orphans wouldn't be left without father or for it that couple's poor orphans wouldn't be left without father or for it that couple's poor orphans wouldn't be left without father or mother as they were, no poor Hurrish go the grey gate he did, Carleton Traits Peas. (ed 1843) I. 104. Ant. 'His money will go a grey gate.' 'He will go a grey gate in a misty morning' The saying is rather falling into disuse (W.J.K.) (40) n Yks. Miss—is goin the rigs wi t'lass [was scolding, grumbling at the lass] Noo that hoss iz goin the rigs (W.H.). w.Yks. Banks Wkfld. Wds. (1865). e Lan. (41) Bdf. The increase of population has caused a deficiency of employment, which is so remarkable in some seasons that a great proportion of the labourers' go the rounds.' caused a deiticency of employment, which is so remarkable in some seasons that a great proportion of the labourers 'go the rounds,' MARSHALL Review (1814) IV. 590 (42) w.Som.¹ A peculiar season or insufficient food often causes a chronic state of diarrhæa under which the animal wastes away and dies. This is what is perfectly well understood as going the wrong way. 'I don't like the look o' thick yeffer, 'tis much to me nit her don't go the wrong way.' (43) n.Sc. Would I forsake my am true lord And follow you, a gae-through-land? Buchan Ballads (1828) I 44, ed. 1875. (44) w.Sc. Betty was like to gae through the yirth about it, Carrick Land of Logan (1835) 133. (45) N Cy., Nhb. Midl. Poetry

Provinc in Cornh Mag. (1865) XII 34 War.³, e An.¹ (46) Nhb.¹ (47) s Stf. He's gooin' to come next wik, Pinnock Blk Cy. Ann. (1895) Nrf Dew that there thing go to come off? (W.R.E.) Suf.¹ A knife, &c. 'don't go to open' [is not made to open] Don't go to eat [inedible] w Som¹ Please, sii, I drow'd the stone, but plase, sir, I didn go to tear the winder nw Dev.¹ Used negatively. [Amer I didn't go to do it, Carruth Kan, Univ. Quar. (Oct. 1892).] (48) Hrf. N. & Q. (1856) 2nd S. 1. 86. (49) Ken.¹; Ken.² 'Do this or that.' 'I am going to't.' Often used still, but pronounced 'to it' in full. (50) Nrf When visiting a sick man, I have been often asked if I will go to prayer with him (W.R.E.). (51) Sc. (Jam.) (52) Abd. Now by the time that they a piece had ta en, All in a brattle to the gate are gane, Ross Helenore (1768) (52) Abd. Now by the time that they a piece had ta en, All in a brattle to the gate are gane, Ross Helenore (1768) 105, ed. 1812. (53) Yks. Flk-Lore Rec. (1878) 175. (54) Wor. N. & Q. (1860) 2nd S. x 249. (55) Cld. (JAM.) (56) Oxf. MS. add. (57) Sh.I. 'I mind,' I said, 'whin I gude first apo' da beach... ta cute da fish 'at da sixerns came ashore wi',' Sh. News (Nov. 5, 1998) (1998) The Company of the compan 1898). (58) Ken. He's not a workman, he goes with horses (D.W.L.). (59) Dev. 'They go to X.—, and about to go.' The visitors no sooner arrive than they turn about and are off again, Reports Provinc. (1897). (60) ib. (61) In giving a lad a mount, or 'a leg up': 'Now, then, up to go!' ib. (62, e.Suf. (F.H.)

5. To go to, proceed in the direction of.

n.Yks If hecaphytidree, Isawhim [2] yeard upth' town, Merricon.

n.Yks If hecanbutdree, Isawhim [?] yeaudupth'town, Meriton Praise Ale (1684) l. 367. Rut¹ They hev to go Uppin-g'am for everything a'moost. Lei¹ 'Are yew a-gooin' Le'ster?' 'A goos Hinckley Tuesdays.' War.³

6. To walk, move on one's feet.

Wm. An sea prood that yu hardly can ga, Wilson Old Man's Talk, 85. Yks. (J.W.) sw Lin. 1 It's time he should begin to go. He can't go yet, but he creeps about anywhere. w.Som 1 A very com. proverb is: 'A cheel that can tell avore he can go, 'll sure tha nort but zorrow and wo,' Th' old man can't go 'thout two sticks. I can go middlin like, on'y I baintveryvast'pon my veetlike.
7. To get about and do one's work.

Ken. 'He's troubled to go.' 'He's gone in great misery for

Ken.<sup>1</sup> 'He's troubled to go. 'FIE'S going in great minory to some time.'

8. To ride, run away; to move rapidly.
s. Stf. Dai' we just goo acomin' back! Pinnock Blk. Cy. Ann.
(1895). e.An.<sup>1</sup>

9. Of animals: to graze, go seeking food.
Sh I. I wis up luikin fir a grey yow o' wirse 'at guid aboot Hjoganeep, Sh. News (May 20, 1899). Gall. (A.W)

10. To die. sen. in phr. to be gone.

Hjoganeep, Sh. News (May 20, 1899). Gall. (A.W)

10. To die, gen. in phr. to be gone.

Lnk. O wha kames the laddie's hair, noo his mither's gane?

STEWART Twa Elders (1886) 128. Wgt. 'He's gone, my lord.'

'Gone' where has he gone to?' 'I don't know, he's dead,'

FRASER Wigtown (1877) 287 Yks (J.W.), nw.Der.¹ n.Lin.¹ She was gooin' all neet, an' she went just as th' sun begun to shine into th' room winda'. w.Som.¹ Poor blid, her time ont be long, but there, her's ready vor to go. Poor old maister's a go to last.

Hence Goner sh' a dead man one who is dead or dying.

Hence Goner, sb. a dead man, one who is dead or dying. Midl. Oh, . . doan't saay he's a goner, Bartram People of Clopton

(1897) 64.
11. Of a clock: to strike the hour.

n.Cy. (J W.) Nhb. It's gone twelve. Oh, if I nobbut kent where he was! s. Tynedale Stud. (1896) Robbie Armstrong. n.Stf. Oh, if I nobbut kent It's gone half arter one a'ready, Geo. Eliot A. Bede (1859) xviii. Lei. It meks sooch a huzzin an' a buzzin' when it's a-gooin' to goo. It's just gone seven on 'em. War. Suf. Have the clock gone twelve yet? (M. E.R.); That ha' goon nine, e.An, Dy. Times (1892). Sur.1 It's jest gone four by the church clock.

Hence Gone one, two, &c., o'clock, phr. having just struck,

a few minutes past one, two, &c.

Cum. Apparently on her way home 'gone ten o'clock,' Carlisla Patriot (June 14, 1889) 5.

12. Of a wound or sore: to discharge, suppurate. w.Som. Her've a-got a tumour gwain from her sittin.

13. sb. In comb. (1) Go of the year, the latter part of the year when the days are short. Sc. (JAM.); (2) — of water, as much water as can be carried at one time, two pailfuls.

N.I. s.Don. SIMMONDS Gl. (1890). Cf. gang, sb. 10.

14. Phr. (1) in go, (2) on the go, in vogue, in fashion, popular; (3) to be upon go, (a) of persons: to stir about, make a fuss; (b) of things: to be much in use; (4) to cry a go, to have no more to do with any affair.

(1) w.Yks. It's aboon thirty year sin' coil-skep bonnets wor i' go (S.K C). (2) n.Lin. Peram'laators is all on th' goa noo; ther' wasn't sich an a thing when I was a little lass Cath'lics is on th' goä noo; we ewsed to reckon'em as bad as Aatheists. (3 a, b) Abd. (Jam.) (4) Midl. Else I croy a go, Bartram People of Clopton

15. An attempt, effort, esp. in phr. at a go, in two goes, &c. n.Cy. (J W.) s Not. I cut through it at a go. You can't do it in two goes (J P.K.).

16. Distress, sorrow, anxiety or excitement; esp. in phr.

to be in a go at or about something.

Cai 1 A great go In an unco go aboot something. Bnff 1 She wiz in an unco go at hir sin's wa-gaan. The hail queentry side wiz in a great go fin it wiz ken the auld minister's sin wiz t get the kirk. Cld. (Jam)

17. A drunken frolic, 'spree,' esp. in phr. to be o' the go.

Cai Bnff. He cam in the day unco thirsty-like, a kent he

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Car' Bnff. He cam in the day unco thirsty-like, a kent he wiz o' the go. Cid. (Jam.)

GOAD, sb. Sc. Also Ken Sus. Hmp. Dor. Dev. Cor. Also in forms goard Dor. Cor.; gord w Cor.; gourd Cor. gwoad Dor. [god, good.] 1. In comb. (1)
Goad-inch, the ploughboy or youngster who holds the goad; (2) s-man, the driver of an ox-team. Cf. gadsman, s. v. Gad, sb 1 3.

(1) Dev. Grose (1790) MS add (P.) (2) Abd It was usual for the goadsman who drove the team to whistle slow airs, Paul Aberdeenshire (1881) 88. Hmp. Thee st a kind-hearted goadsman as ever went to field, Smith New Forest (1829) II. 22.

 Any long stick. Sus.<sup>1</sup>
 A fishing-rod. Cf. gad, sb.<sup>1</sup>
 Sik I can do naething wi that goad, Hogg Tales (1838) 75, ed. 1866.

4. A measuring rod. Cf. gad, sb. 17.

w.Ken. A half-rod goad, Holloway. Cor. 1 Land in small quantities is measured by the goad or staff with which oxen are driven. It represents nine feet. w.Cor. A nine-feet rod to uriven It represents nine feet. w.Cor. A nine-feet rod to measure land, Bottrell Trad. 3rd S. Gl.

5. A measure of land of varying quantity; see below.

Dor For cutting frith at 1/d a goad (C.W.), A perch of ground (C.V.); Land is measured by the goad or lug of 15 feet and an inch, Marshall Review (1817) V 263; Dor. A measure of fifteen feet. Cor. A square yard so called from being measured with the goad or staff by which oxen are driven; Cor. Half a square yard of land; Cor. Half a lace (of ground).

GOAD, see Gaud, sb.1

GOAD-BEE, sb. n.Yks.2 A stinging fly or horse-fly; also called Goad-fly. Cf. gad-bree.

GOADICK, see Guddick.

GOADLOUP, sb. Obs. Sc. A military punishment,

'running the gauntlet.'

Sc. The criminal running between the ranks receives a lash from each man (JAM.). Lnk. Whosoever gave me a drink of water should get the goadloup, Wodrow Ch. Hist. (1721) II. 56, ed. 1828.

[Sw. gatulopp, gantelope, gantlet, lopa gatulopp, to run the gantelope (Widegren). Gatulopp (now gatlopp) lit. 'a running down a lane,' bec. the offender has to run because the state of selections who strike him as the passes. tween two files of soldiers, who strike him as he passes.

tween two files of soldiers, who strike him as he passes. The Sc. form shows contam. w. goad.]

GOAF, sb.¹ and v. Yks. Lin. Nhp. e. An. Also in forms go. Nrf. e.Suf.; gof(e e. An.¹ e Suf. Ess.; goff(e e. Yks. w. Yks. Nrf. Suf. Ess.¹; goof(e Nrf. Suf.¹ e. Suf.; gouf e. Suf.; gulph e. Nrf. [gōf, goəf, gōf, gūf.] l. sb. A rick or 'mow' of corn or hay, laid up in a barn. Cf. goave. e. Yks. (J M) w. Yks. Leeds Merc. Suppl (July 11, 1896). Lin. MILLER & Skertchly Fenland (1878) iv. Nhp.¹ A mow of straw in a barn, after it is threshed. e.An. Morton Cyclo. Agric. (1863); e.An¹ If in the open air it is a stack. Nrf. Git on the goaf, bor, and hull down some shoves, Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 39; Seven were necessary on the goff to receive and dispose of the Seven were necessary on the goff to receive and dispose of the corn after it was raised to some height, Marshall Review (1811) III. 367. e.Nrf. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1787). Suf. RAINBIRD Agric (1819) 293, ed 1849; Suf. 1, e.Suf. (F.H.) Ess. Ray (1691); (K); Gl (1851); Ess. 1

Hence Goaf-flap or Go-flap, sb. a wooden instrument formerly used to make the ends of the sheaves even and

the rick more complete.

e.An.<sup>1</sup>, Nrf. (W.W.S.) Suf. The goaf-flap is seldom or never used. Hence on the 1st of April a silly fellow is sent to borrow a goaf-flap, RAINBIRD Agric. (1819) 293, ed. 1849 e.Suf. Used here only in jest (F H.).

2. Phr. riding the goaf, the practice of riding a horse round and round on a rick of corn in a barn in order to

compress it. Suf. (M E.R.), Suf.<sup>1</sup> 3. The horse ridden upon the corn deposited in a barn in order to compress it; gen. in comp. Goaf-horse. e.An.<sup>12</sup>, Suf. (C.T.)

4. The bay of a barn, a division of a barn in which a rick of corn or hay is placed; also in comp. Goaf-stead or

Go stead.

Go stead.

e An. A large barn has four or more. Nrf. Grose (1790); Gostead, a corruption of goaf-stead, not now in use (MCHB), (CW.B.N) e.Nrf. Marshall Rur Econ. (1787). Suf. Rainbird Agric. (1819) 293, ed. 1849. Suf. (F.H)

5. v. To stow on a loft in a barn. e Suf. (F.H.) Cf. Goave. 6. To tread the rick or goaf. Suf. (C.T.)

[1. Let shock take sweate Least gofe take heate, Tussing Hugh (1780) 125; Colfe of correspondents.

I. Let shock take sweate Least gote take heate, Tusser Husb. (1580) 125; Golfe of corne, acervus, Prompt. 4. Goulfe of corne, so moche as may lye bytwene two postes, otherwyse a baye, Palsgr. (1530) 226, col. 1. Nerw. dial golv, the space between two posts in a barn (AASEN); ON. golf, a floor, a partition (FRITZNER).]

GOAF, sb.<sup>2</sup> Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Also in forms receive Nhb.<sup>1</sup> court gowf w Yks. [goff goaf]. 1 The

goave Nhb.1; gough, gowf w.Yks. [gof, goof.] 1. The space left in a coal-mine after the whole of the coal has

been extracted.

N.Cy. Nhb. I'd just as sune expect to see Oor goaf frae stythe an' gas made free, PROUDLOCK Borderland Muse (1896) 113; Nhb. 1 Nhb., Dur It is usually of dome-like form, resting upon the wreck which has fallen from the roof of the exhausted space, Greenwell Coal Tr. Gl. (1849) w.Yks.<sup>2</sup>, Lan. (FRC) Dur., n.Yls. (JJB), w.Yks. (PFL.),

2. A hollow or depression in the moorland or on a hillside. w.Yks. (D.L.)

GOAF, GOAFER, see Goff, sb.1, Gaufer.

GOAK, v.1 Sc. To be on the outlook. Cf. groak. Sh.I. I wis faered somebody micht be gaen goaken aboot late as it wis, Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 253.

GOAK, v.2 Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] To shrink, contract; to discolour by damp, &c. (HALL.)

GOAK, int. Bwk. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] An exclamation of surprise; also used imprecatively, in phr. goak me.

GOAK, see Gowk, sb.12

GOAL, sb.1 Sc. Irel. Rut. War. Ken. [gol.] A gaol,

prison.

Sc. It were great cruelty to suffer his servants to be carried to sc. It were great crueity to suiter his servants to be carried to the goale in that case they were in, Sportiswoode Miscell. (1844) I 115. Wxf. Come pay for the whole, Or else you will be the first man in the goal, Kennedy Banks of Boro (1867) 59. Rut. For the Goal and Martialsey, 19s. 11d, Panish Accounts, 1753. War. Ken Quorum wigs, upon my soul, Mind me, says Snap-crust, of a goal, Nairne Tales (1790) 47, ed. 1824.

[AFr. goale (also gaole), geôle, prison (Moisy).]

GOAL, sb. Cor. [gol.] A slow, aching pain. Cor. Hence Goalin, adj. Of a pain: slow, heavy, aching. Cor. GOAL, v. and sb. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Also written gole N.Cy. n.Yks.; and in forms goll N.Cy.; gooal n.Yks e.Yks.; gorl Nhb.; goyle w.Yks. [gol, goal, w.Yks. goil.] 1. v. Of the wind: to blow with violence, rush, roar; to howl. Cf. gowl, v. gurl, v. NCy. How the wind golls against the window. Nhb. Aa couldn't sleep a wink; the weind [wind] gorl'd see. n.Yks. e.Yks. Applied only to the wind. w.Yks. (S.P.U.)

Hence (1) Goaling, ppl. adj. Of the wind: rushing, howling; (2) Gorly, adj. wild, windy.

(1) n.Yks. The wind is said to be 'a gooaling draught,' when it draws sharply through a narrow passage. (2) Nhb. What a gorly day. the goale in that case they were in, Spottiswoode Miscell. (1844)

it draws sharply through a narrow passage. (2) Nhb.1 What a gorly day.

2. sb. A sudden gust or blast of wind; a strong current of wind. N Cy.¹, n.Yks.², e.Yks.¹
[1. Sw. dial. gola (gåla), to blow gently (Rietz). 2. ON. gol, a gust of wind (Fritzner).]

GOAL, v.2 n.Lin.1 Of water: to wash away. See

Gull, sb.5

Th' rats hes maade a hoale thrif th' bank, an' when Taacey taks

Th' watter's goal'd a big in a tide, th' watter goals it awaay. Th' watter's goal'd a big hoale e' my beck boddoms.

GOAL, see Gole.

GOAL-END, sb. Nhp.1 The gable-end of a building.

GOALIN, sb. GOALIN, sb. Yks. [gōlin.] A narrow passag ee Gowl, sb.<sup>2</sup> ne.Yks. e.Yks. Addy House (1898) 99 GOAM, GOAMER, see Gaum, sb.<sup>1</sup>, v.<sup>24</sup>, Gormer. A narrow passage. See Gowl, sb.2

GOAN, v. Abd. (JAM.) To lounge. GOAN, see Gaun, sb 1, Go.

GOAP, GOAPEN, see Gaup, Gowpen.

GOAR, GOARD, see Gor(e, sb.1, Gore, sb.1, Goad. GOARLING, GOARY, GOASTER, see Gorblin(g, Gorry, adj, Gauster.

GOAT, sb. Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Wor. Glo. Nrf. Wil. 1. In comb. (1) Goat's hair, streaky or 'cirrus' clouds; (2) 's leap, a kind of leap practised by some equestrians;

(3) -whey, a kind of hydropathic or resort for the purpose of drinking goat's milk; also used attrib.

(1) Nhb. 'There's neither goat's hair nor only thing else brings only rain as lang as its dry weather.' Cirius clouds with flexuous and diverging fibres, resembling locks of hair, . indicate wind or rain, Denham Tracts (ed. 1892) I. 7; Nhb.¹ [The cloud called goat's hair, or the grey mare's tail, forebodes wind, Swainson Weather Flk-Lore (1873) 203.] (2) n.Cy. (Hall.) (3) Sc In the summer of 1770 I was at the goat-whey in Rannoch, Ramsay Scotland (1888) I. 31, Mr. Meredith was fain to go to goat-whey quarters, Scott St Ronan (1824) iii

2 Comb. in names of birds: (1) Goat-chaffer, (2) -owl,

2 Comb. in names of birds: (1) Goat-chaffer, (2) -owl, (3) -sucker, the nightjar, Caprimulgus Europaeus.
(1) Sc. Swainson Birds (1885) 97 (2) Gio ib. 97, Glo. [Johns Ends (1862).] (3) Nhb. Yks. Yks. Wkly Post (Dec 31, 1898). w.Wor. Amost as bad at that as a Jack-squealer or goat-sucker, Berrow's Jin (Mar 3, 1888). Nrf Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 44. [Forster Swallow (1817) 80]
3. Comb. in plant-names: (1) Goat-lettuce, the wild lettuce, Lactuca virosa; (2) -'s-tail, a species of grass having a flowery top, prob a variety of Festica; (3) -weed, the rvy bindweed, Polygonum Convolvulus; (4) willow the common sallow Salir Caprea.

weed, the try bindweed, Polygonum Convolvatus; (4) willow, the common sallow, Salix Caprea.

(1) w.Yks. Lees Flora (1888) 302. (2) n.Yks. (I.W.) (3) Wil. (4) Cum. The white silky catkins of the goat-willow, Warson Nature Wdcraft. (1890) 45.

GOAT, v. Dev. To set up loose, unbound corn in a field. Cf. gait, v<sup>1</sup> 2.

A 'cable' or band being put around it near the top. It is frequently employed in wet, 'catching' weather, instead of binding and setting up in 'shocks.' 'I think I shell goat thucker viel,' Reports Provinc. (1802). setting up in 'shocks.'
Provinc. (1893).
GOAT, see Gote.

GOATHEEN, sb. Irel. A foundling reared on goat's

Ant. The last of the goathcens of the county of Wicklow, HUME Dial (1878) 22.

GOAVÉ, v. Lin. e An. Also written gove Nrf. Suf.

[gov.] To lay up corn in a barn. See Goai, su.-Lin. Do you mean to stack this corn or to goave it? Miller & SKERTCHLY Fenland (1878) IV. e.An. I Nrf., Suf. GROSE (1790) MS. add. (P.) Suf. RAINBIRD Agric. (1819) 293, ed. 1849. [(K.)] [In gouing at harvest, learne skilfully how Ech graine for to laie, by it selfe on a mow, Tusser Husb. (1580) 131.] GOAVE, GOAVEL, GOAVY, see Gauve, Goaf, sb.?,

Govel, Govie.

GOB,  $sb.^1$  and  $v.^1$  Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms gaub Amer.; gub Lin. Nhp. 1 w.Som. Dev. [gob, geb.] 1. sb. A mass or lump, gen. applied to some soft substance. Of edibles: a large mass or lump, piece of meat, pudding, &c.; a mouthful. Also used fig. Gall. Cleg took a 'gob' of hard mud in his hand, CROCKETT

Gall. Cleg took a 'gob' of hard mud in his hand, CROCKETT Stickit Mm. (1893) 191. Ir. He was a dacint poor lad any way, and a rael gob o' good nature, Barlow Idylls (1892) 47. Ant. (W.H.P.), N.Cy.¹ w.Yks.¹ Gobs of suet. Lan. Summut ut wur loik lumps o' crud . . . slur'd deawn hiz face e gobs, Scholes Tim Gamwaitle (1857) 28; Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹ s.Chs.¹ Lahy:ni i rùks un gobz [Lyin' i' rucks an' gobs]. s Stf. I giw him a gob o' puddin' to stop his rackle, Pinnock Bilk. Cy. Ann (1895). Der.¹, nw.Der.¹, Nhp.¹ War. I can't eat my food in great gobs like this, N. & Q. (1882) 6th S. v. 238; War.² Gi'e us a gob o' rock [sweetstuff]; War.³ He gave me nothing but a great gob of fat. A gob of mortar. ne.Wor. A great gob of bread (J.W.P.). Shr.¹ A lump of dough or bread; also of cheese. 'Mother, canna yo' spar me that gob o' duff to mak' pot-balls on?' Shr.², Hrí. (C.J.R.), e.An.¹ Nrf. With great gobs o' suet in it, Spilling Johnny's

Jaunt (1879) vui; Great gobs of fat they did put in As big as my tew thumbs. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 6 Suf 1 What tew thumbs, Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 6 Suf¹ What great gobs of mutton and pieces of fat, My mother gave me when I was a brat. e Suf. (FH) Hmp. Holloway. w Som.¹ A gurt gob o' clay; a gob o' cow-dung. Dev. I can't ayte theāse piece ov pudden, there's za minny gert gobs ov fāt in un, Hewett Peas. Sp. (1892) 83. Cor He drash'd a gob of sloans... afoar um oal, T. Towser (1873) 82. [Amer A shapelass mass, sportively, stubed transfer Colorate (1893) 1. Def. gaubs of wisdom, CARRUTH Kansas Univ Quar. (1892) I; Dial. Notes (1896) I. 341.]

Hence (1) Gobbaz, v. of stones: to lie in a loose or lumpy manner on roads; (2) Gobby or Gubby, adj. (a)

knotty, rough, uneven, lumpy; (b) thick, sticky, viscous;
(3) Goblock, sb. a lump of anything, an irregular mass.
(1) s.Chs. Loose stones are said to lie 'gobbazin' about the road. (2, a) Nhp. As uneven thread or silk. War 2 A gobby road to travel. A gobby skein of worsted Shr. This knittins

road to travel. A gobby sken of worsted Shr. This knittin's despert onshooty, but I canna 'elp it—the yorn's so gobby (b) w Som. This here paint wants some thinners, 'tis so [guub ee] gubby's bird-lime. Dev. Cheap cocoa is always gubby, Reports Provinc. (1884) 19. (3) n Cy. (HALL.)

2. Fig. A foolish, lumpish person; a 'clod' Chs., nw.Der., War. (J.R.W.)

Hence (I) Gob-a-gaw or Gobba-gaw Chs., (2) Gobhead, sb. a blockhead, 'gaby.' s.Chs., nw.Der.,

3. A quantity of spittle or expectoration.

Ant. (W.H.P.) Yks. Holloway. w.Yks. Sheffield Indep. (1874); w.Yks., 2, Chs., n Lin, Lei. War. (J.R.W.); War., The dirty fellow spat a great gob in the fire. se Wor., Shr., Oxf. (G.O.), e Suf. (F.H.), Ken. (G.B.) w.Sus., Hmp. Holloway nw.Dev. Cor., Cor., He's beastly dirty—he never smokes but he covers the floor with gobs he covers the floor with gobs

Hence Goblock, sb. expectorated phlegm. e.Yks 1

4. The crumb or middle part of a loaf, from which the crust has been broken off.

Shr.¹ Some chaps 'ad'n some bayte at a public, an' péĕlenen the loaf. W'en the owd ŏŏman come in, 'er says—' Whad's to become o' the gob?'

5. The stone of any fruit containing a kernel. See

Cob(b, sb.1 14.

Dev. N. & Q. (1853) 1st S. viii. 279, A cherry-stone, w. Times (May 28, 1886) 2, col. 4; Dev 4 6. A bunch, group, collection; a clump. See Cob(b, sb. 10.

Shr. A rough sod, or clump of coarse grass in a pasture-field.

Cor 3 A gob of cherries. A gob of snalls in a hole.

7. Fig. Amount, piece. Of money: a considerable sum.
Lin. e.An. By 'such a gob of money,' our countrymen must have meant, as we still mean, by the very same phrase, a good round sum. Ken. On asking a Whitstable man whether a certain house would fetch so much rent he answered, 'Ay, that's about the gob,' N & Q. (1881) 6th S. iv. 512. Dev. There's a nice little gob of tillage, Reports Provinc. (1883) 85.

8. v. To spit, expectorate.

Lan. (F.R.C.), Chs. 1 s.Not. Gob on the slate, Billy (J.P.K.).

Lei. War. 2, e An. 1 Cmb. 1 Don't get gobbing about the clean floor like that. nw Dev. 1

[1. Belching out the gubbes of blood, Phaer Enerdos

(1558) 66.]

GOB, sb. and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in form gub s Don. w.Yks. e.Suf. [gob, gub, gub.] 1. sb. The mouth; a beak. Also used fig. See Gab, sb. 2.

Sc. The goose . . . never rests, but constantly dips the gob of it in the water, Sc. Presby Eloq (ed. 1847) 115. Cal. eFif. Now then, Sullivan, lad, apply your gob like a brick, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) vii. Lnk. Creeshourloofs, and gust our gobs, Rodger Poems (1838) 172, ed. 1897. Ir. Accordin' to the onplisant gob he had (1838) 172, ed. 1897. Ir. Accordin' to the onplisant gob he had on him, you might bet a week's wages he was after doin' murdher on some one, Barlow Kerngan (1894) 42. Ant. (WHP.) s.Don. Simmons Gl. (1890). Qco. Here, my darling, open your gob! Barrington Sketches (1830) III. xviii. n Cy Grose (1790); N.Cy.<sup>12</sup> Nhb. Says Mistress Todd—Ye greet sk'yet gob, Ye'd bettor had yor jaw, Wilson Tymeside Sngs. (1890) 34; Nhb¹ Dur. Let'im kiss mah wud t'kisses uv his gob, Moore Sng. Sol. (1859) i. 2; Dur.¹, s Dur. (J E.D.) Cum. He's got a gob frae lug to lug, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) 77; Oppen thy gob, hinny, an' put out thy lolly, Dickinson Cumbr. (1875) 192; Cum.¹ VOL. II. VOL. II.

s Wm. (J.AB) n.Yks. She's a gob like a backus oven (TS); n.Yks. 13, ne Yks. 1 e Yks. Sha oppened her gob and sha let oot a yawp, Nicholson Fik-Sp. (1889) 40; Marshall Rur. Econ. (1788); e.Yks. 1, m Yks. 1 w.Yks. Hutton Tour to Caves (1781), Makkin blobs wi' ther gobs, Saunterer's Satchel (1879) 10; w.Yks. 1235 Lan We wur aw attenshun, wi eawr gobs woide oppen, Staton Loominary (c. 1861) 113. ne.Lan 1, m.Lan 1, e.Lan. 1 Der. Put that 1' thee gob, N. & Q. (1882) 6th S. v. 238. Not. 2 Lin. Miller & Skertchly Fenland (1878) iv. n Lin. 1 Lon. I managed somehow to turn my cob round and enawed it Lon. I managed somehow to turn my gob round and gnawed it away, Mayhew Lond. Labour (18:i) I 421. e.An 1, Suf. Slang. While from his gob the guggling claret gush'd, Tom Crib (1819) 61. [Amer. Hit him on the gob, CARRUTH Kansas Univ Quar.

Hence (1) Gobby, sb. the mouth; (2) Gobbed, ppl adj, with full, wide, &c.: full-lipped, wide-mouthed; (3) Goblock, sb. a mouthful; (4) Gubby, adj. having promi-

nent lips.

(1) Mhb. Wiv's...gravat up ower his gobby-o, N. Minstel (1806-7) pt. iv 78, Nhb. Gen used in child's talk. 'Open yor gobby, hinny.' (2) Nhb A full gobb'd yung wumun, aboot word of the company of the co an' twenty, Keelma's Ann (1869) 13 Cum. He's wide-gobb'd, and ill-natur'd too, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) 80 (3) Yks Grose (1790) MS. add. (P.) m.Yks. (4) s.Don. Simmons Gl.

2. Comb. (1) Gob a tosh, or Gubbertush, a person having a prominent set of large teeth; a large projecting tooth; (2) -fight, (a) a wordy quarrel; (b) a feat at eating; (3) -ful, a mouthful; (4) -meat, food; (5) -mouthed, wide-or open-mouthed; (6) -slotch, (a) a greedy person, one who eats ravenously; (b) a noisy, open-mouthed person; also a term of reprosed; (c) -sorp sorp made of bread also a term of reproach; (7) sops, sops made of bread that is bitten into small pieces instead of being cut or broken; (8) stick, a wooden spoon; (9) string, a bridle; also used fig.; (10) thrust, a stupid fellow; (11) vent,

utterance, familiar speech; (12) wind, an eructation.

(1) w.Yks Sheffield Indep. (1874); w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> [(W.WS)] (2, a)

n.Yks<sup>2</sup> e Yks. Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 26. (b) n Yks.<sup>2</sup> (3)

Nhb. A gobful o' briny saut watter, Midford Sngs (1818) 35

n.Yks.<sup>3</sup>, e.Yks.<sup>1</sup> (4) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> 'It isn't gobmeeat,' it is not fit to be eaten e.Yks. Nicholson Flk-Sp (1889) 4 (5) I Ma. Hould your dirty tongue, you gobmouthed omathaun! Caine Manximal (1804) pt. L. v. (6 c) a Cry. Choose (1809) 5 (1818) 5 (1818) 1 dec. be eaten e.Yks. Nicholson Flk-Sp (1889) 4 (5) I Ma. Hould your dirty tongue, you gobmouthed omathaun! Caine Manxman (1894) pt. I. v. (6, a) n.Cy Grose (1790) Cum. Linton Lake Cy (1864) 304. w.Yks.<sup>18</sup> Lan That gob-slotch Bill, Tim Bobbin View Dial. (1740) 49; These gobslotches un happen dewse me o'er th' yead, Paul Bobbin Sequel (1819) II; Lan¹, ne Lan.¹ s Lan. Bamford Dial. (1854). (b) Cum. Yks. Mag. (1872) II 65 w.Yks.<sup>3</sup> [To a child]: Coom yeat o' t'rooad wi' thee, tha' gret gobslotch! Lan. Theaw grete flopper meawtht gobslotch, Walker Plebeian Pol. (1796) 9, ed 1801. (7) w.Yks. Axed for sixpenorth o' gobsops at a Blackpool restorong, Eccles Leeds Olm (1875) 9; Which will ta hev, gob-sops or cut-sops?' 'Ah'll hev some gob sops, missus' After seeing how gob-sops were made the visitor decided he would prefer cut-sops (B.K.) (8) n Cy. Kennett Par. Antiq. (1695); Grose (1790); N.Cy¹², Nhb.¹ s.Dur. Now almost obs. (J E D.) Cum.¹ Cum., Wm. Nicolson (1677) Trans. R. Soc. Lit (1868) IX. n.Yks (J E D.), n.Yks.² e Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1788); e.Yks.¹ Used by farmservants in drinking broth, &c. ne Lan.¹, Lin.¹ (9) n Cy. 'Keep a tight hand on the gob-string,' keep a tight rein, Grose (1790). Nhb.¹ n Yks.¹; n.Yks² 'He mun be hodden in wi' a tight gobstring,' held in by strong restraint. ne.Yks¹, m.Yks¹ Lin. 'Hold fast by the gobstrings.' Addressed to an inexperienced rider, Thompson Hist. Boston (1856) 707; Lin.¹ (10) n Cy Grose (1790) MS. add (P), (HALL.) (11) n.Yks.² Good gobvent,' freedom of speech. m.Yks.¹ (12) n.Yks.²

3. Phr. (1) a bat of the gob, a blow on the mouth; (2) a smack of the gob, a kiss; (3) all gob and guts, a term applied to greedy children, or to talkative, ignorant people;

(4) to make gobs, to make faces, to grimace.
(1) Nhb.¹ (2) Nhb. 'Gie's a smack o' your gob' was what Billy Purvis used to say to the lassies, Miller Life of Showman; (J. HB)
(3) N.Cy.¹ All gob and guts like a young craw. Nhb¹ (4) s Sc. Wi'lips that mak' nae gobs at cinders! Wilson Tales (1839) V 70

4. Speech, idle talk, noise. See Gab, sb. 1. Nhb. Aw've heerd a deal o' gob an' tauk, BAGNALL Sngs. (c. 1850) 29; Nhb.<sup>1</sup>, Cum.<sup>1</sup>, Yks. (J.W.), ne.Lan.<sup>1</sup>, s.Chs.<sup>1</sup>, Shr.<sup>2</sup>, e.Sut. (F.H.) Wil. SLOW (1892) Gl.; Wil.<sup>1</sup> Som. SWEETMAN Wincanton Hence (1) Gobbish, (2) Gobby, adj. talkative, loqua-

(1) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (2) Nhb An' gobby ittorneys 'ill ha'e fewor jorneys, Keelman's Ann. (1869) 7; An' he'll nivor be se shabby, or se gobby, or se crabby, Wilson Tyneside Sngs (1890) 166; Nhb. A gobby brat n Yks.<sup>2</sup>

5. Phr. (1) the gift of the gob, fluency in speech; (2) to give gob, to be impertinent, to 'cheek'; (3) to hold one's gob, to keep silence, hold one's peace; (4) to set up one's

gob, to keep silence, hold one's peace; (4) to set up one's gob, see (2); (5) to shut one's gob, (a) see (3); (b) to silence, 'shut up'; (6) to stop one's gob, (a) see (3); (b) see (5, b).

(1) Nhb¹ It's a grand thing the gift of the gob. Cum. Hed I thy gift a gob, Graham Gwordy (1778). e An.¹ (2) n.Yks Gimma necan o' thee gob (T.S); n.Yks ² She gae gob. w Yks (J.W.)

(3) Nhb Noo, Mall, for a minit just ye haud yor gob, Bagnall Sigs. (c 1850) 23; If Charley Smith's freens oney hadden their gob, Midford Sigs. (1818) 46; Nhb¹ ne.Yks¹ Ho'd thi gob, thoo au'd fecal. e Yks¹, w.Yks (J W) (4) Nhb. They're all civil enough gin you're civil to them If ye set up your gob, they'll mump it, I's warn't, Plase Borderland Stud. (1893) 24; Aw'll sobble thy body. If thou sets up thy gob to Bob Cranky, N. Minstiel (1806-7) pt. iv. 76, Nhb¹ Cum. Sud he Set up his gob, Stagg Misc. Poems (ed 1807) 88 (5, a) s.Dur. A common expression among the rougher classes (J E D). Wm (B K.), n.Yks. (J E D.) e Yks. Shut thi gob, thoo dafty whatty, Nichol-N.Yks. (J E D.) e Yks. Shut the gob, thoo dafty whatty, Nicholson Flk-Sp (1889) 94; e.Yks¹, w.Yks.³, n.Lan. (G.W) Der. N. & Q (1882) 6th S v. 238. Shr.² Stop your gob e An¹ (b) w.Yks. I shut many an old gentleman his gob when the subject was mentioned, Yks. Wkly Post (1895) 18. (6, a) Nhb¹ (b) Nhb. Snuffs and sneers Suin stop yor gob and lay yor braggin,

Wilson Pilman's Pay (1843) 9.
6. v. To brag, boast; to talk impudently or idly.
Nhb. For a' the fine things ye are gobbin aboot, Midford Sngs. (1818) 68; Folks gob aboot drink, Robson Sngs Tyne (1849) 109, Nhb. Suf. Yeow tew e'ent a dewin a nawn—you only go gobben about all day. Wil.1

7. To swallow hastily, take in lumps.

m Yks. Watch me gob that up. w.Yks. Lan. Hoo gob'd um
meauthfo' by meauthfo' int' lue warm milk, Paul Bobbin Sequel

(1819) 40.

8. To snatch a marble. w.Yks.<sup>3</sup> Hence Gobs, int. an expression used by schoolboys when pouncing on their companions' marbles. Yks. (C.C.R.)

GOB, sb.3 Dur. Yks. Stf. Shr. Glo. [gob.] worked-out part of a coal-mine; that part of a mine from which the coal has been removed.

Yks. (J.HB) w.Yks. (S.K.C.); (B.K.); w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Shr.<sup>1</sup> To 'build the gob' is to prop the walls of the excavations with timber, as each miner proceeds with his work, in order to prevent them falling in upon him; Shr <sup>2</sup> A particular measure in a coal mine. 'At work i' th' gob.'

2. Rubbish, refuse.

n.Stf. The heap of bass [rubbish] brought out of a pit, and put near the mouth (J.T.) Glo.<sup>1</sup>

3. Comp. (1) Gob-fire, the spontaneous ignition of small coal in a 'gob,' producing white damp. Dur. (J.J B.), (H.M.); (2) -gate-road, a main road carried into the 'gob.' Shr.<sup>1</sup>

GOB, v. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. Hnt. Som Also in form gub. Nhp. Hnt. [gob, geb.] To stop, stuff, fill up; gen. used in pp. with up.

n Lin 1 An iron-worker's term. Nhp 1 As the grate of a drain which is filled up with dirt, so as to prevent the water flowing through. When, on awaking in the morning, the eyes are not easily opened, they are said to be 'gubbed up.' War.<sup>3</sup> The sough must be opened, it is gobbed up. Shr<sup>2</sup> The drain's gobbed up o' dirt. Hnt. (T P.F) w.Som<sup>1</sup> All a gobbed up wi grease and dirt.

GOBBALEW, sb. Hmp. A coast-guard man. In Christchurch the common term (H.C.M.B.)

[Fr. gobe-à-l'eau, one who seizes (anything) on the water; cp. Fr. dial. (Bournois) gober, s'emparer de quelquechose à la dérobée (Roussey).]

GOBBAZ, v. s Chs. [go·bəz.] To gape, yawn.
GOBBET, sb. Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Also e.An. Sus. Dev.
Cor. Written gobbit N.Cy. e.An. [go·bit.] 1. Of
edibles: a piece, lump, mouthful. See Gob, sb. 1.
Sc. He immediately began to transfer the mutton and pie-crust
from his plate to his lips, in such huge gobbets, as if he was

refreshing a three days' fast, Scott Redg. (1824) xx Fif. Their half-rais'd forks, bestuck with gobbets good, Tennant Anster (1812) 118, ed. 1871. N.Cy.¹ n Yks.² 'Eaten in ower great gobbets,' in too large mouthfuls. Suf.¹, Sus.¹ [(K)]

Hence Gobbity, adj. pleasant to the taste. e An.<sup>1</sup>
2. pl. Fragments of the flesh of shipwrecked persons

cast ashore after heavy storms.

Dev. He picks up what gobbets of human flesh he can find on the shore, Baring-Gould J Hering (1884) 354 Cor. After a storm, the corpses are fearfully mangled on the sharp rocks, and are cut to pieces by the slate as by knives; and bits of flesh come ashore. These are locally called 'gobbets,' ib Vicar (1876) v; (MAC)

(MAC)
3. An unfledged bird; also used fig. See Gobbin, sb.<sup>2</sup>
N.Cy.<sup>1</sup> 'Raw gobbit,' a forward, pert boy.
[1. And they gadered vp of the gobbetes (gobetis, in Wyclif, 1388) that remained xij basketes full, Tindale (1526) Matt. xiv. 20. Fr. dial. (Norm.) gobet, morceau que l'on 'gobe,' comme dans le style familier, et par suite fragment (Duméril).]

GOBBIN, sb.1 w.Yks.2 [go bin.] A receptacle for any kind of waste goods. Cf. gubbarn.

GOBBIN, sb.2 and adj. n Cy. Lan. Chs. Der. Suf. Also

GOBBIN, 50.2 and aaj. In Cy. Lan. Chs. Der. Suf. Also in forms goblin Chs.1; gubbins e.Suf. [go bin.] 1. sb. An ignorant or clownish person; a country fellow.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). Lan. Th' gobbin nere consithert at hangin widno be coed good spwort, Tim Bobbin View Dial. (1740) 38; But when the singing started I stood just like o gobbin, Gaskel Comic Sngs. (1841) 26; Lan.1, m.Lan.1, nw.Der.1; e.Suf. (F.H.)

Hence Gobbinshire, sb. an old name for a portion of

West Cheshire; see below.

Chs. Gobbinshire seems to have included Saughall, Shotwick, Ness, Neston, and the hamlets on the north shore of the Dee to the borders, perhaps, of Backford. It has been suggested that the name means Gawbyshire, because forty or fifty years ago the residents there were out of the ordinary run of mortals, and the lubberly boys and girls who came from those places to Chester at Christmas for their annual hiring used to be called, and in fact were, 'country gawbies' s.Chs.\(^1\) This word only survives in s Chs. in the following rhyme 'Gob inshur, Gob inshur, frum Gob inshur Greyn, Dhu rongk ist uwd beg'ur uz ev ur wuz seyn' [Gobbinshire, Gobbinshire, from Gobbinshire Green, The ronkest owd beggar as ever was seen].

2. A spoilt child. Der.2, nw.Der.1 3. adj. Uncouth,

lubberly. Chs.1

GOBBLE, v. and sb. Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc.

GUBBLE, v. and so. Var. dial. and collod. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [gobl.] 1. v. To eat greedily or in large mouthfuls; also used fig.

Fif Some nibllet bits, some gobblet lumps, Tennant Papistry (1827) 53. Dur.¹, n Yks.², w. Yks. (J.W.), Der.², nw.Der.¹, Not.¹, n.Lin.¹, War. (J.R.W.), Brks.¹, Suf.¹ Ess. We tied him to a tree, An' maide belief the ghaost ud come an' gobble he, Downes Ballads (1895) 22. [Amer. The back seats were soon gobbled up, CARRUIH Kansas Univ. Quar (1892) I]

Hence (1) Gobbler, sb. the mouth; (2) Gobbleten, sb.

one who 'gobbles' or eats greedily
(1) w.Yks. Doctor. 'Will you kindly tell your child to let me see its tongue?' Mother. 'Oppen thi gobbler an' aht wi' thi lollicker' (F.P.T.). Lan. Yung Bobbur then put his gobbler to th' forcur,' New Why. (Jan. 12, 1895) 7, col 3. (2) Cum. Ah niver saw sec gobbletens iv oa my travels, Sargisson Joe Scoap (1881) 127.

2. To talk rapidly and indistinctly; to speak in an insolent

or impudent manner.

Wm. Shut thi gob, thoo's allus goblun at fooak (B.K.). n.Yks. (I.W); n.Yks <sup>1</sup> To reply insolently to anything said; probably implying as much the action of the mouth, as the words employed; n.Yks.2' I weeant be gobbled at, I will not have your impudence. m.Yks.1, s.Not. (J.P.K.) War.3 Speak slowly—why you gobble like a turkey.

Hence (1) Gobbler, sb. (a) a turkey-cock; (b) one who 'gobbles' or is loquacious; (2) Gobbling, ppl. adj. loquacious,

(1, a) Not.<sup>1</sup>, n.Lin.<sup>1</sup>, Nhp.<sup>1</sup>, War.<sup>3</sup>, Shr.<sup>2</sup>, Brks.<sup>1</sup>, e An.<sup>1</sup> Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 47. e.Suf. (F H.) (b) s.Not. Polly's got so much to say; she's such a gobbler (J.P.K.). (2) Der.<sup>2</sup>, nw.Der.<sup>1</sup>

3. To do anything in a hasty or superficial way; to

'cobble.'

ne.Lan.1 Shr.1 'Ere Sally, tak' this owd petticut an' gobble it

up. Suf. I hate work, so I gobble it over as fast as I can

4. sb. Noisy talk, chatter; the noise made by a turkey.

Der. nw.Der. Not. n.Lin. A deep, thick, resonant voice.

e.An 1, e.Suf. (F H.)

e.An <sup>1</sup>, e.Suf. (F H.)

5. Comp. (I) Gobble-cock, a turkey-cock; (2) ·gobble, rapid and indistinct speech; (3) ·gut(s, a name for a greedy person; (4) ·stitch, in sewing: a large, ugly stitch. (I) Nhp.¹, War.³, e An.², Suf.¹, e Suf. (F.H.) (2) Ir. I was that took aback, and they talkin' quare and quick, wid a sort of high gobble-gobble in it, Barlow Kerngan (1894) 79. (3) n.Lin.¹ w.Som.¹ A proper old gobble guts [gaub l guuts] her is. (4) Ir. Stacey sewed hard all day, with horrible gobble-stitches it must be owned, Barlow Idylls (1892) 235. Colloq. Miss M. the milliner—her fright so strong Made a great gobble-stitch six inches long, Hood Poems (ed. 1862-3) A Blow-up.

6. A turkey-cock.

6. A turkey-cock.

Shr.2 Slang. Then in school-boys' phrase they shy at old Gobble, Anecdotes of Impudence (1827) 67.

GOBBLER, sb. n.Lin. A goblet. GOBBLERATCH, see Gabriel ratchet. GOBBLES, sb. pl. Glo. Bubbles or splashes caused by heavy raindrops.

GOBBLET, sb. Sc. Also written goblet. [go'blit.]

A large, cast-iron pan. Sc. A stew-pan, but deeper and larger (G.W.). Rnf. Drawers, dressers, jugs, an' cans, An' gobblets, girdles, toasters, pans, Young Putures (1865) 162.

GOBBLETY GUTS, sb. pl. w.Yks.2 The herb sorrel, Rumex Acetosa.

GOBBLY, sb. barbatula. (J.D.) Cum. [gob·li.] The loach, Cobitis

GOBBOCK, sb. w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> [go'bək.] A piece of meat or pudding. Cf. gob, sb.<sup>1</sup>
GOBBOCK, see Gabbuck.
GOBBY, sb. Nhb.<sup>1</sup> [go'bi.] A newly-hatched or unfledged bird. See Gobbet, 3.

GOBBY, see Gobbet, s.

GOBERMOUCH, sb. Irel. One who interferes in other people's business. Ant. (S.A.B.)

[The same word as Fr. gobe-mouche, 'celui, celle qui

accepte crédulement tout ce qu'il entend raconter' (HATZ-

GOBLET-GLASS, sb. n.Yks.2 m.Yks.1 A large, stalked drinking-glass.

GOBLIN, sb. s Chs. A gooseberry.

GOBLIN, see Gobbin, sb. 2

GOBLIN BUILDERS, phr. Lan. In folk-lore: demons supposed to possess certain supernatural powers; see

The feats of the 'Goblin Builders' form a portion of the popular literature of almost every locality They are said to have removed the foundations of Rochdale Church from the banks of the river Roach, up to their present elevated position, HARLAND & WILKINSON Flk-Lore (1867) 89.
GOCH, int. Sc. An exclamation of pain.

Abd. Tam uttered an involuntary 'Go-ch,' ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb (1871) in.

GOCHE, see Gotch, sb.1

GOCK, sb. Sc. A deep wooden dish; also in comb. Gocky-cog.

n Sc. Put far awa' your china plates, . . And bring to me my humble gockies, Buchan Ballads (ed. 1875) II. 95. Abd. Han' me that gocky-cog (G.W.), (JAM.)

GOCK, see Gowk, sb.1

GOCKEN, adj. and v. v. Lin. [go:kən]
Lin.¹ That gilt is very gocken. 1. *adj*. Ravenous, voracious.

2. v. To be ravenous. (I GOCKERS, see Gock(s. (HALL.)

GOCKIE, sb. Bnff. [go ki.] A stupid person; a 'gawkie.' GOCKMIN, sb. Obs. Sc. Also in forms cockman, gokman (Jam.). A sentinel, watchman.

w.Sc. They had a constant centinel on the top of their houses, called Gockmin, or in the E. tongue, Cockman, who is obliged to watch day and night, and at the appearance of anybody to ask, 'Who comes there?' MARTIN W. Islands (1716) 103 (JAM.); Statist. Acc. X. 37 (1b.).

GOCK(S, sb Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Also written gok(s Cum.; gox Nhb.¹ e.Yks.¹; and in forms gockers Cum¹; goke Sc.; goxty Ir. [gok(s.] 1. A disguised form of the word 'God,' used as a quasi-oath and exclamation of surprise. Cf. cock, sb 5

Ir. If the misthress isn't asleep, by goxty, Carleton Fardorougha (ed. 1848) 1, By goxty, I'd thry its mettle, Yeats Flk. Tales (1888) 190. Nhb. For, by gox! they'd ne'er reach the first story, Allan Tymeside Sngs. (1891) 157, Nhb 1 e Dur. 1 By gock, thoo's a quare 'un. Cum. Gocks, but there was s. m bonny things, Mary Drayson (1872) 10; Be gok, min, we're to be weddit, Dickinson Joe and Geol 6; I thowt he'd giv' it back .. and, by gocks! he hes an aw, Cornh. Mag. (Oct 1890) Helvellyn, 392 n.Yks. By gock, Ah'd better cum back, or Ah sal be drown'd, Tweddell Clevel. Rhymes (1875) 14 e.Yks. W Yks. Gocks! That war a neviller, Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Jan 3, 1891).

2. Comb. (1) Gocks bobs, (2) — dillies, (3) — sonn, (4) — wuns, (5) — wunters, (6) Goke a-day, common exclamations of wonder and satisfaction.

(1) Dur.<sup>1</sup> (2) Cum.<sup>1</sup> (3) Cum. Gock sonn! ah mun ha been dreamen, Sargisson Joe Scoap (1881) 23; (J Ar.); Cum.<sup>1</sup> (4) Cum Gocks wuns, but it is a pleace, Mary Drayson (1872) 13. (5) Cum. 'Goks wunters, man, spell't,' ses lāl Billy, Farrall Betty Wilson (1886) 22, (J Ar.) (6) Wgt. Goke-a-day, A think A wull gang, Fraser Wigtown (1877) 266

GOD, sb. Var. dial uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms good Sc. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Ess. Sus.; gud, gude, guid, gweed Sc. 1. In comb. (1) God-bairn, a goddhild; (2) -'s biddings, the ten commandments; (3) cake, a particular kind of cake sent by godparents to their godchildren on New Year's day; (4) is child, an idiot; (5) forgive me, a large mug used for warming beer; (6) is good or Gosgood, yeast, barm; (7) ha'mercy, a benefit, a blessing obtained by prayer; (8) hop, a longer hop or jump than usual—quite out of the common way; (9) left, god-forsaken, godless; (10) 's penny, earnest-money paid on hiring a servant or to seal a bargain; (11) send, (2) a physically the flattom and integral driven school. (a) a shipwreck, the flotsam and jetsam driven ashore; (a) a singwreck, the hotsam and Jetsam driven ashore; (b) a drove of whales; (c) a boat-fare; (12) -sib, a godparent, sponsor at baptism; (13) -speed, (a) a screen or barrier within the door of a house to keep off the wind; (b) a removal, 'flitting,' change of house; (c) in phr. the back of God-speed, a solitary, unfrequented place; (14) -speed stoop, see (13, a); (15) -stone, a small, round, white stone, kept by children in the pocket as a treasure; (16) -'s truth, the real truth, the exact truth; also used as an -'s truth, the real truth, the exact truth; also used as an exclamation.

(1, 2) n.Yks.2 (3) War. The ancient custom in the city of Coventry of sending god-cakes on the first day of the year. They are used by all classes, and vary in price from a halfpenny to one They are invariably made in a triangular shape, an inch thick, and filled with a kind of mincemeat. So general is the use of them on the first day of the New Year, that the cheaper sorts are hawked about the streets, N & Q (1856) 2nd S. 11. 229; War. 123 (4) Sus. Such as him were called 'God's children,' O'REILLY Stories (1880) I 22. (5) Dor. Jacob stooped to the God-forgive-me, which was a two-handled tall mug standing in the ashes, cracked and charred with heat, HARDY Madding Crowd (1874) vin. (6) Nrf. (A G.F.), GROSE (1790) Nrf, Suf Also called beergood, RAY (1691); (K.) Suf. Ord's MS. Coll (c. 1760). Ken. RAY (1691); Ken.<sup>2</sup> In the times of superstition, when the success of anything was precarious, the good wives were used to bless or exorcise it, as in boiling of black puddings, and the like. So at this day [1736] in Der., after having beat the barm into the ale, when it is in the fat they always cross it with two long strokes with the hand from side to side. God's good, therefore, In would suppose to be a form of blessing or exorcising, or at least the two first words of such a form. (7) e.An.\(^1\) That was no God-ha'mercy of yours [I acknowledge it as a favour from Heaven, but owe you no thanks for your prayers to obtain it]. e Suf. (F H) (8) Chs\(^1\) (9) Sh.I. Dey wid shurely be nane sae Gud left as deny dat, Sh. News (July 17, 1897) (10) Ayr. 'We'll wat thoombs on that bargain' and he birled his godspenny on the table, Service Dr. Duguid (ed 1887) 78. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N Cy.\(^1\) That paid by the tenant to the lord on admittance, as well as upon descent or alenation. Nhb. 'Godspenny' appears to as upon descent or alienation. Nhb. 'Godspenny' appears to have died out, Athenaeum, No 3526 (May 25, 1895); Nhb. Obsol. Dur. It varies in amount from 1s. upwards If returned before

the service commences, it denotes that the person hired has changed his (or her) mind. s.Dur. Now ye maun give us a good godspenny (J E D.) n Yks. Gen returned to the employer if the penny (J E D.) servant does not choose to enter the service, and forfeited by the employer if he or she change their mind (W H.); Tibby hes tane agodspenny, Meriton Praise Ale (1684) 1.574, n.Yks <sup>1</sup>Customarily half-a-crown; n.Yks.<sup>23</sup>, neYks <sup>1</sup> e.Yks. Marshall Rur Econ. (1788). m Yks.<sup>1</sup> w.Yks. When you gotten yor 'God's penny,' half-a-crown; n.Yks.<sup>23</sup>, ne Yks. <sup>1</sup> e.Yks. Marshall Kur Econ. (1788). m Yks.<sup>1</sup> w.Yks. When yov gotten yor 'God's penny,' off yo goa az frisky az a horse, Tom Treddlehoyle Baurus'a Ann. (1865) 48, w Yks.<sup>1</sup> Sho'ed gitten her god's-penny at Otley statties, 11. 297; w Yks.<sup>2</sup> From', 15. to £1, w.Yks.<sup>345</sup> n Lin. <sup>1</sup> Obs. s Lin Elderly people used the term fifty years ago. It is now obs. 'Fas'en penny' is now used (T.H.R.). (11, a) Sh.I. It's seldom sic rich God-sends come on our shore, Scott Pnate (1822) vii Sh.I., Or I. (Jam.); S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup> s.Ir. Jack had the supplying of half the gentlemen's houses... with the Godsends that came into the bay, Croker Leg. (1862) 196 Ken. Grose (1790) MS. add. (P) I W.<sup>1</sup> (b, c) Sh.I. The Shetlander... enumerates under the blasphemous title of the 'God sends,' a wreck, a drove of whales, and a boat-fare, Hibbert Desc. Sh.I. (1822) 197, ed. 1891. (12) Nhp.<sup>1</sup> Nearly obs. (13, a) Lakel. Apparently called 'Godspeed,' because leave-takings or good-byes were said there. 'Betty com limpin by t'Godspeed.' Cum.<sup>1</sup>; Cum.<sup>3</sup> A small wooden partition placed within the house door, when it opens directly upon the sitting-room. 'His barns an' mine hev been feightin' till they've knock'd t'Godspeed doon.' (b) Stf. Just at the time of my God-speed, N. & Q. (1857) 2nd S. iii. 328; Stf.<sup>1</sup> (c) N.I.<sup>1</sup>, w Ir. (G.E.D) (14) Lan. Nor was the 'speere' or 'God-speed stoop' wanting [in old farm-houses], Thornber Hist. Blackpool (1837) 86. (15) Lan.<sup>1</sup> (16) Ayr. But in fac', to tell you the God's truth, laird, I didna ken what it was Sprayer Natarduses (1800) 45. N.I. 1 C.R. (I.W.) (16) Ayr. But in fac', to tell you the God's truth, laird, I didna ken what it was, Service Notandums (1890) 16. N.I.', n Cy. (J W) w.Yks 'I speak God'struth Lan. I clenforgeet—an'that's God'struth, Waugh Tufts of Heather, II 89; Lan. It's God's truth, aw tell thi, an' nowt else, whether tha believes it or not. nw.Der 1 n.Lin i an nowt else, whether tha believes it or not. nw.Der¹ n.Lin¹ It's th' God's-trewth, I wish I may niver speak anuther wo'd if it wasn't just as I'm tellin' yĕ. Oxf.¹ I wish I med drap down ded this yer very minute if every word as I aa telled ee yent God's truth, MS add. Ess. An' smiled—goodstruth, you mighter knock' me down, Downe Ballads (1895) 9. w.Som.¹ That there's God's truth, nif tidn I an't a got thick stick in my hand! Dev.³ Strike me dead! ef what I do zay idden God's-truth.

2. Couth. in plant-names: (I) God's ever the germander.

Strike me dead! et what I do zay idden God's-truth.

2. Comb. in plant-names: (1) God's eye, the germander speedwell, Veronica Chamaedrys; (2) -'s fingers and thumbs, the common fumitory, Fumaria officinalis; (3) -'s grace, the field wood-rush, Luzula campestris; (4) -'s meat, the young leaves of the hawthorn, Crataegus Oxyacantha; (5) -'s stocking, various species of campion, Lychnis and Silene.

(1) n Lin! Dev.4 (2) Dor. (2) Chs! (4) w.Yks. (HI)

(1) n Lin., Dev.<sup>4</sup> (2) Dor. (3) Chs<sup>1</sup> (4) w.Yks. (H L.); Banks Wkfld. Wds. (1865). (5) Lan. Nature Notes, No. 9.

3. Comb. in names of birds and insects: (1) God's bird,

the robin, Enthacus rubecula; (2) 's cow, see (3, a); (3) 's horse, (a) the lady-bird, Coccinella septempunctata; (b) the sun-beetle; any bronze beetle of the genera Amara obsoleta, Anchomenus, and Loricera; (4) 's scholar, the

obsoleta, Anchomenus, and Loricera; (4) 's scholar, the swallow, Hirundo rustica; (5) screw, see (3, a).

(1) War.<sup>3</sup> (2) Cor.<sup>2</sup> (3, a) s.Lan Science Gossip (1871) 212.

(b) Cum.<sup>4</sup> This beetle, like Rainy Clock, is supposed to cause terrible storms if it be killed. (4) War.<sup>3</sup> (5) s.Pem. (W.M M)

4. Phr. (1) God be here, an expletive, exclamation; (2) — bless me Fair, a fair held when cherries are plentiful; (3) — harld, God forbid; see (15); (4) — help (me, 'un, (a) an exclamation, claiming pity, used after the names of certain places; see below; (b) applied to weak, dependent persons; (5) — help me Fair, a fair held when cherries persons; (5) — help me Fair, a fair held when cherries are scarce; cf. (2); (6) — keep me, an exclamation of surprise; (7) — kens, an asseveration, expletive; (8) — knows, see (4); (9) — knows (godnus) what bigger, considerably bigger; (10) — safe me, us, &c., (11) — sain them, us, &c., an exclamation, expletive: 'God save me,' &c.; (12) - sake(s, for God's sake; (13) - sakes alive, see (1); (14) — send Sunday, a saying put into the mouth of idle workers; (15) — sharld or shild (it, you, &c., see (3); (16) — waat, (17) -'s wuns, (18) -zores, expletives or exclamations; (19) the God, used for 'God' in oaths and

exclamations; see below.

(r) Ayr. Gude be here, how I sweat wi' fear, At sight of the Laird of Fall, Ballads and Sngs. (1847) II. 30. (2) s.Wor. Porson Quant Wds. (1875) 21. (3) n.Cy. Grose (1790). (4, a) Yks. A

Tickhill man, when asked where he comes from, says, 'Tickhill, God help me,' N & Q (1850) ist S. 1.246. Lin. If a person meets one of the cherry-growers on his way to market and asks him where he comes from, . . if there is a scalcity of cherries the reply will be, 'From Lincoln Heath, God help 'un,' 1b. 422. Wor. 1b. 325. Shr Melverley goes by the soubriquet of Melverley, God help . . It is frequently inundated in winter and consequently very productive in summer. . . If a Melverley man is asked in winter where he belongs the ... replyis 'Melverley, God help me,' but ... in summer he answers quite jauntily, 'Melverley, and what do you think, 'ib. Hrf. ib 422. Oxf. I remember the same words respecting the village of Binsey, half-way between Oxford and Godstow, ib. (1851) 1st S. 111 44. Suf. Many of the mendicants who namble the county of Suffolk in search of cellef, when asked where namble the county of Suffolk in search of relief, when asked where they come from, reply in a pitiful tone, 'Saffron Walden, God help me,' ib 167. n Hmp. ib (1850) 1st S. 11. 422. (b) Oxf. A poor God-help-me sort of a creature (G.O.). (5) s.Wor. Porson Quaint Wds (1875) 21. (6) Edb. Twa Cuckolds (1796) 11. (7) Sc. Guid kens gin my feet would hae carriet me, Roy Horseman's Wd. (1895) 11. Abd. Oh! I could speak, gweed kens hoo lang, O' hamely gifted sons o' sang, Ogg Willie Waly (1873) 107. Fif. 'Wha's deid?' 'Guid kens, but we'll sune see,' McLaren Tiblie (1894) 57. Slg. My laddie, gude kens! gin the waurst we main dree, Towers Poems (1885) 77. Link Gude kens! I hae some o' my ain, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 63. e Lth. It'll tak guid kens hoo lang to get the land clean again, Hunter J. Imwick (1895) 248. Edb But whereaway, Gude kens, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) 1. Bwk. Gude kens hoo great their wyte, Chisholm Poems (1879) 95 (8) Lin. Kyme, God knows, [is] well known to all explorers of the Fens The adjunct 'God knows' is supposed to be part of the following verse: 'It's Kyme, God knows, Where no corn grows, Andverylittle hay; And if there come a wet time It weshessallaway, And very little hay; And if there come a wet time It weshes all away; N. & Q. (1851) 1st S. 111 340. (9) w.Yks. 1 (10) Abd Guid safe me! Shirrers Poems (1790) 137. Ayr. Guidsaff's, John! tou's surely no sawin' buirds on the Lord's day! Service Dr Duguid (ed. 1887) 18. Link Guide saf's! there's plenty o' them there, Deil's Hallowe'en (1856) 19 Lth I ken his tread, guid safe's, how queer' Bruce Poems (1813) II. 148. Sik. Good sauf's how the master BRUCE Poems (1813) 11. 148. Slk. Good saul's now the master ran to their assistance, Hoog Poems 'ed. 1865) 327. (11) Sh.I. The like of her carena to have other folk's een on them when they are, gude sain us! doing their ain particular turns, Scott Pirate (1822) xxiv Link Twa dochters, gude sain them, are yet to the fore, Hamilton Poems (1865) 148. (12) Sc. Gudesake, my Lord, I dinna think he has ony idea ye are a man at a', Scotch Haggis, 28. Per. Gudesakes! Pity me! Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 272, ed. 1887. Frf. Godsake, hae we no telled you? Barrie Minister (1891) 1887. Frf. Godsake, hae we no telled you? BARRIE Minister (1891) x. Ayr. Gudesake, dinna preach and flyte, Thom Amusements (1812) 28 Lnk. 'Gude sake,' quo Jock, 'Will, try to pray,' WATT Poems (1827) 55. Lth For gudesake, dinna greet! BALLANTINE Poems (1855) 50. (13) Sus. Well, good sakes alive, what was the use then? Longman's Mag. (July 1889) 269 (14) n.Yks.², w Yks. (J.W.) (15) n.Yks.¹² e.Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ (1788). w.Yks.¹ Oh, hearsto! God shild it There'll be sad wark, ii. 305. (16) n.Yks.² (17) N.Cy.¹ (18) n.Cy. Godzores e' land! thoo is a ninnyhammer (B.K.). (19) Sc. The Guid watch owr us, Sirs! T. Scott Poems (1793) 340. Abd. She . . . said, complete, in Aberdeen, 'The gweed protect me!' Sands Poems (1833) 122. Per. Up he loups .—the guide be near's, Haliburton Ochil Idylls (1891) 55 Ayr. He has gotten, the guide kens how, the right to the other wadsets, Galt Lards (1826) vi. Lnk. The Guid keep me! an' wadsets, Galt Lards (1826) vi. Lnk. The Guid keep me! an' what are ye? Murdoch Dorn Lyre (1873) 19.

[The variant forms are due to assoc. w. good, adj.] GOD-ALMIGHTY, sb. Shr. Oxf. Brks. Hmp. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in forms God a'mighty Shr. Brks. Hmp. I.W. Dev. ; 'Imighty Dor.'; o'mighty Hmp. In comb. (1) God-almighty's bread and cheese, the woodsorrel, Oxalis Acetosella; (2) 's cock and hen, the robin redbreast, Erithacus rubecula, and the wren, Troglodytes parvulus; (3) -'s colly-cow, (4) 's cow, the lady-bird, Coccinella septempunctata; (5) 's fingers and thumbs, the kidney-vetch, Anthyllis vulneraria; (6) 's golden cow, (7) 's lady-cow, see (4); (8) 's little man, a small red spider; (9) 's pig, a wood-louse; (10) 's thumb and fingers, the bird's-foot trefoil, Lotus corniculatus.

(1) w.Som. Gau-d unaiteez buurd-n chee 2. (2) Brks. It is considered wicked to hurt either of these little birds. 'Cock Robins and Jenny Wrens Be God Almighty's Cocks an' Hens.' w.Som., nw.Dev. (3) Hmp. It is considered unlucky to kill [it]. The children repeat this rhyme: 'God-o'mighty's colly cow Fly up to heaven, Carry upten pound And bring down eleven' (J.R.W.);

Hmp.<sup>1</sup> (4) I.W.<sup>2</sup> Dor N. & Q. (1877) 5th S viii. 45; Dor.<sup>1</sup>, w.Som.<sup>1</sup> Dev. Yer's tu or dree dear little God-a mighty's cows. Bant um purty little craychers? Hewett Peas. Sp. (1892) nw.Dev.<sup>1</sup> (5) Dor. (G.E. D.) (6) Dev. (J.W.B.) (7) Shr.<sup>1</sup> (8) Dor. N. & Q. (1877) 5th S vii 146. (9) Oxf.<sup>1</sup>, Dev.<sup>3</sup> (10) Hmp. (J.R.W.), Hmp.<sup>1</sup> GODDARD, sb. Obs. n.Cy. Also in form gothard. A fool. Grose (1790); ib. MS. add. (P.)

GODDARTLY, adv. Cum. Yks. Also in form god-

GODDARTLY, adv. Cum. Yks. Also in form goddardly n.Yks.<sup>3</sup> Cautiously, carefully; demurely, unconcernedly.

Cum. Right goddartly an' ginger, Gilpin Sngs. (1866) 281; Gl.

(1851). n Yks

GODDEEN, GODDEN, GODDER., see Goodden, Gother. GODDIL(L, int. Sc. n Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der Also written godil Cum.; and in form gothill Sc. An exclamation meaning 'if God will,' gen. in phr. a(n or in

Rote (18) Dmf. In Gothill I'll be there (18). n Cy Holloway. Cum Linton Lake Cy (1864) 304. Wm. An a Goddil wees nivver dea, Wheeler Dial (1790) 67. w Yks 1 I' goddil, I'll esh 'em. what they wor au about, 11 351. ne Lan. 1 Der. A goddil, Grose (1790) MS. add. (P), Der. 2, nw Der. 1

[Cp. the phr. antle, also an it please God; see An, conj.1]

GODDIT, see Gooddit.

GODDIT, see Goodcit.

GODDLE, v. Nhp.<sup>2</sup> [Not known to our correspondents.]
To deceive, 'cod.' Cf. coddle, v.<sup>3</sup>
'I ben't agwain to be goddled a'ter that fashion'
GODDLE-HOUSE, sb. War. A house that has been vacant a long time and is out of repair.

The word does not seem to be employed with reference to an ordinary empty house. 'Wonder when the Squire'll let that goddle house' (NR); A farm bailiff tells me that he knew a ruined old farm which was called 'The Goddle-House.' He appeared to think that this was a term specifically applied to this particular to think that this was a term specifically applied to this particular

to think that this was a term specifically approximately house (E.S.).

GODDY, sb. Cum. [go'di.] A godmother.

She was his goddy, Gilpin Sngs. (1866) 276; Our weyfe was his goddy, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) 92.

GODE, see Go, Gold, sb.¹

GODFATHERS, sb. pl. Dur. In comb. Godfathers and godmothers, the pansy, Viola tricolor. (B. & H.)

GODFER, GODGER, GODICK, see Gatfer, Goodger(s, Godfather)

Guddick.

GODLINS, sb. Cum. Wm. Lan. Nhp. Also in form gadlin(s Lan. e.Lan.¹ [go'dlinz] A dim. form of the word 'God,' used as an exclamation and as a mild oath. Cf. gad, sb.²

Cum. Linton Lake Cy. (1864) 304. Wm. But ea godlins I'll match him, Wheeler Dial. (1790) 17 Lan. E godlins Betty, sez aw, Scholes Tim Gamwaitle (1857) 19; And bi' th' gadlins, Lahee Trot Coffie, 4. e Lan.¹ By gadlins. Nhp.²

GODMER, sb. Obs. Glo. An old woman, a 'gammer.' Horae Subsectivae (1777) 185.

GODOBS, sb. pl. Lan. The principal people, 'swells,' 'nabobs.'

'nabobs.'

Eawr mability to ax th' president oth Mechanics' Institution un th' rest oth godobs to eawr heawse, Staton B. Shuttle Bowtun, 9
GODRATE, adj. Cld. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Cool, deliberate. Hence Godratelie, adv. coolly.

GODWIN, sb. Irel. The bar-tailed godwit, Limosa

lapponica.

SWAINSON Birds (1885) 198. [Forster Swallow (1817) 83.] GODWIT-DAY, sb. Lin. e.An. May 12th, the day on which the godwits first appear on the coast. SMITH Birds

(1887) 423. GOE, GOEL, see Gall, sb.2, Gool, sb.2 GOELLA, sb. s.Chs.1 A bed.

Wey mun bog từ dhữ goa el ữ [Wey mun bog to the go-ella] Only used by a limited number of persons. The first person who used 'go-ella' would probably do so with the full consciousness of its Welsh origin; but it would soon be caught up and repeated

GOER-BYE, sb. Sc. A passer-by.
Per. An auld crusty hoolit keeps the goers-bye in view, Ford

GOER, GOF(E, see Gor(e, sb.1, Goaf, sb.1, Gaufer.

GOFF, sb.1 Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs.

GOFF, sb.¹ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Also in forms gaufe Chs.¹³; goaf Sc.; gouf Nhb. Stf.¹; goufe Chs.¹³; gough Not.; gowf Abd w Yks. Chs.¹ s.Chs¹; guff Sc Nhb.¹ Lakel.¹ Cum¹ w.Yks.⁵ Lan. Der.² nw.Der.¹ [gof, guf, gef.] 1. A foolish person, a simpleton; a gossip.

Sc Yc muckle guff to stand there hangin'your head like a bulrush, N & Q (1881) 6th S iv. 115. Per Ye tak' me for a silly guff, 'A gomeral gowk' ye ca'd me, Spence Poems (1898) 17 Sik I wat ye'll never get the like o' her. great muckle hallanshaker-like guff, Hogg Brownne (1818) II. 186 (Jam.). Rxb. And maybe she thocht I mysel was a guff, Riddell Poet Wks. (1871) I 166. Dmf For a' the gowd and gear she has, She's but a guff, Hawkins Poems (1841) V 26 Gail Though mony a goaf and glumf.. they hae bred, Mactaggart Encycl. (1824) 40, ed. 1876. n Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy¹ Nhb. Poor helpless goufs, that chance or fate Hae hoisted to their social state, Provulock Borderland Muss GROSE (1790); N.Cy <sup>1</sup> Nhb. Poor helpless goufs, that chance or fate Hae hoisted to their social state, Proudlock Borderland Muse (1896) 174, Nhb. <sup>1</sup> Dur. Gibson Up-Weardale Gl (1870). Lakel. <sup>1</sup> Cum. When see like guffs leame decent fwok, It's time some laws sud alter, Anderson Ballads (1805) 76; What a goff to believe that tale (E.W.P), Cum. <sup>1</sup> Wm. Thoo wants the lugs pooing, that thoo does, thoo goff thoo, Spec. Dial. (1883) pt. in 6. w.Yks. That silly gowf a mine, Pogmoor Olm. (1894) 54; Hutton Tour to Caves (1781). n.Lan. <sup>1</sup>, ne.Lan. <sup>1</sup> Chs. Aw didno think aw should make such a goufe o' mysel', Croston Enoch Crump (1887) 11, Chs. <sup>13</sup> s Chs. <sup>1</sup> Dhaa grae t guwf [Tha grat gowf] Not. You great gough (J H B.) Lin. You gawstring goff, Brown Lit. Laur. (1890) 48. n.Lin. <sup>1</sup> One who laughs without cause or beyond measure Hence (1) Goffish, adj. foolish; (2) Gowfin or Guffin, sb.

Hence (1) Goffish, adj. foolish; (2) Gowfin or Guffin, sb. Hence (I) Goffish, adj. foolish; (2) Gowfin or Guffin, sb. a noisy, silly fellow; a rustic; a clumsy, awkward person, a fool; (3) Guffie, (a) adj., see (1); (b) sb., see (2); (4) Guffishlie, adv. foolishly; (5) Guffishness, sb. foolishness, (I) Rxb. (Jam.) Gall. Ilk clauchan's pang'd wi' goafish bards, The deil a mailn's free o' them, Mactaggart Encycl. (1824) 225, ed 1876. Nhb. Wm. He's a gurt goffish creature (B.K.). (2) Abd. Hae e'er ye heard tell o' the Toon o' the Gowfin? Abd. Wkly Free Press (Aug. 6, 1898) w Yks. One who, from timidity, commits gross blunders, and is awkward in movement, with a spice of dulness to boot. Lan. A lot o' guffins i'th creawd, uz thowt it commits gross blunders, and is awkward in movement, with a spice of dulness to boot. Lan. A lot o' guffins i'th creawd, uz thowt it wur a grand lark to see an owd woman i' that strate, Ferguson Moudywarp's Visit, 15. Chs.¹ Tha great gowfin, tha never will have ony sense. Stf¹, Der.², nw.Der.¹ (3, a) Sc. (JAM) (b) ib. e.Lth. He no' thocht we were sic guffies as to be taen in wi' that, Hunter J Inwick (1805) 176. (4, 5) Rxb. (JAM)

2. An old man. Dur. Gibson Up-Weardale Gl. (1870).

[1. A goffe, foole, morio, Levins Manip. (1570). Fr. goffe, dull, sottish, doltish, lumpish, heavy-headed (Cotgr.); so It. goffo (Florio).

so It. goffo (Florio).]

GOFF, sb.<sup>2</sup> Ken.<sup>1</sup> The commonest kind of apple. GOFF, sb.3 w.Yks.2 A hammer worked by water-

power; a trip-hammer.

GOFF, int. Yks. I.Ma. Also written gough I.Ma. A disguised form of the word 'God,' used in exclamations. w.Yks. Goff! Aw wish Aw'd hed it, SnowDen Web of Weaver (1896) 98. I.Ma. Gough bless me, how grand you are (SM); Maybe a mile aback on the road, By Gough! Brown Manx Witch (1889) 7; 'My Gough! What? Phil!' cried Pete, CAINE Manxman (1894) pt 1 v

GOFF, see Guff,  $sb.^2$ , v.

GOFFANS, sb. pl. Cor. [go fənz.] Old surface-excavations in a mine. Cf. coffin, 7; see Goaf,  $sb.^2$ 

GOFF(E, see Goaf, sb.1

GOFFEN, v. Yks. [go fen ] To laugh idiotically. n.Yks. 4 ne.Yks. 1 What's tha goffenin' at? e.Yks. An ivvery yan goffinin an gooavin sha meets, Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 46 Hence Goffeny, (1) adj. foolish, idiotic; (2) sb. a fool,

silly person.
(1) e.Yks 'Whah,'sez he, . 'Thoo goffeny goavy, It's thoo at's daft whatty!' Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 46. (2) ne.Yks. 1 Noo, then,

GOFFER, sb. Yks. [go'fə(r).] A lie, an exaggeration. w.Yks. That's a goffer, oavver, Bywater Sheffield Dial. (1839) 269, ed. 1877; w.Yks.?

GOFFER, v. Lon. Slang. To 'bonnet' a man. A number of roughs... made it a practice whilst behind the fence to 'goffer' old men as they passed by in the street. Witness, an anatomymic fashion explained that goffer meant blocking old in pantomimic fashion, explained that goffer meant blocking old men's hats, Daily Telegr. (Jan 30, 1892) 3, col 7.

GOFFLE, v. Ess. [go:fi] To eat fast and greedily,

to gobble.

But when oad Styles to goffle it Bargun, Clark J. Noakes (1839)

st. 68; Gl (1851), Ess.1

GOFFRAM, sb. Cum. Wm. Also written goffrom Wm. [go fram.] A foolish or awkward fellow; a rustic. See Goff, sb.<sup>1</sup>
Cum Gl. (1851); Linton Lake Cy. (1864) 304. Wm. Gibson

Leg and Notes (1877) 93.

Leg and Notes (1877) 93.

GOFLE, sb. Obs.? Lin, A reticule, a small basket. (Hall), Lin. The gost fell from the drag

GOG, sb. Nhp. War. Wor. Oxf. Wil. Also written
gogg. Wil [gog] 1. A bog, quagmire.

Nhp. 'The land's full of gogs,' or 'all of a gog' War. 3; War. 4

When yer've past Oxhill Gogs yer'l be close to your journey's end Oxf. (HALL.), Wil.1

Hence Goggy, adj. boggy, soppy, as marsh land. Nhp. 1 'It's very goggy.' In very gen. use among our agricultural labourers War.3

2. Comp. Gog.mire, a quagmire; wet, marshy land.

Nhp.¹, War.³ s.Wor.Us con't plaant no whate in this gogmire
like (H K.). Wil.¹

Hence phr. (1) all in a gogmire, in a fix or dilemma; in a
quandary; (2) all of a gogmire, in a wet, sticky condition.

(1) Wil.¹ I be all in a gogg.mire is a n. Wil phrase for being in
what a constant and the difficulty. Legisland Advances (2062)

what appears an inextricable difficulty, Jackson Aubrey (1862) 271. (2) s.Wor. Who's bin an lef' the so-ap in the waater? why, a's a' ov a gogmire (H.K.).

GOG, sb.<sup>2</sup> Sc. Nhb [gog] 1. A boy's marble, or taw in the ring in the game of 'Boorey' (q.v.). Nhb.<sup>1</sup>
2. The object set up as a mark in playing at quoits, pitch

and toss, &c.

Lth., Rxb. The parties stand at a little distance, and pitch the halfpenny to a mark, or gog; and he who is nearest the mark has the envied privilege of tossing up for heads or tails, *Blackw. Mag.* (Aug. 1821) 35 (Jam.).

GOG, sb. Lan. A gag for the mouth.

We darrna oppen owr mows fo' fear o' a gog, Ainsworth Lan. Witches (ed. 1849) 111.

GOGAR, sb.1 Sc. Also written goger Sh.I. 1. A large fish-hook.

Sh.I. A muckle turbot gogar catched her right under da shin [chin], Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 32. [My friend . . . planted the gogger fairly in the monster's back , . . when the strain came, the gaff came back with the hook straightened out, and the beast got off, Fishing Gazette (Oct. 22, 1887) 241, col. 2.]

2. Comp. Gogar-worm, a worm of a serrated form, used for bait in fishing. Fif. (Jam.)

[Icel. goggr, an iron hook used by fishermen; see Jakobsen Norsk in Shell. (1897) 100.]

GOGAR, sb.<sup>2</sup> Rxb. (Jam.) Whey boiled with a little

oatmeal in it, and used as food.

GOGE, int. Wil. An exclamation at something repugnant. SLOW Gl. (1892). Cf. goch.

GOGGANS, sb. pl. I.Ma. [go·gənz.] A game played

on Twelfth Day; see quot.

[They] play Valentines, which they call the Goggans. The girls set a row of mugs on the hearth in front of the fire, put something into each of them as a symbol of a trade, and troop out to the stairs Then the boys change the order of the mugs, and the guls come back blindfold, one by one, to select their goggans. According to the goggans they lay hands on, so will be the trades of their husbands, Caine Manxman (1894) pt. 1. vii.

[Manx goggan, a wooden vessel resembling a small mug (Kelly); Gael. gogan, a wooden vessel, a milk-pail

(MACBAIN).]

GOGGAZ, v. s.Chs.1 To stare, 'goggle.'

Wot üt dhu gogʻüzin aat, naay? Dhujz noo moour maan ürz übaay t dhi til iv dhu)d bin baurri in u wud | What a't tha goggazin at, nai? Tha's noo moor manners abait thee till if tha'd bin born

[For freq. suff. -az (-uz) see s.Chs. (Introd. 8).]

GOGGIE, sb. e.Yks. [go·gi.] A hobgoblin; see below. A hobgoblin who haunts woods and orchards, and is made use of as a protector of the fruit, children being told that if they go near such a tree, 'Awd Goggie is seer [sure] to get em.'

GOGGIE, adj. Fif. (JAM.) Elegantly dressed.

GOGGING, ppl. adj. War.2 Also in form goggiting. Idling, gossiping. 'A goggiting woman'-' goggiting about

GOGGLE, v.¹ and sb.¹ n.Cy. Nhb. Nhp. Glo. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. [go·gl.] 1. v. To shake or tremble; to stagger. Cf giggle, v.²

Wil.¹ I do trembly an goggly ael day.

Hence (1) Goggle-headed, ppl. adj., (2) Goggling, ppl. adj., (3) Goggly, adj. unsteady, shaky; giddy.
(1) Glo. (2) Nhp. Applied to rickety furniture. (3) Glo.

Wil. A man who has had a glass or two too much is very goggly (E H G.); (G E D.)

2. sb. A shake, trembling, esp. in phr. all of a goggle.

Glo. Hmp. His head was all on a goggle, said of a paralytick person. I W. That table is all of a goggle, Missus. Will How are you to-day, Sally? 'Lor, Zur! I be aal of a goggle.'

3. pl. A disease in sheep; the rickets, staggers, or sturdy.

N.Cy.<sup>1</sup>, Nhb.<sup>1</sup> Glo. This breed is liable to a disorder called the goggles, Marshall Review (1818) II. 417. Sus. Young Annals Agnc. (1784-1815) XX. 280. Wil The present kind of sheep... are subject to disorders (particularly to the disorder called the goggles)... The symptoms are, that the animal becomes loose in the back-bone, with shakings in his hind quarters, preceded by the back-bone, with shakings in his hind quarters, preceded by a continued dropping of the ears, Davis Agric (1811) xiv, Wil. S.Wil Marshall Review (1817) V. 230 Dor. Reports Agric (1793-1813) 11. Som. The goggles or rickets is a disorder not much known: it attacks sheep between one and two years old, Billingsley Agric, Surv. 147 Dev. Reports Agric (1793-1813) 75. [Lowson Mod Farrier (1844) 229.]

GOGGLE, v.² and sb.² Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. and Eng. [go:gl.] 1. v. To strain or roll the eyes; to glare with starting eyeballs: also used fig.

and Eng. [go'gl.] 1. v. To strain or roll the eyes; to glare with starting eyeballs; also used fig.

Sc. Her een they goggled like a fiend's, VEDDER Poems (1842)

224 Elg. He... grain'd and goggl'd sair, Couper Poetry (1804)

II 69. Cor. He jes' lay flat to groun' and goggled an' glazed up at that eye like a dyin' duck in a thunderstorm, 'Q.' Troy Town (1888) xi

(1888) XI

Hence (I) Goggle, adj., (2) Goggling, ppl. adj. of the eyes: staring, protruding from the sockets; blinking.
(1) Nhb. (R O.H.) (2) Eig. The glutted patriot's goggling e'e Blinks oure the ermine too, COUPER Poetry (1804) I. 79. s.Sc. She fuffit an' glowred, wi' gogglin' een, Watson Border Bards (1859) IIO. Frf. Wi' gogling e'en, an' wither'd hands, Piper of Peebles (1794) II Ayr. It would not do now for the like of you and me to be seen toddling home wi' goggling een and havering tongues. Galt Provost (1822) xliii. tongues, Galit Provost (1822) xlin.

2. Phr. to goggle for gapes, to look astonished, stare

foolishly.

Cor. Now then, gankum, . . what be stopping there for goggling for gapes like a pattick? Notley Power of the Hand (1888) I xii; Cor. 1 Or stand goggling for gapes like an owl at an eagle, Uncle Jan Trenoodle; Cor. 2

3. pl. The eyes, esp. when protruding. Also in comp.

Goggle-eyes or -een.

Goggle-eyes or -een.

Abd. His goggle een twinkled, though usually dull, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 51 Nhb. Aud Nick had twe greet goggle eyes, Sng, As Aa wis gannin oot yen neet w.Yks. (J.T.) s.Lin. He stared at me wi'his gre't goggles till I trem'l'd like a leaf (T.H.R.). Slang. Rolling your goggles about after all manner of people, Egan Life in London (1821) 241 (FARMER).

Life in London (1821) 241 (FARMER).

4. pl. Spectacles; eye-protectors made in the form of spectacles. Also in comp. Goggle-eyes.

Rnf. The fam'd Col'nel Coward... With his glass goggle-eyes, McGilvray Poems (ed. 1862) 299. Cai. Coloured spectacles such as are used by persons who break road metal, or are of weak sight. Nhb. (R O H.), w.Yks. (J.T.), n.Lin., War. Wor. The stonebreakers who to prevent insurv to themselves, are supplied stonebreakers who, to prevent injury to themselves, are supplied with goggles, Evesham Jin. (May 14, 1898). Mid. Elderly gent—wears goggles, and goes in for thunderbolts, BLACKMORE Kil (1890)

5. pl. Blinkers worn by horses.

Sc. Blinds for horses that are apt to take fright, to prevent their seeing objects from behind (Jam). Nhb. (R.O.H.), Yks. (J.W.)

for an egg. n.Cy. Grose (1790). w.Yks. Hutton Tour to Caves (1781); (Hall) ne.Lan.1

GOIT

GOGLET, sb. Sc. A small pot with a long handle also in comp. Goglet pot. Mry. (JAM.), Bch. (GW.) gobblet.

GOGY, sb. Sh.I. Also in form kogi. The land as opposed to the sea.

(Coll. LL.B.); Kogi's) (gogi, -is), the high land seen from the sea, Jakobsen Norsk in Sh. (1897) 95

GOHANNA, sb. Chs. A corruption of 'guano,' a

manure used in agriculture.

GO-HARVEST, sb. Sc. Also in forms goes, gose, goss. The latter end of summer, the time of year

between harvest and winter. Cf. go summer.
Sc. You have seen . . . on a fine day in the go har'st. a number of cattle from different farms collected together, Northern Antiq. (1814) 404 (Jam.), If the deer rise dry and he down dry on Bullion's Day (St. Martin Bullion July 4, Old Style) there will be a good gose harvest, Inwards Weather Lore (1893) 31. Bnff. Agric. Surv. App 40 (Jam). Abd. A succession of wet and stormy days in the go-harvest, Alexander Am Flk (1882) 24. Twd. If the hart and hind meet dry and rise dry on Rood-eer they of Haly Cross Day. Sent vol. 1 will be created as a heart of the considered and heart of the (Eve of Holy Cross Day, Sept 13) it will be a good goss-hairst (Jam). Peb If the deer ly down dry and rise dry on the day of Eddlestone Fair (Sept. 25) we will hae a gude goes-hairst (ib.).

[The former element of the compound prob. repr. goose; for the connexion betw. Martinmas and the goose

see Brand Pop. Antiq. (ed. 1813) I. 316.]

GOIACK, sb. Sh.I. The coal-fish, Merlangus carbonarius, when a year old. (Coll. L.L.B.); S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>

GOIGH, adj. Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] Very merry. (HALL.)
GOIL, sb. Cor. [goil.] The cuttle-fish, Sepia officinals.

(BS.), Cor.12

GOIL, see Gale, sb.1, Goyle.

GOIL, see Gale, sb.<sup>4</sup>, Goyle.
GOILBRUL, v. and sb. Sh.I. Also in forms guilbröl, gulbrül, gulbrüle S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>; gyoil-bröl. 1. v. Of a cow: to give a loud, prolonged lowing sound.

Da kye wir gulbrülin, an' da hens wir claugin' at a tarble rate, Clark Gleams (1898) 57; A lock o' da young baess comin' doon . . . wi' a sporit, an' bultin' an' gyoil-brölin, i' ane o' dat elskoit fits 'at dey tak' sometimes, Sh. News (July 2, 1898).

2. sb. The angry lowing or bellowing of a cow.

Da coo gae wan wild guilbrol, snappit da tedder, an' i' da barn window shu guid, Sh. News (Oct. 9, 1897); (Coll. L.L.B.);
S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>

S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>

[1. Cp. Norw. dial. gaula and brola, both meaning 'to make a deep lowing sound' (AASEN).]

GOIL(E, GOILLYA, see Gall, sb.2, Gulla.

GOING, vol. sb., ppl. adj. and adv. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [For forms see Go, I. 3.] 1. vol. sb. In phr. (1) Going a du, a resolution never put into practice; (2)—for an out, a journey of pleasure; (3)—to dee, in a state approximating death; also used fig.; (4)—to the vault, of a hare: taking the ground like a rabbit; (5)—wind at in the way of recovery. (6) for eving about (5) — wid it, in the way of recovery; (6) for going, about to depart.

(I) Lth. That's amang my gaun-a-du's (JAM.). nw.Der.1 (3) Dmf. A prov. applied when people say they are nw.ler. (3) Dmi. A prov. applied when people say they are going to do something which we do not suppose they are likely to accomplish: 'It's lang or gaun-to-dee fill the kirk-yard' (Jam.). (4) e.Suf. (F.H.) (5) Cum. (6) Yks. (J.W.) nw.Lun. They do tell me our Squire's for goin' to forren parts o' Setterda. I'm for goin',

it's gettin' late (E.P.).

2. A departure.

m.Yks. Let it be a gaeing altogether. Ken. I didn't see the

going of him.

3. The state of a road or footway for walking or driving. e.Suf. The going in the lanes is very bad since the rain (F.H.).

4. The tread of a step. Hrt. The going's eight inches (G H G.).

5. The right of pasturage on a common for a beast. Suf. WRIGHT; e.Suf. (F.H.)

6. ppl. adj. In comp. (1) Going board, a board used to bring down the coals when the crane, flat, or station in a pit is not at the end of the headways course; cf. gannin-board, s.v. Gan,  $v.^1$ ; (2) -body, a pedlar, hawker, vagrant; (3) -days, the last fortnight of winter and the two first weeks of spring; also used fig.; cf. gan-days, s.v. Gan,  $v.^1$  5; (4) gear, (a) of persons: those who are fast going to run, physically, mentally, or materially; of things: money or property that is being wasted; anything cheap and worthless; (b) movable property, the moving machinery of a mill as distinguished from the fixtures; (c) in phr. to be in one's going gears, to be in a state of activity; (5) graith, apparatus of any kind that is in good order;

(6) part, a portion of a loom; see below.

(1) Nhb The term is generally rised now where the coals are running down a bord upon rails (R-O H.).

(2) Gail. Drumbreck has ever been a well-kenned place for the keeping of 'gaun has ever been a well-kenned place for the keeping of 'gaun bodies,' Crockett Raiders (1894) xviii. (3) Sth. (Jam.); Ye had the gaun days of prosperity for twenty years! Blackw. Mag. (Mar. 1823) 313 (Jam.) (4, a) Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.¹ Peer lassie, she's gain' gear; a'm unco wae. His is gain' gear, an' a dinna see foo we sudna get a haul o't ass weel's ony ither ane. Lth. Ye got a bit glass for naething on Sabbath, when it was gaun gear ony way, Strathesk More Bits (ed. 1885) 225. (b) Sc. The gawn gear was to be divided between me and my mither, Graham Coll. Writings (1883) II. 12; Gude gain gear. When all the implements about a mill are going well (Jam.). Fif. (ib.) (c) e.An.¹ (5) n.Sc. (Jam.) (6) w.Yiks. That part of the loom into which the sley is fixed, and which moves backward and forward to drive the weft to its place after it has gone through the shed (J.M.). (S P U.); weft to its place after it has gone through the shed (J.M.), (S P U.); w Yks. Suspended just before where the piece is woven. It has boxes to hold the shuttles, &c.

7. Active, moving; also in comb. Going about.

Sc. A gawn foot's aye getting, Ramsay Prov. (1737). Frf. That's hardly natural in a gaen-aboot body, Barrie Minister (1891) xiv. Ayr. A gaun fit's aye gettin something, if it should be a thorn in't, Service Dr. Duguid (ed. 1887) 223.

8. Customary, prevalent.

Nrf. Less than going wages, Nrf. Arch. (1879) VIII. 170

9. adv. In succession, following one after another.

n.Cy. (J.W.) w.Som. Why you've a-turn'd up th' ace dree times

n.Cy.(JW.) w.Som. Why you've a-turn'd up th' ace dree t wain. I've a-knowed our Mr. Jim kill twenty shots gwain.

10. With num. adj., gen. preceded by prep. of, for, in, on,

or upon: approaching, nearly, almost.

or upon: approaching, nearly, almost.

Sc. I'm seven gaun acht, Cobban Andaman (1895) u. Sh.I. I will have ta be movin noo, it's gaain ipun ten o'clock, Burgess Shetches (and ed.) 10. w.Yks. Sheffield Indep. (1874); w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> I'm going in twenty. I.Ma. The only child, .. And just about goin on twenty-one, Brown Doctor (1887) 35. Chs. Only used in reference to time, or to a person's age. 'What time is it?' 'Goin' of eleven.' 'How old is your daughter?' 'Oo's goin' of eighteen', Chs.<sup>3</sup> Going in, or of, ten years. n.Stf. I shan't be home before going for ten, Geo. Eliot A Bede (1859) I. 13. s.Stf. I'm gooin' in seventeen now (T.P.). Der. He's only going of five, an' he knows the names of the trees, Cushing Voe (1838) I. 1. Not.<sup>2</sup> I'm güin i ten. s.Not. A person in his twentieth year is going in (i') twenty, or less frequently going of (o') twenty (J.P.K.). Rut.<sup>1</sup> Im güin 1 ten. s.Not. A person in his twentieth year is going in (i') twenty, or less frequently going of (o') twenty (J P.K). Rut. 1 A's gooin' thootain. Gooin' o' twelve. Gooin' fur eeghty. War. 2; War. 3 I am going of forty; War. 4 s.War. 1 How old are you? 'I am going in twelve.' Bck. I'm gooin' thirteen, Good Wds. (1869) 492 e.Suf. (F H) w.Som. I count th' old man's gwain vor vower score. 'Hot's the clock?' 'Gwain vor half arter dree.' 11. Phr. to bring one going, to bring one on one's way,

accompany.

Dor. Wher we did piart To bring ye gwâin o' Zundays, 73.

GOINTACK, sb. Sh.I. The rope by which the girth is fastened to the 'klibber' or saddle. S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup> [ON. gagn-tak, a 'holder against,' the strap to which

the girth is attached (Vigrusson).]

the girth is attached (Vigfusson).]

GOISE, GOISTER, see Go, Gauster.
GOIT, sb.¹ Sh.I. Also in forms got, gotie, guit, guyt
S. & Ork.¹ 1. The threshold of a door, the lintel-tree.
Da first at I saw was da buit rattlin at da guit o' da ütterdoor,
Sh News (June 18, 1898); Shū cam' ithin the gôtie o' da door
wi da twal hoors mylk, sb. (July 16, 1898); A caald gray stane At
da gôt o' da cellar door, Junda Klingrahool (1898) 5; (Coll L.L.B.)
2. A way or road. S. & Ork.¹

[1. Norw. dial. gaatt, the door-sill (AASEN); ON. gātt,
the rabbet of a door-sill, in pl. the door-way (Vigfusson);
see Jakobsen Norsk in Shell. (1897) 56, 126.]
GOIT. sb.² Sc. An unfledged bird.

GOIT, sb.<sup>2</sup> Sc. An unfledged bird.
Gall. Boys rave out the sparrow's nest Wi' young goits therein gorling dressed, Mactaggart Encycl. (1824) 400, ed. 1876.

Hence Goitling, sb. an unfledged bird; also used fig. Wgt. Oor goitlin's gapin' for meat and nane to gie them, Fraser Wigtown (1877) 185

GOIT, GOITRIV, see Gote, Gutriv.

GOKE, GOKEE, see Gock(s, Gowk, sb.12, Gook, v. Awkward, clumsy. GOKERT, adj. Cum.

Sud iver gar a spankin' lass like me unto sec mafflin', gokert arms comply ? GILPIN Pop. Postry (1875) 205.

arms comply? Gilpin Pop. Poctry (1875) 205.

GOKEY, sb. Irel. In comp. Gokey-hole, a hole for peering through. Ant. (W.J.K.) See Gawk, v.²

GOL, sb. Obsol. Yks. [gol.] A boys' name for 'goal' in such games as 'tip-cat' and 'lits and gerts' (q.v.).

w Yks. Only used in the game of 'lits ən gɔ̄ts,' Wright Gram. Windhill. (1892) 105, For the purposes of the game [of lits and gerts], a thin stone five or six inches square was propped on its edge. This was known as the gol. Behind the gol the players placed the stakes, so many lits and gerts each Each player in turn with a round stone quoit pitched at the gol (S P.U); (JT) GOLACH, sb. Sc. Also in forms gewlick, golack, goulock, gowlick, gowlock. A small beetle or earwig; a centipede. See Gavelock, sb.²

a centipede. See Gavelock, sb.2

Sc. Nae haidgehoug or gowlick or 1 otten or cat, Or ony o' thae sort o' vermin, Poute Bk. of Nettercaps (1875) 29 Elg The worms haudin frolic Wi' a rogue o' a golack, Tester Poems (1865) 143 Ags. 'A black golach,' a black clock. 'A horned golach,' an earwig (Jam.). Per. No sae guid for fouk an flees, Emmocks, gowlocks, birds an bees, Fergusson Vill. Poet. (1897) 180 Fif. The foggietoddlers hirpled about their business in the warm sod, among golacks and clip-sheais. Colville *Vernacular* (1899) 11. Sig. A Maggy mony-feet (G W). Rnf. Ye wad scarcely suppose that I'd trouble ma nose Wi' a bud in which goulocks In thousands repose, Longman's Mag. (Nov. 1896) 107. Lth., Rxb. (JAM.)

GO-LAIGH, sb. Sc. Also in form go-laichie. A term applied to a low, short-legged hen; also to a woman of a similar shape. n.Sc. (Jam.), Abd. (G.W.)
GOLAIGHTLY, adj. Dev Well-built, conveniently placed. Tez winderful golaightly.

GOLBERT, GOLCH, see Gaubert, Gulch. GOLD,  $sb.^1$  Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [gould, goud, gud.] I. Dial. forms: (1) Gawl, (2) Go', (3) Gode, (4) Gohd, (5) Gole, (6) Good, (7) Goode, (8) Gool, (9) Goold, (10) Goud, (11) Gould, (12) Gowd, (13)

Gowld.

(1) Wil.¹ Som. Jennings Dial w Eng. (1869). (2) Dev.⁴ (3) w Yks. Thay cheeks is bonny wi' rows o' jeewels, thay neck wi' cheens o' gode, Littledale Crav. Sng. Sol (1859) i. 10 (4) n.Lin¹ (5) Dev. Gole cups bright, Pulman Sketches (ed. 1853) 2 (6) ne.Lan.¹ (7) Lan.¹ (8) Nhb.¹ I.Ma. Nothin but gool, Every chair and every stool, Brown Doctor (ed. 1891) 26. Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873). w.Som.¹ Dev. Swainson Burds (1885) 58. (9) Cai.¹, Ni.¹, Nhb.¹ Lan. As good as goold, Banks Manch. Man (1876) 1. Chs.¹, se. Wor.¹ Shr.¹ Goold' is a lingering form. Bdf. Batchelor Agric. (1813) 320. Som. Among 'em there was . . . goold cups, Letth Lemon Verbena (1895) 39. Dev. Komly . . . way chayns uv goold, Bankd Sng Sol. (1860) 1 10. Cor. N. & Q. (1854) 1st S. x. 301. (10) Sc. Ye boast o' lads wi' goud and gear, Spence Poems (1898) 17. Abd. In goud and scarlet dress'd fu' clean, Cock Strains (1810) I 130 Rnf. Routh o' goud an' siller plenty, Picken Poems (1813) II. I. Edd. They do shine like solid goud, Crawford Poems (1798) 7. Nhb.¹ Cum. 'Tis certain that your goud they see, Gilpin Ballads (1874) 180. w.Yks.¹ Hees buried CRAWFORD Poems (1798) 7. Nhb.¹ Cum. This certain that your goud they see, Gilpin Ballads (1874) 180. w.Yks.¹ Hees buried aw his goud i' th' garth, ii 306; w.Yks.², ne Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹, Not. (L.C.M.), sw Lin.¹ (11) Nhb.¹, s.Cum. (B. & H.) Hrt. Ellis Mod. (L.C M), sw Lin <sup>1</sup> (11) Nhb.<sup>1</sup>, s.Cum. (B & H.) HIT. ELLIS Mod. Husb. (1750) II. 1. Som. Barders o'gould w' stoods o'zılver, BAYNES Sng. Sol. (1860) i 11. e Dev. Eydgın's o' gould, all a-sparkıd wi' zelver, Pulman Sng. Sol. (1860) i 11. (12) Sc. Your een are sharp enough to look after gowd and sılver, Scott Nigel (1822) xxxi. Bnff. Wi' gowd the hills adorning, Taylor Poems (1787) 39. Per. He would hae gien a barrowfu' o' gowd, Sandy Scott (1897) 27. Ayr. The rank is but the guinea stamp, The man's the gowd for a' that, Burns For a' that and a' that, st. 1. Edb. Tho' ye had gow'd and wealth, Liddle Poems (1821) 24. Gall. Wi' beaten gow'd it was cement, Laude Poems (1321) 24. Gall. Wi beaten gowd it was cement, Lauderdale Poems (1796) 21 Nhb. Yellow as gowd, Richardson Borderer's Table-bk (1846) VII. 137; Nhb.¹, Cum¹ Wm. Ivvery kist i' t'hoose filt wi gowd ginnies, Spec. Dial. (1880) pt. ii. 21. n.Yks.² w.Yks. He that hez gowd may buy land, Prov. in Brighouse News (July 23, 1887). Lan. It's about th' last

place where ony body would look for a gowd piece, Westall Burch Dene (1889) II. 98 ne Lan 1, Chs. 123, Shr. 1 (13) Nhb. 1 Wm. It Gowld rings, and studs, Preston Poems (1864) 10 Lan. Here's

Gowld rings, and studs, Preston Poems (1004) 10 Lan. Here's yole gowld an' much good may it do you, Kay-Shuttleworth Scarsdale (1860) II. 317

II. Dial. uses

1. In comp. (1) Gold digger, one who empties compost-holes, a 'jakesman'; (2) dust, ordure; (3) finch, a piece of gold, a sovereign; (4) foolyie, leafgold; (5) knop, the lady-bird, Coccinella septembunctate; (5) libratureses of colden hour. (7) where a kind of (6) links, tresses of golden hair; (7) water, a kind of

liquor.

liquor.

(1, 2) War.<sup>2</sup> (3) Cant A hundred to one is the odds you command; Here's a handful of goldfinches ready to fly! Ainsworth Rooku ood (1834) II. ii. (4) Sc (Jam) (5) Ess. (J.W.B.) (6) Dmf. Ye may kame down that gowd-links, that lang simmers three, Cromek Remains (1810) 109. (7) Nrf. They sold all mander of things—spirits, goldwater, Emerson Son of Fens (1892) 54.

2. Comb. in names of plants, fruit, &c.: (1) Gold-chain, the blossoms of the laburnum, Cytisus Laburnum; (2) -crap, (2) -crip the crowfoot. buttercups in general, esp. Ranun-

blossoms of the ladurnum, Cynsus Ladurnum; (2) -Clap, (3) -cup, the crowfoot, buttercups in general, esp. Ranunculus acris, R. bulbosus, and R. repens; see Gilt-cup; (4) -dust, (a) the biting stonecrop, Sedum acre; (b) the plant, Alyssum saxatile; (5) -heath, the bog-moss, Sphagnum squarrosum; (6) -knops, see (3); (7) -lock, the charlock, Sinapis arvensis; (8) -nep, a small red and yellow early pear; (9) watches, the flowers of the sea-poppy, Glaucium luteum; (10) -weed, the corn crowfoot, Ranunculus arvensis; (11) -withy, the bog-myrtle, or sweet gale, Myrica Gale.

Myrica Gale.

(1) Dev. 4 (2) Som. (3) Ken. Cooper Gl. (1853). Sus. 12, Hmp. 1, Wil. 1 Som. Among 'em there was... goold-cups too as yaller as butter colored for market, Letth Lenon Verbena (1895) 39; Jennings Obs Dial. w Eng. (1825). Dev. Vilips white An' golecups bright. Pulman Sketches (1842) 2, ed. 1853, Dev 4, Cor. 3 (4, a) Suf. From the profusion of small yellow flowers. (b) Dev. 4 (5) Hmp Used to make fine brooms, Wise New Forest (1883) 282, Hmp. 1 (6) Glo. 1 [Kennett Par. Antiq. (1695).] (7) Wil. Sarum Dioc. Gazette (Jan. 1891) 14; Wil. 1 (8) s Lan Chs 1 This pear was formerly much grown and esteemed in Chs., but is becoming scarce. Chs. 23 (0) Dor. At Weymouth the bright is becoming scarce, Chs. <sup>28</sup> (9) Dor. At Weymouth the bright yellow blossoms of Horn-poppy are Gold Watches, Sarum Dioc Gazette (Jan. 1891) 14. (10) Hmp. 1 (11) Hmp. Wise New Forest (1883) 282; Hmp. 1, I.W.

3. Comb. in names of birds possessed of a bright, goldencoloured plumage, &c.: (1) Gold-crest, the golden-crested regulus, Regulus cristatus; (2) eye duck, the tufted duck, Fulgula cristata; (3)-finch, the yellow-ammer, Emberiza citrinella; see Coldfinch, 2; (4)-flinch, (5)-french, the goldfinch, Carduelis elegans; (6)-head, the pochard, or red-headed wigeon, Fulgula ferina; (7)-lenny, see (5);

(8) -spink, (a) see (5); (b) see (3); (9) -spring, see (5); (1) w.Wor. Why theest as confidint as a goldcrest, hang me if yer baynt, Berrow's Jrn. (Mar. 10, 1888). Wil. Thurn Birds (1870) 20 (2) Wxf. Swainson Birds (1885) 159. (3) Chs. Science Gossip (1865) 36; Chs. 13, Lei Shr. Swainson tb. 69; Shr. 12 (4) Nhb. 1, n.Yks. (I.W.) (5) Som. N. & Q. (1877) 5th S vin. 358; W. & J. Gl. (1873). w Som. 1 Goo lyranch Dev. Swainson tb. 58 (6) n.Ir. Swainson tb. 160. N.I. (7) n.Yks. That bird's a gold-lenny (I W) (8, a) Sc. Mak your wife a gowdspink, and she'll turn a waterwagtail, Henderson Prov (1822) 61, ed. 1881, gold-lenny (I W) (8, a) Sc. Mak your wife a gowdspink, and she'll turn a waterwagtail, Henderson Prov (1832) 61, ed. 1881, Swainson ib. 58. Frf. The speckl'd gowd-spink, Beattie Arnha (c. 1820) 47, ed. 1882. Per. The gowdspink and the linnet, Haliburton Ochil Idylls (1891) 76 Rnf. Nae mair the gowdspink and the mavis sang, Finlayson Rhymes (1815) 133. Ayr. The gowdspink, Music's gayest child, Shall sweetly join the choir, Burns Bruar Water, st. 6. Lnk. The gowdspink an' lintie fu' sweetly wad sing, Hamilton Poems (1865) 148. Edb. Twas evening when the spreckled gowdspink sang, Fergusson Poems (1773) 105, ed. 1785. Dmf The gowdspink woos in gentle note, Cromer Remains the spreckled gowdspink sang, Fergusson Poems (1773) 105, ed. 1785. Dmf The gowdspink woos in gentle note, Cromek Remains (1810) 34. Kcb. Now o'er the fields the yellow goldspinks show Their blushing glory, Davidson Thoughts (1789) 22. n Cy. Border Gl (Coll L L.B.); N Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, Dur.¹ Cum. The gowdspink lo'es the thorny spray, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1820) 197. n.Yks. (T.S.) ne.Yks.¹ (s v. Goldie). w.Yks.¹², Lan.¹, ne Lan.¹, e Lan.¹, Nhp.¹, War.³ [Forster Swallow (1817) 75.] (b) n.Cy. Swainson 1b. 69. Yks. Gent. Mag. (1785) 333, ed. Gomme. n.Yks.² e Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1788), Grose (1790). (9) Lnk. (Jam.), N.I.¹ 4. Nodules of iron pyrites in chalk.

Wil On past the steep wall of an ancient chalk-quarry, where the ploughboys search for pyrites and call them thunderbolts and gold,' for when broken the radial metallic fibres glisten yellow, JEFFERIES Greene Ferne Farm (1880) v.

5. The ox-eye daisy, Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum Lan 1, ne.Lan.1

6. Phr. to take the gold, to enlist as a soldier, take 'the Queen's shilling.'

Frf. The Serjant swore by kirk an' fair That Rob had ta'en the

gowd, Morison *Poems* (1790) 21.

GOLD, sb.<sup>2</sup> Som. The sweet willow or wild myrtle,

Myrica Gale. See Gale, sb<sup>1</sup>

Som. JENNINGS Obs. Dial. w Eng. (1825), W. & J. Gl. (1873); (J S F.S.)

GOLD, see Gool, sb.2

GOLDEN, adj. and sb. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel and Eng. [For dial. forms see Gold.] 1. adj. In comb. (1) Golden app, a kind of apple; (2) — back, the natterjack toad, Bufo calamita; (3) — ball, a variety of apple; (4) — bee, the lady-bird, Coccinella septempunctata; (5) — beetlehead, a petted child; (6) — bird, (7) — bug, see (4); (8) — chafer, a cockchafer; (9) — drop, (a) a variety of wheat; (b) a variety of plum; (c) a kind of gooseberry; (10) — grain, wheat; (11) — knap, a variety of pear; (12) — knop, see (4); (13) — maid, the wrasse, Crenilabrus tinca; (14) — nob, a variety of apple; (15) — rozet, a variety of apple, the golden russet; (16) — tankard, a large apple. GOLDEN, adj. and sb. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel and Eng.

a large apple.
(1) nw.Dev.1 a large apple.

(1) nw.Dev.1 (2) Sur. About Wisley the common toad is called always the 'ground toad,' in contradistinction to the natter-jack or 'goldenback,' Science Gossip (1865) III (3) w Som. (4) Hrt. Ellis Mod. Husb. (1750) V. 1. (5) Som (W W.S.) (6) Cmb. (W W.S.) (7) Nhp. 1 Suf. Gowden-bug, gowden-bug, fly awah home, Yar house is bahnt deown, an' yar child'en all gone, N. & Q. (1859) 2nd S vii 302; Suf. 1, e Suf (F H) (8) w.Sus., Hmp. The green ones which come in June are called ... golden-chafers, Hollowy (2) Dota to Gossific (Feb. 15, 1880) a col. 1, Dota 1. Holloway. (9, a) Dor w. Gazette (Feb. 15, 1889) 7, col 1; Dor. <sup>1</sup>(V) e An. <sup>1</sup> Called in our catalogues of fruits 'drap d'or' Nrf (W R E.) w.Som. <sup>1</sup> Goal dn-draap. (c) Nrf. (W.R E.), e Suf (F H.) (10) Hrt. Wheat is named the golden grain, not only its being nearest in colour to that ore, but for bringing in the greatest profit, Ellis Mod. Husb. (1750) I ii. (11) Sig. The golden knap, or gouden knap, as it is here called, seems peculiar to this part of Sc... It is equal in beauty to any fruit tree whatever, Agric Surv. 202 (JAM). (12) e.An. From the colour or brilliancy of the insect's head [RAY (1691), (K.)] (13) Sus. (F.E.S.) [SATCHELL (1879)] (14) w.Som. A kind of golden-pippin. (15) Hrf. MARSHALL Review (1818) II. 289. (16) w.Yks. In shape not unlike a pear.

(14) w.Som.¹ A kind of golden-pippin. (15) Hrk. Marshall Review (1818) II. 289. (16) w.Yks.² In shape not unlike a pear.

2. Comb. in plant-names: (1) Golden ball, (a) the globe-flower, Trollius europaeus; (b) the garden variety of the guelder-rose, Viburnum Opulus; (2) — blossom, the creeping cinquefoil, Potentilla reptans; (3) — chain, (a) blossoms of the laburnum, Cytisus Laburnum; (b) the meadow vetchling, Lathyrus pratensis; (c) see (1, a); (4) -chain tree, the laburnum, Cytisus Laburnum; (5) — cup, (a) buttercups in general, esp. Ranunculus acris, R. bulbosus, and R. repens; (b) the lesser celandine, R. Ficaria; (c) the marsh-marigold, Caltha palustris; (d) see (1, a); (e) — drops, see (3, a); (7) — grain, the great mullein, Verbascum Thapsus; (8) — grass, the seed of the crested dog's-tail grass, Cynosurus cristatus; (9) — guineas, see (5, b); (10) — herb, the orach or butter-leaves, Atriplex hortensis; (11) — knobs, see (5, a); (12) — locks, (13) — maidenhair, the common polypody, Polypodium vulgare; (14) — moss, the biting stone-crop, Sedum acre; (15) — nob, see (5, a); (16) — osier, the bog-myrtle, Myrica Gale; (17) — polypody, see (13); (18) — rain, see (3, a); (19) — rod, (a) see (7); (b) the plant, Soldago Virgaurea; (c) applied to several cultivated species of Soldago; (20) — showers, see (3, a); (21) — stone-crop, see (14); (22) — withy, see (16).

(1, a) Lam, Chs.¹ (b) w.Som,¹ Goa'ldn-bau'l. Very common withy, see (16).

Withy, see (10).

(1, a) Lan., Chs. (b) w.Som. Goa'ldn-bau'l. Very common.

(2) Dev. (3, a) Nhp. War. (JR.W), War. Wor. (JWP.),

s.Wor. (H.K.), s.Wor., se Wor. Shr., Glo. (A.B.), Glo. Oxf.

Science Gossip (1882) 165, Oxf., Brks. Wil (E.H.G.); Slow Gl.

(1892); Wil. Dor. N. & Q. (1877) 5th S. vii 45; (CW.); Dor.

Som. Sweetman Wincanton Gl. (1885); (JSF.S.) w Som <sup>1</sup> Goa ldn chaa yn Very common. Dev.<sup>3</sup>, Cor.<sup>12</sup> (b) Wil<sup>1</sup> (c) w.Som.<sup>1</sup> (4) Hrf.<sup>2</sup> (5, a) Dev.<sup>4</sup> (b) Dev. (c) w Som.<sup>1</sup> Goa ldn kuup The usual name Called also King cup. (d) 1b. (6) n.Lin. (7) Dev.<sup>4</sup> (8) Lnk. The seed, which is of a redden yellow, in some instances passes under the name of golden grass, PAIRICK Flants (1831) 84. (9) Nhp 1 (10) n Cy. (HALL) (11) Oxf. Science
Gossip (1882) 165, Oxf 1 (12) Hrf I have seen elderly women
collecting it in Herefordshire as a specific against [hooping-cough].

It is called by these gatherers Golden Locks and Golden Maiden-.. It is called by these gatherers Golden Locks and Golden Maidenhair, Newman Ferns 112, in (B. & H.). (13) Hrf., Ken. (14) n Yks., War.<sup>3</sup>, Oxf. (15) Oxf <sup>1</sup>MS. add (10) I W. (17) Ken. (18) War., Sus. (G.E.D.) (19, a) Dev <sup>4</sup> (b) Cum., Yks., e Lan <sup>1</sup> Brks. In Chilsey woods, two miles from Oxford, it [Golden Rod] grows abundantly, MS. in Lyte's Herball (1660), DRUCE Flora (1897) 273. (c) Dev. He planted the gaiden with golden-rod, Baring-Gould J. (1898) and J. (1991) and J

He planted the garden with golden-rod, Baring-Gould J Herring (1888) 34. [Applied in gardens to several commonly cultivated North American varieties of Solidago (B & H.).] (20) Shr.¹ (21) Brks. Druce Flora (1897) 217. (22) s.Cy., Hmp.¹, I.W 3. Comb. in names of birds: (1) Golden amber, the yellow-ammer, Emberiza citrinella, (2)—crest, (3)-crested wren, (4)—cutty, the goldcrest, Regulus cristatus; (5)—dishwasher, the yellow wagtail, Motacilla Ran; (6)—eagle, see below; (7)—gladdy, see (1); (8)—maw, the glaucous gull, Larus glaucus; (9)—wren, (a) see (4); (b) the willow warbler, Phylloscopus trochilus.

(1) Chs¹, Shr¹ (2) Per. The wren, the woodlark, and shy golden crest, Spence Poems (1898) 174. (3) Wil. Thurn Birds (1870) 20. [Swainson Birds (1885) 25] (4) Hmp. From its short tail, Swainson ib. 25. (5) w Som.¹ Goa Idn-dee'shwaur shur. (6) Nrf. Immature white-tailed eagles that from time to time visit East Anglia, Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 44. (7) Dev. Reports

Anglia, Cozens-Hardy *Bioad Nrf.* (1893) 44. (7) Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 7; Bowring *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. 18. s.Dev. Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). (8) Sig. Swainson ib. 207. (9, a) ib. 25.

(b) Ir. 1b 26
4 sb. The golden plover, Charadrius pluvialis.
Nrf Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 44.

GOLDENS, sb. pl. Yks. Also in forms gouldens

GOLDENS, sb. pl. Yks. Also in forms gouldens n Yks.¹; gowlans, gowlins n.Yks.; guldens n.Yks.¹ Dry, charred stems of ling or broom after the burning of moors. n Yks. (B. & H); n.Yks.¹²

GOLDER, v. and sb. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. e.An. Also written gollder e An.¹; goldher s Don; and in forms gollar Sc. N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹; gollir Sc. N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Cum.¹; gollor Nhb.¹; gulder Ant. Cum.; guldher N.I.¹ Uls. s.Don.; guller Sc. [gol(d)ə(r, gul¹(d)ər.] l. v. To shout, holloa, speak boisterously or with menace.

Frf. If I but grip you by the collar, I'll gar you gape... and gollar. Beathle Ainha (c. 1820) 28, ed. 1882. w.Sc. (Jam. Suppl.) Slk. Far frae being the dour deevils you would suppose frae hearin them gullerin at the bar, Chr. North Noctes (ed. 1856) III. 110. Rxb. (Jam.) Gall. Westerha¹ rode forward... 'gollering' and roaring at the bit things to frighten them, Crockett Moss-Hags (1895) ix. N.I.¹, N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ Cum. What's ta doin'² gollerin' at t'laal barn i' that mak' (J Ar.); His tongue gollers looder an' looder, Gwordie Greenup Yance a Year (1873) 10, Cum.¹

Hence (1) Guldering, ppl. adj., (2) Guldersome, adj.

Hence (1) Guldering, ppl. adj., (2) Guldersome, adj.

passionate, boisterous. (1) Sh.I. Lie doon, doo gulderin fule, Sh. News (Dec 31, 1898).

(2) Dmf. (JAM.)

2). To growl in a loud and threatening manner.

Rxb. Freq. applied to dogs, when, in challenging suspicious persons, they bark in a thick and violent manner (Jam). Dmf. (ib.) Nhb. Richardson Borderer's Table-bk. (1846) VII. 172; Nhb.¹ Cum. He seed somebody i' the croft And gulders as he'd worry me, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) 27.

Hence Gollerin or Gulderan, ppl. adj. of a dog: growling, conclude.

snarling.

Rxb Like gollenn tykes ye ne'er gaed out At night, to make a

din, Wilson *Poems* (1824) 15. Dmf., Gall. A term restricted to the larger animals; as 'a gulderan dog' (JAM.).

3. To emit a gurgling sound; to speak indistinctly. Sc. To make a noise, like water forcibly issuing at intervals Sc. To make a noise, like water forcibly issuing at intervals through a narrow opening, or as when one gargles the throat (Jam). Cai. To speak in a half articulate way from pharingeal defects. Fif. Aboon the brig the fludes stand heapit, . . Though down they guller fast, Tennant Papistry (1827) 161. s.Sc. (Jam.) Lth. Its wee stream gullers round the Carlin' Stane, Strathesk More Bits (2d, 1828) 206. (ed. 1885) 296.

Hence (1) Guldher-cock, sb. a turkey-cock; (2) Guldering or Gollering, sb. a gurgling sound, as that emitted by an animal in a state of strangulation.

(1) Uls Neddy the Guldhercock, Chambers' Jrn (1856) 138. (2) Rxb. (JAM.) Ant. The noise made by a turkey cock is called guldering, Ballymena Obs. (1892).

4. To laugh in defiance; to laugh noisily; to 'lark.'

Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf (1893) 27, 35; I left my work
and went goldering off to the fair, Spilling Daisy Dimple (1885) 23, They was lanarkin an golderin together (E M.).

5. sb. A loud, sudden shout, caused by anger or sur-

prise; a gesticulation.

Sc. It's eneugh to gar a sow scunner to hear your golders, St. Patrick (1819) III. 206 (Jam). Abd Wobster gi'es a guller oot o' 'im, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xviii s Sc. A sudden, intemperate, angry expression of resentment, rebuke, or admonition (Jam.). Sik Risin' to the surface wi' a guller, I shook my nieve at the neerdoweels, Chr. North Noctes (ed. 1856) III 303. N.I.¹ I gave a guldher at him, and he ran away. Ant. Ballymena Obs. I gave a guldher at him, and he ran away. Ant. Ballymena Obs. (1892). s Don. A loud angry shout intended to deter or frighten, Simmons Gl (1890). N.Cy.¹ The bluster of an enraged or dissatisfied person. Nhb.¹

6. The angry growl of a dog.

Rxb. A grousome tyke wi' triple head Sic a tremendous gollar gied, A. Scott Poems (ed 1808) 167. Dmf. (Jam.), N Cy.¹, Nhb.¹

7. A gurgling sound; the sound of water rushing through a narrow channel or orifice; the sound suggesting the idea of strangulation or suffocation; also, of half-articulate

Sc. Deponed that . . . about a quarter before six o'clock she heard three screams and a guller. . . The guller was a sound as if a person was choking, Edb Even. Courant (June 16, 1808) (JAM). a person was choking, Lab Even. Couran (June 16, 1606) (Jam ). Cai <sup>1</sup> Frf. A perfect guller of clarty language came pouring out of her, Barrie Tommy (1896) xi s.Sc. The sound made by a turkey-cock (Jam.). Edb. Linton linn, wi'dinsome guller, Forbes Poems (1812) 67. Sik. A gurgling sound in the throat when it is compressed or half-choked with water, Chr. North Noctes (ed.

1856) Gl.

8. Low, noisy, vociferous language; a chat.
e.An.¹ Nrf. I'll have a golder with you, Leg Broads, vii; (E.M.)
GOLDILOCKS, sb. pl. Nhb. Wm. War. Glo. Brks.
Also in form goudi Wm. 1. The wood crowfoot,
Ranunculus auricomus.
Nhb.¹, War.³, Glo.¹ Brks. Druce Flora (1897) 21.
2. The globe-flower, Trollus europaeus. Wm. (B. & H.)

Nhb.¹, War.³, Glo.¹ Brks. Druce Flora (1897) 21.

2. The globe-flower, Trollius europaeus. Wm. (B. & H.)
[1. Chrysocome, Goldylocks, Cotgr.]
GOLDING, sb. Chs. Not. Lin. Nhp. Wor. Ken. 1. The corn-marigold, Chrysanthemum segetum. Cf. gowlan(d. Chs¹³, Not. (L.C.M) Lin. Thompson Hist. Boston (1856) 708;
Lin.¹, Nhp¹²

2. The garden marigold, Calendula officinalis. Chs.²
3. The lady-bird, Coccinella septempunctata. Ken.¹²
4. Comp. Golding-vine, a variety of hop.
Wor. There are two varieties in particular esteem, both with the planter and the merchant—the golding-vine and Mathon white, Marshall Review (1818) II 378.

white, Marshall Review (1818) II 378.

GOLDY, adj. and sb. Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms gooldie Sc.; gooly Lin. n.Lin. e.An. Nrf. Also in forms gooldie Sc.; gooly Lin. n.Lin. e.An. Nrf. n.Dev.; goudy ne.Lan. ; gouldy Sc.; gowde Sc. Ir.; gowdy S. & Ork. Nhb. 1. adj. Golden, of a gold colour. Nhb. 1, w.Yks. 5. Lan. I saw it all full o' light, and rays croonin', goldy rays, Cornh. Mag. (Feb 1899) 236. n.Dev. Goldy curls, CHANTER Witch (1896) 32.

2. sb. The goldfinch, Carduelis elegans.

Sc. The merle and the blackbird, The laverock and the lark, The gouldy and the gowdsnipk. How mony birds be that?

gouldy and the gowdspink, How mony birds be that? Answer, three, Chambers Pop. Rhymes (1870) 198. Per. They may talk o' their goldies, canaries, an' a', Edwards Strathearn Lyrics (1889) 115. Fif. Linties an' goldies were fleein' a' aroond, ROBERTSON 115. Fif. Linties an' goldies were fleein a aroond, koberison Provost (1894) 23. Ayr. A shower o' yellow leaves frae the ashen tree like a flight o' gouldies, Ainslie Land of Burns (ed. 1892) 151 Link. (Jam.) Peb. A goldie's nest it might ha'e been, Lintoun Green (1685) 41, ed. 1817 Nhb.¹, n.Yks. (T.S.), e.Yks¹, ne Lan.¹ w.Wor. Berrow's Jrn. (Mar. 3, 1888). [Swainson Birds (1885) 58.] 3. The yellow-ammer, Emberiza citruella.

3. The yellow-ammer, Linderiza curringua.

n.Yks. (I W.); Swainson ib. 70; n.Yks 4, ne.Yks. 1 e.Yks. Yks.

Wkly. Post (Dec. 31, 1898); e.Yks 1 w.Yks., Not. Swainson ib

70 Lin. Streatfeild Lin. and Danes (1884) 332. n.Lin., e.Lin.

(G.G.W.), e.An. 1 Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 44.

4. The lady-bird, Coccinella septempunctata.

w.Sc. To possess a gooldie was considered very lucky, Napier Flk-Lore (1879) 116

5. A golden-coloured butterfly. w.Yks.<sup>5</sup>
6. A name given to a cow of light yellow colour.

Lnk. (Jam) Gall. Gowdie, the cow, gives a junt of milk, Lnk. (Jam) Gall. Gowdie, the cow, gives a junt of milk, Mactaggart Encycl. (1824) 288, ed 1876.

7. The yellow gurnard, Callionymus lyra
Lth. Neill Fishes (1810) 4 (Jam). Ant. A small sea fish with spines (W H P.). [Satchell (1879).]

8. A species of crustacea, Galathea squamifera.
Nhb. Holy Island

9. A sovereign. Nhb.1

9. A sovereign. Nnb. 10. Comp. (1) Goldie-brown, golden-brown; (2) -crap, (3) -cup, the buttercups, Ranunculus acris, R. bulbosus, and R. repens; (4) -duck, the golden-eye, Clangula glaucion; (5) -gripes, advantage, pecuniary gain; (6) -knob, (a) see (3); (b) the celandine, Ranunculus Ficaria.

(1) Dur. Who has ... such shining golde-brown hair? Longman's

(1) Dur. Who has... such shining goldie-brown hair? Longman's Mag. (Oct 1896) 574. (2) Som. (3) n.Dev. Sweet butter rosems, gooly-cups, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 49. (4) Sh I. Edmonstron Zetl. (1809) II. 255 (Jam). S. & Ork. Or I, e Lth. Swainson Birds (1885) 160. (5) e.Yks. He didn't git mich gowdy gripes oot o' that bahgan (6 a, b) Oxf

GOLE, adj. Obs. Ess. s.Cy. Also written goal s.Cy.

GOLE, adj. Obs. Ess. s.Cy. Also written goal s.Cy. Large, full; rank (as grass); prominent.

Ess. Monthly Mag. (1814) I 498; Gl (1851); Ess. s.Cy. It is said of rank corn or grass that the leaf, blade, or ear is goal So of a young cockrel, when his comb and gills are red and turgid with blood, that he is goal, Ray (1691), Grose (1790). [(K)]

GOLE, see Goal, v., Gold, sb., Gool, sb. 2

GOLES, sb. Sc. War. e An. Cor. Also in forms golles

Cor. 2; gollin, goll(s, gull War. A disguised form of the word 'God,' used in petty oaths.

Avr. By goles, it was worth more than double the money.

Ayr. By goles, it was worth more than double the money, Goldie Poems (1822) 103. War. By gollin (J.R.W.), Grose (1790) MS. add. (M.) (C) e.An. Nrf. By goles, there was a pretty smash up, I can tell ye (W.R.E.): (W.P.E) e.Suf. (F.H.), Cor. [Why then, by Goles! I will tell you. I hate you and I can't abide you, Fielding An old man taught wisdom (1734), in Wks. (ed. 1784) III. 126.]

GOLFER, see Gaufer.

GOLFOBS, sb pl. Der. 2 nw. Der. 1 [go 1fobz.] Gooseberries, the fruit of Ribes Grossularia.

GOLINGER, see Gileynour.

GOLL, see Gall, sb2, Goal, v.1, Goles, Gull, sb2

GOLLACK, sb. Not. Glo. Dor. Also in forms gollikins Dor.; gollocky s.Not. A disguised form of the word 'God.' See Goles.

s.Not. Gollocky' I hev mucked mysen' (J.P.K.) Glo. My

gollack. Dor'l

GOLLAKER, sb. Oxf.' [go'leke(r).] The throat.

See Gullock

GOLLAMUS, adj. Sh.I. Of persons: ungainly, large, unshapely. S. & Ork.1

GOLLAN(D, GOLLAR, GOLLES, see Gowlan(d,

GOLLAN(D, GOLLAR, GOLLES, see Gowlan(d, Golder, Goles.
GOLLEYS, sb. pl. Bdf. A certain kind of pudding.
(J.W.B.) See Gulls.
GOLLICK, sb. Cum. Also in forms gullick Cum 4;
gullock Cum. A deep gully or ravine; a hollow or depression in a lane; a deep cut or slash.

Cum. 12; Cum 4 The ghyll roared louder and louder. It seemed to overflow the gullock, Caine Shad. Crime (1885) 27
GOLLIMER, sb. Rxb. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] One who eats greedily.
GOLLIN, see Goles, Gowlan(d.
GOLLIN(G. sb. Yks. Hrt. Also in form gullin n Yks. 2)

GOLLIN, See Goles, Gowland.

GOLLIN(G, sb. Yks. Hrt. Also in form gullin n Yks.²

[go lin.] 1. An unfledged bird. Cf. gollock, golly, sb¹
n.Yks.²³ ne.Yks¹ They're lahtle bare gollins e Yks. T poor lahtle gollin' cheep'd an' hopp'd, an' flew as happy as it's mother, Wray Nestleton (1876) 85; (C.F.); e.Yks.¹

2. The catkins of the hazel or willow; gen. in pl. Cf. colling.

gellins. Hrt. Ellis Mod. Husb (1750) I. n. GOLLING, vbl. sb. Obs. Sc. A method of trenching in order to produce a new soil; see below.

Per. The moss-sides were trenched two feet deep, and the deaf

stratum on the top put into the bottom of the trench, from whence stratum on the top put into the bottom of the trench, from whence strong clay was taken to replace the other. By means of this operation—called by him golling—a new soil was produced, Ramsay Scotland in Eighteenth Century.

GOLLOCK, sb. Yks. [golak.] An unfledged bird.

Cf. gollin(g.

e Yks. Nicholson Flk-Lore (1890) 133; e.Yks. Gen. called a bare gollock.

GOLLOCKY, GOLLOOK, see Gollack, Go.

GOLLOP, sb. Yks. Som. Cor. [go'ləp.] A slice, lump; a large morsel. See Collop, sb.¹
w.Yks.² Cut me a gollop o' lean and a gollop o' fat. Som.
W. & J Gl. (1873). w.Som.¹ A lump, as a gollop o' fat, a gollop o' clay. Cor.²

GOLLOP,  $v^1$  In gen. dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written gollup Nhb. Schs.; and in form gullup War. Se. Wor. [go lap.] To swallow hastily or

greedily; to gulp.
Sc. (J.F.) Nhb¹ Dinna gollup yor broth like that. Shoe's nearly always sick; it's partly that shoe gollops'er food down so (FPT); w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Lan.<sup>1</sup> He'll gollop it up i' no-time. e.Lan.<sup>1</sup> Chs.<sup>1</sup> Nah then dunna thee gollop aw that puddin off at e.Lan.¹ Chs.¹ Nah then! dunna thee gollop aw that puddin off at wunst; Chs.³ s.Chs.¹ Naay, dhen, dù)nū gol ūp it daayn dhi ŭz iv dhū)d aad nóo mee t fūr ū wik. [Naī, then, dunna gollup it daīn thee as if tha'd had noo meat for a wik.] Not.¹, Lel.¹, Nhp.¹² War.² Gullup it down; War.³ se.Wor.¹ I sin [saw] one a them there great cranes a gulluppin' down a frog. Hrf. Bound Provinc (1876). Oxf. (GO.) Cmb.¹ Now, make haste, and gollop it up. Ken.¹ You golloped that down as if you liked it. Cor.² He golloped in the whole of it in no time. Slang Farmer.

Ken. You golloped that down as if you liked it. Cor. 2 He golloped up the whole of it in no time. Slang. Farmer.

GOLLOP, v.2 Nrf. Suf. Ken. Also written gollup Ken. [go'lep.] 1. To gallop.

w.Nrf. A dickey . . . gollopin cross the cummin in the dark, Orton Beeston Ghost (1884) 5. Suf. 'I would . . mount . . . the pony' 'The likes of you to go golloping down the street,' Strickland Old Friends (1884) 68.

2. To move from side to side : to 'gorgle'. Man (C.R.)

2. To move from side to side; to 'goggle.' Ken. (GB.)

GOLLOP, see Golp.

GOLLOP-ALE. sb. e.An. Ale made in a copper from malt and water simply boiled. See Gallop,  $v.^2$ 

GOLLOR, GOLLS, see Golder, Goles.

GOLLOR, GOLLS, see Golder, Goles.

GOLLS, sb. pl. e.An. [gclz.] 1. The hands; also used occasionally in sing.
e.Cy (Hall.) Ess. They have a sort of namby-pamby verse, which is addressed to children, as follows: 'Warm golls, warm; Boys are gone to plough; If you want to warm golls, Warm golls now,' Monthly Mag. (1814) I. 498; The couplet is still well-known (W.W.S.), Gl. (1851), Ess. [Give me thy goll, Grose (1790).]
2. Fat cheeks; ridges of fat on the fleshy parts of a corpulent person. e.An. pulent person. e.An.

3. Mucus.

e.An.1 Pendent matter hanging from children's noses, sometimes

called lambs' legs

[1. Well said, my divine deft Horace, bring the whorson detracting slaves to the bar, make them hold up their spread golls, Jonson Poetaster (1601) v. i, ed. Cunningham, I. 255.

GOLLY, sb.1 Yks. [go·li.] An unfledged bird; also

GOLLY, sb.¹ Yks. [go'li.] An unnedged bird; also used attrib. Cf. gollin(g. n.Yks. (I W.), n.Yks.⁴, ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks. Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 64; e.Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹ abare golly nest (s.v. Golp).

GOLLY, sb.² N.I.¹ [go'li.] A ball or block of wood used in the game of 'shinney.' Called also a Nag.

GOLLY, sb. Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Pem. Lon. w.Cy. Cor. Lon. Amer. and in gen. slang use. Also in form gully n Yks. A disguised form of the word 'God,' used

gully n Yks. A disguised form of the word 'God,' used in petty oaths. See Goles.

n Sc. Golly! I let him have it, Gordon Carglen (1891) 183.
n.Cy. (J.W.), n.Yks. (I.W.) Chs. By golly! Clough B. Bresshittle (1879) 7. s.Pem. (W.M.M.) Lon. Oh! golly! you mean the stable-man, Mayhew Lond. Labour (1851) III. 192, ed. 1861.
w.Cy. By golly, Lizzie! I made sure you was—was summat, Longman's Mag. (Dec. 1897) 98 Cor. Golly! they do look curious, Baring-Gould Gaverocks (1887) 1; By golly!... I dare take my oath I'd ha' shot he, th. Curgenven (1893) xxxviii. [Amer. My folks to hum air full ez good ez his'n be, by golly! Lowell Biglow Papers (1848) 54.] Biglow Papers (1848) 54.]

GOLLY, v. and sb.4 Sc. [go li.] 1. v. To bawl at

Buff.<sup>1</sup>, Cld (Jam.) Ayr. Wi' apen mouth they then began To bark an' golley, Fisher Poems (1790) 70. Dmf. The Annandale voice [a political gathering] gollying at them, Carlyle Lett. (June

Hence (I) Golliein, ppl. adj. given to loud shouting,

bawling. Bnff<sup>1</sup>; (2) Gollies, v. to scold. Ayr. (Jam.)

2. To burst into loud weeping. Bnff.<sup>1</sup>

Hence Golliean or Golliein', ppl. adj. given to much loud crying. Bnff.<sup>1</sup> Commonly-used of children. Cid. (Jam.) 3. sb. A barking or bawling noise.

Dmf. One can fancy with what a gollie in the voice of him, Carlyle Lett. (1842) in Atlantic Monthly (Oct. 1808) 458; Their fierce bark, what in Annandale we call gollie, 2b. (Nov. 27, 1834);

GOLOSHES, sb pl. Yks. [golo: Joz.] Low gaiters for protecting the ankles and feet; leggings. n.Yks.2, m Yks.1, w Yks.1

GOLOSHIN, sb. Sc. Also written goloshan Lth. A stupid fellow; a 'ninny,' 'sumph'; the name of a character in a 'Hogmanay' masque.

s.Sc (Jam) Lth Goloshan is my name! With sword and pistol by my side, It's me shall win the game, Lumsden Sheep-head (1882).

(1892) 44.

GOLP, sb. Yks. Also in forms gollop e.Yks.; golper m.Yks [golp.] An unfledged bird. See Gollin(g. e.Yks.1 m.Yks.1 As bare as a golper. m.Yks<sup>1</sup>

e.Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹ As bare as a golper.

GOLSH, GOLT, GOLTCH, see Gault, sb.¹, Gulch.

GOM, GOMB, see Game, sb, Give, Gaum, sb.¹

GOMBEEN, sb. Irel. I.Ma. [gombīn.] In comp.

Gombeen-man (-woman), a village money-lender, usurer.

Ir. Blake Pictures from Ireland in N. & Q. (1882) 6th S. v. 217;

The tenants were driven to the village money-lender—to the gombeen man, Sexton Speech in House of Commons (Feb. 14), in Times (Feb. 15, 1882). If these follows had their farms for nothing gombeen man, Senton Speech in House of Commons (Feb. 14), in Times (Feb. 15, 1882); If these fellows had their farms for nothing, half of them would be in the hands of the gombeen man, Smart Master of Rathkelly (1888) I. xiv. Cav. (M.S.M.) Myo. A gombeen man is it?... He's a man that linds you a few shillin's or a few pounds... and then niver laves ye till he has tuck all ye've got, Sioker Snake's Pass (1891) II. I.Ma. She was a gombeen woman, and when she got a penny in her hand it was a prisoner for life and when she got a penny in her hand it was a prisoner for life, CAINE Manxman (1894) pt. v. xii.

GOMBY, sb. w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> [go'mbi.] A silly fellow. Cf. gaumy in Gaum, v.<sup>4</sup> 2.

GOMER, adj. Obs. Lnk. (JAM.) A coursing term; see below.

Formerly used about Crawford Muir. 'She was gomer.' Whether spoken of the gru [greyhound] or the hare is uncertain.

spoken of the gru [greyhound] or the hare is uncertain.

GOMERIL, see Gambrel, sb.¹

GOMERIL(L, sb. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Lei. War. Wor. e.An. Also written gomeral(1 Sc. Ir. Lan.¹ n.Lan.¹ Chs.; gomerel ne.Lan.¹; gommeral Sc.; gommerel Nhb.¹ n.Yks.¹ e An.¹; gommeril Nhb. n.Yks.² Chs.¹ s.Chs.¹; gomoral w.Ir. Cum.; and in forms gomerl Lan.; gomrell Sc. n.Yks.¹; gowmeril Sc.; gummeral Nhb.¹; gummeril Bnff¹ w.Yks. [gomeril, gomerl] A fool, blockhead, stupid fellow, a simpleton, half-wit; also used attrib. Cf. gaumeril.

Sc. As silly as our auld daft laird here and I is gomerils o' sons, Scort Rob Roy(1817) xiv; The school-master looked the gomrell he

Sc. As silly as our auld datt laird here and its gomerils of sons, Scott Rob Roy (1817) xiv; The school-master looked the gomrell he felt himself to be, Keith Bounie Lady (1897) 37. Cai. I, Bnff. Per. Ye tak' me for a silly guff, 'A gomeral gowk' ye ca'd me, Spence Poems (1898) 17. s Sc. His muckle gomeril o' a son, Wilson Tales (1836) IV. 260. Dmb. I am ryting to you, ye ongrateful gommeral, Cross Disruption (1844) xiii. Ayr. The senseless governments of great gomerals and masterful weefile Springs Decreased. gommeral, CROSS Disruption (1844) xiii. Ayr. The senseless gavallings of great gomerals and masterfu weefils, Service Dr. Duguid (ed. 1887) 108. Link. Gie that gomeril some mair milk, woman, Fraser Whaups (1895) vii. Lth You ignorant gomeral, Strathesk Blinkbonny (ed. 1891) 96. Edb. I would be a great gomeril to expect that I should be the only white swan that ever appeared, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) 227. Sik. What a gowmeril! Chr. North Noctes (ed. 1856) II. 176. Gali. The women fowk are a' great gomerils, CROCKETT Moss-Hags (1895) xvii. Gomerall Johnnie [Mactaggart] opened his mouth to better purpose later on in his Cyclopaedia, Elder Borgue (1897) 32. Ir. Supposin' I was great gomeral enough to be mindin' a word they'd say, Barlow Lisconnel (1895) 302. N.I.¹, Uls (M.B.-S.) Ant. Ballymena

Obs. (1892). w.Ir A man feels a born gomoral, so he does, just a gomoral, no better, Lawless Grama (1892) I. pt ii. ii. Nhb. Thoo's a greet gommeril (J.H.), Nhb. He's a greet gommerel, that. Cum Thou's owther be a general or a general, Anderson Ballads (1805) 55. n.Yks '2, e Yks.¹ w Yks. Hah can it... tha gomeril? Yksman. (1876) 96, col. 2; Eccles Leeds Olm. (1881) 17. Lan. It 'ud be well if that gomerl, Renny Potter, 'ud do his'n, 17. Lan. It 'ud be well it that gomerl, Renny Potter, ud do his h, Castle Light of Scarthey (1895) 11; Lan 1 n.Lan. T'girt gomerals hed tacken some brogs on t'sand for t'French masts, Morris Sugge o' Brou'tou (1867) 7; n.Lan 1, ne Lan. 1 Chs. How could'n th' woind blow 1' thy feace both ways, you gomerall? Banks Prov. House (1865) 248, ed. 1883; Chs 1, s.Chs 1, n.Lin 1, Lei. 1 War. 2; War 3 He is a great gomeril. Wor. (H.K.), e.An. 1 GOMF, GOMMACK, GOMMAGH, see Gump(h, Gam-

mock, Gommoch.

GOMMER, sb. Glo. Som. Dev. Also in forms gomner Dev.; gonmar Dev.; gonmer Glo.; gummer w.Som.

1. An old woman; a grandmother.

Glo. Horae Subsectivae (1777) 185. Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873). w.Som. 1 Dh-oa 1 guum ur Greedy's kyat-n aaw urz [The old mother Greedy's cat and ours]. Dev. We heard gomner that then was, crouching i' th' chimbley-crounder like me now, MADOX-BROWN Yeth-hounds (1876) 251; Dev. I be going to Thatchcott to zee my old gonmar, 9.

2. Comp. Gommer-margery, a spirit distilled from the

dregs of beer.

n Dev. Wan drap o' gommer-margery, 'E ke'pth on zich a lidden,
Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 58.

1. With up: GOMMERED, ppl. adj. Wor. Glo. Sus. stopped up. Sus. (J.L.A.) See Gaum, v.3 Wor. Glo. Sus. 2. Botched,

cobbled. Wor. In use at Sedgeberrow near Evesham (H S.H.). Glo.1

Wor. In use at Sedgeberrow near Evesnam (H.S.H.). Glo. GOMMOCH, sb. Sc. Irel. Also Cor. Also in forms gomach Sc. Ir.; gommach, gommagh Ir.; gommock Cor. [goməx, -ək.] A fool, idiot, simpleton. See Gaum, sb. 3.2.

Per. Why should Kate care for a gomach like me? Nicoll Poems (ed. 1843) 138. Ir. Mrs. Brian... was inwardly calling herself a big stupid gomach for alluding to Thady, Barlow Idylls (1892) 37; The gommach, if he had sinse, and the fear o' God before he'd not be sich a piece o' desafe to sthrangers. Carleton (1892) 37; The gommach, if he had sinse, and the lear o God before, he'd not be such a piece o' desate to sthrangers, Carleton Traits Peas. (ed. 1843) I. 340. Ldd. (M.S.M.) w.Ir. Don't be makin' a gommagh of yourself, Lover Leg. (1848) I. 180. Cor.<sup>12</sup>

GOMMULA, sb. Irel. A fool, simpleton, blockhead. Oh, but you're the divel's own gommula of a Jack, for taking such wages, Kennedy Freside Stories (1870) 27.

GOMO, sb. e.Yks.<sup>1</sup> [go'mo.] A simpleton. See

GOMO, sb. Gaum, sb. 2.

GOMPUS, v. Hrf.2 [go mpas.] To roam, travel about

GOMPOS, v. Hri. [gompos.] To roam, travel about for pleasure. 'He's gompussing off somewhere.'

GOM(S, sb. Yks. Stf. Wor. e.An. Also in forms gommy Stf.; goom Yks. [gom(z, gum, gūm.] 1. A disguised form of the word 'God,' used interjectionally and in oaths. See Gum, sb.

Yks. By goom that chap has a deal to answer for, GASKELL Yks. By goom that chap has a deal to answer for, Gaskell Sylvia (1863) 399, ed. 1874; By gom, thinks aw ti mysel, but thou's an auid leer (T.K.). Stf. By Gommy! if Cow Close ain't being laid afore Hogs' Meadow, Cornh. Mag. (Jan. 1894) 36.

s.Wor. By goms, a's tidyish jint o' mate (H K.), By gom, Porson Quaint Was (1875) 9. e.An. (s.v. Goles); e.An. Nrf. And by goms I can't tell ye how many wide straats we weant throw, Spilling Giles (1872) 47; By goms, what a wicious warmin' Emerson Lagoons (ed. 1896) 7. Suf. By gom. e.Suf. Gom blam yow, mawr! Oh my goms! (F.H)

2. Phr. as true as goms, perfectly true. e.Suf. (F.H.)

GOMSH, sb. Irel. 'Gumption,' sense.
He had gomsh enough not to let go his holt, Years Fik-Tales

He had gomsh enough not to let go his holt, YEATS Flk-Tales (1888) 210.

GÓNCONER, GOND, see Gancanagh, Gund.

GONCONER, GOND, see Gancanagh, Gund. GONDUD, sb. w.Wor.¹ se.Wor.¹ [go nded.] A gander. GONE, pp., ppl. adj., adv. and conj. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [For forms see Go, I. 6.] 1. pp. In phr. (1) Gone cold, grown cold; (2) — with it, recovered, having accomplished it; (3) to be gone of, to become of, happen to, befall; (4) to be gone poor, (a) to become poor; (b) to become spoilt, decayed, sour; of meat: to become tainted, high; (5) to be (three, four, &c. months) gone with one, of a woman: to be pregnant.

(1) n.Cy (J W), Shr.<sup>12</sup> (2) Cum.<sup>1</sup> (3) n.Cy.(J.W.) s Not. What's gone o' the missis? (J.P K) War.<sup>2</sup> What's gone of my coat? Glo <sup>1</sup> Why, what's gone of all the rabbits? (4, a) Cor <sup>1</sup> He used to be rich, now he's gone poor. (b) Dev.<sup>3</sup> I cant ayte this yer beef, 'tez gone poor—proper vinned. Cor. That place is so damp that my jams have gone poor (M A C); Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl.; Cor.<sup>2</sup> (5) Frf. Whan just sax month gane wi' me, Wi' my right arm I gae a budge, Sands Poems (1833) 100.

2. Comp. Gone-off, a fool, simpleton. War.<sup>2</sup>
3. thl. adi In comb. (1) Gone corbie a dead man one

3. ppl. adj. In comb. (1) Gone corbie, a dead man, one who is dead; (2) — idiot, an utter fool; (3) — man, a lost man, one who has no chance of escape, who is 'done for.'

(1) Lnk. Hadna Pyotshaw grippit ma aii m he was a gone corbie, clean, Gordon Pyotshaw (1885) 143. (2) Mid. Don't be such a gone idiot. Leave it to me—can't you? Blackmore Kit (1890) III 1. (3) Edb And I was a gone man, bewitched out of my seven senses, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) vi. Ir. We're gone men, Carleton Fardorougha (ed. 1848) xvII.

4. Intoxicated, drunk.

n.Cy. (J.W.) Stf. Quite gone, a little gone. Monthly Mag. (1816) I 494. Nhp. Gone rather far. Hnt. (T P.F.)

5. Thin, wasted, emaciated. Cai.1

6. Of milk: sour. n.Lin.

7. adv Ago, since; also in comp. Gone-by.
Frf. Nac farther gane than yesticen, M'LAREN Tibbie (1894) 19.
Rnf. I gaed wi' my sock to the smithy, Just nac further gane than yestreen, BARR Poems (1861) 125 Ayr. Nac further gane than Mononday was eight days, GALI Entail (1823) xlix. Lnk. Nac farder gane than yesterday, Gordon Pyotshaw (1885) 52 Wm. Twea hundred years geavne by, Whitehead Leg. (1859) 18. s.Wor. Thot's fower months now gone (H.K.).

Hence Gone a week, year, &c., phr. a week, year, ago, this time a week, year, &c., ago.

Dmf. There was word from Janeon Sunday gone a week, CARLYLE Lett (1837) in Atlantic Monthly (1898) LXXXII 304 Dur. That wast I saw 1' the kirk gone a year to-day, Longman's Mag. (July 1897) 252. Cum. Last Martinmas gone a year, GILPIN Sngs. (1866) 510. 8. conj Since.

Rnf. Jist three dawns gane her weighin', Oor firstlin' bairn was

born, Neilson Poems (1877) 64.

GONER, sb. Cai.<sup>1</sup> [gō nər.] 1. A mouth disease in attle. Cf. ganners. 2. A pig's snout. cattle. Cf. ganners.

GONEY, see Gawney.

GONGAR, sb. Suf. A large nose. (E.G.P.), e.Suf. (F.H.)

GONHELLY, see Goonhilly.

GONIEL, sb. Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also written goneill N.Cy.<sup>1</sup>; gonial Sc. Nhb.; gonniel Nhb.; gonyel Sc. (Jam.); and in form gonneril N.Cy.<sup>1</sup> Nhb.<sup>1</sup> [gorniəl, gonjl.] 1. A fool, stupid fellow, dunce; a headstrong, ill-conditioned person; also used attrib

Rxb. Yon groom who brought the horse Maun surely be some gonial, Riddell Poet Wks. (1871) II. 157, A large ill-shaped person (Jam). N.Cy. Nnb. Had thy noise, thoo cawf-hearted gonniel thoo, Keelmin's Ann (1869) 10; That muckle gonial, PROUD-LOCK Borderland Muse (1896) 339, Nhb 1 'Jack'll believe owt ye tell him; he's such a greet goniel.' The 'goniel country,' to a Tindale man, is the district about Ponteland. Cum. He's a goniel to talk an' act i' that way (E W.P.).

2. The flesh of a sheep fit for food, though not killed by

the knife of a butcher; also used attrib.

s Sc. In January, 1794, a terrific snowstorm passed over this district. . . In the parish of Eskdalemuir alone about 4000 sheep perished as estimated. . . This great storm is still referred to as 'the gonial blast,' Broomieburn (1894) x1, note.

GONK, GON(NED, see Gunk, Give.

GONNER, sb. Der. Not. Lin. Also in form gonnies Der. Lin. [go:nə(r).] A disguised form of 'God,' used

in a boy's oath.

Der.<sup>2</sup>, nw.Der.<sup>1</sup> s.Not. Ooh, by Gonner, look what ah've fun!
(J.P.K.) Lin. By gonnies! we were light of foot, Brown Lit. aur. (1890) 42.

GONNOR(T, see Gander.
GONNUT, sb. Yks. The gurnard, Trigla gurnardus.
n.Yks. (T.S.)

GONNY, see Gawney.

GONSARN, v. se.Wor.¹ Used imprecatively. See oncern, v. 9. 'Gon-sarn-yŭ'' 'Gon-sarn-tt!' Concern, v. 9.

GONSHUME, v. Wor. Used imprecatively. See

Consume, v.

w Wor. Gonshume-ye! se.Wor. Gon-shume-yu.

GONTERNS. int. Sc. Also in forms gontrans Rxb.;
gontrins, gontrum- (JAM.). An exclamation of joy and

Rxb. My gontrans, lass, ye soon will fin' A wilfu' man maun hae his way, RIDDELL Post. Wks (1871) I. 5, (G.W.)

Hence (1) Gonterniblicks, sb. gladness. Rxb. (JAM.);

(2) icles, Gontrum-niddles, *mt.* an exclamation. (*ib.*) GONY, GONYEL, see Gawney, Goniel. GO(O, GOO, see Good, Gow, *sb.*<sup>1</sup>

GOO, sb. Sc. Nhb. Also written gou. [gū.]

relish, liking, gusto.

Sc. The truth is I have nae goo for Neil, Stevenson Catrona (1893) xvi; I ken weel that Wilhe had nae great goo o' his performance, Chambers Pop Rhymes (1870) 71 Abd. Gude scoudered bannocks has nae gou' To husbandmen, Keith Farmer's Ha' (1774) bannocks has nae gou' To husbandmen, Keith Farmer's Ha' (1774) st 10. Ayr. He aften quoted him to my grandfaither wi' a great goo, Service Dr. Duguid (ed. 1887) 282. e.Lth I had nae great goo o' discussin public questions wi' her at ony time, Hunter J Invick (1895) 153 Gall. No goo for a minister wedding, Crockett Grey Man (1896) 86. Nhb. (R O.H.)

2. Odour, smell of anything; offensive taste.

Sh.I. (Coll. L.L.B.) Nhb.1' Set it ootside till the goo blas off't'—said of tainted meat.

[1. Fr. goût, 'sensation agréable que produisent certaines saveurs' (HATZFELD).]

GOO, int. Ken. [gū] An exclamation of astonishment. Ken. (G.B.), Ken. Cf. gaw, sb. GOOAD, sb. Yks. A fool, simpleton.

n.Yks. Get out, thou muckle gooad, An' a bonny pair ye'll be! Tweddell Clevel. Rhymes (1875) 42, A purely local variety of 'gooak.' 'Gooad' would not be heard three miles off [Stokesley] (R.B.)

GOOAD, GOOAN, see Go. GOOAK, GOOAT, GOOAVE, see Gowk, sb.2, Gote, Gauve

GOOBAH, sb. e.Yks.1 [gū·bā.] Ordure, excrement. MS. add.

GOOBY, see Gaby, sb.¹
GOOCHY, sb. Suf.¹ [Not known to our correspondents] India-rubber, caoutchouc.

GOOD, adv., sb. and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms geed Cai.; go(o Chs.¹ Wil.¹ Som Dev.; gooid w.Yks.; gooud Wxf.¹; gud S. & Ork.¹ Cum.³ Wm. w.Yks.; gude Sc. Wxf.¹ Nhb Wm. Dev. Cor.; gueed(e Sc.; guid Sc. S. & Ork.¹ Cum.¹; guide Or.I.; gweed Abd. [gud, guid, gæd, gūd.]

1. adj. In comb. (1) Good-a-Vriday, Good Friday; (2)
—ale, a superior kind of ale as distinguished from poor or inferior ale. (2) . bluid a brane fellow: (4) . bottomed

— aie, a superior kind of ale as distinguished from poor or inferior ale; (3) -bluid, a brave fellow; (4) -bottomed, good at the bottom, not utterly bad or selfish; (5) -bread, bread baked for marriages, baptisms, and funerals; (6) — carne, good rocks near which to fish; (7) -cheap, lit. a good bargain; gratis, for nothing; (8) — churchman, a clergyman endowed with a strong voice; (9) cousins, a clergyman endowed with a strong voice; (9) -cousins, friendly, on intimate terms; (10) -dawning, good-morrow; (11) -day, a holiday; (12) — deed, a favour, bribe; (13) — doer, of animals or persons: one who thrives well on his food, one who is in a healthy condition; (14) — doings, specially good fare; great eating and drinking; (15) -ee hang, a good-for-nothing person; (16) — evening, a salutation always used after noon; (17) — family man, a good listener; (18) — feast-day, Easter Sunday; (19) -fingered, deft, handy; (20) -folk, the fairies, elves or brownies; (21) — forder, a salutation used to a ploughman or labourer: (22) — fores, good qualities: (22) -for-nought brownies; (21) — forder, a salutation used to a ploughman or labourer; (22) — fores, good qualities; (23) -for-nought, (a) a good-for-nothing person; (b) good-for-nothing, worthless; (24) -for-owte, of any good, use, or capability; (25) -Friday biscuits, biscuits of flour made on Good Friday; (26) -Friday bread, a small lump of dough baked on Good Friday; (27) — goer, a fast-going horse, one which works well; (28) -goos, good circumstances, good case; (29) — hand, in phr. to have a good hand, of corn: to be dry and slippery, not moist and rough; (30) — handling, a peculiar sensation of the flesh beneath

the skin; (31) hearted, kindly, kind-hearted; (32) humoured, good-tempered; (33) hussey, a housewife's needle and thread case; (34) like, handsome, having a fine appearance, robust; also in phr. -like naught, a handsome but worthless person; (35) — liver, livier, or livyer, (a) one who leads an exceptionally good and pious life; (b) a well-to-doperson, one who keeps up a good establishment; (36)—living, good or luxurious food; (37)—luck, in phr. to play the good luck, to 'play the deuce,' do mischief; (38) -mind, good temper; (39) natured, (a) of inanimate objects: good, of the proper quality, easy to work with; (b) of a woman: disreputable, immoral; (40)—neighbour, a fairy, brownie; gen. in pl. the fairy race; (41)—offer, a good attempt, try; (42) — one or Goodan, Goodin, Goodun, (a) of persons: a good fellow, one who does anything well and energetically; a rich, well-to-do person; (b) anything superlatively good or great; an improbable story, (c) phr. to run a good 'un, to run very quickly; (43)—ones or anes, best clothes; (44)—outs, a good, profitable job, successful affair; (45)—people, see (20); (46)—place, hospitality shown to any one, a kind reception; (45)—rest, an evening solutation; good night; (48)— —place, hospitality shown to any one, a kind reception; (47) -rest, an evening salutation; good-night; (48) — satlins, ease, comfort; (49) — shut, good riddance; (50) —skin, see (38); (51) -sorted, of a good sort, of a good kind, well-bred; (52) -spoon, a mischievous child, a ne'erdo-well; (53) —St. Antony, a particular dance; (54) —steward, a frosty day, cold weather; (55) -stuff, sweetmeat, confectionery, sweets; (56) -tahmin, the custom of going begging on the day after Christmas day; (57) -ta-tree, worthy of belief, credible; (58) — Thursday, the Thursday before Good Friday; (59) -to-nought, (a, b) see (23 a, b); (60) -to-ought, see (24); (61) —trencherman, one who eats very heartily; (62) —turn, a lucky chance; (63) -vare, good-faring, welfare; (64) —Wednesday, the Wednesday before Easter-day; (65) -will, (a) love, affection; also in phr. sperring the guidavill, asking for the hand of a young woman from her parents; (b) a gratuity, perquisite; (66) -willie, (67) -willied or -willit, hospitable, kindly, liberal, generous; (68) —woman, (a) a wife; (b) a sign of a woman without a head; (69) -woolled, of sheep: sign of a woman without a head; (69) -woolled, of sheep: having a good fleece; fig. plucky, of good mettle, 'game'; (70) — words, a child's name for its prayers; (71) — works, a difficult job.

(1) Dev. NATHAN HOGG Poet. Lett. (1847) 7, ed. 1865; Was that Good-a-Vriday, zir? Reports Provinc. (1893). (2) Der. 1 Cum on let's go to t'Magpie; they'n a sup o' good ale on t'tap nah. (3) Edb. Lut our guid bluids a' be kill'd, Learmont Poems (1791) 160. Edb. Lut our guid bluids a' be kill'd, Learmont Poems (1791) too.

(4) w Yks. Grandmoother was varra faddy, but shoe wor goodbottomed efther a' (F.P.T.). (5) Bwk. (Jam.) (6) Cor.<sup>2</sup> (7) Ayr.

He will not sell it good cheap, Dickson Writings (1660) I 94, ed
1845. Kcb. It cost me nothing, it is good-cheap love, Rutherford
Lett. (1660) No 106. (8) Cor. O'Donoghue St. Kinghton (1864)

Gl. (9) Not. Well, we're not very good-cousins, me and Mr —

(L C.M.). (10) w.Cy. (Hall). [Grose (1790) MS. add (M.)]

(11) Stf. Gent Mag (1793) 1083, Grose (1790) MS. add (P);

Stf.<sup>1</sup> (12) Bnff. Alex had got good deed from J— to hold his peace,
Gordon Chron Keith (1880) 00 (13) Lin. A man, on being told GORDON Chron Keith (1880) 90 (13) Lin. A man, on being told that he gets fat—'Ou, ay, I'm a good doer' (REC). n.Lin.¹, Brks¹ (14) Chs.¹ There'll be good doins when th' heir comes of Brks <sup>1</sup> (14) Chs. <sup>1</sup> There'll be good doins when th' heir comes of age, for they'n kill a bullock an' give ale 1' th' park. Lin. <sup>1</sup> They had some solid good-doings at Martlemas (15) Wxf. <sup>1</sup> (16) Hrf. <sup>2</sup>, Glo. <sup>1</sup> (17) Lan. Good night, you're a good family man, Cy. Wds. (1867) 264. (18) e. Yks <sup>1</sup> Formerly, if not still, in use about Hornsea (19) w. Yks. Good-fingered an hondy 1' th' heawse, Warty Rhymes (1894) 9. (20) Sh.I. The guidfolk are not the best of archers, since the triangular flints with which the shafts of their arrows are barbed do not alwaystake effect, and are therefore found strewed on the hills, Hibbert Desc. Sh I (1822) 192, ed. 1891. S. & Ork. <sup>1</sup> Cor. This be no place for talking o'the gudevolk, Baring-Gould Curgenum (1893) xii. (21) N.I. <sup>1</sup> Meaning 'May you get on well.' (22) Bwk. He has guid fores about him (G.G.). Slk. But we are tauld he'd gude-fores too, Currie Poems (1883) 94. (23, a) Sc. Ye ill-cleckit gude-for-nought, Scott Bride of Lam. (23, a) Sc. Ye ill-cleckit gude-for-nought, Scorr Bride of Lam. (1819) xiii. Dur. 1 n.Yks. 2 A graceless good-for-nowt. e.Yks. 1, w.Yks. 2, Lan. 1 n Lin. Tak' that for a drinkin' good for nowt, Peacock R Skirlaugh (1870) I 35 Sur. If they folk in London knew what an idle good-for-nout thee be, Bickley Sur. Hills (1890)

Dev. It b'aint for you to mis-call Wil Kenyon an' me, same as ef we was good-for-naughts, Cassell's Fam. Mag (Apr. 1895) 333. w Som. Her's a proper good-for-nought [geo d vur-noa urt], her'll zoon bring his noble to nine-pence (b) Lnk. Ye daised drunken guid-for-nocht heir o' the pit, Rodger Poems (1838) 111, drunken guid-for-nocht heir o' the pit, Rodger Poems (1838) 111, ed 1897. n.Yks. Unfottenately fer him he'd gitten a regiler goodfer-nowt wife, Tweddell Clevel. Rhymes (1875) 82, ed. 1892 w.Yks. Thease gud fer nowt chaps, Lucas Stud Nidderdale (c. 1882) xxvii. w Som. (24) Cum. If thoo was gud for owte, thoo wad git a shilling a pund for't, 18. (25) n.Yks. Best flour biscuits are made on Good Friday to be kept as a year's supply for grating into milk or brandy and water to cure the diarrhea; and with holes into milk of brandy and water tracure the diarrhea; and with holes in the centre, we have seen God Friday biscuits hanging from the ceiling. (26) Wor. A small lump of dough put in the oven early in the morning of Good Friday, and baked until perfectly hard throughout A small quantity of this, grated, is given to a patient when all other remedies fail, Black Flk-Medicine (1883) viii. (27) n.Lin. 1 Oxf 1 MS. add. (28) Dev. When in good-goos, bide were ee be, Pulman Sketches (1842) 98, ed. 1871. (29) Wil. The complaint too often made of Wiltshire corn that it has not a good hand, Reborts Agric (1703-1813) of. (20) n.Yks. The skin should be Reports Agric (1793-1813) 96. (30) n.Yks. The skin should be rather loose, and under it the flesh should feel rather soft, yet firm and elastic, Tweddell Hist Clevel. (1873) 94. (31) Ken. He's a good-hearted sort of chap (D W.L.). (32) w.Yks. Mary wor as good-humoured as ninepence, Cudworth Dial Sketches (1884) 8 (33) Hrf. Bound Provinc. (1876). Dor. Som. What be all that Jennings Obs Dial. w Eng (1825) 186 w.Som. (34) N.Cy.¹
There's many a goodlike nought in the world Nhb.¹ She's a goodlike lass. Dur¹ Cum. I'se reet fain to see Your guid-like feace like lass. Dur¹ Cum. I se reet faint to see Your guid-like leace the same, Gilpin Sngs. (1866) 60; A strappin', good-like chap I was, Richardson Talk (1871) 65, ed. 1876; Cum.¹, n.Yks ¹² e.Yks. (Miss A), e.Yks¹ He's as good-like a chap as you'll find in a day's march. m Yks.¹ w.Yks. Who'd a' thowt ov a good-like chap like him deein'? (S K C.), w.Yks.¹ He's a good-like body, an' soa is her barns ne Lan.¹ n Lin¹ What do you think to her?—Why, she's as lean as a wittenck an' not harf so good like (cg a) is her barns ne Lan.¹ n Lin.¹ What do you think to her ²—Why, she's as lean as a witterick an' not hairf so good like. (35, a) Wil.¹ (b) Som. I count there are a many poor there—not many good livyers, I should say (W.F.R.). w.Som.¹ Th' old Squire was always a good livier, and none o' the chil'ern wadn never a-brought up vor to sar nort. (36) Cai.¹ (37) Chs.¹³, s.Chs.¹ (38) e.An.¹ He is not in a good mind. e Suf. (F.H.) (39, a) Dev. This is a good-natured stone [easy to work], Reports Provinc. (1882) 14, 15. (b) w.Som.¹ Her was always one o' the good-natur'd sort. (40) Sc. By their title of good neighbours, Scott Monastery (1820) in; They are termed the good neighbours from supplying privately the wants of their friends and assisting them in all their transactions, while their favours are concealed, ib. Ministrelsy (ed. 1803) II 228, 229 (JAM). ne.Sc. The name of fairy was not pleasing to them, and men spoke of them as the fair folk or the gueede neebours, Grigoria. men spoke of them as the fair folk or the gueede neebours, GREGOR Fik-Lore (1881) 59. Abd. Oor guid neebours o' the Castlehill may rin aff wi' yon hale bink, Guidman Inglismail (1873) 31. Ayr. If ye ca's guid neighbours, guid neighbours we will be; But if ye ca's fairies, we'll fare you o'er the sea, Ballads (1847) II. 109 note. Edb. For a guid-neighbour ta'en because She's wiser than the lave, Edb. For a guid-neighbour ta'en because She's wiser than the lave, Carlop Green (1793) 176, ed. 1817 (41) Dev That was a good offer [of a shot at 'Aunt Sally'], Reports Provinc. (1885) 95. (42, a) Cum. Theer wassent menny cud me fell, An' theer war gooduns than, Richardson Talk (1871) 30, ed 1886; Cum. He set to wark like a good an. w.Yks. Fiddlin like a gudan, Tom Treddlinoyle Doins e Bairnsla (1838) 14; Shoo sed thay wor gudanze an varre cumfatubble, ib. Ben Bunt (1838) 17. Lin. If thou marries a good un I'll leäve the land to thee, Tennyson N. Farmer, New Style (1870) st. 14. Lon. I cannot say that I heard any especial ampellaun I'll leave the land to thee, Tennyson N. Farmer, New Style (1870) st. 14. Lon. I cannot say that I heard any especial appellation given by the working scavengers to the better-paying class of employers, unless it were the expressive style of 'good'uns,' Mayhew Lond. Labour (1851) II 208, col 2, ed. 1861. (b) Cum. They gowl'd sec a guid'in, Gilpin Sngs. (1866) 57. Yks. Ise nut farr, ist cow cawv'd'—that's a goodin, Meriton Praise Ale (1684) I. 37; (K.) Brks 'That be a good 'un. (c) Brks.' To run a good 'un flor run very quickly]. (43) Lth., Rxb. She canna cum ben for she hasna her gude-anes on (Jam.). e.Lth. An' syne she got my guidanes oot o' the kist, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 68. (44) Suf.' We made pretty good outs ont. (45) Ir. Their neighbours firmly believed that it was the 'good people' who did it, File-Lore Rec (1881) IV. 98. w.Ir. 'Fairy darts' are used by the 'good people,' File-Lore Jrn (1884) II. 260. s.Ir. Their friends among the good people, Croker Leg. (1862) 60, 66. I Ma. The inhabitants of the Isle of Man... say they live in wilds and forests and on mountains, and shun great cities because of the wickedness acted therein, and shun great cities because of the wickedness acted therein,

Scott Minstrelsy (ed. 1803) 218, 228 (Jam). War.³ Wor. Allies Antiq. Filk-Lore (1840) 192, ed 1852 Cor. Those faries, . . the 'good people,' as some were fond of calling them, Hunt Pop Rom. Eng. (ed. 1896) 98. (46) Hrf.² Thank you for my good place, 43 (47) Bnff. I kist my lass, bade them Gude-rest, An' down the brae I gaed fu' wight, Taylor Poems (1787) 65. (48) e.Yks.¹ He taks good-satlins. (49) Not. You'd never be seen no more. And good shut too, Prior Reme (1895) 249 War.² Good shut o' bad rubbidge; War.³ He's gone and good shut. se.Wor.¹ (50) e.An¹ (51) War.² A good-sorted fellow, apple, &c.; War.³ We never set any but good sorted uns [peas, &c.]. w.Wor.¹ Us 'as very good-sarted fruit in our archert s.Wor. (H.K.) se.Wor.¹ We've got some very good-sarted fruit in our archud. s.Wor.¹ Good-sorted pigs. Hrf.² Glo I hear tell the're good sorted ones (AB); Glo¹ (52) Cor.¹ A regular young goodspoon; Cor.² (53) Lon. The first (52) Cor. A regular young goodspoon; Cor. (53) Lon. The first part of the medley dance is called 'the good St. Anthony,' Mayhrw Lond. Labour (1851) III. 120, col. 2, ed 1861. (54) Nrf. COZENS-HARDY Broad Nrf. (1893) 40. e.Suf. (FH) (55) Wm. A pennorth o' goodstuff (B.K.). ne.Yks.¹ 'What will you do with this halfpenny?' 'Wear 't i' goodstuff.' Lin. (W.W.S.) n Lin.¹ Mr. Mooie broth sum good-stuff fo me all th' waays oot o' France. so to bront sum good-stuff to me all th' waays oot o' France.

S. Lin It's the feast on Munda', gi'e us a penny fer some goodstuff (T.H R). (56) e.Yks. Ostensibly to beg wheat for frumety, but really getting tea, sugar, &c., N. & Q. (1884) 6th S. x. 482, e.Yks 1 (57) S. & Ork. (58) Ayr This is gude Fursday's night, Strange things to us ye tell, Janet, this night, Fisher Poems (1790) 80. (59, a) Chs. He's a reg'lar good-t'-nowt. (b) Cum. But man may spare And still be bare If his wife be good to nought. ne.Lan. (Chs.) Com. (Chs.) Chs. Tob it away, it's good thow in Lin 1 (60) Cum 1 A man may spend And Godwill send If hiswife be good to ought. (61) Oxf. 1 MS. add. (62) w.Som.1 Twuz u gèod tuur n yue ad-n u bun dhur It was alucky chance you were not there] Geod tuur 'n mae ust ur ded n zee dhee! [(It was) for tunate master did not see thee]. (63) Wxf.<sup>1</sup> (64) Nhb.<sup>1</sup> (65, a) Sc. 'Spering the guidwull.' This was when the intended son-in-law, accompanied by a friend, went to the residence of Intended son-in-law, accompanied by a friend, went to the residence of the girl's parents and... sought their consent to his union with their daughter, Hislor Anecdotes (1874) 718. Dmb. If I had the guidwill o' a lass like you, Cross Disruption (1844) ii. (b) Abd. (Jam.) Rxb The proportion of meal ground at a mill which is due to the under-miller (ib). (66) Sc. Anda 'good-willie waucht' of the 'rale peat-reek,' Ford Thistledown (1891) 322; They are good willy o' their horse that has nane, Ferguson Prov. (1641) 31. Ayr. We'lltak a right gudewillie waught [guid willie-waught, Globe ed] For auld lang syne, Burns Auld Lang Syne, st. 4; Blowing the froth from the cap in which Dame Lugton handed him the ale, and taking a right good-willy waught, Gall Gilbale (1823) v. (67) Sc. Gudethe cap in which Dame Lugton handed him the ale, and taking a right good-willy waught, Galt Gilhaize (1823) v. (67) Sc. Gudewillit quhan I please, Scott Minstelsy (1802) IV. 343, ed. 1848. Cal. (68, a) w.Yks. ne.Lan. Wait t'll my good-woman comes. w Som. Address to the wife of a peasant. These refinements are practised by the class above the labourer (b) Oxf. 'There's unly one good ooman and 'er's got narra'ead.' A common saying referring to a public-house sign of a headless woman, called 'The [or only] good woman.' Of course it means a woman who can't talk, MS. add. Lon. Asignin St Giles', Hollowav. (69) s Not. Yer mun be a good-woolled un to faight like that (J.P.K.). Lin. n.Lin. He tell'd him he was a good-woolled un, an' nog mistake Pracock. He tell'd him he was a good-woolled un, an' noa mistake, Peacock He tell d him he was a good-woolled un, an' noa mistake, Peacock Taales (1890) and S. 35, n.Lin. He's a good-woolled un; one o' that soort as duzn't knaw when he's bet. sw.Lin. Used for a good-worker, good stayer, or a good-plucked one. 'Why, I thought you were a good-wool'd one! You are never giving over yet!' (70) Frf. Grannie wad teach them their guid words to lisp, Watt Poet Sketches (1880) 49. Link. Mind o' the guid words You've a' got to say, Ewing Poems (1892) 19. (71) n Dev. Pon times thay'd make the bullocks rin, Thare'd be guide works vor git mun in, n.Dev. Jin. (Nov. 12, 1885) 2, col 4. (Nov. 12, 1885) 2, col 4.

2. Comb. in plant-names: (1) Good-Friday flower, the tuberous moschatel, Adoxa Moschatellina; (2) -Friday grass, the field woodrush, Luzula campestris; (3) — King Harry or Henry, the goosefoot or wild spinach, Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus; (4) — neighbour(s, the red valerian, Centranthus ruber; (5) — neighbourhood, (a)

sce (4); (b) see (3).

(1) Dor. Believed to refer, not to the date of flowering of the plant, but to the 4-cleft corolla of its topmost flower, which to some minds suggested the Cross, Sarum Dioc Gazette (Jan 1891) 14 (G.E.D.) (2) Sur. From the time of its appearing. (3) Nhb. 1. Hodson Nhb. pt. iii II. 324. Cmb. [Garden Wh (1896) No. cxv 124.] (4) Wil. 1 Jefferies (Village Miners) speaks of a weed called by this name, but does not identify it. w.Som. (5, a) Glo. 1, Oxf., Wil. (b) Wil. 1

3. Comb. in exclamations, &c.: (1) Good-alive, make haste, look alive; (2) - cathy, an exclamation of surprise; naste, look alive; (2)—cathy, an exclamation of surprise; (3)—cutting, in phr. good cutting to your horn, good luck to you, may your horn never fail; (4) -dear-a-me, see (2); (5)—deed (Giddeed, Guideed), (6)—faith, (7)—grief, a mild imprecation; (8)—lad or Goo' laade, an exclamation of encouragement; (9)—lord, an exclamation of sorrow or pity used after the names of places; cf. God-help-me, s.v. God; (10) — lorjus, (11) — lorjus days, God-help-me, s.v. God; (10)—lorjus, (11)—lorjus days, see (2); (12)—now, Genow, Go-now, or Gooner, an ejaculation of various meanings, gen. equivalent to 'you know'; (13)—on you, see (7); (14)—sale (to you, an expression of goodwill at leave-taking; (15)—sirs alive, see (2); (16)—stars, see (7); (17)—sure, see (12), (18)—troth, see (7).

(1) Ess. Look there, together, goodalive, Downe Ballads (1895)
11. (2) s.Chs¹ Probably='Good, quoth I' (3) Ir. Carleton Traus Peas (ed 1843) 299 (4) Not¹, Lei¹ (5) Or.I. Jenny wi' a' her heart giddeed Wad pu'd the pot f'ae aff his head, Paety Toral (1880) l. 195, in Ellis Pronunc (1889) V 797,801; 'By my guideed.' More commonly used in emphatic negatives than otherwise; e. g.

(1889). 195, in ELLIS Fronume (1889) V 797,801; 'By myguideed.' More commonly used in emphatic negatives than otherwise; e. g. 'Na guidéed I.' I enclitic almost (JG) (6) Rnf. Guide faith, ye're devils in a thraw, You Ecclefechan bodies a'! Webster Rhymcs (1835) 7. Wm. 'Guide faith,' says t'auld woman, 'aws peace an guide manners,' Whittehead Leg (1859) 7. (7) e.Yks. (H.E.W.) (8) Chs.\(^1\) Very frequent in urging a person, or a dog, to fresh exertions. Equivalent to 'Well done! go at it again', Chs \(^2\) (9) Dev. Chagfoid, on the borders of Dartmoor, is in winter a very desolate and almost unapproachable place. If an inhabitant be asked at this season concerning his locality be calls it 'Chagford. desolate and almost unapproachable place. If an inhabitant be asked at this season concerning his locality he calls it 'Chagford, good Lord'. Widdicombe-in-the-Moor... is commonly spoken of as 'Widdicombe in the cold country, good Lord'. N. & Q (1850) ist S ii 452. (10) Lan. 'Good lorjus, Mak' 'exclaimed the old dame, Brierley Marlocks (1867) 43, Good lorjus o' me, a body connaw doo moor thin the con, Tim Bobbin View Dial. (ed. 1811) 22 (11) Lan. Good lorjus deys! Th' like wur never! Tim Bobbin ib 34. s Lan. Bamford Dial (1854). (12) Wil Sometimes it was 'Downton, to be sure' at haymaking with plenty of work in prospect, and 'Downton, good now' at harvest end when work was slack. Even the courteous collector at the station times it was 'Downton, to be sure' at haymaking with plenty of work in prospect, and Downton, good now' at harvest end when work was slack. Even the courteous collector at the station murmurs a friendly 'Downton, good now,' as he punches the return half of our railway ticket, Downton Par. Mag (Jan. 1897); SLOW Gl. (1892); Wil.¹ What do'ee thenk o' that, genow! Dor. I'm going again go now (G E.D); Dor.¹ Yā bēn't gwâin to put upon I, good now Som. Sitting cheek by jowl with people of consequence, Dr William Hoggett and the crowner himself—good-now! Raymond Men o' Mendip (1898) vi; Jennings Obs. Dial. w.Eng. (1825). w.Som.¹ Y-oa'n ac un vur dhu muun'ee, gèo'-nur [You will not have it for the money, you know]. Dev. That ont do ver I, goo'-ner! Pulman Sketches (1842) 98, ed. 1871; Dev.¹ Good-now don't 'ee zay no more about et, 21. n Dev. They was, gude-now, es puir buoy Wallis's, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 72 (13) Nrf. Good on you, Gilbert! Get it on the stack, Emerson Son of Fens (1892) 144. (14) n.Yks.² 'Good day, and good seeal to ye,' a piece of manners antiquated forty years ago. m.Yks.¹ Still common enough at the door, and to neighbours going by to market with produce, or cattle. It means 'good luck to you.' (15) Nhp.¹ (16) w.Yks. Good stars! hah is it at summat to heit awhis tastes better uppat moors? Shevuld Ann. (1848) 6 (17) Dev.¹ (18) Abd. To sing o' Scotland's hills an' dales, Guid troth, I'd never tire, Oge Wilhe Waly (1873) 95.

4. Phr. (1) good and well, well and good, so be it; (2)—for grapphle of equal to of use. esp in form neverthe cood.

troth, I'd never tire, Ogg Wilhe Waly (1873) 95.

4. Phr. (1) good and well, well and good, so be it; (2) — for, capable of, equal to, of use; esp. in form nought good for, of no use; (3) — hand, good hire,? piece-work, payment according to the amount of work done; (4) — o' the gab, talkative, having 'the gift of the gab'; (5) — rye thrives high, a proverb, the opposite 'of ill weeds grow apace'; (6) — to, see (2); (7) — to know, easily known, or recognized; (8) — to like, satisfactory, having a favourable appearance; (9) — to tell, easy to tell, discern; (10) a good nothing, as good as nothing, of no use; (11) for good(s, (a) for good and all, for ever; (b) a term in marbles denoting that the winner may keep all the marbles he has gained; (12) in good matter, (13) in good sadness, in good earnest, (12) in good matter, (13) in good sadness, in good earnest, in all seriousness; (14) in good sooth, indeed, of a truth; (15) the good place, an expression used for heaven; (16) to never be good no more, to be utterly exhausted; to be fit for nothing, unable to work.

(I) Per. If it's His wull to open a way for me, guid and weel, Jacque Herd Laddie, 24. (2) Der. He's now't good for till he's happed up (s.v. Happed up). Not. That's as much as one pair of 'ands is good for, Prior Reine (1895) 83 (3) Chs I Since he has lived in Stockport and worked sometimes on weekly wages, and sometimes good hand good hire, Town's Bks of Pownall Fee (1787). (4) Ayr. Weel pack'd wi' knowledge, an' guid o' the gab, Atiken Lays (1883) I19 (5) Sus. When I was a growing lad. a kindly old farmer's wife. would [say] 'and good rye thrives high,' Egerton Fiks. and Ways (1884) 82-3 (6) Cum. Runnan efter a few hofe-starvt hogs. was about on t'oald maizlin was iver goodteuh in his life, Sargisson foe Scoap (1881) 67. w.Yks. He'snaught good to [He's nought good to, Grose (1790) MS add (P)] (7) n Cy. (J W., Nrf. (E M) (8) n.Yks. They're good to like n Lin I A wound not going on well is 'not good to like. 'Sin' this raain's cum'd th' to'nups is a deal better to like then th' was' (9) n Lim 1 A wound not going on well is 'not good to like.' 'Sin' this raain's cum'd th' to'nups is a deal better to like then th' was' (9) neYks 1 w.Yks. It wor good ta tell what country he cum aght on, Tom Treddlehoyle Trip ta Lunnan (1851) 31, She was good to tell from all others, Snowden Web of Weave! (1896) 57 (10) s Not The keeper's a good nothing; yer'd best ax the squire 'isself (J P.K). (11, a) e.Suf (F.H.) (b) Lan. (F R.C.), Nrf. (W.W S.) Cmb. N & Q. (1852) ist S vi. 411. (12) Chs 1 Art ony jokin when tha says tha'll gie me the watch, or ait 1' good matter? He means what he says, he's 1' good matter. (13) Shr.1 Now set about that job in good sadness, as if yo' mānen to do tt It's sure to be the truth, for'e toud me in right good sadness (14) 1b. Obs. Theer's bin parlour-laisers theer all wik—in good sooth, I amma gwein to scrape thar orts after'em. (15) Ess The (14) 1b. Obs. Theer's bin parlour-laisers theer all Wik—in good sooth, I amma gwein to scrape that orts after 'em. (15) Ess The future world, with them, was divided into two states. One was spoken of as 'the good place'; and the other was only hinted at as 't'other,' Longman's Mag. (Jan 1893) 310 (16) Cor. Ef the young gentleman had gone over cliff too, I shud nevar ha' b'en good no more, Forfar Wizard (1871) 54. w.Cor. I laughed 'till I cried; I thought I should never be good no more. He has been record it. I think that he will never be good no more (MAC) very ill; I think that he will never be good no more (M A.C.).

5. Comb. in names of relationship by marriage: (1) Good-aunt, an aunt by marriage, (2) -billie, (3) -brother, a brother-in-law; (4) -cousin, a cousin by marriage, (5) -daughter, a daughter-in-law; (6) -father, a father-in-law; (7) -mother, (a) a mother-in-law; (b) a stepmother; (8) -sister, a sister-in-law; (9) -son, a son-in-law; (10)

-uncle, an uncle by marriage.

uncle, an uncle by marriage.

(1) e Suf. (F.H.) (2) Dmf. Gude bilhe, I maun na wise ca' ye, Lest doon amang the clarts I draw ye, Quinn Heather (1863) 39.

(3) Sc. My guid-brither's sister's man telt me that Shoosan said she wad never darken their door while she leeved, Swan Gates of Eden (1895) i. Cai.\(^1\) Elg. Ye micht write her gudemither, or her German gudebrither, Tester Poems (1865) 142. Abd. My gweed-breeder's sister, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) v. Ayr. See if ye think it's your gude-brother that has broken his neck, Galt Lards (1826) ix. Edb Aft ye wist I was your ain guid brither, Learmont Poems (1791) 281. Sik. An' I their gude brither, Hogg Poems (ed. 1865) 283. e.Suf. (F.H.) (4) e.Suf. (F.H.) (5) Sc. If ye hae business wi' my gude-daughter, or my son, they'll be in belyve, Scott Antiquary (1816) xl. Cai.\(^1\) Ayr. The countess-dowager was able to ken her gude-dochter, Galt Sir A. Wylie (1822) xxxiv. Lik. My good-daughter and me are son, they it be in belyve, Scott Aniiguary (1816) xl. Cal. Ayr. The countess-dowager was able to ken her gude-dochter, Galt Sir A. Wyhe (1822) xxxiv. Lnk. My good-daughter and me are on the best o' terms, Roy Generalship (ed. 1895) 174. Nhb.¹ She's gyen ti leeve win her good-dowtor. e Suf. (F H.) (6) Sc. Now caw out your kye, gudefather, Kinloch Ballads (1827) 164. Sh.I. Given to him be umquhile Sir James Follesdaill his gudfather [c. 1605], Sh. News (Jan. 8, 1898). Cal.¹ Abd. Ou ay—ye're Fraser's gweed-fader, Alexander Am Flk. (1882) 49. Lth. That Friday week His now gude-father he did seek, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 150 N.Cy¹, e.Suf (F H) (7, a) Sc. Our gude-mither will ken, Scott Antiquary (1816) xxvi. Cal.¹ Eig. Ye micht write her gudemither, Tester Poems (1865) 142. Abd. His nain gweed-mither tail' me, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xii. Per. My gude-mither wad aye be sayin' it was a sign the Deil was losin' its hauld o' the bairn, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 64, ed. 1887, s.Sc. The things that happened wi' my ain guidmither came fresh to my memory, Wilson Tales (1839) V 59 Ayr. My grandfather hastened to the dwelling of Widow Ruet, his gude-mother, Galt Gilhause (1823) xii. Lnk. She'd rather leeve an auld maid a' her days as hae siccan an auld fiend as you for a guid-mither, Gordon Pyotshaw (1885) 42. Edb. Her mother (my gudemother like) having been for some time ill Moil Manse Wauch (1808) GORDON Pyotshaw (1885) 42. Edb. Her mother (my gudemother like) having been for some time ill, Mora Mansse Wauch (1828) xvi. N.Cy.<sup>1</sup>, e.Suf. (F.H.) (b) Sc. A green turf's a good goodmother, Ramsay Prov. (1776) 11 (Jam.). (8) Sc. You'll send it to her with the crape on it that I wore for guid sister Maylin, Keith

Cai. 1 Lnk. Forby Johnnie's guidsisters, an' Lisbeth (1894) vi my am wife Betty, Wardrop J. Mathison (1881) 17. N Cy.1, e.Suf (FH) (9) Sc. I'm your good son I hope your daughter shall live as godly a life with me as you or she could wish, Pitcairn Assembly (1766) 68 Sh I She should repent what she had done to your daughter and good-son, Hibbert Desc Sh I (1822) 281, ed 1891 Cai<sup>1</sup> Bnff. James Farquhar, thy awin gude son haulding the kow, Gordon Chron Keith (1880) 57. Abd. Yer gweed sin's fell't! ALEXANDER Am Flk. (1882) 36. Sig. James Dalzell, the provost's good-son, and sundry others, were sent for me, BRUCE Sermons (1631) 9, ed. 1843. N Cy 1, e Suf. (F H.) (10) e Suf. (F.H.)

6. Considerable, large; of time or distance · long.

Abd. A gweed hantle, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) viii n Cy. (J.W), Not. 1 Brks 1 Gie us a good helpin' o' pudden. w.Mid. A good bit, a good helping (W.P M.).

7. Comb. (1) Good bit, a long time, (2) — bit sin, a long time ago; (3) — deal, in phr. a good deal of, almost; (4) — few, several, a considerable number, a good many;

— few, several, a considerable number, a good many; (5) — lock, a considerable quantity; (6) — piece sin, see (2); (7) — sort, a great many; (8) — store, in an extreme degree; (9) — tuthree, see (4); (10) — ways, a considerable distance; (11) — wee bit, see (1).

(1) Sc. (A.W.), n.Cy. (J.W.) Lon. I 'listed and was a good bit in the Ingees, Mayhew Lond. Labour (1851) II 42, col. 2, ed 1861. (2) Sc. (A.W.), n.Cy. (J.W.), e.Yks.¹ (3) Stf., War, Wor I've got a good deal of a pot on 'em (H.K.) (4) Sc. It has taught me a good few things, sir, Swan Gates of Eden (1895) MI. Edb. A good few friends, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) VII. Nib.¹, Cum.², n.Yks.¹², ne.Yks.¹ e Yks.¹ Ther was a good-few fooks at chotch [church] this ne.Yks.¹ e Yks¹Ther was a good-few fooaks at chotch [church] this mawnin. w Yks. Wal, there was a good few, Lucas Stud. Niderdale (c. 1882); w Yks²³, ne Lan.¹ I Ma. My friend has lived a good few years in the Isle of Man (S M) Chs.¹ 'Have you any raspberries this year?' 'Oh aye; we'n getten a good few.' nw Der.¹ Not. I see a good few o' th' hunters cross our wheat (L.C.M) s.Not. There were a good few out-my-towns at the meeting (JP.K.). Lin. I have got a good few snails to-night n Lin. I (J P.K.). Lin. I have got a good few snalls to-night n Lin. I How are you off for apples to year ?—We've a good-few. sw Lin. I There are a good few berries to-year. Shr. Introd 46. Brks. I, w.Mid. (W.P.M.) Ken. There was quite a good few on the Sands this moinin' (D.W.L.). Dor. That's getting on for a good few years ago now, Hardy Greenwd. Tree (1872) I. 109. Dev. Theer was a gude few travellers theer warmin' theerselves 'fore the was a gude few travellers theer warmin' theerselves fore the coach went on, Phillpotts Dartmoor (1896) 223. [Amer Dial. Notes (1896) I. 371.] (5) Sc (A.W.) N.I.¹ Ah, that's nuthin', gi'e us a good lock. (6) n Cy. (J W.), e.Yks.¹ (7) n Yks.² (8) 1b They rais'd a rumpus good stoore. (9) n Cy. (J W.) Shr¹ Introd 46. (10) w Som.¹ He do live a good ways herefrom.—How far?—Well! a good ways. (11) Ant (W H.P) 8. Well-born.

Sc. Many a quarrel . . . has been produced at schools by the use of this term. 'You are no sae gude as me' (JAM.).

9. Brave.

Ir. He was never what could be called a good man though it was said that he could lift ten hundredweight, Carleton Traits Peas. (ed. 1843) I. 141.

10. adv. In comb. (1) Good-bred, well-bred; (2) -doing, (a) thriving, flourishing, putting on flesh or fat; (b) of land or roads: in good working order, in proper conland or roads: in good working order, in proper condition; (3) gaun, proceeding steadily; (4)—little, the medium between much and little, inclining to the larger quantity; (5) -living, leading a pious life, charitable, benevolent; (6)—much, a great deal, a large proportion; (7)—nicely, very well; (8)—tidy, of quality and quantity: considerable, pretty good; also used advb. very well; (9)—tidily, well, very well, considerably; (10)—tight, see (8); (11)—tightly, see (9).

(1) n.Lin.¹ Ther's two fine things e' this wo'ld, Squire—a man 'ats afeard o' noht, an' a good bred hoss wi' nlenty o' hoane

(i) n.L.n.¹ Ther's two fine things e' this wo'ld, Squire—a man 'ats afeard o' noht, an' a good bred hoss wi' plenty o' boane. (2 a) e.An.¹ Nrf. Them there pigs are rare good-doing ones (W.R.E.). (b) e.An.¹ (3) Ayr. He had aye aboot a dizzen guidgaun law pleas wi' his neebors, Service Notandums (1890) 12. (4) n.Yks.¹² (5) Cai.¹, n.Cy.(J W) s.Not. He wouldn'tswear; he was a good-living man (J P.K). Oxf.¹ MS. add e.Suf. (F H.) Wil.¹ Her wur allus a good-living sart o' a 'ooman. (6) w.Som.¹ U geod muuch u dhu waits u-kaard [A large proportion of the wheat is carried] (7) Nrf. (E.M.) (8) e.An.¹ She staid a good tidy stound. This is a good tidy crop. Nrf. He ha' got a good-tidy lot o' money, I know (W.R.E.); He fares good tidy (J H.).

Suf Thaah made a good tidy noise, e An Dy Times (1892). e Suf. Used of a crop, horse, bull, quantity, &c. (F.H) Hmp. A good tidy crop, Holloway (9) e An. He slapped him good-tidily; e An 2 That will do, good-tidily. Nrf. I'm good tidily, thank yer (EM). Suf. He fared good tidily, riled (M.ER); He fare to furnish out in the legs good tidily, e An. Dy Times (1892). e Suf. It du ren [rain] good tidily (FH.). (10) Suf. (C.G.B.); (C.T.) (11) Suf. He fared good tightly riled (C.G.B.), He fare good tightly puttered up (C.T).

11. Phr. (1) as good (as, (a) as much, an equal amount, an equivalent; esp. in phr. to give as good (again, to retaliate, pay back equally well; (b) as well; (2) as good as, almost,

nearly, quite; as much or as many as.

nearly, quite; as much or as many as.

(1, a) Sc. I'll gar him as gude, Scott Redg. (1824) xxin; He gae as gude again (JAM.) Cai. He gave as geed's he got Nhb She aye gives ye tweyce as gude aghayn, Brwick Tyneside Tales (1850) 12. War 2. Look what a lot o'rock they gin me at that shop, for a penny.' 'Will they give me as good if I goo?' Lei 1 A didn't foire at me, but ah reckon as a did as good. (b) Sc. Ye had as gude no (JAM). n.Yks. You may as good fettle t'full (s v. As-good). ne Yks. Yan mud as good lap up. e Yks. Thoo mud as good hod the jaw, MS add. (I'H.) w.Yks 5 I'd as good as ne'er ha's pokken fur what better ah am. Ad as good goa now, held't e think sta? [Amer. I'd as good's go to New York. now, hedn't e think sta? [Amer. I'd as good's go to New York. now, hedn't e think sta' [Amer. 1 a as good s go to hew Tolk. Only heard among the illiterate, Bartlett (1859).] (2) Sc. There were as gude as twenty there. Ye have as gude's a pound wecht (Jam.). Cai.¹ As good as twenty w.Ir. It was as good as a week before she could lave her bed, Lover Leg (1848) I. 191. Not.¹ Lei.¹ As good as a couple o' moile furder abaout. War³ 12. sb. In comp. Good-doing, charitable

e.An. The parson's daughters are very good-doing young women

e.An. The parson's daughters are very good-doing young women 13. Phr. (1) to be no good of, to be of no good, no use; (2)—be no more good, to be of no further use; (3)—do good, to flourish, thrive, prosper; (4)—go away for the good of one's eyes, to take a holiday without leave.

(1) Wor. An't worn't no good ov, Vig Mon. in Berrow's Jin. (Oct 1897). n Wil. T'eant no good of (E H G.). (2) Nrf. Hull it abroad; that is no more good, Cozens-Hardy Broad Nif. (1893) 27 (3) Abd. 'Geordie Paip, they say, never did nae gweed upon't.' Haud yer tongue! Forbyse to dee gweed, he cudna deen muckle waur.' Alexander Ain File. (1882) 16. (4) War. 'I don't see the waur, Alexander Ain Flb. (1882) 16. (4) War. 'I don't see the Smith guls at work to-day.' 'No, sir, they've gone away for the good of their eyes' (F P.T.).

14. Wealth, substance, rank; property of any kind. Sc. (JAM), Chs <sup>12</sup> Stf., Der. In April Dove's flood Is worth a king's good, Swainson Weather Flk-Lore (1873) 79.

15. pl. Live stock, cattle, sheep, &c.

Sc. (Jam.) Abd. He would gar the gueeds come dancing hame, Ross Helenore (1768) 29, ed. 1812. Lakel Wm If it wor a lile scot an twea or three guds, it wod set yan forit, Wheeler Dial. (1790) 78, ed 1821. ne.Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1796) II. 323 e.Yks. Snowe. fallinge about St Andrewmasse. maketh goodes fall sharply to their hard meate, BEST Rur. Econ. (1642) 76. Lan In the evening I foddered my goods, Walkden Diary (ed. 1866) 75. ne.Lan.<sup>1</sup>, Stf.<sup>1</sup> Der. Grose (1790); Der.<sup>2</sup>
16. pl Household furniture and utensils.
Lakel.<sup>1</sup>, Yks. (J W.), nw.Der.<sup>1</sup> w.Som.<sup>1</sup> Their goods be gwain

to be a-zold a Zaturday.

17. pl. Dairy produce, butter, cheese, cream.
w.Som. There idn noit like cake voi cows, the goods be so much better vor 't.

18. pl. Minerals.

Som. An old miner was firmly of opinion that if a gruff hole were sunk where the shadow of Worle Mill falls at 6 o clock on a summer morning, 'goods' enough would be found to purchase the manor (WFR.).

19. v. To thrive, fatten, prosper; to improve; to cause

to improve.

w Wor. That flood, it gooded 'em, though 'twere a mess, sure-ly, S. Beauchamp N Hanulton (1875) II. 24 Som. W. & J. Gl (1873). w Som. Of cattle of all kinds 'How they there young things will goody in your keep.' Dev. ''Ow's yer ole hummun agitting on, Charlie?' 'Thankee, 'er'th agudied bravely thews last vew days,' Hewett Peas Sp (1892) 90; Dev. Her, poor homan, took by upon the death of her husband, and never gooded arter, They Dest thenk enny theng will goodee or vitte wi' enny 16 n.Dev. Dest thenk enny theng will goodee or vitte wi' enny zitch a trub es thee art? Exm. Scold (1746) l 262. nw.Dev. Cor. Weakly children—'children that wouldn't goode,'—were sometimes drawn through the cleft ash-tree, Hunt Pop Rom w.Eng. (ed. 1896) 421; Cor. Our cheeld don't goody, Cor. It's sure to goody. w.Cor. We have a few stories of pisky changelings, the only proof of whose parentage is that 'they ow'nt goodey,' Quiller-Couch

of whose parentage is that 'they ow'nt goodey,' Quiller-Couch Hist. Polperro (1871) 133.

20. To manure land, fatten with manure.

Or.I They good their land with sea ware and lightly midden muck, MS. adv Libr. in Barry Hist. Or. I. (1805) 447 (Jam.).

Hence Goodin', sb. manure.

Sh.I. (W.A G.) Sh.I., Or.I. The skirts of the isles are more ordinarily cultivated, and do more abound with corns than places at a greater distance from the sea, where they have not such goodin at hand, Brand Desc Or. I (1701) 18, 19 (Jam). S. & Ork. I, Or I. (S A.S.), Cal. Abd. It's only the auchteent crap sin' it gat gueedin', Alexander Notes and Sketches (1877) 23.

21. To benefit, gain; to cause to gain. 21. To benefit, gain; to cause to gain.

Nhp.2 It wort good me none! Dev. I'll warndee he'll goody purty much by thickee job, ef'e ant agoodied a'ready! HEWETT Peas Sp (1892).

Hence God good one with something, phr. much good may something do one; gen used ironically.

n.Lin.¹ A man called — hes gotten my farm. God good him wi' it, an' send him a weet summer to mak' th' wicks graw.

wi' it, an' send him a weet summer to mak' th' wicks graw.

22. To satisfy, indulge, gratify; gen. used reft.

Cum. Ah... telt em teh good hissel win glooaren at ivery wrap o' cleaas ah hed, Sarcisson Joe Scoap (1881) 61; When ah'd goodit me een, th. 194; Cum.¹ He may good his sel' on't for he'll git na mair; Cum.³ T'ould tinker... tean it wid him, fwoke suppwos't, to gud his-sel' wid t'seet on't, 71.

23. reft. To flatter, congratulate oneself, to anticipate.

Cum³ Ey, gud thysel', Myles Philipson—thou thinks th'u's mannisht grand, 97. ne.Yks.¹ Ah gooded mysen 'at he'd com ti see ma. e.Yks. Aa guoded misen Aa suod it betdher [I flattered myself I should eat better] (Miss A.); e.Yks.¹ Ah was goodin mysen 'at m' awd man wad bring må a new goon fre toon n Lin.¹ Thoo neädn't good thy sen on it, fer thoo'll niver fall it. Thoo neadn't good thy sen on it, fer thoo'll niver fall it.

Theo neadn't good thy sen on it, fer theo'll niver fall it.

GOOD, see God, Gold, sb.¹

GOOD-DEN, int. Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Glo. Oxf.
Dev. Also in forms goddeen n.Yks.¹ godden Sc.
n.Yks.¹²; godeen Lan.; goden n.Yks.¹ Glo.; good-een
w.Yks.¹ Lan. Chs.; gudeen, gude-e'en, guide'en Sc.

1. A salutation, greeting, gen 'good evening'; also in
phr. to give one good-den, to wish one good day.

Sc. I give your lordship god-den. Scott Nivel (1822) xxix:

phr. to give one good-den, to wish one good day.

Sc. I give your lordship god-den, Scott Nigel (1822) xxix;
James Bethune returned the farmer's cheery guid e'en, Swan Gates of Eden (1895) iv. Ayr. Guideen to you, kimmer, Burnis Guideen to you, kimmer, st. I. N.Cy¹ n.Yks. Ist God morn or God deen, what sesta, Will? Meriton Praise Ale (1684) 1. 483;
(K.); n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² I give you godden. w.Yks.¹ Lan. 'So, Godeen' ye.' 'Godeen,' responded the rest, Kay-ShuttiLeworth Scarsdale (1860) I. 62. Lan, Chs. A greeting often used to passers-by, of Goody, goodeen,' or 'Goody, goodeel,' Wilbraham Gl (1826). Glo. Grose (1790) MS. add. (M) Oxf. (K.), Dev.¹ n. Dev. Good den, ont Nell, Exm. Crishp. (1746) 1 551.

2. Phr. fair guid e'en and fair guide day, polite intercourse, civility, courtesy; on terms of civility.

Sc Fair guide'en and fair guide day is a' I want o' him, Saxon and Gael (1814) I. 77 (Jam.). Ayr. I canna understand this new-kythed kindness. . We'll just be fair guide-e'en and fair guide-day as we were wont, Galt Ental (1823) xlvi.

GOODDIT, sb. n.Cy. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Shr. Also

as we were wont, Galt Entail (1823) xlvi.

GOODDIT, sb. n.Cy. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Shr. Also written goodit Stf.<sup>1</sup>; and in forms goddit Lan.<sup>1</sup>; gootet Stf.; gootit nw.Der.<sup>1</sup>; guttit Chs.<sup>123</sup> s.Chs.<sup>1</sup> nw.Der.<sup>1</sup> [gu'dit, gu'tit.] 1. Shrovetide.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). Lan.<sup>1</sup>, Chs.<sup>123</sup>, s.Chs.<sup>1</sup>, nw.Der.<sup>1</sup>
2. Shrove Tuesday; gen. in comp. Goodit Tuesday. Cf. Goodish Tuesday, s.v. Goodish.

s Chs.<sup>1</sup> Stf. N. & Q. (1850) ist S. i 397; Stf.<sup>1</sup>, nw.Der.<sup>1</sup>
[The word repr. good tide. Shrovetide was formerly not only a season of extraordinary sport and feasting, but it was also the stated time for repentance, confession, and absolution.]

and absolution.]

GOODE, see Go, Gold, sb.1

GOODEN, v. Lin. Dev. To grow, improve, prosper. See Good, 19.

n.Lin. My bairn goodens nistely, duzn't he? Them hogs codens fast noo the're upo' th' sweades. Dev. Bowring Lang. (1866) I. pt. v. 36.

GOODGER, sb. Obs. Dev. An old man, the correlative of 'goody.'

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[We may perh. compare obs. Sc. goodyer, a grandfather. My goodyer in Flowdon was drawen to his death, Randolphes Phantasey (1565) 400, in Sat. Poems, ed. Cranstoun, I. 17.]

GOODGER(S, sb. Rut. Nhp. w.Cy. Dev. Also written goodjers Nhp.<sup>2</sup>; and in forms godger Dev.<sup>1</sup>; good-year Rut.<sup>1</sup>, goujere w.Cy. [guˈdʒə(r), guˈdjiə(r).] The deuce, the devil, used in exclamations and imprecations.

the devil, used in exciamations and imprecations.

Rut. 1 Nhp. 2 What the goodjers be that? w.Cy. N. & Q. (1852) 1st S v 607. Dev. Tha goodger take tha theng, I can't du nort wi'n! Hewert Peas. Sp. (1892), Dev. 1 I warns our vokes wonder what the godger's a come o' me, 20 n Dev. Stunned by the din, she could get little information beyond a general statement that the 'goodger' was in the house, Hand-bk. (ed. 1877) 246.

that the 'goodger' was in the house, Hand-bk. (ed. 1877) 246.

[What the good-yere! Shaks. (1623) 2 Hen. IV, II. iv. 64. Cp. the use of the word in K. Lear, v. iii. 24: The good-yeares shall devour them. LG. (Pomerania) Wat to'm goden Jaar? sagt man, wenn man sich über schlechte Handlungen wundert (Dahnert).]

GOODING, vbl. sb. Yks. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Bdf. Hnt. Ess. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Som. Cor. Also in forms gooden Sus.; goodening Bdf. Ess. e Ken. Sus.; goodying Lin. Cor. 1. In phr. to go (a)-gooding, to go round collecting alms or gifts before Christmas-time, gen. on St. Thomas' Day; see below. e.Yks., Chs. Stf. Stf. Stf. Thomas's Day is observed thus:—Not only do the old women and widows, but representatives also from

only do the old women and widows, but representatives also from each poorer family in the parish, come round for alms. The clergyman is expected to give one shilling to each person. Some of the parishnoners give alms in money, others in kind. Thus some of the farmers give corn which the miller grinds gratis, N. & Q. (1857) and S iv. 487. Der.², nw.Der.¹ Lin. Thompson Hist. Boston (1856) 708; Lin.¹ sw Lin.¹ Called also Mumping or Thomasing. Rut.¹ Lei.¹ On St. Clement's day. Nhp.¹ A custom observed on the morning of St Thomas's day, by old women and children. In some villages they formerly went about with a two-handled 'pad,' or 'gossiping pot,' begging furmety, or wheat for making it Still continued at Peterborough, and in some few villages, but it is going fast into desuetude. War.³ Kept up in War. certainly to 1860, and possibly now continued. w.Wor.¹ Shr. Burne Flk-Lore (1883) xxix. Shr., Hrf. Bound Provinc. (1876). Bdf. Batchelor Anal. Eng. Lang. (1809) 133; Hone Year-bk. (1832) col. 1596 Hnt. (T.P.F.) Ess. N. & Q. (1893) 8th S. in. 88 Ken.¹², e Ken. (G.G.) Sus.¹ This was done by women only, and a widow had a right to a double dole; the presumed object each poorer family in the parish, come round for alms. 88 Ken. 12, e Ken. (G.G.) Sus. 1 This was done by women only, and a widow had a right to a double dole; the presumed object being to obtain money or provisions for the enjoyment of the approaching festival of Christmas. Hmp. 1 The recipients are supposed to be the wives of holders of cottages. n. Wil. (E.H.G.), Som. (W.F.R.) Cor. Flk-Lore Jrn. (1886) IV. 114; Cor. 1 On Christmas Eve large parties of poor women, sometimes as many as twenty in a party, call on all their rich neighbours, asking alms; Cor. 2 To travel the parish over to collect materials for the Christmas cake and pudding. w.Cor. Practised by the wives of even respectable labourers; farmers are accustomed to grind a certain quantity of corn at this season. specially for this purpose. N. & O. quantity of corn at this season, specially for this purpose, N. & Q. (1854) ist S x. 301.

2. Comp. (1) Gooding-day, the day on which the villagers go 'gooding,' gen. St. Thomas' Day; (2) ·Tuesday, Shrove Tuesday; cf. gooddit.

(1) w Wor.<sup>1</sup> Hrf.<sup>2</sup> A quartern measure was the quantity [of wheat] usually given to each applicant Bdf At Blunham, a village near Tempford, Hone Year-bk. (1832) col. 1596. Wil.<sup>1</sup> (2) w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> GOODISH, adj. Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms goodest Der.<sup>2</sup> nw.Der.<sup>1</sup>; goodies Shr.<sup>1</sup>; guddish, gudish n.Yks.

1. Fairly good in quality;

often ironical; also used advb.

often ironical; also used advb.

Cum. He's a goodish swort of a fellow. Wm. It's a goodish knife noo, at won't cut butter when it's het (B.K.). n.Yks. TWEDDELL Clevel. Rhymes (1875) Gl. w Yks. (J.W.) Lin. He'll make a goodish thing to-year. n.Lin. He'll mak' a goodish thing this year o' his taaties You've maade a goodish thing on it this time, th' packit's goan an' you'll be laate for th' traain. War The cow milks goodish; War ; War 4 You've got some goodish broccolow there. Glo. Baylis Illus. Dial. (1870). Som. A'd made a goodish guess be zure. Frank Nine Davs (1870) 37. w.Som. Dhur wuz zum geo deesh bee us tu fae ur [There were some very good cattle at the fair]. Dev. She... still left the turfs with a goodish glow in them, Chanter Witch (1896) iv.

2. Comp. Goodish-Tuesday, or Goodest, Goodies, Shrove Tuesday. Cf. gooddit.

Stf. N & Q. (1879) 5th S. xi. 141; So called by nearly all the

old folk, 1b (1838) and S. v 200. Der 2 Goodest or Pancake Tuesday. nw.Der. Shr 1 Obsol. E knowed why it wuz called Der 2 Goodest or Pancake Tuesday. nw.Der.<sup>1</sup> Shr <sup>1</sup> Obsol. 'E knowed why it wu Goodes'-Choozd'y wuz 'cause Mam al'ays made poncakes.

3. Considerable in quantity, size, distance, or time,

rather large.

n.Cy. We used to fight a goodish bit by times, Longman's Mag (Apr. 1889) 608 Nhb. Thor wis a goodish congregation at the meetin'. Wm Hoo far is't ta t'station?—A goodish bit (B K.) n Yks We steead a guddish bit, Tweppell Clevel Rhymes (1875) 65 e.Yks 1 He's bin a goodish while I yan [one] pleeace. wYks (J.W.) Lan. 'Tilda's perked up a goodish bit of late, Longman's Mag. (Dec. 1895) 162 nw Der. 1 s Lin. It's a goodish bit sin' I wor theer (T.H.R.) Nhp. 1 There was a goodish distance Glo.

I stayed a goodish while. War 2 It's a goodish distance Glo. A goodish lump, BAYLIS Illus. Dual. (1870). Brks. 1, Hnt. (T P.F.) Ken. A goodish size (G.B.), It's a goodish way off (D.W.L.) Ess. He lived a goodish way, Clark J. Noakes (1839) st. 63. Wil. I've been at home a goodish while, Ewing Jan Windmill (1876) vi. Som. I'd a-had luck, and saved a goodish bit o' money too, RAYMOND Men o' Mendip (1898) 1x. w. Som 1 Dev. I'm afraid her will be crying a goodish bit to-night, Hewerr Peas Sp (1892), Arter a goodish while 'e minded as 'ow 'e used 'em in zoderin' up a little tin case, STOOKE Not Eractly, xi

4. Comb. (1) Goodish few, (2) - lot, (3) - many, a con-

siderable number, good many; several.

(1) n.Yks<sup>2</sup> Rather more in number than ordinary. e.Yks<sup>1</sup> w.Yks A goodish faew, Banks Wkfld Wds. (1865); w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, Not.<sup>1</sup> sw Lin. 1 (s v. Good few). Rut. 1 A moderate number, neither scanty nor yet crowded. Lei. 1, War. 3 Suf. There were a goodsh few

nor yet crowded. Lei. War. Suf. There were a goodish few there (CGB.), e An Dy. Times (1892). (2, 3) Not. Lei. War. GOODLY, adj. and adv. Sc. Also in forms gueedly (JAM.); guidly. L. adj. In comp. Goodly-neighbour, a fairy. Cf. good neighbour, s.v. Good, L. Per. Are ye a goodly-neighbour stark Far-famed langsyne for squedgy wark 2 Spring Power (1888) Lei.

squodgie wark? Spence Poems (1898) 142.

Godly, religious. Abd. That's a gueedly buik (JAM.).
 adv. Obs. Well, conveniently, easily.

Sig. To the end that ye might be appointed to a special flock, which ye could goodly attend to, BRUCE Sermons (1631) 74, ed 1843. Abd. I... canna guidly recommend it, SHIRREFS Poems

GOODMAN, sb. Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. e.An. Ken. Sus. Dev. Also in forms geedman Sc.; good(e)n, go'on e.An.<sup>12</sup>; gudeman Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Wm.; guid-Sc. Cum.; gweed-Sc. 1. The master of a house, head Sc. Cum.; gweed-Sc. 1. The master of a house, of a family; a husband; a common form of address.

Sc She'll hae had some quarrel wi' her auld gudeman, Scorr Midlothian (1818) xviii, A wife is wise enough that kens her guidman's breeks frae her am kirtle, Ramsay *Prov* (1737). ne.Sc. For once in her married life she obeyed her gweedman's orders with alacrity, Grant *Keckleton*, 115. Cai. Elg. There the goodmen, in green auld age, Enjoy the cauler air, Couper Poetry (1804) I. 117 Bnff. To her may soon a leal gudeman be giv'n, Taylor Poems (1787) 76. Abd. The gudeman disna like tramps, Macdonald Sir Gibbie, xxxiii. Kcd. The auld gudeman did love to see him, Jamie Muse (1844) 2. Frf The corbie that croupit on oor hoose-heid Bodit ill to my ain gudeman, Watt Poet. Sketches (1880) 19. Frf., e.Per. Commonly applied to the husband or head of the house, not only by his wife but also by outsiders, and is a usual form of address. 'It's a fine mornin', guid men!' (W.A.C.)

Fif. The guidman sat in his armchair at the side of the kitchen Fif. The guidman sat in his armchair at the side of the Ritchen fire, ROBERTSON Provost (1894) 18. SIg I ca'd up at the manse, But found the guidman aff to France, Towers Poems (1885) 67 Rnf My dear guidman's a sailor, Neilson Poems (1877) 64. Ayr. Matrons had sought her help to win back the apparently declining affections of their guidmen, Johnston Glenbuckie (1889) 11. Lnk. Guideman, I've ta'en your bairn, An' ye can tak' my mither, Rodger Poems (1838) 3, ed. 1897. Lth. Ilk guidman and wife affhain' The bairns richt welcome gi'e, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 44. Edb. Some wife whase rig now lingering stands, On her 44. Edb. Some wife whase rig now lingering stands, On her gudeman lays her commands To gi'e her help, Har'st Rig (1794) gudeman lays her commands 10 gre her help, Harst Rig (1794) 19, ed. 1801. Bwk. She required to mount behind the goodman, Henderson Pop. Rhymes (1856) 78 Peb. [She] chaps, an' speirs for her guidman, Affleck Poet. Wks. (1836) 127. Sik. Dear gudeman, wha ever heard of a mortal soul? Hogg Tales (1838) 2, ed 1866. Gall. The gudeman in the corner there, Crockett Sunbonnet (1895) iv. n.Cy. Border Gl. (Coll LLB); N.Cy.

Nhb. The gudeman an' him, Richardson Borderer's Table-bk. (1846) VII 136; Nhb. Still in constant use Cum. Guidman stund (1846) VII 136; Nhb. Still in constant use Cum. Guidman stuid wraulin' at her lug, Gilpin Sngs. (1866) 276. Wm The gude man sat in t'yaek arm chair, Whitehead Leg. (1859) 15 n.Yks.², w.Yks.¹ ne.Lan.¹ My goodman is frae heyam e An.¹ Not many years since, they were the universal address of the simple cottager and his spouse. They are, here and there, yet retained by a few aged couples, e.An.² Ken.¹ Obs. Sus.¹ 1745, December ye 22. Goodman Gasson payd fower men for carring John Gasson to the ground oo. 04 oo. Dev. I looked in, vor I've a found zummat to show your good man, Longman's Mag. (Dec 1896) 155; When she first came there as bride, with a good man of her own, O'NEILL Idyls (1892) 4.

Hence Gudemanlike, adv. in a manner becoming a husband.

Ayr. Ye'll surely never refuse to carry her head in a gudemanlike manner to the kirkyard, GALT Entail (1823) XXXV.

2. Comb. Goodman's milk, the milk first skimmed from

the pan after the cream has been taken off.

Sc. As, if possible, none of the milk must be mixed with the cream, a portion of the latter remains; which makes the upper part of the milk that is taken out of the vessel richer than what is left behind. It is therefore considered as a morsel exclusively belonging to the head of the family, because of its superior quality (Jam.).

3. The head of an establishment, a master, chief, manager.

Sc. The goodman of the Tolbooth caused call us down, against our will, Thomson Cloud of Witnesses (1714) 123, ed 1871. The Goodman of the Bank conducted his visitor to Bushroot, Gordon Chron Keith (1880) 217. Rnf., Ayr. (Jam) Lnk. Lang may the soncy gudeman o' the 'Herald,' Wi' Jame McNab, wauchle on through this warld, Rodger Poems (1838) 33, ed. 1897. Edb. He kens the guid o' mickle purse, His daddy ance was guidman burse, Learmont Poems (1791) 162 Gail. They offer for to bell the cat Wi' our guide-man, Lauderdale Poems (1796) 62.

4. A farmer in contradistinction to a proprietor.
Sc. (Jam) Frf Young wanton chields just aff the flail ... And

sc. (JAM) Fri Young wanton chields just an the fiail... And young guid-men, fond, stark an' hale, Monsion Poems (1790) 16. Fif, Gudeman, we joy to hear your ca', We're at your service, ane an' a', Douglas Poems (1806) 116. Gall. The poor goodman of Girvanmains, CROCKETT Grey Man (1866) 7.

Hence Gudeman's acre, comb. the spot of ground appropriated by a farmer for his own use, when he wishes to resign the farm to his son. Lnk. (JAM.)

5. A proprietor of land, gen. a small proprietor who farms his own land. Sc. Mr. Thomas Hamilton, son to the goodman of Priestfield,

Scot. Staggering State (1754) 68 (JAM.). Fif. (JAM.) 6. A term used euphemistically for the Devil.

Sc (JAM.) Bwk The Goodman will catch you in his net, Henderson Pop. Rhymes (1856) 111.

Hence (1) Goodman's craft, (2) 's field, (3) 's taft, comb. a portion of land dedicated to the Devil and left uncultivated. (1) Buff. There was a Rig of uncultivated land called 'The Guidman's Craft,' alias 'The Gien Rig,' which was set apart or given to the Diel, to obtain his good will, Gordon Chron. Keith (1880) 53. (2) Bwk. Henderson Pop. Rhymes (1856) 111. (3) 1b Bonny's

the sod o' the Goodman's taft, ib. 7. Phr. the Good man, a child's name for God.

Lnk. Nae doot it was the Good Man wha made the flowerets wee, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 135. Edb Who gave them food, and calmed their souls with prayer, 'Twas the good man, the lisping infant cries, M'Dowall Poems (1839) 14. Gall. (A.W.)

GOODNESS, sb. Sc. Cor. 1. Butter or any kind of fat put in pastry, cakes, &c.; the richness or fatness in

food; also used ironically.

Cor. They wanted some curran's, and goodness, Tregellas Tales, 135; Put plenty of goodness in that paste, Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl.; A cake not made rich enough to please the eater I have heard described as having too much of the goodness of the well in it (M A C.); Cor. There's not enough goodness in this cake; Cor.

2. Phr. goodness be here, an expletive, mild imprecation. Per. Wi' beck an' wi' bow, and wi' 'Goodness be here!' He trampit in o'er to the ingle, Nicoll Poems (ed. 1843) 140.

GOODWIFE, sb. Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also in forms geed, guide, guide, guide. Sc. 1. The mistress of a house, a wife; also used as a familiar term of address.

Sc. 'Gae hame, gudewife,' quoth the farmer, Scott Waverley (1814) xxx ne.Sc. I canna think it will be lang afore ye get the

place o' gudewise aister his mither in your offer, Grant Keckleton, 37. Cai.¹ Elg. The goodwise, kindly, at the door, Receives the ancient frien', Couper Poetry (1804) I. 115. Briff. They found the gudewise, and enquired if there was a wounded man with her, Gordon Chron. Keith (1880) 35 Kcd. [He] took a tackie i' the Mearns, An' got a braw gudewise, Grant Lays (1884) 9. Frf. Our gudewise, wi' eydent hand, Had just been out to flit the cow, Smart Rhymes (1834) 205 Per. It was rare to hear a man call his wise by name; it was usually 'gudewise,' Ian Maclaren K Carnegue (1896) 73. Rrf. Guidwise, dae ye ken What the neebours a' say? Neilson Poems (1877) 18. Ayr. Lappin up ony ream the guidwise may set bye, Service Dr. Duguid (ed 1887) 133 Lnk My guidwise is kin' to me, an' keeps a cosy fire, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 43. Lth. John Thamson's gudewise cam her liege lord to seek, Ballantine Poems (1856) 113. Bwk. The gude-wise—the acting spring—the gude-man completely cowed, Henderson Pop. Rhymes (1856) 81 Sik. I'll tell ye, gudewise, Hoog Tales (1838) 3, ed 1866. Dmf. Blithe could he crack wi' the douce gude wise, Reid Poems (1894) 77. Gail. Indeed, gudewise, I've nesit to nane, Although I chanced to hae this wean, Nicholson Poet. Wks. (1814) 69, ed. 1897. n.Cy. Border Gl. (Coll LLB.) Nhb.¹ Is the goodwise at hyem? place o' gudewife aifter his mither in your offer, GRANT Keckleton, (1814) 69, ed. 1897. goodwife at hyem?

2. The mistress of an inn, a landlady.

Sc. The cheering hospitality of the gudewife of the inn, Ford Thistledown (1891) 39. Cail Mry. The 'White Horse' is her sign... She's a jewel o' a good gude-wife, Hay Lintle (1851) 52 Ayr. Then guidwife count the lawin, Burns Gane is the day, st. I

3. A female farmer, one who manages a farm. Sc. (Jam.) Abd. My granny becam' The guidewife o' a seven-plough farm, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 69

GOODY, sb. and adv. Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form guddey Cor. 1. sb. An old woman, 'goodwife'; a familiar term of address. **1.** sb. An old

woman, 'goodwife'; a familiar term of address.

Frf. Sure goody's faunts I neer will bear, Morison Poems (1790)
105. Ayr. He attached himself more and more to the gaffers and goodies of the village, Galt Sir A. Wylie (1822) 1x. w.Yks.4 Has almost disappeared. Chs. 1 Obs., Chs.23 Nhp 1 Confined entirely to the rural population, and with them going fast into disuse War.3 When Goody Dobbins call'd me nasty bear, Jago Poems (1784) 170. e.An. 1 Ken. 1 Old Goody Knowler lives agin de stile. Sus. 1 Expences for the yeare 1743. Payd Goody Gorge for washing and mending washing and mending

2. Comb. (1) Goody's eye, the clary, Salvia Sclarea; (2) - good een, or — good eel, a greeting, salutation.
(1) Som. (B. & H.) (2) Lan. Wilbraham Gl. (1826).

3. A child's name for a sweet; a sweetmeat, confec-

3. A child's name for a sweet; a sweetmeat, confectionery; often in pl.

Cal. Lnk. Sleep fu' soun' till mornin's daw', Syne I'll gie ye lots o' goodies, McLachlan Thoughts (1884) 63 Edb. Pouch-fu's bought O' goodies, and nick-nacks, Carlop Green (1793) 130, ed. 1817. Nhb. Gan an' buy a ha'porth o' goodies. Wm. (BK.) n.Yks. e.Yks. Fetch us a hawporth o' goody. w.Yks. The window... with little more exhibited in it than a few thick-skinned cronges and a few glass bottles of mixed (goodies? Leeds Merr. Subth) window...with little more exhibited in it than a few thick-skinned oranges and a few glass bottles of mixed 'goodies,' Leeds Merc. Suppl (Aug 8, 1896); w.Yks <sup>5</sup> Tha'll nivver gehr onny more goody, 17. Lan. Hoo should happen bring some goody back wi hur, Staton B. Shuttle, 16. Not.<sup>1</sup>, Not.<sup>2</sup> Buy me some goodies, daddy. s Not. He had spent the remainder of the money in tea, cakes, goodies, Not. Guardan (Aug 21, 1895) 2, col. 7. n Lin.<sup>1</sup> Oor parson's as fond o'goodies as a bairn. War <sup>3</sup>, e Suf. (F.H) Cor. Wust a han a bit of guiddey, Bill? Higham Dial. (1866) 16; Cor.<sup>3</sup>

4. Spirituous liquor

4. Spirituous liquor.

Cmb. Has granny had her half-corten of goody yet?

5. adv. In phr. (1) to grow goody, to improve, thrive, prosper; (2) — talk goody, to talk in a canting, affectedly

pious manner.

(1) Dev. They believe... that all things put in the earth on a Good Friday will grow goody, and return to them with great increase, Bray Desc. Tamar and Tavy (1836) II. Lett. xxx; Tozer Poems (1873) 63; The poor there like to plant crops on Good Friday, especially to sow peas, saying they are sure to grow 'goody,' Henderson Flk-Lore (1879) ii. (2) Mid. He did not in any way attempt to 'talk goody,' as our people call it, Blackmore Kit (1890) III. iii.

GOOD-YEAR, GOODYING, see Goodger(s, Gooding. GOOF, sb. e.An. [Not known to our correspondents.] A kind of sweet cake. (HALL.)

GOOF(E, see Goaf, sb.1

GOOG, sb.1 Cor.128 Also in form gug. [gūg, geg.]

A cavern by the sea, a sea cave.

GOOG, sb.<sup>2</sup> Ags. (Jam.) The young of animals, an unfledged bird; very young meat that has no firmness

GOOGG, sb. Bnff.1 1. A large, open, festering sore.

2 A heavy cloud. GOOK, sb.1 Cor Cor. Also in form gowk Cor. 12 [gūk.] A sunbonnet.

This gayte bucca-davy, all'ys geekin round arter a gook, Pearce Esther Pentreath (1891) bk. 1. 11, I put on my clean gook to-day, Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) 24, Gowks, sparables, and lettice, J Trenoodle Spec. Dial. (1846) 39, Cor 1 A large bonnet worn by country women, often made from printed calloo; it has a protruding front, and a large curtain at the back to keep off the sun; Cor.2

GOOK, v and  $sb.^2$  w.Cy. Som Dev.Cor. Also in form gokee w.Cy.  $[g\bar{\omega}k.]$  l. v. To bend backwards and forwards; to hang or bend down.

w.Cy. Gross (1790) Suppl w Som. Women in pain, or in any mental strain, are very prone to gooky [geok ee]. 'Tidn a bit o' use to gooky over it, you cant help o' it now' Dev 1 What dost thee gook thee head vor 2 m n.Dev. And wi' the zame tha wut rakee up and gookee, Exm Scold (1746) l. 145; Which made Dick gook his head, Rock Im an' Nell (1867) st 105, Horae Subsectivae (1777) 186.

gook his head, ROCK Jim an Ivell (1007) St. 105, Florae Subsectione (1777) 186.

2. sb. A bend in the neck. Cor.<sup>2</sup>

GOOK, see Gowk, sb.<sup>1</sup>

GOOL, sb.<sup>1</sup> n.Cy. Yks. Lin. Cmb. Sus. Also written goole Cmb.<sup>1</sup>; and in forms gole n Cy. Sus.<sup>1</sup>; goule Lin. [gūl.]

1. Obs. A whirlpool, floodgate, sluice. n.Cy. (K)

goole Cmb.'; and in forms gole in Cy. [gūl.] 1. Obs. A whirlpool, floodgate, sluice. n.Cy. (K) 2. A pondused for washing sheep in before shearing them. Cmb. It's just past the goole on the Walsoken Road.
3. A ditch. Cf. gull, sb. 2.
e Yks. (J.M.) w.Yks. Leeds Merc Suppl (July 11, 1896). Lin. Ray (1691), (K.); Grose (1790), Ellis Pronunc. (1889) V 311.
4. A wooden drain-pipe. Sus. 1
[1. Fr. (Norm. dial.) goule, 'la bouche de l'homme' (Moisy); OFr. (Norm.) goule, 'gueule, bouche d'un animal' (1b). MLat. gula, 'os,' gula fluvn, 'ostium per quod mare influit' (Ducange).]
GOOL. sb. 2 and adj. Sc. Cum. Not. Lin. Nhp. Wor.

influit' (Ducange).]

GOOL, sb.² and adj. Sc. Cum. Not. Lin. Nhp. Wor. Bck. Bdf. Hrt. e.An. Sus. Also in forms goel e.An. Suf. Ess.¹; gold Midl. Not. sw.Lin.¹ Nhp.¹ Bdf. s.Cy.; gole e An. Suf. Ess.²; goold Sc. (Jam.); goud Not. sw.Lin.¹; goul Wor. Bck. Bdf. Sus.; gould Hrt.; gowle Cum.; guel Abd.; guild(e Sc. (Jam.); guile, gule Sc.; gull Cum.¹ 1. sb. The corn-marigold, Chrysanthemum segetum; gen. in pl
Sc. The gule, the Gordon, and the hoodie-craw Are the three warst things that Moray ever saw, Chambers Pop. Rhymes (1870) 285; As yellow as the guilde. I wadna do that for you, an' your hair were like the guild (Jam). Mry. The guile is . . only too plentiful in some of the lighter sandy soils, Gregor Flk-Lore (1881) 111. nw.Abd. The verra servets i' the kist Wad be as yellow's gueel, Goodwife (1867) st. 25. Per. Five stocks of gool were formerly sand to grow for every stock of corn through all the lands of the barony, Statist. Acc. XIII. 537 (Jam). Cum Science Gossip formerly said to grow for every stock of corn through all the lands of the barony, Statist. Acc. XIII. 537 (Jam). Cum. Science Gossip (1869) 30; Cum.¹ e.Cum. Gulls, a weed which infested the corn land, totally rooted out, under pains inflicted by the homage of the court, Hutchinson Hist. Cum. (1794) I. 220. Midl. Marshall Ruv. Econ. (1796) II. Not. There's always been a lot of them nasty gouds i' that field (L C M.). sw.Lin.¹ The corn is full of gouds. Nhp.¹, Wor., Bck. Bdf. The golds, and other weeds, quickly gain an ascendancy, Batchelor Agric. (1813) 390. Hrt. Ellis Mod. Husb. (1750) II. 1. s.Cy. Ray (1691) Sus.

Hence Gool-riding, sb. a custom of riding through a parish, to observe the growth of 'gools,' and to impose a fine on the negligent farmer.

fine on the negligent farmer.

Per. An old custom takes place in this parish, called Gool-riding. The lands of Cargill were formerly so very much over-run by a weed with a yellow flower that grows among the corns, especially in wet seasons, called Gools, and which had the most pernicious effects, not only upon the corns while growing, but also in preventing their 'winning' when cut down, that it was found absolutely ing their 'winning' when cut down, that it was found absolutely necessary to adopt some effectual method of extirpating it altogether. Accordingly... an act of the baron-court was passed,.. imposing a fine of 3s. 4d. or a wedder sheep, on the tenants, for every stock of gool that should be found growing among their corns at a particular day, and certain persons stilled 'gool-riders,' were appointed to ride through the fields, search for gool, and carry the law into execution when they discovered it. Though the fine of a wedder sheep is now commuted, and reduced to a id sterling, the practice of gool-riding is still kept up, and the fine rigidly exacted, Statist.

of gool-riding is still kept up, and the line rigidity exacted, Statist. Acc XIII. 536-7 (Jam).

2. The marigold, Calendula officinalis. e.Suf. (F.H)

3. adj. Yellow, of a gold colour.

Sc. (Jam), e.An. (Hall.) Suf., Ess. Grose (1790). Ess. Gl. (1851); Ess. 1

Here Culo fittit adj. of four Sec., vollous footed.

Hence Gule-fittit, adj. of fowl, &c.: yellow-footed, having legs of a yellow colour. Sc. (Jam.)
GOOL, see Gold, sb.¹, Gowl, sb.², v.³, Gule, v.²
GOOLABEE, sb. Bdf. The lady-bird, Coccinella septempunctaia. (J.WB.)

GOOLANDIZE, see Guldize.

GOOLD, sb. Cor. The goal in the game of hurling. There is a pole erected on the beach, and each side strives to get the oftenest at the 'goold,' Hunt Pop. Rom. w Eng. (ed 1896) 400. GOOLD, GOOLDIZE, GOOLE, see Gool, sb.2, Guldize,

GOOLER, sb. e.An. Also written guler. The yellow-

ammer, Emberiza citrinella.

e.An.¹ Nrf. As the clods get powdered with white snow, the goolers draw up to the farm-houses, Emerson Buds (ed. 1895) 124;

Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 44, Swainson Birds (1885) 69
GOOLGRAVE, sb. Sh.I. A ditch containing strong manure in a liquid state; strong manure. (Jam.), S. & Ork.

GOOLIE, see Gully, sb.<sup>1</sup>
GOOLNIGGAN, sb. Cor. A cuttle-rod.
Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl
GOOM, sb. Shr.<sup>1</sup> A swelling, as from a sprain.
'Ow did'n yo' come by that goom o' yore 'ond <sup>2</sup>—I gid it a kench.

GOOM, see Gaum, v.4, Gom(s, Gum.

GOON, see Give, Go.

GOONHILLY, sb. s.Cy. Cor. Also in form gonhelly A small horse or pony, formerly reared on the

Goonhilly downs.

s.Cy. Rav (1691). Cor.<sup>1</sup>; Cor.<sup>2</sup>There is a kinde of naggs bredd upon a mountanous and spatious peece of grounde, called Goonhillye, lying betweene the sea coaste and Helston; which are the hardeste naggs and bestes of travaile for their bones within this kingdome, resembling in body for quantitie, and in goodness of mettle, the Galloway naggs, Norden Cornwall (1728).

GOONY, see Gowny. GOOR, sb.1 and v. Bnff.1 1. sb. The broken ice and half-melted snow of a thaw.

Used only with reference to running water. 'The goor's comin' doon the burn noo, for ass short's the thow's been.

2. v. Of streams: to become choked with masses of ice and snow in a thaw. Also with up.

Spoken of streams when the water rises, in a thaw, over the ice and snow. 'The muckle burn's a' goort up, and rinnin' our the

GOOR, sb.2 Lan.1 ne.Lan.1 Also written gor ne.Lan.1

A sea-gull.

GOOSE, sb. and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [gūs, guis, giəs, gūs, gūs, gœs.] I. Gram forms. 1. Sing. (1) Geause, (2) Geease, (3) Geese, (4) Geose, (5) Geuse, (6) Geuss, (7) Gewse, (8) Geyus, (9) Giss, (10) Goise, (11) Gooas, (12) Gooise, (13) Goos, (14) Gooz, (15) Gos, (16) Guise, (17) Guse, (18) Guze, (19) Gyoose, (20) Gyus,

(21) Gyusse.

(1) n.Yks. Gray geause hes laid, Meriton Praise Ale (1684) l. 121. (2) n.Yks <sup>2</sup> A rooast geease. (3) Cai. (4) N.Cy. (5) Cum. And pautet like a geuse, Gilpin Sngs. (1866) 301. Chs. (16) Nhb. Wilson Pitman's Pay (1843) 8. Cum. (7) Nrf. Dy. News (May 4, 1897) 5. (8) Nhb. (9) w.Yks Lucas Stud Nidderdale (c. 1682) 254. (10) e.Yks. A goise egg boiled twenti minuts, Ruddler putty Farm Servant's Lett. (1840). (11) Cum. (12) w.Yks. There niver wor bud one Baildon gooise, Cudworth Dial Sketches (1884) 25. (13) n.Cy. (K.) Lin. Skinner (1671). Oxf. M.S. add. Wil. Slow Gl. (1892). (14) Nhp. (15) Lin. Good Wds. (1886) 191. Glo. (16) Cum. Denham Tracts (ed. 1895) I. 148. (17) Sc. I am such a gude-natured guse, Scott St. Ronan (1824) x. Nhb. Richardson Bordere's Table-bk. (1846) VI. 116. Lakel. Cum. Linion Lizzie Lorton (1867) xiv. Suf. Dev. You wouldn't know a hen from a guse in one of your mune-gazing mudes, Bray Fitz of Fitzford (1845) iv. (18) Dev. (19) e.Dur. (20) Nhb. (21) Nhb. (r) n.Yks. Gray geause hes laid, MERITON Praise Ale (1684) 1.

How div ye like Alder's gyusse pye? Richardson Borderer's Tablebk. (1846) VII 6.

2. Pl. (1) Geesen, (2) Gyesus.
(1) Suf. (M E R) (2) Nhb. An torkeys, gyesus, pork an' ham,
Wilkinson Tyneside Sngstr (1886) 5.

II Dial. meanings 1. In comb. (1) Goose-apple, obsol, a green, juicy variety of cooking apple; (2) book, a book in which the foot and other marks of geese are recorded; (3) -bow, a bow hung round a goose's neck to prevent it creeping through hedges; (4) -cap, a fool, a stupid, foolish person; (5) -chick or -chicken, a gosling; (6) -cowl, (7) -cree, a hut or pen in which to put geese; (8) -town, (7) -tree, a fact of pen in which to put geese, (8) -dub, a goose-pond; (9) -ee, a blind, stupid eye; used fig.; (10) -feast, Michaelmas; (11) -flesh or -'s flesh, the roughened by cold or roughened, primpled state of the skin produced by cold or fear; (12) -gabble, foolish, noisy talk; (13) -gait, the right of pasturing geese upon a common; (14) -garth, an enof pasturing geese upon a common; (14) 'garin, an enclosure in a farmstead for geese; (15) 'grass or 'grassing, see (13); (16) 'gull, the greater black-headed gull, Larus marnus; (17) 'headed, foolish, brainless; (18) 'herd, one who breeds or tends geese; (19) 'house, a place of temporary confinement for petty offenders; (20) 'hull, see (7); (21) — intentos (— with-ten toes), obs., a goose claimed by husbandmen; see below; (22) -lumps, see (11); (23) lumpy, having the skin roughened or raised into small pimples owing to cold or fright; (24) -ma(n-chick, see (5); (25) -neck, (a) a twisted stick with two sharp points to run into thatch in order to prevent the wind blowing it up; (b) an instrument used for cleaning out the 'crumbs' (q.v.) at the bottom of a chad or drain; (26) -necked, of standing corn: so ripe that the ears bend downwards towards the ground; (27) -nests, a recess formed in the interior walls of houses for the comfort and convenience of the geese while sitting on their eggs; (28) oil (ile), goose-grease; (29) -pan, a pan used for stewing a goose; the largest pot or pan used in cooking; (30) -play, the custom of disposing of a brood of geese by cardplaying; see below; (31) -riding, an old custom; see below; (32) -seam, see (28); (33) -skin, see (11); (34) -stee, a piece of wood fastened by the middle to a goose's need to prepare it getting through bedses (22) neck to prevent it getting through hedges; (35) -tod, goose-turd.

(1) Chs.<sup>1</sup> Shr.<sup>1</sup> Excellent for sauce. (2) Cum.<sup>1</sup> Kept in the parish of Kirkland, whereby each may be identified in case of being mixed with other flocks, or of straying. (3) Cum.<sup>1</sup> (4) Wxf. What a goosecap she would be, Kennedy Evenings Duffrey (1869) 374. Lin. (WW.S), n.Lin.<sup>1</sup>, War. (J.R.W.), e Suf. (FH.) Som. W. & J Gl (1873). w Som.<sup>1</sup> Come, Liz, hot be larfin o' now? I never didn zee no such goose-cap as thee art. larfin o' now? I never didn zee no such goose-cap as thee art. Dev. (5) w.Som. Dev. Off went Polly, innercent seemin'ly as a guse-chick, Blk. and White (June 27, 1896) 824; Nor goose-checks, no, nor gabbling ducks, Peter Pindar Wks. (1816) IV. 171; Dev. Dev. Zo wayke's a güze-chick. nw.Dev. Cor.; Cor. As weak as a goose-chick (6) Nrf. The pen or keep in which the domestic goose lays and incubates (W W.S). (7) n Cy. (K); Grose (1790), N Cy. 2, Nhb. (8) Elg An admirably convenient goose-dub, Couper Tourifications (1803) II 137. w Sc. Ye'll ken noo what the goose dubs is like. MACDONALD Settlement (1860) venient goose-dub, Couper Tourifications (1803) II 137. w Sc. Ye'll ken noo what the goose dubs is like, Macdonald Settlement (1869) 43, ed. 1877. (9) w Sc. Now my lads, ye hae gotten through the goose-ee this night, and from this day keep aye hawk's een in your head, Carrick Laurd of Logan (1835) 81. (10) Lin. From the custom of eating geese upon that day. (11) Rxb. (JAM.) Nhb. Aa been a' ower goose's flesh sin last neet. Cum. w. Yks. Lan. But let's not talk about it It makes me o' goose-flesh, Waugh Chim. Corner (1874) 204, cd 1879 n.Lan. n. Nhp. 1, n.Lin. Nhp. 1, War 23, w Som. Dev. An' she went bivverin' all awver wi' guse-flaish, Phillpotts Dartmoor (1896) 202, Dev. I creme all awver; lukee yee, I be covered wi guze vlesh all awver. Colloq. (A.B.C.) (12) w. Yks. Gooise-gabble of a tap rahm, Bradford Wiely. Chizen (1895) 64. (13) Cum. Originally the Wastcote priest had been paid by clog shoon, harden-sark, whittle-gait, and guse-gait, Linton Lizzie Lorion (1867) xiv. (14) n.Cy. N. & O. (1865) 3rd S viii, 78 m Yks. (s.v. Fold-garth). (15) Lakel. Cum. Obs., Denham Tracts (ed. 1895) I. 148; Crosthwaite Church, in the Vale of Keswick, hath five chapels. The minister's stipend is £5 a year, and goosegrass, Brand Popt. The minister's stipend is £5 a year, and goosegrass, Brand Pop. Antiq. (ed. 1813) I. 296. (16) Ir. Swainson Buds (1885) 208. (17) n. Yks. PA geease-heeaded trick. (18) Lin. The racks, or pens

that the geese are kept in during the time they are sitting, are set in tiers one above another, and as the geese cannot get up and down by themselves, a man has to do this at stated times; he is called a gosherd. They are driven down by him to water, and ... are driven back again and lifted up to their respective boxes. The gosherd's power of remembering each goose is remarkable, since he has to put all back in their respective nests Fens and Broads in Good Wds. (1886) 191. Som W. & J Gl (1873) (19) Suf. Appended gen. to a country house of correction, or sessions house, for security until they can be carried before a magistrate. of small dimensions gen., N. & Q (1884) 6th S ix. 36. e.Suf. The thing itself has passed away; but it is remembered, and its name, by old people (F.H). (20) Yks. Felix never failed ... to run down to what was called 'the goose-hull,' a kind of little hut, about four feet square, formed and roofed with coarse peat sods, built on the bank of the beck, and opening on it, Howitt Hope On (1840) viii. (21) Lan. Husbandmen claim to have a goose intentos on 16th Sunday after Pentecost from last words of collect 'praestat esse intentos' Common people mistake it for a goose with ten toes, Blount (1681); Bailey (1721); Harland & Wilkinson Flk-Lore (1867) 250 (22) w.Yks. Mi flesh wor i' gooise-lumps, mi feet wor like ice, Harley Clock Alm. (1877) 51. (23) w.Yks. On it makes me go goose-lumpy to see it. (24) he is called a gosherd. They are driven down by him to water, and Wilkinson Flk-Lore (1867) 250 (22) w.Yks. Mi flesh wor i' gooise-lumps, mi feet wor like ice, Hartier Clock Alm. (1877) 51. (23) w.Yks. Oh it makes me go goose-lumpy to see it. (24) n.Cy. (Hall.) Yks. Grose (1790) MS. add (P.) Hrf.? Glo. Grose (1790) MS add. (P.); Gl. (1851), Glo. (25 a, b) Nhp 1 (26) w.Mid. In olden days corn was not cut until it was 'goose-necked,' because it would have been difficult to thresh it clean by hand (W.P.M.). (27) Or.I. The custom is now nearly obs. (Jam. Suppl.) (28) Chs 1 Made by rendering down the leaf or internal fat of a goose. It is very efficacious as an external remedy in many cases, such as a cold in the chest, and is always spoken of as very 'searching.' (29) Sc. (Jam Suppl.) w Lth Ther is in the kitchen . . . ane frying-pann and pott brod, ane goose pann, and ane pair of standing raxis, Maidment Spotthswoode Miscell. (1844) I. 372. (30) Nhb Each goose being put up at a value, the guests advancing stakes to the amount, and the winner of the game taking the goose. 'There was a guse play every night,' Richardson Borderer's Table bk. (1846) VI. 116. (31) Der A goose whose neck has been greased, being suspended by the legs to a cord tied to two trees or high posts, a number of men on horseback, riding at full speed, attempt to pull off the head; which if they effect the goose is their prize. This has been practised at Der. within the memory of persons now living, Life B. M. Carrew (1791) Gl. (32) NI 1 Uls. Ulster Jrn. Arch. (1853–1862) VII. 173. (33) w Yks 1 I'se au goose-skin. Lin.1, n.Lin.1, Nhp 1, War.2, Hnt. (T P.F.) (34) Wm (B K.) (35) n.Lin 1 The dung of the goose was, and is, used here and elsewhere as a medicine for men and animals for men and animals

2. Comb. in plant-names: (I) Goose-and-goslings, (2) and-gublies, (3) -chickens, the male catkins of the willow, Salix alba, and of the sallow, S. Caprea; (4) -cleavers, the catch-weed or cleavers, Galum Aparme; (5) -corn, (a) the soft brome-grass, Bromus mollis; (b) the wild oat or field brome-grass, B. secalnus; (6) -flop, the daffodil, Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus; (7) -flops, the foxglove, Digitalis purpurea; (8) -gob, (9) -gog, the fruit of the gooseberry, Ribes Grossularia; (10) -grass, (a) see (4); (b) the silverweed, Potentilla Anserina; (c) see (5, a); (d) the rough brome-grass, Bromus asper; (e) the hairy or hammersedge, Carex hirta; (11) -tansy, see (10, b); (12) -tongue, (a) the sneeze-wort, Achillea Ptarmica; (b) the small spear-wort, Ranunculus Flammula; (c) see (4); (d) the nutmeg, Myristica moschata. 2. Comb. in plant-names: (1) Goose-and-goslings, (2) nutmeg, Myristica moschata.

nutmeg, Myrishca moschata.

(1) Lin. Thompson Hist Boston (1856) 708; Lin.¹, Shr.¹ (2) Shr.¹ (3) Dev.¹ (4) Lnk. Patrick Plants (1831) 93. (5, a) Cum. (b) Sc. (Jam.) (6) w Som.¹ (7) Dev.⁴ (8) Lan.¹, Der.² Dev. Thews güze-gobs be ripe. Let's 'ave a gude tuck-in ov' 'm, Hewett Peas. Sp. (1892); Dev.⁴ (9) n.Yks.² w.Yks. Yks. Wkly. Post (Apr. 10, 1897). Chs.¹, s.Chs.¹, Not.¹, s.Not. (J.P.K.), Lin., Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ A childish name. War. (J.R.W.), War.²³, Shr.¹ Oxf.¹ MS. add. Brks.¹, Hrt. (G.,), Mid. e.An.¹ Particularly when ripe. Cmb.¹ I'll give y'r some goose-gogs for some cherry-cobs. Suf.¹, Ken. (H.M.), Sur., Hmp.¹, I.W.¹ Wil. Slow Gl. (1892); Wil.¹ A green gooseberry. Used by children. Som. Sweetman Wincanton Gl. (1885). w.Som.¹, nw.Dev.¹ (10, a) Lnk. Patrick Plants (1831) 93. n.Cy. Cum.¹ Introd. 20 n.Yks.², w.Yks.¹, Chs.¹, Glo.¹, Nrf., Suf.¹, Dev.⁴ (b) n.Cy So called because eaten by geese (K.); Grose (1790). Nhb.¹, Yks. Lin. Skinner (1671); Lin.¹, n.Lin.¹ Glo. Ellacombe Garden (1895) iv; Glo.¹, e.Cy. Hnt. An old cottager has been laid up during the

past foitnight with 'bad legs.' To allay the inflammation, he applied goose-grass to them, N. & Q. (1866) 3rd S. x 268. [Ray (1691).] (c) Buff, Gordon Chron. Keith (1880) 265. Lnk. Patrick Plants (1831) 79. Nhb. Bromus racemosus and B. commutatus (R.O.H.). Cum., e.An. (d) Buff. Gordon Chron. Keith (1880) 285. (e) w.Som. (11) n Cy (K); Grose (1790). Cum. Midl. Marshall Rur Econ (1790). Lin., Nhp 1 Nrf Cozens Hardy Broad Nrf (1893) 101. e.Nrf Marshall Rur. Econ. (1787). (12, a) w.Yks., Nhp., War., Shr (b) Cth. The goose-tongue herb grows chiefly in marshy grounds, is very hot on the tongue, and bears a vellow flower with 3n indented leaf of a longish and bears a yellow flower with an indented leaf of a longish make, somewhat like a goose's tongue, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. (c) Chs. 1 (d) Wor. (H.K.)

3. Phr. (1) cutting the goose's neck, a harvest custom; see below; cf. to cut the gander's neck, in Cut, v. II. 3; (2) like a goose cut in the head, bewildered, confused; (3) to cook one's goose, to 'do for,' make an end of, to do anything

thoroughly; (4) to get goose, to get a good scolding.

(r) s.Chs. Now almost obs. When the reapers are about finishing a field of corn, they leave a small piece standing. The heads of this are tied together with a piece of ribbon, and the heads of this are tied together with a piece of ribbon, and the reapers then throw their sickles at the bunch of heads. The one who severs the heads from the stalks receives a prize. (2) Nhb. Just like a geuss cut i' the head, Wilson Pitman's Pay (1843) 8. e.Dur. 1 (3) Lan. Hoogienme...alook that itshot reet through me, un regilurly cookt my goose, Staton Loominary (c 1861) 108 [Cats may have had their goose Cooked by tobacco-juice, Calverley Verses, 57] (4) Nhp. 1 Be careful, or you'll get goose.

4. The eagle lectern of a church.

Nrf. Here is a Norfolk farmer's criticism upon [Dean Goulburn]: 'Hay wunna so much of a praicher, but hay wuz a wunnerful fine

'Hay wunna so much of a praicher, but hay wuz a wunnerful fine man at the gewse, Dy News (May 4, 1897) 5, col. 2, Used here and there only (EGP.)

5. The lean of the thin, flabby part of a leg of veal. Nhp.<sup>1</sup>
6. The game of tip-cat; the 'cat,' or piece of wood pointed at each end, used in this game.

Not. 1 s.Not. The goose is the bit of wood sharpened at both ends, which on being struck flies into the air (J.P.K.).

7. A hatting term: an implement used in the curling of hat-brims. Chs.<sup>1</sup>

8. A workmen's annual outing, given by their employers. Oxf., Lon. A very common shortening of 'wayz-goose.' 'Have they settled where they are going for the goose this year?' The they settled where they are going for the goose this year. Ine goose formerly was a very prominent feature of the entertainment. Since the introduction of railways the nature of these gatherings has largely changed, and the goose itself has disappeared (G.O.).

9. v. To iron, smooth.

Sc. Now nearly obs (JAM.) Per. Brush up your beard, goose

out each lirk, NICOL Poems (1766) 55.

Hence Gusing-iron, sb. a smoothing-iron. Sc. Dinna ye think she wad need to rin ower her face wi' a

gusing iron, just to tak the wrunkles out o't? Scott St. Ronan (1824) xx. sSc. (JAM.)

GOOSEBERRY, sb. Sc. Lan. Nhp. War. Brks. Hnt. Suf. Sus. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Slang. 1. In comp. (1) Gooseberry-mackerel, a particular variety of mackerel; (2) -pie, (a) the great hairy willow-herb, Epilobium hirsutum; (b) the comfrey, Symphytum officinale; (c) the marsh valerian, Valeriana dioica; (3) pudding, see (2, a); (4) wife, the large furry caterpillar; often used as a 'bogey'

to deter children from picking the gooseberries.

(1) Dev. A nice sort that come round when gooseberries are in season, Sharland Ways Village (1885) 88. (2) Suf. From the smell of the leaves. Wil., Dor. (G.E.D.), Dev. (4) I.W.; I W.<sup>2</sup> The gooseberry wife'll be sure to ketch ye.

2. The devil, esp. in phr. to play old gooseberry, to play the

deuce, to throw everything into confusion.

deuce, to throw everything into confusion.

Lan. Th' match ther wur onct betwixt a tailor and owd Gooseberry, Axron Blk. Kt (1870) 36. Nhp.¹ 'To play old gooseberry with you' Similar to 'paying you off with your own coin,' or 'giving you a Rowland for your Oliver.' War. Brks.¹ The devil is called 'Awld Gooseberry.' There is also the phrase 'Playin' up awld Gooseberry.' Hnt. (T.P.F.) w.Som.¹ Dhu buurdz bee play yeen dh-oa¹! gue zbuure wai dhu wait [The birds are playing the deuce with the wheat]. Arter he've a-had a little drap inf he ont play the very old gooseberry. Slang. I'll play old gooseberry with the office, Dickens M. Chuzzlewit (1844) xxxviii.

(1844) xxxviii. 3. Obs. 'Head-money.'

Bwk. Head money, known as gooseberries, has not existed in the borough of Berwick for the last sixty years, Bwk. Advisr (Feb. 23, 1861) in Denham Tracts (ed. 1895) I. 6

GOOSEHILL, see Guzzle, sb.1

GOOSEN.CHICK, sb Som. Dev. Also in form gusan-Dev. 1. A gosling. Cf. goose-chick in Goose, II. 1. Som., Dev. D & G Wds. (1893). Dev. Poetry of Provinc. in Cornh Mag. (1865) XII 40 2 Comb. Goosen chick's father, a gander. Som., Dev.

D. & G. Wds. (1893).

GOOSER, sb. Lin. I.W. Slang.

1. A finisher to an

argument; the upshot, end of anything.
Lin. I.W. It's a gooser wi'n this time, I lowz. Slang. If it

Lin. 1 I.W. 2 It's a gooser wi'n this time, I lowz. Slang. If it hadn't been for him it would have been a gooser with me, Mayhew Lond. Labour (1851) III 123, col. 1, ed 1861

GOOSEY, sb. Sc. Yks. War. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in form geasy n.Yks. 1. In comp. (1) Goosey-gander(s, (a) the early purple orchis, Orchis mascula; (b) the fool orchis or bleeding willow, Orchis Morio; (c) a children's game; (2) goslin(g)s, the catkins of the willow, Salix alba; (3) vlops, the foxglove, Digitalis purpurea; (4) weasen, a goose's neck; used fig. (1, a) Glo. 1 Oxf. Science Gossip (1882) 165. Wil. 1, Dor. (C.W.) (b) Dor. (C.W.) (c) War. (J.R.W.) Wil. Slow Gl (1892); About Salisbury the children stand in a circle, with one in the centre, round whom they dance, singing:—'Goosey, goosey, gander, Whither shall I wander, Up-stairs, down-stairs, Or in my lady's chamber?' After going round a few times to the right and left, another child is chosen to stand in the centre, and so on, lady's chamber? After going round a few times to the right and left, another child is chosen to stand in the centre, and so on, until all have taken their turn (G.E.D.). Som. The game is played by girls in a ring. They go round and round in a ring until one at a time they all drop out giddy (G.S.). (2) Shr.<sup>12</sup> until one at a time they all drop out giddy (G.S.) (2) Shr. 12 (3) n Dev. Whit-zindays, snap-jacks, goosey-vlops, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 49 (4) Lth. I wad ring yer gusey weasen like Davie Hogart's, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 261

2. Fig. A fool, 'goose.' n.Yks. (I.W.)

GOOSEY-DANCE, see Geese-dance.
GOOSIER, sb. Som. An owner of geese; one who breeds or looks after geese.

One goosier will own as many as 3,000 geese. Luckett

One goosier will own as many as 3,000 geese, Luckett Sayings and Doings (c. 1820) 28, ed 1888; W. & J. Gl. (1873). GOOSTER, sb. Sh.I. A strong breeze. Spence Fill-Lore (1899) 119.

GOOSTRUMNOODLE, sb. Cor. A stupid person, fool. I should like to peep into [that room] one day . . . when those goostrumnoodles come here to know who has ill-wished them, FORFAR Wizard (1871) 12. ORFAR Wizard (1871) 13.

GOOSY, GOOTAR, GOOTET, see Gissy, Gutter, sb.,

GOOYAN, sb. Cor. A periwinkle shell. w.Cor. (M.A.C.) GOOZE, v. Lin. Also in form goozen. To stare aimlessly, gape.

What are you standing goozing at ? N. & Q. (1894) 8th S. vi. 506; What's the good o' me goozening about? Fenn Cure of Souls (1889) 24

GOOZEY-GEN, sb. Cor. A small black spot caused by a pinch or bruise, a blood-blister.

'Tis nought but a goozey gen, Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895)

Tis nought but a goozey gen, 1 Homas Ranaigal Rhymes (1895)
17, Cor.<sup>3</sup>
GOPE, v. Wm. [dzōp.] To splash. (A.C.)
GOPE, GOPEN, see Goup, v.<sup>1</sup>, Gowpen.
GOPPISH, adj. Obs. n Cy. Pert, proud; pettish, apt
to take offence. Grose (1790); (K.); N Cy.<sup>2</sup>
GOR, sb.<sup>1</sup> Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Stf Der. Also written
gore n.Cy. [go(r, gō(r.)] 1. The red grouse, Lagopus
scoticus. N.Cy<sup>1</sup>

scoticus. N.Cy<sup>1</sup>
2. Comp. (1) Gor-cock, the moor-cock, or male of the red grouse; (2) hen, the moor-hen, or female of the red grouse.

(1) Sc. Full ninety winters hae I seen, And piped where gor-cocks whirring flew, Chambers Sngs (1829) II. 451. Ayr. Gorcocks through the heather pass, Burns My Lady's Gown, st. 3 Sik. The gor-cocks hichering flew, Hogg Poems (ed. 1865) 15. Dmf. The flichtering gorcock tae his cover flown, Reid Poems (1894) 20. Gall. The gor-cocks craw, Harper Bards (1889) 60. n.Cy. (W T.), N Cy.<sup>1</sup> Nib. Gorcocks beck around Aid Crag, Armstrong Aid Crag (1879). Yks. Grose (1790) MS. add (P.) Stt. Der. (K.) [Swainson Birds (1885) 175.] (2) Yks. Grose (1790) MS. add. (P.)

[Not known to our correspondents] GOR, sb.2 Som. A clownish fellow. (HALL.)

GOR, see Get, Goor, sb.2

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GORACHEN, sb. Sc. Hard work. Dmf. N. & Q (1871) 4th S viii. 143.

GORAVICH, see Galravitch.

GORAVICH, see Galravitch.

GORB, sb.¹ Sc. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks Also in forms garb Sc. (Jam.); gorbie Cum³; gorbin Dur.¹; gorfin m.Yks.¹ [gorb.] An unfledged bird. Cf. gorp, gorblin(g. Ags. (Jam.) Ayr. The vile nigger harried it when the young cam' out, just bare gorbs, Ainslie Land of Burns (ed. 1892) 19. Dmf. (Jam.) Gail. He ran tae wuds, and lived upon young gorbs, Mactaggart Encycl. (1824) 150, ed. 1876. Dur.¹ Raw gorbin. s.Dur. (J.E.D.) Cum.²; Cum.³ Geap, gorbie, an' thou'll git a wūrm, Gl. Wm (K.), m.Yks.¹

GORB adv. sb² and v. Sc. Iral. Also in form gorib.

GORB, ady., sb.2 and v. Sc. Irel. Also in form gorib Ant. [gorb.] 1. ady. Greedy, voracious.

Ayr. The gluttonous or gorb city, Dickson Writings (1660) I 76,

2. sb. A glutton, a greedy person or animal.

N.I.¹ In Belfast the boys of any one school called the boys of another gorbs. Uls That kitten is a greedy gorb (M.B.-S.).

Ant Anyone eating more than his share would be called a greedy

gorb, Ballymena Olis (1892) s.Don. SIMMONS Gl (1890)
3. v. To eat greedily. s.Don. SIMMONS Gl. (1890).
GORBACK, sb Sh.I. Or.I. A longitudinal heap of earth. S & Ork. 1 Or. I. A sort of rampart. . resembling an earthen wall and suggesting the idea of its having been originally meant as a line of division between the lands of different proprietors (Jam.).

GORBAL, sb. Sc. Also written gorbel; and in form garbel (Jam.). [gorbl.] 1. An unfledged bird. See Gorb. sb.

Bnff. There he recovered two other 'gorbals,' Smiles Natur. (1876) II 34, ed. 1879. Fif. (JAM.) Edb. Sparrows fed their gorbals in the far boles, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xxii.

2. Phr. the gorbel of the nest, the last-hatched bird.

2. Phr. the gorbel of the nest, the last-hatched bird.

Lth. The birdie sure to sing is aye the gorbel o' the nest,

BALLANTINE Poems (1856) 58.

GORB-EEL, sb. N.I.¹ The broad-nosed eel, Anguilla latirostris. Cf. culloch.

GOR-BELLY, sb. Lan. Lin. Som. Dev. [gō·beli.] A corpulent, big-bellied person; fig. a glutton; also used attrib.

Lan. Davies Races (1856) 232 Som. You girt vlat-vooted, gorbelly, shinpole, Zolomon Moggridge, Raymond Men o' Mendip (1898) ii. w.Som.¹ Gorbelly [gau rbuul·ee] would never be used in speaking of a woman Dev.¹ The old smoker take the glittish gorbelly pig¹ 15.

gorbelly pig! 15.

Hence Gor-bellied, adj. corpulent, big-bellied.

n.Lin. She ewsed fer to be as thin as a lat for all she's so gorbellied now (M P.). Dev. Get tha gone out on't, tha gurt guttling gor-bellied mazy-jack! MADOX-BROWN Dwale Bluth (1876) bk 1. i; Dev.1

[The belching gorbelly hath well nigh killed me, Lingua (an Old Play), v. 213 (NARES); Hang ye, gorbellied knaves, are ye undone? Shaks. I Hen. IV, II. ii. 93.]

GORBIE, sb. Sc. [gorbi] A raven; also used fig. See Corbie.

Sc. The two gorbies regaled themselves with the savoury stake, Dickson Auld Min. (1892) 19, (Jam) Ayr Hesawthe gorbies pyking at the banes of the young laird's patrimony, Service Dr. Duguid (ed 1887) 74; The clergy are God's gorbies, GALT Ann. Parish

GORBIT, sb. Sc. Nhb. Also written gorbet Sc. [gorbit.] Anewly-hatched bird; fig. achild. See Gorb, sb¹ Sc. Ilk gorbit cries gie, Donald Poems (1867) 25. nSc., Ags. (Jam.) Per. The half-fledged gorbits screeched And cried for mercy, Spence Poems (1898) 158. Fif. The young gorbets were fed on crowdie, Colville Vernacular (1899) 12. Nhb.¹ GORBLE, v. Sc. n.Cy. To eat ravenously; to swallow eagerly; also with up. See Gorb, adj.

Link. Raff soon reply'd and lick'd his thumb, To gorbl't up without a gloom, Ramsay Poems (1800) II. 531 (Jam.). Lth. (Jam.) Gall. Mactaggart Encycl. (1824) 234, ed 1876. n.Cy. (Hall)

GORBLET, sb. Sc. (JAM.) 1. In comp. Gorblet-hair, the down of unfledged birds. Abd., Rnf. child. Ags.

GORBLIN(G, sb. Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also in forms goarlin(g, gorlan Sc.; gorlin(g Sc. Nhb.¹ s.Dur. Cum.¹² Wm n Yks. [go r(b)lin.] 1. An unfledged bird; fig. anything very young or bare; also used attrib. and advb. See Gorb, sb.1

lansfeatherless Beneath their mothers downy breast, Lintoun Green (1685) 157, ed. 1817. Rxb. The birds . . . wha . . for their helpless gorblins toil, A Scorr Poems (ed. 1808) 245. Gail The sparrow's nest Wi' young goits therein gorling dressed, Mactaggar Encycl. (1824) 400, ed. 1876. Kcb. Her little gorlin brood Pieping distress pop headlong in the flood, Davidson Seasons (1789) 84. Nhb.¹ Aa fun' a nest wi' raa gorlins s.Dur. (J E D) Cum. Geape, gorlin, an' I'll gie thee a worm (M P \, Cum.¹ As neākkt as a gorlin'; Cum.² Wm. Gape gorling and thou's [shalt] be fed (K). n.Yks (J E D)

2. Comp (I) Gorling-baird, the first downy hairs that appear on the chin; (2)-hair, the down of unfledged birds, also used fig.

also used fig.

(1) Gail. Mony a wanton minor laird Wi'... goarling baird, Wha langs to be my age, Mactaggart Encycl (1824) 333, ed. 1876

(2) Cld. (Jam) Gail. Beardless boys, with nothing but goarlin hair on their chafts, Mactaggart Encycl. (1824) 57, ed. 1876.

GORBUZON, sb. Not. A fool, stupid fellow. Cf. gaubison. Like a great gorbuzon as I was, Hooton Bilberry Thurland (1836).

GORBY, GORCH, see Gaby, sb.1, Gotch, sb.1

GOR-CROW, sb. Sc. Yks. Nhp. Oxf Bck. Wil. Also written gaw. Nhp.<sup>1</sup>; gore-Sc. (Jam) Oxf.<sup>1</sup>; and in form ger-crow w.Yks. The carrion-crow, Corvus corone.

ger-crow w. Yks. The carrion-crow, Corvus corone.

Sc. The black blood-raven and the hooded gore-crow sang amang yere branches, Blackw. Mag. (June 1820) 283 (Jam). Yks. Swainson Birds (1885) 82. w Yks. ib. Nhp 1 Oxf. Aplin Birds (1889) 214; Oxf 1 Bck. Science Gossip (1891) 119 Wil. (E.H.G.)

GORD, GORDLE, see Gird,  $sb.^1, v.^2$ , Gourd, v., Girdle,  $sb.^1$  GORDS, sb. pl. Or.I. Lands now waste which for-

GORDS, 80. pt. Or.1. Lands now waste which formerly were cultivated. (Jam.), S. & Ork.¹

GOR(E, sb¹ and adj. Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. e.An. Hmp. Dev. Cor. Also written goar Dev.; gorr n.Yks.²; and in form goer e.An.¹ [gō(r, goa(r.)]

1. sb. Dirt, mire, slime; a caked mass of dirt or mud; anything rotten or decayed.

N.C.1. Whb¹ n. Yks. L's nought but som it alchement.

N.Cy.<sup>1</sup>, Nhb.<sup>1</sup> n.Yks. It's nought but gorr, it ploshes under feaut, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) 1 109; n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>, Nhp.<sup>2</sup> e.An.<sup>1</sup> 'Slush and gore' The former expresses the thin, the latter that the state of the control of the c thick part of the mire. e.Suf. The roads are all gore. A gore of

thick part of the filtre. E.S.H. The roads are an gold.
slush (F.H).
2. Comp. Gore-sand, a sharp yellow sand.
sw Lin. Sharp sand, as'll run thruff your fingers. It's that nasty gore sand [Young Annals Agric. (1784-1815) XXIV. 531.]
3. The caked secretions of rheum from the eyes; occas.
the caked secretions of rheum from the eyes; occas. the eyes when caked with rheum. Cf. garr, sb. 2.

Sc. (JAM) Lnk No drouth of sinne can chink my weeping gores, LITHGOW Poet Rem. (ed 1863) Gushing Teares. Dev. Di yu mayn tu zay yu've a-washed yer veäce theāse marning? 'I be zartin yū ant, vur I can zee tha goars in both yer eyes,' Hewett

Peas. Sp. (1892).
4. The core of a boil.

n.Lin. I pot a hly-root pultis on it, an' then it started an' stang'd, but efter a bit oot gore cums like oht

5. Clotted blood; a congealed mass of blood, esp. in phr.

5. Clotted blood; a congealed mass of blood, esp. in phr. a gore of blood, to be all of a gore.

Nhp.¹ 'It's all of a gor,' often said of a wound, when the blood is coagulated; or of an eruption on the skin. e.An.¹ All of a gore. All of a gore of blood. Suf. He's all a gore of blood, Cullum Hist. Hawsted (1813); Suf.¹ He's all of a gore. e.Suf. A gore of blood (F.H.). Cor.¹ A gore of blood.

6. Comp. Gore-blood, (I) clotted, congealed blood; (2) besmeared, clotted with blood.

(I) Nhp.¹ e.An.¹; e.An.² All of a gore-blood. e.Suf. (F.H.) Hmp. Holloway.

(2) Nhb.¹, n.Yks.²

7. Jelly. n.Yks.²

8. adj. Miry, dirty; rotten, decayed.

n.Cy. Grosz (1790); Trans. Phil. Soc. (1858) 158. w.Yks.¹

Stee wer rosseled, fram, gor an masker'd, ii 287. ne.Lan.¹

Hence Gored, adj. bemired, muddied.

e Suf. You shan't come in with your feet gored as they are (FH). [1. For gore and fen, and full wast, That was out y-kast, Lyb Disc. 1471 (MATZNER). OE. gor, 'fimus, lutum' (B.T.);

cp Sw. gorr, dirt (Widegren).]

GOR(E, sb.<sup>2</sup> Sc. Irel. Dur. Der. Hnt. Wil. Som. Dev.

GOR(E, sb.<sup>2</sup> Sc. Irel. Dur. Der. Hnt. Wil. Som. Dev. Also written gorr Sc. (Jam.); and in forms gar w.Som.<sup>1</sup> n.Dev.; garr Der.<sup>1</sup>; gorra Ir. [go(r, ga(r).] 1. A disguised form of 'God,' used in exclamations and oaths. See By, prep. 16 (13 and 30).

Sc. If I were to do a' she bids me, gor, she would keep me carryin' water a' day, Dickson Auld Min (1892) 130 Cld. (Jam.) Ayr. But gore! doctor, ye ken that's just rideeklous, Service Notandums (1890) i. Lnk. Gore, a wee thing wad gar me ding the ribs o' ye in, Wardrop J. Mathison (1881) 13. Ir. Oh, be gorra, the misthress can't but thrive, Carleton Fardorougha (ed. 1848) 1. w.Ir. By gor, Ned, there'll be wigs an' the green afore long! Lover Leg. (1848) I. 51. Der. By garr. Hnt My gor (T P F.). Wil. Slow Gl (1892). w Som. I 'ont do it, by gor. n Dev Gar, thee cassent make a pretty vella o' ma, Exm. Citshp. (1746) 349.

2. Comp. (I) Gore-cap, (2) -eyes, (3) .pate, a quasi-2. Comp. (1) Gore-cap, (2) -eyes, (3) -pate, a quasi-

imprecation or exclamation. (2) w.Som. 1 Gor eyes! how a did tan un! (3) (1) e.Dur.1

Rxb. (JAM.)

Rxb. (Jam.)

GORE, sb.¹ and v.¹ Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Not. Lin. Lei Glo. Brks. Bck. e.An. Wil. Som. Dev. Also written goar Lin. [goo(r.] 1. sb. A triangular piece of land, a small piece of land running to a point; the short ridges at the corner of an irregularly-shaped ploughed field. Cf. gair, sb¹ w.Yks² s Not. In 'piking' land out for the plough all irregularities which occasion a shortening of the length of the furrow are called gores (J.P.K.). Lei¹ Glo. A narrow strip of land, shaped like a spear (H.S.H.); Glo.¹ Bck Morton Cyclo. Agric (1863). e.An.¹ Wil. Davis Agric. (1813); Wil.¹ Som. Hervey Wedmore Chron. (1887) I. 187

2. Comp. (I) Gore-acre, (2) -butt, a tapering strip of land

2. Comp. (1) Gore-acre, (2) butt, a tapering strip of land into which the corners of fields are divided; (3) furrow, the first furrow made in ploughing; a space formed to prevent the meeting of two ridges; (4) -ridge, the first ridge turned up by the plough.

(1, 2) w.Yks. Leeds Merc. Suppl (Feb. 14, 1885) 8 (3) w.Yks.²

[Stephens Farm Bk. (ed. 1849) I 176] (4) w.Yks.²

3. Level, low-lying land.

n.Cy. (HALL.) w.Yks. The lowest part in a tract of country, WILLAN List Wds. (1811). Brks. 1 Most parishes have a field called the 'Gore.'

4. A cut in a bank.

Lin. Streatfeld Lin. and Danes (1884) 332. n Lin. Gores, these according to the vulgar use of the word, I conceive to be... nothing else but great breaches or great cuts wilfully made, Jurymen on Com. of Sewers, 42.

5. Comp. Gore-coat, a gored petticoat or gown.
w Som. A petticoat made so as to fit closely at the waist without

w Som. A perticular made so as to fit closely at the waist without gathering. Som., n.Dev. A gown or petitical with the pieces or strips, cut off above, sew'd in so below, so as to make the garment wider at the bottom than the top, *Horae Subsectivae* (1777) 187 n Dev. Thy gore coat oll a girred, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) 1. 154.

6. v. To plough the 'gores' or strips of land at the side of a field.

Abd. In some bit of loose stubble land the 'loons' might be trusted to gore away as they listed without fear of damage, Alex-ANDER Am Flk (1882) 4.

Hence (1) Gored, ppl. adj., in comp. Gored-acre, a strip of land tapering to a point; (2) Goring, sb. a triangular strip of land at the side of an unevenly-shaped ploughed field.

(I) Som. Hervey Wedmore Chron. (1887) I. 187. (2) Not.<sup>2</sup> sw.Lin.<sup>1</sup> We've gotten it all done, all but the gorings. There's no-but 3 acres of gorings.

[1. OE. gāra, an angular point of land, a jutting 'gore' (Earle's Charters, Gl.).]

GORE, sb.<sup>2</sup> Nhb. Yks. Also written gorre Yks.

1. Obs. In phr. chewing of gorre, a disease of sheep.

e.Yks. This disease proceeds from a defect in nature, for a greate part of their emeat whiles that they are chewinge of it workes forth of the wykes of their mouthes, Best Rur. Econ.

(1642) 14. (1642) 14.

2. Comp. Gore-chower, a sheep unable to masticate its food properly.

Nhb 1 A sheep which, owing to some structural defect in its mouth, is unable to retain or properly masticate its food.

[ON. gor, the cud in animals, gor-vomb, the first stomach (Vigfusson); Norw. dial. gor, the half-digested food in a beast's stomach (AASEN).]

GORE, sb.3 w.Som. A goad.

Goa'ur, goo ur. A long rod tipped with a small sp driving oxen. Always so called. [OE. gar, a dart, spear; cp. MHG. ger (Lexer).] tipped with a small spear for

GORE, sb.4 Obs. Nhb. A pool of water to trap fish

in; a fish-trap.

To pluck down all wears, gores, and engines, Richardson Borderer's Table bk (1846) VIII 186; Nhb 1 No maner person or persones from hensforth areise, levye or make any maner weire, gore, or engin in the said haven betwene the sayde places called Sparhawkes and Hedwinstremes, upon peine of 100l., Acte concernynge Newcastell ufon-Tyne (1530) in Welford Hist Newcastle (1887) 119.

GORE, sb.5 Sus. Also in form gar. In comp. (1) Gore-bill, (2) .fish, the sea-pike, Belone vulgaris.

(1) A fish with a pointed snout, going in front of a 'school' of mackerel It is esteemed a delicacy (GAW.); This fish is supposed to act as a pilot to the mackerel (FES). [SATCHELL (1879).] (2) (G.A.W.) [SATCHFLL (1879)]

GORE,  $v^2$  Obs. Lin. To make up a 'mow' of hay.

(HALL.) [Togore, to makeupmows, World IDGE Dict Rust. (1681)] GORE, v.3 Wil. To gall or rub the skin off. n.Wil.

GORE, v.4 Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] With in, with: to believe in, trust. W. & J. Gl. (1873).

GORÉHIRD, see Gurherd.

GORE-THETCH, sb Obs. Hrt. A variety of vetch, Vicia sativa. Ellis Mod. Husb (1750) V. III. GORE-THRUSHER, sb. War.<sup>24</sup> s.War.<sup>1</sup> The missel-

thrush, Turdus viscivorus.

GORFIN, see Gorb, sb.1

GORFY, adj. Ags. (JAM.) Having a coarse appearance. GORGE, v. Fif. (JAM.) To squeak, make a gurgling, 'squelching' sound. Cf. girg, v.

The noise made by the feet, when the shoes are filled with water

GORGEON, see Gudgeon, sb. GORGER, sb. Nrf. Slang. A gentleman, a welldressed man.

dressed man.

The old gorger used to tell me if I had to go to a fresh piece, Emerson Son of Fens (1892) 17; We were ever so long before the old gorger found that out, ib 182 Slang. Mung kiddey, mung the gorger, beg, child, beg of the gentleman, Lex Balatronicum (1811).

[A Gipsy word; cp. Rommany gorgio, a white man, not a Gipsy, Leland Eng.-Gipsy Sngs. (1875) Gl.]

GORGETCHES, sb. pl. Ayr. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents] A calf's pluck; the heart, liver, and lights of an animal.

GORGEY, v. Obs. Som. To shake, tremble. Som. (W.F.R.) e.Som. Lookee, how our chimney do gorgey with the wind, Gent Mag (1793) 1083, GROSE (1790) MS. add. (P.)

GORGY-MILL-TREE, sb. N.I. A willow-tree. GORIE, sb. Sc. [gori.] A disguised form of 'God,' used in oaths and exclamations of surprise.

Sh.I (JAM.), S. & Ork.1, n Sc. (JAM.) Cat.1 By Gorie. Bnff.1

GORING, sb. Cor. [Not known to our correspondents.]

A brutal, lawless, turbulent fellow.

The memory of [Lord Goring's] wild warfare still survives in Cor., where a rude rough roisterer is called to this day a Goring,

N. & Q. (1852) 1st S. vi. 33

[Lord Goring (1608-1657), the most brilliant and produgal of the younger courtiers... After 1645 he retired into north Devon. His time was spent partly in jollity and debauchery, C.H.F. in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*]

GORING-CROW, sb. War.<sup>24</sup> s.War.<sup>1</sup> The carrion-

ow, 'gor-crow,' Corvus corone.

GORKIE, adj. Per. (JAM.) [Not known to our corre-

spondents.] Nauseous, disgusting.
GORL, GORLAN, GORLEY-GUT, see Goal, v.1, Girl, v.1, Gorblin(g, Garley-gut.

GORLINS, sb. pl. Lnk. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The testicles of a ram.

GORM, v. Chs. Nrf. Suf. Dev. Slang. Also written gawm Chs.¹ [gom.] Used imprecatively like 'damn.'

Chs.¹ Well, aw'm gawmed if ever aw heerd owt looke that.

Nrf. Gorm the t'other one, DICKENS D. Copperfield (1850) xxi; He was 'gormed'... if he could spake them hard words at all, PATTERSON Man and Nat (1895) 22 e.Suf. I'll be gorm'd if it ain't so (F H.). Dev. Yu want'th me tu zill my 'oss, duee? I'm gormed if I du! HEWETT Peas Sp. (1892). Slang. I'm gormed, FARMER; Goimed if there ain't that old parson again! Longman's Mag (1884) 623

GORM, see Garm, Gaum, sb.¹, v.³
GORMAND, v. w.Yks.⁵ Also v
[gōːmənd.] To eat greedily.
Doan't gormand that stuff up soa, pretha! Also written gormond.

[Fr. gourmand, a glutton, gormand, belly-god, greedy-gut, gully-gut (Cotgr.)]

GORMAN-RUTTLES, sb. Yks. A disease of horses, quinsies. w.Yks. (S.P.U.); w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> [Fr. gorme, the thick humour which young horses void at their narrels, or by the overture made under their

throat, some call it the strangles (Cotgr.).]

GORMAW, sb. Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also in
gormer Nhb. w.Yks.; gormow Cum. [gormo]

1. The cormorant, Phalacrocorax carbo.

Sc. Still retained by the common people, Complaynt of Sc. (ed. 1801) Gl. (Jam.) Nhb. (M.P.); Nhb. A gormer, iv a pick black neet, 'll find his way to Fahren islands. w.Yks. Yks Wkly. Post (Dec 31, 1898). [Gorma, Swainson Birds (1885) 142]

2. Fig. A greedy person; a clownish fellow. Cf. gawmaw, in Gaum, v. 1.

Lnk (JAM.) Cum. A great gormaw (M.P.); Cum. 1
[1. The golk, the gormaw, and the gled, Dunbar Poems

(c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 141. Gor (as in gor-crow) + maw; cp. ON. mār, a sea-mew; the raven is Yggjar-mār, Odin's mew; crows are ben-mār, blōð-mār (Vigfusson).]

GORMER, sb. Yks. Not. Also written goamer w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> [gō·mə(r).] A wooden framework or rail fastened to the ends of a cart to increase its carrying

capacities; gen. in pl.

w. Yks.<sup>2</sup> A newly made cart, with wraithes, gormers, and sideboards complete. Not <sup>2</sup> It is detachable; Not <sup>3</sup> Put on carts and
waggons at harvest time. s.Not. A pair of upright hurdles sometimes fixed to the back and front of the 1athes of a cart (J P K).

GORN, sb. Lan. Suf. [gon.] A disguised form of 'God,' used in oaths.

Lan. It didno' matter a gorn-dang heaw he'd getten his brass,

BRIERLEY Cotters, xx. e.Suf. Gorn sim your body! (F.H)
GORN, see Gaun, sb¹, Girn.
GORP, sb. Cum. Yks. Also in form gorpin n.Yks.¹²
m.Yks.¹ [gorp, gorpin.] A featherless or unfledged bird, as when just hatched. Cf. gorb, sb.¹
Cum.¹ (s v. Bare). n.Yks. The man... seemed to find no more

excitement than 'a gowk in finnding its gorpins,' Atkinson Mooil.

Parish (1891) 138; n.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, n Yks.<sup>2</sup> As naked as a gorpin. m.Yks.<sup>1</sup>

GORPHIN, sb. Lin.<sup>1</sup> [Not known to our correspondents.] A potato. 'There's no disease in the gorphins to-year.'

GORR(A, GORRE, see Gor(e, sb.<sup>12</sup>, Gore, sb.<sup>2</sup>
GORREL(L, sb. Der. Hrf. Pem. Also written gorral
s.Pem.; and in form gurrell Der. [go·rl.] 1. A young

pig. Hrf.<sup>2</sup>
2. Fig. A glutton, gormand.
s.Pem. Laws Little Eng. (1888) 420.
3. Comp. (1) Gorrel-bellied, corpulent, pot-bellied; (2)
Gurrell-belly, a fat, corpulent person, a glutton. Cf. gor-

(1) Der. 2, nw.Der. 1 (2) Der. By calling me young gurrell belly, Thou lousy scoundrel, what dost mean? Furness MS. Poem; ADDY Gl. (1891).

[1. Cp. OFr. gorreau, 'cochon de lait' (LA CURNE); dim. of gorre, a sow (Cotgr.); Fr. (Norm. dial.) gore, 'truie, d'où le dim. goret (jeune cochon)' (Moisy).

2. Bredailler, a gorbelly, gorrel, gulch, fatguts (Cotgr.).]

GORRISH, adj. Cum. Lan. ne.Lan. [go rij.] Thick

and luxuriant, sometimes coarse and over-luxuriant. Cf.

gorry, adj.

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GORROCH, sb. and v. Sc. Also written gorrach Dmf.

[go'rəx.] 1 sb. Anything of a dirty, sticky nature; a 'sloppy' mess, a mass of mud, &c.; fig. a bungle, 'hash.' Sig. Ye've made a complete gorroch o' that job (G.W.). Gail The stack-yaird's a perfect gorroch. Ye are makin' a perfect gorroch o' your perridge (S.R.C.).

2. A bungler; an untidy, slovenly worker.

Gall She's just a handless gorroch, she never keeps ony place snod (S R C.).

snod (S.R.C.).

3. v. To stir about, or mix anything of a sticky or dirty nature, to imbed in mire; fig. to spoil, bungle

Slg. (G.W.) Dmf Shaw Schoolmaster (1899) 348. Gall. One great stot... trod upon me and 'gorroched' me deeper into the black peat broth, Crockett Raiders (1894) vii; To mix and spoil porridge, Mactaggart Encycl (1824) 234, ed. 1876

GORROM, sb. e.Yks. A worm, a term used by boys. GORRY, sb. Cor. Also in form gurrie Cor. [go'ri.] A wicker 'flasket' (q.v.) with a long handle on each side, carried in the mode of a sedan chair.

GORRY, adj. Yks. Lan. Also Som Also in forms

GORRY, adj. Yks. Lan. Also Som Also in forms goary, gory Som. [gori, gōri.] 1. Very fat, nauseously fat; freq. used of the neck.

w.Yks.¹ Som. Applied to onions, thick-necked, not bulbing Also applied to cattle (W F R.), The neck perhaps thick and goary, Young Annals Agric. (1784–1815) XXX 334.

2. Coarse and luxuriant. Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹ Cf. gorrish.

GORSE, sb. Irel. Wm. Chs. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr.

Bdf. Wil. Also in form goss Wxf.¹ s Not. Nhp.¹² Lei.¹
Wil.¹ [gōs, gos.] 1. in comp. (1) Gorse-cote, a shed, the sides of which are made of gorse, wound amongst upright stakes: (2) ·cover, a fox-cover; (3) ·hook or upright stakes; (2) cover, a fox-cover; (3) hook or Gossuk, a bill-hook for cutting gorse.

(1) Chs. A cheap and expeditious way of providing shelter in a field for young cattle during winter. s.Chs. (2) Nhp. 1 (3) Lei. 1, Nhp 2

Leil, Nhp 2

2. Comb. in birds' names: (I) Gorse-bird, the linnet, Linota cannabna; (2) -chat, the whinchat, Pratnacola rubetra; (3) -hatch, (a) see (2); (b) the wheat-ear, Saxicola ocenanthe; (4) -hatcher, (a) see (1); (b) see (3, b); (5) -hopper, see (2); (6) -linnet, (7) -thatcher, see (I).

(I) Shr. Swainson Birds (1885) 65; Shr. (2) Wm. Swainson ib. II (3, a) ib. (b) Leil [Joins Birds (1862)] (4, a) Shr Swainson ib 65, Shr (1 This name points to the bird's habit of making its nest under gorse-bushes. (b) War. (3) (5) Chs. Swainson ib II. Chs. (123) (6) s. Not. (J P K), Leil Nhp. Swainson ib 65; Nhp. A name which it receives from its habit of building its nest in a gorse or furze-bush War. (2) (7) Shr. Swainson ib. (5); Shr. (3). A plant or stalk of heath, furze, or fern. Wxf (4). The rest-harrow, Ononis arvensis. Cf. cammock, sb. (1). Bdf. Batchelor Agric (1813) 322. Wil.

4. The rest-narrow, Unonis arvensis. Cl. cammock, su. 1. Bdf. Batchelor Agric (1813) 322. W11.1 GORSE, GORSH, see Grass, Gosh. GORSIMMENS, sb. pl. Sh.I. Strong ropes used for securing the hay and the corn in the yard. Jakobsen Dial. Sh. (1897) 44. GORSK, see Gosk, sb.2

GORSK, see Gosk, so. 2
GORST, sb. Chs. Midl. Shr. Hrf. Also in form gost
Hrf. [gost, gost.] The gorse, Ulex europaeus.
Chs., s.Chs. 1 Shr. 1 'Il' ave a foud 'urdled out by that shadan'
waund ooth gorst. Shr., Hrf. Bound Provinc. (1876). Hrf.
DUNCUMB Hist. Hrf. (1804–1812).
Hence Gorsty, adj. abounding with gorse, covered

with gorse.

with gorse.
Midl. (B. & H) Shr. A gorsty bonk. Hrf. Duncumb Hist.
Hrf (1804-1812); Hrf 1
GORSTIE, sb. Sh.I. Or.I. Also in forms gairsta
Or.I.; garsty Or.I. (Jam.); giresta S. & Ork. girsty
Or.I.; goresta Sh.I. (Jam.); gorsta S. & Ork. A ridge
of land acting as a boundary; the grassy space between
the ridges of a field; also used fig.
Sh.I. I' da gorstie, Burgess Rasmie (1891) 79, ed. 1892; An
Life hae gorsties aa da gaet, 1b. 81; I wis begun ta paek aboot da

Life hae gorsties as da gaet, 1b. 81; I wis begun ta paek aboot da broos an' gorsties, bit I hed ta gie hit up, Sh. News (Aug 21, 1897); A slight raised division of earth between corn fields (Coll. L.L.B.); 'Gorsti,' dyke-stead, foundation of an old dyke, which word is also applied (in some places) to a division between two corn-rigs, Jakobsen *Dial. Sh.* (1897) 44; S. & Ork. Something resembling the remains of an old dyke; A strip of grass between ridges of corn, *ib. MS add.* Or.I. I can recall the word used as a VOL. II.

proper noun, the name of a farm or house, and sounded 'Gairsta' (JG), Something resembling the remains of an old dyke (JAM); A strip of grass in the middle of plowed land (S.A.S).

[Norw. dial. gardstøde, place where the hedge is or has been, also called gardstøde] (AASEN); ON. gardstadr (mod. Icel. gardstæði), the place of a fence (Vigfusson).]

GORVISON, GORY, see Gauvison, Gorry.

GOS, sb. Sc. Also written goss (JAM. Suppl.). [gos.]

The goshawk, Asin written goss (JAM. Suppi.). [gos.] The goshawk, Asin palumbarius. Sc. (JAM Suppl.) Ayr. Swift as the gos drives on the wheeling hare, Burns Brigs of Ayr (1787) 1.68. [The gos in gos-hawk repr. OE. gōs, a goose. OE. gōshafuc, 'aucarius' (Ælfric); ON. gās-haukr, a gos-hawk (Vicenicson)] (Vigrusson).]

GOSH, sb. Sc. n Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Not. Lei. War. BdG. e.An. Dev. Cor. Amer. Also in forms gash Lan. s Not.; gorsh, goshen, goshie, goshins Sc.; gos(s n.Cy. Lan.; guish. Lan; gweeshie, gweeshtens Abd. [gof.]

1. A disguised form of 'God,' used in exclamations of

surprise and in mild oaths.

Sc. Gorsh! Miss Marjory, wass I no tellin' you he was bonnie?

Steel Rowans (1895) 85 Sh.I. Gosh bliss me! Sh News (Dec. 3, 1898). Elg. She swears, by gosh! she'd hang ye In a batch some nicht, Tester Poems (1865) 162 Abd Gweeshtens, ye've seerly been sair ta'en up, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xiv; Goshie, man! ib xxvii; Goshins, laddie, ye'll mairtyr yersel eatin' sae muckle (G.W.). Fif. 'Gosh! we main gang there, Tammas,' said Tibbie, McLaren Tibbie (1894) 29. SIg. Gosh, I've forgot my purse (G W.). Rnf Gosh, I'll gar them a' laugh round the study [stithy], Webster Rhymes (1835) 7. Ayr. Gosh me! we could na eat eggs for ever, Service Dr Duguad (ed. 1887) 122, (J M.) e.Lth. (G.G.), Nhb.!, Yks. (J.W.) Lan For, by goss. .it's danged nasty, Staton Loominary (c. 1861) 8. Not.! s.Not By gash! she is a bad un (J.P K.). Lei.! Gosh dock it! War.? Bdf. 'By gosh!' he said, looking down at the gold, Ward Bessie Costrell (1895) 62 e.An.!, Suf.!, e Suf. (F.H.) w.Cy 'Well, by gosh!' said William James, rubbing his leg tenderly, Cornh Mag. (Sept. 1898) 375. n.Dev. Gosh, 'e'll ha quite a vortin, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 65 Cor. Good gosh, 'twas so cowld as ice, Higham Dial. (1866) 14. [Amer. He leaped hurriedly, and ejaculating 'Gosh!' Adeler Hurly Burly (1878) xxiii.]

2. Comp. (1) Gosh-cab, (2) dalled, (3) 'trimmed, a mild out the simple station.

2. Comp. (1) Gosh-cab, (2) dalled, (3) trimmed, a mild

oath or imprecation.

(1) n.Cy. (J.L.) (1783) Nhb. Goshcab, what caud weather, wor Dicky did shoot, ALLAN Tyneside Sngs. (1891) 398; Gosh cab if aw knaw what to say, BAGNALL Sngs (c 1850) 7; Nhb. (2) s.Lan. (F E D.) (3) Lan. He would be 'gash trimmed' if he 'didno' think ther' wur summati' th' wynt that mornin' BRIERLEY Dav Out (1850) 26: Well I'll be suishtrimmed! if Cast when Day Out (1859) 26; Well, I'll be guish-trimmed! ib Cast upon World (1886) 287.

GOSHAWK, sb. and v. Irel. Not. Wor. Cor.

written gos-'awk s.Not.; gossawk Cor.<sup>2</sup> [go·sōk]

1. sb. The peregrine falcon, Falco peregrinus See Gos.

Ir. Improperly applied. The true geshivation Ir. Improperly applied The true goshawk . . . is short-winged, Swainson Birds (1885) 139

2. The buzzard, Buteo vulgaris, ib. 133.

3. Fig. A vacant, stupid-looking fellow, a booby, lubber. s Not. Ger out o' th' road, yer gret gos awk, y'er not with yer salt (J P.K.). w.Wor. Is, he waited for him, like a goshawk, and than he had him. salt (J.F.K.). w.Wor. 1s, ne waited for nim, like a goshawk, and then he had him, *Berrow's Jin* (Mar 10, 1888). Cor.<sup>2</sup>
4. v. To stand gaping and staring vacantly.

s.Not. There was three or four on 'em, gos-'awking at the corner

(J.P K.) GOSHEN, GOSHINS, see Gosh.

GOSK, sb.1 Cal.1 [gosk.] The chickweed, Stellaria

GOSK,  $sb.^2$  and v. Sc. Also in form gorsk (JAM.).

[gosk.] 1. sb. Strong, rank grass.

Buff. If they [sandy fields] be early toth'd, they shoot out the Bnff. It they | sandy fields | be early toth d, they shoot out the whole into gorsk, Agric. Surv. 59 (Jam.). Ags. Grass that grows through dung (Jam.). Hence Gosky, adj. rank, coarse; luxuriant; of an animal: large in size, but feeble.

Ags. Having more straw than grain (Jam.). Fif. Whair thy altars glitter now, Shall craps o' gosky dockens grow, Tennant Patricky (1807) 22

Papistry (1827) 73.

2. v. Of grass, &c.: to grow in luxurious patches through the dung dropped by cattle. Bnff.<sup>1</sup>

GOSLIN(G, sb. Sc. Cum. Chs. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. Oxf. e.An Sus. Hmp. Wil. Cor. [gozlin.] 1. In phr. as weak as a midsummer gosling, weak, feeble. Hrf.<sup>2</sup> 2. Comp. Gosling-blast, a transitory storm, a sudden

squall of rain or sleet; also used fig.

Lin. Freq occurs in April or early May about the time the young geese are beginning torunabout. 'Oh, it's nobbut a gosling-blast, it will soon be o'er' (H W.); 'Twillsoon be ower, It's nobbut but a gosling blast, Brown Lit. Laur. (1890) 57.

3. Comb. in plant-names: (I) Gosling-grass, (2)-scrotch, the goose-grass or cleavers, Galum Aparme; (3) -tree, the

sallow, Salix Caprea.

(1) Nhp.<sup>1</sup> Given as food to young goslings. Oxf. (2) Cmb., Nrf., n.Ess. (3) s.Wil. Occas (G E.D.)

4. An unfledgedbird. Rnf. Picken Poems (1788) Gl. (JAM.)

5. Fig. A fool. Sc. He's a mere goslin (Jam)
6. The male catkin of the willow, Sahx Caprea, and other

species of Saliv, gen. in pl. Cf. geslin(g, 3. Cum., Chs<sup>3</sup> Nhp.<sup>1</sup> Called also Cats and kitlings, and Geese and goslings. Wa..<sup>123</sup>, Shi.<sup>2</sup>, e An.<sup>1</sup>, Cmb. (W W S ), Nrf., Suf<sup>1</sup>, e Suf. (F.H.), n Ess., Sus., Hmp.<sup>1</sup>, Wil. (G.E.D.) Cor. Monthly

Mag. (1810) I. 433.
7. pl. The early purple orchis, Orchis mascula. Wil 1

GOSPEL, sb. Sc. Irel. Stf. War. Slang. (1) Gospel-greedy, fond of going to church; (2) hearer, one who attends church; (3) hearted, having the gospel in the heart, pious; (4) lad, a Covenanter; (5) minister, an evangelical minister; (6) shop, a church; (7) tree, a tree marking the boundary of a parish or township.

- (1) N.I.<sup>1</sup> (2) Edb. Your gospel-hearer sair repents it, Liddle Poems (1821) 34. (3) Ayr. That gospel-hearted woman spoke of what she would do with her children, Galt Gilhaize (1823) xxi (4) Ayr. Weel prosper at the gospel lads, That are into the west countrie, Ballads and Sngs. (1846) I. 51. (5) Ayr. Disconsolatory as it was to hear of such treatment of a gospel-minister, Galta Gilhaize (1823) XXII. (6) Slang. There's a gospel shop in Oxford Road, Lan. Thuef, 11. (7) Stf. The boundaries of the township and parish of Wolverhampton are in many points marked out by what are called gospel-trees, from the custom of having the Gospel read under or near them by the clergyman attending the parochial read under or near them by the clergyman attending the parocinian perambulations, Shaw Hist Stf II. pt. i. 165 War. We pass at the town's entrance the now decaying 'Gospel Tree' that still indicates the boundary of the borough in this direction, May Guide to Stratford-on-Avon, 92, in N. & Q. (1852) 1st S. v. 306.

  2. A text of Scripture written in a particular manner and blessed by a priest; it is then bung stitched in cloth
- and blessed by a priest; it is then hung, stitched in cloth, round the neck as a charm.

  s Ir. Would have been kilt entirely, if it wasn't for a gospel
- composed by Father Murphy that hung about his neck, CROKER Leg. (1862) 270.

GOSPEL(L, sb. Obsol. Ken. A goose. (H.M.); Ken. Gospells feedin on de groun An boys de dunnocks mindin, Dick and Sal (c. 1821) st. 42.

GOS(S, see Gosh.

GOS(S, see Gosh.
GOSS, sb.¹ Cor. [gos.] 1. A moor. Cor.² 2. The common reed, Arundo phragmntes. Cor.¹² Hence Gossy, adj. luxuriant, reedy, growing like the 'goss.' Cor.³ 3. Comp. Goss-moor, a reedy moor.
Cor.¹ w.Cor. There is a moor called Goss Moor, near Helston, N & Q. (1854) 1st S. x. 480.
4. The bulrush, Typha latifolia. Cor.¹
[1. OCor. cors, a moor, bog, fen (Williams); Wel. cors, 'palus, juncetum' (Davies). 2. Cp. Wel. cors, 'arundo' (ib.); Breton (Léon) cors, 'roseau' (Du Rusquec).] GOSS, sb.² Cor.² [gos.] A wood.
[OCor. cos, a wood, forest; older form coid (Williams); Wel. coed, Breton (Léon) koat, 'bois' (Du Rusquec).]

Wel. coed, Breton (Léon) koat, 'bois' (Du Rusquec).]
GOSS, sb.<sup>2</sup> Cor.<sup>12</sup> [gos.] A fuss or perplexity. GOSS, sb.4 Ken. The three-bearded rockling, Mustela

vulgaris.

It is called a 'goss' by the Folkestone fishermen, Buckland Brit. Fishes (1880) 203.

GOSS, v. Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.]
To guzzle or drink. (Hall.)

GOSS, see Gorse, Gos. GOSSAMER, sb. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Nhp. [go·səmə(r).] 1. Vapour arising from boggy or marshy ground.

N Cy.1, w.Yks.1, ne.Lan.1 Nhp.1 Fine filmy vapour . . . after a long continuance of warm weather

2. The down of plants. N Cy.1, w Yks.1, ne.Lan.1

[Prob. identical with go-summer (q.v.). Cp. ME. form gose-somere, 'filaundre' (BIBLESWORTH).]

GOSSAN, sb Dev. Cor. Also written gossen; and in forms gozan Cor.; gozzan Cor.<sup>2</sup>; gozzen Cor. [go·s·, go'zən.] 1. A mining term: yellow earth just above a vein of metal; the course, bed, or back of a lode; mineralized earth.

mineralized earth.

Dev. There was much ado in wheeling to the stampers the gozzen that had been extracted, Baring-Gould J. Hering (1884) 140 n.Dev. Manganese, and copper, and above all this gossan, which I suspect to be the very crude form and materia prima of all metals, Kingsley Westward Ho' (1855) 109, ed 1889 Cor. 'Tes the keenliest gozan thee ever ded'st see, Trichlas Tales, 56; 'What dost think of that last batch of ore?' 'Why pewer and keenly cossen' Hint Pah Rom on Fig. (ed 1806) 462; Cor. 1'Keenly gossen,' Hunt Pop Rom w.Eng (ed 1896) 462; Cor 1 'Keenly gossan,' earth that looks promising for metal Cor.2 [The material at or near the outcrop of a lode of mineral, Woodward Geol. Eng. and Wales (1876) 382.]
2. Rust. Cor<sup>2</sup>

3. Fig. An old wig grown yellow with age and wear; also used attrib.

Cor. It was a 'gossan' wig, as we call it in our parts, 'Q.' Noughts and Crosses (1891) 36, GROSE (1790), Cor. 12
[OCor. gossan (also gozan), iron ochre, ferruginous earth; rust (WILLIAMS).]

GOSSEN, sb. pl. Sh.I. Ropes made of grass or straw, put over thatched roofs. (K I.), S. & Ork. GOSSIE, sb. Obs. Sc. Also in form goss. 1. A

gossip, an intimate, friend; a fellow, person. Cf. gossip, 2. Sc. He dously drew in Mair gear frae ilka gentle goss, Than bought a new one, Pennecuik Coll. (1756) 60, ed 1787. Abd. Nae to fear the chirmin chang Of gosses grave that think me wrang, Skinner Poems (1809) 100. Rnf Pickin Poems (1788) Gl. (Jam) Lnk. Let a' thy gossies yelp and yell, Ramsay Poems (1721) 21. Lth. Greedy gossie-fain, fond of a gossip.

Edb. A gossie-fain, cadgy, and canty, Ither tae meet and hear,

Carlop Green (1793) 132, ed 1817.

[1. Now, gosse, farewell! yche can no lenger abyde, Cor. Dial. in Boorde Introd. (1542), ed. Furnivall (1870) 122]
GOSSIP, sb. and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel and Eng. Also written gossep Shi.<sup>2</sup> [go sip, -pp.] 1. sb. A godparent, a sponsor at baptism; an intimate friend invited to the baptism.

Sc. Every base servile man . . . when he has a bairn to be baptized, invites twelve or sixteen persons to be his gossips, Andrews Bygone Ch. Life (1899) 204 Ayr. The gossip keckit in his loof, Burns There was a lad, st. 3. Ir. Surely some of the young ladies . . . from the big house should stand gossip, Carleton Traits Peas. (ed 1843) I. 89. n Cy. Grose (1790). e.Yks. MARSHALL Rur. Econ. (1788). w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Lan. Randall Alston had some scruples about gossips in baptism, Walkden Diary (ed. 1866) some scruples about gossips in baptism, Walkden Diary (ed. 1806) 59 ne.Lan.<sup>1</sup>, e.Lin (G G W) sw Lin.<sup>1</sup> I suppose the same gossips will do for both Lei.<sup>1</sup> Who were the gossips? Nhp.<sup>1</sup>, War. (J R. W), War.<sup>24</sup>, s.War.<sup>1</sup> Shr.<sup>1</sup> Yo'd'n a pretty gran' Chris'nin' I 'ear; Shr.<sup>2</sup>, Hrf.<sup>2</sup> Suf What say you... to being my gossip? Strickland Old Friends, &c. (1864) 52. Sus.<sup>1</sup> Still used, though very rarely, by old people, 'They've brought a child to be christened, but they haven't got no gossips' Som W. & J. Gl (1873). w.Som.<sup>1</sup>, Dev.<sup>13</sup> n.Dev Fegs, I'll be gossip to 'un, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 41. Cor. The clerk towld un that the gossips wadn come, Tregellas Tales (1868) 73.

Hence Gossiping, sb. a christening, christening feast. Wil Obs. Som. W. & J. Gl (1873). w.Som. [A gossiping, a merry meeting of gossips at a woman's lying-in, Bailey (1721)]

2 An intimate friend, boon companion, crony. Cf. gossie.
Sc. Upon inquiry... it proved to be her gossip, frotting Nelly,
Scott St. Ronan (1824) iv. Abd. What's like a frien'ly chappin
ale, Whan canty gossips meet? Cock Strains (1810) II. 118. Fif. Girt wi' a groupe o' gossips bricht, Tennant Papistry (1827) 23. Ayr. Thou maks the gossips clatter bright, Burns Sc Dimk (1786) st 12. e.Lth. Cried Maggie J. to her companion and bosom gossip, Mucklebackit Rhymes (1885) 235. Slk. Baffled outright...by gossips in endless array, Hoge Poems (ed. 1865) 288.

Hence Gossips' wake, sb., obs., see below.

Fif. After the mother's recovery, friends and neighbours assembled

to congratulate the parents, and drink to the child's prosperity This gathering was known as the *cummer fealls*, or the gossips' wake, Andrews Bygone Ch. Life (1899) 195.

3. Phr. to be up to one's gossip, to be aware of a person's

designs. w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>
4. v. With about: to make merry, gad about.
w.Som.<sup>1</sup> Dhai bee au vees u gaus au peen ubaew t [They are always gadding about at merry-makings]

Hence Gossiping, sb. a merrymaking, carouse.

tb. Dhur wuz u maa'yn gaus au peen u Dhuuz dee, aup tu Faa'rm Stoa unz [There was a fine carouse on Thursday, up at Farmer

[1. Gossyppe (a man), 'compere'; gossyppe (a woman), 'commere,' Palsgr. OE. godsibb, a sponsor; see Sib. 2. Ich haue good ale, godsyb Gloton, P. Plowman, (c) VII. 357

GOSSIPING-POT, sb. Nhp.1 A two-handled pot.

The pot, requiring two persons to carry it, brought them into such close contact as allowed them to indulge in gossiping as they

Went along GOSSOON, sb. Irel. Yks. Also in forms farson, gorson Wxf.<sup>1</sup>; gorsoon N I.<sup>1</sup> [gosūn.] 1. A boy, lad. Ir. A girsha's as well intitled to a full glass as a gorsoon, Carleton Fardorougha (ed 1848) i; There's not a bare-legged gossoon on the estate, Lever Martins (1856) II. x N.I.<sup>1</sup>, Uis (MB-S) w.Ir. As if he was a lump iv a gossoon, Lover Leg. (1848) I. 14. Qco. Hearing of their plan from the gossoon of Reuben, Barrington Sketches (1830) I ii wxf. The gorsoon got through the pigs, Kennedy Evenings Duffiey (1869) 361; wxf.<sup>1</sup> [The six-foot hie guardsman, and little gossoon, Will all join in three cheers for the 'Monstre Balloon,' Barham Ingoldsby (ed 1840) 74.] (ed 1840) 74.]

2. A silly, awkward fellow. w.Yks.5

2. A silly, awkward fellow. w.Yks.<sup>5</sup>
[1. Ir. garsin, a boy (Foley); Fr. garçon.]
GOSSY, adj. Ken. [go'si.] Gorse-growing, applied to a field growing gorse. (W F.S)
GOST, GOSTER, see Gorst, Gaster, Gauster.
GO-SUMMER, sb. Obs. Sc. Also in form go o' simmer Frf. The latter end of summer.
Sc. (Jam.); The go summer was matchless fair in Murray, ...
July flowers and roses springing at Martinmas, Spalding Hist. Sc (1792) I. 34 (Jam). Frf. Our gray hawkit mare, Wha last year i' the go o' simmer Broke my fore leg, Morison Poems (1790) 113.

[The form an o's symmer (meaning the 'go'the departure

[The form go o' simmer (meaning the 'go,' the departure of summer) is prob. due to pop. etym. For the orig. forms,

explaining the element go, see Go harvest.]
GOT TO, phr. Wor. In comparison with.
The weather's quite mild got to what it was (H.K.).

GÖT, see Goit, sb.1

GOTCH, sb1. ? Sc. Yks. Bdf. e.An. s Cy. Wil. Also in forms goche Suf. Wil. 1; gorch w.Yks. 2 [got] 1. A

forms goche Suf. Will.; gorch w.Yks.2 [goff] 1. A large jug or pitcher.

<sup>2</sup> Sc. Moor Suf. Wds. (1823). w Yks.2 Bdf. Batchelor Anal. Eng. Lang. (1809) 133. e.An. Here, maur, take yeow this here gotch, an' goo an' buy a punner o' yist, N. & Q. (1872) 4th S. ix. 167; e.An.1 Cmb. (J D R.); (J.W.B.) Nrf. Now, just mind yow don't break that there gotch (W.R. E.); While she pours you out a glass of ale from a 'gotch' into a 'beaker,' Rye Hist. Nrf. (1885) xv. e Nrf. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1787). Suf. Bring me that there gotch, will ye? (M.E.R.); A pot or pitcher of earth or stone for ale or beer (K.), Suf.1 A jug or pitcher with one ear or handle. e Su'. (F H.) Ess. (W W.S.); Trans. Arch. Soc. (1863) II 184. s.Cy. A large earthen or stone drinking pot with a great belly, Ray (1691) Wil (K.), Wil.1

2. Comp. (1) Gotch-belly, (2) -gut, a protuberant belly, pot-belly; (3) -gutted, pot-belled, corpulent.

(1) e.An.1, e.Suf. (F.H.) (2) e.Suf. (F.H.) (3) Nrf. A gotch-gutted fellow, Grose (1790).

3. Fig. A disease to which rabbits are liable.

3. Fig. A disease to which rabbits are liable.
e.An. Ess. The body swells from eating too much green food

GOTCH, v. and sb.<sup>2</sup> Sc. 1. v. To spoil, mar, 'botch.' Per. (G.W.) 2. sb. A bungle, marring, 'hash.' Ye've made a complete gotch o' that, sb. GOTE, sb. Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Nhp. Cmb. Som. Also in forms goat Ags. (JAM.) n.Cy. w.Yks. Lin. n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> Nhp.<sup>2</sup>; goit n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> w.Yks.<sup>128</sup> Lan.<sup>1</sup> e.Lan.<sup>1</sup> Der.<sup>1</sup>; gooat n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>; got Sc. (JAM.); gott Sc.

Nhp.2; goyt n.Yks. w Yks 4 Lan.1; gwote Cum. [gōt, goet, goit, got.] 1. A small artificial watercourse leading to a mill or reservoir, a mill-race or water-channel, the

to a mill or reservoir, a mill-race or water-channel, the outlet from a stream; also used fig Cf. gaut, gout, sb.<sup>1</sup> n Cy. Grose (1790). Nhb.<sup>1</sup> A stream of water approaching the sea through sand or slake. Cum. (M.P) w.Yks. The throat of a mill dam (J W D); One of them slipped into the mill-goyt and was rescued with some difficulty, PLEL Luddites (1870, 46, w Yks.<sup>1284</sup> Lan. N. & Q. (1851) ist S. v. 250; 'Tis a narrow wyks. Lan. N. & Q. (1051) ISI S. v. 250; IS a harrow gost that will not let a drowning man through, Roby Trad. (1872) I. 55; Lan. I, e Lan. N & Q (1871) 4th S vin. 155. nw Der. Lin. The Trent floods override the sluices and goats, Marshall Review (1811) III. 34

Hence Goitstead, sb. an old watercourse. n.Yks.3

2. A drain or ditch, a gutter.

Sc. The gote is . . . such a ditch as is used for draining marshes (Jam). Rnf. Rale the gotts frae paddock ride To muck the lan', Picken Poems (1813) II 40. Cum. A gutter through a hedge, PICKEN Poems (1813) II 40. Cum. A gutter through a hedge, not covered in, but stopped with thorns, &c; if covered in it is called a cundeth (EWP). Yks. Archae Wds. in Yks. Wkly Post (July 28, 1883). n Yks N. & Q. (1876) 5th S v 77, 114. sw.Lin¹, Nhp.² Cmb N. & Q. (1852) 1st S. vi 326 Som. A drain for water—going under a road (WF.R). Hence (I) Gott fit, sb. the end of a drain; (2) Gotty, adj of land: intersected with small streams

(1) Lnk. I've gather'd hips an' slaes Wi' thee near the auld gott-fit, Parker Misc. Poems (1859) 33. (2) Nhp.²

3. A narrow passage from the main streets to the water—

3. A narrow passage from the main streets to the water-

side. Cf. gaut, 2.

n Yks. A narrow gut or slip, opening at the side of a long or main street, and going down to the harbour beach [Whitby] only applied to those passages which lead to the harbour, N. & Q. (1876) 5th S. v. 77; n. Yks. 2 ne. Yks. 1 Common in seaside towns.

4. A narrow cavern or inlet into which the sea enters.

Ags. (Jam.)

5. A slough, a deep miry place. Lnk. (tb) Ags. (JAM.) 5. A slot 6. A sluice, floodgate. N.Cy.<sup>2</sup> Cum., Wm Nice

ry. 2 Cum., Wm Nicolson (1677) Trans. R. Lit. Soc. (1868) Yks. Sculcoates gote to the mid-stream of the river Humber, I.A. IKS. Sculcoates gote to the mid-stream of the river Humber, N. & Q. (1854) 1st S. x. 402 Lan Grose (1790) MS add. (C) Der. Lin. We read in Callis that 44 Eliz 'a great controversie did arise in co Lincoln, about building of two new gotes at Skirbeck and Langrate [Langrick], for the draining of waters out of South Holland Fens into Boston Haven, 'Anderson Pocket Guide (1874) 24; Lin. 1. Lin. 1 The present new sluice or goat, as they call it, at the end of Hamond Beck, Present State of Navagation (1975). There was formerly a drain in the township of Present state. (1751). There was formerly a drain in the township of Burringham called Goat dyke which probably acquired its name from one of these goats. Cmb. The Four Gowts are situated at a spot midway between Newton and Tydd Gote.

7. A small bridge over a stream crossing a road. Also

in comp. Gote-stock.

Yks. The culvert carrying a cart road over a drain from field to field, or from field to a lane, Archaic Wds in Yks. Wkly. Post (July 28, 1883). e Yks.¹ w.Yks. We mun pull yon goitstock up, it sgitten block tup wisludge. Aseet watter can't gitthrou (W.H.).

8. pl. Stepping-stones over a river.

n.Cy. Gross (1790). w.Yks Hutton Tour to Caves (1781).

[1. Gote, aquagium, Prompt. Du. gote, a gutter or a channell (Hexham); MLG. gote, 'Gosse, Renne, Abflusskanal' (Schiller & Lubben).]

GOTFER, see Gatfer.

GOTH, int. Sc. [gob.] A corruption of 'God,' used in oaths.

Cai. 1 Goth man! Goth ay! Ags. (JAM.) Gall. Hit him a whap wi't aneath the lug, till goth he gaed heels owre gowdy without a bough [bark], Macraggart Encycl (1824) 26, ed. 1876.

GOTHAM, sb. and adj. n Cy. Lan. Also in form gotum Lan. 1. sb. A name for Newcastle; see quot.

N.Cy. Gotham, a cant name for the famous old town of Newcastle and other places containing a considerable proportion of

castle, and other places, containing a considerable proportion of unhabitants not endowed with absolute wisdom.

2. adj. Foolish, ignorant.

Lan Eawr Gotum Guides hus seely sheep dun rob, Tim Bobbin View Dial. (ed. 1811) 16.

GOTHARD, see Goddard.

GOTHER, v. Irel. [go der.] Preterite and pp. of 'to gather.'

Ir. They all gother about her, CARLETON Traits Peas. (ed 1843) I. 45; Th' all gother roun' th' bed to listen, BLACKBURNE Stories, 9

w.Ir. He gother all his monks about him, Lover Leg. (1848) W.If. He gother an ins holdes about him, LOVER LEG. (1940)
I. 101 Myo. I know too well how it was gother up, STOKER
Snake's Pass (1891) XIII. Wxf. There was a good many people now gother together, Kennedy Banks Boro (1867) 162

GOTHERLIGH, adj. Bnff. (JAM) [Not known to our correspondents.] Confused, in a state of disorder, esp.

GOTHERLISCH, adj. and sb. Sc. Also in forms godderlisch, gotherlitch (JAM.).

1. adj. Prous, sanctimonious, canting.

expressive of ridicule or contempt; as 'a god-

Kcd. Always . . expressive of ridicule or conderlisch gouk' (Jam.).

2. Foolish. 16. 3. Sluttish. Abd. (16.) 4. sb. Want of delicacy, in feelings or manners. Nai. Agric. Surv. Gl. (1b.)

nanners. Yks. Also in torm Nhb. Dur. Yks. Also in torm โรงเรื่องไม่. Sociable, affable, of a GOTHERLY, adj. godderly m.Yks.1 [go·ðərli.] kındly disposition.

n.Cy. Gross (1790); N Cy.¹ The ewe is gotherley with its lamb Nhb.¹, Dur.¹ n.Yks¹; n.Yks.² A heartwarm gotherlyset. ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks. MARSHALL Rur. Econ. (1788). m Yks.1

GOTHILL, GOT(T, see Goddil(1, Gote.

GOTTER, GOTTRIDGE, see Gutter, v.2, Gatteridge.

GOTUM, see Gotham.

GOUCH, sb. Sc. [gūx.] A bad smell. Cf. guff, sb. 12. s.Sc. The gouch o' his breath comes owre me like the reek o' a snuffed-out candle, Wilson Tales (1839) V. 70, Death hasna already blawn the witherin gouch o' his breath on't, 16 III. 380.

GOUCHER, GOUCK, see Gutcher, Gowk, sb.1, v.2

GOUCKOO, see Gowkoo.

GOUCKOO, see Gowkoo.

GOUD, preterite. Sc. Began. See Begoud.
Sc. The cocks 'goud craw, the day 'goud daw, Scott Minstrelsy
(1802) II. 96, ed. 1848. Wgt. 'Na, by my sooth!' the lassie 'goud
say, Edb Antiq. Mag. (1848) 59.
GOUD, see Gold, sb.¹, Gowd.
GOUDA, sb. Sc. Nhb. Also in forms goudy, gowdie
Sc.; gowdy Nhb.¹ A Dutch cheese; gen. in comp.

Gouda cheese.

Fif. That's a bit fine gowdie. I wouldna gie a bit guid gowdie for a' the grand cheese yow could put before me, ROBERTSON Provost (1894) 105. Lth. She had the buttock o' the last goudy cheese still i' the press, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 250. e Lth. Goodly whangs of gouda cheese, Mucklebackit Rhymes (1885)

GOUDIE, sb. Sc. The keeper of a key of the Box of a Trade Incorporation in Glasgow; also called Box-master; the name of the office.

Lnk. In each of the incorporated trades of Glasgow there were two such officers; and they were always selected from the Master Court... The incorporation of Cordiners is perhaps the only one which still retains this old term; and the following are its rules...
One master, to hold office for one year shall be nominated and appointed by the Deacon and be called the Deacon's Goudie . . A Trade's Goudie . . . from among the nine masters to hold office for one year,' Rules of Incorporation of Cordiners (JAM. Suppl.).

GOUDIE, sb.<sup>2</sup> Ags. (JAM.) A blow, stroke.

GOUDIE, sb.<sup>2</sup> Ags. (Jam.) A blow, stroke.
GOUF(E, see Goaf, sb.<sup>1</sup>, Goff, sb.<sup>1</sup>
GOUF(F, sb. and v. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also written gowf(f Sc. Nhb. [gauf.] 1. sb. A blow, cuff, stroke; also used as an int. 'bang.'
Sc. A gowf in the haffit (Jam.). Abd. Wi'a firm gowff he fell'd the tane, Skinner Poems (1809) 4. Per. I'll gie ye a gouff i' the lug'll gart stound the next half-hour, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 136, ed. 1887 Fif. There were sic gouffs, and youffs, and swaks, Tennant Papistry (1827) 205. Ayr. (JM) Link My muse may len' me then a gowff, Ramsay Poems (1721) 206; Gowff, her steek'd nieve took my lug, Murdoch Doric Lyre (1873) 52. Edb. Whan Isee. .ilk ane striking the tee'd ba, Maun Ino... gie'ta gowf as well's the rest? Macnelle Bygane Times (1811) 15. Ant A blow on the ear by way of correction, Ballymena Obs. (1892). Nhb. Had ganger met you, I'm afraid You'd got a gowff, Donaldson Poems (1809) 80. Poems (1809) 80.

2. Phr. to the gouff, to ruin, wreck.

Abd. He wud ca''t a' to the gowff, Alexander Johnny Gibb
(1871) xxxvii; They canna weel affoord to lat'm gae to the gowff, 1b. Ain Flk. (1882) 121.

3. v. To strike, hit, cuff. Sc. She . . . tightly gouff'd his haffets, Herd Coll. Sngs. (1776)

In Mackay. Abd. Gowff'd him alang the shins a blaize, Skinner Poems (1809) 4 Cld. (Jam.) Ayr. But, word an' blow, North, Fox, and Co. Gowff'd Willie like a ba', man, Burns When Guilford Good, &c., st. 9. Lnk. 'Twas Jamie there was gowffin' at the cat, Black Falls of Clyde (1806) 108 Edb. Is this the gait to gowf the ba', Macnell Bygane Times (1811) 16.

GOUF(F, see Guff, v., sb.

GOUFMALOGIE, sb. Obs. Lth (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A woollen petticoat formerly worn by women, having on its border large horizontal stripes of different colours.

GOUGE, sb. and v. Obsol. n Cy. Yks. Lei. s Cy. Also in forms gourge w Yks.<sup>1</sup>; gowarge n.Cy. w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>; gowge Lei.<sup>1</sup> 1. sb. A chisel used for making hollows. n.Cy. Holloway. w.Yks.<sup>1</sup> s.Cy. Used to make a hollow to receive an augur, Holloway.

To scratch, tear out with the nails or talons.

Yks. Up-and-down fights . with the horrid addition of 'pawsing,' and 'gouging,' and biting, GASKELL Life of C. Bronte, ii. Lei. 1 Shay lugged 'im, an' shay gowged 'im.

GOUGH, see Goaf, sb.2, Goff, sb.1, int.

GOUJERE, GOUK(E, see Goodger(s, Gowk, sb.12, v.2 GOUKMEY, sb. e Sc. The grey gurnard, Trigla gurnardus. Neill Fishes (1810) 14 (Jam.).

GOUL, sb. Cum. [Not known to our correspondents.]
A hut or cottage. Gl. (1851).
GOUL, sb. Sc. The soul.

Rave a' their gouls sindry till they turn'd Papists again, GRAHAM Coll. Writings (1883) II. 26.

GOUL, GOULAN(D, see Gool, sb.2, Gowlan(d. GOULD, GOULE, see Gold, Gale, sb.1, Gool, sb.1

GOULKGALI(S)TER, sb. Ayr. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A pedantic, conceited fool; a wanton rustic; a simpleton.

[Gowk, sb.  $^{1}4 + gallivaster$  (sb.) q.v.]

GOULL-BANE, sb. n.Sc. (JAM.) A name given to a bone near the hip, the top of the 'femur' where it is lodged in the 'acetabulum.'

GOULOCK, see Golach.

GOUNCE, sb. Cor.<sup>2</sup> A long, shallow place for washing fine ore stuff.

GOUND, sb. Obs. Wm. Lin. Also in form gund-Wm. The yellow secretion in the corners of the eyes; cf. gunny, adj. Lin. Skinner (1671); (R E C.) Hence Gunded, adj. affected with a running secretion. Wm (K.)

[Gownde of be eye, Prompt.; Des oies outes la jacie (v. r. chacie), the gunde, Biblesworth (c. 1325) in Wright's Voc. (1857) 145. OE. gund, matter, corruption (Leechdoms); cp. (1857) 145. OE. gund, matter, corruption (Leechdoms); cp. OHG. gunt, 'pus, sanies' (GRAFF).]
GOUP, v.¹ and sb. Sc. Irel. Also written gowp Sc. N.I.¹; and in form gope Sc. (JAM.) 1. v. To beat, throb,

palpitate; to ache.

Sc. His heart did goup, Lochore Foppish Taylor (1796) 6. Lnk. Ane cries hoo his lug it goupit! Nicholson Kilwiddie (ed. 1895) 72. Lnk., Lth., Rxb. I think my finger's gaun to beel, it's gouping sadly (JAM.). Dmf. It gopes, gopes like the heart of a gorling (ib). Ant A hae a sore head [headache], feel how it's goupin, Ballymena Obs (1892).

Hence Gowpin', (1) vbl. sb. the beating, throbbing of a

wound or sore; (2) ppl. adj. aching, throbbing.
(1) Lnk. (Jam.), N.I. (2) Rnf. Nae daddie near To press her gowpin broo, Young Pictures (1865) 63. Ayr. Little do ye ken o' the gowpin' terror that taks haud o' their bit hearts, Service Notandums (1890) 53. Link. Twa-three sips o't'ill mak' yer goupin nerves as quate's a kirk moose, Murdoch Readings (ed. 1895) II. 67. 2. sb. A single beat of pain.

Per. Though that goup I'll never rue, At first I shivered through

and through, Spence Poems (1898) 140. Lnk. (JAM)

GOUP, v.2 Sc. Yks. Also written gowp e Yks.1 To scoop, lave with the hands, to hollow out. Per. (G.W.), e.Yks.<sup>1</sup>

GOUP, see Gaup.

GOUPLE, sb. Ant. [Not known to our other correspondents.] Asupportforaroof. (S.A.B.) See Couple, sb. 8. GOUR, adj. e.An. Voracious. See Gair, adj.

GOURD, aaj. Sc. [gurd.] 1. Stiff, unwieldy, difficult to open or move.

Sc Some hands were swell'd ... That to pull out, they seem'd full gourd, Graham Coll. Writings (1883) I. 165. Cld. Applied to what is stiffened by exposure to the air; as to the sash of a window when it will not move (Jam.). Lnk. Ance ye [a penknife] wad open wi'a click, But now ye're grown as gourd's a stick, Nicholopen wi'a click, But now ye're gio....

son Idylls (1870) 35. Lth. (Jam.)

Hence Gourdness, sb. stiffness. Cld. (Jam.)

Of ica. not slippery. Hence Gourdness, sb. want

2. Of ice: not slippery. Hence Gourdness, of slipperiness. Cld (Jam.)
[Fr. gourd, stiff, dull, heavy, lumpish (Cotgr.).]

GOURD, v. Sc. Also written gord Gall. Of running water, &c.: to stop, be pent up.

n Sc. A body of running water is said to gourd when it is stopped in its course by earth, ice, &c (Jam., s v Gurd).

Hence Gourded, ppl. adj pent up, stopped; frosted over. n.Sc. (Jam.) Gall. Gorded Lozens, panes of window-glass in the time of frost are so named, Mactaggart Encycl. (1824) 234, ed. 1876

[As thy greis gurdis. Lurkand like a longeour, Douglas Eneados (1513), ed. 1874, III 146. Fr. se gourdir, to be numb by the extremity of cold (Coter).]

GOURDER, sb. Irel. Also in form gourdal. The storm petrel, Procellaria pelagica.

Ker. Swainson Birds (1885) 211. [Johns Birds (1862).]

GOUREEN, sb. Irel. The herring, Clupea harengus.

Ker. The fishermen by whom they were known as and called 'goureens,' Zoologist (1853) XI. 3847

[From 'Gourock,' the name of a fishing town near Greenock (Rnf.). Cp. the slang expression 'a Gourock ham' for a salt herring (Farmer).] ham ' for a salt herring (FARMER).]

GOURIES, sb. pl. Sc. The garbage of salmon.

Sc. Few or no corbies were seen in either Aberdeens at the Waterside of Dee or Don, or the shore where they were wont to flock abundantly for salmon gouries, Spalding Hist. Sc. (1792) I. 332 (JAM.) Abd. The refuse of the intestines of salmon is still called salmon gouries and used as bait for eels (JAM.). [Gowries, Salmo salmo Salmon transport (1800)]

Salinon gournes and used as pair for cers (Jam.). [Courtes, Salar, Satchell (1879)]

GOURL, v. Obs. Dor. To growl as a dog.

HAYNES Voc (c. 1730) in N. & Q. (1883) 6th S. vii. 366.

GOURLINS, sb. pl. Sc. The root of a plant, prob. the

earth-nut, Bunium flexuosum.

The black bulbous roots of an herb with a white bushy flower, good to eat, called Hornecks in some parts, Mactaggart Encycl. (1824) 234, éd. 1876.

GOURY, adj. n.Cy. Cum. Nhp. Also in form gowery Cum. Gloomy, frightful; sullen, stupid, dull. n.Cy. (Hall.) Cum. A varra girt gowery-leuckan spot it was, Sargisson Joe Scoap (1881) 43. Nhp. 1
GOUSE, sb. Cor. 1 Dried cow-dung used for firing.

GOUSTY, adj. 1 Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also written gowsty Sc. N.Cy. 1 Nhb. 1 [gau'sti.] 1. Waste, desolate, dreary, gloomy; ghastly, supernatural, unearthly.

Sc. Is it not an unco lucre o' gain wad bring this Dousterdivel... at twal o'clock at night to thir gousty wa's 2 Scott Antiquary (1816) xxv. Frf. A gousty cawdron boil'd, Beattie Artha (c. 1820) (1816) XXV. Frf. A gousty cawdron boil'd, BEATTIE Arnha (c. 1820) 35, ed. 1882. s.Sc. A large, empty, gousty mansion, Wilson Tales (1837) III. 4. Edb. And the snug wee place . . . seemed in my eyes to look douff and gousty, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) XX. Sik. In sooth he was a gousty ghaist, Hogg Queer Bh. (1832) 228. N.Cy. What a gowsty hole he lives in. Nhb. Frequently used as signifying dismal or uncomfortable, and applied to a dwelling house without ceiling, &c. n.Yks. 2'A gousty spot,' said of a ruined building.

2. Of persons: pale, sickly, emaciated, haggard.
Sc. Rackless youth makes goustie age, Rav Prov. (1678) 388.
Abd. A gowsty man has a pale sickly appearance (G.W.); The merchant a stiff gousty lookin' stock, Alexander Johnny Gibb

merchant a stiff gousty lookin' stock, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) vi.

[2. Misgovernit 30wth makis gowsty age, Dunbar Poems (c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 309]

GOUSTY, adj.<sup>2</sup> Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also written gowsty N.Cy.<sup>1</sup> Nhb.<sup>1</sup> Tempestuous, stormy, windy. Rxb. (Jam.), N.Cy.<sup>1</sup>, Nhb.<sup>1</sup>, n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>

GOUT, sb.<sup>1</sup> Cum. Lin. Nhp. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Cmb. s.Cy. Dor. Som. Also written gowt(e Lin.<sup>1</sup> n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> sw.Lin.<sup>1</sup> se.Wor.<sup>1</sup> Glo. Cmb. s.Cy. Som. 1. An artificial passage

for water, a mill-stream; a ditch, drain, a covered con-

GOVE

duit, underground sewer or sink. Cf. gaut, gote. Cum. (MP.) Nhp. A water-course under a gateway bridge; Cum. (MP.) Nhp.¹ A water-course under a gateway bridge; Nhp.² Wor. A drain carrying the load to a gate, or a drain across the road (E.S.), Reported as to the gout at Aston Somerville, Evesham Advertiser (Jan. II, 1896) se.Wor.¹ s.Wor.¹ A water-course bridged to make a roadway. Hrf.¹ A drain from a house. Glo. (HT.E); Bristol is eminent for these goutes or subterraneous vaults, by reason of which they draw all things on sledges for fear the shaking of cart-wheels should loosen these arches (K.); Glo¹ Sety. Gross (1909) we way. Morron (who Agree (1869) Dor¹ Dor¹ S Cy. Grose (1790). w.Cy. Morton Cyclo. Agric. (1863). Do Som. (F.A.A); Ray (1691); Sweetman Wincanton Gl. (1885).

2 The outlet of a canal or sewer, the mouth of a drain. Cum. (MP) Lin Thompson Hist. Boston (1856) 708 s. Wor (HK), Glo. (WHC.)

3. A sluice, floodgate; a gateway bridge over a stream.

Lin. Others built up what was termed a gowt—a flood-gate arrangement for keeping out the sea at high water, and opening it at low, so as to give egress to the drain-water collected from the fen-land, Fenn Dick o' the Fens (1888) vin; A term applied at Saltfen-land, Fenn Dick o' the Fens (1888) vin; A term applied at Salt-fleetby to a set of trap-doors raised by chains on rollers for letting the water out of the higher level in a large drain into a lower, N. & Q. (1876) 5th S. v 77; Lin¹ We have the Great Gowt, Little Gowt, Anton Gowt, &c, in various parts n.Lin.¹ Vast quantities of water were discharged which used to enter through the Gout at Langa e, Chapman Witham and Welland (1800) 29. sw.Lin¹ War⁴ Wha¹at, be yer stuck in that stream² I'll put a gout there afore next harvest. Cmb.¹
[1. Fr. (Béarnais) goute (gote), 'égout' (Lespy).]
GOUT, sb.² Chs. Midl. Nhp. Also in forms geaowt Chs.¹; gueout Chs.²; gutout Chs.²
Hence Gouty, adi. wet. spongy, boggy.

Hence Gouty, adj. wet, spongy, boggy.

Chs. 1; Chs 2 'What is a gouty place?' 'A wobby place?' 'What's a wobby place?' 'A muzzick.' 'What's a muzzick?' 'A murgin.' 'What's a murgin?' 'A wet, boggy place' Midl.

Diseased and swelled by subterraneous water, as boggy tumours at the bottom or on the side of a hill, Marshall Rur. Econ. (1796). Nhp.2 A gouty field

GOUTCHER, see Gutcher.

GOUTHART, ppl. adj. Dmf. (JAM) [Not known to our correspondents.] Frightened, scared, terrified.

GOUTHERFOW, adj. Sc. Amazed, scared, terrified.

Ags. (JAM.) Fif. The rest... sat goutherfow, and doutit, Glowin' at ane anither, Tennant Papistry (1827) 26.

GOUT(TE, sb. and v. Sc. Midl. Cor. Also in form gut Sc. (JAM.) w.Cor.; gutt Sc. [gūt.] 1. sb. A drop; a large drop of rain.

large drop of rain.

large drop of rain.

Sc. Not a goutte of his physic should gang through my father's son, Scort Mudlothian (1818) xii; Being interrogated 'How many guts or drops of laudanum he was in use to take at a dose,' Ogiline and Nairn's Trial (1765) 141 (Jam.). Ayr. I... shook in a few gutts, or draps, of burned sugar, and lo! it was ready, Service Dr. Duguid (1887) 124; Raking storms With gouts of thrashing hail, Ainslie Land of Burns (ed. 1892) 351. Gall. There sprang a gout of black porty blood Crockett Grey Man (1806) 211. W Cor a gout of black oozy blood, CROCKETT Grey Man (1896) 311. w.Cor. I don't mind mist, do you think it will come down in guts? (M.A.C.)

2. pl. Condensed or clotted matter.
Midl. As congealed blood, &c., Toone Dict. (1834).
3. v. With down: to raining reat drops. w.Cor. (M.A.C.)
[1. Fr. goutte, a drop 2. I see thee still, And on thy blade and dudgeon gouts of blood, SHAKS. Macb. II. i. 46] GOUTY, adj Nhp. War. Also written goutty Nhp.1

[gū ti.] Knobby, knotty, abounding in protuberances.

Nhp. As rough, uneven thread, worsted, or silk. Gubby and gumpy are correlatives. War.<sup>2</sup>

GOVANCE, sb. and adj. Fif. (JAM.) [Not known to ir correspondents.] 1. sb. Good-breeding. 2. adj. our correspondents.] Well-bred

[Repr. older Sc. gouernance, good-breeding, self-control. Off worschip, wyt, manheid, and gouernans, Wallace (1488) VIII. 147

GOVANENDY, int. Sc. An expletive, an exclamation of surprise.

Wgt Govanendy! did she really ca' ya a wh—e? Fraser Wigtown (1877) 268.

GOVE, see Gauve, Give, Goave.

Sc. Wm. Also written goavel Wm.

[gō·v1] To move about in a disorderly manner.

Wm. While tyounger end . Danced, laughed, an' goavelled up an' doon, Spec. Dial. (1880) pt. 11. 37, A word of not very extensive use (B K).

Hence Govelling, ppl. adj. staggering, swaying; hang-

ing loosely and ungracefully.

Ags A woman's head-dress is said to be govellin. Applied to one, from the appearance of his eyes, when he is intoxicated Jam.).

GOVER, sb. Rut. 1. A gable. See Gavel, sb. 2. Comp Gover-end, the end wall of a building.

'Tis a thick gover-end between this and the next house, not a

GOVIE, int. Sc. Also in form goavy. Fif. An exclamation of surprise, also in comp Govie-dick.

Call Per. Most commonly used by children (JAM). Fif. Such expressions of suiprise as 'my certc,' 'my San,' 'losh peetie me,' 'goavy-dick,' Colville Vernacular (1899) 18. Rnf. My Govie Dick! Maister Walter, ye're sair forfouchen looking, Fraser Chimes (1853) 21. Lnk Govie-dick, it was an awfu' mistak', ye ken, Warddoff J Malhison (1881) 18. Lth. (JAM.)

GOVISON, see Gauvison.

GOVIT, ppl. adj. Cld. (JAM) Hollowed out.

GOVUS, sb. Fif. (JAM.) A simple, stupid person. Cf. gauve.

GOW,  $sb.^1$  and v. Sc. Also in forms goo, gu (JAM.). 1. sb. The gull, Larus canus.

Abd. Swainson Birds (1885) 207 Rnf. (IAM.)

2. Fig. A fool.

Gall. Ane bastard-bairn somehow Was got atween a curious pair, A Gomerall and a Gow, MACIAGGART Encycl. (1824) 39, ed. 1876. Hence Gowishness, sb. folly.

His Red Lion Field is as fine a specimen of gowishness as I have seen, 1b 224.

3. v. With over: to entice, allure, seduce. Cf. goy, v. Bnff. Abd. Ill company gowin' them owre, Alexander Johnny

Gibb (1871) xlvi. GOW, sb.2 Ags. (JAM.) 1. A halo, a cloudy, colourless circle surrounding the disk of the sun or moon, supposed to portend stormy weather; the usual name for this phenomenon is 'brough.'

2. In phr. to tak the gow, to run off without paying one's

debts, to make what is called 'a moonlight flitting.'

GOW, sb.3 Yks. Lan. Ken. Also in forms geaw Lan.;

goo Ken. [gou] A disguised form of 'God,' used as an exclamation, or imprecatively. Cf. goy, sb.

exclamation, or imprecatively. Cf. goy, sb.
w.Yks, 'F'e gow' he said, 'av ve done it at last,' Hartley Clock
Alm. (1889) 17; Weel sung, by gow, Snowden Web of Weaver
(1896) 40; w.Yks Lan Staton B Shuttle, 59; 'That shows
whether hoo's a witch or not.' 'It does, by geaw,' Brierley Old
Nook, iii. e.Lan., Ken., (s.v. Gau).
GOW, GOWA, see Go.
GOWAN, sb. Sc Nhb. Dur. Cum. Also in form
gawan Sc. [gour.an.] 1. A generic name for the doisy.

gawan Sc. [gou'-on.] 1. A generic name for the daisy, gen. the common daisy, Bellis perennis; also used attrib.

Sc. The bonny spots of turf sae fu' of gowans and yellow kingcups, Scott Midlothian (1818) xlin. Or.I. We saw the pleasantest

mixture of gowans ..or daisies, white and yellow, on every side, growing very thick, Brand Desc. Or.I. (1701) 31 (Jam.) n.Sc. Fair lady Isabel sits in her bower sewing Aye as the gowans grow gay, Buchan Ballads (1828) I 22, ed. 1875. Mry. Starry gowans gem the banks o' Lossie's peacefu' stream, Hay Lintie (1851) 44 Elg. The 10se, proud, mingling wi'the birk, The laughing gowan sees, Couper Poetry (1804) I. 128 Bnff. Summer months, wi' gowans gay, Taylor Poems (1787) 42 Bch An' wad hae gien twice forty pennies to had the gowan ouer my feet again, Forbes Jrn. (1742) 15. e.Sc. Even yet the sun stands still, to the wayside gowans, Setoun R. Urquhart (1896) iv. Abd. Aye the tither waefu' tear Amang the gowans wad fa', Still Cottar's Sunday (1845) 110. Kcd. The whin it blooms at yon dykeside, The gowan on the lea, Jamie Muse (1844) 43. Frf. Her broo it was white as the wee gowan's breist, Watt Poet. Sketches (1880) 67. Per. The braes are white wi's snaw instead o' gowans, HALIBURTON Horace (1886) 15 Fif. Her bonnie lairdships bricht Glitterand wi' gowans and wi' licht, TENNANT Papistry (1827) 33 Rnf. Nae mair he'll praise young Damon's rose, Or gowan bed, Webster Rhymes (1835) 145 Ayr. Whare gowans grew Sae white and bonie, Burns Dr. Hornbook (1785) st. 23 Lnk. Patrick

Plants (1831) 317 Lth. When bairnies...pu' the gowans at their teet, Smith Merry Bridal (1866) 69. Edb. The bumbees were bizzing among the gowans and bluebells, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xxii Bwk. An' gathered the gowans to weave in braids, CALDER Poems (1897) 90 SIk. Whether she skim the gowans or brush the clouds, Chr North Noctes (ed. 1856) III 117 Rxb. Tis na lang since we wad pu' Gowans on our green that grew, RIDDELL Poet Wks (1871) I. 32 Dmf. The primrose and gown, so lovely and sweet, SHENNAN Tales (1831) 85. Gall. The dales and holms were pranked out with white hawthorn and broad gowans, holms were pranked out with white nawinorn and broad gowans, Crockett Moss-Hags (1895) 1. Keb. The gowan closes its tearfu' e'e When the sun gangs doon, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 89. n.Cy Border Gl. (Coll. L.L.B.) Nhb. An' gowans sweetly blaw, N. Minstrel (1806–7) pt. 111 36; Nhb. Dur. The gowan blooms beside the brae, Bishoprick Garl (1834) 57. Cum. Gowans greet the fairy feet o' bonny May Marye, Burn Border Ballads (1874) 55, ed 1877.

Hence (1) Gowaned, adj. daisied, covered with daisies; (2) Gowany, adj. (a) see (1); (b) fig. bright, having a fair appearance; deceptively fine.

(1) Sc. On yon gowan'd lawn she was seen, Tarras Poems (1804) 80 (Jam.). Mry. The gentle Lossie's gowan'd banks, Hav Lintle (1851) 54. Eig Proud looks he back on a' his works, His green and govern'd seense. Courp. Poetry (1804) Lag. (a) Sc. green and gowan'd scenes, Couper Poetry (1804) I. 72 (2, a) Sc. Aften on a summer nicht Upo' the gowany green, Shepherd's Wedding (1789) 9 Bnff. Along the banks and gowany mead, Gordon Chron. Keth (1880) 114. Abd. O' a' the lasses I ha'c seen, That tread in ha', or gow'ny green, Shirrers Poems (1790) 285. Kcd. We sit on gow'ny simmer braes, Grant Lays (1884) 137. Frf. The gowany braes whare we Played a' thegither, SMART Rhymes (1834) 88 Per. What ither than a gowany bield Amang the lane here? Haliburton Horace (1886) 95. Fif. On Eden's green and gow'ny braes, Douglas Poems (1806) 22. Slg. The bluebell wayside, and the gowine lea, Towers Poems (1885) 75. Rnf. [They] Chase ither ow're the gow'ny green, Young Pictures (1865) 52. Ayr. In gowany glens thy burne strays, Burns Pastoral Poetry, st. 8. Lnk. Frae the loch-fauld's gow'ny green The laverock soars awa'. Lemon St. Mungo (1844) 17 Lth O! light hight she's dancing keen on the smooth gowany green, MACNEILL Poet. Wks (1801) 212, ed 1856. Edb. Like Patie o' the gawany braes, Crawford Poems (1798) 48. Bwk. I've sported on thy gowany braes, CALDER Poems (1897) 72. Dmf. Miss Jean . . . Speeled bonne Langley's gowanie brae, Thom Jock o' Knowe (1878) 12 Kcb. There lives a bonnie lass I ken On yonder gowany brae, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 84. (b) Fif. A gowanie day, a day which has a flattering appearance but attended with such circumstances as are commonly understood to indicate an approaching storm (JAM)

2. Comp. (1) Gowan gabbit, (a) of the weather: bright, fine, deceptively clear; (b) fig. of the face: having much red and white; (2) head, the head of a daisy; (3) shank, the stalk of a daisy; (4) sparkled, (5) speckled, speckled, dotted with daisies; (6) tap, the flower or top of a daisy.

(1, a) Lth. Applied to the appearance of the sky when it is very clear early in the morning. 'We'll hae rain or night, this morning's o'er gowan-gabbit' (JAM). Rxb. 'A gowan gabbit day,' a sunshiny day when the gowans have disclosed themselves (ib). (b) Rxb. Viewed as a mark of delicacy of constitution (ib). (2) Dmf. Whare the gowan-heads hang pearlie, CROMEK Remains (1810) 65. (3) Rnf. Ilk wing was like a clover-leaf, His legs like gowanshanks, Picken Poems (1788) 130 (Jam) (4) Luk Straying thro' the gowan-sparkled leas, Thomson Leddy May (1883) 99 (5) Dmf. He... Bore her frae the laughin' water up the gowan-speckled brae, Thom Jock o' Knowe (1878) 66. (6) Luk. The closin' gowan-taps were wet Wi' pearls frae the dappl'd skies,

Watson Poems (1853) 77.

3. Phr. (1) not to care a gowan, not to care a button, not to care in the least; (2) to cow the gowan, an expression

of surprise: to beat everything.

(1) Abd. Love roam'd awa frae Uryside .. Nor cared a gowan whair he gaed, Thom Rhymes, &c. (1844) 57 (2) w.Sc Weel, I declare! that coo's the gowan, Macdonald Settlement (1869) 139, ed. 1877. Lnk. It fair cowes the gowan a' thegither, Wardrop J. Mathison (1881) 9.

4. The common globe-flower. Trollius curopaeus. Nhb. Nature Notes, No. 9. 5. The marsh-marigold, Caltha palustris. Nhb¹, Cum. (B & H.) 6. The flower of the dandelion, Leontodon Taraxacum, or various species of hawkweed, genus Hieracium. [Not known to our correspondents.] n.Cy. Border Gl. (Coll. L.L.B.)

[1. The feildis ouerflouis With gouans that grouis, Montgomerie Poems (c. 1600) ed. Cranstoun, 193. Cp. Gael. gugan, a daisy (M. & D).]

GOWARGE, see Gouge.

GOWD, v. n.Cy. Yks. Also written goud w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>; and in form gold. Yks. [goud.] To cut the dirty wool from the hind-parts of sheep, esp. before washing them. n.Cy. (Hall.), Yks. (W.C.S.), w.Yks.

Hence Goldings or Gowdins, sb. pl. the clotted wool

picked from sheep.

n.Cy. (HALL.), Yks. (WCS.) w.Yks. Some cowarse garn, maad fray sheep gowdins, 11 292.

GOWD, see Gaud, sb.<sup>1</sup>, Gold, sb.<sup>1</sup>

GOWDER, sb. Som. A hawker of fruit. W & J.Gl (1873). GOWDER, v. Nhb. Wm. Of animals. to copulate Nhb.<sup>1</sup>, Wm. (J H.) See Gowdy, adj.<sup>1</sup> 2. GOWDIE, sb. Sc. Also written goudie; and in form gowrie Frf. In phr. (1) heels o'er gowdy or heelster gowdy, head over heels toosy turny. (2) game her gravide of 3

powrie Frf. In phr. (1) heets o'er gowdy or heetster gowdy, head over heels, topsy-turvy; (2) gan hee gowdie, of a child: walking alone, going fairly out.

(1) Bch. The wanton towdy, Who did the Dominie ding o'er Just heels o'er gowdy, Forbes Dominie (1785) 44. Abd. And heels o'er-goudie coupit he, Skinner Poems (1809) 5; I'd heels o'er gowdy whirl frae there, Robb Poems (1852) 123; Popularly heelst'r-gowdy. 'He knocket me heelster-gowdy' (G W.). Frf My mind sae wanders at whate'er I be, Gaes heels o'er gowdie, when the cause I see Morison Poems (1700) 121: Doon I gaed... when the cause I see, Morison Poems (1790) 121; Doon I gaed,. which the cause 1 see, morison Forms (1790) 121; Doon 1 gaed,... an' Sandy ower the tap o' me, heels ower-gowrie, Salmond My Man Sandy (1894) 114. Fif A tumbler at a fair... Heels-over gowdie whurlin', Tennant Papistry (1827) 150. Ayr. Soon heels o'er gowdie! in he gangs, Burns On Life (1796) st. 7. (2) Dmf., Gall. (JAM)

GOWDIE, see Goldy, Gouda.

GOWDLE, v. Lin 1 [Not known to our correspon-

dents.] To punish, chastise.

GOWDNIE, sb. 1 Sc. Also in form gaudnie, gawdnie GOWDNIE, 80. Sc. Also in form gaudine, gawdine (Jam.). The yellow gurnard, Callonymus lyra. Cf goldy, 7. Fif. The gaudine, as the fishers call it, gilt-necked and backed—of the bigness of a small whiting Stbald Hist. Fif (1803) 129 (Jam.); Its colours, which are yellow, blue, and white, are very vivid when the fish is new caught Hence the name gowdine, 1 e. gold-fish, ib. note [Saichell (1879).]

GOWDNIE, 8b<sup>2</sup> Fif. (Jam.) The golden-eye, a species of divide Ange classification.

of duck, Anas clangula.

GOWDNOOK, sb. Sc. Also in form gowdanook.

The saury pike, Scomberesox saurus.

e.Sc. It is not uncommon in the north of Scotland and almost

every autumn it enters the Frith of Forth in considerable shoals, NEILL Fishes (1810) 17 (JAM.) [SATCHELL (1879).]

GOWDS, sb. pl. Sc. A word used by old women in

familiar conversation.

Cal. The word has no particular meaning, but is complimentary

or at least civil, and implies familiarity.

or at least civil, and implies taminarity.

GOWDY, sb., adj. and v. n.Cy. Nhb. Wm. Lan. Also written goudy Wm. [gou'di, gau'di.] 1. sb. A toy or plaything; a sort of bower that children form to play in, also called Goudy-house, Gowdy-lakin. See Gaud, sb. 2. n.Cy. Grose (1790) MS. add. (P.), N.Cy. Nhb. Figures made with shells or broken crockery by children. A toy house erected by shild an auth small weeden bricks or other material when at

by children with small wooden bricks or other material when at play. Lan. Grose (1790) MS. add. (C)

2. adj. Frolicsome, festive; wanton, lascivious. gowder, v.

gowder, v.

N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Ye he' been hevin a gowdy time on't. Wm. (J H)

3. v. To toy, play with. Wm. (J.H.)

GOWDY, adj.² Sur.¹ Swollen, distorted.

GOWDY, GOWE see Goldy, Go.

GOWER, sb. Obs. Nhp. Hmp. A large dish or platter. Nhp.¹, Hmp. (K.)

GOWERY, see Goury.

GOWF, see Goaf, sb.², Goff, sb.¹, Guff, v.

GOWFEN, sb. Uls. A handful, as much as can be

GOWFEN, sb. Uls. A handful, as much as can be held in both hands. (M.B.-S.) See Gowpen.

GOWF(F, GOWG, see Gouf(f, sb., Gowk, sb.<sup>1</sup>
GOWGAIR, sb. Rxb. (Jam.) A mean, selfish, greedy

fellow.

GOWGE, see Gauge, Gouge.

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GOW-GLENTIE, sb. Dmf. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A sharp, interesting child.

Retained in the following rhythm of the nursery. 'Gow, gow-glentie, Ee, ee brentie, Mouth, mouth merry, Cheek, cheek cherry, Nose, nose nap, Chin, chin chap.'

GOWK, 5b. Sc Irel, Nhb, Dur, Cum, Wm. Yks. Lan.

GOWK, 50. Sc frei. Nnb. Dur. Cuini. Wini. 1ks. Lan. Lin. Wor. Shr. Glo. Hnt Sur. Dev Cor. Also written gouck Sc.; gouk(e Sc. N I.¹ N.Cy.² Nhb. Lakel¹ w Yks. w.Wor.¹; and in forms goak Sh.I. N I.¹ w.Yks.; geuk. Dev.⁴; gock Sc ; goke n.Lan.¹ Glo. Cor.; golk Sc. (Jam); gook Sc. Cor.³; gowg, guck Sc. [gouk.] i. The cuckoo. Cuculus camerus. See Gawk, sb.¹

Sc. Ye breed o' the gowk, ye have ne'er a rime but ane, Ferguson Prov. (1641) 35. Or.I. The cuckoo.. or gouk of this place is found, though but rarely, in the retired and romantic hills of Hoy and Waes, Barry Hist Or. I. (1805) 311 (Jam.). Frf. The gowk wowffs to the echonig words, SMART Rhymes (1834) III. Per The gowk, though in May, has been scarce heard to sing, Ford Harp (1893) 188. Fif. On the ninth of Averil The III. Per The gowk, though in May, has been scarce heard to sing, Ford Harp (1893) 188. Fif. On the ninth of Averil The gowk comes o'er the hill, In a shower of rain (Jam.). Sig. (1b) Dmb. The tittling it follows the laigh-fleein' gowk, Cross Disimption (1884) xxxviii. Edb. The gouk's serenading the grove, Learmont Poems (1791) 112. Sik. Like the gouk on a June day, Hogg Tales (1838) 80, ed. 1866 Dmf. The gowk frae the craft never cried 'cuckoo,' Cromek Remains (1810) 32. Gall. Sit and see the swallow flee, Gang and hear the gowk yell, See the foal afore its minnie's e'e, And luck that year will fa' thysell, Mactaggart Encycl. (1824) 211, ed. 1876. N.I. The bat, the bee, the butterflee, the cuckoo, and the gowk, The heather bleat, the mire snipe, hoo many birds is that? Answer, Twa Ant. Ballymena Obs. (1892). n.Cy. Swainson Buds (1885) 109; N.Cy <sup>12</sup> Nhb Cuckoo scabbed gowk, Mickle said little wrought, Richardson Bonderer's Table bk (1846) VIII 94; (K); Nhb <sup>1</sup> He' ye seen or heerd the gowk yit? Dur. The first and second of Aprile Hound the gowk another mile, Henderson Flk-Lore (1879) ii. Lakel. Cum. Hutchinson Hist Cum (1794) I 452; Cum., Yks. (G E D) n.Yks. A gowk in finnding its gorpins [a cuckoo in feeding its fledglings], Atkinson Moorl. Parish (1891) 138; n.Yks. n.Yks. (s v. Gawk). e.Yks. Thompson Hist. Welton (1869) 168 m.Yks. (s v. Gawk). e.Yks. Thompson Hist. Welton (1869) 168 m.Yks. (s v. Gawk). w.Yks. Lucas Stud Nidderdale (c. 1882) xviii. Lan. I. Lin. Streatfelld Lin. and Danes (1884) 332, 283 n.Lin. w. Wor. He be as lazy as a gowk or a howlet, as don't make no nest, Berrow's Jrn. (Mar. 3, 1888) Hence (1) Geuky, sb. the cuckoo; (2) Geuky-flower, sb. (a) the red campion, Lychnis diurna; (b) the early purple orchs Orchs massula.

(a) the red campion, Lychnis diurna; (b) the early purple orchis, Orchis mascula.

(1) Dev. 4 (2, a) tb Us calls 'en geuky-flower, because it comes in blow when the geuky is here (b) Dev. (E.C H.)

in blow when the geuky is here (b) Dev. (E.C.H.)

2. Comb. (1) Gowk-bear, the golden maidenhair, Polytrichum commune; (2) is clover, the wood-sorrel, Oxalis Acetosella; (3) is hose, the Canterbury bell, Campanula medium; (4) is meat, see (2); (5) oats, oats, the sowing of which has been delayed until April; (6) is shillings, (7) is siller, (8) is sixpences, the yellow rattle, Rhunanthus Cristagalli; (9) spit, (10) spittles or is spittle, the white froth discharged on the leaves of plants by the insect Cicada spumosa; (11) storm or is storm, (a) a storm or gale occurring about the end of April or beginning of May; (b) fig. an evilor obstruction of short duration; (12) is thimles or thumles, the hair-bell, Campanula rotundifolia. folia.

(1) Ayr. Agric Surv. 35 (Jam.). (2) Nhb. (3) Slg. (Jam.). (4) Sc. Lightfoot Flora (1792) 238 (Jam.). Nhb. (5) Nhb. The season for sowing oats is usually during the month of March. (6) Lnk. (Jam.) (7, 8) Nhb (9) N Cy , Nhb. n. Yks. Formerly said to be a young grasshopper produced by the saliva of the gowk or cuckoo (10) Gall. Common about the latter end of the summer and the beginning of autumn; in the interior of these summer and the beginning of autumn; in the interior of these spittles, a little insect is always found, Mactaggart Encycl. (1824) 115, ed 1876. [Flk-Lore Rec. (1879) II. 81, 82.] (11, a) Sc. Believed by the peasantry to take place when the gowk visits this country (Jam.). n.Ir. (J S.); N.I.¹ On the N.E. coast of Co Antrim, 'the peasantry look forward every spring for what they call the gowk storm, that takes place about the end of April or the beginning of May, when the note of this bird is heard. This storm, which is from the east costs on the beach west quantities. storm, which is from the east, casts on the beach vast quantities of sea-wrack, which is used as manure for their potatoes,' Thompson Nat. Hist (b) Sc. That being done he hop'd that this was but a gowk storm, Sir G. Mackenzie's Memoirs, 70 (Jam.). (12) no.Sc Gregor Flk-Lore (1881) 148 Bnff.<sup>1</sup>

3. Phr. (1) Gowk and titling, the cuckoo and the meadowpipit, Anthus pratensis, or any other small bird of the 'tit' species, the young cuckoo and its foster-mother; fig. an incongruous pair of any kind, an inseparable pair of friends; (2) hunt a gowk, an exclamation used when anyone has been made an 'April fool'; fig. a disappointment; (3) to hunt the gowk, to make an April fool of any one, to send any one on a fool's errand; (4) to see the gowk in one's sleep, (a) to imagine anything without foundation, to be given to vagaries; (b) to change one's mind, think better

of a thing.

(1) Abd. They never were single, an' when they gaed out, Like the gowk an' the titlin' they travelled about, Anderson Rhymes the gowk an' the titlin' they travelled about, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 13. Ayr. The gowk and the titling, as the two boys were called, Galt Sir A. Wyhe (1822) 1v. Nhb.¹ A big thing and a little one seen together are said to be 'gowk an' titlin.' The disproportion in size between the two birds when seen in company is such as to suggest the phrase. ne.Yks.¹ At Kilvington the young cuckoo and its foster-mother are still called 't'gowk an' titling' (s v. Gawk). w.Yks ³ The gowk is supposed to be attended by a little bird of the tit species. (2) Fif A wheen o' the newsladdies... began shouting... Hint-a-gowk! April! McLares Tibhe (1804) 60. Sig To gie sae mony 'hunt the gork' Afore Tibbie (1894) 60 Sig To gie sae mony 'hunt the gock' Afore the time, Taylor *Poems* (1862) 17. Ayr. He shouts 'Hunt 'e gowk' 'i' their lug, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 150 (3) Sc. 'Hunting the Gowk' was a favourite amusement even among the proverbially sober-minded people of Scotland, Morning Post (Apr I, 1889). Lnk. Has Jove then sent me 'mang this fowk, Cry'd Hermes, here to hunt the gowk, Ramsay *Poems* (1800) II 490 (Jam). (4, a) Fif. (Jam.) (b) 'Ye'll see the gowk in your sleep,' you will on second thoughts repent (1b.).

4. Fig. A fool, simpleton, blockhead; a clumsy, awkward fellow, a clown; esp. in phr. an April gowk, an April fool. Cf. gawk, sb.<sup>2</sup> 3.

Sc. They make April gouks of you Cockneys every month in the year, Scott Nigel (1822) xxxv; Hold your peace, ye Armenian [Arminian] gowg, Scotch Haggis, 60. Cal. Mry. Yet some gowks will play their pranks, HAY Lintie (1851) 20. Elg. Be sure ye gie'm your loudest strain, An' gar the dull gowk hear, Tester Poems (1865) 194. Brif. Tho' Venus dinna like A gowk wha starts at seugh or syke, Taylor Poems (1787) 58. Abd. Fegs! ye're no the gowk I took ye for, MACDONALD Sir Gibbie, xiv. ye're no the gowk I took ye for, Macdonald Sir Gibbie, xiv. Kcd. Come up the stair, ye senseless gowk, Grant Lays (1884) 21. Frf. Fool gowk, nae better I'll ye ca', But witless chield, Morison Poenis (1790) 37. Per Ye tak' me for a silly guff, 'A gomeral gowk' ye ca'd me, Spence Poens (1898) 17 w.Sc. O man, what a gouk ye maun be, Carrick Land of Logan (1835) 156. Fif. You hav'rin' gowk, ye're dreamin', Douglas Poenis (1806) 140. SIz. She's but a bairn, ye gowk, And barely cast aside her schooling frock, Towers Poenis (1885) 16 Rnf. Will's no sic' a gowk, Neilson Poenis (1877) 47. Ayr. Conceited gowk! puff'd up wi' windy pride, Burns Brigs of Ayr (1787) 1 107. Lnk Ye gouke, it's the soond of a carriage wheel, Ewing Poenis (1892) 15. Lth. Your Jock's but a gowk, and has naething ava, (1892) 15. Lth. Your Jock's but a gowk, and has naething awa, MACNEILL Poet. Wks. (1801) 217, ed. 1856. Edb. Tremble gouk! they're Satan's traps, Learmont Poems (1791) 44. Bwk. There's silly gowks in them a', Henderson Pop. Rhymis (1856) 10 Peb. Is this your Evangelic creed, Gouk Andrew? Affleck Poet Wks. Is this your Evangelic creed, Gouk Andrew? Affleck Poet Wks. (1836) 31. Slk. Gae away, ye muckle gouk, Hogg Tales (1838) 18, ed 1866 Dmf. He's naething better more nor less But just a gouk, Hawkins Poems (1841) V. 25. Gall Our kirks are ringin' Wi' what auld gowks ca' ballad singing, Lauderdale Poems (1796) 81. Kcb. O' a' sic daft gowks I'm a scorner, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 177 n.Cy. What art thee gauping at, thee gowk? Longman's Mag (Apr 1889) 618; Grose (1790); Border Gl. (Coll. L.I. B); N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Ye gowks that 'bout daft Handel swarm, Gilchrist Sngs. (1824) 14: Nhb¹ Yor a gowk if ye swarm, GILCHRIST Sngs. (1824) 14; Nhb 1 Yor a gowk if ye divvent knaa that. e.Dur. 1 Cum. We hope to send one gentleman back to London as our representative in Parliament, and the other as an April-gowk,' was said at a late election (M.P.); 'Bout kings and consuls gowks may fratch, Anderson Ballads (ed 1808) 98; Gl (1851); Cum.¹ Wm Aald Robin Heslop peeat cooat, et Sum girt gowk er udthre hed left stannan reet i mi geeat, Spec. Dial. (1885) pt iii 2. n.Yks. Neaz-makkins! we'ssee wheen's gowk! Atkinson Lost (1870) cxxvi; An April gowk, N & Q. (1876) 5th S v 265; n.Yks.¹², e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. (R H H); Hutton Tour to Caves (1781). Lan. He's noan Lancashire ony gowk could tell, Burnett Lowre's (1877) 1; Lan. 1, n.Lan. 1, Lin. (WWS), n.Lin. 1, w.Wor. 1 Glo. Baylis Illus Dial. (1870) Hnt (TP.F.) Sur. I told him I could mind having married such a gowk as 'ee, Bickley Sur Hills (1890) II 1. Cor. I felt like a gowk while I stood there, Mortimer Tales Moors (1895) 243; Cor.3

Hence (I) Gokin, sb. a fool; an awkward fellow; (2) Gowked, adj. (a) foolish, stupid, awkward; (b) of a woman:

- Gowkish, adj., (a) Gowkedly, adv. foolishly, stupidly; (4) Gowkish, adj., see (2, a); (5) Gowky, sb., see (1).

  (1) Glo. Horae Subsectivae (1777) 186 (2, a) Sc. This gouked gyse was begun by our baile, to show his love for a good cause, SPALDING Hist. Sc. (1792) II. 231 (JAM.). ne Sc. Gouckit Geordie, Brig o' Dee, Sups the brose an leaves the bree, Gregor Flk-Lore (1881) 17. Cal. Elg. Sorra tak my gowkit muse, The hizzie's mad, Tesier Poems (1865) 97. Abd. Cud I sit, like a gowkit ass, Shirrefs Poems (1790) 41. Frf. John was undoubtedly 'gey gowkit,' Inglis Am Flk. (1895) 141. (b) Ags. A guckit quean (JAM). (3) Slg. There is nothing quherein nature places her honour mair guckedly nor in privie revengement, Bruce Sermons (1631) v, ed. 1843. (4) Nhb. He's oney a gowkish kind o'a chap. (5) Rnf Nelly, that thriftless gowky, Wha's siller entices the men, Webster Rhymes (1835) 4. e.Dur. N.Yks. WYKs. Ah'd heerd tyung uns laffin an jeerin at him for beein sich a gowkie, Pogmoor Olm (1802) 24; Eccles Leeds Olm (1875) 21; w Yks. WYks. SPALDING Hist. Sc. (1792) II. 231 (JAM.). ne Sc. Gouckit Geordie, tyting this raini an Jeerin at him for been stein a gowkie, Fogmoor Olm (1892) 34; Eccles Leeds Olm (1875) 21; w Yks.<sup>1</sup>, w Yks.<sup>2</sup> Many a Welsh gowky carries his pedigree up to Adam and Eve. Shr.<sup>2</sup> Glo, Cor Horae Subsectivae (1777) 186

  5. Comb. (1) Gowk's errand, a fool's errand; (2) like,
- foolish, stupid; (3) -thropple, one given to foul language;

a scolder.

(1) Sc. Ye can do your gowk's errand yersel, Cobdan Andaman (1895) I. s.Sc. Ye hae gien us a gowk's errand, Wilson Hadman (1895) I. o. Ayr. Sending my father on a gouk's errand, Galt Entail (1823) vii. n Cy. Flk-Lore Rec (1879) II. 85; N.Cy. 1, Nhb. 1 (2) w.Sc. Though Archy Keith might have done a very gowk-like thing when he joined their cloth, Reg Dalton (1823) I. 234 (JAM). Lth. He'll tell ye wi' a gouk-like stare, He downa read it, BRUCE Poems (1813) II. 185. (3) n. Yks.<sup>2</sup>

6. A heavy, awkward lump.

Wm. Auld Roman mills, and gowks o' steaynes An Attic mells,

White Head Leg (1859) 43.

[4. Despitful spider! poore of spreit!... Gowke! Montgomerie Flyting (ed. 1629) 23.]

GOWK, sb.<sup>2</sup> Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written gouk

NND.; and in forms gaohk, gaok m.Yks.¹; gauk ne.Yks.¹; gawk n.Yks.e.Yks.¹; geak m.Yks.¹; goak Yks. n.Yks.² m.Yks.¹w.Yks.⁵; goke N.Cy.¹Dur.¹Cum.n Yks.¹² ne.Yks.¹; gooac n.Cy. e.Yks.; gooak n.Yks.² e.Yks.¹, yowk Nhb.¹ [gouk, gauk, gook.] 1. The central portion of anything, the pith, core, esp. the core of fruit, the hard centre of a boil or sore; also used fig See Coke, sb.¹ n.Cy.¹ Rnb. (J.H.B.), Nhb.¹ The heart or pith of a plant The matter which has obtruded or filled in the space between the edges of a hitch or trouble found in mining is Nhb.; and in forms gaohk, gaok m.Yks.1; gauk ne.Yks.1

space between the edges of a hitch or trouble found in mining is called the 'gowk of the trouble' Dur', e Dur.', s Dur (J E D.) Cum. Gl. (1851), Cum.' (s.v. Cowk). Wm. It's nothing but gowk (B K.). n.Yks. If thoo dizn't git t'goak oot it weant mend [heal] (TS.); n.Yks.1 The harder or more solid mass in a boil or ulcer which does not come away like the fluid pus, &c., n Yks.<sup>2</sup> The fleshy substance in the middle of a sore ne Yks <sup>1</sup> Ah can't git fleshy substance in the middle of a sore ne Yks¹ Ah can't git t'gauk on't oot. e.Yks. Marshall Ruv. Econ. (1788); (H E W.); e.Yks¹, m.Yks.¹ w.Yks⁵ A apple gōak. T'gōak on a pear.

Hence Goaky, adj. having much core.

n Yks. T'apple's varry gooaky (I W).

2. The core or pith of an animal's horn. Nhb.

3. The yolk of an egg. N.Cy., n.Yks., w.Yks.

4. The core, inner part of a haystack.

n Cy Grose (1700). Nhb. The centre piece in a stace.

n Cy Grose (1790). Nhb.1 The centre piece in a stack of hay left after the outside has been cut away all round. The bottom sheaves in a stack of corn set upright to form a foundation, or more properly a nucleus, for the rest. Yks. Morron Cyclo. Agra. (1863). n.Yks. (R H H.), n Yks. 1 e.Yks. Marshall Rur Econ. (1788). m.Yks. 4 stack which has been cut round to a little

remainder, has been 'cutten to t'goak'

GOWK, v. 1 N.Cy. 1 Nhb. 1 To strain, vomit. Cf. gulch, 2.

[Norw. dial. gulka, to eructate (AASEN).] GOWK, v.<sup>2</sup> Sc. Cum. Also written gouck, gouk Sc. To stare idly, to gaze in a vacant or foolish manner. See Gawk, v.<sup>2</sup>
Cai.<sup>1</sup>, Ags. (Jam.) Frf. What are you goucking at <sup>2</sup> Barrie

Tommy (1896) xx1. Cum. A queer mak ov an' oald body stanin'

gowking, Mary Drayson (1872) 10.

[Sum goukis quhill the glas pyg grow full of gold 3it, Douglas Eneados (1513), ed. 1874, III. 145.]

GOWK, see Gook, sb.1

GOWKEN, sb. Sc. Dur. Also written gouken Sc. (Jam.) A handful; also in comp. Gowken-fu'. See Gowpen. Ayr. (JAM.) Dur. Ye cud ha gitten a gowken fu' fer a penny, EGGLESTONE Betty Podkin's Visit (1877) 8.

GOWKOO, sb. Sc. Also written gouckoo (Jam.); and in form gowk-coo Abd. A cuckoo. Cf. gowk, sb. n.Sc. (Jam) Abd The gowk-coo's a bonny bird, He sings when

he flies, PAUL Aberdeenshire (1881) 127

Hence Gowkoo-clock, sb. a cuckoo-clock.

Frf. The auld gowkoo-clock wad gie warnin' o' ten, WATT Poet Sketches (1880) 50.

GOWKSTON, sb. Sc. In phr. to make John Gowkston

of, to make a cuckold of.

of, to make a cuckold of.

Ayr You might ha'e come to me yoursel Outwitten o' ony body, And made John Gowkston o' the laird, And kiss'd his bonnie lady, Ballads and Sngs. (1846) I. 34.

GOWL, sb.¹ and v.¹ n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. War. Also written goul w.Yks.²5 Lan¹ Chs.³ nw.Der.¹ War.¹2³; and in forms gaal e.Lan.¹; gael w.Yks.³; gahl w.Yks.; gail w.Yks.³; gall, garl w.Yks. gail, geaul e.Lan.¹; geawl Lan.¹ [goul, gaul; w.Yks. gāi, Lan. gēl.] 1. sb. A yellowish discharge from the eves. an. gēl.] 1. sb. A yellowish discharge from the eyes.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) w.Yks. Leeds Merc Suppl (June 10, 1893); Sheffield Indep. (1874); w.Yks. 1235, Lan. 1, e.Lan. 1, Chs. 3, nw.Der. 1 s.Not. My children allus hev a deal o' gowl in their eyes i' the morning (J P.K.). sw.Lin 1 The gowl troubles him so in the eyes. War. B'ham Wkly. Post (June 10, 1893); War. 123

Hence Gowly, adj. of the eyes: secreting much 'gowl,' gummed up with 'gowl.'
w.Yks Gowly eyes, Wright Gram. Wndhil. (1892) 105

2. v. To have the eyes half-closed or sealed with a yellowish discharge after sleep; gen. in pp. with up.
nCy. Holloway. w.Yks. Yon bairn's een's fair garled with her cowd, poor thing (S.P.U.), Theer he wor... his een galled up, an' his noas runnin, Hartley Clock Alm. (1874) 11, w.Yks¹ My e'en er parfitly gowl'd up iv'ry mornin; w.Yks.³ The eyes gail; w.Yks.⁵ The'r nobbut goul'd up a bit. Lan.¹ His een looked white an' wild; an' as geawl't as a whelp, Waugh Sketches (1865) 130. Der.², nw.Der.¹ s.Not. When iver ah've a co'd ma eyes is gowled up two or three times a day (J P.K.). sw Lin. Her eyes have been clean gowled up.

[1. Cispa, a blemmish or waterish matter in sore eyes

called of some gowle, Florio; Glaucoma, the gowyl sowght, Nom. (c. 1450) in Wright's Voc. (1884) 709.]

GOWL, sb.² and v.² Sc. Nhb. Lin. Nhp. Also in form gool Nhb.¹ Lin. [gaul, gūl.] 1. sb. A hollow passage, a defile between mountains; a gap, hole. Cf. goyle, goalin.

Per. From thence we, passing by the windy gowle, Did make the hollow rocks with echoes yowle, Adamson Musss Threnodie, 149 (Jam.); The windy gowle . . . is a steep and hollow descent betwirt two tops of Kinnoul-hill, 1b. note. Nhb. Lin. Horae Subsectvae (1777)

2. Fig. Applied to anything large, wide, and empty.

Lnk. It's an unco gowl o' a house that (Jam). Gall. (A W Hence Gowlsome, adj. large, empty, dreary. Sc. (ib.) 3. v. To become open, enlarged.

Nhp. 1 When an eyelet-hole, or button-hole, is worn out of shape, or enlarged by use, it is said to gowl
[1. The fortresses of Carrow and Sewing Shields stand

in such a goole passage, or common entry of all the thieves of Liddisdale in Scotland, Bowes' Survey (1542) in Hodgson's Nhb. (1840) III. 229.]

GOWL, sb.<sup>3</sup> Lin. [gūl.] A lump or swelling on the body. Cf. cowl, sb.<sup>3</sup>
Lin. Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 311. n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> My husband fetch'd me a knock oher my head 'at raais'd a great gowl 'at's bere for you to see noo, sir.

GOWL, v.3 and sb.4 Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written goul Sc. (Jam.) n.Cy. Nhb.¹ n.Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹ n.Lan.¹; and in forms gool(e Sc. Nhb.; gowel Sc. [gaul, gūl.] 1. v. To howl, yell, cry, whine; to scold, rowl, threaten, scowl, gen. with at. Of the wind: to blow

growl, threaten, scowi, gen. with the fitfully with a hollow sound. Cf. goal, v.¹
Sc. They'd gowl an' girn an' roar their fierce demands, Allan Lils (1874) 110. S. & Ork¹ Fif. Folk begoud to gowl and bark Lilis (1874) 110. S. & Ork 1 Fif. Folk begoud to gowl and bark Contrair the Roman city, Tennant Papistry (1827) 1. Ayr Jean o' the Scales set her broos and gowled to him whaur she sat, Service Dr. Duguid (ed. 1887) 77 Lnk. (Jam.) Sik. He gowled at the carle, Hogg Poems (ed 1865) 34. N.I.1 Uls. Niver gowl [howl] till you're hit, Chambers' Jrn. (1856) V. 139 n.Cy. (J L) (1783), N Cy.1, Nhb.1, Lakel.1 Cum. Tho' I gowled aw the teyme, it's a wonder to tell on't, Blamire Poet. Wks (c. 1794) 217, ed. 1842; But nobbet peek and gowl and free, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) 2. Wm. What for is thoo gowlen like that? Ah'll gie thi summat ta gowl for (B.K.); An' thrice the hound dog gowl'd, Whittehead Leg. (1859) 57, ed. 1896. n.Yks.1 (s.v. Goal). m.Yks.1 Said of the wind, when it comes in noisy gusts. Lan.1, n.Lan.1 Hence (1) Gowler. sb. a dog: (2) Gowling. pbl. adi.

Hence (1) Gowler, sb. a dog; (2) Gowling, ppl. adj. howling, growling; boisterous, stormy; sulky, scowling; (3) Gowly, (a) adj, see (2); (b) sb. a fretful, crying child. (1) N.I. (2) Ayr. May ne'er misfortune's gowling bark Howl thro' the dwelling o' the Clerk! Burns Deducation to G Hamilton, ll 96, 97

Lnk. The gowlin' storm, as in 'twad come, Cam hoasting down Kate Hyslop's lum, Murdoch Doric Lyre (1873) 10. Lth. 'A gouling day,' one marked by strong wind (Jam) Rxb. To ne'er a gowlin scoundrel e'er was whalpit I'll quat wi'life, A. Scott Poems (ed. scoundrel e'er was whalpit I'll quat wi'life, A. Scott Poems (ed. 1808) 159. Gail. The unchancie curs within Soon heard, and made a gowlin' din, Nicholson Poet. Whs. (1814) 65, ed 1897. Kcb. Frae the kennel the mad, rav'ning pack Are, gowling, led, Davidson Seasons (1789) 108. Wm. The gowlen pack may smell her track, Whitehead Leg. (1859) 36. (3, a) Rnf. (Jam.); The big gowly man said, 'God pity you, Mrs. Swan, and me too,' Gilmour Paisley Weavers (1876) 51. Nhb. (b) Sc (G W)

2. sb. A yell, howl, cry; the growl or howl of a dog.
Sc. The troublit pool conveyit the gowl. Scott Minstrelsy (1802)

Sc. The troublit pool conveyit the gowl, Scott Minstrelsy (1802) IV. 341, ed. 1848. Sh I. Berry got up wi' a gowl o' a bark, Sh. News (Feb 26, 1898) e Sc. (Jam.) Per. Sour milk, and girnin' gools, Psalm-beuks, and cutty-stools, Ford Harp (1893) 64; The gowel would fley'd an hungry priest From roast beef after Lent, Spence Poems (1898) 56. Fif. Ilk gallene sent out a gowl, And Ne'er invade the sugar bowl, Or something harsher than a gowl Thoul't frae our guidwife hae to thole, Young Pictures (1865) 173. Thoul't frae our guidwife hae to thole, Young Pictures (1865) 173. Ayr. Diel-be-licket's my portion o' the pastime but girns and gowls, Galt Entail (1823) xxv. Lth. Wi' a gowl that made me roar, Smith Merry Bridal (1866) 53. Gall. I... burst out in a kin' o' gowl o' anger, Crockett Raiders (1894) xliv. Ant. Ballymena Obs. (1892). Cum. Wm. The cry of a dog is it sgowl (B.K.). m. Yks. 1. [1. Gowling piteously ... he answerd me, Douglas Eneados (1513), ed. 1874, il. 87. Norw. dial. and ON. gaula, to low, bellow; see Jakobsen Norsk in Shell. (1897) 78.]

GOWLAN(D, sb. Also in forms gollan Cai. N.Cy. 1. Nhb. 1; golland Nhb. 1. N.Yks. 1; gollin Cum. Lan. 1. Lan. 1. n. Lan. 1; goulan N.Cy. 2; gouland n Yks. 1; gowlion Nhb. 1 A name given to many species of familiar flowers which are of a yellow or golden colour; esp. (1) the

Nhb.¹ A name given to many species of familiar flowers which are of a yellow or golden colour; esp. (1) the marigold, Calendula officinalis (Nhb. m.Yks.¹); (2) the cornmarigold, Chrysanthemum segetum (N.Cy.² Nhb.¹ n.Yks.¹² ne.Yks.¹ ne.Lan.¹); (3) the marsh-marigold, Calita palustris (Cai.¹ Nhb.¹ Lan.¹ n.Lan.¹); (4) the common daisy, Bellis perennis (Cai.¹ N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Der.); (5) the ox-eye daisy, Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum (Nhb.¹); (6) the globeflower, Trollius europaeus (Cum.¹); (7) var. kinds of Ranunculus, esp. R. acris, R. bulbosus, and R. repens (Nhb.¹ e.Yks.). Cf. golding.

(a) n.Cy. Grose (1790); (K.) Nhb.¹ 'As yalla as a gollan' is a common expression. n.Yks. Science Gossip (1882) 56; n.Yks.² 'As yellow as a gowland,' jaundiced. (3) Nhb. Nature Notes, No. 9. (6) Cum.¹ What alls ta' Thou's as yalla as a gollin. (7) No. 9. (6) Cum. What alls ta? The e.Yks. Marshall Rur Econ. (1788).

GOWLANS, GOWLINS, see Goldens.

GOWLE, GOWLOCK, GOWLON, see Gool, sb.2, Golach, Gowlan(d.

GOWN, sb. Sc. Lan. Lon. Also in form geawn Lan. [Lan. gēn.] In comp. (1) Gown-alane, without a cloak or outer covering, having on indoor garments only; (2)-piece, (a) a piece of stuff, sufficient for a dress; (b) haberdashery frágments.

(1) Abd. SHIRREFS Poems (1790) Gl. (2, a) Lan. Th' profits to

be gan fur to buy o nu geawnpese fur th' lanlort's woife, Ormerod

be gan fur to buy o nu geawnpese fur th' lanlort's woife, Ormerod Felley fro Rachde (1864) ii (b) Lon. There are the 'print-brokers,' who sell 'gown-pieces' to the hawkers or street-traders, Mayhew Lond. Labour (1851) I. 374, col. i.

GOWND, sb. Irel. Yks. Chs. Der. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Brks. Ess. I.W. Som. Dev. Also written gound(e Nhb.¹s. Wor. I.W.¹ [gaund, geund.] A gown, frock.

Wxf. A nate cotton gownd, Kennedy Banks Boro (1867) 221
Yks. T'leet from t'back kitchen window came on a bit o' gownd, Baring-Gould Oddites (1874) I 237, ed. 1875. Chs.¹ Der. They've a sent Cassandra as pretty a spot for a gownd as ever you saw, Verney Stone Edge (1868) i Nhp¹, s. Wor. (H K ) Shr¹ 1756 Pd. for a gownd for An Bridwaters, 8s gd., Ch'wardens' Accs Hrf.¹², Brks.¹ Ess. If you're nut drest as smart as I When in my yallar gownd, Clark J. Noakes (1839) st 61; Ess.¹, I.W.¹ Som She wor a . . . gownd of blue, Agrikler Rhymes (1872) 66 Dev. Tes voi my wedden gownd, Longman's Mag. (Dec. 1896) 160.

GOWNY, sb. Sc. Nhb. Also written goony Nhb.¹ [gūni.] A child's nightgown.

[gū'ni.] A child's nightgown.

Bwk. When they hae put on their gownes The dreamland o' slumber to seek, Calder *Poems* (1897) 70. Nhb.<sup>1</sup>

GOWP, see Gaup, Goup, v. 12

GOWPEN, sb. and v. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. s.Cy. Also written goupan Sc. Ir.; goupen Sc. Lakel. n.Yks. ne.Yks ne.Lan.; goupin Sc. n.Cy. w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>; gowpan Sc. e.Yks.<sup>2</sup> ne.Lan.; goupin Sc. n.Cy. w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>; gowpan Sc. e.Yks.<sup>1</sup>; gowpin Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. n.Yks. e.Yks.; and in forms gjopen, gjoppen Sh.I.; goapen N.I.<sup>1</sup>; goppen Ir.; gopin Sc., goping N.Cy.<sup>2</sup>; gopn S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>, goppen Sh.I. N.I.<sup>1</sup> N.Cy.<sup>2</sup> e.Yks. n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> s.Cy.; gouping Sc.; gowping Sc. (Jam) n.Cy.; gyoppne S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup> [gaupen, goupen, gopen.] 1. sb. The hollow of the hand, esp. of the two hands held together so as to form a bowl, also in pl.

Sc. The fill of the gowpin, N. & Q (1871) 4th S. vin. 324; Try

so. The fill of the gowpin, N. & Y. (1871) 4th S. Vill. 324; Try as 'e like it'll rin through yer goupin, Tweeddale Moff (1896) 154 S. & Ork.\(^1\), Cal.\(^1\) Frf. [He] filled his big gowpens wi' glaur, Watt Poet. Sketches (1880) 94. Lnk. Bring gowd in your gowpens to big up the touir, Hamilton Poems (1865) 141. Ant. The full o' my gopen, Ballymena Obs. (1892). N.Cy.\(^1\), Nhb.\(^1\), Lakel.\(^1\)
Cum. The two hands held together (M.P.). n.Yks.\(^1\), ne.Yks.\(^1\)

e.Yks. Cole Place Names (1879) 39.

2. As much as can be held in both hands together, a handful, gen. a double handful; also in comp. Gowpenful. handful, gen. a double handful; also in comp. Gowpenful.

Sc. A goupan o' grozets for a penny (H.W.); A handfu' of trade is worth a gowpen o' gowd, Ramsay Prov. (1737). Sh.I. A gioppen o'tattics in her haands, Sh. News (Sept 24, 1898); (W.A. G.); Oot o mi hair, feth! he claachters a goppen, Burgess Rasme (1892) 16 S. & Ork!, Cai! Abd. I wudna gi'en a goupenfu' o' sheelocks for yer chance, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xxxiv.

Per. What man could hoole When clutchin' goupenfu's o' spoole,

Serner Pagens (1808) 166 Per I I tang up a gowpen fu' o snaw. Per. What man could hoolie When clutchin' goupenfu's o' spoolie, Spence Poems (1898) 196 e.Fif. I tane up a gowpen fu' o snaw, Latto Tain Bodkin (1864) xxi. s.Sc Rin ye to the door and get a gowpen o' snaw, Wilson Tales (1839) V. 95. Ayr. Gatherin' a gowpenfu' o' wanns, an' waitin' for Jack, Service Dr. Duguid (ed 1887) 224. Link. Cast a goupinfu' o' saut Athwart their pridefu' tails, Murdoch Donc Lyre (1873) 41. Lth. A gowpinfu' o' gray, win-strewn ase, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 208 Edd. His winsome lady Has aye her heapit goupins ready, Learmont Poems (1791) 216 Sik. What's a gowpen o' glaur' Chr. North Noctes (ed 1856) II. 327. Dmf. The awmous bannock an' goupen o' meal Into his wallet an' pock, Thom Jock o' Knowe (1878) I Gail. A full gowpenful of golden guineas, Crockett Rauders (1894) xvi. Kcb. Who for a knife Or penny whissle will part wi' their gold In gopinfu's, Davidson Seasons (1789) 13. N.I. She their gold In gopinfu's, Davidson Seasons (1789) 13. N.I.1 She gave the poor body a goppen o' meal. Ant. A gopen o' pratis, Ballymena Obs. (1892). Uls. (M.B.-S) s.Don. Esp. the quantity of meal given to a beggar, Simmons Gl. (1890). n.Cy. (K); Grose (1790); N Cy. 12 Nhb. A gowpen o' meal. A gowpen o' GROSE (1790); N Cy.<sup>12</sup> Nhb.¹ A gowpen o' meal. A gowpen o' yetts. A gowpen full is invariably both hands put together and filled. Lakel.¹ Within my own remembrance the beggars were furnished with a bag, and the charitable housewives put into it a goupen of meal or flour. Cum. Ah brout oot a gowpenful o' soverans, Sargisson Joe Scoap (1881) 14; He threw the greetest gowpen on hur knee, Gilpin Pop. Poetry (1875) 208. Wm. Put a gowpinful o' meal intat swine crowdy (B.K.). n.Yks. (I.W.); n.Yks.¹, n.Yks.² 'Double gowpens,' as much as the two open hands will hold; n.Yks.³, ne Yks.¹ e.Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ (1788); e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹, w.Yks.¹ Lan. Gowpen o' glaur. In com. use near Manchester about 50 years ago: practically obs. now (R.P.). ne.Lan. Lin. (J C.W.), STREATFEILD Lin. and Danes (1884) 332. n Lin. I gev him his goppens full o' nuts. s.Cy. Grose (1790) MS add (P)

Hence a gowpinfu' o' a thing, phr. a contemptuous term applied to one who is a medley of everything absurd.

Sc. If I war at your lug I sud gar ye laugh the laugh o' Bamullo, ye gowpinfu' o' a thing, Saxon and Gael (1814) I. 66 (JAM.).

3. pl. A great quantity, a large store, an indefinite amount;

esp. in phr. gowd in gowpens, gowpens o' gowd, a great quantity of money, great wealth.

Sc. He gets gowd in goupins, Scorr St. Ronan (1824) in; A kindly night for proving the locks that had the gowd-in-gowpins of the worldlings, Blackw. Mag. (May 1820) 138 (Jam.). Bch. That gou'd in goupens he had got The army to betray, Forbes That gou'd in goupens he had got The army to betray, Forbes Ajax (1742) 7. Abd. I've gowpens o' gowd, an' an aumry weel stow'd, Still Cottai's Sunday (1845) 184. Per. I've gowpens o' gowd in a stockin', Ford Harp (1893) 164. Fif. The jollie-cheekit moon . . . Flang frae her lap rejoicinglie Goupins o' glory down, Tennant Papistry (1827) 118. Ayr. She has gold in goupens, Galt Lairds (1826) xxxi Link. He had gowpens o' gowd at comman', Orr Laigh Flichts (1882) 54. Lth. Our laird has fine houses and guineas in gowpins, Macneill Poet. Wks (1801) 196, ed. 1856 Edd. He has gowd in gowpens plenty, McDowall Poems (1839) 199 SIK. Goud in goupings, Hogg Tales (1838) 322, ed. 1866. n.Cy. If I had gold in goupins My laddie should work no more, Denham Tracts (ed. 1895) II 54; N.Cy.¹ Gold in gowpens. Nhb. Makin' goold bi gowpins bi hewin' coal, Chater Tyneside Alm. (1869) 32; Nhb.¹ Wi huz grew up yor tiade That gowd i' gowpens made, Wilson Humble Petition (1832). Cum Hed he gowd i' gowpens I wadn't hae sec a clown, Anderson Ballads (1805) 23. Wm. Becoz' he was knaan to hev gowpens o' gear, Bowness Wm. Becoz' he was knaan to hev gowpens o' gear, Bowness Studies (1868) 26. Yks. He'd gi'e me gowpins of gold if I'd marry as he likes, Fetherston T. Goorkrodger (1870) 2 n. Yks. 2 ne. Yks. 1 They gat gold by goupens.

4. v To lift or ladle out with the two hands placed together. Sh I. Cut yon sma'er yet lass, an' den gjopen hit up, an' pit hit i' da kettle, Sh. News (Dec 25, 1897) Can. I, Cld. (JAM)

Hence Gowpen'd, ppl. adj. dealt out, lifted up in handfuls. Elg. My gowpan'd meal . . Should bid the mourner sing, Couper Poetry (1804) I. 177

[1. Norw. dial. gaupm, the two hands held together in the form of a bowl, also, as much as can be taken in the hands held together (AASEN); so ON., see Vigfusson. 2. Jointée, a joynt or double handful of,... in some countreys of England it is called a yeaspen, in others, a goppen-full of (Cotgr.).]

GOWPINS, sb. pl. Lan. Very large pins. (C.W.D.)
GOWRIE, see Gowdy, sb.
GOWST, v. Sc. [Not known to our correspondents]
To boast. Gall. Mactaggart Encycl. (1824) 239, ed. 1876.

GOWSTER, GOWSTY, see Gauster, Gousty, adj. 2 GOWZE, v. and sb. Cum. 1. v. Of a fluid: to burst 'Watter com' gowzan' out' out suddenly.

2. sb. A rush or gush of fluid.
[1. EFris. gūsen, 'rauschen, sausen, giessen, stromen' (Koolman).]

GOX, GOXTY, see Gock(s.
GOY, sb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. Also in form goys Lin.
[goi.] A disguised form of 'God,' used in exclamations and petty oaths.

Cum. 4 Wm. Goy, ad fergittan o aboot t'cheeses, Spec. Dial. (1885) pt. iii 6. n.Wm. Goy, lad, I'll gie thee it (B K.). m.Yks. w.Yks. By goy, what a big coil, Binns From Vill to Town (1882) 93. Lin. By goys! a bonny noise they made, Brown Lit. Laur. (1890) 44 n.Lin. GOY, v. Abd. (JAM.) To allure, seduce, decoy; also with owre. See Gow, sb. 3. Hence Goyit, ppl. adj. foolish,

GOYCKS, sb. pl. Lin. Also in form gykes n.Lin.1

[goiks] A way, method, mode of doing anything.
I've got the goycks of it, Thompson Hist. Boston (1856) 708;
Lin. I'll show you the goycks to do it. n.Lin. I'll shaw you th' gykes on it.

gykes on it.

GOYFLE, v. Bdf. To shuffle along quickly. (J.W.B.)
Cf. gaffle, v.¹
GOYLE, sb. Som. Dev. Also written goil, goyal Dev.
[goi-əl.] Aravine, gully, a steep, narrow valley. Cf. gow1, sb.²
w.Som.¹ Usually with a running stream down it. 'Let's try the

goyle[gauy'ul]here—uncommon likely place vor a pheasant.' Dev. A little cottage standing on the sloping side of a goyle, down which ran a tiny lake, O'NeILL Idyls (1892) 7, The 'goyles' or deep trenches being everywhere visible, Cornh. Mag (Nov 1887) 515; F. P, of Clayhanger, went scaring rooks, and 'zeed a deyd sheep down the goyle pin tap 'is back,' Hewett Peas. Sp. (1892).

GOYLE, see Goal, v.1

GOYLER, sb. Sc. Also written goylir. The Arctic gull, Stercorarius crepidatus.

w.Sc. The bird goylir, about the bigness of a swallow, is observed never to land but in the month of January, at which time it is supposed to hatch, it dives with a violent swiftness When any number of these fowls are seen together, it's concluded to be an undoubted sign of an approaching storm, MARTIN Desc W. I (1716)

GOYLTER, v. Obs. s.Cy. [Not known to our corre-condents.] To frolic, romp about; to laugh aloud. spondents.1

BAILEY (1721).

GOYSTER, GOZAN, GOZB, see Gauster, Gossan, Gazb. GOZELL, GOZILL, see Gazel.

GOZNY, adj. Lin. [Not known to our other correspondents.] [go'zni.] Stupid. (JC.W)
GOZZACKIN, ppl. adj. s.Chs. Gossiping, tale-bearing.
Oo goz ŭn telz ev rithin; ahy nev ŭr seyd sich u goz ŭkin bich
[Hoo gos an' tells everythin'; I never seid sich a gozzackin bitch].

GOZZAN, GOZZEN, see Gossan.
GOZZAND, sb. Yks. Lin. Nrf. [gozsd.] 1. A 'goose-herd,' one who tends geese.

n Yks. The shepherd, the cow-herd, the neat-herd, and even the goose-herd [gozzard], were persons with very precise and well-defined duties to fulfil, Quarter Sess Rec (Jan. 12, 160%) in N R. Rec Soc. I 99. Lin. Hone Table-bk (1827) I 141; Large flocks of domesticated geese... were driven out to pasture in the partings and brought home at night by the gooseheed or (gozzard). morning and brought home at night by the gooseherd or 'gozzard,' Smith Birds (1887) 457; Lin 1 Nrf. Gozzards were as much thought on an' wanted as shepherds es tu-day, Patterson Man and Nat. (1895) 61.

n.Lin.1

GOZZON, sb. Cor. [Not known to our other correspondents.] [go'zən.] A common. (J.W.) See Goss, sb.1 GRAA, see Grow.

Obs. Wxf.1 Also in form graa-GRAABACHE, sb.

pish. Trash, garbage, stale victuals.
Well zide, stuggoone, an thee raste o' graabache [Well said, [with thy] bad bread, and thy rest of garbage], 100
GRAAM, adj. Sh.I. Greedy, eager; lustful.
I see you a' as graam an' as kibbie as I for your pairt whin we come ashore, Spence Flb. Lore (1899) 243; S. & Ork.

[The same word as ON. gramr, angry, fierce (FRITZNER)]
GRAAND see Grind at Ground sh

[The same word as ON. gramr, angry, fierce (FRITZNER)] GRAAND, see Grind, v., Ground, sb. GRAB, sb.\(^1\) Nhp. Glo. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. [græb.] 1. The fruit or tree of the crab-apple, Pyrus malus; occas. in comp. Grab-apple. Also used fig. Glo. Lysons Vulgar Tongue (1868) 47; Glo.\(^1\), Wil.\(^1\) Dor. Prov To pick over the heap, and get a grab after all (C.V.G.). w.Som.\(^1\) A seedling apple-tree Dev.\(^4\) nw.Dev.\(^1\'2\) Zour's a grab.' Commoner than 'grab apple.' Cor.\(^12\)
2. Comp. (1) Grab-stick, (2) -stock, a young crab-tree, the cutting of a crab-tree.

2. Comp. (1) Grab-stick, (2) -stock, a young crab-tree, the cutting of a crab-tree.

(1) Nhp. (2) n.Wil. I wants a grab-stock to graaft (E H.G.).

Dor. (C W); Gl. (1851); Dor. w Som. The young seedling apple tree on which the better kind is grafted.

GRAB, v. and sb. Sc. Nhb. Yks. Der. Mid. Sus. Wil. Slang. [grab, græb.] 1. v. To get possession of by unfair means, wheedle away.

Bnff. He'll grab a's siller aff the silly aul' man, by's cullican in wee'm. w.Yks. These good things ther allus soon grapped.

in wee 'm. w.Yks. Theas good things ther allus soom grapped up, Yksman. Comic Ann. (1881) 29.

Hence Grabban, ppl. adj. inclined to cheat, grasping.

- 2. Phr. grabbed on the jury, forced to serve on the jury. Der.2, nw.Der.1
- 3. Comp. (1) Grab-all, a grasping, avaricious person; (2) -hook, a grapnel used for recovering lost buckets from
- (r) w Mid. He wants everything for hisself, the old grab-all (W P.M.). Slang. FARMER. (2) Sus. The four-year old daughter

... fell down a well 50 ft deep, and was rescued by a neighbour with a 'grab-hook.' Dy Mail (Oct 18, 1898) Wil.¹ [Kept at every village draw-well, Jefferies Hdgrow (1889) 179.]
4. sb. A snap, bite. nw.Der.¹
5. Phr. the table grab, the eating of potatoes from a dish

with the hand; used fig.

Sc. In former days—thirty years ago—potatoes were boiled and poured, and the pot was placed within the circle of feasters with its mealy contents the salt was placed within reach, and every man, woman, and child seized a tatie, devoured it, and seized another (G.W.) Per. The last time that we had a spree He shared the tatie grab wi' me, Spence Poems (1898) 167.

6. The number of objects seized or grabbed. Rnf., Lth.

(JAM.)
7. An advantageous bargain, an advantage of any kind.
Cal. To get a geed grab of a thing. Bnff. He got a richt grab of the hoise at the roup? There is often the idea of greed and advantage of the hoise at the roup? dishonesty conveyed by the word. Gall. Grabs, little prizes, MACTAGGART Encycl. (1824) 240, ed. 1876.

8. A grasping, miserly person.
Rnf Hae nocht to do wi'greedy grabs, BARR Poems (1861) 253.
Lnk A bare-faced, auld, close-fisted grab, ORR Laigh Flichts (1882) 42. Lth. Ilk dusty batchy, Ilk muckle grab, ilk little tailor, Ballantine Poems (1856) 68

Hence Grabby, adj greedy, avaricious, grasping; in-

clined to cheat.

Clined to cheat.

Bnff.¹ Rnf Some smooth gaun fo'ks are geyan grabby, Clark

Rhymes (1842) 12. Nhb.¹ He's a grabby aad chep.

GRAB, v.² Ken. Sus. Hmp. [græb.] To rake up with
the hands so as to soil them; to 'grub.'

Ken. Cooper Gl (1853). Sus.², Hmp.¹

GRAB, see Grub, sb.¹

GRABEER, sb. Irel Yks. Lin. [gra'bə(r.] I. A
tight-fisted, avaricious fellow. w.Yks³

2. One who takes a form from which the previous tenant

2. One who takes a farm from which the previous tenant has been evicted.

Ir. Can you recall any instance in which you denounced men for moonlighting 'grabbers'? Standard (June 22, 1889) 5, col. 7.
3. A part of a pile-engine; see below.

Lin. The part of a pile-engine which makes and breaks, as

required, the connection between the hoisting chain and the falling weight (ram or tup) It consists of a hook which, when lowered, automatically engages with a ring on the top of the ram When the ram has been hoisted to the desired height, the hook can be disengaged by pulling a cord so as to allow the ram to fall. After the tup has fallen, the monkey (or grabber) quickly slips down the guides, head first, with its tail sticking out on the other side, seizes the ring of the tup, and carries it up until the cord is pulled (AA.); The part of a pile-engine which 'grabs' hold of old piles to draw them up (R.E.C.); MILLER & SKERTCHLY Fenland (1878) vi

GRABBING, vbl. sb. Irel. The taking of a farm from which the previous tenant has been evicted. Cf grabber, 2. There was no grabbing, except once, Standard (June 22, 1889)

GRABBLE, v. Lan. Wal. Der. Nhp. Brks. e An. Hmp I.W. Dor. Dev. [gra·bl, græ·bl.] 1. To grasp, seize.

GRABBLE, v. Lan. Wal. Der. Nnp. Byks. e An. 11mp I.W. Dor. Dev. [gra'bl, græ'bl.] 1. To grasp, seize, grab; to grapple with, resist, contend; to grope.

ne.Lan.¹ To grabble for trout Byks.¹ 'I drowed the apples among the bwoys an' let um' grabble vor um.' 'Grabble' partakes of the two words 'grab' and 'scramble.' e.An.¹, Hmp.¹, I.W.¹ w Cy. Grose (1790) Suppl. Dor. Barnes Gl. (1863). Dev.¹ To seize any loose bodies undistinguishably in the dark. n.Dev. Be quite es zey a grabbling o' wone's tetties, Exm. Crtshp. (1746) l. 375; Horae Subsectivae (1777) 189. nw.Dev.1

2. To do odd jobs

Nhp. 'He is grabbling about,' of a person cleaning or mending the roads (PG.D.).

3. In salmon fishing: to catch the fish with a large hook as they spring. Cf. grapple, v. 2.

Wal. In this little piece of still water they grabble every fish that comes up, Reports on Salmon Fisheries (1861) No. 2612, 76; Every one that goes grabbling pays him so much for going through the garden, ib. No. 2615, 76.

Hence Grabbling, vbl. sb. the system of catching salmon by means of a hook; the right of 'grabbling.'
Wal. There is a system called grabbling, that is, heaving a large hook over, and as the fish spring they catch them under the belly, ib. No 4407, 120; Does the man who possesses the garden let the grabbling, ib No 2615, 76.
4 Comp. Grabble cake, ? oatmeal cake. Der.² (s. v.

Reed-bread).

GRABBLES, sb. pl. Ags. (Jam.) A disease among cows, affecting their limbs, so that they are unable to walk. GRABBY, adj. Ken. Sus. Hmp. [græbi.] Dirty, grimy, filthy, 'grubby.'

GRAB EYE, phr. w.Som.1 A peculiar grey eye in

horses, said never to go blind.

GRACE, sb. Sc. Wm. Yks. Nhp. War. Hnt. Also in forms greace Wm.; greeas(e e.Yks.¹ [grēs, griəs.]

1. Good qualities, virtue; protection.

Sc. Lunnon's . . . an ill place for a young chield. Ye'll need a' yer grace to guide ye there, Jamie, Swan Gates of Eden (1895) xvi. Ayr Wha'er shall say I wanted grace, Burns Had I the wyte, st 2. Wm An' I, mesel for want o' greace, Fell into t'fire

2. Advantage, benefit, good results.

n.Yks.<sup>1</sup>; nYks.<sup>2</sup> They weeant get a vast o' grace by 't. e.Yks. He weeant gether mitch greeas oot o' that, Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 64; e.Yks. 1 MS. add. (T.H.)
3. Phr. grace and grown, good health and good fortune,

an expression of goodwill to any one.

Abd. Wi' this ae fervent wish he ends, A' grace and growin' to his friends, Shitrrefs Poems (1790) 251; Most common as an utterance of good wishes for a new-born child by its parents' friends (A W.)

4 The space allowed to a fox, hare, or other animal

before the hounds are set on.

Nhp. War. Also applied in the game of hare and hounds, or in a paper-chase. Hnt. (T.P.F.)

5. Comp. Grace-drink, a 'grace-cup' or drink taken after grace at the end of a meal.

Sc. To this Queen [Margaret, Malcolm Canmore's queen] tradition save we only the enter of the grace drink she having

tion says we owe the custom of the grace drink, she having established it as a rule at her table that whoever staid till grace was said was rewarded with a bumper, *Encycl. Britann.* (1797) (s.v Forfar) (JAM). Lnk. When we hae ta'en the grace-drink at the well I'll whistle sine, RAMSAY Gentle Shep (1725)26,ed. 1783.

[1. Fr. grace, vertue, honesty, integrity, a good disposition (Cotgr.). 2. Ofr. grace, 'succès' (LA Curne).]

GRACE, GRACEY, see Grease, Greasy. GRACE WIFE, sb. Obs. n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. A midwife. N.Cy. 1 Nhb. S. Nicholas Parish Registers (Feb. 1645) in Brand Hist. Newcastle (1789) II. 362; Nhb.<sup>1</sup>, Dur. (K.) GRACHEN, sb. Mtg. A very dir

A very diminutive thing. (E.R.M.) Cf. greck.

GRACHT, sb. Obsol. Yks. A ditch.

n.Yks. Chiefly of a town ditch used formerly for fortification (R.H H.).

[Du. gracht, a ditch.]
[Du. gracht, a ditch.]

GRACIE, sb. Sc. Also written graicie (Jam.). 1. A

pig Rxb. (Jam.) Cf. grice.
2. Fig. A fat, ungraceful woman, of loose character. Bnff.<sup>1</sup>

[Prob. a der. of Fr. gras, fat.]

GRACIE, adj. Sc. (Jam.) Devout, religious; well-

Ags. 'A wife's ae dother's never gracie,' an only daughter is so much indulged that she is never good for anything. w.Sc. He's

no very gracie.
[Mr Jacomb ... made a gracy sermon like a Presbyterian, Pepys Diary (Apr. 14, 1661) ]
GRACIOUS, adj. Sc. Der. 1

1. Pleasant, friendly,

affectionate; agreeable.

Dmb. My father and he have got very gracious by happening to agree about Church matters, Cross Disruption (1844) 1x. Gail. His marriage with Mary Gordon was most happy and gracious, Crockett Standard Bearer (1898) 344.

2. Graceful. nw.Der. I

GRACIOUS, adv. Nhp. War. Gratis, without fee or reward. Nhp. 1'll give it you gracious. War. GRACKLE, sb. Cor. [grækl.] A pile of ore. GRACY, sb. Som. Dev. Also in form greasy Dev. 1. In comb. (1) Gracy Daisy, (a) the daffodil, Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus; (b) the daisy, Bellis perenns; (2)— Day, see (1, a).

(I, a) w.Som. Grae-usee darzeez. Dev. Reports Provinc. (1889). s Dev. (F.W.C.) (b) Dev (W.W.S.) (2) Dev. Probably in reference to the Day of Pentecost.

2. pl. A species of apple. s.Dev (F W.C.)
[1. The same word as grace. The insertion of the y

sound in compounds is precisely similar to 'flappy-dock,' Dartymoor,' &c.]

GRADDEN, sb. and v. Sc. Irel. Also written graddan
Sc. (Jam.) Uls.; and in forms graden N I.1; greddan(e)

Uls; gredden Sc.; gredin Ant.; greddan Elg. [graden, gredden, gredden, gredden.] 1. sb. A coarse kind of oatmeal; freq. in comp. Gradden meal; also used attrib.

Sc. Grain dried in a pot over the fire and then coarsely ground in a hand-mill (J.Ar), There was a supply of gradden-meal prepared that made cakes, MILLER Schools and Schoolmasters (ed. 1879) v; Bannocks of guide gredden meal, MAIDMENT Bk. of Ballads (1844) 13, ed. 1868. w.Sc. The island lassies are as merry at their work of grinding the graddan . . . as those of Greece were in the days of Aristophanes, Pennant Voyage to Hebrides, 322 (Jam ) NI1 Obs. Uls. Made from oats burnt from the straw, Uls. Jrn Arch. (1853-1862) IV. 13. Ant. Oats ground along with their husks for cattle feeding (W.H.P.).

2. The name of certain kinds of snuff.

Sc. That kind of snuff which is commonly called 'bran,' as consisting of large grains. Those who used it, prepared it for themselves by toasting the leaves of tobacco on or before the fire sufficiently parched they put these leaves into a box, grinding them with a kind of pestle Hence from the resemblance of the mode of preparation to that of grain, the snuff was called graddan and the box...the miln or mill (JAM). Elg. The pipe sae clean, the greidan fresh, Will keep the tale alive, Couper Poetry (1804) I. 237.

3. v. To parch grain by scorching the ear.
w.Sc. The corn is graddan'd or burnt out of the ear instead of being thrashed. This is performed two ways; first by cutting off the ears and drying them in a kiln, then setting fire to them on a floor, and picking out the grains, by this operation rendered as black as coal. The other is more expeditious, for the whole sheaf is burnt without the trouble of cutting off the ears, Pennant Voyage

to Hebrides, 321, 322 (Jam.). Hence Graddaned, ppl. adj. of corn or meal: parched,

burnt out of the ear.

Gradanned corn was the parched corn of Holy Writ, th; Oatcakes made of what is called graddaned meal, that is meal made of grain separated from the husks and toasted by fire instead of being threshed and kiln-dried, Boswell Jrn of Tour (1785) 190 (JAM.).

[1, 2. Gael. gradan, an expeditious mode of drying grain

[1, 2. Gael. gradan, an expeditious mode of drying grain for the quern by burning the straw; the meal obtained from such grain; snuff hastily prepared (M. & D).]

GRADEL(E)Y, adj. and adv. ? Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Shr. Also ? Glo. Dev. Also in forms graadly Wm.; gradley Lan.; graidly Sc. (JAM. Suppl.) Cum. n. Yks. 2 w. Yks. Chs. 23; greadly Lan Chs 23; greidley n Cy. [grē-d-, greə-dli] 1. adj Of persons: decent, orderly, respectable; honest, thriving; well-meaning, of a good sort.

decent, orderly, respectable; honest, thriving; well-meaning, 'of a good sort.'

Sc. (Jam Suppl.) n.Cy. Grose (1790). Cum.¹ Seldom heard; Cum.³ A varra gradely man. Wm. Th' lanleady wur a varra gradely body, Wheeler Dial (1790) 29; 'Why,' ses she, 'he's a gradely fella,' Robison Aald Taales (1882) 3 m.Yks¹ w.Yks. They're gradely, upright working-men, Hartley Clock Alm. (1887) 10; w.Yks¹ He leetens to be a gradely fellow, ii. 306; w.Yks.²² Lan. Jamie's as greadly a lad As ever stept eawt into th'sun, Harland Lyrics (1866) 136, Hoo wondert if o' th' gradley chaps had gone across th' bruck, Brierley Marlocks (1867)1; Lan.¹, n.Lan.¹ Chs.¹²; Chs.³ She's a gradely lass. Stf.¹ Der.² A gradely sort o' body. nw.Der.¹, Shr²

2. Handsome, comely, good-looking: fine splandid

nw.Der.', Shr<sup>2</sup>
2. Handsome, comely, good-looking; fine, splendid, well-made; healthy, also used advb.

n.Cy. N. & Q. (1886) 7th S. 1 495. Cum. I met a young and gradely pair, Gilpin Ballads (1874) 167. w.Yks. A gradely pair they mak, Yksman. (1876) 24, col. 1; It wad be a varra gradely mak o' a bran-new house, Dixon Craven Dales (1881) 185. Lan. Wesh thee face, owd lass; it's a reet gradely un, Lake Longleat (1870) I. xviii; Hoo'l give it um i gradely style, Ferguson Preston Eggsibishun (1865) i. s.Lan. That is a gradely coat (E.F.). Lan., n.Lan. Chs. The pack.. was indeed a gradely soight, Warburton Hunting Sngs. (1860) 93; Morton Cyclo. Agric. (1863). s.Chs., A gradely wench. Midl. N. & Q. (1886) 7th S. 1. 495. 3. Friendly, kind.

m.Yks. He awlus wer gradely wey me, Blackah *Poems* (1867) w.Yks. Ye heynot behaaved tumme in a varra gradely way, ii. 293, Aw couldn't do less, yoa known, seein ut he wur so very gradely, Staton Loominary (c. 1861) 12; Naaw, Isik, be gradely foronsti'thi loife, an' fettle this speet for me, Bowker Tales (1882) 51.

4. Clever, accomplished; also used advb.
w.Yks. Oh, shoo's a gradely penman, Snowden Tales Wolds
(1893) 115, ed. 1894. ? Glo.¹

5. Having full possession of one's faculties, in one's senses. n.Cy. One would think you were not altogether gradely, N. & Q. (1850) 1st S 11. 334. s Chs. Dhŭr)z sùm ử t ubuw t dhaat laad ữz i)n ử grai dli [There's summat abowt that lad as inna gradely].

6. Proper, fit, right; real, genuine, true; good, satisfactory, perfect.
Sc. (Jam Suppl.) Lakel. Cum. Cum. I set off i'gud fettle for Kes'ick, got theear i' gradely time, 20. w Yks. Ther's verry few at cannot mak a gradely livin if they'll try, Hartley Clock Alm 16W at cannot mak a gradely livin it they 'il try, Hartley Cloce Alm (1896) 3; He gave me a mint of gradely counsel, Snowden Web of Weaver (1896) 215 Lan So to it we fell i' gradely Lancashire style, Betty o' Yep, 23; Kep' i' th' gradely track, Doherry N. Barlow (1884) 9, He's ta'en a farm wi' gradely grund, Harland Lyrics (1866) 76; Lan 1, n.Lan.1, ne.Lan.1, e.Lan.1 Chs. It. wer'nt a gradely drum, Clouch B. Bresskittle (1879) 12, Morton Cyclo. Agric. (1863); Chs.1 'A gradely road' is a properly formed as distinguished from a road which people road, or a public road as distinguished from a road which people make without having the right to do so. s.Chs. A haunted house would be said to have 'summat na' gradely 'about it.

7. Phr. a gradely shop, a good appointment.
w.Yks. If he getsa gradely-shop It's seldom he can stick, Hartley
Ditt. 2nd S. (c. 1873) 14. Lan. Thae'd better get a gradely shop,
Mellor Poems (1865) 5.

8. Great, considerable, big; 'famous,' thorough, 'out and out.

n.Cy. N. & Q. (1850) 1st S. ii 334. w.Yks. They went in a gradely hurry, Snowden Web of Weaver (1896) 11. Lan. He thowt me a gradely part o' Providence, Fothergill Healey (1884) xv; That's gradeliest laff aw've hed this monny a dai, Ferguson Preston Eggsibishun (1865) 14.

9. adv. Decently, orderly; properly, excellently; care-

fully, cautiously.

Sc. (Jam Suppl.) Cum Howgradely'dganourcourtin', Wheatley Sc. (Jam Suppl.) Cum Howgradely 'dganourcourtin', Wheatley Joe the Buts (1869) 16 Yks. A child is admonished to do a thing gradely, N & Q. (1850) Ist S. ii 334. w.Yks. He did his wark gradely (D L.) m.Yks.¹, w.Yks.¹8 Lan. Come gradely up the stairs, Banks Forbidden (ed. 1885) x; Tha conna mak' a wax end gradely yet, Ackworth Clog Shop Chrom. (1896) 33; Lan.¹, n.Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹ Chs. We've done that gradely, Owd Peter, 1. Chs.¹ Yo dunna do it gradely. Dev. He did it so gradely. Used commonly in Bideford, Reports Provinc. (1891), Dev.³ 10. Comp. (I) Gradely-like, well-behaved; (2) -spokken, well-spoken, straightforward, honest.

(1) s.Lan. Now be gradely like (E.F.). (2) Lan. He's as gradely spokken a mon as ever aw knew, Brieriey Marlocks (1867) iv

spokken a mon as ever aw knew, Brierley Marlocks (1867) iv

11. Thoroughly, entirely, completely; exactly, quite, truly.

Sc. (Jam. Suppl) Lan. He set off afore it wur gradely leet,
Waugh Hermit Cobbler, viii; Marget could niver gradely say Where nesht wi't'ghoost shou went that neet, Harland & Wilkinson Flk-Lore (1867) 60, Lan. In Lan. In elan. I, elan. I Chs. By gol' sez au, weere gradely quaftet, John Stoyls (1840) 1. 96, in Chs. N.& Q (Oct 29, 1881) I. 174. Der. T'warld wor gradely swarmin wiem, Ward David Grieve (1892) I vi.

wi em, WARD David Grieve (1892) I vi.

12. Tolerably well, very well.

Cum. As for t'rest on us, we gat on gradely, FARRALL Betty Wilson (1886) 40. w.Yks. Ah'm gettin' on gradely consitherin' hah poorly ah've been (Æ B.); WILLAN List Wids. (1811); w Yks.¹

Lan. Hoo're [i.e. she was] gradely, for owt I know, BRIERLEY Out of Work, ii; Monthly Mag (1815) I. 127. n.Lan.¹

13. Used as an intensitive before adjs. and advs. Very,

Wm. Poor Geordie! he was a graadly bain fellow, Hutton Bran New Wark (1785) l. 375 Yks. 'E looked after me gradely well (F.P.T.); We're gradely weel off after all, Townley Sngs. 10. w.Yks. Wi' choosin' he geet gradely fast, Warty Rhymes (1894) 10. Lan. So I gav' him a gradely good baggin', LAHEE Acquitted (1883) ii; It's a gradely quare do, Westall Birch Dene (1889) I. 291. Chs. Hoo gen me a gradely good un, Clough B. Bresshittle (1879) 3. Der. They moight get th' job done gradely nigher hant than Gratna Green, BANKS Forbidden (ed. 1885) xxv. 14. ? Near. Chs 3

[A form of grauhly (q.v.), altered by pop. etym.]

GRADELY, adv. n.Yks.13 Shr.2 Gently, by degrees; moderately.

GRADÈS, sb. pl. Obs. Wxf.1 Qualities.

Oure zense o' ye grades whilke be ee-dighte wi yer name, 114. GRADJINS, sb. pl. Irel. The grounds or lees of coffee, &c. (A S.P.) See Gradden.

GRADUALITY, sb. Obs. Sc. In phr. by a graduality, gradually, by degrees.

Ayr. I may be able, by a graduality, to clear the estate, GALT Lairds (1826) vi.

GRADUATE, sb. Nrf. Suf. Also in form gradywit Nrf. A physician, doctor. Cf. graduwa.

Nrf. He must be very bad—a gradywit's been to him (W.M.).

e.Suf. (F.H.)

GRADUWA, sb. Sc. Also written gradawa. physician, a doctor with a medical degree. Cf. graduate. Ayr For mair than a month he was thought beyont the power o' a graduwa, Galt Lards (1826) xi, It's a' vera fine for you, Doctor Duguid of Kilwinning, a Gradawa o' Glesco, Service Notandums (1890) 5.

[Fr. gradué, a graduate, one that hath taken a degree in an University (Cotgr.).]

GRAEF(F, GRAEGLE, see Graf(f, Greggle.

GRAEM, v. Sh.I. To be in a passion. S. & Ork.1 [ON. gremja (reflex.), to get angry (Vigfusson); cp. Sw. dial. grames, to grieve (Rietz).]

GRAEMIT, GRAET, see Greemit, Greet, v. GRAFAN, sb. Irel. Also in form griffaun. A small axe with the edge turned across like an adze, used for grubbing. s.Ir. (P.W.J.)

[Ir grafán, a grubbing-ax (O'Reilly).]

GRAFE-HOOK, sb. Nrf. A sickle. (P.H E.)

GRAFEL, v. Sc. To lie in a grovelling attitude.

Faith, I'll let ye grafel there as I fand ye, Ramsay Remin. (ed 1872) 43.

GRAF(F, sb. and v. Sc. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Also written graffe Sc. n.Lin.; and in forms graef(f Sh.I.; graif Nhb., greaf Sc. Nhb. Wm.; gref Sh.I.; graff S. & Ork. [graf, græf.] 1. sb. A grave. Sc. Ye'll mak my greaf bath braid and lang, Jamieson Pop. Ballads (1866) I. 62; But then there are dainty green graffs in St. Cuthbert's kirkyard, Scott Nigel (1822) in. S. & Ork. Rnf. The grass owre their graffs is now bonnie and green, Tannahill Poems (1807) 205, ed 1817. Ayr. Ev'n as he is, cauld in his graff, Burns Epigram on Henpecked Squire, st. 2. Lth. These rascals... have banded themselves together, spat on their neives, and dug my graff, Lumsden Sheep-head (1802) 312 Edb. How can I houk a graff for her? Learmont Poems (1791) 15 Sik. But the graffe shall gepe, and the korbe flee, Hogg Tales (1838) 119, ed. 1866. N Cy. 1 To break a graff, dig a grave. Nhb. (J.H.), n.Yks.?

Hence Graff-stane, sb. a gravestone.

Hence Graff-stane, sb. a gravestone.
Fif. Ane College Regent bangin', stood Heigh on a graff-stane up, Tennant Papistry (1827) 215.

2. A ditch or trench; a channel, cutting; a hole, pit, or hollow. Cf. graft, sb.2

Sc I would premonish you . . . to trace out a sconce upon that Sc I would premonish you... to trace out a sconce upon that round hill, with a good graffe, or ditch, Scott Leg. Mont. (1818) x. Sh.I. Yirdad hit i' da graeff o' ane o' Robbie Scollay's paet-banks, Sh News (Mar. 26, 1898); The gref of the peat bank, Jakobsen Dial. Sh. (1897) 84; S. & Ork I n.Cy. Grose (1790). Nhb.I Any kind of cutting, either with pick-axe or spade n.Yks 2 Lan. Upon the bank of which mote, betwixt the wall and the graff, was a strong palisado throughout, Civil War Tracts (1642-51) 158, in Cheth. Soc. (1844) No 2. Lin. Streatfelld Lin. and Danes (1884) 332. n.Lin.I A deep graffe and wide, full of water, Symonds Diary, 231. Wil. I was wonderfully surprised at the sight of those 332. n.Lin.¹ A deep graffe and wide, full of water, Symonus Dury, 231. Wil. I was wonderfully surprised at the sight of those vast stones [at Avebury] of which I had never heard before, as also at the mighty bank and graff about it, Aubresy Monumenta Brit in Waylen Hist Mariborough (1854)

Hence Graffage, sb. a railed fence at the junction of two ditches, or where a ditch abuts on a road at right angles. Hmp.¹

3. The sea bottom.

Sh.I. There were several names applied to the sea bottom, such Jube, graef, and the ljoag, Spence Flk Lore (1899) 120

4. The depth of a spade or 'graffing'-tool in digging; the quantity of earth turned up by a spade at one time, a

spadeful. Cf. graft, sb. 22.

ne.Yks. 1, w.Yks. 2, Chs. 1, Der. 2, Lei. 1, Nhp. 1 War. B'ham Wkly.

Post (June 10, 1893); War. 23 Shr 1 The letters were about an elne long, and were a spade graff broad and a spade graff deep, Gough Hist. Myddle, 29; Shr.<sup>2</sup> Turn up the sile a spade's graf.

5. A spade, in the form of a scoop, used in draining, &c. s.Wor., Glo. (S.S.B), Glo. Sur. He had a spade or a graff in his hand; I couldn't see which. Sus.

6. v. To dig a grave; to break the ground with a spade. Nhb.¹, Wm. (J.H.), Hrf.¹

Hence (I) Graffing-bit, (2) -tool, sb. a spade with a narrowtapering blade, used in draining, digging graves, &c.

(I) Glo.¹ (2) Lei.¹, s.Wor.¹ Sus.¹ Gen. made of wood shod

[1. OE. graf, a grave, trench; cp. Du. graf.]

GRAFF, sb.<sup>1</sup> Sc. Yks. Hrf. A graft, a small branch inserted into the stock of another tree. Cf. griff, sb.<sup>1</sup> Sc. (A.W.) Yks. Yks. Wkly Post (July 28, 1883). Hrf. Duncumb Hist. Hrf. (1804-12).

[OFr. grafe (mod. greffe), 'pousse d'arbre' (HATZFELD).] GRAFF, sb.<sup>2</sup> Hmp. A pig brought up by hand. Wise New Forest (1883) 288; Hmp.<sup>1</sup>

GRAFF, see Groff.

GRAFFY, adj. Nhb. [grafi.] short, thick-set. Nhb. See Groff. 2. Growing luxuriantly. (R.O.H.) 1. Rough, sturdy,

GRAFT, sb. 1 Wm. [graft.] Family, stock. See Graff, sb. 1 He's yan o' t'seeam graft, Ah'll apode [uphold] it (B K.).

GRAFT, v. Obs. Sc. ? To grapple.
So Humphrey grafted with Sir John, and while they were wrestling in a dirty bog, our David Balfour wounded Humphrey in divers places, Spotiswoode Miscell (ed. 1844) I. 114.

GRAFT, sb.2 and v.2 In gen. dial. and slang use in Eng.

and Aus. [graft, græft, grāft.] 1. sb. A trench, ditch, a place 'graved' or cut out. Cf. graf(f, sb. 2.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). Nhb. Yks. Grose (1790) MS add.

m.Yks. A hole, or spade-cutting; as the patch of ground left bare where turf has been dug, or where the excavation for a house has been made. been made. w.Yks. Trans. Phil Soc. (1858) 158. Lin. STREAT-FEILD Lin. and Danes (1884) 332. n.Lin.1

2. The depth of a spade in digging; the amount turned up by one application of the spade. Cf. graf(f, sb. 4. Dur. 1 n.Yks. I was with the men, and talking to the one who

Dur. 1 n.Yks. I was with the men, and talking to the one who ... was engaged in taking out the third 'graft' below the surface, Atkinson Moorl. Parish (1891) 446; n.Yks. 1 Get a graft up fia' t'bottom, an' leuk what 't's like. ne.Yks. 1, m.Yks. 1, w.Yks. 1, Chs. 13 s.Chs. 1 Tuurn it oar 'u gùd graaft deep [Turn it o'er a good graft deep]. nw.Der. 1 Not. Try a graft here (J.H.B.). Lei. 1, War. (J.R.W.), Shr. 2 Hrf. Morton Cyclo. Agric (1863). Wil. 1 3. Work of any description.

w.Yks. 2 'Well, I've got some graft to do now.' Often heard in and about Sheffield. Len The word occurs also in Lan, but to

and about Sheffield. Lan. The word occurs also in Lan, but to the best of my knowledge only in the form 'hard graft,' meaning hard work (SOA). War.<sup>2</sup>, Glo.<sup>1</sup> Slang. Millbank for thick shins and graft at the pump, Answers (Oct. 24, 1891) 384, col. 3 [Aus. You're not worked down yet, my man. Wait till you've had another month's graft where I'm going to put ye, Boldrewood Namental State of the State of Nevermore (1892) II. xiv.]

4. A narrow, crescent-shaped spade, used in cutting

4. A narrow, crescent-shaped spade, used in cutting drains. Cf. graf(f, sb. 5.

Lei.¹, War.³, se Wor¹, Hrf.² Glo. [Witness at Camden Petty Sessions] Defendant had a graft under his arm, Evesham Jrn. (Dec. 19, 1896); (SSB.) Oxf.¹, Bdf. (J.W.B.), Wil.¹

5. v. To dig with a spade, esp. to make trenches in draining land. Cf. grave, v. 1.

w.Yks. (F.K.), w.Yks.² s Chs.¹ To dig about the surface. Hrf. Morron Cyclo. Agric. (1863); Hrf.¹ w.Som.¹ In draining land or digging a grave, if the soil works well, so that it can be taken out with a spade without digging first with a pick-axe, they would say—Kn graa ft ut aewt [one can graft it out]. To 'graft' is to go much deeper than to 'spit' nw.Dev.¹ To dig with a spade, so as to push the tool down to its full depth each time the soil is lifted. is lifted.

Hence (1) Grafter, (2) Grafting-iron, (3) -shovel, sb. a long, narrow, concave spade, used esp. in draining operations; (4) -tool, sb. (a) see (3); (b) a curved spade, shorter

in the iron part than the draining tool.

(1) n.Lin.<sup>1</sup>, I.W.<sup>2</sup> (2) Bdf. (J.W B.), Som. (W.F.R.) (3) s.Chs.<sup>1</sup>

Graaf tin-shuv il. Shr.<sup>1</sup> (4, a) n.Yks <sup>1</sup>, w.Yks. (F.K.), nw.Der.<sup>1</sup>,

Lei.<sup>1</sup>, Nhp.<sup>1</sup>, War.<sup>3</sup>, se.Wor.<sup>1</sup> Shr. Bound Provinc. (1876); Shr.<sup>2</sup>

Glo. Lewis Gl. (1839). I.W.<sup>2</sup> w.Som.<sup>1</sup> Graafteen-teol. A kind of spade, long in blade, straight in handle, and curved on the cutting edge, used for draining, or digging clay. nw.Dev.<sup>1</sup> [Morton Cyclo. Agric. (1863).] (b) Shr.<sup>1</sup> It is much used in 'rabbiting,' as it digs down to the hole at two semi-circular cuts, whereas a common spade would require three or four to the same end. 6. To do work of any description.

w. Yks.2 He'd graft away all night if they'd let him.

[1. Dan. gróff, a ditch, trench; so Sw. dial. (RIETZ); ON. gróffr (gen. graftar), a digging (Vigfusson). Cp. OE. græft, sculpture.]

GRAFTED, pp. Yks. Not. Lin. Also Dev. Cor. Also in forms graft s.Not.; grufted w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> n.Lin. sw.Lin.<sup>1</sup> Deeply impressed (with dirt), begrimed; also with m. n.Yks. His hands are fair grafted we muck (T.S). e.Yks.<sup>1</sup> Grafted in wi muck, MS. add. (T.H.) w.Yks. Thoo's perfectly

grufted, HOLDROYD Anecdotes in Brighouse News (Sept 3, 1887); Now rare, but fairly common 40 years ago (MF.); w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> He wer grufted in dirt. s.Not. Yer neck's graft wi' dirt. She niver weshes 'ersen; she's reglar grafted wi' dirt (J.P.K.). n.Lin. I'm n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> sw.Lin.<sup>1</sup> His hands are grufted up You'd take them for gipsy children, they're so grufted Dev. Grose (1790) MS add. Cor.<sup>1</sup> The dirt is grafted in Cor.<sup>2</sup> Your nails are grafted with dirt.

GRA(H, sb. Irel. Affection, love, fondness, liking,

inclination.

Ir. I hope . . . it's not for her money that you have any grah for her? Carleton Fardorougha (ed 1848) v. N L. I had no gra for it. Uls. (M B.-S.) Ant. Shew the extent of their grah for the person, Hume Dial. (1878) 23 s.Don. Simmons Gl. (1899). Wxf. She might show a little more gra to me, Kennedy Banks Boro (1867) 9. [Ir. gradh, love (O'REILLY)]

GRAID, v. Fif. (JAM.) Also written grade. To prepare, make ready. See Graith, v.
'To graid a horse,' to put on the necessary furniture for riding

or work.

GRAIDLY, GRAIF, see Gradel(e)y, Graf(f.

GRAIG, v. Sc. [greg.] make a noise in the throat. 1. To belch, eructate; to

Bnff.1 Abd. To utter an inarticulate sound of contempt or scorn (Jam.).

2. To hesitate, 'hum and haw,' grumble about.
Bnff.¹ He graigs aboot it ass lang's ony ither bodie wid be o'

Hence Graigan, sb. hesitation.

He hauds an unco graigan afore he dee 't, ib.

3. To find fault with, grumble at in a hypocritical way. He's graigin' and shackin's heid at the lads an' lasses takin' a bit dance, ib.

GRAIL, sb.1 Dev. The offal of grain.

s Dev. Fox Kingsbridge (1874).

GRAIL, sb<sup>2</sup> Cor. [grel.] A three-pronged fish-spear.

GRAILING, sb. N.Cy. Nhb. A slight fall of hail, which barely covers the ground.

[A der. of Fr grêle, hail]

GRAILS, see Gruels.

GRAIN, sb. In gen. dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written grane Sc. w.Yks. Lin.; grayne Nhb.; and in forms graain Brks.; green Chs; grein Dev.; greyne Not. [grēn, green.]

1. A branch or bough of a tree;

Not. [green, green.] 1. A branch of bough of a free, the junction of the branches of a tree; a forked stick.

n.Sc. (Jam.) Per. He has hang'd them, but mercie, Up heich upon a grain, Ford Harp (1893) 21. Dmf. Shaw Schoolmaster (1899) 348 n.Cy. (J.L.) (1783), N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Look weel amang yon heaps o' grains, Proudlock Borderland Muse (1896) 341; Nhb.¹, Dur.¹, s.Dur. (J.E.D.) Cum. Gl (1851); 'if I could get into t'top grains I wad be like King Charles.' Said by a very little boy (M.P.); Cum.² Wm. Snag all t'grains off that tree (B.K.) (A.T.) n. Vies Twind's blawn a lot o' grains off last neet (I.E.D.); (A.T.) n.Yks. Twind's blawn a lot o' grains off last neet (J.E D); n.Yks. 1 ne.Yks. Itwants one grain off (J.C F.). e.Yks. Marshall

Rur. Econ. (1788). w.Yks. Lucas Stud. Nidderdale (c. 1882) 106. ne.Lan. 1 Lin. His knee was doubled in the grain of the tree, Lin. ne.Lan. 1 Lin. His knee was doubled in the grain of the tree, Lin. Chron. (Sept. 1, 1888); Streatfelld Lin. and Danes (1884) 332. n.Lin. 1 The misseltoe-thrush hes begun to build i' th' graain of th' Hessie pear tree. s.Lin. (T.H R.) Nhp. From its grains a bough I broke, Clare Vill. Minst. (1821) I. 129; Nhp. 12 Dev. Grose (1790) MS. add (M.)

Hence (I) Grained or Grain't, ppl. adj. forked, divided; (2) Graining or Granein, sb. the fork of a tree, or junction of the branches

of the branches

of the branches.

(1) Cum. (E.W P.), Cum 1 Lan He kept proddin' down intul t'mud wi' a grain't stick, Piketah Forness Flk. (1870) 39. (2) n Yks.1, ne Yks.1 w.Yks.1 I war standin . . . i' th' grainin, an snagsin off some boos, ii. 303 ne,Lan.1 Lin. Miller & Skertchly Fenland (1878) iv, Lin.1 n.Lin.1 If you cut the cherry-tree top off about the graining it will be sever to gray w. w.Lin.1 off abuv the graaming it will be sewer to graw. sw.Lin

2. The fork or branch of a river or stream.

2. The fork or branch of a river or stream.

Sc. (JAM.) Bwk Ale Water is formed by the junction of three small streams or rills, . . at a place called Three-burn Grange or Grains, Henderson Pop Rhymes (1856) 26 Nhb.¹ The grains in Tynedale and Redesdale are the river branches of the North Tyne, and so, too, 'the grains and "hopes" of the country on the south of the Coquet, Northern Tribune (1854) I. 159. Cum. In Alston Moor especially the word occurs in names of numberless small streams (M.P.). Wm. (J H) w.Yks.² Near where the Alport brook bifurcates is a place called 'Grains in the Water.'

3. The branch of a valley or ravine.

3. The branch of a valley or ravine.

s.Sc. The branches of a valley at the upper end, where it divides into two; as Lewinshope Grains (Jam). Nhb 1 The said valleys or hopes of Kydland lieth so distant and divided by mountains one from another, that such as inhabit in one of those hopes, valleys, or grains cannot hear the fray, outcry, or exclamation, of such as dwell in any other hope or valley upon the other side, Bowes Survey (1542). Wm. (J.H.), n.Yks. e.Yks. Marshall Rur.

dwell in any other hope or valley upon the other side, Bowes Survey (1542). Wm. (J.H.), n.Yks.3 e.Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1788).

4. Fig. The branch of a family; a clan. Nhb.1

5. The prong or tine of a fork.

5c. N.& Q. (1871) 4th S viii. 130, (Jam) Cai.1 Sik. Whenever he put the grains o' the leister into the water, Hos. Tales (1838) 150, ed. 1866 n Cy. (J.L.) (1783); N.Cy.1, Nhb.1, Dur.1 Cum.1 Fork grains, otter grains, &c. Wm. (M.P.), n.Yks.1 e.Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1788). w.Yks. (S.K.C.), w.Yks.1245, Lan.1, ne.Lan.1, e.Lan.1, Chs.13, s.Chs.1, Der.2, nw.Der.1, Not. (W.H.S.), Not.12, s.Not. (J.P.K.) n.Lin.1 The fork of a boat-hook or stower. sw.Lin.1 A two-grain fork Shr.1 Im as 'ad the pikel grayns potched throu' is 'ond Hrf. Bound Provinc. (1876). Glo. (S.S.B.); Glo.1 Obs. Oxf.1 MS. add. Brks.1 w.Mid. (W.P.M.), Hmp. (H.E.), Wil.1 [Morton Cyclo Agric (1863).]

Hence (I) Grained, adj. having 'grains' or prongs; gen. preceded by a numeral; (2) Grain-staff, sb. a quarter-staff with a pair of short tines or 'grains' at the end.

(I) w.Yks.3-grain'd muck drags [a bent rake for pulling manure out of a cart with three teeth] (J.J.B.); w.Yks.2 Lan.1 He's diggin' up roots wi' an owd three-grained fork s. Not. Bring me a fower-grained fork (J.P.K.). Brks.1 A dung prong is a three-grained prong. Oxf.1 Fetch I the three-grained fork, MS. add. w.Mid. (W.P.M.), e.Cy. (Hall.), Nrf.1, Wil.1 (2) s.Cy. Ray (1691); (K.), Grose (1790).

6. The groin, fork of the thighs.

n.Yks. N. & Q. (1871) 4th S. viii. 384. n.Lin.1

7. pl. The fangs of a tooth.

nw.Lin. Lin. N. & Q. (July 1890); (M.G.W.P.)

8. pl. A peculiar fish-spear or harpoon, gen. with four barbed points.

Pmb. 'I stuck the grains into him as I hadn't a proper spear'

barbed points.

Pmb. 'I stuck the grains into him as I hadn't a proper spear'
Said of a salmon 'foul killed' near Haverfordwest (W.BT).

[1. ON. grein, a branch of a tree, an arm of the sea (Vigfusson); so Norw. dial. (Aasen). 2. Touyr is kend ane grane of that rever In Latyne hecht Danubium or Hester, Douglas Eneados (1513), ed. 1874, II. 10. 4. And lyk a birthfull true [she] spred thair granes and branches through all Scotland, Dalrymple Leslie's Hist. Scotl. (1596) II. 23. 5. His great matok havand grants thre, Douglas ib. 104.]

GRAIN, sb.<sup>2</sup> Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms graan w.Yks.; graain Brks. I.W. 12; grin N.I. 1. pl. The husks of oats. Nhb. 1

2. pl. The refuse of malt after brewing, much used for feeding swine and cattle.

Sc.(A.W.), Nhb.<sup>1</sup> w.Yks.BANKS Wkfld. Wds. (1865); w.Yks.<sup>124</sup>, Chs.<sup>1</sup>, s.Chs.<sup>1</sup> n Lin.<sup>1</sup> Thoo mun give them graains to th' pigs. Nhp.<sup>2</sup>, Oxf.<sup>1</sup> MS. add., Brks.<sup>1</sup>, Hnt. (T.P.F.), I.W.<sup>12</sup> [MORTON Cyclo. Agrıc (1863).]
3. Acorns. Hrt. (H.G.)

4. Turf.

4. Turf.

nw.Dev.<sup>1</sup> 'To dress a field on the grain' is to spread manure on the sward or turf 'I zee they'm dressin' the medda on the grain.'

5. A particle, a small quantity of anything; a little bit.

Sh.I. Da door wis still a grain oppen, Burgess Rasmie (1892)

16; A peerie grain o' licht, Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 253.

Edb. Every grain, Baith waft an' w.rp, Crawford Poems (1798)

16 Rxb. I did nae think a grain o' shame To spend the night wi' clee Wilson Poems (1824) Q. n.Ir. I hope you didn't forget to 16 Rxb. I did nae think a grain o' shame To spend the night wi' glee, Wilson Poems (1824) 9. n.Ir. I hope you didn't forget to bring us a grain o' the best green [tea] from Misther McShane's 2 MULHOLLAND Ailsie's Shoe, 234, N.I.¹ Gi'e us a wee grin o' sthroe. Ant 'A grain of hay,' a bundle, an armful. 'A grain of sugar,' a good spoonful (S.A.B.). n Cy.(JW) Oxf.¹ He ain't got narra grain o' sense, MS add [Amer. I don't care a grain. Push the candle a grain further from you, BARTLETT]
6. Broken victuals. [Not known to our correspondents.] Som. (Hail.)

Som. (HALL)

GRAIN, v. e.An. s.Cy. Also written grane e.An.<sup>2</sup> Ess. s.Cy.; and in forms graan Nrf.; gran Suf; grean Ess.; green Suf.<sup>1</sup> Cmb. [grēn, grīn.] To strangle, throttle;

e.An.<sup>12</sup> Nrf. They hild me so tight in the neck that they naarly e.An.<sup>12</sup> Nrf. They hild me so tight in the neck that they naarly graaned me, Spilling Johnny's Jaunt (1879) vni; Nrf.<sup>1</sup> Suf I was nearly gran'd outright, Garland (1818) 342; Yow mah'nt pull tew hahd, du y'ahl grain him (M.E.R.), (CT.); Suf.<sup>1</sup>A tight collar is said to green a horse. e.Suf. (F.H) Ess. Monthly Mag. (1815) I. 125; Oh, you grean me! the dress is too tight round the neck (H.H M.). Cmb. (W.W.S) s.Cy.Ray(1691); Grose (1790). [(K)] [We may compare ME. grane, a snare for choking or strangling. He hangide hym with a grane, or a gnare, Wyclif (1380) Matt. xxvii. 5.]

GRAIN. GRAINCH see Grin sh Granch

GRAIN, GRAINCH, see Grin, sb., Granch. GRAINED, pp. and ppl. adj. Nhp. War. Glo Oxf. Brks. e.An. Wil. Som. Also written graned e.An. ; and in forms grainded Som. w.Som.; grainted Glo. Som.; grinted Oxf. Brks. 1. pp Of dirt on the skin that will not come off in washing: ingrained, 'grafted,'

grimed; gen. with in.

Nhp. The child's face is grained in dirt, it will never come clean.

War. Glo. The dirt is grainted in, when the hands or face have not been wash'd for a considerable time, Horae Subsectivae (1777) 189. Oxf.<sup>1</sup>, Brks.<sup>1</sup> Wil. Britton Beauties (1825); Wil.<sup>1</sup> Som. Jennings Dial. w.Eng. (1869); W. & J Gl. (1873) w.Som.<sup>1</sup> My 'ands be that a-grainded [graa yndud], they ont be fit vor to put

in the butter 'is week to come.

2. ppl. adj. Speckled; used of a sheep whose wool is a mixture of black and white. e.An.<sup>1</sup>

GRAINER, sb. Sc. (JAM) The knife used by tanners and skinners for stripping the hair from skins.

[Cp. Du. granen, to dresse or tanne leather; graner, a tanner or a hide-dresser (Hexham).]

GRAINING, sb. Lan. A cyprinoid fish, Leuciscus Lancastriensis.

Found in the Mersey and its tributaries (C.D.). [SATCHELL (1879).]

GRAINS, sb. pl. Shr. The rings in a cow's horn.

'That cow's ten 'ear owd—fur I counted seven or eight grayns in 'er 'orn' As it is the practice of dishonest cattle-dealers to file out the grains or rings in a cow's horn, in order to make her appear younger than she is; so, a woman, who by artificial means tries to give herself a more youthful appearance, is said to 'tak' the grayns out'n 'er 'orns.'

Hence Graining in the horn, phr., see below.

A ring appears on a cow's horn with every calf she has after the first one; this is called 'graynin' i' the 'orn.' Hence, by metaphor, a woman waxing in years is said to be 'graynin' i' the 'orn.' GRAINSHIRE, GRAINTAL., GRAINTED, see Gain-

shire, Grintal-, Grained.

GRAINY, adj. Pem. Dev. Cor. Also written grainee Dev. [grē·ni.] 1. Cross-grained, ill-tempered; proud, haughty.

Dev. Yu take my word vur 't, they be got terrabul grainy since they had thickee stub ov money alayed tu um, Hewert Peas. Sp. (1892); Dev. A little grainee or zo, 11. s.Dev. Fox Kingsbridge

(1874). Cor. Es larnin makes un grainey, Daniel Thalia, 15; So she turned away, looking very grany, and muttering something, Baring-Gould Vicar (1876) vi; Cor.<sup>1</sup>; Cor.<sup>2</sup> A grainy old chap.

2. Miserly, close-fisted. Cor.<sup>2</sup>
3. Well-fed, in good condition.

s Pem This horse looks grainy enuff, a's wirein' in to oats at a

mighty raat (W M M.).

GRAIP, sb. Sc Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Also written grape Sc. s.Don. N.Cy. Nhb. Dur. e Dur.; greyp Cum.; and in form greapp Cum. [grep.] A three- or fourpronged fork, used for lifting manure, litter, &c.; a dung-

fork; also used in gardening operations. Cf. gripe.
Sc 'A begun turn is half ended,' quoth the good-wife when she Sc 'A begun turn is half ended,' quoth the good-wife when she stuck the grape in the midding, Kelly Prov (1721) 3. Cai. Abd. Pillin aboot the byre doors wi' a bit graipie, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xxxviii Frf. Flung aside like a broken graip, Barrie Tommy (1896) xviii. Per. A spade's expense, and a graip's expense, Sandy Scott (1897) 24. w.Sc I'll just take the grape and slip out and howk a wheen, Carrick Land of Logan (1835) 133. Fif. Some flourish'd. graips, and forks, Tennant Papistry (1827) 54. Ayr. The graip he for a harrow taks, Burns Halloween (1785) st. 18. Lnk. Baith tatoe grapes an sickles, Warson Poems (1853) 41. e.Lth. A worker going after each plough, and with a grape placing every pile of ... wrack in the sole of the exposed furrow, Muckle-BACKIT Rhymes (1885) 178. SIK. Getting hold of a graip, Hogo Tales (1838) 156, ed 1866. Dmf. Wi' barrows, clauts, hoes, grapes, an' spadies, Quinn Heather (1863) 32. Ir Half the townland pursued the other with spades, graips, pitchforks, Years Flk-Tales (1888) 191, With a grain over his shoulder, like as if he was about doing a job for you, Barlow Idylls (1892) 15 Uls. (R.H.C.) s.Don. Simmons Gl (1890). Wmh. (W.M.) n.Cy. Trans. Phil Soc. (1858) 158, N Cy. A fork with three or more prongs shaped like a spade orshovel for filling loughdung. Nhb. Dur. Raine Charters, &c. Finchale (1837) 52, 299 e Dur. A kind of shovel or huge fork-like implement used in filling coke, and by farmers for removing manure. Cum. Now, greypes, shouls, and barrows thrown by, Anderson Ballads (ed 1808) 116, (JAr.) [(K.); Should be thrown into the cart by hand, and not by forks or graips, Stephens Farm Bk. (ed. 1849) I 193.]

[Norw. dial. greip, a dung-fork (AASEN); Dan. greb; cp. Flem. greep, a three-pronged fork (Schuermans).]

GRAIP, v. Sc. Nhb. To gripe, give pain internally.
Sc. (A.W.) Nhb. Aa been sair graiped sin aa teuk the physic (R O.H.); Nhb.1

[Norw. dial. greipa, to gripe (AASEN).]

GRAITH, v. and sb. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Pem. Also written graithe e.Yks.; grathe n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. Yks.; grayth Wm; and in forms grath Dur. n.Yks.; greath Sc. (Jam.) n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Lan; greth Ir. s.Pem. [grep, gresp.] 1. v. To prepare, equip, make ready, put in condition for use, as accounted. ments, harness, dress, tools, &c.; often used in pp.

Sc. Gowden grathed his horse before, Herd Coll. Sngs (1776) I. 17; And grath my horse ' . . . For to Ettrick Forest will I me, Scott Mussrelsy (1802) I 381, ed. 1848. Lth. The young an' stoot Maun graith them for the shootin', Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 36. Rxb An' graith your ponies ane an' a', Ruickbie Wayside Cottager (1807) 185. Dmf. There's nane can graith with siccan gear, Cromek Remains (1810) 78 n.Cy. (JL.) (1783), NCy.¹ Nhb. Weelgraith'd—sairon mettle, Oorharness in fettle, Dixon Whittingham Vale (1895) 192; Nhb.¹ Dur. 'To grath a house or room,' to deck it or dress it up neat and fine (K.); Gibson Up-Weardale Gl. (1870), Dur.¹ Cum. Graith'd in aw their kurk-gawn gear, Anderson Ballads (1805) 73 Wm. The day was fine I grayth'd mysel, Whitehead Leg (1859) 43, ed. 1896. Yks. N & Q. (1850) ist S 11. 361 n.Yks¹ 'Bonnily graithed,' 'ill graithed,' both applied to dress or clothing; n.Yks.² 'Get the table graithed,' the provisions set out. 'We're graithing for off,' preparing to go; n.Yks³ ne Yks¹ He's fettled an' graith'd. e.Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ (1788). m.Yks.¹ Scott Minstrelsy (1802) I 381, ed. 1848. Lth. The young an' stoot Rur. Econ (1788). m.Yks.1

Hence (1) Graithed, ppl. adj. prepared, equipped, set ready for use; (2) Graithing, sb. equipment of any kind, such as clothing, harness, furniture, tools, &c.; provision,

preparation;(3) Greathy,adj.well-stored, well-provisioned.
(1) Sc. (A.W.) n.Yks 1 A well-graithed table, a table nicely or (I) Sc. (A.W.) n. KS. A well-grattned table, a table nicely of handsomely set out (2) Sc. He put siller grathing on them, Hislop Anecdote (1874) 14. n.Sc. Ye'll bid her shoe her steed before And a' gowd graithing him behind, Buchan Ballads (1828) I. 219, ed. 1875 Dmf. He put siller grathing on them [colts], Cromek Remains

(1810) 102. N Cy.<sup>1</sup>, Nhb <sup>1</sup>, Dur.<sup>1</sup> s.Dur, n.Yks. He had bad granthin' to workwi' (J E.D ); n Yks. <sup>1</sup> Tea-granthing, tea-equipage; n.Yks.2 'Don't make a graithing for my coming,' do not make a 'spread' on my account. 'In bad graithing for't,' in poor order for the undertaking. ne.Yks.1, m.Yks.1 (3) Wm. Sae greathy was the place where I was driven That I me sicker thought I was ın Heauen, Brathwait Mushrome (1615) 130, ed. 1878.

2. In mining: to replace the worn leather in a pumpclack or bucket.

Nhb.1 Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL Coal Tr. Gl (1849).

Hence Graither, sb., see below. Nhb. The 'changer and graither' in a pit is the man who changes and replaces or puts in order the leather of the pumping

3. To steep in a ley of stale urine.

Sc. Applied to their necks and arms blanching poultices; or had them 'boukit and graithed'—as housewives are wont to treat their webs in bleaching, Glenfergus (1820) II. 84 (Jam).

4. sb. Preparation, readiness, condition; esp. in phr. in graith or in good graith. Also used advb.

n.Cv. Balley (1721) Cum. In my present garh and graith

n.Cy. Bailey (1721) Cum. In my present garb and graith, Gilpin Ballads (1874) 53. Wm. Is your razor in good graith? (BK) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> In good graith, stout and healthy. w.Yks.<sup>1</sup> Nut bein i' good graith, I war seea swelted, at I sweeat like a brock, 11 295 Lan. I went o-greath [a-greath, all right] tilly welly coom within a mile oth teawn, Tim Bobbin View Dial. (1740) 17, ed. 1775.

5. Accoutrements, trappings; clothes, dress; furniture,

equipment.

Sc. Then up got the baron and cried for his graith, Jamieson Pop. Ballads (1806) I. 106; A' the fine graith, pictures, tapestries, needlewark, hangings, and other decorements, Scott Bride of Lam. (1819) xxv, Can sic as he, in a' his Sunday graith, Convince his victims o' his Christian faith? Allan Lills (1874) 63. Cai. Bch. Wi' this bouksome graith You will tyne half your speed, Forbes Ajax (1742) II. Per. He thinks he's in his Highland graith, Smith Poems (1714) 81, ed. 1853 Fif Gainst Papish trash and idol-graith, Tennant Papistry (1827) 7. Rnf. We had nought but wearin' graith, Picken Poems (1813) II. 124.

Ayr. Saw him in shootin graith adorn'd, Burns Tam Samson (1823) et 8. Clead me rough will mourning grafth Laing Poems (1787) st. 8, Cleed me roun' wi' mourning graith, LAING Poems (1894) 14. Lnk. Bedeckit sae braw in his superfine graith, LEMON St. Mungo (1844) 62. Edb. Bids hauld to bear the grae sure' St. Mungo (1844) 63. Edb. Bids bauld to bear the greath, Lemon St. Mungo (1844) 63. Edb. Bids bauld to bear the gree awa', Wi' a' this graith, Fergusson Poems (1773) 126, ed. 1785. Rxb. When priests in haly graith did shine, Ruickrie Wayside Cottager (1807) 132. n.Cy. Border Gl (Coll. L.L.B.) Nhb. He closer grips his fechtin' graith, Strang Earth Fiend (1892) 11, Nhb.¹ Cum. Monny a clay-cold corpse I've stripp'd Of a' their graith, Stragg Misc. Poems (ed. 1807) 25; Cum.¹, n.Yks.¹ e Yks His neighbour Roger ... in riding graith adorned, Spec. Dial (1887) 16.

6. Harness, the fittings, trappings of a horse.

Sc A year's rent o' mony a gude estate gaed for horse-graith and harnessing, Scott Midlothian (1818) iv; Morton Cyclo. Agric. (1863). ne.Sc. With such slender-looking materials as a wooden plough and graith made of sauch waans, Gregor Flk-Lore (1881) 180. Cai. Abd. Ye been makin' a hantle adee about blaikin' that graith, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) i. Kcd. He never . . . try'd to guad when in the graith, Jamie Muse (1844) 60. w.Sc. tryd to guad when in the graith, JAME Muse (1844) 60. w.sc. Loose the ass—equip me with his graith, Carrick Laird of Logan (1835) 246. e.Fif. There's Yettlin' skilled in pleughs an' graith, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) xxv. Dmb. Flee, get our yads in graith, Salmon Gowodean (1868) 89. Rnf. His own fine horses, carts, and graith, McGilvray Poems (ed. 1862) 37. e Lth. Hoo are ye to come by horse an' graith for the pleuchin? Hunter J. Inwick (1805) 80. Edb. Thae purfeit chels that clean coach graith. Lear-(1895) 89. Edb. Thae purfeit chiels that clean coach graith, LEAR-(1895) 89. Edb. Thae purfeit chiefs that clean coach graith, LEAR-MONT Poems (1791) 179. Bwk. That's Castle Law graith! '—said of any useless, rotten harness, &c., Henderson Pop Rhymes (1856) 123. Dmf. Wi' his branks and his blinders, and graith, Shennan Tales (1831) 82 Gall. I wat a pleugh he weel could tune, And trim his graith, Niciolson Poet. Wks (1814) 41, ed. 1897. NI. Ant Ballymena Obs. (1892). Uls. (M.B.-S.), N.Cy.', Cum. S.Pem. Graiths, chain traces of a cart, Laws Little Eng. (1888)420, Grethis, the harness of the fore-horse in a team (W.M M).

7. Apparatus, such as tools, implements, machinery, &c.; also used fig. Sc. All kinds of instruments, HERD Coll Sngs. (1776) Gl., Wi'

graith o' weir, Sword, gun, and speir, Drummond Muckomachy (1846) 10. Cai. Bnff. Membrum virile. Abd., Ags. (Jam) Kcd. I soon got a' the writing graith, Jamie Muse (1844) 164. Frf. In his shop he had routh o' richt gaudy-like graith, Watt Poet. Sketches (1880) 38. Dmb. The stock and graith grew spare, SALMON

Gowodean (1868) 28. Ayr. An' ploughmen gather wi' their graith, Burns Sc. Drink (1786) st. 10. Link Pate's comin' up ahint wi' the bowls an' dishes, an pit graith, Gordon Pyotshaw (1885) 215 e.Lth. I'm gaun to mak ye a present o' the mill, . . stan'in graith an' gangin graith, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 207. Edb In this country spinning Linning and woollen, if I had graith, Pennecuik Whs (1715) 389, ed. 1815 Rxb With swords and guns and other graith, Riddell Poet Whs. (ed. 1871) I. 208. n.Cy. (J L.) (1783) Nhb. We can still guide our fishing graith, Charnley Fisher's Garl. (1824) 6 Cum. (M.P.)

8. Substance, wealth; material belongings generally

e.Lth. If the man has a guid name, an' if he's worthy o' the eldership, we dinna look at his graith or his gear, Hunter J Inwick (1895) 49. Gall. He canna spend gear and graith recklessly on unkenned bairns, Crockett Cleg Kelly (1896) xxxiv n.Cy. Grose (1790); We will gather up its [the garden's] graith as our more lasting possession, Smiley Garden Graith (1882) 6 Nhb Nae lasting possession, Smiley Garden Graith (1882) 6 Nhb Nae doubt yourspirits were aloft To see their graith, Donaldson Glanton (1809) 138; Nhb.¹ Dur. Grose (1790) MS add Cum.¹, Yks. (K) n.Yks. To stir wee'r laith, But weel I wait, weese gether here nea grath, Meriton Praise Ale (1684) 1 518, n.Yks.¹ ne Yks.¹ e.Yks. Marshall Rur Econ (1788). m Yks.¹ Chs.¹², Chs.² If you've graith and grout, you'll be never without, Old Prov.
9. Stuff, material; also used fig.
Sc. The twisted threads through which the warp runs in the loom (Jam). Ayr. She and I are kittle graith to kill ootright, White Jottings (1879) 216. Edb. Every grain, Baith waft an' warp, an' a' sic graith, Grew in his brain, Crawford Poems (1798) 16.

10. Company, companions; rank.

Bnff. Ye'll asy ken fat kyne he is by the ticht graith he tacks up wee. Edb. Ye syne maun graze mang scabbit graith, Liddle Poems (1821) 56. Nhb. In n Nhb. applied in reference to rank in life; as in the expression, 'Ye cannot expect iz ta mix wi' thame grath, where the allusion is to the superior rank of the persons spoken of. It is also used in speaking of an inferior grath as well as of a high social rank.

11. Hot water prepared with soap for the purpose of

washing clothes, lather; a thick, dirty liquid.

Sc. A thickish liquid with nothing hard in it is here called a graith—a soapy graith, brothy graith, muddy graith, &c (G W.)

Cai.¹ Frf., e.Per. 'A fine graith' is a common expression (W.A C)
e.Fif. Her hands i' the washin' tub... garrin' the saepy graith flee through a' the neuks o' the kitchen weetin' a' their dout, LATTO Tam Bodhm (1864) x. Lnk. We're not yet begun To freath the grath, RAMSAY Gentle Shep (1725) 39, ed. 1783. Lth Tibbie scoured the blankets, tramping them thoroughly amongst a soapy mixture called a 'graith,' which she skilfully compounded out of singular ingredients, according to her ideas of what they required, STRATHESK More Bits (ed. 1885) 8. Nhb. Also used as the term for the dirt in water after washing.

12. Stale urine, used for washing. Ags. (Jam.)
[1. He... dide greype a super riche, Havelok (c. 1280)
1762. ON. greiða, to arrange, make ready (Vigfusson);
cp. Norw. dial. greida (Aasen). 4. ON greiði, arrangement, ordering; cp. Norw. dial. greida. 5. Full riche tresour thai bene and precius graith, Douglas Eneados

(1513), ed. 1874, III. 3]

GRAITHLY, adj. and adv. Nhb. Dur. Yks Lan. Der. Also written grathely Nhb. Dur.; graythely n Lan.; and in form greathly N.Cy.<sup>2</sup> Lan. 1. ady. Of persons:

in form greathly N.Cy.<sup>2</sup> Lan. 1. ady. Of persons: honest, upright, respectable. Of things: trim, tidy; correct, right. Cf. gradel(e)y.

Nhb., Dur. Greenwell Coal Tr. Gl. (1849). Lan. Has teaw ever hyerd any greathly akkeawnt, heaw or when it koom int' the'r hyeds fort mak it? Walker Plebeian Pol. (1796) 37. nw.Der.<sup>1</sup> Oo's a graithly wuman. 'A B.'el give yũ a fair price for th' cauve [calf].' 'Ah, au no'ëe will,'ĕe's a graithly chap.' Tha's get a graithly cart nah.

2. adv. Trimly, tidily, decently, in order; handsomely; exceedingly.

exceedingly.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.<sup>2</sup>, Nhb.<sup>1</sup> n.Yks.<sup>1</sup>; n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Deean vary graithly,' done in very good order. n.Lan. I was graythely weel done [deceived] in that cow (G.W.). nw.Der.<sup>1</sup> Doo that job

[1. Sone aftur pat gretnede pat greipli mayde, Jos. Arim. (c. 1350) 88. ON. greiðligr, ready, prompt (Vigrusson).

2. Graunt him 30ur grace him greipli to help, Wm. Pal. (c. 1350) 984. ON. greiðliga, readily, promptly.]

GRALL, see Grawl.

Sc. [gra·ləx.] In deer-stalking: to Cf. groilach. GRALLOCH, v. cut a deer's throat.

Arg The stag must be gralloched ere ye brag of him, Munro Lost Pibroch (1896) 245

GRAMACIE, sb Obs. Sc. A form of returning thanks,

GRAMACIE, sb Obs. Sc. A form of returning thanks, 'gramercy,' many thanks.

Ken ye the Gordons' gramacie? To curse and swear and — and lie; And that's the Gordons' gramacie, Chambers Pop. Rhyms (ed. 1870) 303.

[Gramercy, fellow: there, drink that for me, Shaks. Rich III, III. 11. 108; Grantmercy! Chaucer C.T. D. 1403. OFr. grant merci, 'remercimen:' (La Curne).]

GRAMARIE, sb. Obs. or obsol. Sc n.Cy. Lan. Also written gramerie Sh.I.; gramowrie Fif. Magic.

Sc. The witches hazel in each steel cap In scorn of Soulis' gramarye. Scott Mustrelsy (1802) IV. 254, ed. 1848 Sh.I. Der

gramarye, Scott Minstrelsy (1802) IV. 254, ed. 1848 Sh.I. Der a gramerie cas'n ower dat hoos o' Saetter as shure as we're sittin' here, Sh. News (Feb 5, 1898) Fif. Her gramowrie she cast, Tennant Papistry (1827) 147. n.Cy. And aye their swordes soe sore can byte, Throughe help of gramarye, Percy's Reliques (ed. 1887) I. 96. Lan There's death at the door . . an' this gramarye andforetokening is 'nt for nought, Roby Trad. (1829) II. 218, ed 1872

[Cowthe ye by youre gramery reche us a drynk, I should lie more mery, Towneley Myst (c. 1450) 90. Ofr gramaire, magic, see Hatzfeld (s.v. grimoire), the same word as

GRAMASHES, sb. pl. Obs. Sc. Also in forms gramashens Rnf.; gramashons Ayr. (JAM.); gramoches. Gaiters, riding hose; occas. used in sing. See Gamashes. Sc. Gramoches or leggins, made of thick black cloth, completed his equipment, Scott Old Mortality (1816) 1; Put your shanks in the part of the property

your thanks, and mak gude gramashes o' them, Henderson Prov. (1832) 135, ed. 1881; Gatters reaching to the knees. Sometimes applied to a kind of stockings worn instead of boots (Jam.). Perapplied to a kind of stockings worn instead of boots (Jam.). Per. With his best broad bonnet on his head, and his new gramashes drawn over his knees, Monteath Dunblane (1835) 81, ed. 1887. Rnf. I've guid gramashens worn mysel', Picken Poems (1813) I. 124 Ayr. Gl. Survey, 690 (Jam., s.v Gamashons). Gall. Mactaggart Encycl (1824) 240, ed. 1876.

[Fr. (Languedoc) garamachos, 'guêtres de pêcheurs, houseaux, garniture des jambes '(Boucoiran).]

GRAMBLER, sb. Cor. 12 A stony place.

GRAMIE, sb. Sc. Nhb. Anger, passion.

Sik Laithe to lav ane laitless finger on her. I brankyt in myne

Sik Laithe to lay ane laitless finger on her, I brankyt in myne gram, Hoge Tales (1838) 110, ed 1866. Nhb. It will turn the to grame, Richardson Borderer's Table-bk. (1846) VI. 227.

[ON. gramr, wrath (Vigfusson).]

GRAMFER, sb. Brks. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor.

Also written grampha Wil.¹; grampher Hmp.¹; and in
form gramver Brks.¹ [græmfə(r.] 1. A grandfather. See Grandfer.

Brks.<sup>1</sup> Always preceded by 'awld' Hmp.<sup>1</sup> Wil. Britton Beauties (1825); Wil.<sup>1</sup> Dor (C.W.); Dor.<sup>1</sup> The brook That runn'd all down vrom gramfer's, 107. w. Dor Roberts Hist Lyme Regis (1834). Som. Your servant, sir, still lingers among the gramfers of the old school, Compton Winscombe Sketches (1882) 60 w.Som. Dev. Horae Subservae (1777) 185; Dev. 1, nw Dev. 1, Cor. 2

Dev. Horae Subsectivae (1777) 185; Dev.¹, nw Dev.¹, Cor.²

2. Comb. (1) Gramfer-greygles, (a) the wild hyacinth, Scilla nutans; (b) the red campion, Lychins diurna; (c) the early purple orchis, Orchis mascula; (2) griddle gooseygander, see (1, c); (3) grig, (a) a wood-louse; (b) the long-legged water-gnat; (4) ·long-legs, the crane-fly or daddy-long-legs; any long-legged spider or fly.

(1 a, b) Dor. N. & Q. (1869) 4th S. iv. 345. (c) Dor. (B. & H.)

(2) Wil.¹ s.Wil. Sarum Dioc. Gazette (Jan 1891) 14. (3, a) Wil.¹ nw.Dev.¹ Gramfer Greg Bort a fine peg, An' puti'n into clauver; The peg a died, An' gramfer cried, Zo all the fun waz auver (b) nw.Dev.¹ (4) w.Som.¹ Dev. Why, 'e' 'th acatched some gramfer-long-legs, an' is apulling off their legs za vast as 'e can, Hewett Peas. Sp (1892). nw Dev.¹

3. The smallest pig of a litter; a pig brought up by hand Hmp. (H.E.), Hmp.¹ 4. A wood-louse. Som. (W.F.R.)

5. A 'drill' shell. Cor. (S H.)

GRAMMAR, sb. Obs. Sc. A grammar-school boy; also called Grammarian.

also called Grammarian.

Abd. The grammars had twenty days play, and the collegenars had eight in Old Aberdeen, conform to use and wont at Yool, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I 287; The colleginers got the play

on the 27th of Dec. to the 3rd of January, and the grammarians

to the 10th of January, 1b. 331.

GRAMMARY, adj. Dev. Grammatical.

The very words, though not so grammary, Blackmore Christowell

GRAMMATICALS, sb. pl Sc. Grammar. Ayr In the way of grammaticals he was able to have mended some of the parliamentary clishmaclavers, Galt Provost (1822)

GRAMMAW, sb. Sc. (JAM.) A greedy person, one

with an insatiable appetite, a 'gormaw.'

GRAMMER, sb.¹ Brks. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som.

Dev. Cor. Also written grammar Cor.²; grammur I W.¹;

and in form gronmer Dev.¹ [græ·mə(r).] . 1. A grand-

mother; an old woman.

Brks. Always preceded by 'awld.' Hmp. 1, I W. 12 Wil. Our grammer used to zay, Akerman Spring-tide (1850) 58; Wil. 1 Obsol Dor. (CW); Dor. I da zeem to zee grammer as she did use Var to show us, 209 w.Dor Roberts Hist. Lyme Regis (1834). Som. Grammer understood the bees, RAYMOND Love and Quiet Life (1894) 93; Jennings Obs Dial w Eng. (1825) w Som. I zeed grammer's cat-n ours! Dev. Horae Subsectivae (1777) 185, Dev. n.Dev. Won't ye g'upand zec grammer avore ye g'up to Challacomb' Eam Citshp. (1746) l. 537. nw.Dev. Cor. With no more Exm Cishp. (1746) l. 537. nw.Dev. Cor. With no more manners than grammer's ould sow, Forfar Cousin Jan (1859) st. 3

2. Comb. (1) Grammer's apples, a variety of apple; (2) -greygle, the wild hyacinth, Scilla nutans, (3) - pig, a wood-louse; (4) 's pin, a large pin; (5) — sow, see (3);

(6) -'s taties, a variety of potato.

(1) w Som.<sup>1</sup> (2) Dor. w Gazette (Feb. 15, 1889) 7, col 1; N. & Q. (1877) 5th S vii 45 (3) n Doi (SSB) (4) w.Som.<sup>1</sup> A large shawl-pin Dev. Life's not worth a grammer's pin, Peter Pindar Wks (1816) IV 177; A long blanket-pin. 'I say, Jim, I'll gie thee thease gert quarrender vur thickee grammer's pin, 'Hewett Peas Sp. (1892); Dev. (5) Cor A wise woman at Penzance, about two years ago, . . was still in the habit of prescribing in scroʻllous cases grammar-sows, . . to be swallowed as a pill, Black Flk-Medicine (1883) xii; Cor. 18; Cor. 2 (s.v. Sow-pig.) w Cor. (G F.R) (6) w Som.1

3. A cowrie shell. Cor. (S.H.)

GRAMMER, sb.2 and v. Nhp. Oxf. Brks. Bck. Hmp.

Wil. Also in forms gramnaer. Brks.1; grommer Hmp.1 [græ'mə(r).] 1. sb. Mire, dirt.
Nhp.1 'The ground was so wet, I stuck all in the grammer.' Its

circulation is very local, but in some parts of the county it is well

2. v. In pass.: said of dirt: to be ingrained.

Hmp. It's grommered in 'em (JRW); Hmp. 1

Hence Grammered or Grammaerred, ppl. adj. begrimed,

Ingrained with dirt; sometimes with in.

Nhp.<sup>2</sup> How grammerd your feayce be! Cxf.<sup>1</sup> Brks Gl (1852);

Brks.<sup>1</sup> n.Bck. His face was grammered with dirt (A.C.). Hmp.

Holloway. Wil.<sup>1</sup> Grammered in. n Wil. How dye get yur hands all grammered wi' dirt like that? (E H G)

GRAMMLE, v. Cld. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To scramble. Hence (1) Gramloch, adj. avaricious, grasping; (2) Gramlochie, adv. avariciously in a grasping manner; (3) Gramlochness, sb. a worldly

GRAMMUK, sb. Wm. [gra'mək] Thick gruel. n wm. An t'coffee was as thick as grammuk (B.K.).
GRAMMY, sb. Oxf. Som. A grandmother. Oxf. (G.O.),
Som. (W.F.R.) See Grammer, sb. 1

GRAMNAER, see Grammer, sb<sup>2</sup>
GRAMP, sb. Glo.<sup>1</sup> Oxf. (G.O.) Wil.<sup>1</sup> A grandfather. GRAMPUS, sb. Obs. Sc. An ignoramus; a greedy,

stupid person.

Sik. A greedy grampus of a thing that eats its own kind, Hogg Tales (1838) 63, ed 1866. Rxb. Apparently a cant term (JAM.).

GRAMSCHOCH, adj. Ayr. (Jam.) [Not known to our prrespondents.] 1. Of vegetation: coarse, rank. correspondents.] 2. Of the sky: heavy, lowering, portending a heavy fall

of snow or hail.
GRAMULTION, sb. Fif. (JAM.) Common sense,

understanding, 'gumption.' GRAN, sb. Sc. Also Oxf. A grandmother.

Gall. His mother or his gran, CROCKETT Bog-Myrtle (1895) 189; Not a common form (A.W). Oxf. (G.O)

GRAN,  $sb^2$  Ant. [Not known to our correspondents.] A 'wee' man. (S.A B) Cf. cran,  $sb^2$  GRAN, see Grain, v, Grin,  $v^2$ , Grind, v GRANABLE, adv. Ken. Very See Grand, adv. 7.

(GB.), De clover was granable wet, Masters Dick and Sal (c 1821) st. 22, Ken.1

GRANADA, sb. Ken 12 A golden pippin. GRANAM, see Grandam(e.

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GRAN-CAP, sb. Nhp.<sup>2</sup> A c head made by children of rushes. A conical covering for the

GRANCH, v. and sb Yks. Lan. Chs Der. Not. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Glo Also in forms grainch se Wor.¹, graunch w Yks.² Chs¹s.Chs.¹ Der.² nw Der.¹ Lei.¹ War.²³ Wor.; grensh Shr. (Hall.); gronch Chs¹s Not. [granf, gronf.] 1. v. To crunch between the teeth, to scrunch, crash; to grind the teeth; to eat noisily or voraciously. Cf cranch. v.

w.Yks.<sup>2</sup>, Lan.<sup>1</sup>, e.Lan.<sup>1</sup> Chs Sheaf (1879) No. 768, I. 271; Chs ', s.Chs.<sup>1</sup>, Der.<sup>2</sup>, nw.Der.<sup>1</sup> s Not. How yer do gronch! Eat quieter, child. He soon gronched it up (J.P.K.). Lei <sup>1</sup> I'm sure it freezes, for I heard the ice graunching under the wheels of the carriage War.<sup>23</sup>; War <sup>4</sup> I used to granch up all the crusteses. ne.Wor. A child when eating sugar or sugar-candy would be told to 'granch sugar or sugar-candy would be told to grander tup' (J W P). m.Wor. (J C), w Wor.<sup>1</sup>, se. Wor.<sup>1</sup>, s. Wor. (H.K.), s. Wor.<sup>1</sup> Shr (Hall.); Shr.<sup>1</sup> Them curran'-cakes as yo' buyen bin nasty things—they granch under yore tith like ātin' cinders. All them ship ŏon granch that bit o' grass up in no time. Glo.<sup>1</sup>

Hence Grauncher, sb. a huge, heavy person. War.<sup>2</sup>

2. Of the joints: to crack.

s.Chs.¹ Ahy kon')ŭ tuurn mi nek bŭ wot it grau nshiz [I conna turn my neck bu' what it graunches].

3. sb. A crunch, crash; a hard bite.

Let 1 Often used to describe the sensation of having a tooth extracted. War.<sup>23</sup> Shr.<sup>1</sup> Theer wuz a bit of a stwun i' that curran'-cake an' I gid it a granch an' split a piece off my tuth

4. Unripe fruit.

Chs. He made hissel' bad wi' eatin' sa mitch grouch, Sheaf, No. 768, I. 271; Chs.1

GRAND, adj. and adv. Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Dur. Yks. I Ma. Chs. Der. Ken. Sus. Guer. Also in forms graand Sc.; gran Sc. Nhb. Ken. Sus.; graund Sc. 1. adj. Fine, capital, splendid, first-rate, excellent.

Sc. That's a grand, big wean o' his age (H C.). ne.Sc. 'I'll sen' her doon to spen' the forenecht.' 'That'll be gran'!' said Mary, Grant Keckleton, 41 Cal. Frf. What's the heaviest weight o' a woman a grand lusty man could carry in his arms? Barrie Tommy (1896) 231 Per. Jean's a grand milker, Cleland Duchbracken (1883) 240, ed. 1887. n.Cy. It's a grand country yo coom from, somewheer, Egerton Fiks and Ways (1884) 84 Nhb. He's a gran chep at booln'. Yks. (J W.) Chs. Egerton Fiks. and Ways (1884) 84.

Der.<sup>2</sup> Hay! it wor grand, lads, that ale wor nw.Der.<sup>1</sup>
2. Phr. to be grand on, to be expert in, skilful, eloquent about.
Per. Tell my Auntie Lillie, she's just graund on the jandies,
CLELAND Inchtracken (1883) 209, ed 1887, He was graand on Jenny

Geddes, an' hoo she was a mither in Israel, ib. 11.

3. Of the weather: fine, bright, sunny.
Sc. (A.W.) e.Dur.<sup>1</sup> [Graan dee u] is the usual salutation on a bright, sunny day. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Here's a grand day w.Yks. (J.W)

4. Showily dressed Cai.<sup>1</sup>

5. Comp. Grand-plough, a ploughing in which several farmers bring their horses to plough one field.

Guer. Dan had his grand-plough to-day (G H G).

Guer. Dan had his grand-plough to-day (G H G).

6. adv. Grandly, finely, very well.

Kcd. The sclaiters, plastereis, an' viichts, Fa hed the job in hand

... Soudert wi' us gran', Grant Lays (1884) 55 n Cy. (J W)

I Ma. Aw, he works them grand, Brown Doctor (1891) 2.

7. Very, esp. in phr. gran(d nigh, nearly.

Ken. A coach dat come from Dover Did gran nigh tread us under feet, Masters Dick and Sal (c. 1821) st. 49; Grand-crass, grand-rich, Grose (1790), Ken. Sus. Till I was gran nigh spent, Lower T. Cladpole (1831) st. 59, Gran nigh beazled, Jackson Southward Ho (1804) I. 250. Ho (1894) I. 250.

GRAND, see Grind, v.
GRANDAM(E, sb. Sc. Yks. Lan. Midl. Not. Shr.
Brks. Dev. Also written grandham Sc.; and in forms
granam Edb.; grandeeam n.Yks.²; granmam s Not.;
grannam Sc. n.Yks.²; grannum Sc. Brks. Dev.; gronmam Lan.¹; gronnam Lan. A grandmother.

Sc. The spirit of action is as dead in Alsatia as in my old grannam, Scott Nigel (1822) xvii. Abd Sud but your honest grandham hear ye, I wadna for a sixpence clear ye, Shirrefs Poems (1790) 331; Pussy's grannum's weather glass, Keith Farmer's Ha' (1774) st. Pussy's grannum's weather-glass, Keith rammer's Ha (1774) st. 20. Edb. My gran'am spinning, To make a web of good Scots linen, Pennecuik Tinhlarian (ed 1810) 3 n.Yks. 2 Lan. Ot last th' owd gronnam's reaching, Sngs. of Wilsons (1865), Lan. 1 Midl My poor old grandame, Bartram People of Clopton (1897) 9. s Not My granmam and him were cousins (JP.K). Shr. 2 Brks She hy glamman and him were cousins (Jr.R.). Shi. Bigs She had left, by a good grannum, Full five thousand pounds per annum, Dixon Sngs. Eng. Peas (1846) 91. Dev. Grannum, Horae Subsecue (1777) 185. [Full many a tale would my grandam tell, In many a bygone day, Barham Ingoldsby (1840) 27]

GRANDBAIRN, sb. n Cy. Dur. Yks. Also in forms granbairn n Yks.<sup>2</sup>; gronbarn w.Yks. A grandchild. n Cy. (J W.), e.Dur.<sup>1</sup>, n.Yks w.Yks. Banks Wkfld Wds (1865); (J.W.)

GRAND DA, sb. Sc. Also written grand dey (JAM.). A grandfather. See Da, sb

n Sc. Whist, again say I, grandda, Gordon Carglen (1891) 146

GRAN(DDAD, sb. Sc. Irel. Lan. Also Som. Amer. Also in forms gran-dadder Som.; gran(d daddy Sc. Ir.; grondad Lan. e Lan. 1. A grandfather.

Frf. Our grand-daddies ower the braes O' blooming heather Ran breekless, SMART Rhymes (1834) 162. Lnk. Our grannies and our gran'dads too, Rodger Poems (1838) 131, ed. 1897. Gail. The grand-daddy o' me was then a limber loon, CROCKETT Standard Bearer (1898) 120. Ir. For if gran'daddy sted on asleep, he'd be wantin' no supper that night, BARLOW Bogland (1892) 92, ed 1893. Lan. M: Grondad's getten waek an' owd, Wood Sigs. (1879) 18; Lan 1, e.Lan.1, m Lan.1 Som. No bees ever stung Girt-gran-dadder, RAYMOND Love and Quiet Life (1894) 92.

2. Comb. Grand-daddy-long-legs, the daddy-long-legs or crane-fly. [Amer. Dial. Notes (1895) 397.]

GRANDERY, sb. Sc. n.Cy. Lan. Grandeur, pomp,

Cai<sup>1</sup>, n Cy. (J W.) Lan. There's a wo'ld o' grandery i' thoose silver wattles o' his, Mullins *Thrums from Spindle*, 27; What grandery! Brierley *Layrock* (1864) iii.

GRANDFATHER, sb. Sus. Hmp. 1. A daddy-long-

legs. Sus.<sup>1</sup>
2 Comb. Grandfather's beard, a species of horsetail, Equisetum. Hmp. (J.R.W.), Hmp.<sup>1</sup>

GRANDFER, sb. Not. Lin. Glo. Brks. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Amer. Also written grandfa s.Hmp.; grandfur I.W.¹; granfa Lin.; granfer s.Not. Glo. Wil.¹ Dor. Som. Dev. Cor.²; and in forms granfey Som.; granther Amer.; grenver Brks.¹ [gran, grænfə(r).]

1. A grandfather.

1. A grandfather.

s Not. (J.P.K.) Lin. Myfathers and gran'fa's was gard'ners, Fenn Cure of Souls (1889) 7. Glo. 'E be a good girl to look after your old granfer, Gissing Both of this Parish (1889) I. 21. Brks. Always preceded by 'awld' (s v. Gramver). s.Hmp. At last grandfa judge he comes down o'him, Verney L Lisle (1870) xxvii. I.W. <sup>12</sup> Wil. Then poor woold granfer hollerd out God bless ee, maid and bwoy, Slow Rhymes (1889) 93; Wil. <sup>1</sup> Dor. He's his grandfer's own grandson, Hardy Madding Crowd (1874) viii. Som. (W.F.R.), W. & J Gl (1873); Oold granfers, as oopright an' tall as the buoys, Leith Lemon Verbena (1895) 149; When old Granfer Lord lived there, O'Neill Idyls (1892) 85. Cor. My old granfer... is dead, Hunt Pop. Rom w Eng. (ed. 1896) 59, Cor. <sup>2</sup> [Amer. Dial Notes (1895) 397] 2. Comb. (1) Granfer giggles, (2) goslings, the wild orchis, Orchis mascula, (3) gregors, the wild hyacinth, Scilla nutans; (4) grig, a wood-louse; (5) griggles or greygles, (a) see (3); (b) see (2); (c) the red campion, Lychnis durna; (6) long-legs, a daddy-long-legs or cranefly; (7) mug, see (4).

fly; (7) mug, see (4).

(1) Som. N. & Q. (1877) 5th S. viii 358 (2) Wii. 1 (3) Dor. (B & H.) (4) Wil. At Deverill children try to charm it into curling up, when held in the hand, by singing:—'Granfer Grig killed a pig, Hung un up in corner; Granfer cried and Piggy died, And all the fun was over. e.Som. (F.W.W.) (5, a) Dor. (C.V.G.); (C.W.) (b) Dor. (C.W.) Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873). (c) Dor. (C.W.) (6) I.W., s.Dev. (F.W.C.) (7) e.Som. (F.W.W.)

GRAND-GUTCHER, sb. Sc. ? Ancestor, great-grand-

father. See Gutcher.

Abd. By the spirit of my grand-gutcher, that fell fighting for the

covenant on the plains of Auldearn, Ruddiman Sc. Parish (1828)

GRANDIDIER, sb. Obs. Cum. A grenadier.

A brigadier, or grandidier, He says they're sure to meak him, Anderson Ballads (1805) 57.

GRANDLY, adv. Ken. Ken.<sup>1</sup>, Ken.<sup>2</sup> I want it grandly [græ ndli] Greatly.

GRANDMOTHER, sb. Yks. Chs. Not Nhp. Nrf. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Som. Also written granmother n.Yks.

1. In comb. (1) Grandmother's bonnets, the monkshood,

Acontum Napellus; (2) 's night-cap, (a) see (1); (b) the white campion, Lychnis vespertina; (c) the great bindweed, Convolvulus septum; (3) 's slippers, the bird's-foot trefol, Lotus corniculatus; (4) 's toe-nails, the shells

(r) Som. Little Hannah coming down the garden path between . . . grandmother's bonnets, an' blue love-in-a puzzle, Leith Lemon Verbena (1895) 208. (2, a) n.Yks., Chs., Nrf. (IW) Ken 1 (b) Sus. 134. (c) Sus. (3) Hmp (W.M E F.) (4) Nhp 1

2. pl. The flowers of the ox-eye daisy, Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum.

Leucanthemum.

s.Not. Probably because the white rays suggest the fulled border of an old-fashioned cap (J P K).

GRANDSIRE, sb. Sc. Yks. Shr. Also in forms grandsher Sc.; granser w Yks.<sup>1</sup>; gransir n.Yks<sup>2</sup> Shr.<sup>12</sup>; grencher S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>

1. A grandfather.

n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> w.Yks.<sup>1</sup> ii. 356 Shr.<sup>1</sup> Obs. I've lef' the two little uns alung ööth thar gransir; Shr.<sup>2</sup> Rapidly falling into disuse, and is I suspect confined to the western district

2. A great-grandfather

and is I suspect confined to the western district

2. A great-grandfather.

Sc. His grandsher, his gutsher, his daddie, Jamieson Pop. Ballads (1806) I. 292. S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>, Mry. (Jam) Fif. Auld grandshers at their doors sat bekin, Tennant Papistry (1827) 10.

3. Obs. The chiefofficer of the Order of the Golden Fleece.

w.Yks. The chief officer of the Order of these old wool-workers was styled Grand-sire, Wilkinson Mutual Thrift, 17.

GRANDY, sb. Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Also in form grondy Wm. [gra'ndi.] 1. A grandmother.

N.Cy.<sup>1</sup>, Nhb <sup>1</sup> Cum. My grandy cou'd not cure a bleedin heart, Relph Poems (1747) 3; Gl. (1851).

2. A grandfather.

Edb. They rive an' screed auld grandie's 'scutcheon, Whilk he mid strife Wan frae fierce faes, Learmont Poems (1791) 142

Wm. An lass is wie her grondy, Wheeler Dial (1790) 15, ed 1821.

3 Comp. Grandy-needles, a children's game, gen. in phr. 3 Comp. Grandy-needles, a children's game, gen. in phr. to thread grandy-needles.

wm. It is, or was, the custom at Kendal for young people to assemble in the Vicar's Fields on Easter Tuesday; and, after spending the afternoon there, to return in procession through the streets, 'threading grandy needles,' N. & Q (1867) 3rd S. xii. 329.

GRANDY-STEP, sb. Cum.<sup>4</sup> [Not known to our correspondents.] A wrestling term: see below.

The action consists in getting one of the legs behind both of those of the opponent.

GRANE, see Grain, v., sb.1, Grin, sb. GRANFER, GRANFEY, see Grandfer.

GRANGE, sb. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der.

GRANGE, sb. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Shr. w.Cy. Also in forms grainge e.Yks.; grenge-Wxf. 1. Obs. A barn or granary; farm-buildings. Sc Sibbald Gl. (1802) (Jam). Cal. This word fell into disuse about the middle of the 19th century. Rnf. Now dull is meadow, craig, and grange, Fraser Chimes (1853) 102 N.Cy., Nib. 1. N.Yks. Laid waste everything, conventual buildings, granges or farm-buildings, Atkinson Whitby (1894) 124. ne Lan., nw.Der. Hence Granger, sb, obs, one who was accustomed to keep charge of a farm or storehouse; a farmer. Shr. 2. A homestead, small mansion or farm-house, esp. one standing by itself remote from others.

2. A nomestead, small mansion of larm-nouse, esp. one standing by itself remote from others.

Wxf.¹ Nhb.¹ Now often a modern name of a small mansion—
Anick Grange, Gregory Place Names. Dur.¹ Wm. A homestead;
e.g. Reagill Grange, Thrimby Grange (B.K.). ne.Lan.¹ A large farm-house and dependent buildings. sw.Lin¹ Any lone farm-house. So Doddington Grange w Cy. Poole Forth Gl (1867).

Hence Grainger, sb., obs., a tenant living at alonely house.
e.Yks. The grangers are tyed to come themselves, Best Rur.

From (1642) 07.

Econ. (1642) 97.
3. A small hamlet (in place-names).

nw.Der 1 Shr.2 In time the term became identified with the place itself, as in the instances of Harnage Grange, Stoke Grange

[1. Fr. grange, a barn for corn (Coter)]
GRANGE, v. Yks. Dev. Cor. Also written grandge
w.Yks.<sup>5</sup>; and in forms grange n.Dev.; gringe s Dev.
Cor.<sup>1</sup> To grind the teeth, crunch; to eat voraciously. See Granch.

w.Yks.5 To masticate tough substances, as celery, is called 'grandging' it. n.Dev. To graunge an' guddle all tha day, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 61. s Dev, e.Cor. (Miss D.), Cor. 12 w.Cor.

 $N \stackrel{\circ}{\sim} Q.$  (1854) 1st S. x 301. GRANIEAN, vbl sb. Bnff<sup>1</sup> The act of crying or

screaming; a continued scream.

GRANITE, sb. Nhb.¹ A term applied by sinkers to a very flinty rock in the coal-measures.

GRANK, v. and sb. Nhb. Cum Yks. Also in form grenk n.Yks.¹² [grank] 1. v. To complain, murmur;

Cum. Owre grankin' sniftering, Gilpin Pop Poetry (1875) 116; Cum. Grippin' hard by his oan, and still grankin' for mair, 56, Cum. A cud heer it stanken', an' granken', an' blooen, Christian Mason's Ghost, 9 n.Yks.2' Grenking on,' continuing to murmur.

Hence Granky, adj. complaining, grumbling, ill-tempered; despondent; slightly unwell, 'cranky'; also used fig. N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, Cum.¹⁴ n.Yks¹, n.Yks²¹I feel grenky all over,' indisposed in every part. 'A grenky spot,' a neighbourhood of hills, that makes one pant and groan in traversing it. e.Yks.1

2. sb pl. Griefs; pains. n.Yks<sup>2</sup> [ME. granken, to groan (Stratmann); cp. Sc. grank, the cry of a wounded hart (Douglas).]

GRANMAN, GRANNAM, see Grandam(e. GRANNOWS, sb. pl. Shr. Also in forms grinners, grinnows. Streaks of dirt left in clothes from bad washing. See Grained.

I canna get the grinnows out if I sub the piece out, they'n bin

biled in so many times

Hence Grannowed, Grinnered, or Grinnowed, adz. ingrained with dirt.

I öödna gie anythin' to sich a nasty slanny; 'er clo'es bin all grinnowed ööth dirt.

grunnowed ööth dirt.

GRANNY, sb. Sc, Irel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. War.

Shr. Glo. Bck. Wil. Dev. Aus. [grani, græni.] 1. In

comb. (1) Granny's cap, the water-avens, Geum rivale; (2)

-dod, a snail-shell; (3)-gills, head vermin; (4)-greybeard,
a hairy grub; (5) -hitch, an awkwardly made bow or
hitch; (6) -hoods, the columbine, Aquilega vulgaris; (7)

-jump-out-of-bed, the monkshood, Acontum Napellus; (8)

moil a flattering or false old women; (6) 's needle (a) -moil, a flattering or false old woman; (9) -'s needle, (a) a hairy caterpillar; (b) a dragon-fly; (10) — or 's night-cap, (a) see (6); (b) the wood anemone, Anemone Nemorosa; (c) the bindweed, Convolvulus sepium and C.

rosa; (c) the bindweed, Convolvulus sepum and C. arvensis; (d) see (1); (e) see (7); (f) the white campion, Lychnus vespertina; (11) 's pudding, apples baked in a dish with batter; (12) reared, of a child: spoilt, over-indulged; (13) snail, a snail with a large grey shell; (14) threads, the runners of the crowfoot, Ranunculus repens.

(1) n.Wil. (GED.) (2) Cum. (HALL) (3) N.I. (4) s.Don Called a hairy moll in parts of Munster, Simmons Gl (1890). (5) ne Lan. (6) w Yks. (W.F.) (7) Wil. (8) Gall. Mactaggart Encycl (1824) 240, ed. 1876. (9 a, b) N.I. (10, a) Wil. Garden Wk (1896) New S. No. cxi. 76; Wil., Dev. (6). (11) Dev. Sharland Ways Vill. (1885) 49 (12) s Chs., War. Shr. (4) wil. (6) Gio. (7) Bck. (G.ED.) (11) Dev. Sharland Ways Vill. (1885) 49 (12) s Chs., War. (2) sh. (12) n.Lin. Fer all the world like a gret granny-sncal drawin' itsen i'to it shell, Peacock Taales (1890) 73; n.Lin. (14) w.Yks. (13) n.Lin. Fer all the world like a gret granny-sncal drawin' itsen i'to it shell, Peacock Taales (1890) 73; n.Lin. (14) w.Yks. (15) Lin. (16) Cf. cailleach.

harvest-home. Cf. cailleach.

N.I. The stalks are platted together, and are cut down by the reapers throwing their reaping-hooks at it from a little distance. It is then carried home in triumph, and the person who has cut it down puts it round the neck of the oldest woman of the farmer's family. It is sometimes hung up against the 'chimney brace,' where it remains till next harvest, when it gives place to the new granny. Ant. (A.S.P.)

3. One of the oldest ewes of a flock.

[Aus. Three thousand ewes, including the 'grannies,' or oldest members of the flocks, Nicols Wild Life (1887) I. ix.]

4. An old tough hen. Sc. (JAM.)
5. A grandfather.
6. A simpleton. s Chs.
GRANOGOE, sb. Irel. Also in form granogue Wxf.

A hedgehog.

Hedgehogs are considered witches, and called 'granogoes,' Flk-Lore (1881) IV. 104. Wxf. i

GRANPAP, sb. Nhp. War. A grandfather. GRANSER, GRANSIR, see Grandsire. GRANT, v. and sb. Sc. Wor. Suf. 1. v. To give a

1. v. To give as a penalty.

Suf. The Magistrates gave William a month, and 'granted' John a fortnight more, because they thowt he was the eldest and wust,

e.An. Dy. Times (1892); (C G B.)
2. Obs. To consent.

Per. We'll build him one upon this side, If he with us will grant

Per. We'll build him one upon this side, it ne with us will grant to bide, Smith Poems (1714) 7, ed 1853.

3. sb. In phr. to get the grant, to obtain permission.

s Wor. Porson Quant Wds (1875) 20; s.Wor.\(^1\)
GRANT, v.\(^2\)
Sc. To moan, 'grunt.'
Gall. Our canty Wright ye didna spare... But laid him down to grane and grant, LAUDERDALE Poems (1796) 25.

GRANTHER, see Grandfer.
GRANYAGH, sb. Irel. The corn-spurrey, Spergula arvensis. Don. (B. & H.)
GRAP, sb. Wor. A heap, patch.

The snow is about in graps under the hedges, I thinks we be to have more (H.K).

GRAPE, sb. Dev. Cor. A grapnel, hook. Dev. The modus operand embraces 'clumming,' as presently practised, and gathering by grape and hand the seed-mussels from the banks which are dry, Fullarion Refort on Mussel Grounds in n.Dev. Herald (June 25, 1896) 2, col. 2. w.Cor. N. & Q. (1854) 1st S. x 319 (s v Kellick).

GRAPE, see Graip, Grip, sb.2, Grope. GRAPED, ppl. adj. Chs. Of cattle: having the lungs tuberculated.

Chs.1 s Chs.1 Oo)z ŭn uwd grarpt ŭn; ahy wù)nu bahy ŭr [Hoo's an owd graped 'un; I wunna buy her].

GRAPE-FEET, sb. n.Lin. The wild orchis, Orchis

mascula. Cf. crake-feet, s. v. Crake, sb. 2 (2, a).

GRAPPLE, v. and sb. Sc. Nhb. Cum. Lan. Lin. Brks. Iso in form gropple Brks. [grapl.] 1. v. To struggle, Also in form grouple Brks. [gra'pl.] 1. v. To struggle, exert oneself. Cf grabble, v.

n.Lin. 1 What wi' swimmin' an' what wi' grapplin' to get to

bank-top them little ducks was lagged whiles thaay couldn't chirrup. 2. To catch fish with the hands in streams and brooks,

to 'guddle.'

Cum.<sup>1</sup>; Cum.<sup>4</sup> He saw the accused grappling for grey trout, C Patr. (May 26, 1893) 3, col. 5; It was the practice of the miners to go by the river for the purpose of kittling or grappling fish, ib. (June 14, 1895) 6, col. 7 n.Lan.<sup>1</sup> A common mode of catching trout, by wading in the becks and grappling the fish under stones or in holes Brks The boys had. gone off to the brook to 'gropple' in the bank for crawfish till the shooting began, Hughes T. Brown Oxf. (1861) XXX Hence Grappling, sb. a method of catching salmon; see

Inv. Statist Acc. XIII. 512 (JAM.). Dmf. In the Annan ... there is a pool called Rock hole. . where incredible quantities of salmon are caught by a new and singular mode of fishing called grappling. Three or four large hooks are tied together in different directions on a strong line having a weight of lead sufficient to make it sink immediately as low as the person inclines, and then by giving the rod, a sudden jerk upward the hooks are fixed into the salmon, which are thus dragged to land by force, 16. XI. 384, 385.

3. To dredge for sunken bodies in water, to drag. Sc. (A.W.) Nhb. Maw equal thor wes niver for grapplin coaly Tyne, Allan Tyneside Sngs. (1891) 429; Nhb. 4. Comp. Grapple-airn, a grappling-iron.

Ayr. Then heave aboard your grapple-airn, Burns Dream

(1786) st. 13.

5. sb. A grip in wrestling.

Fif. They warslet teuch in guille grapple, Tennant Papistry

GRAPPLOCH, v. Sc. To grasp, seize, grab.
Abd Fat are ye grapplochin at? (G.W.)
GRAPS(E, v. Dev. To clutch hold of, grasp; esp. in

phr. to graps(e hold.

Tom, grapsing 'old o' the stone-work, Philiports Dartmoor (1895) 207, ed. 1896; Yu wunt be drownded ' No, tinoby; grapshold ov tha end ov thease pole and clitch tu'n wi' both 'ands, Неwетт Peas. Sp. (1892).

[The form graps(e repr. the older form of ME. (Chaucer); cp. Bremen dial. grapsen, 'greifen' (Wib.); so Holstein dial. (Idiotikon), LG. grappsen (Berghaus).]

GRAPSLIN, sb. ? Obs. w.Cy. Dev. Also in form grasplin Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] Twilight w Cy. Grose (1790). Dev. (Hall.) Cf. gropsing. GRAPUS, sb. Ags. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A name for the devil or for a hobgoblin.

GRASH, sb. and v. Lan. Chs. [gras.]

or unripe fruit; vegetables.

Chs 13 s.Chs 1 Dhain maid umsel z baad wi ee tin au dhaat:
graash [They'n made 'emsels bad wi' eatin' aw that grash]. e.Lan.1 To chew with a crunching noise. granch.

GRASHLOCH, adj. Sc. Also in forms grashlagh, grashlogh (JAM.). Stormy, boisterous, blustering.

Sc. What win' has blawn you here in sic grashlogh weather?

St Patrick (1819) I. 216 (Jam.). Ayr. Agric Surv. 692 (Jam.);

(J.M.) Ayr., Lnk. A grashloch day (Jam.).

GRASPER, sb. Lon. Slang. A 'sweating' employer, who reduces the wages and keeps up the price of goods.

who reduces the wages and keeps up the price of goods. The employer alone is benefited, and is then known as a 'grasper,' MAYHEW Lond. Labour (1851) II. 233, col. 1, ed. 1861.

GRASS, sb. and v. Var. dial. and slang uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms gaers w.Yks.<sup>3</sup>; garse Sc. N.Cy.<sup>1</sup> Nhb.; gers(e Sc. (Jam.) Wm. n.Yks.<sup>1</sup> w.Yks.<sup>15</sup> Lan.<sup>1</sup> ne.Lan.<sup>1</sup>; gerss Sc. (Jam.); gess n.Yks.<sup>12</sup>; girs(e Sc. S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup> Bnff.<sup>1</sup> Dur.<sup>1</sup> Cum.<sup>1</sup>; girss Sc. (Jam.) Cal.<sup>1</sup>; gorse Nhb.<sup>1</sup>; grace Rut.<sup>1</sup> Suf.<sup>1</sup>; grase Rut.<sup>1</sup>; gress Sc. w.Yks. e.Lan.<sup>1</sup> s.Chs.<sup>1</sup> Not. n Lin.<sup>1</sup> Rut.<sup>1</sup>; gurs(e N.Cy.<sup>1</sup> Cum.<sup>1</sup> Wm. w.Yks.; gurze Cum.; gus n.Yks. [gras, gras, gres, gers, girs, gās.] 1. sb. In comb. (1) Grassbat. a grasshopper; (2) — beef, meat of a grass-fed grās, gres, gers, girs, gās.] 1. sb. In comb. (1) Grassbat, a grasshopper; (2) — beef, meat of a grass-fed beast; (3) bog, a tuft of coarse grass in a field; (4) -bunting, the corn-bunting, Emberiza miliaria; (5) -chat, (a) the whin-chat, Pratnicola rubetra; (b) the corn-crake, Crex pratensis; (6) — cheese, cheese made from the milk of cows which have begun to 'lie out' at night; (7) -cock, a small cock of hay or grass; (8) -cold or -cauld, a slight cold or catarrh affecting horses; (9) -cuckery, a field; (10) -day, the day on which cattle are turned out to pas-(10) -day, the day on which cathe are turned out to pasture, gen. about the 13th of May; also called Pasterday; (11) -drake, see (5, b); (12) -flat, a grass plot; (13) -fouk, cottagers; see (19); (14) — fruit, apples first picked up; (15) -garth, a small grass enclosure; (16) -gaw'd, cut or 'galled' by grass; (17) -goose, a goose fed on grass; (18) -hook, a portion of a scythe; see below; (19) -house, a house in the country possessed by a tenant, which has no land attached to it; (20) -ill, a disease among sheep; (21) -kreeping, pasturage; (22) dion, a dorkey; (22) (21) — keeping, pasturage; (22) ·lion, a donkey; (23) ·louper, see (1); (24) ·man, (a) the tenant of a cottage in the country which has no land attached to it; (b) see the country which has no land attached to it; (b) see below; (25) -meal, the grass that will keep a cow for a season; (26) -mouse, the shrew, Sorex vulgaris, (27) -mumruffin, the willow-warbler, Phylloscopus trochlus; (28) -nail, see (18); (29) -park, see (15); (30) -plat, see (12); (31) -proud, of land: yielding grass in abundance; (32) -puckle, a blade of grass; (33) -quake, see (5, b); (34) -strae, hay; (35) -tack, the 'tack' or lease of a 'gerssman'; (36) -tree, a child's toy made of grass; (37) -weed, the grass-wrack, Zostera marina; (38) -widow, a loose woman, a woman who has had a child before marriage.

(1) Wor. (C.W.) (2) w.Som.¹ Complaning of the shrinkage of

(I) Wor. (C.W.) (2) w.Som. Complaining of the shrinkage of a certain joint, the butcher said: 'You know there idn nothin but grass beef this time o' year, and we always expects grass beef to lost a little.' nw.Dev.¹ (3) Chs.¹ (4) Cum.⁴ Fauna, 546. (5, a) Cum. Here, too, the meadow-pipits and grasschats build, Watson Nature Watcraft. (1890) xx. m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Within this last

fortnit I've seen t'grass-chat, Yksman (1881) 314; (J.T.); SWAINfortnit I've seen t'grass-chat, Yasman (1881) 314; (J.1.); SWAIN-SON Birds (1885) II. [MORRIS Hist. Brit. Birds (1867).] (b) W.Yks.5 (6) Chs.¹ (7) Cum.¹ The first and smallest of hay-cocks (s v. Feutt cocks). s.Not. A very small hay-cock, such as unhayed grass would be made into (J.P.K.). Lei.¹ The grass falls under the scythe in swaths; . . it is next hacked or chopped with a quick action of the rake into windrows, which are then made up into grass cocks and subsequently into larger cocks (s v. Hay). Hrt. It may be turned once or twice and after that raked into windrows and then put into grass-cocks, Britten Wds. (1880) (s.v. Hay making) Mid. Lastly, the single windrows are put into grass-cocks, Middleton View Agric. (1798) 239. w.Mid. (W.P.M.) Sus., Hmp. Small heaps of mown grass while quite green, Holloway. Hmp. Small heaps of mown grass while quite green, Holloway. [The first cocks made of it are small, and are called grass-cocks, Stephens Farm Bb. (ed. 1849) II. 237.] (8) Dmf. There is a grass-cold, as the farmers call it, that seldom does much harm or last long, Agric. Surv 380 (Jam.). (9) Rut 1 I was working in the grase-cuckery. (10) n.Yks. (W.H); In Cleveland, we don't make 'turning-out time' till about a fortnight later than this for cows, but in the south perhaps May 13 will do, to turn cattle out of the house to pasture (I.W). (11) w.Yks. Swainson ib. 177; Wal burds ov ivvry soart—throo a grass-drake to a tom-tit, Pogmoor Olm (1869) 32; (E.G); Leeds Meic. Suppl (Nov 8, 1884) 8; w.Yks. 25, e Lan. 1, Lin. (W.L A) (12) s.Chs. 10. (13) n.Sc. (Jam.) (14) Dev. 4 (15) n.Yks. 2 (16) Sc. 'Girs-gaw'd taes.' Applied to toes which are galled or chopped by walking barefoot among grass that has been recently mown (Jam.). Gall. Macamong grass that has been recently mown (Jam). Gall. Mac-TAGGART Encycl. (1824) (1b). (17) War.<sup>3</sup> (18) Chs <sup>1</sup> A short ron rod connecting the head of a scythe-pole and the base of the blade, cutting off the angle, as it were. The effect of the contrivance is to prevent the grass clogging around the base of the blade. s.Chs.<sup>1</sup> Not. The strip of iron running from the blade to the shafe (T.A.H); Not. The strip of fron running from the blade to the shaft to turn or carry the cut grass and prevent it falling over the scythe (T.A.H); Not.<sup>2</sup> The piece of iron which fastens the scythe blade to the shaft and acts as a stay. n.Not. (J.P.K.) Shr<sup>1</sup> A small hook attached to the head of a scythe-pole which fastens into the scythe and keeps it steady. (19) Ags. (JAM.) (20) Sc. When about three weeks old and beginning to make grass their food—a about three weeks old and beginning to make grass their Icod—a straggling lamb or two will sometimes die of what is called 'grass-lil,' Prize Ess High Soc. III 351 (Jam). Hdg. The same as braxy elsewhere, Young Annals Agric. (1784-1815) XXVII. 68. (21) Midl 64 acres excellent grass keeping, till September 29, 1889, Midl. Times (Apr. 13, 1889). (22) Wor. A (grass) lion at large.—William Archer was charged with allowing a donkey to stray on the highway at Ashton under Hill, Eucsham Jim. (Dec. 3, 1889). Nrf. Even the grass-lions were noisier and more musical than usual, EMERSON Lagoons (ed. 1896) 175. (23) n.Sc. (JAM.) (24, a) Sc. There was not a lock, key, band, nor window left unbroken down There was not a lock, key, band, nor window left unbroken down daily to the tenants, cottars, and grass-men, Spalding Hiss. Sc. (1792) II. 187 (Jam). Ags. (Jam.) Abd. Now fallen into disuse, but is still perfectly intelligible to elderly people (ib.). (b) N.Cy.¹ Officers of great antiquity in Gateshead, whose duty was to look after the grass. Nhb.¹ At Gateshead Common, before its enclosure, 'the gentlemen acting for the borough were called grassmen,' and had charge, with the lord's steward, of the common lands. (25) Gall. Mactaggart Encycl. (1824) 240, ed. 1876. (26) Frm. Science Gossip (1882) 41. (27) Wor. Swainson ib. 26. [Johns Birds (1862).] (28) Gall. A long piece of hooked iron, which has one end fixed to the blade of a scythe and the other to the scythe's handle, Mactaggart Encycl. (1824) 240, ed. 1876. Cai¹ Nhb.¹ The stiffening piece of iron at the end of a scythe. Cum. 'Ah'll hap his gurse-nailfor him'—a common boast. Used metaphorically, hap his gurse-nail for him'-a common boast. Used metaphorically, girse-nail signifies that the man must move his scythe more quickly so as to avoid having the girse-nail covered by the swayth of the next man, i.e. a man should be careful in his actions, and keep his position (E.W.P.); Ah wad ha that chap teh mind his gursenallif he means teh square ootmickle mair éh that fashin, SARGISSON Joe Scoap (1881) 81; Cum.<sup>1</sup> n.Wm. A piece of strong wire used to secure a scythe blade to the shaft, one end passing with a hook through the blade, the other secured with a 'stub' to the shaft. 'Whar's t'gerse-nail gitten?' (B K.) n.Yks. Fasten t'gessnail on (I.W.). Not. (T.A H.) s.Not. An iron hook nailed to the shaft of the scythe and inserted in a hole in its blade, so as to give it additional support (J.P.K.). s.Wor. se.Wor. The hook which supports the scythe in its attachment to the 'sned' which supports the scythe in its attachment to the 'sned' Hrf.<sup>2</sup> Gio.<sup>1</sup> It also serves the purpose of throwing the grass from the blade. Nrf. All the gang was there, . . some on 'em making grass-nails, Emerson Son of Fens (1892) 131 (29) Edb. A brown stot That frae the grass-park we ha'e brought, Tint Quey (1796) 22. Gail. The nineteen years' lease of Sandyknowes—its grass parks and its gardens, Crockett Cleg Kelly (1896) lv. (30) n Lin.1

(31) n Yks 2 (32) Sh I Nor a girspuckle for da beas' meat at on cm wer mayin wer ez unmusikal az a gress quake's whissal, Pogmoor Olm. (1892) 55. (34) S. & Ork 1 (35) Ags. Sometimes a lease in consequence of which the tenant has no benefit of the grass on the farm for the first year (JAM). (36) n Lin<sup>1</sup> (37) I.W. (B. & H.) (38) n.Yks.<sup>12</sup>, Der.<sup>2</sup>, nw Der <sup>1</sup>, e.An <sup>12</sup>, Suf.<sup>1</sup> Cor Grass widows with their fathings put to lie in and nurse here, Hunt Pop. Rom. w.Eng. (ed. 1896) 440

2. Phr. (1) a flush o' gess, the sudden springing of the

fields; (2) to give the grass in a churchyand, to be buried.
(1) n Yks<sup>2</sup> (2) Ir How dar' you, be goin' on wid tricks like this over the poor man that is 'giving the grass' in the churchyaid, and robbing the poor widow? Speciator (Oct. 26, 1889).

3 The grazing season, time of new grass, spring. Nhb. A gelding five years old the last grass, New Courant (Dec 1, 1722). Dev. And who commeth twenty three next grass, Gent. Mag (1733) 330, ed 1884 [Amer. I'll move out o' here next grass, Dial. Notes (1896) I 331]

4. A mining term: the surface of a mine, esp. in phr. to or at grass, to or at the surface, the surface-works of a mine.

Cor So hope to have bra tummils soon to grass, Hunt Pop. Rom. w.Eng (ed 1896) 462, The men in the level above at once ran off to the sollar to carry the news to grass, Pearce Esther Pentreath (1891) bk. 1. i; Aw, how I'd clem and git to grass, TREGELLAS Tales (1860) 90. cd. 1865, Cor 1 The ores are said to be brought to grass The miner says he is going to grass when he comes up from underground, Cor.23

Hence (1) Grass-captain, sb. a mining officer employed

above the surface; (2) man, sb. a surface man.
(1) Cor. O'DONOGHUE St. Knighton (1864) Gl.; Cor. A man who superintends the preparing the ore after it has been brought to grass; Cor.2 One who is manager [of a mine] 'at grass' (s.v Cappen). (2) Cor To creep bout to watch the grass men, HIGHAM Dial. (1866) 15; Cor.3

5. Asparagus, Asparagus officinalis.
War. War. (May 14, 1898). Nrf. I was once asked by one of my farmers if I would accept of some grass (W.P.E.) one of my farmers it I would accept of some grass (W.P.E.) Sus. Lon. Then there's grass (asparagus), and that's often good money, Mayhew Lond. Labour (1851) I. 93, col. r. Colloq. Miss Wiggins, with some grass upon her fork, Tossed it just like a haymaker at work, Hood Poems (ed 1862-3) A Blow Up. [Amer. Common among grocers, Dial Notes (1895) 389]

6. v. To pasture, feed on grass; to afford pasture for;

to graze.

Bnff 1, Cai 1 Gall. The laird, as nowte grew dear and dearer, Turned he wouldna grass the cow, Nicholson Poet. Wks. (1814) 116, ed. 1897. Cum A yacker on't waddent guse a geuss (E W.P). ne Lan. To gerse out cattle, to send them out to gist.

Hence (1) Girst, ppl. adj. fed on pasture; (2) Grassing, (a) sb. pasturage, grazing; a pasture, the right of pasturage; (b) ppl. adj. grazing, fit to be put out at grass; (3) field, sb. a grass-field, pasturage; (4) head, sb., see below;

(5) -land, sb. pasture grounds.
(1) Bnff. The steers are in gueede order; the ve been weel (1) Bril. I he steers are in gueede order; the ve been weel girst a'simmer. (2, a) Sc. The ffealing and girsing of Aldinalbanagh, Gordon Earls of Sth. 344 (Jam); The forest, pasturage, and giessing of Glaslatter, Orig Paroch (1850-5) II. pt ii. 407 (Jam. Suppl). Cai 1 He has gressin for ten kye Brif 1 The fairmir sent's earals awa t' the girsan yesterday. N.Cy. Nhb. Obs. Cum Far is the gursin off, Relph Poems (1747) 14; Gl (1851); Cum 4 The grassings are seen to be improving almost day by day. Cum. The grassings are seen to be improving almost day by day, C. Patr. (May 10, 1895) 4, col 2. n.Yks., w Yks Lan Moorland pastures ne.Lan e.An The grassing requires about five weeks, and if there are showers constantly turning thrice a week. Buff. He hiz a puckle fine girsin' earals Abd. Aw'm gyaun doon to the market the morn to see foo girsin' beasts's sellin', ALEXANDER Ain Flk (188a) 99. (3) Dur. Cum. Theer laal girse in our girsin'-field t'year. w.Yks. It'll mak a pooer gersin field, Lucas Stud. Nudderdale (c. 1882) v. (4) Cum. Taking our stand by the margin of the valley stream, we have, first, the meadow slip, then the 'intacks' or fell-side pasture, the 'grassing heads,' and, finally, the mountains, Watson Nature Wacraft. (1890) v; The young cattle graze the 'grassing heads' in summer, but are brought to the coppice belts of birch and hazel to pick a scanty winter fare, (5) n.Yks.2

7. Fig. To eject, turn out, cast out of office; also in phr.

to send or turn a-gersing or to gerse; to discharge from work for a short time

Sc. Well known in the Councils of boroughs When a member becomes refractory, or discovers an inclination to be so, the ruling party vote him out at the next election. This they call gerssing many also turning him out to gerss or a-gerssing (Jam). n.Sc. Not to re-elect, though it be legal, customary, and expected (i.). Ayr Threatening to send me, his mother, a-garsing, Galt Entail (1823) lv. Lan' What's up wi' yor Jim'' Why, he wur drinkin'; an' th' messur grassed him for a fortnit.'

8. In mowing: to mow past or up to a fellow-mower,

when more than one are engaged.

Wm. It practically means his disgrace as a mower (B.K.).

GRASSUM, sb. Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lin. Also written grassom Cum <sup>14</sup>; and in forms? grasson n.Cy.; gressom Nhb.¹ Cum; gressome w.Yks.; gressonmys n.Lin.¹; gryssom Nhb¹ [gra·səm, gre·səm.] A fine or payment gryssom Nhb [gra səm, gre səm.] A fine or payment made to a landlord, esp. by a tenant on taking possession of a farm, or entering on the rental of fields, also used

attrib. See Garsom.

Sc. Morron Cyclo Agric (1863). Sh.I The duty to the king was named a grassum, being a term of Danish or Anglo-Saxon derivation, importing a compensation, Hibbert Desc Sh. I. (1822) derivation, importing a compensation, fildbert Desc Sn. 1. (1022) 43, ed. 1891. Biff One of the lords of Findlater... gave a life interest in the lands known as the 'Cuthil Braes,' as a grassum or compensation in consideration of his crecting a 'Beating-mill' on Isla side, Gordon Chron Keith (1880) 262. Abd. Consideration must be had where grassums are paid at the entry, and small duties thereafter Spaining Hist Sc (1702) I. 208. Ayr. They duties thereafter, Spalding Hist Sc (1792) I. 208. Ayr. They got their loofs creeshed with something that might be called a grassum, Galt *Provost* (1822) iv. A lump-sum paid to the life owner of an entailed estate on condition that afterwards the yearly rent should be nominal for a lengthy period, the Gl. Edb. Wi' gowd in gowpins as a grassum gift, Fergusson Poems (1773) 196, cd. 1785. n Cy. Grasson, N & Q. (1851) 1st S. 111. 8 Nhb.<sup>1</sup> Cum. Paying their fines and gressomes at the change by death, or otherwise, either of the lord or tennant, Hutchinson Hist Cum. (1794) I. 125; Cum.<sup>1</sup> A manorial rent in lieu of fines; Cum.<sup>4</sup> Properly a 'general' fine, that is, the fine paid by all the tenants of a manor on the death of the lord, the word 'general' is to distinguish a grassom from a dropping fine, which is the fine payable on the death or alienation of the tenant. It is sometimes used to signify a manorial rent. 'Payment of the yearly customary rent of 18s. grassam, *Penr. Obs.* (June 21, 1898) 8, col. 1. w.Yks. One of the customs of the manse of Skipton was that the tenant paid every tenth year, a year's rent by way of gressome, N. & Q.

(1884) 6th S ux 6 n Lin. GRATE, v. 1 Sc. Som Dev. 1. To rub slightly, to graze. w.Som. 1 T-wuz u nee ur túch, dhu wee ul grac utud aup ugun mee baak [It was a near touch, the wheel grazed against my back]. Dev. Hee's clamp grated agen my leg, Pulman Sketches

(1842) 99, ed. 1871 2. Obs. To annoy, irritate, vex.

Lak. The council. restrict ministers as to their helpers... being grated lately with that which Mr John Livingstone kept at Ancrum, Wodrow Ch Hist (1721) I. 287, ed. 1828

[1. I grate, as a weapen dothe upon harnesse, or any sharpe thynge and harde upon a nother, Je amors, PALSGR. Fr. grater (mod. gratter), to scratch, to scrape, rub (Cotgr.).]
GRATE, v.<sup>2</sup> Flt. To be friendly. (T.K.J)
GRATE, v.<sup>3</sup> Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.]

To seize, snatch. (HALL.) GRATE, see Greet, sb<sup>2</sup>

**GRATE** HOLE, sb Yks. Also written hoile, hoyle rest-oil.]

1. The hole of a cellar, or a small cellar-[greət-oil.]

window, protected by a grate.

w Yks. Au thowt sho'd get intut haase be t'cellar grate-hoyle,

Dewsbre Olm (1865) 4.

2. The hole on the hearth into which ashes are drawn;

the ash-hole (q.v).

w.Yks Getitahto't'grate-hoil, Binns Orig (1889) No i 4; w.Yks.

GRATER, v. and sb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also
Dor. Also in forms gratter w.Yks. Lan.¹; greaaterCum. [grete(r.] 1. v. To grind anything to powder,
to grate; to grind the teeth; to shake.

Wm. It wad grater a body's inside out (B K.). Yks. (J W)

Lan. Theau may gratter a bit o' nutmeg in it, Brierley Marlocks

(1867) Al. e Lan¹ Chs.¹ He's gratering his teeth. s.Chs.¹ Go

(1867) 41. e Lan. Chs. He's gratering his teeth. s.Chs. Go

an' grater some nutmeg

Hence Grattered, ppl. adj. grated.

Lan. I'll put some gratter't ginger, an' cloves, in it, WAUGH Tufts of Heather, II. 176, Lan. A jug of warm ale with some grattered ginger in was placed on the table, Bamford Radical

(1840) IX.

2. To graze, to scratch slightly.

w.Yks. Tom's noase was nearly rub'd off wi graterin agean t'wall, Tom Treddlehoyle Bannsla Ann. (1851) 54. Dor. He didn't cut his head, only just gratered the skin (C V.G.).

3. Of the joints: to crack.
s.Chs. Mahy nek grarturz even tahym ahy tuurn it [My neck graters every time I turn it].

4. To sift, as cinders, &c.

w Yks. Doant sit at door-steps when t'ass-nook is full o' cowks at want gratterin, *Pogmoor Olin* (1893) 24, w.Yks <sup>5</sup> Shoo sal learn to grater t'couks astead o' melling o' things at shoos noa business to mell on, 17.

5. sb. A kind of rasp, or rough instrument to grind with. Wm. (B.K.), Yks. (J.W.), e.Lan.

Hence Grater-faced, adj. having a face marked with

small-pox, resembling a grater.

Cum. Grater-feac'd Lizzy, Anderson Ballads (1805) 7; Thoo ugly, greaater-feace't, lantern-jo't, sneevalen speciment, Sargisson Joe Ścoap (1881) 116.

6. An unpleasant noise, with a grinding sound.

Wm. Such as the crunching of cinders under the foot (B K.). GRATH, adj. Obs. nCy Assured, confident. Bailey(1721), GROSE (1790); Trans Phil Soc. (1858) 158, N.Cy.<sup>2</sup> GRATH(E, GRATHELY, see Graith, Graithly.

GRATIFICATION, sb. Sc. A reward, recompense, 'tip.' The old char-woman . . hobbled into the room, to try if she could gain a small gratification by waiting on the stranger, Scott Nigel (1822) XXII.

GRATIFY, v. Obs. Sc. To reward, 'tip,' give a

Abd, Given to Mr. Robert Barron... to gratifie him in some measure for his dedicatioun £66.13 4, Turreff Antiq Gleanings (1859) 13 Lnk. People were still obliged to gratify the keepers for any access they had to visit or minister to their friends, Wodrow Ch. Hist (1721) III. 125, ed 1828.

[Fr. gratifier, to requite, recompense (Cotgr.).]
GRATING, vbl. sb. w.Yks.¹ The act of separating the large from small ore. Cf. grater, v. 4.
GRATINGS, sb. pl. Wil. The right of feeding in the stubbles Davis Agric. (1813); Wil.¹ See Gratton.
GRATIS, adj. Sc. Nhb. Also in form gratus Ayr.

Free costing nothing cratitions

Free, costing nothing, gratuitous.

w.Sc. The pedlar kept crumping the gratis cakes, Carrick Laird of Logan (1835) 72. Ayr. Her best sheets, the which, she said, were gi'en her in gratus gift frae the Lord Abbot, GALT Gilhazze (1823) IV.
Nhb. Cheps . . . gat mony a gratis lesson, OLIVER Sngs. (1824) 15. whb. Cheps . . . gat mony a gratis lesson, OLIVER Sngs. (1824) 15. GRATTER, see Grater.

GRATTLE, v. Lei. [gra'tl.] To click or strike together, 'rattle.' Cf. grater.

The horse's heels grattle.

GRATTON should at Vice Nine Classification.

GRATTON, sb. and v. Yks. Nhp. Glo. Hrt. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Wil. Dor. Also written grattan e.An. Ken. e.Ken. Sus. Dor.; gratten Nhp. Ken. Sur. Sus. Sus. Dor.; gratten Nhp. Ken. Sur. Sus. 2; and in forms gretton Wil.; grotten Ken. Dor. [graten, græten.] 1. sb. Stubble; a stubble-Dor. [gra tən, græ tən.] 1. sb. Stubble; a stubble-field, applied to land after corn, hay, and other crops have been removed, on which it is customary to turn

nave been removed, on which it is cusofilarly to turn sheep, pigs, geese, &c., to feed; also used in pl. Nhp.¹ Confined to the ne. part. 'Haulm' is synonymous in other districts. Hrt. Ellis Mod Husb. (1750) V. 1. e.An¹ Ken. Rav (1691); Bean, oat, or wheat gratten, Gross (1790); (D.W.L.); Lewis I. Tenet (1736), Ken¹², e.Ken. (G.G) Sur. The clover leys are also termed 'sheep grattens,' N. & Q. (1874) 5th S i 517; Sur.¹ Sus. (F.E.); Morton Cyclo. Agric. (1863); Sus.¹², Wil¹ Dor. (H.E.); Dor.¹ A sheep-slade, a run or pasture for sheep.

2. Comp. (1) Gratton-geese, stubble-geese; (2) grass,

(3) ground, (4) ·land, coarse pasture left after the crops have been removed; fallow or stubble-land.
(1) Ken. (K.) (2) Glo, se.Eng Horae Subsectivae (1777) 189. (3) Wil. The arable gretton-grounds bear an abundance of wyld tansie, AUBREY Wilts (Roy. Soc MS.) 121, 1n N. & Q. (1883) 6th S. vii. 26. Dor. Haynes Voc. (c. 1730) in N. & Q. (1883) 6th S. vii. 366. (4) Glo., se Eng. Horae Subsecvae (1777) 189.

3. The second crop of grass, aftermath. Yks. (GR) w.Yks. Leeds Merc. Suppl. (July 11, 1896). Sus. RAY (1674).

4. Phr. to make a gratton of, to do anything in a bad or

indifferent manner

Ken 'Wat fur a sarmon ded de new Pa'son preach?' 'He

meade a turrble gratten of it surelye' (PM).

5. v. To feed on stubble-land.

Ken. 'To gratten hogs,' to let them run in the stubble (K); Ken.<sup>1</sup> To turn pigs out grattening is to turn them out to find their own food. Sur. Partridges that feed on the stubbles are said to be grattening,  $N \in \mathcal{Q}$  (1874) 5th S 1 36r; Sur. Sus. By the time the pigs have been grattening for a week they'll look eversmuch better; Sus.2 De geese be gone a grattening.

[1. OE. grād, grass + tūn, an enclosure. See Gruds.] GRATY., GRAULSE, see Greaty, Grawl, sb.

GRAUM, sb. and v. Yks. Hrt Ken. [grom.] 1. sb. Smut or soot on the bars of a grate, &c. w.Yks. (s. v. Grime). 2. pl. Blacks in wheat. sb.

Hence Graumy, ady. begrimed. Cf. grimy, s.v. Grime. Htt. Graumy, clogging earth, Ellis Mod. Husb. (1750) II i. 3. v. To soil with dirt, to begrime, blacken. Ken. (GB.), Ken. See Gaum, v., Grom, 2.

GRAUNCH, GRAUNGE, see Granch, Grange, v.

GRAUP, sb. Yks. The lower stone margin of a beach. e.Yks In common use by fishermen and others at Spurn and along the coast, Lin N. & Q. (Apr 1891) 180.
GRAVAMINOUS, adj. Obs. Sc. Serious, of grave

import; grievous, burdensome.
Sc. 'Tis gravaminous for us to have wanted you so long, Pitcairn Assembly (1766) 15; Less caickling wad serve ye on sic a gravaminous subject, Scott Bride of Lam. (1819) xi. Lnk. This act was not only gravaminous to all presbyterians, but many prelatists themselves were dissatisfied with it, Wodrow Ch. Hist. (1721) II. 139,

GRAVAT, sb. Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also written gravit Sh.I.; and in forms grauvet Lnk.; grauvit Per. e.Fif. [gravat, gravat] A cravat; a knitted woollen comforter

Sin.; and in forms grauvet Link; grauvit Fer. e.fil. [gravat, gra.vat.] A cravat; a knitted woollen comforter for wearing round the neck; also used fig.

Sc. It has its daddy's gravat tied about the craig o't, Ford Thistledown (1891) 18. Sh.I Proceeded to divest himself of an enormous gravit, Burgess Sketches (2nd ed.) 4 Kcd. Cut my gravat wi' yer knife!.. Ye'll girn through hempen gravat Gin I dee upo' the road, Grant Lays (1884) 44. Frf. E'en let him tak a dance, In a hemp gravat, on yon lonely tree, Morison Poems (1790) 130. Per. We gang without a grauvit Careless o' the cauld, Haliburton Horace (1886) 20 w Sc. D'ye think a'm gaun tae rin my heed intil a hempen gravat? Macdonald Settlement (1869) 162, ed. 1877. e.Fif. Hingin' me up to the brainch o' a tree by my grauvit, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) vii Link. And a muckle tartan grauvet, Fraser Whaups (1895) vii Edb. Gie me my sark an' gravat, Fergusson Poems (1773) 166, ed. 1785. Sik. His gravat was suddled, Hogg Poems (ed. 1865) 279 n Cy. Border Gl. (Coll L.L.B.) Nhb. An gravat up owre his gobby, Tyneside Sngstr. (1889) 52; Nhb. GRAVE, sb. Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms greave Cum.; greeave n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> 1. In comb. (1) Grave-deserter, a name sarcastically given to a white,

Grave-deserter, a name sarcastically given to a white, sickly-looking person; (2) garth, a burying-place; the

sickly-looking person; (2) -garth, a burying-place; the churchyard; (3) -spike, an instrument used by sextons in digging graves; (4) -stone gentry, the dead and buried; (5) -yard, see (2); (6) -yard choius, a 'churchyard' cough, symptomatic of near death; (7) — deserter, see (1).

(1) Hrt. (G.H G.) (2) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (3) nw.Der.<sup>1</sup>, w.Cy. (Hall) (4) Lnk. My bed Is owre amang yon gravestane gentry, Murdoch Doric Lyre (1873) 20 (5) Ken.<sup>1</sup> (6) Lnk. That host o' yours [18] ... list like a graveyaird chorus, Gordon Pyotshaw (1885) 38. (7) Lnk. 'John, puir man,' abroad, and 'graveyaird deserter' at hame, tb. 112.

2. Fig. A hole in the middle of a loaf, popularly supposed to betoken a death in the family. Wil. (G.E.D.)

3. A mine or lead-pit. Cf. groove, sb. 1.

Cum. The [lead] miners speak of the scene of their daily labour as the greaves, Clare By Rise of the River (1897) 241.

4. A pit or hollow. Sh.I. Jakobsen Dial. Sh. (1897) 84.

5. A pit in which potatoes, swedes, &c., are deposited, to store them for the winter.

Lin. He has a grave of carrots, like as of potatoes (R.EC); Lin. Potatoe grave, the common expression for the hole in the ground in which potatoes are kept covered in winter. Strictly speaking it is not a hole but the potatoes are laid on the ground and covered with straw and soil. So too a grave of mangolds (G.G.W). s.Lin. An oblong or conical heap of potatoes, canots, and the like, covered with straw and mould. 'Ah've a gre't graave o' taates to sell cheap' (T.H.R.) sw Lin., Sus. (SPH) Dor. An ignited fragment fell upon the straw covering of a long thatched heap or 'grave' of mangel-wurzel, HARDY Desperate Remedies (ed. 1896) 204.

GRAVE, v. Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not.

GRAVE, v. Sc. Nnd. Dur. Cum. wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Wor. [grev, grev, griv, griv.] I. Gram. forms. 1. Present Tense: (I) Greav, (2) Greaav, (3) Greav, (4) Greave, (5) Greavv, (6) Greeav, (7) Greeave, (8) Greeve. (1) w.Yks. They're agate gravin peats, Lucas Stud. Nidderdale (c. 1882) 255 (2) Wm. Wheeler Dial. (1790) 47 (3) n.Yks. (H M), Lan. (4) Cum., Wm. (M P.), m.Yks. (5) Cum. Lan. Grubbin' an' greavin' an' pickin', Barber Forness Flk. (1870) 20. (6) Wm. Thood addle meear wi' greeavan pecats. Spec. Dial. (1885) (6) Wm Thood addle meear wi greeavan pecats, Spec Dial. (1885) pt. iii 4 n.Yks l e.Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ (1788). (7) n.Yks 23 (8) w Yks. Lucas Stud Nidderdale (c. 1882) 255.

n.Yks <sup>23</sup> (8) w Yks. Lucas Shud Nidderdale (c. 1882) 255.

2. Preterile: (1) Grofe, (2) Grov, (3) Grove.
(1) e.Yks. He up grofe it, and he fell in the pit that he made, Nicholson Flk-Sp (1889) 64. (2) e.Yks. We grov that piece o' grund ower last neet, ib. 3; e Yks <sup>1</sup> (3) n Yks. <sup>1</sup>

3 pp. (1) Graven, (2) Greavvt, (3) Groven, (4) Grovven.
(1) e.Yks <sup>1</sup> (2) Lan. Spots whaar folk hed greavvt toppins, Barber Forness Flk (1870) 6. (3) Cum. <sup>1</sup>, n Yks. <sup>1</sup> e Yks When he'd groven it, pigs gat in an paddled it doon ageean, Nicholson Flk-Sp (1889) 64. (4) n.Yks. <sup>12</sup>, e.Yks. <sup>1</sup>, w.Yk. <sup>1</sup>

II. Dial, meanings. 1. To dig or break up the ground

II. Dial. meanings. 1. To dig or break up the ground with a spade, to pare turf. Cf. graft,  $v^2$  5. Sc. (Jam) n Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.¹, Nhb¹, Dur¹ s.Dur. He was thrang graven' his garden (J.E. D). Lakel.¹ Cum. (J.Ar.); The peat has to be 'graved,' then stacked, Watson Nature Wateraft. (1890) vi; Lads comin' heam frae gravin' peats, Dickinson Lit. Remains (1888) 161, Cum.¹ Wm. (E.C.); What er yee begun tae greaav peats yet? Wheeler Dial. (1790) 47. n.Yks. Tak this spead [spade] and greav yon garden (W.H.), n.Yks.¹ He's awa''t peat-moor greeavin' peats; n.Yks.² Hae ye getten your turves grovven? n.Yks.³ ne.Yks.¹ Ah's gitten t'garth graved ower. e.Yks. We grave up a rownde sodde with a spade, BEST Rur Econ. (1642) 70, MARSHALL Rur Econ (1788); e Yks. 1 m.Yks. 1' Is thou boun to pick?' 'Nay, I shall greave a bit.' w.Yks. The owner of the horse was to go at midnight into his orchard and grave owner of the horse was to go at midnight into his orchard and grave a turf at the foot of the largest apple-tree therein, Henderson Flk-Lore (1879) v; To grave the garden, Grainge Nidderdale (1863) 137; (J.T.); w.Yks. 14 Lan. Her äld man was greavin, Morris Suge o' Bruton (1867) 5; I called on John Wood to see if he would grave my tuif, Walkden Diary (ed. 1866) 16, Lan. 1, n.Lan 1 Lin. Streatfeild Lin. and Danes (1884) 332. n.Lin. N. & Q. (1852) 1st S. v. 375; n.Lin. 1 Esp. to dig turves and peats for fuel, Hence (1) Graver, sb. (a) a man who delves; a miner, a digger; (b) a spade for cutting turf; (2) Graving-tool, sb. a spade used in making drains; (3) Groven-ground.

a digger; (b) a spade for cutting turf; (2) Graving-tool, sb. a spade used in making drains; (3) Groven-ground, sb. that part of a piece of land which has been dug.

(x, a) Nhb¹(s.v. Grover). Wm Mappm he'd feel ower grand ta be a greeaver, Spec Dial. (1877) pt. 1. 36. (b) n.Yks. (l.W.)

(2) n.Lin.¹ (3) Cum., Wm. (M.P.)

2. To dig for shell-fish in the sand. S. & Ork.¹

3 To bury, inter (persons).

Frf. Some purposed in the sea to grave him, Sands Poems (1833) 85. Fif. They told you I was dead, too, and graved in yonder kirk, Grant Six Hundred, ix. Gall. O' never melt awa thou wide o' snew That's sae kind in graving me Mactagapt thou wride o' snaw, That's sae kind in graving me, MACTAGGART Encycl. (1824) 411, ed. 1876

4. Ofroots, potatoes, &c.: to bury temporarily, to cover over.

Not. He's graved all his turnips by this time (L C M.). Lin. 'I graved them down a bit,' said of putting young trees temporarily in the ground (R.E.C.). s.Lin. Ah've graav'd the mangels and tunops so as they 'ul stan' eny weather. The long frost caame just as we finished graavin the tunop heaps down (T.H.R). sw.Lin.¹ They're graved down. Wor. When potatoes are graved or pitted, Evesham Jrn. (Oct. 10, 1896).

[1, 3. ME. graven, to dig, to bury (CHAUCER); OE. grafan,

GRAVE, see Grieve.

GRAVEL, sb. Cum. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Wil. Som. Dev. Also in form grawl w.Som. 1. In comb. (1) Gravel-duck, the goosander, Mergus merganser; (2) -grinding, driving at a slow, snail-like pace; (3) -last-spring, a young salmon; cf. graveling; (4) -path, the belt of stars stretching across the heavens known as 'the Milky Way'; (5) -rash, abrasures on the face or hands occasioned by falling or being knocked down on the rough surface of a road

(1) Cum.4 The goosander is still called the gravel-duck on the (1) Cum.\* Ine goosander is still called the gravel-duck on the shores of the English Solway, Fauna, 306 (2) Dev.³ Well, zir, I was a-ordered tu go za zlaw's I cude. Jist tu du a bit ov gravelgrindin' like (3) Hrf. Salmon fry or salmon spinks are here known as last-springs. Two kinds of last-springs are found in the Wye;...the other is termed gravel last spring, Marshall Review (1818) II. 301 (4) Wil¹ (5) War³ Often used sarcastically of men who have fallen down when in liquor, and bear these marks of the fall. Wor If plaintiff was knocked down as described by defendant he could not have the gravel rash on his face. Firekers. defendant, he could not have the gravel rash on his face, Evesham Jrn. (Oct. 22, 1898).

2. The subsoil.

w.Som.1 Nif I zets-n [the plough] any deeper, he'll be down in the grawl.

3. Obs. A ford.

Nhp.2 In former times it was usual in the fenny districts to fill the beds of rivers and watercourses with gravel, in order to save the expense of building a bridge, which, as it gradually wore away, was supplied with fresh materials, by common day-work, at the expense of the parish in which it was situated. Hence the term gravel, as applied to a fordable passage

GRAVEL, v Sc Lan. Stf. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor.

Ken. Slang. [gra vl, græ vl.] 1. To cause to stick fast; to confound, embarrass, puzzle.

Sc. The committee went very deep with the two scholars, and still they were not able to gravel them, Magopico (ed 1836) 33; The gifted Ralpho . . . determined to gravel him at once with a grand, leading, unanswerable question, Scotch Haggis, 100. Lan Aw geet gravell't middlin soon, CLEGG Sketches (1895) 457. Wa-3 When he asked me that I was completely gravelled.

Hence (1) Gravelled, ppl. adj brought to a standstill, beaten, 'floored,' perplexed; (2) Gravelling, ppl. adj perplexing, embarrassing.

(1) Stf. Sharp Gl. (1865). Not. (J.H.B.), War. 18 Wor Sharp Gl. (1865). Slang. Brooke, it must be confessed, felt iather gravelled, Hughes T. Brown (1856) pt ii, v. (2) Sig. This was one of the most gravelling things Mr. Bluce had met with, Bruce Sermons (1631) 64, ed. 1843. Lnk. The consequence of so many gravelling scruples... was first empty churches, Wodrow Ch. Hist (1721) I 336, ed. 1828.

2. To vex, irritate, annoy, make angry.

s Lin. He wor that gravelled ovver bein beaten he wouldn't speak to nobedy (T.H.R.) Nhp 1 I was so gravelled, I didn't know how to contain myself War. 3 Now you have gravelled him. Ken. That seemed to gravel him a bit (DW.L.). Colloq. If men will be gravelled, why we can't help it, Dickens L. Dorrit (1857) bk. 11. vi.

Hence Gravelled. ppl. adj. sorely vexed, mortified. War. B'ham Wkly. Post (June 10, 1893); War. 128
[1, The word means lit. to stick in the sand. William

the Conqueror, when he invaded this island, chanced at his arrival to be gravelled, and one of his feet stuck so fast in the sand, that he fell to the ground, Camden (Johnson).]

GRAVELING, sb. Irel Dev. Also written gravelin Dev. A young salmon. See Grawl, sb.

N.I. (s.v. Ginkin.) Dev. Reports Provinc. (1895); Dev. A small migratory fish, about six inches in length, commonly reputed to be the spawn of the salmon; so called from affecting the gravelly shallows. [Satchell (1879), All migratory fish of the genus salmon, whether known by the names... salmon, hepper, least bread gravelling, or by any other local pages State 1576. last brood, gravelling, . . or by any other local name, Stat 24 & 25 Vict (1861) cix. § 4.]

GRAVELOCK, sb. Wm. A crowbar. (E.C.) Cf. gave-

lock, sb.1

GRAVES, sb. pl. n.Cy. Nhb. Chs Not. Rut. Lei Nhp. War. Hrf. Oxf. e.An. Suf. Also in form greaves N.Cy.<sup>2</sup> Nhb.<sup>1</sup> Not.<sup>1</sup> Lei.<sup>1</sup> [grēvz, grīvz, griəvz.] The refuse of Nhb.¹ Not.¹ Lei.¹ [grēvz, grīvz, griəvz.] The refuse of meat, skin, and fat from the process of tallow-making;

also maggots found in refuse tallow.

N.Cy.<sup>2</sup>, Nhb.<sup>1</sup> Chs.<sup>1</sup> They are pressed into large blocks, and sold as food for dogs. Not (J.H.B.), Not.<sup>1</sup>, Rut.<sup>1</sup> Lei.<sup>1</sup> The word is inseparably connected in the average mind with the maggots

which thrive so fatly and multitudinously in refuse tallow, and form such excellent bait for nearly all kinds of white fish. Nhp.1, War.3, Hrf.1 Oxf.1 Soaked in water and given to dogs or ducks,

War.\*, Hrf.¹ Oxf.¹ Soaked in water and given to dogs or ducks, MS. add. e.An.¹, Su.f.¹ e Suf. Given as food to pheasants and partridges as well as to dogs (F H)

[Cp. Holstein dial. greeven, 'Haut u. Sehnen, die vom ausgebrannten u. geschmolznen Fett von Ochsen oder Schweinen ubrig bleiben' (Idiotikon); so Bremen dial. greven (Wtb.); LG. greven, 'Grieben' (Berghaus); MHG. griebe, 'cremium' (Lexer).]

GRAVIL, see Grawl, v.

GRAVING-BOWL, sb. N.I.¹ A gratuity paid to ship-carpenters when they have completed the repair of a vessel, on bringing her out of the graving-dock.

GRAVING CLOUDS, phr. Cor.¹² Clouds moving contrary to the wind below then, denoting a storm.

GRAVITCH, v. Ayr. (JAM) [Not known to our correspondents] To gad about in a dissipated way. gılravage.

gilravage.

GRAW, see Grew, v, Grow.

GRAWL, sb. Sc. Irel. Also written grall Dwn.;
graul N.I.¹; and in form graulse Sc. (Jam) Gall. [grol.]

1. A young salmon. Cf. graveling.
Sc. (Jam.) Ayr Many a grawl, and many a trout, By net resistless dragg'd to shore, Boswell Poet. Wks. (1811) 100, ed 1871. Gall Mactaggart Encycl. (1824) 240, ed. 1876. N.I.¹

A sea-fish resembling a young salmon, Harris (1744).

2. A half-grown fellow; a raw youth.

Dwn. He is quite a young grall of a fellow (R A.S.). N.I.¹

Dwn. He is quite a young grall of a fellow (R A.S.). NI.1 GRAWL, v Sc. Also Som. Also in form gravil om. To grope, search for.

Som. To grope, search for.

Lth. Needy naked shoals That winter cruel Sends crawlin' forth

... To grawl for fuel, Ballantine Poems (1856) 130. Som. To grope in the dark, Sweetman Wincanton Gl (1885).

GRAWSOME, see Growsome, Gruesome.

GRAY,  $sb.^1$  Sc. 1. A slight breath of wind. Cai. See Gro. 2. Of dram-drinking: a taste, drop, a nip, a small quantity, a 'whiff.' ib.

3. Fig. A threathing, drubbing.
Rxb. 'Ye'll get your gray,' you will be well trimmed. 'I'll gie him his gray,' a threatening of retaliation on the person addressed

[1. Norw.dial. graae, a breeze curling the waves (AASEN);

ON. gradi (Vigfusson).]

GRAY, sb.2 Sc. An arithmetic-book; from one formerly much in use, written by a Mr. Gray.

Per. Our teachers shelve the Grays and grammars, Spence Poems

(1898) 84
GRAY, sb.3 Lon. A halfpenny, with both sides alike, used by sharpers in 'pitch and toss.'
I don't like tossing the coster lads; they're the wide-awakes that way. The thieves use 'grays.' They re ha'pennies, either both sides heads or both tails, MAYHEW Lond Labour (1851) I. 199.
GRAY, GRAYNE, see Grey, Grain, sb.1
GRAYVE, sb. Obs. Cum.4 The goosander, Mergus

merganser.

GRAZE, v. Not. Lei. War. Wor. e.An. Som. Dev. Also in form greeze Suf.<sup>1</sup> [grez, greez.] 1. To keep cattle at grass; to fatten cattle; with up: to weigh after fattening. Not.<sup>1</sup> Lei.<sup>1</sup> An agriculturist of eminence, who also grazes considerably. e.Nrf. Marshall Rur. Econ (1787). Suf.<sup>1</sup> I don't greeze ta year. e.Suf. (F.H.) w Som.<sup>1</sup> Applied to cattle, but quite as much to stall-fed as to grass-fed. 'We be gwain to graze [grae-uz] her out, arter we've a-tookt off the flush o'milk.' 'I have a great sow I reckon will graze up pretty night thirty score'. Der great sow I reckon will graze up pretty nigh thirty score.' Dev.

Reports Provinc. (1887) 7

Hence (1) Grazed, ppl. adj. fattened; (2) Grazing-farmer, sb. one who occupies grass-land almost exclusively; (3) -land, sb. rich, fattening land.

(1) e.Suf. A well-grazed beast (F.H). (2) War.3 Not necessarily for grazing purposes alone, as meadow land would be included.

(3) War <sup>8</sup> w.Som. <sup>1</sup> Capical farm, 'most all o' it grazin-land.

2. Of birds: to eat up.

s.Wor. The birds keep grazing the radishes as soon as they come through the ground (H K.).

3. To become covered with growing grass. e.An.1, Nrf. (HALL.)

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GRAZIER, sb. n.Cy. Chs. War. Nrf. Suf. Also written grasier n.Cy. (HALL.) 1. A farmer who keeps fatting stock. e.Nrf. Fatters of cattle; whether their food be grass, turneps, or oilcake, Marshall Rur. Econ (1787) Suf.1

2. A sheep or other animal when fed solely on grass. n Cy. (HALL.), War. (J.R.W.)

3. A young rabbit, just beginning to feed on grass. Chs. 123
GRAZZLE, sb. Not. [gra:zl] New-formed skin on a sore. 'He knocked the grazzle off' (L.C.M.).
GREABY, GREADLY, GREAF, see Grubby, adj.,1,

Gradel(e)y, Graf(f.

GREAMA, sb. Sh.I. Also written grīma. A name applied to a streaked or striped cow. Cf. greemit.

Da first 'at I saw wis your Gibbie's Greama, an' Loard bliss me, as shu is ill, if no waur, Da 'oo', Sibbie, is in wan flyog apon her, Sh. News (July 2, 1898); Jakobsen Norsk in Sh. (1897) 103 [Cp. Norw. dial. grima, a streak or stripe on the face (AASEN); so Sw. dial. (RIETZ).]

GREAN, see Grain, v., Green, v.2, Groin.

GREAP(E, GREAPP, see Grip, sb.2, Grope, Graip, sb. GREASE, sb. and v. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Wor. e An. Also written greaz Yks.; greeas(e n.Yks. e.Yks. w.Yks.; greeaz(e Cum. n.Yks.; and in forms grace se.Wor. graze Nrf.; graze e.Suf. [grīs, griəs; v. grīz, griəz.] 1. sb. In comp. (1) Grease-horn or arn,

griz, griez.] 1. sb. In comp. (1) Grease-horn or earn, (a) a horn used by carters or mowers to carry grease in; (b) fig. a flatterer, sycophant; (2) -pot, in phr. to use the grease-pot, to flatter, curry favour, fawn.

(1, a) Wm. Used by mowers to carry the tallow in, with which to smear their 'strickles' so that sand will adhere to them (B.K.).

1. N.Yks. (I.W); n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Farmers have a cow's horn filled with grease slung to their carts for greasing the axletrees.

1. Sb. In comp. (1) - visually filled with grease slung to their carts for greasing the axletrees.

1. Sc. Vks. Best Rur. Econ. (1641) 32, in Peacock Gl. (1889); e.Yks.<sup>1</sup> w.Yks. He heddant much rest, for t'end at greasehorn kept ticklin' by neck-Rur. Econ. (1641) 32, in Peacock Gl. (1889); e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. He heddant much rest, for t'end at greasehorn kept ticklin' hiz neckhoyle, Tom Treedlehoyle Bairnsla Ann. (1855) 6; Dyer Dial. (1891) 105 e.Lan¹, n.Lin¹, se.Wor¹ (b) Wm. Thoo's now but a gurt grease-horn (B.K.). n.Yks.¹² e.Yks. What a awd greeas horn that fella is¹ Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 64; e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. (S K.C.); Tha wants a haup'n'y, doesn't ta² Yo little greeasehorn, Tom Treedlehoyle Bairnsla Ann. (1849) 25; w.Yks.²; w.Yks.⁵ He cawal'd fur that grease-horn Richyson, 75. (2) w.Yks.² One of his twopenny haup'ny smiles 'at he puts on when he's usin' t'grease-pot, Yks Wkly. Post (Oct. 31, 1896).

2. Strong, rancid butter; also in comp. Grease-butter. e.Yks. Rancid butter, of the lowest degree, Marshall Rur. Econ. (1788) Gl.: The firsts and seconds go to the London market.

Econ. (1788) Gl.; The firsts and seconds go to the London market, the grease to the woollen manufactory in the west of Yorkshire, ib. II. 196. w.Yks. Rancid Irish butter in firkins, used for sheep salve.

3. Lard. w.Yks. (S.K.C.)
4. Fig. Flattery, adulation, hypocritical affection; also a hypocritical flatterer.

e.Yks. Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 64; e.Yks. She pretended to be varry luvvin, bud it's nowt bud greease. w.Yks. Yks. Wkly. Post (Oct. 31, 1896). Lin. 1 n.Lin. 1 I should like him a vast sight better if he hedn't soa much on his grease.

5. A faint and dim suffusion over the sky.

e.An. Not amounting to positive cloudiness, and supposed to indicate approaching rain. e.Suf. There is a graze round the moon (F.H).

6. v. Obs. To apply grease to boots and shoes before

6. v. Obs. To apply grease to boots and shoes before blacking was introduced.

Cum. Her fadder sat whusslin, an' greasin his shoon, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) 101; Cum. Wm. Her fadther, honest man, wor fain ev a par a clogs weel greased when 'e warn't at kirk, Lonsdale Mag. (1821) II 446. w Yks. As much greeas uppat soides as ad greeas't shoos for a munth, Bywater Sheffield Dial. (1839) 116.

7. Phr. (1) as much as would grease the gimlet, a very small quantity; (2) to grease the, or a, fat sow, to give to those who do not want.

(1) n.Yks. As dhū eza silly gius [goose], dhū eznt as mitch sence

(1) n.Yks. As dhū eza silly gius [goose], dhū ezntəs mitch sence əs wud greeaze a gimlit (W.H). w.Yks. 'Nut mich fat gotten as with greeaze a gimit (W.H.). w.Y.ks.<sup>3</sup> Nut mich ist gotten art o' thease al assure yuh—nut as mich as ad grease t'gimlet' A gimlet is often greased at the end by joiners, causing it to work easier. (2) Nrf. (E.M.) [Do not grass a fat sow, Chet. Soc. Cornesp. CIX. 33.]

8. To fawn, flatter, curry favour; also with in, in with, up. Lakel <sup>2</sup> To make up a quarrel with a bit of whakly talk. n.Yks. He greeases t'maister up (I.W.). e.Yks. He thried to greease ma

up an get mati buy summat, Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 64; e.Yks.1, m Yks. 1 w.Yks. That tother doctor had done greeasin ya, Sheviild Ann (1852) 13; w.Yks. 235 Lin. 1 At the public dinner, they greased him well!

Hence Greazagate, sb a flattering, wheedling fellow. [Not known to our correspondents.] Yks. (Hall.)

9. With up: to become dim, hazy, to have a faint

suffusion over the sky.

e.An 1 The sky begins to grease up; we shall soon have rain.

e.Suf. The moon is greased up (FH).

GREASEN, pp. Obs. Yks. [griə zən.] Smeared with grease.

w.Yks. Hes ta gotten t'cart greasen? Archaic Wds. in Yks. Wkly Post (July 21, 1883); (J W.)

GREASER, sb. Yks. [griə'zə(r).] A man employed to oil or grease the shaftings and couplings in a factory.

W.Yks. (F.R.); (J.M.)

GREAST see Griet ch.

GREAST, see Grist, sb.1

GREASY, adj. Sc. Lakel. Wm. Yks. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Brks. Hnt. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Also written greazy Brks.<sup>1</sup>; greeasy n.Yks.; and in form gracey Brks.<sup>1</sup> [grīzi, griezi; grīsi] 1. Muddy,dirty; slippery from moisture or mud.

Sc. (A.W.) w.Yks In a particular state of the mud, in which it is very slippery, the salutation is sure to be 'Tis greasy,' Lucas Stud. Nudderdale (c. 1882) 254-55 Der.<sup>2</sup> nw.Der.<sup>1</sup> Of fallows or ploughed ground when wet with drizzling rain Not.<sup>1</sup> Like wet clay land Nhp.<sup>1</sup> The ground is 'very greasy,' when it begins to thaw after a slight frost. War <sup>3</sup> Brks.<sup>1</sup>, Hnt. (T. P. F.)

2. Obs. Of fallows and ploughed lands: foul, grassy.

e.Nrf. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1789).

3. Comp. Greasy-heeled or -legged, a condition to which horses are subject when not in regular exercise.

Sc. (A.W.), Lakel.<sup>2</sup> Wm. T'meer's garn ta be greasy-leg'd if thoo doesn't watch her (B.K.).

thoo doesn't watch her (B.K.).

4. Flattering, given to flattery. See Grease, 4.

n.Yks. He's a greeasy talker (I.W). w.Yks.<sup>3</sup>

5. Of the sky: dim, misty, hazy. See Grease, 5.

Sh.I. 'What's he [the weather] ta be da morn?' 'Rain, I faer.

Da sooth is very greasy laek,' Sh. News (Sept. 2, 1899). e An.<sup>1</sup>

The sky is greasy. Nrf., Suf. Holloway. e.Suf. (F.H.) Sus,

Hmp. Holloway.

CPRAT add adv adv and al. Very dial and a Company of the state

Hmp. Holloway.

GREAT, adj., adv. and sb. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms gart Cum.; gate Dev.; gert Wm. n.Yks. ne Lan.¹ Dev.; girt Cum.¹s⁴ Wm. w.Yks.¹ Lan. ne.Lan.¹ I.W. Wil. w.Som.¹ nw.Dev.¹; greeat Cum.¹ n.Yks. e.Yks.¹; greet Sc. Nhb.¹ Cum ¹ Ken.; grete Lan.¹ nw.Der.¹ Not. sw.Lin.¹ Rut.¹ Nhp.² s.Wor.¹ se Wor.¹ Glo.¹ Oxf.¹ n.Bck. Bdf. Dor.¹; grete Ken.; grett Bnff.¹; greyt e.Lan.¹; grit Sc. S. & Ork.¹ N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ War.²⁴ s.War.¹ Glo.¹ e.An.¹; griteSc.; gurtLakel.² Cum.¹ Wm. I.W.¹ n.Dev.; gut n.Yks. [grēt, grīt, griət, gret, grīt; girt, gərt, gət.]

1. adj. In comb. (1) Great axe, a large English woodman's axe; (2) — bee, a drone; (3) -bred, high-bred; (4) — church, (a) Canterbury Cathedral; (b) Salisbury Cathedral; (5) — cock, a heap of hay formed to protect it while drying; (6) — doctor, a physician; (7) — end, the greater part of anything; (8) — goods, the larger domestic animals; cattle and horses; (9) — hap, a lucky chance, good luck, providential escape; (10) — house, (a) the manor or chief house of a village, &c, the residence of the principal personage; (b) a workhouse; (11) -line or Grettlin, a line used in catching fish; (12) -printed, having large type; (13) — stup or stupe, a great fool.

(1) Wil.¹ Iefferies Amaleur Poacher (1870) iv. (2) Cum.¹ (3)

type; (13) — stup or stupe, a great fool.
(1) Wil. Jefferies Amateur Poacher (1879) iv (2) Cum.1 (3) (1) Wil. JEFFERIES Amateur Foacher (1879) IV (2) Cum. (3) Edb. She... may wi' ony grit-bred beauty shine, Learmont Poems (1791) 296 (4, a) Ken. (G.B.); Ken. Always so called at Eastry. That fil belongs to the Great Church' [is part of the possessions of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury]. (b) Wil. This term occurs in West Harnham Vestry Book in 1792. Even now the Cathedral is sometimes spoken of there as 'the girt church' (G.E.D.). (5) Cum. He hed va field i' girt cock ... 'at they duddent brek. Cum. He hed ya field i' girt cock ... 'at they duddent brek, RICHARDSON Talk, and S. 156. Mid. The small cocks, made into bastard cocks, the bastard cocks, into great cocks, MARSHALL Review (1817) V. 107. (6) Ken. As distinct from a surgeon. 'I see the great doctor's carriage from Canterbury at his door; I am afraid he is worse' (H.M.). (7) Cum 4 Theer wad be t'girt end eh twenty fellas sleepan eh t'seeam room, Sargisson Joe Scoap

(1881) 46. Wm. Ye'll want t'gurt end o' twenty pund fer t'hefer Ah'll apode (B K.) Yks. (J.W.) (8) Cum. (9) w.Som '1' Twas a girt hap they had'n both o'm a-bin a-killed n.Dev. And nif by gurt hap tha dest zey mun at oll, Exm Scold (1746) 1 267. nw Dev. (10, a) Oxf. I doos the washin' for the gret 'ous, MS. add Sur. 'Y.'. We be a goin' to kill him directly after dinner for the great house, JENNINGS Field Paths (1884) 148, Sur 1 w.Som. 1 A house of the better class, such as the squire's, or the parson's—better than the farm-house, and still better than the cot-house. n.Dev. The gurthouse shou'd a' be vor them, They wid tha Manor grace, Rock Jim house should a be vorthem, they will the manor grace, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 57 (b) Lon. I suppose I shall lose my lodging this week, and then I must see what the 'Great house' will say to me, Mayhew Lond. Labour (1851) I. 60, col. 2. (II) S. & Ork. A long-line with a number of hooks set inshore. Cal. A groundly a hond line. line is laid on the bottom and has hooks at intervals. A hand-line is dropped from a boat, and is pulled up when a fish is hooked. Bnff. Used for catching the larger kinds of fish, as cod, ling, &c. (12) Frf. Wi' her auld creepie chair, an' her grit printed beuk! WATT Poet. Sketches (1880)87. (13) Oxf. (G.O.) Wil Slow Gl (1892). 2. Comb. in names of birds and plants: (1) Great bindweed, the Convolvulus sepium; (2) — buttercup, the marshmangold, Caltha palustris; (3) — daisy, the ox-eye daisy, Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum; (4) — dragon, the cuckoopint, Arum maculatum; (5)—harvest curlew, the French curlew, Numenus arquata; (6)—horse-knobs, the greater centaury, Centaurea Scabiosa; (7)—ox-eye, see (3); (8)—peggy, the whitethroat, Sylvia cinerea; (9)—plantain, the greater plantain, Plantago major; (10)—purl, the common tern, Sterna fluvnaths; (11)—waybrede, see (9);

black-backed gull, Larus marinus. (1) Chs. 1 (2) s.Bck. (B. & H) (3) Cum. 1 (4) Sus. (5) Nrf. The females are called 'great harvest curlews' from their size and because the birds appear in the marshes about harvest time, Swainson Birds (1885) 200 (6) Yks. (7) Cum. (8) Lei Swainson ib. 23 (9) s.Cy. (10) Nrf. Swainson ib. 202. (11) n.Cy. (12) Or.I. Swainson ib. 200. (13) w.Ir., Nrf. ib. 215 (14) Ir. ib. 208.

(12) — whaup, see (5); (13) Greater loon, the greater sterested grebe, *Podiceps cristatus*; (14) — saddleback, the greater

3. Phr. (1) a great many company, a great deal of company; (2) the girlest at ivver owt was, 'the greatest that ever was, highly excited; (3) to be no great go, (4) — no great things, to be worth little, of no great account; not to be very well; (5) to make gert of, to make much of.

(1) Sc. Monthly Mag. (1800) 238. (2) Cum. When they telt t'auld chap what he was to hey, he was t'girtest at iver owt was Prophageny Talk (1811) and S 74, ed. 1826. (2) Avr. Pride and

RICHARDSON Talk (1871) and S. 74, ed 1876. (3) Ayr. Pride and Co<sup>1</sup> A dashing firm, but nae great go, White Jottings (1879) 230. (4) w.Som.<sup>1</sup> They baint no girt things. I baint no girt things to day, mum, thank'ee. nw.Dev.<sup>1</sup> (5) Wm. We'll be pleeas'd an' meeak gert o' the', Richardson Sng Sol. (1859) i. 4.

4. Big, large in dimensions; of persons: of large build,

heavy.

Sh.I. 'You gless is only lack a timble.'.. 'Da gless is grit eneugh,' Sh. News (Dec. 5, 1898); Da boat wis little gritter dan a fower-er-een, Clark Gleams (1898) 37. Sik I dinna like your fleem ava, man, 'tis ower grit for an auld body's veins, Hogg Tales (1838) 18, ed. 1866. Cum. T'fiddler wad cum an' a few gart (1838) 18, ed. 1866. Cum. I'inddier wad cum an' a few gar' fellows wid him, Borrowdale Lett. (1787) 3, ed. 1869. In Yks That's a rare gert stack. T'fahmers ez sum gert hosses (W.H.). w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan. He taks a girt shoe, Waugh Ranibles Lake Cy. (1861) 181. Inw Der. 1 I.W. 1'Tes my gurt brother Will, he now looks aater she, 54. Dev. Passon be o' rid complaxion, Varmer-like an' gert an' strong, Salmon Ballads (1899) 74.

5. Pregnant, enceinte. Sc. O silly lassie, what wilt thou do, If thou grow great they'll heez thee high, Herd Coll. Sngs. (1771) II. 58 (JAM.). Lnk He'll ... gently lead your ewies grit wi' lamb, Rodger Poems (1838) 120, ed. 1897. Lakel 2 Wm. Bet is girt wie barn, Wheeler Did. (1790) 113, ed. 1821; She's varra gurt (B.K.). w Yks.1, ne.Lan.1,

e.Lan 1, nw.Der.1, n.Lin.1

Hence Great-ewe or yow, sb. a ewe big with young.

Ayr. It is usual . . . to sell a certain proportion of ewes while great with young, from whence they are called great ewes, Agric. Surv 258 (Jam.). Edb The superannuated breeding ewes are either sold fat, .. or with lamb, in March, when they are called great ewes, Pennecuik Wks. (1715) 52, ed. 1815. Rxb. (Jam.)

6. Full, overflowing with emotion, ready to weep, esp.

in phr. to grow great.

Sc. My heart's been a kind o' grit a' day, because yer letter

didna come, Swan Gates of Eden (1895) xvi. Abd. Her heart has been right grite, Shirrefs Poems (1790) 103 Per. My heari grew grit, unseen I grat, Spence Poems (1898) 15. wSc My Per. My heart heart aye grows grit when I think on them, CARRICK Laird of Logan (1835) 162. Ayr She kissed them twice, Wi' heart owre grit to speak, Ainslie Land of Burns (ed. 1892) 35. Link His theart it grew grit, an' the tears fill'd his e'en, Thomson Musings (1881) 18. Lth. Soon the tears began to start, Grit and gritter grew her heart, Macneill Poet. Wks (1801) 209, ed. 1856 Edb. As he drove away I must confess my heart was grit, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xxi. Dmf. Our hearts grow grit, our pulses beat, Reid Poems (1894) 253.

Hence Grit-hearted, adj. having a full heart, ready to cry. Sc. (JAM.)

7. Of a river or body of water: swollen with rain.

Sc During a flood it is said 'The water's grit' (or 'very grit'), 'it winna ride' (Jam.); The country people seeing... that they could not ride the water, it being great, began to pursue them with shot, Spalding Hist Sc (1792) 198 (Jam.). Gall. A rivulet called Pinkill Bourn, which is sometimes so great that the people in repairing to the church are necessitated to go almost a mile about, Symson Desc. Gall (1823) 30 (1b).

8. Boastful, vain, important-looking.

Ayr. He was a splorm' sort o' a goose, and was always great before his sweetheart, Hunter Studies (1870) 296.

9. Ancient. N.Cy.<sup>1</sup>
10. Familiar, friendly, intimate; on good terms, in high

favour; improperly familiar.

Sc. Dansily cheek for chew sat we, As we'd been great, Pen-NECUIK Coll (1756) 13, ed 1787; How came you and I to be so great? Spoken when our inferiors are too familiar with us, Kelly Prov. (1721) 164. Frf. Sae grit grew oor Tam wi' the auld man's Oe, Watt Poet. Sketches (1880) 69. Rnf. Twa auld trustie, tried frien's, Wha had been grit thegither sin' their teens, Finlayson Rhymes (1815) 120. Ayr. Mary an' me were great when we were alane, Hunter Studies (1870) 19. Lik The Laird an' my brither Were grit when by chance they forgather't thegither, Watson Poems (1853) 32. Lith. He... grew grit wi' the lasses, an' great wi' the callants, Ballantine Poems (1856) 44. Ir. Her and us are not great (S.A.B.). N.I.¹ As great as inkle weavers. Ant. Hume Dial. (1878) 28. s. Don. Simmons Gl. (1890). N.Cy.¹ Nhb. This butcher chep aw chanced to meet, man, An' him an' awg ot very greet, man, Bagnall Sngs. (c. 1850) 3, 'A greet man,' one in favour with his master (ROH), Nhb.¹, Dur.¹ Lakel.² Gurt wi' t'sarvant lass, eh? Cum.¹, n.Yks (IW) e.Yks.¹ Oor lad an your's is varry greeat just noo. w Yks¹ Th' ere feaful girt; w.Yks.²4, ne.Lan.¹ Chs.¹ Him and them isn't very great just now; Chs.³, Not (L.C.M.), Not.¹ Lin¹ Peabody is great with everybody. n.Lin¹ Sam's very great wi'—... If he'd nobbut keap fra drink he mud stop theäre till he's past dom' onything. s Lin. Iv'ry body knoas they bin gre't fu 'ears (T.H.R). sw.Lin.¹ While we were falling out, the bairns were as gret together, and kissed one frien's, Wha had been grit thegither sin' their teens, Finlayson were falling out, the bairns were as gret together, and kissed one another. Let., Nhp. 12, War 23 w.Wor. 1 Our lads wuz use to be very great with 'is'n s.Wor. 1, se.Wor. 1, Hrf. 2, Glo. (AB.), Glo. 1 Oxf. M.S. add Bdf. Batchelor Anal. Eng. Lang. (1809) 134.
Hnt. (T.P.F) Dor' How gret they two be. w.Som. Grait is used only in the sense of close friendship. Dhai bee tuur bl grait, Elworthy Gram (1877) 15. n.Dev Jan Hath bin too gurt wi' drooling Nan, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 120.

Hence Great folks, phr. great friends, intimates.

Not. He and Tom's wife are 'great folks' (L C M.).

11. adv. With adj. or adv.: used as an augmentative, very, 'big,' esp. in comp. Great foul, like(ly, much. n.Cy. Great-like (Hall). Cum.<sup>3</sup> T'silver cup fund theear, Heead theear, girt like o' purpose, 96. n.Yks. What a gut fool thing! (I W.); n.Yks.¹ Great likely, very like, 'to be sure' A great-foul cart-rut; n.Yks.² Yan was a natty little body, but t'other was a creat foul weean. Av ay great likely great likely my Yks.¹ Great cart-rut; n. Yks.<sup>2</sup> Yan was a natty little body, but t'other was a great foul weean. Ay, ay, great likly, great likly. m. Yks.<sup>1</sup> Great foul,' applied to any object of great, awkward size w Yks.<sup>1</sup> Girt like, shoe'l tack uncuth tul't at first, ii. 292. s.Not. Often used with adj. that express disgust, contempt, &c. 'Who are yer starin' at, yer gret brazen-faced huzzy?' (J.P.K.) Ken.<sup>1</sup>; Ken.<sup>2</sup> Great much. I.W. There was...a girt high wall all hround to pen 'em in, Gray Annesley (1889) I. 162. Dev. Slap droo a gate long hole we shet, Daniel Bride of Scio (1842) 183; The gate ould thing afore us balin'. 184. thing afore us balin', ib. 184.

12. sb. Piece-work, job-work, gen. in phr. to work by the great, to work by contract or by the piece as opposed to working by time. Also in comp. Great-work.

Sc Morton Cyclo. Agric. (1863) Nhb. To work by the greet

(R O.H.). Cum.<sup>4</sup> To be on by greet. Chs.<sup>1</sup>; Chs.<sup>2</sup> (s.v. Hagg), Chs.<sup>3</sup> s.Lin. Ah've ta'en it by the gre't (T.H.R.). sw.Lin.<sup>1</sup> You see he was not picking by the gret, but by the day. Rut.<sup>1</sup> I could earn more, working by the gret. Lei.<sup>1</sup>, Nhp.<sup>2</sup>, War.<sup>234</sup>, s.War.<sup>1</sup> Wor. He arns a lot o' money; he'll never work except by the great (H.K). s Wor. (F.W M W), s Wor.<sup>1</sup>, se Wor <sup>1</sup> Glo. Take it by the day or take it by gret work (S S B.); Glo.<sup>1</sup>, nBck. (A C) Bdf. Morton Cyclo Agnc. (1863); BATCHELOR Anal. Eng. Lang. (1809) 134 w Mid. Those turnips were hoed badly, they were done by the great (W P M.). e.An.<sup>1</sup> Ken 'The men are working by the grete.' I think 'grete' means harvesting a certain number of acres in the day (D.W.); Ellis Pronunc. (1889) V. 139; Ken.<sup>1</sup> [Some were talking already of the 'grit' work,.. that 139; Ken.<sup>1</sup> (Some were talking already of the 'grit' work, ...that is, mowing and haymaking, which mean better wages, Jefferies Hdgrow. (1889) 114.]

GREATABLY, adv. Cai.¹ Greatly, much.
GREATEN, v. Ken.¹ [grē tən ] To enlarge.
GREATH, GREATHLY, see Graith, Graithly.
GREATISH, ady. Yks. Hmp. Also in form gurtish

w.Yks. Rather great.

w.Yks. At the distance ov a mile or so theer is a gurtish hill, Yksman. (1880) 23; A mer ə gətis lot on əm (J.W) s.Hmp. 'Tıs a greatish while sin' I heaid, Verney L Lisle (1870) xxix. GREATNESS, sb. Obs. Sc. Also in form gritness.

Width, girth, the circumference of any body.

In the parochen of Lintoun . . . there happened to breed a In the parochen of Lintoun . . . there happened to breed a monster in form of a serpent . . . with a head more proportionable to its length than greatness, MS. (1680) in Scott Minstrelsy (ed. 1806) III. 24 (Jam.); Silk cords of the just length and greatness of the saint, Sir A. Balfour Lett. (1700) 53 (tb.).

GREATSOME, adj. m.Yks. Huge.

GREATY, adj. Stf. War. Dev Cor. Also in forms graty s.Stf.; girty Dev. Cor.; gurty Cor. In comp. (1) Greaty dick, (2) -meat, a dish made with groats and meat: (2) milk parmed porridge: (4) mydding see (2)

Greaty-dick, (2) -meat, a dish made with groats and meat; (3) -milk, oatmeal porridge; (4) -pudding, see (2). (1) s.Stf. A thick stew of boiled groats with scraps of meat and bones (T.P.); We han graty-dick for supper o' Friday nights, Pinnock Bik Cy Ann. (1895). (2) Cor. The small entrails of a pig baked with blood, groats, &c., Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl.; Finish your dennar pon good gurty-mait, T. Towser (1873) 27. (3) Dev., Cor. Grose (1790) MS. add. (C.) Cor. A thin gruel made with milky water, salt, and pepper, Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl.; A cloam bason of gurtymilk, Higham Dial. (1866) 6; Cor. (4) War. B'ham Whly. Post (June 10, 1893); War. A very common article of sale in Birmingham.

[A der. of grills, oats coarsely ground. OE. grittan (b).

[A der. of grit(s, oats coarsely ground. OE. gryttan (pl.), grits, coarse meal (Sweet).]

GREAUN, GREAUT, see Groin, sb.¹, Grout, sb.¹
GREAVE, sb. Irel. Lan. Also written greve Wxf.¹
Lan.¹; gryev Lan.¹ A grove; a division of a forest.
Wxf.¹, Lan. (K), Lan¹ s.Lan. The gryevs or greves in the ancient forest of Rossendale, Bamford Dial. (1854).

[She fled into that covert greave. Spencer F. O. (1506)]

[She fled into that covert greave, Spenser F. Q. (1596) bk. vi. ii. 43; Greave or busshe, boscange, Palsgr. (1530); To maken him a gerland of the greves, Chaucer C. T. A. 1507; OE. græfa, a bush (Chron. 852).]

GREAVE, see Grieve.

GREAVE OR GREAVE-BY, phr. Lan. Also in form

greeof. Right or very nearly so.

Beleemy mon, I think theaw'rt oather greave or greave-by, Tim
Bobbin View Dial. (ed. 1811) 51; Sed I, is yoar neme Mr. Scar?
Sed he, theaw'r oather greeof or greeof by, ib. 43; Lan. A common
saying in the Rochdale district, meaning that anything which may
be the subject of dispute is either what it is said to be, or so near
as to make no difference. as to make no difference

GREAWPIN, GREAWT, see Groupin, Grout, sb. GREBE, sb. Cor. [grib.] A handful.

GRECE, see Grice. GRECIAN, sb. W

War. [grī:sən.] The yellow-ammer, Emberiza citrinella.

TIMMINS Hist. War. (1889) 213; War.<sup>2</sup> The name owes its origin to Greek characters, which, it is said, are to be found in the marks on its eggs, B'ham and Mid. Instit. Arch. Trans. (Nov. 24, 1875); War.s

GRECK, sb. Yks. Also written grek. [grek.] The last or smallest of a progeny, as of a litter of pigs; also in form greckling, a 'reckling.

w.Yks. It wor allus a greck, aw nivver expected to rear it (H L.),

Yes, Johnny is a deal less than the others; he's the grek of the family (M.N); (S.P.U.), Banks Whfld Wds. (1865); w.Yks 5 Sometimes applied to a weak, puny child.

GREDDEN, see Gradden.
GREDDON, sb. Sc. The remains of fuel, the sweepings out of the peat-claig, peat-dust.
Gall Mactaggart Encycl. (1824) 241, ed. 1876.
GREDE, sb. Lin. A small wash-tub.
GREDE GREDIN see Greed Gradden GREDE, GREDIN, see Greed, Gradden. GREE, sb. Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. [grī.] The first place, the

highest honours, the palm of victory, prize, reward; freq. in phr. to bear, or bear away, the gree, to hold the first place,

to bear off the highest honours.

Sc. They arena that bad at girdles for carcakes neither, though Sc. They arena that bad at girdles for carcakes neither, though the Cu'ross hammermen have the gree for that, Scott Midlothian (1818) xxix; This tune will bear Th' unchallenged gree, Allan Lilis (1874) 6. Bnff. Without it I ne'er can hae ment or gree, Taylor Poems (1787) 102. Abd. But Ramsay bears The gree himsel and the green laurels wears, Ross Helenore (1768) 8, ed. 1812. Kcd. Auld Bon-Accord aye bears the gree, Jamie Muse (1844) 113 Frf. A' his aim at putting, jump, or play, Is frae the rest to bear the gree away, Morison *Poems* (1790) 185. e.Fif. Frae a' the fair dames that graced the temple o' Terpsichore that nicht she bore the gree awa, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ix. Rnf. The auld wives . . . a' sing to his weel, And gies the young miller The auld wives ... a sing to his weet, And gies he young miner the gree, Webster Rhymes (1835) 18. Ayr. Where glorious Wallace Aft bure the gree, as story tells, Frae Southron billies, Burns To W. Simpson (1785) st. 10 Lnk. He like a judge for steadiness bears the gree, Nicholson Kilwuddie (ed 1895) 178 Lth. Ralph right noble bore the gree, Lumsben Sheep-head (1892) 32. Edb. You bear the gree, Aboon the diffrent tribes an' nations, LIDDLE Poems (1821) 52. Bwk. Nor let the gree gang down While Polwart is a town, HENDERSON Pop Rhymes (1856) 114. While Polwart is a town, Henderson Pop Rhymes (1856) 114. Peb. Drumelzier mang them bore the gree, Their drum to beat alarms, Lintoun Green (1685) 10, ed. 1817. SIk. An' carried aye the gree awa', Hogg Poems (ed. 1865) 432. Dmf. That winna yield the gree at ance tae winsome muirland Wanlock, Reid Poems (1894) 5. Gall. My wee thing bears the gree, Harper Bards (ed. 1889) 208. Kcb. O'er sceptres, sock thou bear'st the gree awa, Davidson Seasons (1789) 9. n.Cy. Border Gl. (Coll. L.B.); N.Cy., Nhb.1

[pai grauntid Agamynon the gre for to haue, Ches hym for cheftain, Dest. Troy (c. 1400) 9626. OFr. gré, 'degré,

rang' (LA CURNE); see Grees.]

GREE,  $sb.^2$  Sc. [gri.] 1. The fat that exudes in the boiling of fish, the livers of fish.

Sh I. Slott an gree, Burgess Rasme (1892) 34; (Coll. L.L.B);

Hence Gree'd, adj. boiled so as to exude fat.

Sh.I. I pervail'd apo' wir folk ta hae gree'd brismaks for da supper. Der no a better or heltier dyd 'at gengs i' da mooth o' ony ane . . as gree'd fish, Sh. News (July 1, 1899)

2. The 'ichor' or matter which exudes from the sore of

an animal. Ags. (JAM.)

3. A dye, tinge.

Abd. Her face was smear'd with some dun colour'd gree, Ross

Helenore (1768) 139, ed. 1812.

GREE, sb. 3 ? Obs. Sc. Favour, loving-kindness.

By the nieborhe gree o' the Heighest he sal ne'er be steer'd awa,

WADDELL Psalms (ed. 1891) xxi. 7.

[That every wight . . . Shulde preyen Crist that he this mariage Receyve in gree, Chaucer C.T. B. 259. Fr. gré, liking, thankfulness, gratefulness (Cotgr.).]

GREE, v. Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Also Suf. Som. [grī] 1. To agree, to come to an agreement; to live in amity.

Sc. Ye maun gree wi' Knockdunder that has the selling o' the lands, Scorr Midlothian (1818) xlix; Tak a pint and gree, the law's costly, Ramsay Prov. (1737). n.Sc. We'll nae 'gree, I'm thinkin', Gordon Carglen (1891) 68 Mry. Decerning that the cheapest way is—tak' a pint an' 'gree, Hay Linte (1851) 53. Bnff. Sae we did 'gree, an' hame we gaed, Taylor Poems (1787) 62. Abd. Gin we can 'gree aboot the waages, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) wii. Fet The Whire and Padisola we'll see Wi'. 'e' their gast we can 'gree aboot the waages, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) viii. Frf. The Whigs and Radicals, ye'll see, Wi' a' their zeal, will never gree, Smart Rhymes (1834) 132. w.Sc. Gae awa' hame an' gree wi' your father, Carrick Laurd of Logan (1835) 248. Per. The smith and his thrawn wife maun 'gree, Nicol Poems (1766) 52. Fif. See ay, ye gree ay, Be thrifty an' behave, Douglas Poems (1806) 124. Dmb. Straik the rest by the hair and

get them to gree again, Cross Disruption (1844) xxxvii. Rnf. The proud and the vauntie and him canna gree, Webster Rhymes (1835) 113 Ayr. Come, gies your hand, an' sae we're gree't, Burns Death and Dr. Honbook (1785) st 11 Lnk. Ay castin' oot, syne greein', Fraser Whaups (1895) 156. Lth Bairns brocht up thegither, . fu' weel did we giee, Ballantine Poems (1856) 92. Edb. Ye paited wi' the dame, But gree'd to meet another time, Liddle Poems (1821) 31. Bwk. Noo gree bairnies, gree — be as guid as ye can, Calder Poems (1897) 205 Peb. Causey saint an' house devil, Wi' your wife ye canna gree, Affleck Poet. Wks. (1836) 128. Dmf. Whitefaced toon's fowk gree far best wi' the air weel tempert and warm, Reid Poems (1894) 197 Gail, the air weel tempert and warm, REID Poems (1894) 197 Gall. If that we wad 'gree the-gither, De'el burn them if they dare come If that we wad 'gree the-gither, De'el burn them it they dare come hither, LAUDERDALE Poems (1796) 41. N.Cy.¹ Nhb. They'll shift it, they say, if the grit folks can 'gree, Where the coaches will flee, 'steed o' runnin, Wilson Poems (1843) 68; Nhb¹, Dur.¹ Cum. What see a pair can ne'er 'gree, Gilpin Ballads (1874) 137; Cum.¹ They're about 'greean for a horse Wm How weel they 'gree wi' double strength, Whitehead Leg (1859) 23; Thae dew ther best ta try ta git em ta gree, Spec. Dial. (1880) pt. 11. 14. n.Yks¹, w.Yks¹ Lan. So wi greed te tak it in e numbers, Scholes n. YRS 7, W. YRS 1 Lain. 30 wi gleed teak if in e humbers, Scholled Tim Gamwattle (1857) 40 ne.Lan. 1 Der. If your heart and mind to him will gree, Jewitt Ballads (1867) 13. Som Jennings Dial. w Eng. (1869). w.Som. 1 'Tis a poor job way em—they never doa un gree very long, and her ll vall 'pon he in two minutes

Hence (1) Greeance, (2) Greement, sb. agreement,

concord.

(1) Lnk. (JAM) (2) Abd. Ye'll mak amends when ye come back, Gueed greement's best, BEATTIE Tales (1813) 19 (JAM.). Per. Ilk ane forga' their former routs, New 'greements they erected, Nicol Poems (1766) 50 e.Suf. (F H)

2. To cause to agree, to reconcile; to arrange.

Sc. They've fallen out among themselves, Shame fa' the first that grees them, Hogg Jacob. Rel (1819) I. 146, ed. 1874. Baff. By fair means sey your skill to gree them, Taylor Poems (1787) 169. w Sc. That morning that I gaed to gree matters wi Lizzie, CARRICK Laird of Logan (1835) 162.

[1. I gree me wele therto, Generydes (c. 1440) 5294.]

GREE, see Grey.

GREEABLE, adj. Sc. Som. 1. Harmonious; living in peace and goodwill; of kind, obliging disposition. Bnff., Cld. (Jam.)

2. In agreement with, suitable, convenient, matching.

See Agreeable, 2.

w Som. I must look out vor a dog greeable to thick I've a-lost. That there gurt heavy plough-tackle idn no ways greeable [grai-ubl] to your 'osses: they baint nothing near big enough vor the land.

GREEAN, GREEAP, see Groin, sb 1, Groop, Grope. GREEAS(E, GREEAV(E, GREECE, see Grace, Grave, sb., Grees.

GREECUMS, sb pl Dev. [grī kəmz] Whims, fancies. I baint gwain to stand none o' his greecums, Reports Provinc. (1887)7

GREED, sb. and v. Sc. Nhb. Yks. Suf. Also written grede e Suf. 1. sb. A greedy, covetous person; a miser,

Niggard.
Yks (C.C R), n.Yks.<sup>12</sup>, m.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, e.Suf. (F.H)
2. v. To covet.

Abd. (Jam.) Nhb One boy will say that 'he hes greeded it frev us,' meaning that a boy has coveted and induced another boy to part with anything (R O.H.)

GREEDS, sb. pl. Ken. [grīdz.] Straw used to form

manure.

Manure.

Long manure in the straw-yard, Morton Cyclo Agric (1863);

Grose (1790); Lewis I Tenet (1736) 52; Ken. 12

[OE. grædas, 'gramma,' Cleop. Gl. (c. 1050), in Wright's Voc. (1884) 412; cp. EFris. græde, 'Weideland' (Koolman).]

GREEDY, adj. and v. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Lei. Shr. Mid. I.W. Som. [grī di.]

1. adj. Covetous, niggardly; saving, economical.

Cum. "Menseful greedy' applies to a person who is careful and saving but who will not be mean or shabby in anything that he has to do. "Menseless greedy"... would apply to a person who is thoroughly stingy, Richardson Talk (1871) 1st S. 181. Yks.

(J.W.) Lei. Shay's that greedy shay's welly clammed her-sen.

2. Comb. (1) Greedy old or clade (a) the kite Milmus.

2. Comb. (1) Greedy gled or glade, (a) the kite, Milvus actinus; also used fig.; see Gled(e; (b) a children's game, see below; (2) -gut(s, a glutton; an avaricious, covetous

person; (3) — hound, a greedy person, one who bolts his food.

nis 100d.

(1, a) Sc. A person is spoken of disparagingly as 'a greedy gled' (WC). Shr. Swainson Birds (1885) 137. (b) Bnff. A child's game sings about the coming of the greedy gled or glade (WC.). Abd. At 'greedy glade' or warpling on the green She 'clipst them a', Ross Helenore (1768) 15, ed 1812. Ags., Kcd It seems to be the same with that in Fife denominated Shue-gled-wild (Liv.). But of The greedy glad's seeking up', is not of the wylie (Jam) Edb. 'The greedy gled's seeking ye,' is one of the lines of a rhyme used in hide and seek, Gomme Games (1894) I. lines of a rhyme used in hide and seek, Gomme Games (1894) 1. 152. (2) N.Cy.¹ Nhb. He's a reg'lar greedy-guis (ROH.). Dur.¹, e.Yks.¹, w Yks.¹, nw.Der.¹ n.Lin.¹ 'To bed, to bed,' says Sleepy Head; 'Tarry a while,' says Slow; 'Put on the pot,' says greedy-gut, 'We'll sup before we go.' w Mid. Ur, the greedy-guts, 'E's eat it all! (W P M.) I W.¹, w Som.¹ (3) N.Cy.¹, Nhb¹, Vts (I W)

3. Phr. to be greedy for gospel, to be eager to go to church. Uls. Ye mivver wos greedy for Gospel, Uls. Jrn. Aich. (1858)

To long for. n.Cy. (HALL.), ne Lan.1 4. v.

GREEF, see Grief.
GREEK, sb. Sc. Lon. 1. In phr to become short of the greek, to become speechless. [Not known to our correspondents.]

Sc. No wonder she became so short of the greek when Mi. Buchan's name was mooted with that of Miss McLatchy, Tweeddale Moff (1896) 96.

An Irishman.

Lon We had the Greeks (the lately-arrived Irish) down upon

Us more than once, Mayhew Lond. Labour (1851) I 226
GREEK, sb.<sup>2</sup> Sc. Also in form greik (Jam.). [grīk.]
Daybreak. Cf. greking.
Sc. Greik of day, Sibbald Gl (1802) (Jam., s.v. Greking) Sh.I.
Jakobsen Norsk in Sh. (1807) 105. S. & Ork. 1, Cal. 1

[A dar of ON coming to daywe. on Don and Sw. grey.

[A der. of ON. gryja, to dawn; cp Dam. and Sw. gry. The form greek (grik) is for gri-ek, -ek (-ek) being a common

Shetland suff.; see JAKOBSEN (l. c.).]

GREEK, sb.<sup>3</sup> Sc. The grain, the peculiar distinguish-

ing texture or quality of a stone. Cf. greet,  $sb.^2$  3. Fif. Three different kinds of stone, one of a bluish black colour,

with a fine greek, capable of receiving a polish like marble, Statist Acc IX 483 (JAM).

GREEMIT, adj. Sh I. Also written gremit S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>; and in form graemid (it). [grī mit.] Of a cow: having a white face spotted with black; also fig. of a person with a soiled or sallow face. See Greama.

Sibbie . . . luit da graemid coo stramp oct da life o' twa o' dem, Sh. News (June 19, 1897), He [it] wis juist below da graemit coo's horns, ib. (Sept. 18, 1897), JAKOBSEN Norsk in Sh. (1897) 103; (Coll. L.L. B.), S. & Ork. GREEN, adj., sb. and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng.

and Aus. Also in forms grein s.Chs.<sup>1</sup>; grin Glo.<sup>1</sup> [grin]

1. adj. In comb. (1) Green-bag, the bag in which hops are brought from the garden to the oast; (2) -bed, a lounge in a cottage kitchen; (3) -board, to have up a servant before the master or mistress to account for any misdoings; (4) ·brees(e, a cesspool, a stagnant pool about a dunghill; (5) — cheese, (a) cheese flavoured with sage or other herbs; (b) new cheese, before it is thoroughly dry; (6) — chisel, (7) — chisom, a variety of pear; (8) — coaties, the fairies; (9) — con, oats mixed with tare to be cut in summer for green fodder; (10) -court, the grass-plot near a farm-house; (11) -cow, a cow recently calved; (12) -crop, a turnip-crop; (13) -drake, the may-fly; (14) -drink, wort before it is fermented into beer; (15) -fade, blue mould in cheese; (16) - fallow, land under turnips; (17) fly, an insect which attacks cherries; (18) — fowk, see (8); (19) gaisling, a foolish person, goose; (20) gibs, young goslings before their feathers begin to grow; (21) goose, a young goose, a goose fed on grass, before it is brought to the stubble; also used attrib; (22) — gown, (a) the supposed badge of the loss of virginity; (b) grass, sod, turf, esp. in phr. to get on the green gown, to be buried; (23) — grass, a children's singing game, see below; (24) — gravel, a children's game, see below; (25) — grow the leaves, a children's game, see below; (26) hand, a novice, an inexperienced hand, one who is new to his work; (27)

.hew, a payment made to the lord of the manor for the privilege of cutting wood or undergrowth upon an estate; (28) horn, a spoon made of horn having a greenish tinge; (29) -horned or -hurn't, foolish, simple, silly; (30) worm, a caterpillar; fig. a puny or effeminate-looking person; (31) — land, pasture or meadow land; (32) — lane, a road that has never been stoned or sanded; (33) male, a load that has never been stolled or sanded; (33)—leighton, a name applied to a foolish person; (34)—malt, malt before it is dry; (35)—marsh, a marsh which is only dry at high water and produces only a growth of glass-wort; (36)—meat, vegetable food, clover, &c., given to animals in a green state as opposed to dry fodder; (37)—milk, the milk of a cow newly calved; (38)—milk-woman, see (11); (20)—mire the green furrow between lands or see (11); (39) -mire, the green furrow between lands or balks; (40) 's plat, a grass-plot; (41) road, a permanent farm-road, giving access to fields, &c.; (42) rock, see (49); (43) sand, sandused inits natural state for moulding without other admixture; (44) — side or side up(wards, pasture, grass land; arable land when in grass; grass, turf, green-sward; (45) silver, a payment made to the lord of the manor, see below: (46) — sleeves a particular kind of dance. sward; (45) silver, a payment made to the lord of the manor, see below; (46) — sleeves, a particular kind of dance; (47) sod sludge, sea-mud, used as a manure; (48) soil, to feed off a growing crop upon a field; (49) stone, soft, slaty rock; (50) tail, the diarrhea in deer; (51) — teeth, a water-sprite; (52) -top-yalla, Dale's hybrid turnip; (53) — trick, a silly action, stupid trick; (54) — waistcoat, in phr. to put on the green waistcoat, see (22, b); (55) ware, turnip, clover, and other green crops; (56) — way, a road over turf between hedges; (57) — whey, clear whey which separates from the curds in the cheese-tub; (58) wife, a female greengrocer: (50) — vair, a species of pear. a female greengrocer; (59) — yair, a species of pear.

a female greengrocer; (59) — yair, a species of pear.

(1) Ken¹ (2) Guer. Afterwards he lay down on the green-bed, Guer Advertiser (June 29, 1889) 2, col. 6, She was on the green-bed (G H G). (3) w.Yks² (4) ne.Sc. The midden . half filled with water—the sewage of the kitchen and the farm buildings, green as grass—the greenbrees, Gregor Flk-Lore (1881) 51. Bnff. (JAM.) Abd. The greenbrees is spiead roon, Goodwife (1867) st. 17. (5, a) Der.² Always eaten at Christmas. Lin. (W.W.S.), nLin.¹ (b) nLin¹, w Som.¹ (6) w Yks² A small, green, round pear. (7) n.Yks. (I W) | (8) Abd (JAM) (9) Cai.¹ (10) Som. Not gen. used now (W F.R.). (11) Rxb Denominated from the freshness of her milk (JAM) (12) Nhb.¹ (13) Wmh. (A S P.) n.Cy. Grose (1790). (14) w Som.¹ (15) Chs.¹, s Chs¹ (16) e Suf. (F.H.) [Morton Cyclo. Agnc. (1863).] (17) Hrt Ellis Mod Husb. (1750) III. i. (18) w.Yks. The green-fowk shak their feet when t'mooin on Heeside's breet, Dixon Mikin' Time (1872) st 4. (19) Sc. Sic a set o' green-gaislings, Scott Bride of Lam. (1819) when t'mooin on Heeside's breet, Dixon Milkin' Time (1872) st 4. (19) Sc. Sic a set o' green-gaislings, Scott Bride of Lam. (1819) xxv. (20) n Lin. (21) Sc. His ain dear Annie and her two sisters had to taigle home by theirselves like a string of green geese, Stevenson Cathona (1893) xix. w.Yks. nw Der. Lin. 1 n Lin. A goose killed at midsummer time. A goose under four months old. Nhp. 1 Oxf. They should be eaten on Old Michaelmas Day. Nrf. Green geese [are] guse fed on the grun', Spilling' Arryand' Arnett (1880) 24. Ess. A fair held at Bow was called Green goose Fair (Hall.) Sus., Hmp Holloway. w.Som 1 Dev. In the basket a 'green goose,' O'Neill Idyls (1892) 115. [A green goose, however, is considered a greater delicacy, Stephens Fairm Bk. (ed. 1849) I. 353] (22, a) Rxb. (Jam) (b) Lth. (ib) (23) Link. The game was played entirely by girls, never by boys, and gen in the months of May or June, about forty years ago. The children sang with rather mincing and refined voices. They walked with their hands clasped behind their backs up and down the road. Each child was crowned with rushes and also had sashes or girdles of child was crowned with rushes and also had sashes or girdles of rushes, Gomme Games (1894) I. 162; [At Biggar] Played by a row of boys on one side and another of girls opposite. The boys selected a girl when singing the third verse, tb Chs. Played by two lines of children about equal in numbers, tb. Not tb. Lin. When the last line is sung everyone claps hands, ib Shr. ib. Hnt. One child at the end of the line of children acts as 'mother.' One child advances as suitor and says the three first verses. The 'mother' replies with the next line. The suitor chooses a girl and says the next verse, and then all the children sing the last verse, ib. Sus. The child at the end of the line is taken over by the child who sings the verses, and they lock their little fingers together while singing the remainder, ib Lon. Played by two lines of children of about equal numbers, ib [The popular version . . . is played by the greater number of children forming a line on one side with joined hands and one child cometimes two process.] hands, and one child (sometimes two or more) facing them,

advancing and retiring while singing the verses the question 'Will you come' the girl on the opposite side answers 'No,' and afterwards 'Yes.' When this is said she goes to the opposite side, and the two dance round together while singing the next verse. The game begins again by the two singing the verses and thus getting a third child to join them . . . and so on, tb For rimes and further information see *ib.* 153-162.] (24) Ant. Gomme Games (1894) 176 Nhb. The name applied to the central personage in a child's game. All but one join hands in a ring, one stands in the centre and the lest go slowly round him or her, chanting a peculiar song, each verse of which begins with 'Green-gravel, green-gravel!' Dur. Gomme tb. w.Yks. A little boy stands in the middle of a circle of girls who sing the first verse. At 'we'll all cou' don' together,' all crouch down, . then rising slowly sing the next verse. After 'my pitcher and my can' each child mentions her own name At 'Isn't — as nice as her?' each mentions her sweetheart's name, and the child thus chosen goes into the circle At the end of the fourth verse they all clap hands, and the one that is sweetheait to him in the middle kisses him, ib Lan, I Ma., Der. 1b. Lin. The second verse . . . terminates the game with the players one by one reversing their position and facing the centre of the ring, tb. Wor., Shr. tb. Glo. The crouching down is also done in the Forest of Dean version when singing the fourth line. The last one to stoop has to name her sweetheart. When this is done the children all dance round and sing the other lines, ib. Oxf., Cmb., Nrf, Ken., Sur., Hmp, I.W., Wil. ib. [The more general way of playing this game is to form a ring of children simply. The children walk round singing the verse, and when the last line is sung the child whose name is mentioned turns round, facing the outside of the ring and having her back to the centre. tinues to hold hands with the others and dances round with them in that position. This is repeated until all the children have 'turned' their backs, ib For rimes and further information see ib 170-183] (25) Yks. There is a circle of children with one child in the centre who chooses a partner after the lines have been sung, Gomme tb 185 w.Yks The children march round two by two in a double circle with one child in the centre singing the verse. At the conclusion the children who are marching on the inner side of the circle leave their partners and take the place of the one in front of them, while the centre child endeavours to get one of the vacant places, the child turned out taking the place of the one in the centre when the game begins again, ib. Not., Lin. The game is played by the children forming a circle and dancing round, singing... Partners are chosen during the singing of the last line, ib. Nhp. The game was more like a country dance than anything else, being a sort of dancing follow my leader, ib. (26) ne.Lan.<sup>1</sup>, Nhp.<sup>1</sup> Shr.<sup>1</sup> Aye, it's done pretty well fur a green-'ond—yo'n get saisoned to it afore seven 'ear. (27) Lakel.<sup>1</sup>, Cum.<sup>4</sup>, Wm. (K.), w.Yks.<sup>1</sup> n.Lan <sup>1</sup> Still paid in the parish of Dalton, for liberty to cut pea-sticks, &c. in certain woods. ne Lan. (28) Sik. She [the goat] has not given me a green-horn spoonful of milk this morning, Hogo Tales (1838) 91, ed. 1866. Gail. Glancin' green-horns snugly laid In Lucky Dad's ain spoon-creel, Nicholson Poet. Wks. (1814) 123, ed. 1897 (29) Dmb. I'm no sae green-horned as tak' a jump in the dark that (29) Dmb. I'm no sae green-horned as tak' a jump in the dark that gate, Cross Disruption (1844) xxvi. Lan. An ordthur for eawer green hurn't warriors, Axon Flk. Sng. (1870) 30 (30) Sc. (Jam) Slk. Shakel my knackers... if I do not crack thy fool's pate! What does the green-kail-worm mean? Hogg Perils of Man (1822) I 199 (Jam.). (31) Glo. Gl. (1851). Ken., Sus. Holloway. (32) Yks (J.W.) n.Lin.¹ Willerton grean laane is th' offilest road as 1s, barrin' noan. Oxf.¹ MS. add (33) Nhb. 'Gie thi ways, Green Leighton!' A phrase in more common use formerly than at present. It is used in a mild on locular way of rebuke to people who make It is used in a mild of jocular way of rebuke to people who make a ridiculous remark or indulge in some ridiculous action in your presence. Greenleighton is a township, in the parish of Hartburn, about ten miles from Rothbury (R.O.H), Nhb. 1 (34) n.Lin. 1 Dor Must mind that she don't get green malt in floor, Hardy Tess (1891) 30, ed. 1895. [Green malt, which consists of steeping light barley for 48 hours in soft water, when the water is let off . . till it gets warm and begins to sprout, Stephens Farm Bk (ed. 1849) It gets warm and begins to sprout, Stephens Farm Be (ed. 1849)

1. 284.] (35) Lin. MILLER & SKERTCHLY Fenland (1878) vni. (36)

Ken. (P.H.) w.Som <sup>1</sup> There idn nothin in the wordle do do osses

so much good this time o' the year's a bit o' green-mate. (37)

Cal. Biff. (38) Ags. (JAM.) (39) Wor. (H K.) (40) Glo. (41)

Ken We call them green-roads (D.W.L). (42) s.Stf. In the s.Stf.

coal-fieldsheets of greenstone, known in the district as 'green-rock,'
have been ejected among the coal measure heds. Parkery Both have been ejected among the coal measure beds, Ramsay Rock Specimens (1862) 72. (43) s.Yks. (C.W D.) (44) Lakel. 2 Cum. 1; Cum. 4 Keep t'plew oot o' t'land, it 'ill give t'meast liggin t'green side up, Gibson Wise Whiff, 26. Chs. 1 Land laid down to gress is said to be 'green side uppards.' s Chs. 1, Glo. 1 w.Dev.

Cor.1 The green side is the MARSHALL Rur. Econ (1796). most profitable after all. (45) Ess. It is an antient custom within the mannor of Writtel that whatever tenant has his fore-door (45) Ess. It is an antient custom within opening to Greenbury, pays a halfpenny yearly to the Lord of the Mannor by the name of green-silver (K.). (46) Lan Soon after this they wur seen doancin green sleeves together, Staton Loominary (c. 1861) 50 (47) Chs. We have what we call the green sod sludge and the slob, the former is the strongest, and is always preferred, Marshall Review (1818) II. 145, Chs. It was obtained from the salt marshes on the banks of the Mersey and Weaver. 'We take one graft off the lower part of the marsh, never going deeper. One man gets it with a shovel, whilst another puts it into the cart with a pitchfork,' Holland View Agric. (1808) 368. (48) Nrf. Our original idea was to green-soil... the whole of this little field, Haggard Farmer's Year in Longman's Mag. (May 1899) 45. (49) Hrf., Rdn. As distinguished from sandstone and limestone. Not so called from its colour, but from its being moist, Lewis Gl. (1839) 47. (50) n Cy. (Hall), w.Yks<sup>1</sup> (51) Lan. Children . . (1839) 47. (30) n cy. (HALL), w. kks. (31) Lan. Children . . . . cautioned against venturing too near the water's brink lest Green Teeth . . . should pull them in, HARLAND & WILKINSON Flk-Love (1867) 86. (52) Nhb. (53) Nhp. 1, War. 3 Sus., Hmp Holloway. (54) Som. If ever dayshould shine an' no welcome in Charterhouse, let John Winterhead put on the green waistcoat, RAYMOND Men o Mendip (1898) IV. (55) Hrt. ELLIS Mod. Husb (1750) IV. III. (56) e.An. Usually without gates. (57) Chs. MARSHALL Review (1818) II. 56; Chs I It is semi-transparent, and of a greenish colour—It is called green whey as distinguished from the white whey which comes from the curd under pressure. s Chs 1 (58) Lth. Thy pow wins mony dimpled laurels, . Nor grocers' fists, or greenwives' snarls, Can stop thy takin', Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 67. (59) Sc The Green Yair, or green pear of the Yair, is a small green fruit, sweet and juicy, but with little flavour, Neill Hortic. Edb. Encycl. (1817) 212 (JAM.).

2. Comb. in names of plants: (1) Green-arrow, the com-2. Comb. In finites of plants: (1) Green-arrow, the common parrow, Achillea millefolium; (2)-broom, the common broom, Sarothamnus scoparius; (3)-ginger, the mugwort, Artemisia vulgaris; (4)-kail, a variety of colewort, Brassica oleracea; the broth made from colewort; (5)-pops, (6)-poppies, the foxglove, Digitalis purpurea; (7)-sauce, various species of sorrel, esp. Rumex Acetosa and Oxalis Acetosella: a sauce made from sorrel; also used attach. Acetosella; a sauce made from sorrel; also used attrib.; (8) -sloke, the oyster-green or sea-lettuce, Ulva Lactuca; (9) -snob, (10) -sorrel, see (7); (11) -weed, the dyer's broom, Genista tinctoria.

(1) Suf. Green 'Arrow, Green 'Arrow, you bears a white blow; If my love love me my nose will bleed now, If my love don't love me, it ont bleed a drop; If my love do love me 'twill bleed ivery drop, Rhyme in (B. & H.). (2) Hrt. (3) Lin. (4) Sc. That plain species of green colewort which does not assume a round form like species of green colewort which does not assume a round form like savoys or become curled; called German greens (Jam.). (5,6) Cor. (7) e.Yks Nicholson Flk-Lore (1890) 125. w.Yks. Banks Wkfld. Wds. (1865); Dog-daisies, toad-stooils, and green-sauce, Tom Treddlehoyle Thowts, &c. (1845) 39; w.Yks.<sup>2</sup>; w.Yks.<sup>3</sup> About fifty years ago every garden had its greensauce. It was very common then to have 'cofe' feet boiled, and the greensauce was used with them; w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> Lan. Green-sauce—cake an' cheese, Waugh Tufts of Heather, I. 24; Little Joe coome wi' a cleaut o' greensauce on his yead, Clegg Sketches [1895] 31; Lan.<sup>1</sup>, e.Lan.<sup>1</sup>, Chs <sup>1</sup>, s Chs. <sup>1</sup> Midl. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1796) II nw Der. <sup>1</sup>, Not. <sup>1</sup>, s.Not. (J P.K.), Lin <sup>1</sup>, n.Lin <sup>1</sup>, sw Lin. <sup>1</sup>, Lei., War <sup>2</sup>, Glo. <sup>1</sup>, Dev. <sup>4</sup>, Cor. <sup>12</sup> (8) Sc. (Jam.) (9) War. <sup>3</sup> (10) Bck. (11) e.An. <sup>1</sup> Its foliage is of a very bright gieen.

3. Comb. in names of birds and fishes: (1) Green-back, the viviparous blenny, Zoarcus viviparus; (2) bird, the greenfinch, Ligurinus chloris; (3) bone, (a) the gar-pike or sea-needle, Belone vulgaris; (b) see (1); (4) bull, (a) see (2); (b) the bull finch, Pyrrhula Europaea; (5) - cormorant, the shag, Phalacrocorax graculus; (6) dullin, the hedge-sparrow, Accentor modularis; (7) headed diver, the scaup, Fuligula marila; (8) legged shank, the knot, Tringa canutus; (9) lenny, (10) lennard, lennit, linnard, or linnet, (11) lintie, (12) lintwhite, (13) loalf, lolf, lolf, or -ulf, see (2); (14) -peak, the green woodpecker, Gecinus viridis; (15) -plover, the lapwing or peewit, Vanellus. vulgaris.

(1) Sh I. (Coll. L L B) (2) Sus. (S.P H.) [SWAINSON Birds (1885) 59.] (3, a) ne.Sc. HARRIS Notes on Marine Zool in Zoologist (1851) IX. 2999. Fif. It is sometimes an ell or more in length, with a beak or neb eight inches long. Some call it 'green-bone,

SIBBALD Hist Fife (1803) 127 (JAM); It seems to receive this SIBBALD Hist Fife (1803) 127 (JAM); It seems to receive this name from 'the light green which stains the backbone of this fish when boiled,' Pennant Zool Fishes (1769) 274 (tb.). N Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ [SATCHELL (1879).] (b) S. & Ork.¹ Or I BARRY Hist. Or. I. (1805) 391 (JAM). e.Sc. Here [in the Frith of Forth] this species gets the name of eelpout and guffer, but more frequently greenbone, Neill Fishes (1810) 8 (tb). [SATCHELL (1879).] (4, a) Lan. (G.E. D.) (b) Lan. Science Gossip (1882) 164. (5) Ir. SWAINSON tb. 143. (6) s. Pem. (W.M.M.) (7) Ant. SWAINSON tb. 159. (8) Nrf. tb. 195; Johns Birds (1862) 453 (9) n.Yks. He's catcht a green-lenny (I.W.). (10) Sc. SWAINSON tb. 59. Ir. That wants to sell the boys like neegers, all as one as Hart and the green linnets in Dublin city. BARRINGTON Sketches (1820) III. XII. n.Cy. Yks. in Dublin city, Barrington Sketches (1830) III. xii. n.Cy. Yks. Wkly Post (Dec. 31, 1898). Nhb.¹ ne.Yks Marshall Rur Econ. (1796) II. 323 w.Yks Dicky-dunnocks, spinks, green-lennits, Tom Treddlehoyle Thowts, &c. (1845) 39; (W.F.) Lan. Swannson 1b. 59 Chs.¹³, s.Chs.¹, Rut.¹, Lei.¹ w.Wor. Berrow's Jrn. (Mar. 3, 1888). Shr.¹ Nrf. Swainson 1b. 59. e Suf. Dy. Times (1892). I W.¹ Wil. Thurn Birds (1870) 31 w.Som.¹ (11) Sc. (Jam.), Cai.¹ Gall. Mactaggart Encycl (1824) 241, ed. 1876. (12) Sc. (Jam.) (13) e An.¹ Nrf. Swainson 1b. 59; The greenfinch, or greenulf, as the Broadsmen call him, is the dirtiest bird alive, Emerson Birds (ed. 1895) 92; Science Gossip (1882) 283. Sur. N. & Q. (1855) 1st S xi. 353. (14) Lin. Swainson 1b. 99; Lin¹, sw Lin¹ (15) Ir. Swainson 1b. 183. Nhb.¹, n.Lin.¹ Nil. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nif. (1893) 49.

4. Young, youthful, vigorous; fresh, not dry, esp. in phr. in Dublin city, BARRINGTON Sketches (1830) III. xii. n.Cy. Yks.

4. Young, youthful, vigorous; fresh, not dry, esp. in phr. to keep the bones green, to keep hale and in good health;

inexperienced, simple.

Sc. Ye might aye have gotten a Sheriffdom, or a Commissary-ship amang the lave, to keep the banes green, Scott St. Ronan (1824) x; Folk wad gang ten or twal miles i' my green days to hear a preachin', HALIBURTON Fields (1890) 13. Cal. Eig Tho' his body was wither'd his heart was aye green, Abd. Wkly. Free Press (June 25, 1898). Abd. Auld joints, says he, are stiffer than the green, And need a rest, Shirrefs Poems (1790) 145; Applied to the milk of a nurse (Jam); Jane's pap wi' sa't and water washen clean For fear her milk gat wrang fan it was green, Ross Helenore (1768) 10, ed. 1812. Edb. Lay up first what keeps auld banes green, Mackeill Bygane Times (1811) 54. Rnf. Tak'a skarr O' what may keep the banes just green, Picken Poems (1813) II 41. Gall. Thou lead'st the righteous aft astray, The virgin green and maiden gray, Nicholson Poet. Wks (1814) 51, ed. 1897

Kcb. It is not the rock that fleeth and moveth, but the green sailor, Rutherford Lett. (1660) No. 294. n.Cy. (J.W.) Shr.<sup>1</sup>

Whad can yo' expect from a green young wench like that? [Aus. The two black fellows had the duty assigned to them of each looking after the young or green lambs, close to the hut, Ferguson Bush Life (1891) xxiv.]

5. Of things: immature, unripe, fresh. Of wood: un-

seasoned, having the sap still in it.

Frf. He eyed her with the look a hen gives the green egg she has been sitting on twenty days, BARRIE Tommy (1896) 54. Yks. Reaped quite green on the 12th Aug. Reaped green on the 19th Aug, STEPHENS Farm Bk (ed. 1849) II. 352. ne.Lan. Wor. Not fat—opposed to ripe (H.K.). Sus. The doctrine that the dwine are made are a corres wife, and to things sufficient to drive a man mad are a 'cross wife' and 'a smoky chimney,' receives a local addition among us of 'green wood and no bellows,' EGERTON Flk. and Ways (1884) 75. w.Som.<sup>1</sup> Green walls are walls newly built, or freshly plastered, which have not had time to dry.

6. Fresh, unsalted or unseasoned.

6. Fresh, unsalted or unseasoned.
Sc. Green fish (Jam.). Sh.I. Der [fish] no half wush'n noo, nedder whin der green, or whin der saut, Sh. News (Nov 12, 1898). Cai.¹ w.Yks. Uncured, as a ham unseasoned, as cigars (J.T.). Dev. I bought a small loin of green pork the other day, Sharland Ways Vill (1885) 158.
7. Of food: raw, under-done, half-cooked.
n.Cy. Gross (1790) MS. add. (P) Dor. (W.C.) (c. 1750); (AC) w.Som.¹ In carving a joint it is very common to ask 'Do you like it green or drv?'

you like it green or dry?'

8. Of the weather: raw, mild, rainy; without frost or

o. Of the weather: raw, mild, rainy; without frost or snow; esp. in phr. a green Christmas or winter.

Per. Whyles a simmer cauld an' green Has left a hunger'd hairst ahint it, Haliburron Ochil Idylls (1891) 52. s.Sc. A green Yule mak's a fat kirkyard (A.W.). Lakel. e.Yks 1 A green Kesmas maks a fat chotch-yahd, MS. add. (T.H.) w.Yks. (J.W.), Chs. Sc. Chs. 1 Oxf. 1 MS. add.

9. Phr. to fret one's heart green, to fret very much, have a sore heart.

Dor. He'll fret his heart green if he don't soon hear from that maid of his, HARDY Woodlanders (1887) I. iv.

10. sb. A common, an open or waste piece of ground;

a lawn.

Sc. Tables were spread on the 'green,' a drying and bleaching ground in the midst of the kail-yards of the inhabitants of the close, Cobban Andaman (1895) xxxii n.Cy. (J W.) s.Chs.¹ Not confined to the sense of village green. Very common in place names Oxf. (G O), Ken 12 Dev. Es drade vore tatha green, in tha firnt uv tha houze, Nathan Hogg Poet. Lett. (1847) 29, ed. 1865.

11. Grass land as distinguished from arable; sod, turf,

Per. The kintra-side will miss her sair When she's laid aneath the green, NICOLI Poems (ed. 1843) 94. Glo. 'All green'—all grass; no plowland, Marshall Rur. Econ. (1789) II, Grose (1790), Glo. 1

Hence to take a horse, or to go, a green, phr. to take a horse, or to go, to grass, go to the field for pasture. Ken.<sup>2</sup> 12. A sailors' paradise or Isle of the Blest; see below.

Cor. Cornish sailors often speak of the Glest; see below.

Cor. Cornish sailors often speak of the 'Green,' which they frequently call 'Fiddler's Green' amongst themselves. They described this place as an 'Isle of the Blest' in which honest tars, after...this life...enjoy... bliss with...old comrades and favourite fair ones. In orchards of fruit, ever ripe, they are entertained with music, dancing, and everything else in which they delighted in their lifetime, Flk Lore Rec (1881) IV 198.

13. A leafy twig, a small bough of any kind; evergreen; also used in pl. m.Yks 1

14. Coal when first put on the fire; also used attrib. and in comp. Green-coal. w.Yks.<sup>5</sup>, nw.Der.<sup>1</sup>, Lin.<sup>1</sup>

15. v. To become green.
w.Som.¹ Nif this yer weather do last 't'll zoon 'gin to greeny,

and we shall have some keep vor the things

Hence (1) Greened, ppl. adj. of seed-potatoes: hardened by having been exposed to the sun before storing; (2) Greening, (a) ppl. adj. growing green; (b) sb. a variety of apple; (3) Greening-weed, sb. the dyer's broom, Genista

tinctoria.

(1) Nhb. 1 (2, a) Lth. The lambkins owre the greening braes In frolic begin their plays, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 148. (b) w.Yks. 2 (3) e.An. (B. & H.)

16. Obs. To make green, cause to become green.

Ess 1 Colchester oysters were frequently distinguished by a green tinge. In order to green the oysters, they were put into pits about a feet deep, in the salt marshes, which are overflowed only at spring-tides, to which they have sluices, and let out the salt water until it is about a foot and a half deep. These pits, from some quality in the soil, will become green, and communicate their colour to the oysters that are put in them. In 4 or 5 days, though colour to the oysters that are put in them, in 4 or 5 days, though they commonly let them continue there 6 weeks or 2 months, in which time they will be a dark green. This distinction of Colchester from other oysters is rapidly wearing away; indeed, it may be said that few or none of them are now ever greened. See

Cromwell's Hist. Colchester, 293.

Hence Greening-pits, sb. pl. pits in which oysters were formerly put to cause them to become green. 2b.

GREEN, v.<sup>2</sup> Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. Also written grean S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>; grien Sc. n.Cy. [grīn.] To long for. Cf.

gern, v.
Sc. You may be greedy but you are not greening. Sc. You may be greedy but you are not greening. An excuse for denying what one asks of us because the want of it will not nor denying what one asks of us because the want of it will not make them miscarry, Kelly Prov (1721) 365. Sh.I. Meggie wis just sain da day it shu wis greanin' for a bane o' fresh fish, Sh. News (June 19, 1897). S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>, Cai<sup>1</sup> Abd. He green'd again some play to pree, Skinner Poems (1809) 9. e.Fif. Muckle though I was grienin' for a crack wi' her, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) vii. Dmb. I green For you Lean Brown for you Case Dental Computer of the control of the con I was grienin' for a crack wi' her, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) vii. Dmb. I green For you, Jean Brown, for you, Cross Disruption (1844) xxxvni. Rnf. A' the gear that misers green for, Picken Poems (1813) I. 187. Ayr. I hae need to green for wedding in my family, Galt Entail (1823) xxv Lnk. Corbies and tods grien for lambkin's blood, Ramsay Gentle Shep (1725) 20, ed 1783. Edb. Nae mair they'll grien to taste his heavy mettle. Crawford Poems (1798) IOI. Sik. The feck o' them gey and sickly and greenin for hame, Chr. Norrh Noctes (ed. 1856) III. 100. Dmf. The squadrons grien'd for ale, Mayne Siller Gun (1808) 32. Gall. This heart ne'er griened for anither's gear, Harper Bards (ed. 1889) 37. Kcb. His heart to kiss her sair did green, Davidson Seasons (1789) 77. n.Cy. Border Gl. (Coll. L.L.B.) Nhb. Never green to come again, Richardson Borderer's Table-bk. (1846) VI. 244; Nhb. Hence Greening, (1) sh. a longing, craving, yearning; an

eager desire; (2) ppl. ad, longing, craving, yearning; an eager desire; (2) ppl. ad, longing, craving, full of desires (1) Sc. Bessie, to slocken his greenin, a prieve o' her mou' hardly gae'm, Jamieson Pop Ballads (1806) I 295, The lasses had stanched their greening Wi'toutho' brawapples and beer Chambers Sings. (1829) II 585. Bch Perhaps I may their greening stench, Ere I had done, Forbus Shop Bill (1785) 13 Ayr. I no'er was in my greening greedy, Ainslie Land of Burns (ed. 1892) 215 Ant. Ballymena Obs (1892). n.Cy. Border Gl (Coll. L L B) Nhb<sup>1</sup> (2) Sc. Let my greening soul see it, Sc Presby. Eloq (ed. 1847) 108. Rnf Let us clock it [marry] Or the greenin' days gae doon, Picken Poems (1813) I 105. Ayr. How to mix a posset for a greening wife, Service Dr Duguid (ed. 1887) 281

[Sum grenis eftir a gus, To fars his wame full, Douglas Eneados (1513), ed. 1874, iii 143, Herodes grenid him to se, Cursor M (c. 1300) 16167.]

GREEN, see Grain, v,  $sb^1$ GREENEY, sb. Sc. Nhb. Cum. Lan. [grī·ni.] The

greenfinch, Liquinius chloris.

Abd The 'rosies' an' 'greenies' are perched on each tree-tap Alang wi' their mates, Ogg Willie Waly (1873) 203. Frf. Swainson Buds (1885) 59. N.Cy.<sup>1</sup>, Nhb. (W.G.), Nhb <sup>1</sup> Cum. Swainson ib. 59; Cum.<sup>14</sup>, Lan <sup>1</sup>, ne Lan.<sup>1</sup>

GREENICHY, adj. Sc. In comp. Greenichy-vallichy, of a greenish-yellow colour.

Frf. It was greenichy yallichy like, like's somebody had skelt a pottalo' green-kail on the sheet, Salmond My Man Sandy (1894) 68.

GREENLAND DOVE, sb. Sc. The black guillemot,

Uria grylle.
Or I. Swainson Ends (1885) 218. nSc. (R.H H.) [Rudd Buds, 314]

GREENMENT, sb. Obs. Cum. Greenness.

White shows the rye, the big of blaker hue, The bluimen pezz

greenment wi' reed and blue, RELPH Poems (1747) 13

GREENSWARD, sb. Nhb. Glo. Oxf. Ess. Also ir forms grinsard Oxf. 1, grinserd Glo. [grīn-, grinsəd.] Also in 1. Grass land, pasture, a grass field; also in comb. Grinsard grounds.

Nhb . The produce is at present grass—a continued sheet of greensward from base to summit, MARSHALL Review (1808) I. 7. Oxf.1,

2. The grassy border left at the edge of a field. Ess. (W.W.S.)

GREENWELL, sb. Nhb. 1. An artificial fly used in salmon-fishing, so called from its inventor, the Rev. Canon

'The Greenwell' fly did most execution, Henderson Life as an Angler (1880) 280; Nhb 1

2. Comb. Greenwell's glory, the name of a celebrated artificial trout-fly.

artificial front-fly.

104 fish chiefly captured with the 'Greenwell's glory' fly, Henderson Life as an Angler (1880) 265; Nhb.¹ Norman Hist. Bwk. Natur. Club, X. 450, note

GREEP, sb. and v. Som. Dev. Cor. [grīp.] 1. sb. A bundle; a grip, armful; a bunch of flowers. Cf. grip, sb.³ w.Som.¹ I meet'n comin along way a greep o' hay, vor the boy's rabbit, Is'pose. Dev.¹ I mit her full buttwanday wi' a greep o' white lilies, 52; Dev ² Take the cows in a greep of hay each. nw.Dev.¹ 2. v. To grip, grasp, clutch with the fingers

2. v. To grip, grasp, clutch with the fingers.

Dev. Whan a had greep'd down a wallige of muss, a quat down upon the mors of the tree and toz'd et, 2 Cor. The old man made sure he should greep hold of her round the waist before ever she found him out, Barne-Gould Vicar (1876) vi

GREEP, see Grip, sb 2

GREES, sb. Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Der Also written greece w Yks. 1 n.Lan. 1; greece n.Yks. w.Yks. 4 Lan. Der.; greese Abd. n Yks w.Yks. 4 Lan.; and in forms grice w.Yks. 1; griece N.Cy. 2; grise Yks. [grīs.] 1. Steps, stairs; a staircase, a flight of stairs.

n Cy. Grose (1790); (K); N.Cy 12 Yks. (K) n. Yks. Yeaudup'th greese and fetch'th gamashaes, Meriton Praise Ale (1684) l. 374; n Yks. 2 Up grees w. Yks. (E G.); (J.B.); Thoresby Lett. (1703); Warson Hist. Hlfx. (1775) 539; w. Yks. 14 Lan. Davies Raies (1866) 202

Hence Grees-head, sb. the head of a staircase. n.Yks.2

2. Obs. A step.
Abd. Neither doth the arched roofe thereof raise that pairt of

the New Church floor bot 3 steps or greeses higher, Turreff Antiq Gleanings (1859) 105 n Yks Also for the repairinge the statches or greeces be to the Toll booth att Sutton, Quarter Sess Ric (July 12, 1631) in NR Rec Soc. III 314 Der. 1710 In ye chuichyard is a fair cross of five gieeces [steps] with a top stone and standard, Cox Churches (1877) II. 60.

GREET

3. An ascent, a slight slope.

Lan. Davies Races (1856) 233, Lan 1 n Lan. 1 The inclined way to a barn or granary when built over a shippon or stable

[1. Grece to go up at, or a stayre, degre, Palsgr. (1530); Paul cam to the grees, Wyclif (1388) Acts xxi. 35. OFr. grés, steps, pl of gré, 'marche d'un escalier' (La Curne). See Gree, sb. 2. Eschellette, a small step, or greece, Cotgr.; Lay a sentence, Which as a grise or step, may help these lovers, Shaks. Oth. I. III. 200.]

GREESHOCH, sb. Sc. Irel. Also in forms greeshach Wxf.; greeshagh Ant., greeshaugh Ir.; greeshaw N.I.¹; greeshough Ayr.; grieshach Lnk. Wxf; grieshoch Gall.; gruishack Dmf. (JAM.); grushach Dmf.; grushaw N.I.¹ [grī-ʃəx.] 1. A red, glowing fire without flame;

red-hot embers or ashes.

Sc. By the same token there was a pit greeshoch purning yet, Sc. By the same token there was a pit greeshoch purning yet, Scott Midlothian (1818) li; She bakit a bannock and set it afore the greeshoch to harden, Chambers Pop. Rhymes (ed. 1870) 86. Abd. Keep's! sic a greeshoch! (G.W.) Ayr (J.M.) Link She'll sit py ta grieshach her haffets to claw, Rodger Poems (1838) 28, ed. 1897. Dmf. Shaw Schoolmaster (1899) 349, (Jam.) Gall. Something to eat and drink... stood ready... only needing to be set on the grieshoch, Crockett Radders (1894) xhii. Ir. Warm them for him on the greeshoughs. Capteron Trade Page (1896) set on the grieshoch, Crockett Kaiders (1894) xhii Ir. Warm them for him on the greeshaughs, Carleton Traits Peas. (1843) 1.6. N.I. UIs. Burnin' yer shins at the greeshaugh, Uls. Jrn Arch. (1858) VI. 45 Ant Ballymena Obs (1892); Alabouring man lights his doodeen from the hot greeshaugh, Hume Dial. (1878) 24. s Don. Simmons Gl. (1890) Wxf. Bake it on the hearthstone under the hot greeshach, Kennedy Evenings Duffrey (1869) 45. 2. Fig. A glowing affection

2. Fig. A glowing affection.

Ayr. The swaping o' the court . . . soon gart our knabrie tyne a' that auncient greeshoch whilk they had for their forbears, Edb. Mag. (Apr. 1821) 351 (Jam.).
[1. Gael. grìosach, burning embers; Ir. griosach, coals

of fire (MACBAIN).]

GREESOME, see Gruesome.

GREET, v.¹ and sb.¹ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Also written greit Sc. w.Yks.; grete w Yks.²; griet n.Cy. Cum. [grit.] I. v. Gram. forms. 1. Pretente: (1) Graet, (2) Grat, (3) Greeted, (4) Greht, (5) Gret, (6) Gruot. [For further instances see II below.]
(1) Sh I. I set me apo da brae an' graet laek a bairn, Sh News
(July 2, 1898). (2) Sc. She lap and she grat, she flet and she flang,
Shepherd's Wedding (1789) 12. N.Cy.! Nhb.! Aa grat sair aboot
it at the time. Cum.!, n Yks.! m.Yks.! Introd. 35. Lan.!, neLan.!
(3) Yks. Nelly asked him why he greeted, Howitt Hope On (1840)
xii. (4) m.Yks.! Introd. 35. (5) Sh.I. First I leuch and then I
gret, For lauchin' was a sin, Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 231.
Cum.! Wm. She whing'd and gret full sear, Graham Gwordy (1778)
1 32. n.Yks.!, m.Yks.! Introd. 35. (6) m.Yks.! Introd. 35.
2. pp. (1) Grat, (2) Gratten, (3) Grattin, (4) Greeten, (5)
Gret, (6) Gretten, (7) Gritun, (8) Grutten, (9) Gruttin.
(1) Sc. I could have grat as I looked at her, Whitehead Daft
Davie (1876) 277, ed 1894. (2) Dmf. She'd gratten till her heart's
content, Thom Jock o' Knowe (1878) 12. Nhb.! (3) Dmf. Ye've
grattin' far ower lang, Thom ib. 83 (4) Nhb.! (5) Cai.! (6) n Yks.!
(7) m.Yks.! Introd. 35. (8) Sc. Murray Dial. (1873) 205. e.Fif.
She had grutten hersel' blin' an' hairse aboot me, Latro Tam
Bodkin (1864) xx. Cum 4 m.Yks.! Gruot'u'n, Introd. 35. (9) (5) Gret, (6) Gruot. [For further instances see II below.]

Bodkin (1864) xx. Cum 4 m.Yks. Gruot'u'n, Introd. 35.

Edd. Fou aft I've gruttin, Learmont Poems (1791) 343.

II. Dial. meanings.

I. v. To cry, weep, lament.

Sc. Mattie...grat awee, the sillie tawpie, Scort Rob Roy (1817)

xxvii; As sair greits the bairn that is dung after noon as he that is dung before noon, Fergusson Prov. (1641) 5. Sh.I. Sair, sair shu greets an' sits by her lane, Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 82. Or.I.(SAS.) ne.Sc. It was accounted unlucky to sing before breakfast. Hence the saying—'Sing afore breakfast, Greet aifter't,' Gregor Flk-Lore (1881) 31. Cai. Elg. They hae grat for their dad, For they kent I was sad, Tester Poems (1865) vi. Bnff. The Fairy that was seen on a Sunday morning dressed in green tartan sitting greetin', Gordon Chron. Keith (1880) 29. e.Sc. An' Harden grat for very rage, Setoun R. Urquhart (1896) iii. Bch. Dull and douf It is to greet an' grean, Forbes Ulysses (1785) 14. Abd. He

begood an' grat, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xxxiii. Frf. I roar'd and grat Fan the puir beast I cam' to quit, Sands Poems (1833) 116. w Sc The young things nearly grat for fainness, CARRICK Land of Logan (1835) 272 Per. They grat, or sleepit, or sweetly Lay lauchin' at my feet, Haliburton Ochil Idylls (1891) 57. Fif. Silence! bairn, and greet nae mair, Grant Six Hundred, 72. Sig. I'm maist like to greet Wi' perfect vexation, Muir Poems (1818) 266. Dmb. I'se greet a year, or ablins twa, For my guidman that's Jamin Stagner year, of Jamins twa, For my guidina that staen awa, Taylor Poems (ed. 1827) 44 Rnf. O'ercome wi' perfect joy, I grat, Allan Poems (1836) 9. Ayr. E'mbrugh wells are grutten dry, Burns Elegy on the Year 1788 (1789) 1. 30. Lnk. I wairn ye a' to greet and drone, Ramsay Poems (1721) 22. Lth. Her mither grat, A word her sister never spoke, M'Neill Preston (c. 1895) 76. Edb. Make baith men and bairns greit, Pennecuik Wks. (1715) 328, ed 1815 Peb. Like a fury, in she ventur'd, Roar'd an' grat wi' horrid squeel, Affleck Poet. Wks. (1836) 122. Sik. What? You're greetin too! Chr. North Noctes (ed. 1856) Sik. What? You're greetin too! Chr. North Noctes (ed. 1856) IV 179 Dmf. I've grutten sair at the herriet nest, Reid Poems (1894) 243. Gall. My Mary... At ither times, sat down an' grat, Lauderdale Poems (1796) 7. Keb He lay an' grat a roun' soun' hour, Armstrono Inglessde (1890) 141. N.I 1 n.Cy. Grose (1790); Awitch cannot greet, Denham Tracts (ed. 1895) II. 86; N.Cy 1 Nhb. Sur his muther grat mair than ony body, Bewick Tyneside Tales (1850) 14; Nhb.¹ s.Dur. Dinnot greet sa sair (J.E.D.). Cum. And grat to see the lad return, Blamire Poet. IVks (c. 1794) 199, ed. 1842, Ray (1691); Cum¹, Cum.4 It's nae mair to see a woman greet than to see a goose gang barefit, Prov. Wm. We... sat down an' grat, Southey Doctor (1848) 560, Marry, I've enuff tae greet about, Wheeler Dial. (1790) 15. n.Yks¹2 ne.Yks.¹ Noo then honey, thoo munna greet. e.Yks. Marshall Rur Econ (1788). m.Yks.¹ When thou's grutten thy een [eyes] out, thou'll maybe give over. w Yks 'Soa, soa!' he sed, 'ther's noa use greetin' abaat it,' Hartley Clock Alm. (1879) 43; Willan List Wds (1811); w.Yks¹2 Lan. It's no use greetin' at this gait, Roby Trad. (1829) II. 90, ed. 1872; Lan.¹, ne Lan.¹, Der.², nw.Der.¹ Hence (1) Greeting, (a) sb. crying, weeping, tears, esp.

Hence (1) Greeting, (a) sb. crying, weeping, tears, esp. in phr. to be at, or near, the greeting; (b) ppl. adj. crying, weeping; (2) -faced, adj. looking as though about to cry, 'puling'; (3) -fou, adj. maudlin drunk, at the tearful stage of intoxication; (4) -washing, sb. the last washing that a servant puts through her hands before leaving a family.

a servant puts through her hands before leaving a family.

(I, a) Sc. Dinnae wi' your greeting grieve me, Pennecuik Coll.

(1756) 49, ed. 1787 Sh.I On dem'at's caused dy greetin', Shörly malison sall rest, Nicolson Atthstin' Hedder (1898) 36. Abd. In a tone approaching the greetin, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) v. Per I wes near the greetin', Ian Maclaren Aula Lang Syne (1895) 47; Tibbie's real lonesome, an' aye at the greetin, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 50, ed. 1887. Dmb. Tak' my excuse for ance, and no vex me wi' your greetin', Cross Disruption (1844) xv. Ayr. At the object I beheld... I could have taken to the greeting, Galt Legatees (1820) iii. Lik. I, puir wight! am near the greetin', Rodern Poems (1838) 83, ed. 1897. Edb. Dinna deave us wi' your greetin', Liddle Poems (1821) 39. Bwk. The voice as of thegreeting and wailing of a child, Henderson Pop Rhymes (1856) 73. Wm. When we hed hed our belly-full o' greeting, Souther Doctor (1848) 561. (b) Sc. A greeting wife and baunnes three, Scott Mustrelsy (1802) II. 6, ed 1848 Elg. On thy witch'd arm and wither'd limbs, Thy greeting mither hings, Couper Poetry (1804) I 103. Frf. Sinn'd ye wi' yon greetin' cheese, Frae which the tears profusely weeze, Morison Poems (1790) 105. Ayr. Then there's the greetin' Sinn'd ye wi' yon greetin' cheese, Frae which the tears profusely weeze, Morison *Poems* (1790) 105. Ayr. Then there's the greetin' wife, Service *Notandums* (1890) 95. Link. When I had washed them well in cold water, and given mysel' a thorough wash, my greeting fit was over, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 125. Edb. Greetan' Ganderfeet, That grat sae sair, *Carlop Green* (1793) 128, ed. 1817. (2) Sc. (Jam.), Cai<sup>1</sup> (3) Sc. (Jam.) Abd. Some greetin-fow, an' ithere clean uproarious, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 44. Frf. He had arrived at that stage known to Scottish connoisseurs as greetin' fou, INGUS Am Flb. (1805) 125. Per. Gettin' greetin' fou an' stoitin Inglis Am Flk. (1895) 145. Per. Gettin' greetin'-fou, an' stoitin, Stewart Character (1857) 63. Ayr. Pate Yirrit, the elder, was greetin' fou, Service Notandums (1890) 31. Lnk. It drives me mad to hear the jaud While greetin-fou she's skirlin, Coghill Poems (1890) 89. (4) Sc. From the circumstance of tears being often shed at the idea of parting (Jam.).

2. sb. A fit of weeping or sobbing, esp. in phr. to take a greet, to have a good cry; a tear, sob; whine.

So. He took his drop milk ... and then ga'ed to sleep again

without a greet in his head, WHITEHEAD Daft Davie (1876) 104, ed. 1894; She was glad to run away into the back kitchen and take da greet in her craig, Sh. News (Aug 21, 1897). Or.I. De griit i hiz kreeg, wháil sàt teerz film [The greet 1' his craig, while salttears feam], Paety Toral (1880) 1 58, in Ellis Pronunc. (1889) V. 793. Elg. The feeble greet, the double sob, Steal on the grieving soul, Couper Poetry (1804) I. 138. Abd. Ye wudna aiven hear't gi'e a cheep o' a greet in a month's time, Alexander Am Flk. (1882) 67. Per. Her greet was heard through a' the town, Spence Poems (1898) Her greet was heard through a' the town, Spence Poems (1898) 44. Rnf. They lay owre the hedge and took a gude greet thegither, GILMOUR Pen Flk. (1873) 36 Lnk. That screigh is loud eneugh to drown A grumphy's greet, Watson Poems (1853) 27. Lth A brither dear, Whose wee bit helpless mournfu'greet, ye canna thole to hear, BALLANTINE Poems (1856) 48. Dmf. She'll hear the wee, wee greetie o't, CROMEK Remains (1810) 30 Gall Never a whinge or a greet did ye gae, CROCKETT Standard Bearer (1898) 326. Nhb. Whyles gie'n a whink of a greet, RICHARDSON Borderer's Table-bk. (1846) VII. 137

Hence to be on the greety, phr. to cry, weep, to be always

crying.

Kcb. He naps his taes an' peels his heels—He'sever on the greety,

Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 140

ARMSTRONG Inglesside (1890) 140
[1. And queñ we gamen suld & glade, we grete & we pleyn, Wars Alex. (c. 1450) 4370. OE. grætan (pt. græt), to weep; cp. ON. græta]

GREET, sb² and v² Sc. n Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Brks. Hmp. Wil. Dev. Cor. Also in forms grate Wil.¹; greit s Chs.¹; grete Sc. (JAM.) Hmp.¹; groot Dev Cor.²³; grute Dev.³; grut e. Yks.¹, grute Dev.¹² nw.Dev.¹ Cor.¹; gut. Cor. [grīt.] 1. sb. Finely pulverized soil, earth, mould; dirt; also used fix.

also used fig.

Brks. The loose mould thrown or raked over a drill in which seed has just been sown (M.J.B.). Hmp. Wil. Davis Agric. (1813); Wil. Dev. This 'll tak tha groot stams out ov yer scarlet, BURNETT Stable Boy (1888) vii; Dev. The cob-wall sluer'd away all to wance State Boy (1888) vii; Bev. The con-wall stuer d away all to wance and made such a sture, that a come heal'd in brist and grute, 4; Dev. Layve alone the bullicks duee. Whot's yennee gruet tu'm vor? n.Dev. Their grute's a holy thing, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 98, He's of good grute, ib. Gl nw.Dev. s Dev. Fox Kingsbridge (1874). Cor. 2 w.Cor. N. & Q (1854) 1st S. x. 301

Hence Greeter, Grooter, or Gruter, sb. the breast or

earth-board of a plough.

Cor. Twas so clusty that the gruter Would hardly turn the coam, THOMAS Randigal Rhymes (1895) 26; Cor.3

2. Comp. (1) Greet-board, the earth-board of a plough; (2) field, a ploughed field; arable land; (3) rest, (4) rise,

(1) Wil. The mould or earth-board of a plough which turns the furrow, earth being frequently called grate, Davis Agnc. (1813); Wil. Cor. Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl.; Cor. 123 (2) s.Dev. Fox Kingsbridge (1874). (3) nw.Dev. The grute-rest or mouldboard is... nailed to the front spill and the ladder (s.v. Sull). (4)

Dev. Horae Subsectivae (1777) 191.
3. Sand, grit; sandstone crushed into a fine powder;

silver sand.

e.Yks.1 The small refuse of a limestone quarry. [At Knutsford] As soon as the bride has set out for the church, a near relative spreads on the pavement a quantity of silver sand, locally designated 'greet,' in the form of wreaths, floral emblems, &c., Wit and Wisdom (Aug. 1889) 162; It is said that this custom arose from the only church they had being without bells, and therefore to give notice of a wedding they adopted it,  $N \in Q$  (1853) ist S. viii. 617, Chs <sup>1</sup> Used for scouring wooden dairy vessels. It is *gen*, bought from itinerant vendors. Outside almost every farmhouse backdoor is a slopstone—a flag set up on brick pillars—and on this may generally be seen a lump of greet, a smooth round paving stone for pounding it, and a wisp of straw very ingeniously plaited into a scrubber. The scrubber is first dipped into water, platted into a scrubber. The scrubber is first dipped into water, then into the greet, and the vessel-cleaner works at the tubs with a will, and gets them to a high degree of cleanliness; Chs.3, s Chs.1

Hence Greet-stones, sb. pl. a sort of freestone. n.Cy. Grose (1790). w.Yks. Hutton Tour to Caves (1781) Lan. Thornber Hist. Blackpool (1837) 107. n.Lin<sup>1</sup> Sometimes the softer beds of the oolite.

4. pl. Obs. Commons or wastes; also used attrib.

e.Yks. The Lord's greets, commons, or wastes, *Eccl Proc. Dun.*Lanchester (1618) in Best Rur Econ. (ed. 1857) Gl.; Kellithorpe Greets was wonte to bee a pasture that younge beasts would like very well on, 16, 119; The greets-sheepe are neaver folded till they bee shorne, 1b 94.

5. The peculiar distinguishing texture of a stone.

Abd. When they mean to split it, they begin by drawing a straight

line along the stone in the direction of its grete, Agric Surv. 56 (JAM). Rxb (JAM)

6. Coffee grounds. Cor.1

7. v. To clean up a furrow. Cor. Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl.

[1. As greyn that lyth in the greot, P Plowman (c) xiv. OE. greot, sand, dust, earth, gravel.]

GREEVE, GREEZE, see Grave, v., Greave, Graze. Wxf.1 Ugly. GREEZEE, adj. Obs.

GREFF, see Graf(f.

GREG, v.1 and sb. e.Yks.1 [greg.] 1. v. To belch. Cf. graig.

Children say 'Ah let a greg. An eructation. GREG, v.2 Irel. Cum. Amer. Also in form grig Wxf.1 Amer. [greg.] To tantalize or tease a person by offering

something with no intention of really giving it; to annoy,

Ir. 'Will you have this?' 'Ah, I know you're only gregging me' (A.S.P). nIr. Sich gregin' an' comparin' you never hard since the day you were born, Mulholland Ailsie's Shoe, 235 Wxf.¹ Cum. (H W); Nowt eh this wardle could greg em war ner teh see a blue [Liberal] git in, Sargisson Joe Scoap (1881) 150; Cum.<sup>1</sup>, Cum.<sup>3</sup> An' she cutter't wi' thee just to greg Harry Scurr, 182. [Amer. That word 'superiors' grigged me, Haliburton

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GREG, v. Obs. Nhb. [greg.] See below.
In the game of 'spell and oar,' to 'greg a sack' was to pretend to seek it, but to walk upon it and greg or drive it into the earth out of sight and to come afterwards and take it away.

GREG, see Grig, sb 3

GREGAGH, sb. N.I.¹ A sea-fish, the ballan wrasse, Labrus maculatus. Cf. bavin, sb.²
GREGGLE, sb. Wil. Dor. Som. Also in forms graegle-GREGGLE, sb. Wil. Dor. Som. Also in forms graegle-Dor.<sup>1</sup>; greygle Wil.<sup>1</sup> Dor.; greygle Dor.; griggle Dor. Som. [greg1, grig1] 1. The wild hyacinth, 'crakefeet,' Scilla nutans, gen. in pl. Also used attrib.

Wil.<sup>1</sup> Dor. (G E D.), (C W); She grew to talk of 'greggles' as 'wild hyacinths,' Hardy Mayor of Casterbridge (ed. 1895) 155, Gl. (1851); Dor.<sup>1</sup> Beside the wood-screen'd graegle's bell, 53.

Som. SWEETMAN Wincanton Gl. (1885).

2. The corty symple or this consequent.

2. The early purple orchis, Orchis mascula. Dor. (B.& H.)

GREGLAN, see Griglan.
GREGORY, sb. Lan. w.Cy. Dev. 1. In comp. Gregory Gret-onion, the feast of St. Gregory the Great, March 12; see below.

Lan. The farmer or cottager deems it necessary, in order to secure a crop of onions, to sow the seed on St. Gregory's day named 'Gregory-gret-onion,' HARLAND & WILKINSON Flk-Lore

(1867) 140.
2. pl. The daffodil, Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus.

w.Cy. (Hall.) Dev. The people of the village [Frittlestoke, near Torrington] call these plants Gregories, a name... coinciding with the appellation of the order to which the neighbouring monastery belonged, Maton Obs. w. Counties, II. 55, in (B. & H.); Dev.1

GREIDAN, GREIDLEY, see Gradden, Gradel(e)y.

GREIDAN, GREIDLEY, see Gradden, Gradel(e)y. GREIK, GREIST, see Greek, sb.², Grist, sb.¹ GREKING, sb. Obs. Sc. Nhb. Also in forms grikin Sh.I.; gryking Sc. (Jam.) Nhb. Daybreak. See Greek, sb.² Sc In the gryking of the day, Thomas of Erseldoun (c. 1500), note in Scott Minstelsy (ed 1806) III. 179 (Jam.). Sh.I. De grikin o' de mornin, Jakobsen Norsk in Sh. (1897) 105. Nhb. The warder . . . sounds his horn, to rouse the guard, At gryking of the day. Norsk I and Thomashurae (1857) 10 of the day, Noble Land of Thorneyburne (1855) 43.

[Quhen the quene The first greking of the day has

sene, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 212; The greiking of the day, 1b. III. 77.]

GREMIT, GREN, GRENCHER, see Greemit, Grin, sb., Grandsire.

GREND, sb. Cor. [grend.] A kink or twist in a chain. GREND, GRENGE, GRENK, see Grind, v., Ground, sb.,

Grange, sb., Grank. GRENSH, GRENVER, see Granch, Grandfer.

GREOBY, GREP, see Grubby, adj. Grip, v 3 GRESIANS, sb. Irel. Soft, spongy, greasy turf. Ant.

GRESSELD, GRESSOM(E, GRESSONMYS, Grizzled, Grassum.

GRET, sb. Lin. A snare to catch hares. (HALL.); Lin 1 The poulcher had both grews and grets.

GRETE, GRETH, see Greet, v., sb.2, Graith. GRETTEN, GREVE, see Gratton, Greave.

GREUM, GREUN(N, GREUP(P, see Groin, sb.¹, Groop. GREW, sb.¹ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Not. Lin.? Sus. Also written gru Not.; grue Dmf. Gall. Ant. Yks. [gru.] A greyhound; also in comp. Grew-bitch, dog. Also used fig.

Sc. Twa couple of slow-hunds, five grews, and a wheen other dogs, Scott Guy M (1815) xx11; N. & Q (1869) 4th S 1v. 274

Ayr. Is that your gaet—ye greedy grew? AINSLIE Land of Burns (ed. 1892) 190. Lnk Gaun outbye W1' hunting grews, Muir Ministrelsy (1816) 52 Sik. And on the hill the other three days Minstrelsy (1816) 52 SIK. And on the hill the other three days wi'the grews, Chr. North Noctes (ed 1856) II. 115. Dmf. Took out the grue, and hunted hares, Shennan Tales (1831) 54. Gall. Owre the riggs like a grue can gang, Harper Baids (ed 1889) 222; Forbes bidin' his time wi' a face like a grew, Crockett Stickit Min (1893) 27. N.I.¹ As hungry as a grew. Uls. N. & Q (1874) 5th S. 11. 274. Ant. (SAB.) Nhb. He has a grew in a string [leash], Armstrong Wanny Blossoms, 122; Nhb.¹ Yks Archaic Wds in Yks. Wkly. Post (May 19, 1883). w.Yks.¹ Not. He's a troublesome man, that new tenant, and they tell me he keeps grews (LCM); (W.HS) s Not J.P.K.), Lin.¹ n Lin. A rabbit 'at th' grew hed picked up, Peacock Taales (1890) 2nd S 37, Sutton Wds. (1881); n.Lin.¹ sw Lin.¹ He fastened up his grewdog over-night. ¹Sus.¹

[The word grew is prob. due to grewnd, an old con-

[The word grew is prob. due to grewnd, an old contracted form of grewhound (q.v.).]

GREW, v. and sb.<sup>2</sup> Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Also written grue s.Chs.<sup>1</sup>; and in form graw Lan. [grū.] In pp., besides the regular forms grewed, grued, there are grawed Chs.<sup>13</sup>; grewn Chs.<sup>1</sup> s.Chs.<sup>1</sup>; grow(e)d War.Shr.<sup>1</sup>; grownnw.Der. Lin. War.<sup>3</sup>; gruen s.Chs.<sup>1</sup> 1. v. Of milk, &c.: to adhere to the sauce-

or become foul.

Chs. The tea-pot is a good one, it never grews. Grewn-wi-dirt; Chs. I housewife speaking of the dirty state of a room will declare it is 'grued up.' A dirty person may be said to be 'grued' or 'gruen up to the ears.' Shr. That poor child's never 'afe weshed—the dirt's reg'lar growed in, Shr 2 The dirt's grew'd

3. sb. Grime, dirt, filth.

Lan. When a thing is not clean washed they say, 'All the graws are left in' (A.E.C.). s.Chs. Go an' wesh some o'th' grue off. GREW, adj. and sb.3 Sc. Yks. 1. adj. Grey, of a grey colour.

Sc. An auld red Kilmarnock on his puil grew pow, Scotch Haggis,

2. sb. A badger. Yks. Yks. Wkly. Post (Dec. 31, 1898). See Grey, 6.

GREWHOUND, sb. Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. e.An. Also written grue-hound Lin.; and in forms grewan Knr.; grewant Lan.; grewhund Sc. (Jam) w.Yks.2; grewin e.An 1; grewnd w.Yks 1 Der.2; grewnt. Lan.<sup>1</sup>; grewund nw.Der.<sup>1</sup>; groond Chs.<sup>1</sup>; groo-und nw.Der.<sup>1</sup>; gruan Rxb. (Jam.); gruand Lan e Lan.<sup>1</sup>; gruant Lan.<sup>1</sup> [grū-ənd, greu-ənd] The greyhound. Cf.

gruant Lan. [gru'ənd, greu'ənd] The greyhound. Cl. grew, sb.¹
Sc. The grewhoundes had fylde thaim on the dere, Scott Minstrelsy (ed. 1803) II. 279 (Jam.). Knr. (Jam.), w.Yks.¹² Lan Yoad'n be as gawnt as a grewnt, Tim Bobbin View Dial (ed. 1750) 59; As leet i' th' anchif as a gruand, Clegg Shetches (1895) 397, As gaunt as a grewant, Harland & Wilkinson Leg. (1873) 192; Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹, Chs.¹, Der.², nw Der.¹, Not. (J.H.B.), s.Not. (J.P.K.) Lin. Thompson Hist Boston (1856) 708; Brookes Tracts Gl. s.Lin. (T.H.R.), e.An.¹
[Hunting... the dae and the rae principallie wt

[Hunting . . . the dae and the rae principallie w

sluthehundes... and with vthiris swofte dogs called grewhundes, Dalrymple Leslie's Hist. Scotl. (1596) I. 7; A grewnd that finds a sturdle bore, Harington Ariosto (1591) xxiv.52. ON. grey-hundr, a greyhound (Vigfusson); see Grew, sb.1]

GREWS, sb. pl. n.Lin.1 The outmarsh or foreshore; the land lying between the edge of a tidal river and its bank. GREWSE, GREWSOME, see Growze, v.¹, Gruesome, GREY, adɔ,, sb.¹ and v. Var. dıal. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written gray; and in forms grea Dor. Dev.; gree Sh.I. Dev. [grē, greə, grī.] 1 adɔ. In comb. (1) Grey badgers, brown peas; (2) beard, (a) a large earthenware jar or bottle for holding wine or liquor, &c.; (b) the plant Traveller's Joy, Clematis Vitalba, when in seed; plant Traveller's Joy, Cemains Vitalia, when in seed; also in pl.; (3) beard jar, (4) beard jug, (5) beard pig, see (2, a); (6) beds, arenaceous shale, gen. grey or buff-coloured; (7) — bothum, iron ore; (8) — bread, coarse bread made of rye or oats; (9) bwoys, the dry turfs used to thatch or cover turf-stacks; (10) coat, a name applied to an agent employed to collect tithes; (11) coat parson, a lay impropriator of tithes, or the tenant who hires the lithes (12) coar bishes on the a lay impropriator of tithes, or the tenant who hires the tithes; (12) — corn, light corn; (13) — crop, a crop of oats or other corn unequally ripened; (14) — dark, dusk; (15) day, (16) day light, the dawn; (17) feass, see (2, a); (18) — folk, the fairies; (19) — geese, large stones or boulders, lying on the surface of the ground; cf. (49); (20) — Geordie, (21) — George, see (2, a); (22) — groat, a silver groat, a fourpenny-piece; also in phr. not worth a grey groat; (23) -grog, the common garden snail; (24) head, the badger; (25) heads, the heads of grey-coloured oats, growing among others not so coloured; (26) hen, (a) see (2, a); (b) a kind of pear [not known to our correspondents]; (27) — horse, in phr. good luck for a grey horse, see below; (28) hured, grey-haired; (29) — mare, a wife who rules her husband, esp. in phr. the grey mare is the better or best horse; (30) -mare's tail(s, the grey mare is the better or best horse; (30) -mare's tail(s, a thin, long-drawn cloud, supposed to presage rain; cf. filly-tails, s. v. Filly; (31) -meal, oatmeal; (32) -measure, an indifferent kind of iron ore; (33) -metal, a measure, an indifferent kind of iron ore; (33) — metal, a slightly silicious indurated clay of a light grey colour; (34) metal stone, grey metal, very silicious and gritty; (35) — oats, a species of oats; see below; (36) — paper, brown packing-paper; (37) — parson, a lay impropriator of tithes; (38) -pate, see (24); (39) -pea, the common pea, Pisum sativum; (40) -post, sandstone of a grey colour; (41) -russet, a coarse kind of grey woollen cloth; often prefixed by 'dandy'; (42) — school, a name given to a particular shoal or 'school' of salmon; (43) -se-daisy, the daffodil, Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus; (44) — slate, (a) pieces of laminated sandstone of the lower coal-measures. the daffodil, Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus; (44) — slate, (a) pieces of laminated sandstone of the lower coal-measures, from \(\frac{2}{3}\) to 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) inches thick; (b) thick flag slates; (45) -stock, a kind of brick; (46) -stone, coaltie limestone; (47) -stones, coarse mill-stones used for grinding common meal; (48) -foppined, grey-headed; (49) — wethers, large blocks of sarsen-stone scattered over the Berkshire and Wiltshire downs, the so-called 'Druid-stones'; (50) - whip a very hard dirty brown quartzose stratum; (51) -whin, a very hard, dirty, brown quartzose stratum;

-whin, a very hard, dirty, brown quartzose stratum; (51)
-wig, a louse; (52) — yoads, a circle of stones near Cumwhinton, lit. 'grey mares'; cf. (49).

(1) w.Yks. 5 (2, a) Sc. There's plenty o' brandy in the greybeard, Scott Waverley (1814) lxiv. Cai 1 Eig. To ha'e yer
stinkin' grey-beard broke, Tester Poems (1865) 80. Frf. Many
a greybeard of good whiskey reached the manse, Inglis Ain. Flk.
(1895) 8 Per. The Vulcan his greybeard is aye sure to draw Frae
a black sooty hole, Ford Harp (1893) 208. e Fif. Mrs. Swingletree
.. filled three or four greybeards wi' het water, an' laid them
roon' me, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) xxv. Rnf. She brought the
graybeard from the neuk, Allan Poems (1836) 9. Ayr. As she
was coming home with her ale in greybeard in her hand, Galt
Provost (1822) xv. Lak. The farmer provided for the occasion a
large greybeard of whisky, Hamilton Poems (1865) 182. Edb. I
tak sae lang to get through wi' a twa-gallon greybeard, Ballantine
Gaberluize (ed. 1875) 307. Gall The two-gallon 'greybeard'
from the Gordon Arms, Crockett Stickit Min. (1893) 81; A bottle
of the larger class, made of earthenware; it is made to hold
generally about three gallons, but whiles they have 'double lugs,'

and hold a much larger quantity, MACTAGGART Encycl. (1824) 240, ed 1876. N.Cy. 1 Nhb 1 It has a wide belly and a narrow neck, with a curling ear on one side, and a man's face with flowing beard on the other. Once a familiar object in cottage homes. Cum.<sup>1</sup>, Sus.1 Earthen jugs formerly used in public-houses for beer. Wil. Some ale, and the ginger wine, and the grey-beard, Jefferies Gt. Estate (1880) 190, ed 1881 (b) Hmp. Holloway. Wil. 1 (3) Abd. A 'greybeard' jar of the 'real Glengillodram mountain dew,' Abd. A 'greybeard' jar of the 'real Glengillodram mountain dew,' Alexander Ain Flk. (1882) 247. (4) Ayr. A Rotterdam greybeard jug standing by, Galt Gilhaize (1823) 1. (5) Sc. Just the greybeard pig to keep ye warm, Lfighton Wds. (1869) 7. Abd. It's sitin o' the aamry skelf Aside the grey-beard pig, Goodwife (1867) st 28. (6) Nhb.¹ (7) Stf.¹ (8) Sc. Gie us of your white bread, And nane of your gray, Hogmany rime (Jam.). (9) Dev.² (10, 11) e.An.¹ (12) Lth. Morton Cyclo. Agric. (1863) (13) War³, Wor. (E.S.) (14) Lnk. It's grey dark, an' ye ken it's gie eerie tae cross that lang drearie muir mysel', Wardrof J Mathison (1881) 13 (15) Bnff.¹ (16) tb., Ca.¹, Cum⁴ (17) Cum.¹, Cum⁴ He gat hoaf a gallon iv a grey-feace, W. C. T. x. (1897) 1, col. I Used for carrying ale out to the mowers. (18) Sh I. Some o' da gray folk have walked aff wi' dem, Sh News (Feb 19, 1898). (19) Sc. A huge column of unhewn gramte . . raised its massy head . . near the centre of the heath. . The ground about the pillar was strewed . . with many large fragments of stone of the same consistence with the column, which, from their appearance as they lay with the column, which, from their appearance as they lay scattered on the waste, were popularly called the Grey Geese of Mucklestane-Moor, Scott Blk. Dwarf (1816) 11. '(20) Cum.4' (21) n.Lan.1' (22) Sc. We aw him nought but a grey groat, Herd Coll. Sngs. (1776) II. 46; It is a common phr 'It's no worth a gray groat,' or 'I wadna gie a gray groat for't,' when it is meant to undervalue anything very much, or represent it as totally worthless (JAM). Per. What? ... your manhood hide Sae for a poorgray groat, Nicol Poems (1766) 52 Rnf. A' our cash they got, save a trifling grey groat, Webster Rhymes (1835) 103 (23) Lin.1 Salt will kill the grey-grogs. (24) n.Cy. Denham Tracts (ed. 1892). (25) Gall. Mactaggart Encycl. (1824) 241, ed. 1876. (26, a) N Cy.1 Nhb Wi bumpers frae the awd grey-hen, Wilson Priman's Pay (1843) 58, Nhb.1 e Dur.1 A jar in basket-covering Cum.14 Wm. Used to carry refreshments in to the farm labourers 'Put t'grey hen under some fresh gerse' (B K). Der.2, nw.Der 1 (b) n.Cy. (HALL) (27) w.Yks 5 A common expression of children, accompanied by the act of spitting over their little finger, at the with the column, which, from their appearance as they lay accompanied by the act of spitting over their little finger, at the sight of a grey horse,—an action supposed to bring good luck;... they congregate at places where a long line of road is before the they congregate at places where a long line of road is before the eye, and at the first glimpse of such an animal perform this ceremony. (28) Lan. Look at this grey-hured, worn-faced woman here, Clegg Sketches (1895) 218. (29) w.Sc. The moment I looked in your face I could tell that the grey mare was the better horse, Carrick Laird of Logan (1835) 63. w.Yks. 125, nw.Der. 1, n.Lin. 1, War. (J.R. W.) Shr. 1 The grey-mar's the best 'orse—'e ŏŏdna do much good athout 'is wife. Nrf. Rides the grey mare (E.M.). w.Som. 1 [Mrs. Bumble turns out to be a virago of the true grey mare, the Xantippe breed, Quart. Rev. (June 1839) 101.] (30) n.Lin. 1 [That variety (of currus) known as the goat'shair or gray-mare's-tail, Stephens Farm Bk. (ed. 1845) II 21; The grey mare's tail forebodes wind, Swainson Weather Flk-Lore (1873) 203.] (31) Lnk. Your groat meal, and gray meal, sand The grey mare's tail forebodes wind, Swainson Weather Flk-Lore (1873) 203.] (31) Lnk. Your groat meal, and gray meal, sand dust and seeds, course enough to feed cocks and hens, Graham Writings (1883) II. 36. Nhb.¹ (32) Stf.¹ (33, 34) Nhb.¹ Nhb., Dur. Greenwell Coal Tr. Gl. (ed. 1888) (35) Per. In some farms, they sow a good deal of what goes by the name of gray oats, which are only valuable because they yield a pretty good crop upon our thin gravelly ground, where hardly any other grain will grow, Statist Acc. III 207 (Jam.). (36) Sc. This stuff hath he occupied instead of gray paper, by the space of more than these ten years, M'Crie Life of Knox (1814) 1. 441 (1b.). Cai.¹, n.Lin.¹ (37) e.An.² Nrf. Grose (1790). Suf. Cullum Hist. Hawsted (1813); Suf.¹ (38) Dev. Bellamy Nat. Hist. (1830) pt. II. 1. (39) Hit. The common and Rouncival maple pea. . is used as a boiling pea: . . they call it a grey pea, Ellis Mod. Husb. (1750) II. i. 57. Lon. In London the women boil it, and cry it about the streets pea: . . they call it a grey pea, ELLIS Mod. Hisb. (1750) II. 1. 57. Lon. In London the women boil it, and cry it about the streets for grey-pease, ib. (40) Nhb.¹ Nhb., Dur. Greenwell Coal Tr. Gl. (ed. 1888). (41) Nhp.¹ Dandy grey russet.² The name and the material have both fallen into disuse. War.²; War.³ Dandy grey russet remained in use long after 1854 as a description of the colour required in clothing. e.An.¹ (42) Dmf. Those, too, it is probable, spawn sooner than the last and largest species, called the Grey Scool, which appear in the Solway and rivers about the middle of July, Fisherman's Lett. to Proprietors, 8 (Jam.). (43) Dev. Aw, my dear, what a brave crap ov greysedasies yu've a got, Hewett Peas. Sp (1892). (44, a) w.Yks. Grey slate. 'Grey'

has, in this case, nothing to do with the colour (WHV). (b) Chs. These sandstone slates were formerly in constant use in Chs. (b) and are obtained from the quarries at Kerridge and other places. and are obtained from the quarries at Kerridge and other places. Except in the neighbourhood of the quarries, they are now very little used. There are, however, plenty of the old grey slate roofs still in existence. (45) Lon. Bricks called greystocks, for the outside of houses, Young Annals Agric. (1784-1815) XXI. 150. (46) n.Lin. It isn't noa better then muck for mendin' roads wi' isn't that graay-stoan. (47) N.Cy., Nhb. w.Yks. Coarse mill-stones for grinding oats, in distinction to the blue stones which, with the French bur, are generally used for grinding of wheat; w Yks.<sup>2</sup> (48) Lan. Ther's that owd gray-toppined lark, Brierley Ode to E. Waugh in Cy. Wds. (Jan. 12, 1867) 164. (49) Brks., Wil. Marshall Review (1817) V. 63. n. Wil. Scattered here and there over the southern and south-eastern parts of England are blocks of saccharoid sandstone, called Druid stones, Sarsen stones, and grey wethers, Woodward Geol. Eng. and Wales (1876) 363; All over the surface of Salisbury Plain . . . you may see these gigantic Grey Wethers, . . looking really, at a little distance, very much like a scattered flock of sheep, Comh. Mag. (Jan. 1886) 72. (50) Nhb. (51) Cum. Sargisson Joe Scoap (1881) 87. (52)

(50) Nhb. (51) Cum. Sargisson foe Scoap (1881) 87. (52) Cum. 

2. Comb. in names of birds, fishes, &c.: (1) Grey-back, (a) the hooded crow, Corvus cornix; (b) the scaup-duck, Fuligula marila; (c) the dab-fish, Pleuronectes limanda; (d) the common head-louse, Pediculus capitis; (2) -backed crow, see (1, a); (3) -bird, (a) the missel-thrush, Turdus viscivorus; (b) the song-thrush, T. musicus; (c) the field-fare, T. pilaris; (d) the linnet, Linota cannabina; (e) the partridge, Perdix cincrea; (f) the female of the blackcock, Tetrao tetrix; (4) -bob, the lesser redpole, Linota rufescens; (5) — buzzard, the hen harrier, Circus cyaneus; (6) — cob, an immature black-backed or herring gull, Larus fuscus or L. argentatus; (7) — crow, see (1, a); (8) — diver, the red-breasted merganser, Mergus serrator; (9) — duck, (a) thewild duck, Anas boscas; (b) the gadwall, Chaulelasmus streperus; (10) — dullin or dullun, the hedge-sparrow, Accentor modularis; (11) — fish, a name given to the fry of the coal-fish, Merlangus carbonarius; (12)-gled, see (5); (13) — goose, the greylag, Anser cinereus; (14) — gull, (a) see (6); (b) the greater black-backed gull, Larus marnus; (15) — hawk, the peregrine falcon, Falco peregrinus; (16) -head, see (11); (17) — hemplin, the pied wagtail, Motacilla lugubris; (18) -hen, see (3, f); (19) — kate, a young goldfinch, Carduelis elegans; (20) — lennart or linnet, (21) — lintie, the linnet, Linota cannabina; (22) — lord, the coal-fish when fully grown; cf. (11); (23) — mallard, see (9, b); (24) — mullet hawk, the osprey, Pandion hahaetus; (21)—lintie, the linnet, Linota cannabina; (22)—lord, the coal-fish when fully grown; cf. (11); (23)—mallard, see (9, b); (24)—mullet hawk, the osprey, Pandion hahaetus; (25)-pate, see (19); (26)—plover, (a) the golden plover, Charadrius pluvialis; (b) the knot, Tringa canutus; (27)—skit, the water-rail, Rallus aquaticus; (28)—thrush, see (3, c); (29)—trout, a species of salmon or lake trout, Salmo ferox or S. eriox; (30)—woodpecker, the great spotted woodpecker, Picus major; (31)—yogle, the shorteared owl Asio hrackyotus eared owl, Asio brachyotus.

(1, a) Nhb.¹ e Yks. Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 16 (b) e.An.¹ Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 52. (c) Ir. (C.D.) (d) e.Yks.¹ (2) Nhb.¹, n.Lin.¹ Hmp. Swainson Birds (1885) 85. (3, a) s Pem. Laws Little Eng. (1888) 420; Science Gossip (1874) 142. s.Cy. Grose (1790) Ken.¹ Sus.¹ If so be as there warnt quite so many sparrs and greybirds (s v. Heart); Sus.², Hmp.¹ Dev. They greyburds be a steeved tu death wi'tha cold, Hewett Peas. Sp. (1892) 84; (W.Ll.-P) w.Dev. Marshall Run. Econ (1796). s.Dev (G.E.D.) (b) Nhb.1, e.Dur.1 Ken. Science Gossip (1882) 65; (G.E.D.) Sus. Swainson ib 3 w.Cy. Called the Greybird to distinguish it from its ally the Blackbird, Johns Burds (1862) 77 to distinguish it from its ally the Blackbird, Johns Birds (1862) 77
Dev. Swainson ib 3. s Dev. Nature Notes, No. 10; (G.E.D.)
Cor. Rodd Birds (1880) 3i4; Swainson ib 3. Cor. 12 (c) w Som. 1
Common. (d) n Ir., Wm. From its dull colouring in winter,
Swainson ib. 64. (e) e An. 1 (f) Dev. Plump as a gray-bird,
Phillpotts Dartmoor (1896) 195. (4) Chs. 13, s.Chs 1 (5) Hmp.
Swainson ib. 132. (6) Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 45.
(7) Sc. Swainson ib. 85. Gall. Mactaggart Encycl. (1824) 275,
ed. 1876. Wil. Thurn Birds (1870) 86 (8) Arg. Swainson ib.
164. (9, a) Dmf. Swainson ib. 156. Cum. 4 Lan. Swainson ib.
156. (b) e.An. 1 [Swainson ib. 157; Smith Birds (1887) 478]
(10) Pem. (W.H.Y.) s.Pem. Laws Little Eng. (1888) 420. (11)
Sh.I. By gray fish are meant the fry of the coal fish (piltocks and

sillocks) in contradistinction to ling, cod, . . &c, which are called white-fish, Hibbert Desc. Sh. I. (1822) 208, ed 1891 Cai. Gray fish, white-fish, HIBBERT Desc. Sh. I. (1822) 208, ed 1891 Cai. Gray fish, as they are called, abound everywhere around the coast, Statist. Acc. VIII. 154 (JAM); Cai. Arg. There is a species of fish taken on this coast, which goes by the general name of gray fish, Statist. Acc. VIII. 93 (JAM.). (12) Nhb. (13) Nhb. Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 45 [Swainson 1b. 147] (14, a) e.An. Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 45. (b) Ir. Swainson 1b 208. (15) Cam. (16) Kcb. Round the wide shore of the parish there were many sorts of white fish taken, especially one kind, very firm and hig like haddocks known among the natures as greybeads. firm and big like haddocks, known among the natives as greyheads, Elder Borgue (1897) 23. Gall. Upon the coast of this parish are ELDER Borgue (1897) 23. Gall. Upon the coast of this parish are many sorts of white fishes taken; one kind whereof is called by the inhabitants Greyheads, Symson Desc. Gall. 25 (Jam). (17) Cum.<sup>4</sup> (18) Sc. (Jam.), Nhb.<sup>1</sup>, Cum. (MP) [Swainson ib. 176.] (19) n.Cy. Swainson ib. 58 (20) s.Sc. Swainson ib. 64. n Cy. (BK.), N.Cy.<sup>1</sup>, Nhb.<sup>1</sup> Nhb., Dur This species has the breast sometimes red, sometimes grey, and consequently, a few years ago, individuals so differing were described as two species, and named respectively the brown and grey-linnet, Hancock Birds, 53. n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> w.Wor. Called red, brown, and grey-according to its 53. n.Lin. w.Wor. Called red, brown, and grey, according to its plumage as the year goes on, *Berrows Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). Wil. Thurn *Birds* (1870) 32. (21) Cld. (Jam.) Link. The fairest spot to me Is where the wee grey-lintic sings, Tennant *Musings* (1872) 19 (22) Cai. A coal fish four or five years old. w. Sc. The coast of St. Kilda, and the lesser Isles, are plentifully furnished with variety of cod, ling, mackarel, . . graylords, Martin St. Kilda (1753) 19 (Jam). Ant. (W.H.P.) [SATCHELL (1879).] (23) Nr. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 49. (24) Hmp. So called, near Christchurch, on account of his fondness for that fish, Wise New Forest (1883) 261, Hmp. 1 (25) n.Cy. Swainson 1b. 58. Nhb. (R.O.H.) Lon. There's some gray-pates would deceive any one until he opens their wings, Maynew Lond. Labour (ed. 1861) II. 66. [Johns Birds (1862).] (26, a) Ir. From the colour of the plumage, which varies according to age and the season of the year, Swainson 1b. 180. (b) Sc. 1b 195 (27) Dev. 1b 176 [Johns Birds (1862).] (28) Sc. Swainson 1b. 5 (29) Cum. Huichinson Hist. Cum. (1794) I. 459. [SATCHELL (1879)] (30) Wil. Known as the 'gray' and sometimes as the 'black woodpecker,' Smith Birds (1887) 253; Wil. (31) Sh.I. Swainson 1b. 129.

3. Sombre, dismal, sad, disastrous; esp. in phr. to gang (22) Cai. 1 A coal fish four or five years old. w.Sc The coast

3. Sombre, dismal, sad, disastrous; esp. in phr. to gang 3. Sombre, dismal, sad, disastrous; esp. in phr. to gang a (the) grey gate, to follow an evil course, come to a bad end. Sc. 'You'll gang a gray gate yet,' you will come to an ill end, Kelly Prov. (1721) 380; It's a sad and sair pity to behold youthfu' blood gaun a gate sae gray, Blackw. Mag. (June 1820) 281 (JAM). Cai. Rnf. I blamed the Deil, For bringing me say grey a gate, BARR Poems (1861) 223. Lnk. Their wylie pranks To some graygate may draw ane, Lemon St. Mungo (1844) 37 Lth. Sorrow be on ye! ye'll gang a grey gate! Macneill Poet Wks. (1801) 206, ed. 1856. Sik. I'd sooner bait a fox trap wi' my heart than send it sae gray a gate, Hogg Tales (1838) 281, ed. 1866. Ir. Only for it sae gray a gate, Hogo Tales (1838) 281, ed. 1866. Ir. Only for it that couple's poor orphans wouldn't be left without father or mother as they were; no poor Hurrish go the grey gate he did, Carleton Traits Peas. (ed. 1843) I. 104. N.Cy. 1 Nhb. 1 'Aye, he's gyen a grey-gate sin ee left us'; said of a prodigal.

4. sb. Morning twilight, the dawn of day; esp. in phr.

4: sb. Morning twilight, the dawn of day, cop. In the grey of the morning.

Sc. Keep yoursell in hiding till the grey of the morning, Scott Old Mortality (1816) v. Sh.I. (Coll. L.L.B.), Cai. s.Cy. The 'gray of the morning,' break of day, and from thence till it be clear light, Ray (1691); Grose (1790). w Som. I Jist in the grey o' the mornin. [After a night march he attacked in the grey of the morning, Standard (Nov 24, 1899) 7.]

5. The evening twilight. Sc. (Jam.) s Cy. Grose (1790).

6. Obs. The badger.

Sc. (JAM) n.Cy. Holloway. Nhb¹, w.Yks.¹ Sus. In Chiddingly parish accounts (1665), 1s pd 'for a gray's-hed,' Lower Arch. Coll. XIV. 247. Wil. In 1705 are several charges to the ratepayers for killing grays, martins, adders, and foxes, Arch Mag. XII. 281. Dor. Paid Mr. Symands for a greas head, Tyneham Overseer's Disburstments (1755). Dev For killing of a gree, Littleham Chwdns. Accts (166‡); To John Chaning for one grea, E. Budleigh Chwdns Accts. (178‡); Gray's Holts... are so called 'gray' from the old Dev. name signifying a badger, Mem. Rev. J. Russell (1883) in. Cor. 123

7. The linnet; Linota cannabina.

n.Ir. From its dull colouring in winter, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 4. N.I.<sup>1</sup> Wm. Swainson *ib*.

8. A young, immature, greater black-backed gull, Larus marinus.

Nrf. Great gulls, mostly 'greys' (the immature of the greater saddlebacks), amongst which may be distinguished a few of their blacker-backed elders, Patterson Man and Nat (1895) 115.

9. A species of snail.

Lon. The best snall grounds, sir, . . is in Putney and Barnes. It's the 'greys' we go for, the fellows with the shells in 'em, Maynew Lond. Labour (ed 1861) II. 80.

 pl. A dish of greens and cabbages beaten together.
 Rnf. Used by the country people, Picken Poems (1788) Gl. (Jam. 11. pl. Yawning listlessness, proceeding from idleness; the 'blues.'

Nhp.1 'You've got the greys,' you seem fit for no mental or bodily

exertion

exertion
12. v. To dawn. Bnff., Cld. (Jam.)
[6. Foxe, wild-cat, or the limping gray, Markham in Cens. Lit. ix. 257 (Nares); Bawstone or bawsone or a gray, taxus, Prompt.]

GREY, sb.2? Obs. Sc. The greyhound. Also in comp.

Grey-dog.

Sc. The Grey Dog, the deer dog, the rough greyhound, Walker Nat. Hist. (1808) 474-5 (Jam). Edb. The dish was a sufficient mess To sair a reg ment o' sic greys, Liddle Poems (1821) 90

Hence Grey-grooning, ppl. adj. hunting with greyhounds.

Sc. Limb-lopping, head-hacking, gallows-building, grey-grooning persecuting spirit of prelacy, Magopico (ed. 1836) 36.

[ON. grey, a greyhound (Vierusson).]

GREYGLE, GREYGOLE, see Greggle. GREYNE, GREYP, see Grain, sb.1, Graip, sb. GRIAP, see Grip, v.3, Grope. GRIB, sb. and v. Wor. Brks. Sus. Hmp. [grib.]

1. sb. A sharp bite with the teeth.

Brks. An unexpected bite, as when a horse slinks his ears and gives one a pinch. Sus. Sus., Hmp. Holloway.

2. v. To bite. Wor. (H.K.)

GRIBBLE, sb. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. [gribl.] 1. A

young crab-tree or blackthorn, or a knotty stick made of it; an apple-tree for grafting; any seedling tree or shrub.

nt; an apple-tree for grating; any seeding free of shuth.

Dor 1 Som. Sometimes these grow into good fruitful trees. J. L.

tells us that many of his best trees were gribbles. Also peargribbles, plum-gribbles (W.F.R.); Jennings Obs. Dual. w Eng
(1825). w.Som. 1 Dev. Horae Subsectivae (1777) 191; Dev. 1 nw Dev 1
Applied to any seedling tree or shrub. The young plants sold by
seedsmen are called gribbles. Cor. 12 The young stock of a tree on
which a graft is to be inserted. w.Cor. N. & Q. (1834) 1st S. x. 301.

2. The fruit of the wild or seedling apple-tree; an im-

mature, fallen apple. Cf. grubbel, grubling.
w.Som. Dev. Reports Prounc. (1893).
GRIBBLE, sb. and v. Som. Dev. [gribl.] 1. sb.
Refuse from 'brack' when made into lard. Also used

attrib. Cf. grub, \$b.5, gruels.

Dev. 'It is not much economy to buy brack instead of lard, as you have to allow for the gribble.' Gribble was what was left when the lard was tried out of the brack, and it was good for nothing but to make into coarse cakes, by rubbing it up with a little flour and frying it. These are called gribble-cakes, Reports Provinc. (1893).

2. A small pellet or grain.

nw.Dev. The znaw waz all in gribbles [large hard flakes].

Hence Gribbly, adj. granular, gritty. nw.Dev. 

3. v. To cut off the matted wool and dung from about

the tails of sheep.

w.Som. I Dhee goo yun een Vauk smoar un grub l dhai yoa z [Thee go yonder in Foxmoor and gribble those ewes]. Dev. Reports Provinc. (1893).

GRIBBLE, v.2 Sc. Cum. [gribl.] To feel with the

fingers, touch.

Frf. Doctors... gribbled him, but gat nae wound, His hyde, they said, was heal an' sound, Piper of Peebles (1794) 16. Cum. To gribble hold of a body (A.L.M.).

[EFris. grubbeln, 'tastend umhergreifen u. fuhlen' (Kool-

MAN); LG. grubbeln, 'herumfuhlen, besonders im Finstern'

(Berghaus).]

(BERGHAUS).]
GRICE, sô. Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. Also written gryce Sc.; grise Or.I. Cum. Wm. & Cum.¹n.Yks.²; and in forms grece Abd. (Jam.); griss Lakel.¹; grize n.Cy. [grais.]

1. A young pig.
Sc. A yeeld sow was never good to gryces, Ferguson Prov. (1641) 4; Morton Cyclo. Agric. (1863). Sh.I. Nor da hoes an' skate rumples boiled fir da grice, Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 42.

S. & Ork. MS. add. Or.I. (SAS.), Cai 1 Bch. The hissies came an' speerd at me gin I wou'd hae a bit o' a roasted grycie or a bit o' a haam, Forbes Jrn. (1742) 18. e.Sc The basket whupped aff my head an' creeled ane o' Isb'l's grice, Setoun Sunshine (1895) 133. Abd. (JAM.) Fif. Beginning life as a grice, the pig when speaned became a shot, Colville Vernacular (1899) 15. Peb. Of grice lived in it [a styl young a few. Lindoun Green (1685) 22 ed. speaned became a shot, Colville Vernacular (1899) 15. Feb. Of grice hv'd in it [a sty] young, a few, Lintoun Green (1685) 22, ed. 1817. Dmf. There's a gryce to kill, and still ye snore, Shaw Schoolmaster (1899) 369. Nhb. Lakel. In calling a pig the term used is 'griss, griss' (s.v. Giss). Yks. (K.)

2. Comp. (1) Grice-kubbi, the trough or box from which a pig eats its food; (2) -mites, small potatoes used for feeding pigs, &c.; (3) -pan, a pot for boiling pigs' meat; (4) -sty, a pig-sty; (5) -trøni, a pig's snout; (6) -truggel,

(r) Sh.I. The box or hollowed out stone, that the pig eats its food out of, is called in Unst and Foula 'de grice kubbi,' which name is more properly applied to the stone, which was the utensil formerly used, Jakobsen Dial. Sh (1897) 33 (2) 1b I maun gie da aetin' anes anidder sloo o' poans afore I sleep. Da grice mites 'ill hae ta tak' on, Sh. News (Oct. 29, 1898). (3) 1b. Shu flang dem i' da grice pan, 1b. (July 30, 1898) (4) 1b. Dir som' folk livin' noo 'at wid faa oot ower da biggin' o' a grice sty, 1b (May 7, 1898), (5) 1b. The fish is so called [berguylti], because it is a somewhat clumsy fish, having a mouth which resembles a pig's snout or grice trøni, Jakobsen Dial. Sh. (1897) 90. (6) 1b The pig's box is in Atthsting called 'de grice truggel,' 1b 34

3. Phr. to bring, or lay, the head of the sow to the tail of the grice, to balance one's loss with one's gain.

Sc. Bring the head of the sow to the tail of the grice, Kelly name is more properly applied to the stone, which was the utensil

Sc. Bring the head of the sow to the tail of the grice, Kelly Prov. (1721) 62; I'se e'en lay the head of the sow to the tail o' the grice, Scott Rob Roy (1817) xxiv. e.Lth. It's an unco gift ye hae, o' layin the head o' the soo to the tail o' the grice, Hunter J. Inwich (1895) 102.

4. Fig. An untidy, ill-mannered person; a sickly or deformed child.

's bairn 'Il niver live; I niver seed such n.Lin,1 I hope A an a grice e' my life Goā tak them things off an' cleān thỳ sen; doan't look a grice like that all th' daay thrif.

5. A collective term for young pigs, swine, or hogs.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) MS. add. (P.) Cum. Linton Lake Cy. (1864)

304. Wm & Cum.<sup>1</sup> n.Yks. Than grame steek'th hemble-deaur and bar up grise, Meriton Praise Ale (1684) l. 123; n Yks.<sup>2</sup>

[1. Gryce, swyne or pygge, porcellus; Gryce, whyle hyt sokythe, puber, Prompt. Norw. dial. gris (pl. griser), a young pig (AASEN); ON. grīss, a young pig, also, a pig (Vigfilsson). (Vigrusson).]

GRICE, see Grees.
GRICIFER, sb. Sh.I. A name given to a disease that attacks swine and deprives them of the use of their hindlegs. S. & Ork.1

legs. S. & Ork. GRID, sb. Lan. Chs. Shr. [grid.] 1. A grating.

Lan. Dost recollect... th' lump o' steak we seed down th'cellar grid? Doherty N. Barlow (1884) 68; He went reet across th' grid, an leet wi' his nose again th' sooty side o' th' chimbley, Mellor Uncle Owdem (1865) 22, ed. 1867. Chs. Schs. Ah)v oa ni jùst blaak-led id mi grid [Ah've on'y just black-leaded my grid]. Here the grid over the 'ess hole' is meant. Shr. Grating over a drain. 'The waiter run through the 'ouse like a bruck—the grid wuz stopt up at the back.

2. Comp. Grid-hole, a hole or opening covered over by a

grating.

s.Chs.¹ The 'ess-hole' is called a 'grid-hole.' Lan For th' stick were short, an' th' grid-hole deep—dost see? Bu' th' grid-hole wer no hafe as deep as thee, DOHERTY N. Barlow (1884) 68.

[1. Grid appears in lit. E. grid-won, ME. gredwe (P.

GRIDANE, sb. Obs. Wxf.¹ Also in 101 in g1. J. Sorrow, causing grinding of the teeth.

Than stalket, an gandelt, wie O¹ an gridane [Then stalked and wondered with oh! and with grief], 88

GRIDDLE, sb. and v¹ Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Lan. I.Ma.
Chs. Shr. Hrf. Brks Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Amer. Also

Chs. Shr. Hrf. Brks Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Amer. Also written griddel w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> [gri'dl.] 1. sb. A gridiron; also meat cooked thereon, a grill.

Inv. (H.E.F.), w.Yks.<sup>5</sup>, Chs.<sup>1</sup> Shr.<sup>1</sup> We mun get the maister a bit of a griddle fur 'is tay—'e's bin a lung journey. Shr., Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876). Som. W. & J Gl (1873). w.Som.<sup>1</sup> Dev. Zo thin's a griddle, Hewett Peas. Sp. (1892) 12; Dev.<sup>1</sup> n.Dev.

GROSE (1790). s.Dev. Fox Kingsbridge (1874). Cor. 1 [Amer. It was cracked, and so she has turned it into a griddle for muffins, Adeler Elbow Room (1876) xii]

2. A round, flat plate of iron, used for baking cakes. See

Girdle, sb.1

Sc Suspended over the fire for baking oatcakes upon, GROSE (1790) MS add. (C) Inv. (H.E.F.) Fif As would a hen leap on a fire-hot griddle, Tennant Anster (1812) hy, After use it is set aside to cool, and hens often leap on it for adhering crumbs (AW). Ir. Wheaten bread, which the good wife is baking on the griddle, Carleton Traits Peas. (ed. 1843) I. 278. Cum (EWP) Lan For a' th' world like a hen on a hot griddle, Banks Manch Man (1881) x1; Lan. I.Ma. The griddle, a round flat plate of iron, is in daily use by the Manx housewife to bake her cakes or bread on, and never by any chance on a gridiron, N & Q. (1869) 4th S. 111 505, Couldn they bake on their own griddles? BROWN Yarns (1881)

227, ed 1889.
3. Comp. (1) Griddle-bread, (2) -cake, (3) -loaf, a cake

baked on a griddle.
(1) Ir. Cakes raised with bread, soda, and buttermilk, and baked on a griddle (H.C.H), It has kept me from griddle-bread and tough nutriment ever since, Carleton Trails Peas. (ed. 1843) I 133; I seen where there was a big cake of griddle-bread, Barlow Lisconnel (1895) 60 w.Ir. She thrust a large lump of griddle-bread into his limp, unchildish hands, Lawless Grania (1892) I. pt 11 1 (2) Ir. Terence honey, would you fancy a bit of the griddle-cake Mrs Kilfoyle brought me? Barlow Idylls (1892) 173 WYks.<sup>2</sup> W.Cy. Soane Curvostus of Lit. (1849) II 219, in N. & Q (1869) 4th S iii. 505 [Amer. Dual. Notes (1896) I. 392.] (3) WIr. She had rummaged out a half-eaten griddle-loaf, Lawless Grama (1892) I. pt. 1 vi.

4. A miner's sieve.

Cor. Casy .. began to get as thin as a griddle through 'worriting' over his wife, Plance Esther Pentreath (1891) bk. iv. iii.

5. v. To grill, broil on a gridiron.

Shr. We can griddle a slice o' 'am fur our tay, an' get it yarly. Brks. 1 Dor. I shall haven griddled, Flk-Lore Rec (1880) VIII. pt. 1. 112. w.Som. Mate idn a quarter so good a vried eens 'tis a-girdled. Dev. Horae Subsectivae (1777) 191. Cor. 1

6. To collect round the fire, to sit over the fire and warm

oneself. Dev.1, Cor.12

[1. Thou schalt make a brasun gridele in the maner of a net, Wyclif (1388) Exod. xxvii. 4; Seint Lorenz also ivolede þet te gredil hef hym upwardes mid berninde gleden, Anc. Riwle (c. 1225) 122.]

GRIDDLE, v.<sup>2</sup> Brks. Hmp. Dor. Also in form grittle rks. Hmp. [gridl.]

1. To grind corn very coarsely rimperfectly. Dor.<sup>1</sup>

2. To crush beans. Brks., Hmp. Brks. Hmp. [gri'dl.] or imperfectly. Dor. (W.H.E.) Hence Griddler, sb. a machine for breaking or

crushing pulse, esp. beans.

Brks. List of agric. implements (1883) 'Biddel's patent bean grittler' (W.H.E.). Brks., Hmp. The beans are poured in at the top, and by the turning of a handle are passed between rollers, and fall

out down below (1b.).

GRIDDLED, \*pp. Per. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Completely entangled, nonplussed.

GRIDDLER, sb. Oxf.1 A fork with seven tines, used chiefly for coal.

GRIDDLY, adj. Chs. [gri·dli] Gritty. Sheaf (1879) I. 168; Chs.1

GRIDGE, sb. Cor. [gridg.] A small particle or portion. Theywere breaking stones and a gridge flew in myeye. 'You've stolen the cake' 'No, I've only taken a small gridge.' GRIDGE, v. Sus. Cor. [gridg.] To grudge. See Grutch. Cor. You'm a nation clever boy, you be, an' I doan't gridge 'ee the money, 'Q' Troy Town (1888) xi.

Hence Gridgen, ppl. adp. grudging, stingy.
Sus. If he has anything given him he's that gridgen that he'll never give away naun an't.

never give away naun an't.

GRIDGIRON, sb. Ess. Ken. Also in form gridgian. [gridgaiən, gridgən.] A gridiron. Ess. (W.W.S.), Ken. (C.B.), Ken.

GRIECE, GRIEEND, see Grees, Grind, v. GRIEF, sb. Cor. Also written greef. [grif.] In phr. to make grief between, to make mischief between.

Crull one day maad greef 'twixt I and she, J. TRENOODLE Spec.

GRIEM, GRIEN, GRIEST, see Grime, Green, v.2, Grist, sb.1

GRIEVE, sb. and v. Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also written greave Abd. Cum. w. Yks. ; greeve Nhb.; and in form grave w. Yks. [grīv.] 1. sb. A farm-bailiff, steward, or overseer; the foreman on a farm.

Sc. Siclike dung as the grieve has gi'en me, Scott Rob Roy (1817) xiv, O'er mony grieves but hinder the wark, FERGUSON Prov (1641) 26; The overseer of any work, as the road-grieve, he who has charge of making or mending roads (JAM.) Cai. 1 nw.Sc [In Skye] a grieve... has from £4 to £7 besides his shoes, Statist. Acc. IV 135 (Jam.'. Eig. Up cam' the grieve wi' the grg an' a letter, Tester Poems (1865) 132. Bnff. He said there were three grieves at Auchanachie, Gordon Chron. Keth (1880) 418. Abd. Kent ye muckle Charlie German, Greave a while at Mains o' Glen? STILL Cottar's Sunday (1845) 37 Kcd. Mr. Tawse. Gaen hame must try a gallop Wi' the grieve o' Tillydrum, Grant Lays (1884) 75 Frf. I'm speaking o' Whinbusses' grieve. He has run for ropes, but he'll be ower late, BARRIE Minister (1891) xlin Per. He sappit his constitution thae twa years he wes grieve aboot England, IAN MACLAREN Brier Bush (1895) 231 w.Sc. An under-grieve on the estate of Logan, CARRICK Land of Logan (1835) 32 Fif The grieve looked on with mingled feelings, Colville Vernacular (1899) 14. Ayr. Your factors, grieves, trustees and bailies, Burns Address of Beelzebub, l. 33 Lth. He filled the position of grieve, or steward, on a large arable farm, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 65. Edb. Crossheaded Cruity's grieve, Carlop Green (1793) 125, ed. 1817 Slk. Under the young Dyuck—though I am no his grieve, Chr. North Noctes (ed. 1856) III. 64. Gall I'm much mistaken if it doesna's conservation of the property of the conservation of the conservation. belang to Peter Carnochan, the grieve, Nicholson Hist Tales (1843) 343. Nhb. 1 Hence Grieveship, sb. (1) the office of grieve or bailiff;

(2) the district under the charge of a grieve.

(1) Lth Jamie Horsman himself... has this year been promoted to the grieveship of the large and fine farm of Leddyslove, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 294. (2) Nhb.1

2. ? Obs. An officer who collected the rents for the lord

\*\*Cum.\* An official of the Netherwasdale Court Leet of Lord Leconfield. Yks. (HALL) w.Yks. Warson Hist. Hlfx (1775) 539; w.Yks.\*

3. v. To act as overseer, to overlook farm-servants. Sc He is said to grieve the shearers who acts as overseer to

reapers during harvest (JAM.).

[Greve ('praepositus') is a word of power and authority, signifying as much as 'Dominus' or 'praefectus,' Cowell Interp. (ed. 1637); so Spelman (ed. 1687). OE. (Nhb. & Merc.) groefa (=Pilatus), John xix.1; WS. gerêfa (Chron. 906).]

GRIEVIOUS, adj. Sc. Lin. Grievous. Sc. (AW.) sw.Lin<sup>1</sup> It's grievious so to see them. To me it's a very grievious thing.

GRIEVISH, adj Dur. [grī·viʃ.] 1. Gluttonous. GIBSON Up-Weardale Gl. (1870). 2. Grievous. 1b. GRIFF, sb. Nhp. [grif.] The graft of a tree. Cf. graff, sb. Hence Griffar, sb. a grafter.

[Grafte or gryffe of a tree, ente, Palsgr. (1530). Fr. greffe, agraff, a slip or young shoot fit to be graffed (COTGR.).]

GRIFF, sb<sup>2</sup> n.Cy. Yks. [grif.] A deep valley with a rocky fissure-like chasm at the bottom; a deep, narrow

glen, a small ravine. Cf. grift,  $sb.^1$  n.Cy. Grose (1790). n.Yks. The broken receding angles at the foot of the grif stood out darkly, Hagar Pastoral (1887) 1; One of the small tributary becks . . . comes into the open air again in a wild little griff, Atkinson Moorl. Parish (1891) 344; n.Yks. e.Yks. Pyks. Marshall Rur. Econ (1788).

GRIFFAUN, see Grafan.

GRIFFIN, sb. Dor. A variety of apple. We are only just grinding down the early pickthongs and griffins, Hardy Desperate Remedies (ed. 1896) 151.

GRIFF-STONE, sb. War. Greenstone.

In the lower coal measures . . . the intrusive sheets of greenstone nearly correspond with the planes of Bedding—at Coventry this rock is called griffstone, Woodward Geol. Eng. and Wales (1876) 377.

GRIFT,  $sb.^1$  n.Lin.<sup>1</sup> [grift.] A channel shaped out by water for itself, a runnel. Cf. griff,  $sb.^2$ 

GRIFT, sb.<sup>2</sup> Ess. Suf. [grift.] A slate-pencil. Ess. When Ess. children go to school, they take with them their slates and their grifts, N. & Q (1890) 7th S. 1x. 67; (J.F.); Gl. (1851); Ess.<sup>1</sup>, Suf.<sup>1</sup>

[OFr. grefe (mod. greffe), 'stylet' (HATZFELD); Lat. graphium; Gr. γραφίον, poinçon à écrire.]

GRIG, sb.1 Irel. Oxf. e.An. s.Cy. [grig.] A small species

of the eel, Anguilla latrostris.

Ant. Grose (1790) MS add (C) Oxf. (GO.); Oxf. 1 MS add.

e.An. 1, Suf. 1 s. Cy. What are called, in the s of England, grigs, gluts, or snigs, are a variety of the common eel with larger head, blunter nose, and thicker skin, Bingley Useful Knowledge (1825)

Hence Grig-wheel, sb. a basket contrivance for catching

small eels.

Oxf. Of an oblong shape, about six inches in diameter, and constructed of withes (G.O). s Cy. No wheel, or basket, for taking eels, or other fish, shall be used in the river Thames, except grig wheels, Thames Conservancy Fishery Bye-laws (1893).

[Anguillette, a grig, or little eele, Cotgr.]
GRIG, sb.<sup>2</sup> Nhb. Yks Lan. Suf. Som. [grig.] The

cricket, Gryllus domesticus.

Nhb.¹, w.Yks.², Lan.¹, ne,Lan.¹, Suf.¹, w.Som.¹ [The dry Highelbowed grigs that leap in summer grass, Tennyson The Brook]

GRIG, sb.² Der. War. Shr. Also in form greg Der.

[grig.] A bantam fowl.

Der. Addy Gl (1888); Der.<sup>2</sup>, nw.Der.<sup>1</sup> War. (J.R.W.); War.<sup>3</sup>

A grig's egg. Shr.<sup>1</sup> They'n gid me a couple o' grigs—a cock an' a'en. [Grig, a short-legg'd hen, Balley (1721).]

GRIG, sb.<sup>4</sup> ne.Lan.<sup>1</sup> A greyhound. Cf. grew, sb.<sup>1</sup>

GRIG,  $sb.^{\mathfrak{s}}$  and ady. In gen. dial. and colloq. use in Irel ad Eng. [grig.] 1. sb. A merry companion; a cheerand Eng. [grig.] ful, lively person.

Nhb.¹ Der.¹ A merry grig. O.

2. A lively or restless child.

Obs. Sus., Hmp Holloway.

Lan. That's a bonny little grig yo'n getten Der. The pluckiest and bonniest little grig i'the country side, WARD Dand Grieve (1892) III. bk. iv. x. War. You little grig.

(1892) III. bk. IV. x. War. You little grig. 3. Phr. (1) as bhthe as a grig, (2) as brisk -

o. rm. (1) as outne as a grig, (2) as orisk —, (3) as happy —, (4) as lively —, (5) as merry —, said of any one who exhibits a cheerful or lively disposition.
(1) Nhb Once blythe as grigs, our merriment Is changed to meditation, Gilchrist Bards of Tyne (c. 1840) 396. (2) w.Yks. Az brisk az a grig, Frogland Olm. (1856) 7. (3) Lan. From mornin till neet we're os happy os grigs, Ballad, Lucky Lad, st 5 mornin till neet we're os happy os grigs, Ballaa, Lucky Lad, st 5 (4) Ir. She'ill be as lively as a grig to-morrow, Barlow Idylls (1892) 193. (5) w.Yks. All of them looking as happy and as merry as grigs, Cudworth Dial Sketches (1884) 17; w Yks. Lan. One day I wur ith' fielt, sowing oway as merry as a grig, Gaskel Comic Sngs. (1841) 83. e.Suf. (F.H.) w Som. 'So merry's a grig,' or 'So merry's a cricket,' are equally common. Colloq. The learned gentleman... is as merry as a grig at a French wateringplace, Dickens Bleak House (1852) xix (Farmer).

4. adj. Merry, lively, happy.
Sus. Yu maun luv de farisees, I allow. Dey be rite grig,
Jackson Southward Ho (1894) I. 289; Sus. Master Harry hes

always so grig.

always so grig.

[1. A merry grig, merry companion, convva, graeculus, Coles (1679); A merry Greek, tb.; Gringalet, a merry grig, pleasant rogue, sportful knave, Cotgr.]

GRIG, sb.<sup>6</sup> Chs. Wal. Shr.? Hrf. Nrf. Cor. [grig.]

1. Heather, Calluna vulgars. Cf. crig, sb.<sup>2</sup>

Chs. Science Gossip (1869) 27; Chs <sup>13</sup>, s.Chs.<sup>1</sup> Shr. Ray (1691); Shr.<sup>1</sup>; Shr.<sup>2</sup> From this shrub the poor gen. make their besoms. <sup>1</sup> Hrf. Ray (1691) MS. add. (J C.) 44. Nrf. (B. & H.) Cor.<sup>2</sup> (s.v. Griglans). [To burn on any waste, any grig, ling, heath, &c., Stat. 4 & 5 Will. & Mary, xxiii, in White Selborne (ed. 1853) 19.]

2. The cross-leaved heath Erica Tetralix

2. The cross-leaved heath, Erica Tetralix.
Chs. (B. & H.) Wal. RAY (1691) MS add. (J.C.) 33.

3. Comp. Grig-besom, a broom made of heather.

Shr. 'I like a grig-besom fur sweepin' the imbers out o' the oven, an' then a clane maukin' to finish up ŏŏth.' Grig-besoms much request for barn floors.

4. Meadow grass, which has been left too long before

mowing and gone rotten. s.Chs.<sup>1</sup>
Hence Griggy, adj. of meadow-grass: rotten. ib.

[1. Wel. grug, heath or ling; OCor. grig (WILLIAMS).] GRIG, sb. 7 Som. Dev. Cor. [grig.] The bullace, Pruns spinosa. See Cracks, sb. pl. Also used in phr. sour as a grig.
w.Som. It is the most usual superlative of 'sour,' and the very

name is supposed to set the teeth on edge, ELWORTHY Gram (1877)
23 Dev. Reports Provinc. (1887) (s.v. Putsom). w.Cor. (M.A.C.)
[Fr. (Picard) crèque, 'fruit du prunier épineux' (JORET,
60); also criquette (t.b.); see Franck (s.v. Kriek).]

GRIG,  $v^1$  and sb.8Som. Dev. [grig.]

pinch, squeeze.
Som. W & J. Gl (1873). Dev I voun' th' bridle was no good
—I grigg'd th' zaddle tight's I cood, Pulman Sketches (1842) 33.

-1 grigg a th Zaddie tights 1 cood, FULMAN Skeiches (1042) 33.

2. sb. A pinch, bite. Cf. grib.

Som. W. & J Gl (1873). w Som. 1 Nif th' old Bob [horse] didn gee me a grig in th' arm, eens I can'thardly bear to muv-m [moveit].

GRIG, v.<sup>2</sup> and sb <sup>9</sup> Glo. Baks. Dor. [grig.] 1. v.

With at: to behave fretfully towards.

Brks Used of a fractious child. 'He doesn't cry—he grigs at

(W.F.R.).

Hence Griggly, adj. 'queer' in the stomach. Gio. It do make anybody feel griggly.

2. sb. A state of fretfulness; in phr. on the grig, on the fret. Dor. A woman said to me of her sick child, 'She is always on the grig' (C K P.).

GRIG, see Greg, v.<sup>2</sup>
GRIGGAN, sb<sup>1</sup> Cor.<sup>12</sup> A grasshopper. See Grig, sb.<sup>2</sup>
GRIGGAN, sb<sup>2</sup> Irel. A marine mollusc, Cyprma Islandica. Ant. (W.H.P.)

GRIGGER CAKE, sb. Wil.1 A kind of pancake; see

Fine paste spread thin like a pancake, and baked on a gridiron over a mass of glowing wood-coals

GRIGGLAS, GRIGGLE, see Griglan, Greggle.
GRIGGLES, sb. pl. w.Cy. Wil. Cor. Also in form griglens w.Cor. [griglz.] Small apples left on the tree after picking; small worthless fruit, vegetables, &c., left after gathering. Cf. gribble,  $sb.^1$  2.

w.Cy. These [apples] the farmers leave pretty abundantly on the

trees, with an understanding that the urchins will have mercy on the boughs, which if left entirely bare would suffer, Hone Every-Day Bk. (1827) II. 1270 Wil., n.Wil. (E.H.G.), w.Cor. (M.A.C.)

Hence Griggling, vbl sb. the custom of gathering griggles. w.Cy. After the orchard is cleared . . . the village . . . climbing boys collect in a posse, and with poles and bags go into the orchard and commence griggling. .. The best climbers are the ring-leaders; and less boys pick up and point out where an apple still remains. After the trees are cleared...they separate with their portion... If the owner requests it...the head boy stands before the house and, uncovered, he recites the well-known fable in the 'Universal Spelling Book'—'A rude boy stealing apples.' Then the hostess or her daughter brings a large jug of cider and a slice of bread and cheese or twopence... Down to the present month the custom of griggling is continued with variations in the Western hamlets, Hone Year Bk. (1827) 1270. Wil. Barnes Gl. (1863) (s.v. Colepexy); Wil. A.

GRIGGY, sb. s.Chs. A louse.
GRIGLAN, sb. Cor. Also in forms gregian Cor.; griggias; grigling Cor. 1. Heather, Calluna vulgaris, esp. the stems of it; gen. used in pl. See Grig, sb. 6. Fast asleep, on a bank of griglans. . Recently I heard, in St. Agnes, heath-flowers called 'the blowth of the griglans,' Hunt Pop. Rom. w.Eng (ed. 1896) 450; Take up a bunch of griglans, And tie them in a broom, Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) 22; (G.F.R.); Cor. 128

2. Comp. (1) Griglan-besom, (2) -broom, a broom made

2. Comp. (1) Griglan-besom, (2) -broom, a broom made from the stems of heather; (3) -moor, a heathy moorland. (1) Cor. (2) Cor. He would start gathering heather on the instant and . . . set about making griglan brooms, Pearce Esther Pentreath (1891) bk iv. ii (3) Cor. GRIGLY, adj. Der. 2nw.Der. [gri'gli.] Sandy, lumpy. GRIKE, sb. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written gryke Lakel. 2Cum. [graik.] A crevice, chink, crack; a rut, wrinkle; a ravine in the side of a hill.

n.Cy. Gross (1790). Lakel. 2That shilling's rowled intul a gryke thoo may depend on't. Cum. Sometimes a wrinkle in the skin, or a chink in the stone floor-flags (M.P.); Pyke some ore out—thou'll find in t'rock grykes amang, Dickinson Cumbr. (1875) 228; Cum. Wm. Anudthre chap . . . hed foean doon yan o thir grikes, Spec Dial. (1885) pt. iii. II; O my cūshat, 'at's i' t'grikes o' t'crags, Richardson Sng. Sol. (1859) ii. 14. s.Wm The space between the flags of a floor (J.A.B). w.Yks. Hutton Tour to Caves (1781). n.Lan. (C.W.D.), ne.Lan.

GRIKIN, see Greking.

GRILD, sb. Sh.I. spell or blaze of heat. In phr. a grild of heat, a sudden

Whin I wis young, I wis as fat as what doo is, an' wi' a grild o' hact I wis juist üseless, Sh. News (July 1, 1899).

GRILL, v.¹? Obs. Suf. Dev. 1. To snarl or snap as

a dog.
Suf. 1 How them there tew warment dew grill an grizzle at one another.

2. To grin, as in laughter. Cf. grizzle, v.¹

Dev. I must zay this, I vow to G-d, A was zo comical a toad,
He zot us all a grilling, Peter Pindar Wks. (1816) IV. 185.

[1. MDu. grillen, 'grausen, murmurare, irasci' (Teuthonista).]

GRILL, v.2 Sc. Also in form girl. To feel a sudden sensation of cold, to shiver, thrill. Rxb. This feeling is frequently caused by a grating sound as by

that of sharpening a saw (Jam). [(K.)]
[EFris. grillen, 'frosteln, zittern' (Koolman); Du. grillen,

to shiver, to tremble (VERDAM).]

GRIM, sb. Yks. [grim.] 1. A death's head, as sculptured or represented; also in comb. Grim's head. n Yks.<sup>12</sup> 2. A ghost; a skeleton. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Cf. churchgrim, s.v. Church.

[2. Cp. Norw. dial. Grim, a water-spectre (AASEN).]

GRIM, adj. Yks. Hrf. 1. In comp. (1) Grim-kested, having a hideous cast of countenance. n.Yks. 2; (2) shee,

a grim old woman. th.; (3) sir, a grim old man. th.

2. Obs. Rough, rugged Hrf. Ray (1691) MS. add. (J.C.)
GRIM, adj.<sup>2</sup> Chs. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. Glo. Som. Sus.
[grim.]

1. Grimy, dirty; dark, of a muddy hue. Cf. grom, adı.

s.Chs. Lau munecz, laad, aay grim dhu aat! Goa un wesh sum u th groo of [Lawmanees, lad, has grim tha at! Go an' wesh some o' th' grue off]. n Lin. He looks as grim as a sweep noo he's took to enjun drivin' (M.P.); n.Lin. 1 Nhp. Almost confined to the person, and the apparel; as, 'Your face looks very grim,' and 'Your clothes are very grim.' War.<sup>2</sup>

Hence (1) Grimmet, sb. a grimy person. s.Wor. (H.K.);
(2) Grimmy, adj. grimy, dirty. s.Chs.<sup>1</sup>
2. Phr. Grim the collier, the orange hawkweed, Hieracium aurantiacum.

War.8, Shr. (B. & H.), Glo.1, Som., Sus.

[1. Cogn. w. LG. (Altmark) grimmeln, 'schmutzig werden' (Danneil).]

GRIMA, see Greama.

GRIMACK, sb. Sh.I. [gri mək.] A rope fitted round a horse's head as a substitute for a bridle. S. & Ork.1

[Cp. Dan. grime, a horse's halter; ON. grima, a kind of hood or cowl covering the upper part of the face (Vig-Fusson); see Jakobsen Norsk in Shetl. (1897) 156.] GRIMBLE, v. ? Obs. e.An.¹ Also in form grumble.

To begrime.
'The child's face is grimbled with collar.' Grumbled is stronger, implying a thicker coat of dirt

GRIMCHOCKS, sb. pl. Cor.8 A term of abuse,

A little old grimchocks.

GRIME, sb., adj. and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. and n. and midl. counties to War. Shr. Glo. Also Hmp. Also written grhime n.Cy.; gryme Nhb.1; and in forms grahm n.Yks. e.Yks.<sup>1</sup>; graim Hmp.<sup>1</sup>; greim, greme Sc. (JAM.); greyme Nhb.<sup>1</sup> Lakel.<sup>1</sup> Cum.<sup>14</sup>; griem S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup> [graim.] 1. sb. Soot, a flake of soot or smut; dirt thoroughly

ingrained.

Sh.I., Dmf. (JAM.) n.Cy GROSE (1790). Nhb.1 The black ashes Sh.I., Dmf. (JAM.) n.Cy Grose (1790). Nhb.¹ Ine black asnes upon wood which are in a state between soot and charcoal Any black smudge is called a grime mark. Dur.¹ A black mark caused by coal or soot. Lakel.² Cum.¹; Cum.⁴ Thou's gitten a smitch a greyme on thy feace. n.Yks.¹; n Yks.² As black as grime. A smitch o' grime. e.Yks.¹, m Yks.¹ w.Yks. (J T.); Hutton Tour to Caves (1781); w Yks.⁴5 Lan. Thornber Hist. Blackpool (1837) 108. ne.Lan.¹ Chs.¹ Dirt thoroughly worked in, not merely surface dirt. Der. Monthly Mag. (1815) II. 297; Der.¹, n.Lin.¹, War.² Shr.¹ Differing from 'collow,' which is mere surface soot 'That ööman's face hanna sid waiter lately—look at the grime': 'That ooman's face hanna sid waiter lately—look at the grime'; Shr<sup>2</sup> Glo. Baylis Illus Dial. (1870).

Hence (1) Grimy, adj. (a) blackened with soot, dirty;

(b) swarthy in complexion; (2) -arse, sb. a term of abuse: see below.

see below.

(1, a) Frf Money may always be a beautiful thing. It is we who make it grimy, Barrie Thrums (1889) xvi. Rxb A smith is said to be a grimie person (Jam.). Nhb.¹, Dur ¹, Lakel.², Cum.¹ e.Yks. You've gotten a grimy face (Miss A.) m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Its laik t'ketl koolin t'frai-inpan graimi (J.W.). ne Lan¹, Der¹, Not. (L.C.M.), n.Lin.¹ (b) Sik You shall hae the hard-headed Olivers, the grimy Polts, Hogg Perils of Man (1822 | II. 232 (Jam.). (2) Wm. That's t'kettle co'in t'pan grimy arce (B K.). was like t'kettle callin t'pan 'Grimy-arse' (R.H.H).

2. Lignite or wood coal. Nhb.<sup>1</sup>
3. adj. Obs. Black, sooty.
Nhb. Gent. Mag (1794) 14, ed Gomme.
4. v. To soil, blacken with soot or dirt, to begrime;

also used fig.

S & Ork.<sup>1</sup>, N.Cy.<sup>1</sup>, Nhb.<sup>1</sup> Wm They grimed her beauty sair,
WHITEHEAD Leg. (1859) 22 n.Yks Ah's flay'd he'll get grahm'd

Clevel Rhymes (1875) 9; n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> wi' t'seeame stick, Tweddell Clevel. Rhymes (1875) 9; n. Yks.2 wi' t'secame stick, 1WEDDELL Clevel. Knymes (1075) 9; n. xks. They're beeath grimed wi' l'secam stick. e. Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1788); e. Yks. in. Yks wyks Where day seems grimed wi' neet, Senior Jerry Slit-Springs, l. 82; wyks wyks what's tuh grimed theesen wi' pretha? n.Lan. in. Der. in Not. Those children are grimed withdirt (L. C. M.) Lin. in. in. Lin. in. Nhp 12, War. 123, Shr 2

Hence (1) Grimed or Grim't, ppl adj. sooty, blackened, hearinged: (a) Griming and adj. sooty

begrimed; (2) Griming, ppl adj sooty.
(1) Cum.¹ Lan. Gross (1790) MS. add (C.) Hmp.¹ (2) w Yks.¹
5. Fig. To defame, blacken the character of. n.Yks.¹², m.Yks.¹ Hence Grimy, adj. slanderous, given to defaming another. n.Yks.²

6. To sprinkle, cover slightly, smirch; gen used of snow. Yks. Of a light fall of snow it will be said that it has 'just grimed the ground.' The participial forms are the freest in use

(C.C.R.).

(C C R.).

Hence Griming, sb. (1) a sprinkling, thin covering; a smirch; (2) a thin layer of coal.

(1) Sc. It was the gryming o'a new fa'n snow, Scott Minstrelsy (1802) 65, ed. 1839. Nhb.¹, Lakel.¹ Cum. 'Twas fiost and thro' leet wid a greymin' o' snaw, Anderson Ballads (1805) 98, Cum.¹ Wm. And t'grund frozen under a griming o' snow, Whittehead Leg (1859) 5 n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² A slight tinging with colour. ne.Yks.¹ Just a grahmin' o' snaw. e.Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹ Rarely used of anything but snow. w.Yks.¹ Lan. 'Have you had any snow your way, Tom?' 'Just a griming,' N. & Q (1888) 7th S. v. 28. ne.Lan.¹ (2) N.Cy.¹ In the pit used for a small and thin layer of bad coal Nhb. Black stone with a griming of coal, Borngs (1881) 258; (R.O.H.) 258; (R.O.H.)

[1. Dan. grim, griim, lampblack, soot; Sw. dial. gruma,

a smut on the face (RIETZ)

a smut on the face (RIETZ) |
GRIMESTEE, sb. w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> A kind of stile. See Stee.
'Grimestee-fields' or 'cloises.'
GRIMLY, adj. Obs. Sc. Grim, terrible.
A grype and a grimle beast, Child Ballads (1885) II. 45; In glided Margaret's grimly ghost And stood at William's feet, ib. 201.
GRIMMER, sb. Nhp. Pem. e.An. Also in form grimmel Pem. [grimə(r).] A large shallow pond, a stagnant pool: also called Grimmel pool pool; also called Grimmel-pool.

Nnp. 1 Confined, I believe, to the southern part of the county. s.Pem Lawes Little Eng. (1888) 420. e.An. 1 A pond or mere, of considerable extent, but of such moderate depth as to have much

of its surface covered with weeds.

GRIN, sb. and v. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Shr. Mtg. Ess. I.W. Cor. Also in forms gern Nhb.; girn Sc. N.I. Ant. Nhb I.W.; grain Ess.; grane w.Cor.; gren Cor.; gurn Per.; gyrne Sc. (Jam.) [grin, girn.] 1. sb. A snare, trap; a gin of wire or hair to catch birds

or small animals; a noose; also used fig. Cai. Abd. De'il gin her neck were in a girn, Cock Strains (1810)
99. Per. Landin' them oot wi' my new horse-hair gurn, Ford Harp (1893) 388; She... vengeance vowed, and set her girn To do him some unhallowed turn, Spence Poems (1898) 184. e.Fif. There he faun' four dainty cutties wi' the brass wire girns still roon' their necks, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) xv. Dmb. Fit to lime a girn to catch himsel', Salmon Gowodean (1868) 8. Ayr. He is in a girn that wants but a manly hand to grip him, GALT Gilhaize (1823) xi. Lnk. When the pool was deep A girn was made the trouts to cleep, STEWART Twa Elders (1886) 74. Edb. Neither the net of the fowler, .. nor the laddies' girn set with moolings of bread, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) vii. Peb. She's

hirselled frae his girn, Lintoun Green (1685) 159, ed. 1817. Sik. When nae bait 'ill catch them, wi' the very naked hyuck, or a girn, Chr. North Noctes (1856) III. 226. Rxb. Or catch them in a net or girn, Ruickbie Wayside Cottager (1807) 112. Kcb Against thy life he lays the noosing grin Of hair well twisted frae the filly's tail, DAVIDSON Seasons (1789) 26 N.I. The noose which is made with a halter and put in a horse's mouth is called a girn. 'Pit a girn in his mooth' Nhb. If ane or twa amang the ferns Has rax'd their necks wi' auld Lew's girns, PROUDLOCK Borderland Muse (1896) 341; It is made with a hoop crossed with twine, to which are attached horse-hair noozes. The body of the contrivance is pushed into loose snow, leaving only the hair noozes visible (R.OH). w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Lan. He throttlt Towzer in a clewkin grin, TIM BOBBIN View Dial. (1740) 14; N. & Q. (1852) 1st S v 450. e.Lan.<sup>1</sup> s Lan. BAMFORD Dial. (1854). Chs. (K.), Chs.<sup>18</sup>, Der <sup>1</sup> nw.Der.<sup>1</sup> It consists of a straight piece of wood, say 2ft. 6 in. to 3ft long, and about 1 in. to 1½ in in diameter; about 2 in apart are inserted portions of horse-hair formed into running nooses in which to entangle the legs of the birds, after struggling for sometime to get free they fall from the upper side of the grin, and hang suspended by the legs. In this position death ensues. Shr.¹ Whad's the matter ooth the cat's fut?' 'I 'spect it's bin ketcht in a grin.' Mtg. (E.R.M.) Ess Grose (1790) MS. add. (M.) I.W. (C.J V.), Cor. (R.H.B.), Cor.³, w.Cor. (M.A.C.)

Hence Grinwan, sb. a rod or stick to which is attached

a noose of hair for catching trout.

Gall. A'm making a bit grinwan to mysell to tak down wi' me to a deep pool that was i' the burn, fu' o' trouts, Mactaggart Encycl. (1824) 483, ed. 1876

2. An issue by means of a cord, a tent put into a wound, a 'set on.' s.Sc. (JAM.)

3. v. To catch birds, hares, rabbits, &c., by means of a 'grin'; also used fig.

Cail w Sc. To catch trouts by means of a noose of hair, which being fixed to the end of a stick or rod, is cautiously brought over their heads or tails; then they are thrown out with a jerk (JAM.).

Ayr. He was a terr'ble callan' for doos, and didna swither lang... about girning ony strange anes that cam about the doors, Service Dr. Dugund (ed 1887) 27. Edb. They . . . laid baits that girn'd maist ilka head, Liddle Poems (1821) 205. Gall. As if he had been girning sticklebacks, Crockett Cleg Kelly (1896) xiii. N.I.¹ Ant. Grose (1790) MS. add. (C) Nhb. (ROH), Shr.²

Hence Grinned, pp. trapped in a 'grin.' Shr.<sup>1</sup>
[1. Quhom he hard was now fettirit in Calrines Girnes,
DALRYMPLE Leshe's Hist. Scotl. (1596) II. 470.]

GRIN, v.<sup>2</sup> n.Cy. Lan. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Oxf. e.An. Mid. [grin.] I. Gram. forms. 1. Present Tense: (1) Gan, (2) Garn, (3) Grinny.
(1, 2) e.An.<sup>1</sup> (3) <sup>2</sup> Mid. He hollered out some imperence as made

all the others grinny, BLACKMORE Kit (1890) II xiv

2. Preterite: Gran.

Lan. So I gran, an I thrutcht, Tim Bobbin View Dial (1740) 15; A Lan. man does not say . . . he 'grinned,' but he 'gran,' GASKELL Lectures (1854) 24; Lan. l, e.Lan. s.Lan. Bamford Dial. (1854).

1. In sewing: of the stitches, to II. Dial. meanings.

be wide apart, gape.

Nhp 1 When sewing is not neatly done, and the stitches are ve visible, the young sempstress is often reproved by being told, 'You must undo your work, the stitches grin so.' War.3

Hence Grinning, ppl. adj. of stitches: open, wide, gaping. War. What grinning stitches have been made in this coat.

2. Phr. (1) Grin and abide, (2)—bode, to endure patiently; see Girn, v. 4; (3)—on the wrong side (of the mouth), to

see Girn, V. 4; (3)—on the wrong side (of the mouth), to laugh with an ugly grimace.

(1) n.Cy. You must grin and abide it, Grose (1790) MS. add.

(P.) Der.<sup>2</sup> Thou moon'st loike grin and aboide. nw.Der.<sup>1</sup>, Not.<sup>1</sup>

Lei.<sup>1</sup> Yo' mut grin an' aboide this turn. War. (J.R.W.), Shr.<sup>2</sup>

(2) Lan. So he gran an' bode fro' day to day, WAUGH Tufts of Heather, I. 130. (3) Lei.<sup>1</sup> 'Ah cain't grin if ye doon't lave me no tooshes.' 'Ah, but yo' can, Joo. Yo' can grin o' the wrong soide!' Oxf. You'll grin on the wrong side of the mouth if you don't shut up (G.O.). don't shut up (G.O.).

GRIN, see Grain, sb.2

GRINAGOG, sb. Chs. Slang. [gri'nəgog.] A stupid,

grinning person.
s.Chs. Slang. Grinagog, the Cat's Uncle, a foolish grinning fellow, onewho grins without reason, GROSE Lex. Balatronicum (1811).

GRINCE, v. Nhb. [grins.] To grind the teeth.

VOL. II.

Aa wis that mad aa wis fair jumpin an' grincin me teeth (R O H.); Nhb.1

GRINCH, sb. Pem. A bit, small thing; a short distance; also used attrib.

s.Pem. Grinch shade, one shade. 'She is not changed a grinch

sh'ade since she be gone' (W.M.M.).

GRINCUMS, sb. pl. Som. [gri'nkəmz.] Lues venerea.
w.Som.¹ Very com. Called also 'crinkum-crankums.'

GRIND, v. and sb.¹ Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel.

GRIND, v. and sb.¹ Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. I. Gram. forms. 1. Present Tense: (1) Graand, (2) Grahnd, (3) Grahynd, (4) Grend, (5) Grieend, (6) Grin, (7) Groind, (8) Grun, (9) Grunl, (10) Gruond, (11) Grynd. (1) m.Yks.¹ Introd 35. (2) ne Yks¹ 33. (3) s.Chs.¹ 81. (4) Cum.¹ (5) Wxf.¹ (6) Kcd. The Millert's man Wis busy grinnin aits, Grant Lays (1884). Cum.¹ (7) Stf. Ah couldn't groind without un, Good Wds (1869) 171. (8) Sc. (Jam.), Cai¹ Edb. To mak ye new for maut to grun To fill folks fü', Liddle Poems (1821) 64 Dmf. Ye maun grun't but a quairn, Cromek Remains (1810) 110 Cum. The veomanry are grunnin swords. Rayson Poems 64 Dmf. Ye maun grun't but a quairn, Cromer Remains (1870) 119 Cum. The yeomanry are grunnin swords, Rayson Poems (1858) 25; Cum. In Lin. Them bricks is bad uns; thaay gruns to poother. (9) Sc. (Jam.) Nhb. He grunds the corn to myek wor bread, Wilson Pitman's Pay (1843) 35, Nhb., Dur. I Cum. Efter he'd deun grundin' his knife, Richardson Talk (1871) 1st S 34, ed. 1886, Cum In. Yks. Tack this knife an' grund it (WH); n.Yks. I, ne.Yks. 33. e.Yks MS. add. (T.H) w.Yks. I Them raggaldy French... were grundin ther pikes, ii. 354; w.Yks. (10) m.Yks. Introd. 35. (11) Sc. Murray Dtal. (1873) 205.

(10) m.Yks.¹ Introd. 35. (11) Sc. Murray Dial. (1873) 205.

2. Preterite: (1) Gran, (2) Grand, (3) Grinded, (4) Grond, (5) Groond, (6) Grun, (7) Grund, (8) Grunded, (9) Grundd. (1) Sc. Murray Dial. (1873) 205. Cai.¹ e.Yks.¹ MS. add. (T H.) w.Yks.³ (2) Dur.¹ e.Yks.¹ MS. add. (T.H.), w.Yks.¹ (3) S.Not. (J P K.) (4) Shr.¹ 'E grond 'is tith all night. (5) m.Yks.¹ Introd. 35. (6) Cum. They grun' them up, Mary Drayson (1872) 13. n.Yks.², e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. He grun his teeth, Yks. Wkly. Post (Apr. 10, 1807); w.Yks.³4, e.Lan.¹, m.Lan.¹, s.Chs.¹81. Not. We grun it up (J H.B.). s. Not. (J.P.K.), sw.Lin.¹, War.² Introd. 16. (7) n.Yks.¹², ne.Yks.¹ 33. e.Yks. Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 64. Lan. We're o grund an' grund, Clegg David's Loom (1894) iii. (8) n.Yks.¹² e.Yks.¹ MS. add. (T.H.) w.Yks.¹ (9) m.Yks.¹ Introd. 35. 3. pp. (1) Grind, (2) Grinded, (3) Gron, (4) Grond, (5) Groun, (6) Grounded, (7) Grounden, (8) Grun, (9) Grund, (10) Grunded, (11) Grunden, (12) Grunnen, (13) Gruon,

(10) Grunded, (11) Grunden, (12) Grunnen, (13) Gruon,

(14) Gruondid.

(14) Grunndid.

(1 ) Edb. A stane o' barley, grind so white an' nice, Learmont Poems (1791) 335. (2) m.Lan.¹ Grun ginger is ginger as hes bin grinded. s.Not. (J.P.K.) (3) Shr.² Han yo gron that scythe yit? (4) Shr.¹ (5) Shr.² (6) Lan I ordered him . . . to get the wheat grounded after our groats, Walkden Diary (ed. 1866) 65. (7) Shr.² (8) Sc. Murray Dial. (1873) 205. Cai.¹ Dmf. Three gude dams ran down the trows, Before was grun' the meller, Cromek Remains (1810) 68. ne.Yks.¹ 33. e.Yks.¹ MS. add. (T.H.), w Yks.²³, s.Chs.¹ 81, nw.Der.¹, s.Not. (J.P.K.), War.² Introd. 16. (9) Sh.I. Have the rest grund in a Christian manner, Scott Pirate (1822) xi. Dur.¹ n Yks A'm boon ta send sum coorn ta t'mill ta bi grund (W.H.). Chs.¹, Shr.² (10) n.Yks.¹, ne.Yks.¹ 33, e.Yks.¹ (11) n.Yks.¹ e.Yks.¹ MS. add. (T.H.) Shr.² (12)Nhb.¹ They'd grunnen the end off the aix. (13, 14) m.Yks.¹ Introd 35.

II. Dial meanings. 1. v. To endeavour to reduce in price, to drive a hard bargain; gen. used with down. n.Cy. (J.W.) Nhp.¹ He always grinds me down so, there's no getting a farthing by him. Oxf. (G.O.), Hnt. (T.P.F.)

Hence (1) Grinder, sb. a 'sweating' employer; (2) Grinding, vbl. sb. a mode by which masters in the 'slop' trade sweat their workpeople.

trade sweat their workpeople.

Lon. (1) Those who compel the workmen (through their neceswages, Mayhew Lond, Labour (1851) II. 233, col. 1, ed. 1861. (2) Grinding, or being compelled to do the same or a greater amount of work for less pay, 1b.

2. Phr. to grind the wind, to work the treadmill.

Lon. The prisoners style the occupation 'grinding the wind,' Maynew Prisons (1862) 303.

3. sb. A steeplechase; a ride across country.

Oxf. When horsy men no longer turn their minds To silly plotting

of forbidden 'grinds,' Brasenose Ale Verses (1875) 254. Dev. An afternoon grind across country for the men, Mem. Rev. J. Russell (1883) 59.

4. Phr. to be on the grind, to endeayour to beat down in price. s.Wor. (H.K.)

GRIND, sb<sup>2</sup> Sh I. Or.I. Also written grinnd Sh.I. [grind.] A gate formed of horizontal bars, which enter at each end into hollows in two upright stakes, or the ad-

joining wall. Also used attrib.

Sh I. Every neglect of closing a grind ... was liable to a fine of 40s Scots, Hibbert Desc Sh. I. (1822) 203, ed 1891; Bit grinnd or sma opencen, or slap dere he saa na, Burgess Rasmie (1892) 9, or sma openeen, or slap dere he saa na, Burgess Rasme (1892) 9, He saw Olly Brown coming through the 'grind' that led to his dwelling house, Nicolson Anthstin' Hedder (1898) 29; S. & Ork.¹ Or.I. De grind-kuperz der grindz waid aap'n thruu [The grind-keepers Their grinds wide open threw], Orcad. J. Gilpm, st. 30, in Ellis Pronunc. (1889) V. 807.

GRINDER, sb. Yks. Also in form grunder n.Yks.²
1. A corn-grinder or miller. n.Yks.² (s. v. Grun.)
2. In wool-combing: a worker who fixes the rollers of the carding-machine between two year rollers to sharpen.

the carding-machine between two iron rollers to sharpen

the pins. w.Yks. (S.A.B)

GRINDING-STONE, sb. Yks. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms greanden. Dev.; grendin. nw Dev. Cor.<sup>2</sup>; grend. ing- Cor.; grundering-steean n.Yks.2 A grindstone.

n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> w Som.<sup>1</sup> Gruy neen-stoa un. Dev. Measter's a greanden-stone—zo rough, Peter Pindar Wks. (1816) IV. 216; Then swore par Dieu that he would quickly bring Unto the grinding stone their noses down, th. I. 342. nw Dev.<sup>1</sup> Cor. He jumped through a swimming grending-stone waunce, TREGELLAS Tales (ed. 1865) 126: Cor.2

GRINDLE, sb. and v. e.An. s Cy Also in form grindlet s.Cy. [grindl] 1. sb. A small drain, ditch, or gutter. Cf. drindle, sb.

gutter. Cf. drindle, sb. e An 1, Suf. (HALL.), e.Suf. (F.H.) s Cy RAY (1691); KENNETT

Par. Antig. (1695).

2. v. To trickle, run slowly; fig. to dawdle. e.Suf. (F.H.)

GRINDLECOKE, sb. n.Cy. Yks. Der. Also written

colke w.Yks.<sup>2</sup>; cowk Yks. [gri·n(d)lkouk.] A worn-

out grindstone.

n.Cy. Sometimes used as a stool in the cottages of the poor (Hall.).

w.Yks. An''at my muther should hav t'grindlecowk heeated an' put
to her feet, Hallam Wadsley Jack (1866) m; Bywater Sheffield
Dial. (1839); w.Yks. 24, Der. 2, nw.Der. 1

GRINDLESTONE, sb. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not.
Lin. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Also written grindlestun
Chs. 1; -stwon Shr. 2; and in forms grinalstan, grinalston, grinelstooan w.Yks.; grundle-stoän n.Lin. 1; -stun
w.Yks. Not.; grunlestone m.Yks. 1; grunnel-stooan
w.Yks.; grun(n)'lstan' n.Yks. 2;
-stone w.Yks. 1 [grin(d)lstən.] A grindstone. Also in
form Grindle. form Grindle.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) MS add. (P.) n.Yks. 124, m.Yks. w.Yks. Hesharpened his chisel att grinalston, Tom TreddleHoyle Barrisla Ann. (1847) 50; Jim Hyn's dunkey's swallow'd the grinelstooan, Ann. (1847) 50; Jim Hyn's dunkey's swallow'd the grinelstooan, Hartley Budget (1867) 9, A chap at allus keeps his nooas te th' grunnel-stooan may mak brass, ib. Clock Alm. (1889) 57; They tade it for a grinalstan, Pogmoor Olm (1868) 15; It's a good stone for grundlestuns (A.C.); w.Yks.¹² Lan Owd Jammy wur singin' what he co'ed th' grindle-stone sunk [sink], Brierley Day Out (1859) 48; There nobry about to gi' th' grindle a turn, Waugh Chim. Corner (1874) 74, ed. 1879; Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹ Chs.² Children about Macclesfield say—'Lady-bird, lady-bird, fly away home; All thi childer are dead but one, And he lies under the grindlestun'; Chs.³ Naught's impossible 'as t'auld woman said when they told Chs.3 'Naught's impossible,' as t'auld woman said when they told her, caulf had swallowed grindlestone. s.Chs.¹ It's a gruntin', grindin' grindlestone, Three Jovial Huntsmen. Der.², nw.Der.¹ Not. (J.H B.); (W.H.S.); Not.¹, n.Lin.¹ s.Lin. Bring some wätter in a bucket, and ton [turn] the grindleston for me (T.H.R.). Lei.¹, War.³ s.Wor. Porson Quaint Wds. (1875) 13. Shr.¹ Jack, I shall want yo to turn the grindle-stwun fur me; Shr.²

GRINDLET, see Grindle.

GRINDSTONE, sb. Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel, and Eng. [grin-, gru'nstən.] I. Dial. forms: (1) Grinsin, (2) Grinstan, (3) Grinstane, (4) Grinstone, (5) Grinstun, (6) Grinstwun, (7) Grundstan, (8) Grundstane, (9) Grunsal, (10) Grunstan, (11) Grunstane, (12) Grunstoän, (13) Grunston, (14) Grunstone, (15) Grunstun (1, 2) Nhb.<sup>1</sup> (3) Elg. Bung to the del yer grinstane wheel, Tester Poems (1865) 115. (4) Lei.<sup>1</sup>, Oxf.<sup>1</sup> MS. add., e.An.<sup>2</sup>, Ken.<sup>1</sup> (5) Chs.<sup>1</sup> (6) Brks.<sup>1</sup> (7) n. Yks. Tack this knife ta t'grundstan (W.H.). (8) Sc. (Jam.) (9) Nhb.<sup>1</sup> (10) Nhb.<sup>1</sup> A Scot, a rat, and a Newcastle grunstan are found in every part of the world. Cum. DICKINSON Cumbr. (1875) 104. n.Yks. 124 ne.Yks. 1 Thoo mun tak t'au'd lae ti t'grun'stan. e.Yks. 1, n.Lan. 1 (11) Sc. (Jam.), Cai. 1 Ayr. Cut my wee heid on the grun'stane, Service Dr. Duguid (ed. 1887) 16. Dur. 1 Cum. This grunstane job happen't when they war nobbut lads, RICHARDSON Talk (1871) 1st S 33, ed. 1886. (12) n.Lin. 1 As 100nd as a grun-stoan. (13) w.Yks. 5 (14) Cum. 1, m.Yks. 1, w.Yks. 1 (15) w.Yks. Grindin 'em dahn like sand on a grun'stun, HARTLEY Clock Alm (1874) 31

II. Dial. meanings. 1. In comb. (1) Grindstone-apple, the crab-apple; (2) -crewk, (3) -hannle, the bent handle of the grindstone; (4) -sill, the thick sandstone whence the Newcastle grindstonesarecut; (5)-ways, like a grindstone.

- Newcastle grindstones are cut; (5) ways, like a grindstone.
  (1) Wil. Used to sharpen reap-hooks, its acid biting into the steel.
  (2) n.Yks. (3) Cum. Thy temper's meadd o' nought bit tip horns and grunstan hannels, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 170. (4) Nhb.<sup>1</sup> It is on the whole a fine grained, moderately hard, light-yellow stone; but it is in places porous enough for the manufacture of filter stones, which were formerly extensively made from it (5) Lnk. How cam' yeto fin' out That Sol gaes grunstane-ways? Watson Poems (1853) 104
- 2. Phr. (1) to bite the grindstone, (2) to keep one's noseupon the grindstone, to subject one to severe toil or punishment; (3) to talk a mill-wheel into a grindstone, to minimize a matter.
- (1) Ir. Mr. Last vowed that what he termed the 'Aristos,' of County Blarney, should bite the grindstone when opportunity served, SMART Master of Rathkelly (1888) I vi. (2) Rnf. Misfortune (1813) II. 163. (3) Ayr. Some men would talk a mill-wheel into a grunstane, Johnston Kilmallie (1891) I. 163. GRINDYLOW, sb. Lan. A nymph or water-sprite;

see below.

Aqueous nymphs or nixies, yelept 'Grindylow' and 'Jenny Green Teeth, lurked at the bottom of pits, and with their long sinewy arms dragged in and drowned children, HARLAND & WILKINSON Flk-Lore (1867) 53; To restrain their children from venturing too near the numerous pits and pools which were to be found in every fold and field, a demoness or guardian was stated to crouch at the bottom. She was known as 'Jenny Greenteeth,' and was reported to prey upon children who ventured too near her domain. Sometimes the water demoness was termed 'Grindylow,' Gorton Hist. Recorder (1852) in N. & Q. (1870) 4th S. v. 156.

GRINE, GRING, GRINGE, see Groin, sb.1, Grange, v. GRINGEL, sb. Hmp. The viper's bugloss, Echium vulgare.

The word is rare. I have only heard it once or twice (J.R.W.); Hmp.<sup>1</sup>

GRINING, vbl. sb. Obs. Chs. The growling, or first approach of a fit of ague. (K.); (Hall.)
GRINNOWS, GRINNY, see Grannows, Grin, v.2

GRINSARD, GRINSEL, see Greensward, Groundsel. GRINSTER, sb.1 n.Yks.2 One who smiles in a smirk-

ing manner.

GRINSTER, sb.<sup>2</sup> Sh.I. Ebb during spring tides.
A 'haaf' word, Spence Flk-Lore (1899) 120.

GRINT, sb. e.An. [grint.] Gravel or coarse sand in GRINTAL-MAN, sb. Abd. (JAM.) Also in form graintal. The keeper of a granary. See Girnel-man, s.v.

Girnel, sb. 2.

GRINTED, see Grained.

GRINTERN, sb. Dor. A compartment in a granary. BARNES Gl. (1863).

GRINZE, sb. Sc. A chill, rigor.

Buff. When he got up in the afternoon he was in a 'grinze.'.

By evening he was in a hot fever, SMILES Natur. (1876) 14, ed. 1893. GRIP, sb. S. & Ork. An excellent article of its kind. [Cp. Norw. dial. *gripa*, excellent (Aasen); prob. a genform of ON. *gripr*, valuable property, in *pl.* costly things (VIGFUSSON).]

GRIP, sb.2 and v.1 Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written grippe se. Eng.; and in forms grape Cum.; greap Nhb.; greeap Lakel. Cum.; greep Sc.; gripe Ir. N.I. n.Cy. Nhb. ne. Lan. Der. s. Pem. Brks. w. Mid. Sur. Wil. Som. Cor. grype w. Yks. Nhp. [grip, graip, grip.] 1. sb. A small trench for draining a field; a furrow, drain, or small watercourse; a rut in a road; a narrow ditch by the side of a road. Cf. groop, 1.

a narrow ditch by the side of a road. Cf. groop, 1.

Sc. To have plenty of channels, or gaws or grips, as they are usually termed, . . cut in the hollowest places, Stephens Farm Bk (ed. 1849) I. 184. Or.I. (SAS) Ir. He saw a man . . running as hard as he could up the gripe, Ann. Reg. (1839) 3; Lyin' for dead in the gripe he is, Barlow Kerrigan (1894) 51.

N.I.¹ wir. I lay down in the gripe o'the ditch, Lover Leg. (1848)
I. 212 Lins. Down I got into the gripe, Croker Leg. (1862) 249 I. 212 Lns. Down I got into the gripe o' the ditch, Lover Leg. (1848) I. 212 Lns. Down I got into the gripe, Croker Leg. (1862) 249 Wmh. (W.M.) s Ir. Puttin uz all in the gripe o' the ditch, Lover Leg. (1848) II 350. n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.¹, Nhb¹, Dur.¹, Cum.¹ n.Yks. It cuts a grip about three peaks and the control of the control o Cum. 1 n.Yks. It cuts a grip about three inches in width, Tuke Agric (1800) 84; n.Yks. 123, ne.Yks. 1 e.Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1788); (C.F.); e.Yks. 1 m.Yks. A cross-furrow, or spadecutting, traversing the 'lands' of a field Its use is to receive the waters of the ordinary furrows for conveyance to the ditch. w.Yks. I mun cut a grip doon this croft, Lucas Stud. Nidderdale (c. 1882) v; w.Yks. 1, Lan. (S.W.), ne Lan 1, Der, 1, Not. (L C M.), Not. 1, s.Not. (J.P K.) L n An' 'e ligs on 'is back i' the grip, Tennyson N. Farmer, New Style (1870) st 8; Lin 1, n.Lin 1 e Lin. Wheeler Hist Fens, Append. 7. sw.Lin. 1 He made grips at the end of all his furrows. Rut 1 Lei. The Lin¹, n.Lin¹ e Lin. Wheeler Hist Fens, Append. 7. sw.Lin.¹ He made grips at the end of all his furrows. Rut¹ Lei¹ The made-ground had sagged where they had laid down the gas-piping, and leit a grip more than half across the road. Nhp.¹², War.²³⁴, s.War.¹ Wor. A grip about a foot deep [on the road], Evesham Jm. (Apr. 13, 1896). w.Wor In the grip, S. Beauchamp Grantley Grange (1874) I. 180; w.Wor.¹, s.Wor.¹, Shr.¹ Hrf.¹; Hrf.² The horse fell at the grip in the road s.Pem. Laws Little Eng. (1888) 420, (W.M.M.); (A.B.) Glo.¹², Brks¹, Bdf. (J.W.B.), w.Mid. (W.P.M.), e.An.¹, Cmb. (W.M.B.) Suf. Cullium Hist. Hawsted (1813); Suf.¹ se.Eng. Horae Subsecvae (1777) 191. Ken. The road is full of great old grips (D.W.L.); Ken.¹ About Sittingbourne it is applied to natural channels of a few feet in width, in the saltings on the Kentish coasts. 'I crawled along the grip with my gun in my hand.' Sur. D'ye see them men, trenching at the gripes? N. & Q. (1880) 6th S. 1 238; Sur¹, Sus.¹², Hmp.¹ Wil. Taking up gripes (draining with covered drains), chiefly with turf or stone, Davis Agrac. (1813); Wil.¹ Som. About a foot deep, and six or eight inches wide, Jennings Obs. Dial. w.Eng. (1825); (F.A.A.) w Som¹ Common on the hills of nw.Som. 'Our hill idn a quarter zo bad's he used to, sinze the squire had they there grips [grúps] a-cut drue the zogs' Dev. A ewe hadbeen killed, overrun, thrown into a grip, Barning-Gould Spider (1887) xix. Cor¹ Hedgy-gripe, the ditch by the hedge of a field; Cor.²³ w.Cor. That part of the border of a field which is dug out to heap on the hedge, to raise it to keep it in repair. Often termed the hedgegripe, N. & Q. (1854) ist S. x. 301.

Hence Grin, we show the posts by the side of a small. hedge, to raise it to keep it in repair. gripe, N. & Q (1854) ist S. x. 301.

Hence Grip-way, sb. the path by the side of a small watercourse or drain. Bdf. (J.W.B)

2. The channel in the floor of a cow-house for receiving the dung, and carrying off the water, running between the double rows of stalls; also called Cow-grip; see Cow,

sb. 1 (50). Cf. groop, 2. Cai. Nai. The pavement

sb. 1 (50). Cf. groop, 2.

Cai. Nai. The pavement made for cattle to lie upon in the house, Agric. Surv. Gl. (JAM.); The definition is rather inaccurate (JAM.). Bnff, Abd. Morron Cyclo. Agric. (1863). Abd. The smell o' a greep he compared to a flower, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 24. Cld. A byre-grip (JAM.). N Cy. Nhb. (sv. Grup). Dur., Lakel. Cum. (MP); Cum. (s.v. Greupp). n.Yks. A lahtle black bitch wur seen i' tgrip o' t'cow-'us, Atkinson Moorl Parish (1891) 92; n.Yks. w.Yks. Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Jan. 12, 1888) 8; (F.K.); w.Yks.1, ne Lan., Der. 2

3. v. To cut 'grips' or small drains; to rid out or cleanse a ditch.

Dur. 1 n Yks. The feck on'ts gripp'd, and th watter runs away, MERITON Praise Ale (1684) I. 115. ne.Yks. 1 'Where's your father?' 'Grippin' at Robert Garnet's.' w.Yks. 1 Lan. I set son Thomas to grip the ploughed lands to let water off 'em, WALKDEN Diary (ed. 1866) 102 ne.Lan. 1 Lin. The field must be gripped very carefully, for wherever water stands the woad is entirely destroyed carefully, for wherever water stands the woad is entirely destroyed, MARSHALL Review (1811) III. 154. n.Lin., s.Lin. (THR.) sw.Lin. They're going to grip that close. Rut. He can hedge, an'grip, an' dyke, an' all. Glo. sus. Holloway. Wil. To drain with covered turf or stone drains. Som. Jennings Obs. Dial. w Eng. (1825); (W.F.R.) w.Som. And shall properly grip up and surface gutterall the meadow and pastureland, Lease of farm (Sept. 27, 1884). Hence (T. Grip (N)) such to he operation of drain.

Hence (I) Grip(p)ing, vbl. sb. (a) the operation of draining a field by means of furrows or trenches; open-surface draining; (b) draining with covered drains; under-surface draining; (2) -line, sb. a line to guide the spade in

cutting 'grips'; (3) ·plough, sb. a machine employed in making furrows or 'grips.'

(1,a) n.Yks Tuke Agnc (1800) 225. w.Yks (WAS.) sw.Lin.¹
He has ta'en the gripping by the gret. Dev. N. & Q (1880) 6th
S. i. 345; Dev¹ (b) Hrf.² Tile [drain-pipes] for grippin'. Wil.
Chiefly with turf or stone, Davis Agnc, (1813). [Land 'must be cleared of the surface water by griping or under-draining,' Young Annals Agnc, (1784-1815) XLIII. 123] (2) Nhp.¹ Som. Jennings
Obs Dial w.Eng. (1825); (J.S F.S.); (F.A.A) (3) n.Yks. A few gripping ploughs are also kept, Tuke Agric, (1800) 84.

[1. Men casten hem in poles, Or in a grip, or in be fen, Havelok (c. 1280) 2102 Hoistein dial. gripp, 'Abzugs-rinne, sie ist gewohnlich, ein it'uss breit u. eben so tief' (Idiotikon, 76); LG. gruppe (Berghaus); MDu. greppe (Verdam), cogn. w. OE. grēop, 'canalis,' MS. Harl. (c. 950), in Wright's Voc. (1884) 216.]

GRIP, sb.³ and v.² Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Also in form gripe Oxf. Wil.¹ [grip.] 1. sb.
The quantity of corn held at a time for cutting with a sickle; a handly armful; a bundle (of wheat).

sickle; a handful, armful; a bundle (of wheat).

Glo.¹, Oxf (K.) Brks Gl. (1851), Brks ¹, Hmp.¹ I W.¹A handful
of wheat in the ear, after it has been cut; I.W.² Wil Britton
Beauties (1825), Wil.¹ n.Wil A grip of wheat is the bundle of
wheat before it is tied into a sheaf (E H.G). Dor.¹

2 Phr. (1) to lay wheat (down) in grip(e, to lay down wheat in handfuls untied; (2) to lie (or be) in grip, said of wheat when left in handfúls.

(1) Oxf. To lay wheat in the grip—to lay down every gripe, or handfull of the reaper on the ground, for the benefit of drying before it be bound into sheaves (K.). Wil They lay [the wheat] down in gripe, as they call it, with the ears hanging into the furrow, Reports Agric. (1793-1813) 76, Davis Agric. (1813), Wil. s.Wil. Marshall Review (1817) V. 218. (2) Hmp¹ Dor.¹ Wheat is said to be in grip [handful] as it is left by the reapers.

3. v. To bind corn in sheaves or bundles; also used

8. v. To bind corn in sheaves or bundles; also used with up.

Brks. Grose (1790); Gl. (1852); Brks.<sup>1</sup>, Hmp.<sup>1</sup> Wil.<sup>1</sup> To grip wheat is to divide it into bundles before making up the sheaves.

[1. A growen grape of a grype, Wars Alex. (c. 1450) 1347. OE. gripa, a handful, a sheaf (B.T.).]

GRIP, v.<sup>3</sup> and sb.<sup>4</sup> In gen. dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Colon. Also in forms grep e.Yks.; griap Wm.; gripe Sc. (Jam.) w.Yks. ne.Lan.<sup>1</sup> s.Lin. Wor. Brks.<sup>1</sup> Nrf.; grype Cld. (Jam.) Cum.<sup>4</sup>; grup Sc. N I.<sup>1</sup> Cum.; pret. grap, grapt Nhb.<sup>1</sup>; grope e Lan.<sup>1</sup> [grip, graip, grup,] 1. v. To seize, grasp; to catch with the hand, clasp with the fingers; to clutch; to hold fast in the arms, to embrace closely; occas. with at. Also used fig.

Sc. So, sir, she grippit him, and clodded him like a stane from the sling ower the craigs of Warroch-head, Scott Guy M (1815) xi. Sh.I. Iggin' Seemon on da hael night ta grip da lasses an' kiss dem, Burgers Sketches (2nd ed) 114. Elg. The heron's gowked bill Grip'd geds a plenty, Couper Poetry (1804) II. 17. Abd. The deil may grip ye at the Colheburn, Guidman Inglismail (1873) 31.

Per. There's no a farmer wi' a luif, But grips ye like a brither, Halburgton Ochil Idvills (1801) 148. Fif Some grippet... Great

Per. There's no a farmer wi' a luif, But grips ye like a brither, HALIBURTON Ochil Idylls (1891) 148. Fif Some grippet... Great iron stanchels in their wraith, Tennant Papistry (1827) 53. Ayr. He grippet Nelly hard an' fast, Burns Halloween (1785) st. 6 Lnk. My han' he grupp't, an' smiled fu' kin', Coghill Poems (1890) Ink. My han' he grupp't, an' smiled fu' kin', Coghill Poems (1890)

13. e.Lth. Grup a' ye can, an' haud on by what ye've gruppit,
HUNTER J Inwick (1895) 105. Sik. He tried... to make me a
Cameronian but I wadna grip, Hogg Tales (1838) 9, ed. 1866.
Dmt, Han' gruppit han' sae leal, Reid Poems (1894) 30. Gali.
Lag gruppit him by the collar and shook him, Crockett Raiders
(1894) xliv. N.I.¹ Eels is gy an' ill to grup. n Cy. Border Gl. (Coll.
L.L.B.); N.Cy.¹ Nhb Aa jeest grapt i' time there (R.O. H.).
Dur.¹, Lakel.¹ Cum. Thou grup'd some lusty lad, Reiph Misc.
Poems (1747) 16; Applied to liquor which is strong, and so is full
tasted. 'That's gran' stuff that, it grips yan i' th' moo' weel'
(E.W.P); Cum.¹ n.Yks.¹ He wur jest fallin' off t'cart when Ah
gripp'd him by his claes; n.Yks.², m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Du n'owt i'
haste bud gripping lops, Prov. in Brighouse News (Aug. 10, 1889).
Lan. Wi' my hont grippen fast in his two, Cy. Wds. (Nov. 17,
1866) 40. ne.Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹ I.Ma. And 'd' a took a prayer, But
gripped at the wrife and didn' dare, Brown Doctor (1887) 121.
nw.Der.¹, Lin.¹, Nhp.¹, Wor. (J R.W.)

Hence (1) Gripful, adj. avaricious, greedy, grasping;

Hence (1) Gripful, adj. avaricious, greedy, grasping; (2) Grippen, Grippan, or Greppen, (a) ppl. adj. clasped,

clenched; (b) sb.a clasped or clenched hand; (3) Grippers,

clenched; (b) sb.a clasped or clenched hand; (3) Grippers, sb. pl thick leather gloves worn by gardeners, hedge-cutters, &c.; (4) Gripping or Grupping, (a) sb. a disorder amongst sheep; (b) ppl. adj., see (1); (5) Grippit or Grippet, ppl. adj., see (1).

(1) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (2, a) Wm. He up wie his gripen neaf [fist] an felt me owar, Wheeler Dial. (1790) 17, A ups wi ma grippan neeaf, Spec Dial (1885) pt iii 24 e.Yks. Thompson Hist Welton (1869) 169 Lan. Holding out his grippen fist, Brierley Layrock (1864) vii; That mon... bowneed me i' th' face wi' his grippen kneyve, Lahee Acquatted (1883) xii e.Lan.<sup>1</sup> (b) n.Cy. Grose (1790); (Hall.) (2) War <sup>3</sup> This thorn is too rough a customer to hadde (HALL) (3) War.<sup>3</sup> This thorn is too rough a customer to handle without grippers. (4, a) Gall. It grips them in the neck, as it were, rendering them unfit to turn their head but one way, Mactaggart Encycl. (1824) 243, ed 1876. (b) Ayr. The grippin' greedy, Pit it to them weel, Ainslie Land of Burns (ed. 1892) 308. Lnk. Some hard grippin' mortals wha deem themsel's wise, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 56, ed. 1897. (5) Bnff<sup>1</sup> w Wor.<sup>1</sup> 'E's that grippet 'e'll scahrse allow 'isself enough to eat.

 To catch, or lay hold of, after pursuit; to ensnare, catch in a trap. Also used fig.
 Of a woman who is married, after a tedious and difficult courtship, it is sometimes said: 'She's like the man's mare, she was ill to grip, and she wasna muckle worth when she was grippit' (Jam). Fif. Tam... could hae sworn he was gruppit in a trap, McLaren Tibbie (1894) 24. Ayr. Shusy Bingham in the Green has gruppit Sannock Thorles the weaver, Service Notandums (1890) 119 Lnk. I'm gaun to grip rattans at the mill, Franser Whaups (1895) 111 e.Lth. It's no the way to grup a bird to fling your bannet at it, Hunter J Inwich (1895) 194. Edb. A pratefou callan' lately set a grin; The hare was grippit, Learmont Poems (1791) 325. Dmf. I ferlie na though sic-like fellows Grip in a snare, Quinn Heather (1863) 58.

3. To apprehend, arrest.

Ayr. It was a guid thing they never were gruppit, Service Notandums (1890) 73 Cum. They hae grippet Hughie Græme for stealing, Gilpin Ballads (1866) 461.

4. To search, feel with the hands. See Grope.

Cid. They gripet him a' ouer for the watch (JAM.).

Hence Griping, vbl. sb. the operation of groping at arms' length in the soft mud of the tidal streams for dabs and flounders. Ken.1

5. With on: to catch up, overtake.
N.I.¹ 'She's gruppin' on us: 'said of oneboat gaining on another.
6. To mortify the mind, to tantalize, vex.

6. To mortify the mind, to tantalize, vex.

Cum. 14 e.Suf Griped, vexed through envy (F.H.).

7. sb. A grasp, seizure, clutch; a fast hold with the hand or arms, esp. in phr. to get, or take, grip of; an embrace; a struggle; also used fig. of intellectual grasp, intelligent comprehension. Freq. in pl.

Sc. Sen your gotten out o' 's grips, Gie John a bucky, Pennecuik Coll. (1756) 14, ed. 1787; We canna get grup o' them when they're aince by, Swan Gates of Eden (1895) 1x. Sh.I. Shu wrassl'd oot o' Willie's grips, Sh. News (Mar 5, 1898). Abd. Gi'e that sock a grippie o' yird, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xv. Frf. It sometimes taks grip o' me i' the kirk itsel, Barrie Thrums (1889) v. Per. He's losing his grup, Ian Maclaren Brier Bush (1895) 72. v. Per. He's losing his grup, Ian Maclaren Brier Bush (1895) 72 v. Per. He's losing his grup, IAN MACLAREN Brier Bush (1895) 72. s. Sc. Ye sall skraik in our terrible grup, Allan Poems (1887) 93. Rnf. A dour man, wi' an extraordinar' grip o' gospel truth, Gilmour Pen Flk. (1873) 19 Ayr. Wi' fainness grat, While in his grips he press'd me, Burns The Tither Morn, st. 2; Ane o' the grips he press'd me, Burns The Tither Morn, st. 2; Ane o' the swankies bure Mally awa, my second luve, frae my grup, Service Notandums (1890) 111. Lnk. He gave their hand a freenly grup, Ewing Poems (1892) 15. Lth. If in yer grips ae cheep, like Arian, They dare to mew, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 88. Dmf. Yer wanton grips, and a' that, Quinn Heather (1863) 215. N.I. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Give us a grip o' your hand. m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> w Yks. Hod im lads, An let him feel my gripe, Preston Poems (1864) 16. [Blest of I ever got the grip o' that tex' till I travelled 1' Spain, 'Q.' Troy Torm (1888) xix.] Town (1888) x1x.

Hence Gripful, sb. a handful. n.Yks.2

8. Comb. (1) Grip-grass, the grass Galium Aparine; (2) -hold, (a) a tight hold or grasp; a handle, or any object which may be firmly grasped; (b) to take a tight hold, grasp firmly; (3) -sack, a portmanteau.

(1) Nhb. Familiar as it clings to and climbs up the hedge side, or grips and holds to the dress of any not touch up it.

or grips and holds to the dress of any one touching it. (2, a) Wm. Ah gat a good griap-hauld on him an threw him ower mi buttack (B.K.). n.Yks. Hah'll tak grip hod o' the boughs, Robinson

Whithy Sng. Sol (1860) vii. 8; n Yks. 124 m Yks. 1 When sacks of grain, or flour, are sewn at the mouth, lugs, or ears, are fashioned at each end, for affording grip-hod (b) e An.<sup>2</sup> (3) [Can. We were jammed so closely with tents and blankets, 'grip sacks' (Gladstone bags), and unused stores, Roper Track and Trail (1891) xv]

9. A device for grasping or holding anything; a lever, which can be pressed upon a wheel to retard its motion.

Nrf 'I shall have to start that mill off.' I went and got hold of

the rope and pulled the gripe up, Emerson Son of Fens (1892) 336; When I got the gupe on to her [a clock], then I shipped her and away she go, ib. Marsh Leaves (1898) 8.

10. A span (in width). n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>

10. A span (in width). n. rks."

11. Phr. (i) grippie for grippie, one grasp of the hand in return for another; grasp for grasp, as in wrestling; (2) a grip o' t'gob, a good appliance of the jaws in feeding; a long draw of the mouth in drinking; (3) a guid grip o' the gear, a firm hold of one's possessions; (4) to come to the gear, a firm field of one's possessions; (4) to come to grips, (5) — get grips, to come to close quarters, to tussle, wrestle, come to blows; also used fig.; (6) — go by the grip, said of children having to walk by the aid of a nurse or mother's grip of its hand or clothes; (7) — ha'e a gueede grip o' sense or common sense, to show oneself prudent; (8) — hold a or the grip, to grasp tightly, keep a firm hold or anything have processed as a local firm of the grip.

(8) — hold a or the grip, to grasp tightly, keep a firm hold on anything, have possession; also used fig.; (9) in grips, wrestling, in tight hold; (10) to quit one's grips, to relax one's hold or grasp; (11) ticht o' the grip, close-fisted, miscrly; (12) to tine the grip, to lose hold, become loose or slack; fig. to give up in despair.

(1) Sc. Grippie for grippie, friend, I'll wad a wether he'll make the bluid spin frae under your nails, Scott Blk. Dwarf (1816) xvii. (2) n.Yks.2' He has a rare grip o' t'gob,' as a hearty feeder. 'It's had a whent grip o' t'gob' (looking into a half-drained jug). (3) ne Sc. We had come to hae a guid grip o' gear, Grant Keckleton, 136. Ayr. My faither hadna the guid grup o' the gear that my grandfaither had, Service Notandums (1890) 49; The phr. describes a parsimonious use of money. A common expression (A W.). scribes a parsimonious use of money. A common expression (A W.). (4) Per. They would come to grips afore they was through, Sandy Scott (1897) 37. Fif. There wouldna be much left o' him if some o' oor lads cam' to grips with him, Meldrum Margrédel (1894) 213. Sik She was amaist come to grips at that verse, Hogg Tales (1838) 366, ed. 1866. (5) Frf. Want, that formidable fae, Gat grips, an' wadna let him gae, Piper of Peebles (1794) 8. (6) Ayr When I would be a bit wean juist gaun by the grup, Service Notandums (1890) 12. (7) Bnff. (8) Kcd. My mither tongue! ye'll haud the grip While words hae power to teach, Grant Lays (1884) 135. Ayr. There's my beast, lad, had the grup, Or tie't till a tree, Boswell Poet. Wks. (1803) 12, ed. 1871. Lnk. Some ye'll find o' feckless stuff Wha winna haud the grup, Murdoch Done Lyre (1873) 48. Ir One would think there was no money in the (1873) 48. If One would think there was no money in the counthry, people hould such a grip of it, SMART Master of Rathkelly (1888) I. iv. (9) Ayr. She has heard them in grips rummagin' through the room, and then a thud, Hunter Studies (1870) 50. Ant. Grose (1790) MS. add. (C.) (10) Ayr. Here he sticks, and will not quit his grips, Dickson Sel. Writings (1660) I. 9, ed. 1845. (11) Ayr. Jenny Whalbert and her man were middlin' ticht o' the (11) Ayr. Jenny Whalbert and her man were middlin' ticht o the grup, Service Dr. Dugund (ed. 1887) 26. (12) Abd. Some auld seam that's tint the grip She seams anew, STILL Cottar's Sunday (1845) 145. Lnk. Gin [hope] fled, . . O' a' we'd quickly tyne the grip, WATT Poems (1827) 97

12. A sharp pain, esp. in the bowels; gen. in pl. Also

used fig.

Abd. She could ... Cure ... bairns o' the grips, wi' a blast o' her breath, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 32 Per. I'm grippit wi' her breath, Anderson Khymes (1867) 32 Per. I'm grippit Wi'grips, Stewart Sc. Character (1857) 131. Ayr. Now colic-grips, an barkin hoast, May kill us a', Burns Sc Drink (1786) st. 19, An' fill auld-age wi' grips and granes, ib Twa Dogs (1786) l. 194. Lik I ha'e sic a sair grip in my side, Hamilton Poems (1865) 237. Wxf.<sup>1</sup>, n.Yks. (W.H) w.Yks. It's eniff ta gie wun t'gripes ta look at it, Tom Treddlehoyle Bairisla Ann (1851) 35. s.Lin. The owd pa'son hum'd an' ah'd an' carried on i' sich a waa it ga' me the gripes to 'ear him (T.H.R.). Brks Slang. No baleful wie precursor to the gripes Ragange Ale Verses (1821) 12 juice precursor to the gripes, Brasenose Ale Verses (1821) 13.

GRIPE, sb. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Also in form grip n.Yks.² [graip.] 1. A fork for lifting dung, litter, coke, &c.; also used for digging. Cf. graip, sb. n.Cy. (J.L.) (1783); Trans Phil. Soc. (1858) 159. Nhb.¹ Nhb, Dur. A large fork-like implement with a number of prongs or teeth, used for filling coke, Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl. (1888). Dur.¹ e.Dur.¹ A kind of shovel or huge fork-like implement. s.Dur.

(J.E.D.) Cum. Turning over the 'midden' with a 'gripe,' e Cum. News (1887); Cum. ne.Cum. In advt. of sales on the Border there are always, among other implements of husbandry, 'spades, rakes, gripes, hoes,' &c. (J.D.) Wm. (E.C.) n.Yks. Whether the potatoes are taken up by a 'gripe' or plough, Tuke Agric. (1800) 153; n.Yks.¹ More gen. a fork which may be applied to digging purposes; n.Yks.² neYks.¹ If thoo can't lowzen it wi yer hand, purposes; n.Yks. ne Yks. It thoo can thowsen it will have, tak t'gripe hi't. e.Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1788). m.Yks. 1, w.Yks. (J.R), w.Yks. 15, ne.Lan. 1, Not. 2

Hence Griping, vbl. sb. the act of using the 'gripe.' n.Yks. 2

2. pl. A pair of wooden pincers with long handles for

weeding corn. ne.Lan.1

GRIPPER-OWRE-OUILLES, sb. Or.I. (JAM. Suppl.)

A midwife; also called Gripper.

A midwife; also called Gripper.

GRIPPLE, sb. Nhp.¹ e.An.¹ [gri'pl.] A small drain; an outlet from a 'grip' for the purpose of supplying water for cattle in another field. See Grip, sb.²

[Gryppel, aquagium, Prompt. LG. gruppel, 'eine schmale, ein Fuss breite u. ein Fuss tiefe Rinne zwischen Feldern zur Ableitung des Wassers vom Acker' (Berghaus); so Holstein dial. (Idiotikon); cp. Du. greppel (BEETS).1

GRIPPLE, adj. Sc. Yks. Wor. [gri'pl.] Griping,

grasping, avaricious; also used subst. a miser.

Sc. Naebody wad be sae gripple as to tak his gear after they had gi'en him a pardon, Scott Waverley (1814) lxvii; Gl. Antiq. (JAM.) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> As gripple as sin. w Wor.<sup>1</sup>

Hence Grippleness, sb. greed.
w.Wor. I'E mna so bad off as 'e makes out, 'tis nowt but grippleness makes 'im live so near.

[Du sulf ært swide gripel, Lazamon (c. 1205) 7337. OE. gripul, 'qui multum capit,' MS. Harl. (c. 950) in Wright's Voc. (1884) 198.]

GRIPPY, adj. Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Also in forms gripy Nhb.; gruppy Sc. [gripi.] Avaricious, greedy; close-

Nhb.'; gruppy Sc. [gripl.] Avaricious, greedy; close-fisted, miserly.

Abd. They've been a grippie, wily set, Alexander Ain Flk (1882) 151. Kcd. An' forced the grippy lairds, at last, To set aboot repair, Grant Lays (1884) 54. Per. They're grippy, there's nae doot o' that, Ian Maclaren Auld Lang Syne (1895) 106. Ayr. The wife .. is mortal grippy, Johnston Kilmallue (1891) I.

82. Lth. He bragg'd how he cheated the greed O' his grey gruppy kinsmen, Ballantine Poems (1856) 84. Edb. Ballantine Gaberlunzie (ed. 1875) Gl. N.Cy., Nhb.!, n Yks.?

GRIP-YARD, sb. and v. n.Cy. Lan. Chs. Also in forms yawd, yawt Chs. ; yort n.Cy. Lan. 1. sb. A platting of stakes and twisted boughs filled up with earth, made to confine a watercourse and to form artificial banks.

Lan. 1 Chs. 1 In old leases it is obligatory for the tenant ' to keep

all gripyards in good order.'
2. A seat of green clods or turf supported by twisted

2. A seat of green clods of turn supported by twisted boughs, and generally made round shady trees.
n.Cy. Grose (1790) Lan.<sup>1</sup>, Chs.<sup>3</sup>
3. v. To repair banks by piling and wattling. Chs.<sup>1</sup>
Hence Grip-yarding or Yeording, vbl. sb. the operation of piling and wattling. Chs.<sup>3</sup>

GRISE, GRISHEN, see Grees, Grice, Grist, sb.1, Grou-

shan.

GRISK, adj. Rxb. (JAM.) Greedy, avaricious. [Dan. gridsk, greedy.]

GRISKIN, sb<sup>1</sup> Irel. Chs. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Also written grisken I.W.<sup>2</sup> [gri'skin.] 1. A loin of pork, esp. the lean part of the [gri'skin.] loin.

Chs.1 Nhp.1 Short-bones and sweet-bones are other names for the same joint, and perhaps more local than griskin. War.2 Shr.1 A lean piece out of the loin of a bacon-pig, lying between the ham and the flitch. Glo. (S.S.B.) Oxf. MS. add. Brks. J. I. W. (J.D.R.) Wil. Slow Gl. (1892).

Wil. SLOW G. (1892).

2. A pork chop or steak; also in comp. Griskin-chop.

Lin. The top part of the back near the neck of an animal. Oxf.

(G.O.) Hmp. Holloway. I.W. (J.D.R.); I.W.; I.W. We be gwyne to kill a pig a Friday, and we shall hay zum grisken vor dinner Zunday, you. [The neck is called a crop of pork, and when divided into its vertebrae, is cut for chops, and called griskins, Stephens Farm Bk. (ed. 1855) II. 699.]

3. A piece of broiled meat: also used fig.

3. A piece of broiled meat; also used fig.

Ir. My feet by this time were absolutely in griskins, Carleton Traits Peas. (ed 1843) I. 247. s Don A piece of beef broiled on a fire. [A small piece of any kind of meat broiled—in the South], SIMMONS Gl (1890).

4. An edible root or tuber; also called Briskin. s.Don.

SIMMONS Gl. (1890).

GRISKIN, sb.<sup>2</sup> Ags. (JAM.) A young pig. See Grice. GRISKY, adj. Yks. Of the weather: threatening.

Cf. grissy.

w Yks. 'Do you think it's going to be fine weather?' 'Ah think it looks rather grisky' (F P.T.).

GRISLE, see Gristle, Grizzle, v.1

GRISLE, see Gristle, Grizzle, v.¹
GRISLY, adj. Sc. n.Cy. iks. Lan. e Suf. Also in forms girsly Sc. w.Yks.¹ n.Lin.¹; grizzly e.Suf.; gursly w.Yks.⁵ [gri·sli.] Gristly, full of gristles.
Sc. His girsle nose was crashin Wi thumps that night, Nicol Poems (1805) I. 155 (Jam). n.Cy. Border Gl (Coll. L.L.B.) wYks.¹; w.Yks.⁶ It is a bit gursly, bud hav seen a good bit gursler n.Lan.¹, e Suf. (F.H.)
GRISOMI V adv. w.Yks.² [gra::gam!:] Duty communication.

GRISOMLY, adj. w.Yks.2 [graizəmli.] Dırty, grimy,

covered with smuts.

These sheets don't look at all nice; they look so grisomly.

GRISS, see Grice, Grist, sb.¹

GRISSELL, GRISSLE, see Grizzle, adj, Gristle.

GRISSENS, sb. pl. ? Obs. Yks. Lin. e.An. Also written grissons e.Nrf.; and in forms Grecian Yks. Lin.; grizzen Suf. Stairs.

Yks. Near Old Ouse Bridge there was a dark and filthy access YRS, Near Old Ouse Bridge there was a dark and niny access to the Staith from the foot of the bridge by a flight of steps which were called the Grecian steps, DAVIES Walks through York, 204, in N. & Q. (1884) 6th S. ix 153. Lin. A peculiar instance in Lincoln, viz the well-known 'Grecian Stairs.' A mere corruption of grissen, BROOKES Tracts Gl.; (R E.C.); Lin.¹, e.An.¹ Nrf. RAY (1674) 22; (K.) e.Nrf. MARSHALL Rur. Econ. (1787). Suf. GROSE (1790) e.Anglan (1866) II 325.

[Theimakenther of grecynges and pileres and pawmentes, MAUNDEVILE Voiage (c. 1400) 263 (WAY'S note, Prompt. 209); Esy gresinges fro the playn grounde of the citie up

209); Esy gresinges fro the playn grounde of the cittle up to the walls, Trevisa Vegecius (c. 1390) (1b.).]

GRISSET, sb. Wxf. An open lamp, a 'cresset.'
The grisset was put on, and a good lump of lead inside,
Kennedy Evenings Duffrey (1869) 94.

GRISSUM, sb. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Amount, payment. See
Garsom, Grassum.

'What's t'grissum on't?' what is the gross amount?

GRISSY, adj. n.Yks.4 Of the weather: damp and

warm. Cf. grisky.

GRIST, sb.¹ and v.¹ In gen. dial. and prov. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written griste Cor.¹; gryst Ken.¹ Sus.¹; and Eng. Also written griste Cor.; gryst Ken. Sus.; and in forms girst Rxb. (Jam.); greast Dev.; greist W.Yks.2; griest Dor.; grise w.Cor.; griss Hrt.; griz Hmp. Wil. [grist, gris, griz.] 1. sb. The quantity of corn sent to a mill to be ground; meal or flour after grinding; the fee paid at a mill, gen. in kind, for grinding. Also used attrib. and fig.

Also used attrio, and fig.

Sc. A miserable grist as it seemed for so large and able a mill,
Scott Ivanhoe (1819) xvi, My Lord, I'm thinkin ye mind the auld
byeword, 'Ne'er put grist by your ain mill,' Saxon and Gael (1814)
I. 203 (Jam.). Rxb (Jam.) Gail The phrase, 'he has got anither
grist to his mill now,' means, he has got another way of making
a livelihood, Mactaggart Encycl. (1824) 243, ed. 1876. e.Yks.¹
Profit, advantage, pecuniary or other gain, MS. add. (T.H.)
w.Yks.² Item a greist water mill. Nhp.¹ A farmer would say,
'We've no flour, send a grist to the mill' It is most commonly
applied to the corn collected by the gleaners; as children, when
they have winnowed their little gatherings, will say, 'Oh mother,
we shall have enough for a grist' se Wor¹ Shr.¹ Tell the milner
to fetch the grīst to-daay. Hrf.¹ Brks.¹ Sometimes capital or
means; if a man is not able, from want of these, to work a farm
properly, the expression is common, 'A wants a bit moor grist to
the mill.' Bdf. A small parcel of grain, whether before or after
grinding (J W.B.) Hrt. A griss of wheat to be sent to the mill,
Ellis Mod. Husb. (1750) VI iii. Ken.¹ Sur.¹ Thou hast taken
toll, ground and drest his grist, The bran lieth here, the flour is
gone to Christ. Sus. 'Oh, thank you, ma'am,' said the woman,
'but where's the grist?' Egerton Flk. and Ways (1884) 89; Sus ¹
A week's allowance of flour for a family. Hmp. 'The toll is
heavier than the grist,' is a proverb said in reference to foolish Sc. A miserable grist as it seemed for so large and able a mill,

expense (W.M.E.F.), Hmp<sup>1</sup>, I.W.<sup>1</sup> Dor. All the corn grown in England is but a grist (CW). w.Som.<sup>1</sup> Grees; pl gree stez Formerly the miller always took his payment in a toll of the corn, and hence one of our most common proverbs. Dhu toa:l-z moo'ur n dhu gree's [The toll is more than the grist]. Dev. Git tha zieve, Sallie, an' range out thease greast, cuz us must bake tu-morrer, Hewett Peas Sp. (1892) 152. w.Cor. N & Q. (1854) 1st S x 301. Cor. [The horse next the mill, carries all the grist, Ray Prov. (1678) 176.]

Hence (1) Grister, sb. one who brings grain to be ground

Hence (1) Grister, sb. one who brings grain to be ground at a mill; (2) Gristing, sb the flour which is obtained from the ears of corn picked up by the gleaners.

(1) Sc. (Jam) (2) Ken. For. A dozen shillings a week, and their gristing, Hardy Tower (11 1895) 99.

2. Comp. Grist-mill, a mill for grinding small quantities of corn. s.Wor. (H.K.), se.Wor., w Som.

3. Dust, sand; light dusty soil. Hmp. (H.C M B), Dor. (C.V G.) Hence Gristy, adj. sandy, gritty; having haid particles. Brks., I.W., Dor. (C.V.G.)

4. v. To grind and dress grain.

Sc. (Jam.) s Wor. The millard's on a-gristling (H K.).

5. To grind the teeth in anger: to grash.

5. To grind the teeth in anger; to gnash.

Hmp.<sup>1</sup> Wil. Britton Beauties (1825); Wil.<sup>1</sup>

GRIST, sb.<sup>2</sup> and v.<sup>2</sup> Sc. Irel. Also in form girst Lnk [grist.] 1. sb. Size, measurement, texture, degree of thickness; of linen, of the grain of wood, &c.: the form of the surface with regard to roughness or smoothness.

of the surface with regard to roughness or smoothness.

Sc. To be sold,—a quantity of linen yarn of different grists, Edb.

Even Courant (Mar. 22, 1804) (Jam). S. & Ork. Lak. Tis no'
for the breadth o' the ocean, Tis no for the grist o' the wave,
Warson Poems (1853) 81. Dmb. The yarn in grist is a' alike,
Taylor Poems (ed 1827) 58. Edb Their eild, their weight, their
height, their grist [of horses], Fergusson Poems (1773) 155, ed.
1785. Gall. Mactaggart Encycl. (1824) 243, ed. 1876. Ant.
(W.H.P.) s Don. The proper grist, Simmons Gl. (1890).

2. v. To measure or gauge.

Uls. To guess the weight, size, or temperature of a thing without
actually weighing or measuring (M B.-S). Ant. (W.H P)

GRIST, sb. w.Yks. Strength, endurance, activity.

GRIST, sb.<sup>3</sup> w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Strength, endurance, activity. GRIST, sb.<sup>4</sup> w Yks.<sup>2</sup> A step-like formation in the blade of a scythe, which runs from 'heel' to point, giving strength and rigidity to the implement.

GRISTLE, sb. and v. Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. and Eng. I. Dial forms: (1) Gessle, (2) Girsel, (3) Girsle, (4) Girstle, (5) Grisle, (6) Grissle, (7) Grizzle, (8)

Girsle, (4) Girstle, (5) Grisle, (6) Grissle, (7) Grizzle, (8) Grussle, (9) Gursle, (10) Gusle.

(1) n.Yks. (T.S) (2) Nhb.¹ (3) Sc. (JAM.) Per. They may thump Johnnie's banes till they're dwabble as girsle, Stewart Sc Character (1857) 72. Lnk. Shoving into her plate the toughest bits o' girsle he could pick oot o' the dinner stew, Murdoch Readings (ed. 1895) I. 10 Dur.¹ Wm. What huge lumps of bane and girsle! Hutton Bran New Wark (1785) 1. 97. w.Yks. As sure as ther's girsle in ar owd cow, T. Toddles' Comic Alm. (1866); w.Yks.¹ (4) Watson Poems (1853) 70. (5) Edb. To squeeze ane by the trachae [trachea] girsle, Liddle Poems (1821) 82. (6) Cum¹ (7) e.Suf (F.H.) (8) Cum¹ (9, w.Yks.⁵ It's nowt bud gursle! (10) n.Yks. This beef's as teuf [tough] as gusle (W.H.). II. Dial. uses. 1. sb. A quill pen. II. Dial. uses. 1. sb. A quill pen.

Kcd. I soon got a' the writing graith, To hinder you I wad be laith Wi' this auld gristle, Jamie Muse (1844) 164.

2. The throat, swallow.

Lnk. He's pinch't to get his girsle wat At push about the jorum, WATSON Poems (1853) 70.

3. v In phr. to gristle up, to keep up one's spirits,

Lan. 'Gristle up,' Ben said, CLEGG David's Loom (1894) xviii. GRISTLING, sb. Dev. The wild plum, Prunus com-

munis. See Christling.

HEWETT Peas. Sp. (1892) 94.
GRIT, sb. 1 and v. Sc Midl. Glo. Ken. Som. [grit.] 1. sb. Sandy, stony soil or land. Glo.<sup>12</sup>

Hence Gritten, adj. consisting of sand or stone. Som. Rough gritten vloor, AGRIKLER Rhymes (1872) 109.

2. A grinding sound; a gnashing of the teeth.

Ayr. The Troker stampit wi' his fit, An' gi'e his teeth a grewsome grit, Ainslie Land of Burns (ed 1892) 185

3. v. To grate or grind, as sand beneath the feet; to set the teeth on edge; to squeak.

Midl. Oi grit me teeth an' got me senses back, Bartram People of Clopton (1897) 222 Ken. (G.B.), Ken. , Som. (HALL) GRIT, sb. 2 Lin. 1 A sea-crab.

[Grampelle, the sea-crab, tearmed a grampell, grit, and pungar, Corga ]

GRITCHIE, v. Dev.2 [gri'tsi] To flinch, to bend under a heavy load.

That bag was so heavy it made me gritchie to it.

[The same word as ME. grucchen, to grumble, murmur (Chaucer).]

GRITED, pp. Obs Glo. Of plants: earthed up. About two months after they are grited, i. e. the mould is turned up four or five inches and thrown to the plant, Marshall Review

(1818) II 457. GRITTLE, v and  $\underline{sb}$ . Chs. Nhp. e.An. [gritl.] 1. v.

To crumble, break off.

Nhp <sup>1</sup> The dirt grittles from your shoes.

Hence Grittly, adj. crumbling, 'gritty.' s Chs 1 2. sb. Applied to corn just broken or cracked e An.<sup>1</sup>

GRITTLE, see Griddle,  $v^2$ GRIUE, sb. Wxf. Wealth, riches.

Heal, griue, an kin, apaa thee [Health, wealth, and regard (be) upon thee], 100.

GRIZ, see Grist, sb. GRIZBITE, v. Obsol. Glo. Som. Also in form grisbet Som. To grind and gnash with the teeth; to make a wrv face.

Glo Horae Subsecwae (1777) 191; Gl (1851); Glo.¹, Som. (Hall.) [OE. grīstbitian, to gnash the teeth (Mark ix. 18).] GRIZE, v. and sb. Hrf. Glo. Hmp. Wil. Cor. Also written gryze Hrf¹; and in form griz n.Wil. Cor. [graiz, griz.] 1. v. To grind between the teeth; to grind or

gnash the teeth; to snarl as a dog.

Glo. Horae Subseavae (1777) 191; Glo 1 Don't grizb [sic] your teeth like that Hmp Wise New Forest (1883) 186 n.Wil. How he do griz 'is teeth at I (E H.G). Cor. TREGELLAS Tales (1860, 37

2. To squeeze or abrade; to wear; fig. to annoy.

Hrf. Bound Provinc. (1876); Hrf. To gryze a wheel against

Hence Gryzing, ppl adj. of pain: annoying. Hrf.1

3. sb. A squeeze or abrasion.

Hrf. Grose (1790) MS. add. (P.); Hrf. See what a gryze this horse has had on his knee.

horse has had on his knee.

GRIZE, GRIZZEN, see Grice, Grees.

GRIZZLE, v.¹ and sb¹ Not. Lin. War. Glo. Oxf. Brks.

Suf. Ken. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Also
written grisle s.Dev. Cor.; grizle Dev.; grizzel Oxf.

Dev. [gri'zl.] 1. v. To laugh or grin; to show the Dev. [grizl.] 1. v. To laugh or grin; to show the teeth like a dog; to laugh derisively; to snarl. Suf. (s.v. Grill). Som. W. & J. Gl (1873). w.Som. Hot art

Suf.¹ (s.v. Grill). Som. W. & J. Gl (1873). w.Som.¹ Hot art thee girzlin to? Dev Ef yu dü grizzlee tü me again like that, I'll hāt thee down, Heweit Peas. Sp. (1892); Ye an' I may both grizzle at this 'yer news, Ellis Pronunc. (1889) V. 162; Dev.¹ The ould man grizzled, 14; Dev.³ n.Dev. ¹ lamzen and thee be olweys . grizzling, Exm. Scold. (1746) l 312. nw.Dev.¹ s.Dev. Fox Kingsbridge (1874); What be grisling at me for? (F.W.C.) Cor. He begenned to loff and grizzle, Higham Dial. (1866) 12; There was crutches inside . an' rows o' teeth a-grizzlin', 'Q.' There was crutches inside .

Troy Town (1888) xi; Cor. 123

Hence (1) Grizzle-de-mundy, sb. an abusive epithet applied to a person who laughs at any trifling thing; (2) Grizzler, sb. one who grins or snarls; (3) Grizzling, ppl.

Grizzler, sb. one who grins or snarls; (3) Grizzling, ppl. adj. grinning, laughing; (4) Grizzling-stitches, sb. pl. in needlework: large gaping stitches.

(1) w.Som. Gen. used with 'grit' before it. Common. Dev. A woman that laughs at her own folly, which she mistakes for wit, Horae Subsectivae (1777) 191; Bowring Lang (1866) I. pt. v.xxxvii; Dev. n Dev. Chell gi' tha zich a strait in tha chups, ya Grizzledemundy, Eam Scold. (1746) I. 78; Grose (1790). (2) Dev. I wish they'd gie thy cat ter th' butcher . . . th' gurt puzzumful grizzeler, Madox-Brown Dwale Bluth (1876) bk. ii. ii. (3) Cor. Gashly grislin' hapes, Daniel Hum Tales, ii. (4) w.Cor. Ge'at grizzlen stetches like cat's teeth. Common (M.A.C.).

2. To grumble or complain in a whining, fretful tone;

2. To grumble or complain in a whining, fretful tone;

to be in a despondent or discontented mood.

s Not Grizzlin at it from mornin till night (J P.K ). Lin. (W.WS) War. The boy is always grizzling Glo. 1 Oxf. 1 MS. add. Brks. 1, e Suf. (F.H.) Ken. Dimmick was more inclined to

grizzle, and to worry about things that could not be helped, Cornh Mag (Jan. 1894) 61; Ken<sup>1</sup> Sus. De carter grizzled an wos hem skrow, Jackson Southward Ho (1894) 1. 289, Sus. She's never one to grizzle when she's well. Hmp. (J B.P.) Wil. A child is said to do nothing but 'grizzle' (E.H.G.); Wil. Dev. You'm always grumblin' and grizzlin' for more 'elp, Phillpotts Dartmoor (1886) 660 and 1886

(1895) 269, ed 1896

Hence (1) Grizzler, sb. a fretful, peevish person or child; a grumbler; (2) Grizzling, ppl. adj. fretting, complaining in a peevish tone, grumbling; (3) Grizzly, adj.

plaining in a poevish.

fretful, peevish.

(1) s.Not. If ever there was a grizzler she's the one (JPK).

e.Suf. (F.H.) (2) War.<sup>3</sup> The baby used not to make this grizzling noise. Ken.<sup>1</sup> She's such a grizzling woman. Hmp. Holloway

3. sb. A fretful, peevish condition or mood, a state of

irritability; esp. in phr on the grizzle.

ne.Wor. Master Ballud's on the grizzle to-day (J.W.P.). Oxf. E wuz winukin away...lik a sik child or a little gal an tha grizzle, Why John (Coll. L.L. B.) I.W. She's always on the grizzle (J D R) 4. An irritable person or child; a grumbler.

Oxf Our Maggie's gettin' a reg'lar little grizzle (G O.). Cor.<sup>2</sup>

You ould grizzle.

**GRIZZLE**, *adj.* and v.<sup>2</sup> Chs. Lin. Nhp. Dev. Also written grissell Chs.; grizle Dev. [gri zl.] 1. adj. Obs. Of a grey colour; also used as sb.

Chs. I hired also a grissell gelding, Travels of Sir W. Brereton (163\frac{4}{5}) in Cheth. Soc Pub. (1844) I. 151. Dev. (Hall.)

2. v. To turn anything grey.

Lin. (J.C W.) Nhp. And grizzle o'er the chilly sky, Clare Poems (1827) 4.

[1. O thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be When time hath sow'd a grizzle on thy case? SHAKS. Twelfth N. v. i. 168. OFr. grasel, grey (Godefroy).]

GRIZZLE, v. Suf. [grizl.] To fry; also to frizzle (the hair). e.Suf. (F.H.)

Hence Grizzly, adj. of the hair: frizzled.
Look at that nigger's grizzly hair, ib

GRIZZLE, sb. War. Pem. Ess. Dev. Also written

grissil Ess. [gri'zl.] See Brazil, sb.2 1. Iron pyrites. s.Pem. (W.M M)

2. Comp. Grizzle-bed, (1) a name given by quarrymen near Stratford-on-Avon to a shelly bed of the Lower Lias; (2) a silicious bed of the Upper Greensand.

(1) War. PHILLIPS Gool. (1871) 110. (2) Dev. WOODWARD Gool. Eng. and Wales (1876) 237

3. A brick inferior to the stock. Ess. (A.S.P.)
GRIZZLED, adj. Yks. Chs. Also in form gresseld

urkleley, aag. Yks. Chs. Also in form gresseld n.Yks. Of a roan or sorrel colour.

n.Yks. And a third colt, sorrell gresseld in colour, Quar. Sess. Rec. (July 13, 1613) in N. R. Rec. Soc. (1884) II. 26 Chs. Grizzly, adj. Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Also written grisly Sc. N.Cy. Nhb.; grizly e.Yks.; and in forms griesly w.Yks.; grisely e.Yks.; grizeley ne.Yks.; grizely n.Cy. e.Yks. [grizli.] 1. Frightful, terrible, ugly in the extreme.

Sc. Features, to which recent sorrow had given an expression

Sc. Features, to which recent sorrow had given an expression yet more grisly, Scott Guy M (1815) xiv. n.Cy. Gross (1790); N.Cy.<sup>2</sup>, ne.Yks.<sup>1</sup> e.Yks. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1788). w.Yks. Thoresby Lett. (1703); w.Yks.<sup>4</sup>
2. Grey, speckled with black and white; dirty, grimy,

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.<sup>2</sup>, Nhb.<sup>1</sup> e.Yks.<sup>1</sup> You leeak varry grisely this mornin. ha ya weshed yersen?

3. Of the weather: dark and lowering, 'dirty.' e.Yks.¹ GRIZZY, sb. Sc. Also in form girzie (JAM.). An abbreviation of the name 'Grizzel' or 'Griselda,' often applied to a cow.

Sc. And to see poor Grizzy and Crumbie . . . turning back their necks to the byre, Scorr Monastery (1820) ui; (JAM.)

GRO, sb. and v. Sh.I. Also written groe S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>
1. sb. The wind; a gentle breeze. Cf. gray, sb.<sup>1</sup>
JAROBSEN Dial. Sh. (1897) 25; SPENCE Flk-Lore (1899) 118. 2. v. To blow a fresh breeze.

Noo he [it] beguid ta gro frae the sud east, Hibbert Desc. Sh. I. (1822) 224, ed. 1891; S. & Ork. 1
[Norw. dial. graae, a breeze curling the waves (AASEN);

ON. grāði (Vigfusson); see Jakobsen Norsk in Shetl. (1897) 78.]

GROAK, v. and sb GROAK, v. and sb Sc. Irel. Also in forms grouk Ags. (JAM.); growk Frf. 1. v. To look over one with a watchful and apparently suspicious eye. Cf. goak, v 1 Ags. (JAM.) Per. There's the gamekeeper groakin' aboot (G W).

2. To whimper, cry for anything.

Frf. Nathan was at the table growk growkin' awa for a bit o' my tea biskit, Salmond My Man Sandy (1894) 172.

Hence Growkin, ppl. adj. whimpering, whining for something

I dinna like growkin' bairns, I sats to Nathan, 16.

3. sb. A child who waits about at meal-times in the expectation of getting something to eat. Ant. Ballymena Obs. (1892).

GROAN, v. and sb. Var. dial uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms graan w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>; grain Sc. ne.Yks.<sup>1</sup>; grane Cum.; grean Cum.<sup>3</sup>; greean n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>; gron Som.; grooan n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>; grune Dur.<sup>1</sup> [gron, groon, gren, grien, grien.] 1. v. To complain, grumble, lament; also with at. Cum. She coughs and granes, and mumps and talks, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) 86, Cum <sup>3</sup> I grean 'at t'fresh green leaves, 50. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> ne.Yks.<sup>1</sup> Oor Bet's awlus graanin' aboot summat. w.Yks. (I W)

(J.W.)

Hence (1) Graining, ppl. adj. complaining; (2) Greeaner, sb. a grumbler, one who complains.
(1) Sc. A graining wife and a grunting horse ne'er fail'd their master, Ramsay Prov. (1737). (2) n.Yks <sup>2</sup> A desperate greeaner.

2. Of a woman: to be in child-bed, lie in.

e.Suf. She groaned last night. I am told Mrs. Smith is a groaning

(F.H.).

Hence (1) Groaning, sb. labour, child-birth; a confinement, lying-in; (2) -ale, sb. ale brewed on the occasion of a confinement; (3) -breed, (4) -cake, sb. a cake provided at child-birth; (5) -chair, sb. the chair in which a woman receives congratulations after child-birth, a large nursing chair; (6) -cheese, sb. a cheese provided on the occasion of child-birth; (7) -dame, sb. a midwife; (8) -drink, (9) -malt, sb., see (2); (10) -time, sb. the time of a woman's confinement.

(I) n.Cy. Grose (1790) MS add (P); N.Cy., Nhb., War<sup>2</sup>, se.Wor., Hrf.<sup>2</sup>, Glo.<sup>12</sup>, e.An., e Suf. (FH) Som. Jennings Obs. Dial. w.Eng (1825). w.Som<sup>1</sup>, Dev. Cor Un Bettun used to go se.Wor.<sup>1</sup>, Hrf.<sup>2</sup>, Glo.<sup>12</sup>, e.An.<sup>1</sup>, e Suf. (F H ) Som. Jennings Obs. Dtal. w. Eng (1825). w. Som. <sup>1</sup>, Dev.<sup>1</sup> Cor Un Bettun used to go roundto groanings, Tregellas Tales (1868) 81; Cor.<sup>3</sup> 'Es doctoren?' 'No! he's to a groaning.' [Amer. Mis Dorothy Henchman died very suddenly. She came from a groaning very cheerful, Sewall Dtary (Jan. 9, 1724) in Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc. (2) Dev.<sup>1</sup> (3) Nhb.<sup>1</sup> (4) N.Cy.<sup>1</sup> Persons have been known to keep a piece for many yeals. Nhb.<sup>1</sup> Lan. John Leigh brought my wife a groaning-cake: gave him 6d., Harland & Wilkinson Flb. Lore (1867) 261. War<sup>2</sup>, e.An.<sup>1</sup>, e.Suf. (F.H.) Cor.<sup>1</sup> A cake, called a groaning cake, is made in some houses after the birth of a child, of which every caller is expected to partake. The mother carries the groaning cake when going to be churched (s.v. Kimbly). [Nfid. A frosted cake prepared in anticipation of a birth, and after it has taken place, distributed to those present at a feast, Patterson Gl.] (5) N.Cy.<sup>1</sup>, Nhb.<sup>1</sup> Som. W. & J Gl. (1873). w.Som.<sup>1</sup> The large chair often found by bedsides. (6) n.Cy. Children are drawn through a hole cut in the groaning cheese on the day they are christened, Brand Pop. Anta. (ed. 1813) II. 593; N.Cy.<sup>1</sup> A slice of the first cut, laid under the pillow, enables young damsels to dream of their lovers, particularly if previously tossed in a certain nameless part of the midwife's paperal. In all cases it must be precedually three pusts the proper of the midwife's paperal. larly if previously tossed in a certain nameless part of the midwife's apparel. In all cases it must be pierced with three pins, taken from the child's pin-cushion. There was a time...when children were drawn through a hole cut in the groaning cheese on the day they drawn through a hole cut in the groaning cheese on the day they were christened. Nhb. A medical man must always cut the groaning cheese and loaf, after the birth of a child, Bigge Trans, Tyneside Natur Field Club (1860-62) V. 93; Nhb.¹, w.Yks.¹ Lan. HARLAND & WILKINSON Flb-Lore (1867) 260. Der ², nw.Der.¹ War. B ham Whly. Post (June 10, 1893); War.¹ A sage cheese is generally had for the purpose, which is frequently a present; War.² Oxf. It was the practice to cut the groaning-cheese in the middle, and by degrees to form it into a large kind of ring, through which the child was passed on the day of its christening, Dyer Flb-Lore (1884) 177, in Northall Wd. Bb. (1896). Dev.¹ We have a particular addition which consists in dividing the cheese the moment the labour commences, with a view of expediting the process. moment the labour commences, with a view of expediting the process. (7) Dev. The country doctor rode in suddenly... Behind him on

a pillion... was seated the 'wise woman' or 'groaning dame,' Madox-Brown Dwale Bluth (1876) bk. 1 1. (8) w.Dor. Brewed by a woman for the use of the family and the gossips during her confinement, ROBERTS Hist. Lynne Regis (1834). w Som 1 Not many years ago this provision was made in most farm-houses. nw Dev. 1 (9) Sc. Meg Merrihes descended to the kitchen to secure her share of the groaning malt, Scott Guy M (1815) iii. Ir. The distribution of the blythemeat and groaning malt, Carleton Fardorougha (1836) 19 Nhb.1 It was the custom to brew as much groanin-malt as was required to serve round with the other items of the birth time, Som. W. & J Gl. (1873). (10) I.W.1; I.W.2 I louz 'tes groanen time wi' 'em; the keerter told me missus expected to fall to pieces this week.

3. sb. In phr. in the groan. in child-bed.

Dev. Yer wife's 1' the groan. Thomasın an' th' doctor's beed zent for, Madox-Brown Dwale Bluth (1876) bk 1 iv.

4. The noise made by a buck at rutting time or by a swine. Dur.1, ne Lan 1

GROAT, sb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also in form grut Chs.1 1 In phr. (1) as poor as a groat, an intimation of comparative poverty; (2) as thin as a groat, applied to a

spare, lean person.
(1) n Yks <sup>2</sup> (2) n.Y.
Suppl (Dec. 20, 1890). (2) n.Yks. She's as thin as a groat, Leeds Merc.

2. Fig. Money; a small or trifling sum.
ne Lan. 1 Blood without groats is nowt. Chs. 1 He's getten th'
gruts, bur he hasna getten th' blood.

GROAT, see Grout, sb1

GROATIE, sb. Sc. Also in form grotty S. & Ork.1 [grō ti] A species of cowrie, Cypraea Europaea; also in comp Groatie-buckie.

S & Ork. Found on the sandy beaches in some parts of Sh. Cai. Found more abundantly near John o' Groat's than elsewhere

on the Caithness coast.

GROATS, sb. pl. Sc. Nhb. [grots.] 1. In phr. (1) to get groats in kail, to be paid back in one's own coin; (2)—give one groats for pease, (3)—give one kail of one's own groats, to pay one back in one's own coin, give retribution; (4)—ken one's groats in other folks' kail, to be quick at recognizing one's own.

Sc. (1) To smite the wounded on the fiell! It's just they got such groats in kail, Who do the same, Scott Waverley (1814) Pref. to 3rd ed. (2) The Church excommunicated him and he gave them groats for pease, he excommunicated them, Walker Remark. Passages (1727) 64 (Jam). (3) He tell't...how keen ye war tae gae the warlocks kail o' their ain groats, St. Patrick (1819) I. 76 (JAM). (4) KELLY Prov. (1721) 153.

2. Fragments of broken food.

Nhb.1 Such as are left by cattle when kept in the byre, &c.

GROATY, adp. Sh.I. War. Also in form grottie Sh.I.; grotty S. & Ork. 1 1. Made of groats.
Sh.I. Folk tankit Gud for a wael maetit crop, an' luiked forward ta da brakwists an' suppers o' grottie broth, Sh. News (Oct. 16,

1897) S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>
2. Comp. Groaty-pudding, a pudding made of groats and the inferior portions of meat. Cf greaty.

War. Another curiosity, noticeable in its season, is 'groaty pudding made of groaty pudding to taste, WHITE Wrekin (1860) xx; War.2 Groaty pudding is made of shins of beef, and groats, and, after being well seasoned with salt and pepper, is baked in ovens. Not many years ago it had the honour, like tripe, of being publicly proclaimed, and is still in high estimation as a winter dish (at Birmingham), PRATT Harvest Home (1805) I. 276; War. I think the same preparation as in Faggots, and sold by pork-butchers.

GROB, sb. Yks. [grob.] A small, undersized person,

a dwarf; an insignificant-looking person.

n.Yks.<sup>12</sup> ne Yks.<sup>1</sup> Sha's a lahtle grob. e.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, m.Yks.<sup>1</sup>

GROB, v. Dur. Yks. Lin. [grob.] 1. To search or examine by the sense of feeling, as with the hand in any

dark place; to grope, probe.

n.Yks.<sup>1</sup>; n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> To dive into the pocket for change. m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> w.Yks.5 One goes 'grobbing' about with his hands in a dark empty room. A mother tells her child that he or she is 'grobbing' in her 'pocket an' can fin nowt.' Lin 1 The rat's in the hole grob for the

Hence Grobbing, ppl. adj. painstaking in trifling things,

probing. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>
2. To dig in sollor mud, as childrendo. Dur.<sup>1</sup> Cf. grub, v.<sup>3</sup>

3. With about to be desultory or unsettled in occupation or haunt. Cf grub, v. 34.

n. Yks. 1 m. Yks. 1 A person goes grobbing about in unfrequented places, or where he has no business; or, one will be grobbing about a large garden, seen one moment and lost the next.

[2. MDu. grobben, to dig (VERDAM).]
GROBBLE, v. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written grobbal, groble w.Yks. [grobl] 1. To make holes, to

o' wall wi nowt bud a nail. m Yks. That child has grobbled a hole in that pinafore. w Yks. Lads grobin hoyles between t'boolders wi ther crookald sticks, Tom Treddlehovle Barnsla Ann. (1865) 48; w Yks. 15, ne Lan. 1

2. To feel about as one does in the dark; to feel about

among a number of things for one in particular. n Yks. 1, e Yks. 1 w.Yks. 3, w.Yks. 5 A mother tells h n Yks.<sup>1</sup>, e Yks.<sup>1</sup> w.Yks.<sup>3</sup>, w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> A mother tells her child... that he or she is 'grobbling' in her 'pocket fur what ther'll nivver fynd,'—by reason of the abundance of things which it contains. Lin. Streatfeild Lin. and Danes (1884) 333. n.Lin.<sup>1</sup>

Hence Grobbling, ppl. adj., fig. painstaking in trifles, probing. n.Yks.2

3. To work in an inefficient way; to do rough, dirty

work; to loiter, hang about idly.

n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² 'They only grobble at it,' said of bunglers in a matter. e Yks¹, Lin.¹ n.Lin. Kate was grobbling about swilling a matter. e Yk the flags (M.P).

Hence Grobbler, sb. an inefficient workman; one who does odd jobs. n.Yks.2, w.Yks.3

GROBBLE, see Grouble.

GROBMAN, sb. Cor. The sea-bream, Pagellus centro-dontus, when about two-thirds grown. Cor. [SATCHELL (1879).

GROCERIES, sb. pl. Irel. In phr. the groceries, a de-

canter containing whisky, and a bowl of sugar.
'The groceries.' Thus hedesignated a square decanter, containing about two quarts of whisky, and a bowl of sugar, Lever H. Lorr.

GROCK, sb. Lin. [grok.] Anything stunted in growth, a very small child. Cf. greck.

Lin. w.Lin. 'What a little grock it is!' said of a new-born infant.

GROCK, v. Cor. [grok.] To pull; to tweak.
Cor. To tweak the hair upwards over the ears or above the

nud'eck (the nape of the neck); Cor.2

GRÖDEK, GROEN, GROFE, see Grudack, Groin, sb.1, Grave. v.

GROFF, adj. Sc. Also in forms graff, grouff (JAM.).

[grof.] 1. Large, thick, rough, coarse.
Sh.I. Shu pat twa gjoppins o' burstin i' da groff siv', Sh. News
(Nov. 12, 1898); Groff an faerce-laek haand, Burgess Rasmie
(1892) 42. S. & Ork. Groff thread. Inv. (H.E.) Bnff. He

carries a stick as groff's yir airm.

2. Comp. (1) Groff-meal, coarse, large-grained meal.

S. & Ork. 1; (2) -write, large text in handwriting. Obs. Cai. 1

3. Having harsh features.

Sc. Often applied to those who are much pitted with small-pox (JAM.)

4. Applied to language: coarse, vulgar; gross, obscene. Rnf., Lnk. (1b.)

5. In phr. to have a groff guess, to have a rough, approximate conjecture.

Sh.I. I hae a kind a guid groff guess whaur ye ir, Stewart Fireside Tales (1892) 55. Abd. I had a groff guess o' wha was the occasion o' a' this, Ruddiman Sc. Parish (1828) 38, ed. 1889. Lth. A grouff guess (JAM.). Rxb. (1b.)

[1. A groffe seck spred vndir thame, DALRYMPLE Leslie's Hist. Scotl. (1596) I. 94. Du. grof, grosse, thick, or course (HEXHAM); Holstein dial. grof, 'grob' (Idiotikon).]

GROFFLE, v. Lin. To grope in a hole. Cf. grobble. GROFFLINS, adv. Sc. Also in forms grooflings, grooflins, grouflins, grufelins, grufflins. On one's face, prone. See Grouf.

Sc. Out this sad tale he sobbet, Grooflins on the cauldrife bent, T. Scott Poems (1793) 359. Sh.I. He sent me grofflins apo my face i' da gutter, Stewarr Fireside Tales (1892) 244; Da first 'at I saw wis Wilhe lyin' grufflin's 1' da weet muld, Sh. News (Aug.

GROIN, v.2 Obs. Yks. To cut grass with a knife

GROITIK, see Grudack. GRO-KOIL, sb. Sh.I. A 'mouse,' a thickening made

20, 1898). Dmf. This dolefu' tale he sabit, Grooflings on the cauldrife bent, Johnstone Poems (1820) 96. Gall. (A.W)

[Therfor groflynges thou shalle be layde, Townley Myst.

(c. 1450) 40; Gruflinges dun to erth plate, *Cursor M*. (c. 1300) 17709.]

GROFT, sb.1 Suf.1 Growth, produce.

GROFT, sb.2 and v. Suf. 1. sb. A graft. e.Suf. (F.H.) 2. v. To graft. 1b.

GROG, sb. Sh.I. Sediment, grounds. Jakobsen Norsk in Sh. (1897) 52

[Icel. grugg, dregs (Zoega).]

GROG, adj. Lin. [Not known to our correspondents] Vexed, excited with passion.

GROGAN, sb. N.I. A kind of fairy.

About two feet high and very strong. He helps the farmers in harvesting, threshing, &c, but takes offence if any recompense be . offered him.

GROGIE, sb. Sh.I. [grō·gi.] A grey horse or bull. JAKOBSEN Norsk in Sh (1897) 103, S & Ork.1

GROGLIN, sb. Pem. A small shell-fish, a periwinkle (W.H.Y.) Cf. croggan.

GROGRAM, adj. w.Som. Mottled, grey in colour.
'A grogram forrell' is a plain band of black yarn woven at the end of a white piece of cloth Grogram as a colour is quite well ture of wools before spinning.

The intestines of a deer. Cf. understood as a woven mixture of white and black, and not a mix-

Abd. The deer's 'groilach' might have by some chance been

discovered by the keepers, Deeside Tales (1872) 209.

GROIN, sb.¹ and v.¹ In gen. dial. use in Sc. Irel. and n. counties to Lan. Der. Also e.An. Ken. Sus. Also n. counties to Lan. Der. Also e.An. Ken. Sus. Also written groyn Lan.¹ e.Lan.¹; groyne Nhb.¹ w.Yks.⁴ Ken. Sus.; and in forms grean Sc; greaun n.Yks.; greean n.Yks.¹; ? greum Cum.; greun N.Cy.²; greunn Cum¹; gring Wxf.¹; griun Wm.; groen w.Yks.; grone Cai.¹; groon w.Yks.¹³ ne.Lan¹; grouin w Yks.; gruin n.Cy. Nhb.¹ e.Cum.; grun n.Cy. (Hall.); grune Dur.¹ e.Cum n.Yks.; grunna Nrf.; grunny e.An.¹ e.Suf. [gruin, grien] 1. sb. The snout of a pig; the mouth or nozele of any animal: the mouth or nose of a person, a projecting line. animal; the mouth or nose of a person, a projecting lip.

Sc. Grean, the muzzle or upper lip of cattle, Callander Two Ancient Poems (1782) 13. Cal. Wxf. 1, n.Cy (K), N.Cy. 12, Nhb. 1, Dur. 1, s Dur. (J.E D.) Cum. T'oald thing turn't t'rowl a' Nhb.¹, Dur.¹, s Dur. (J.E D.) Cum. T'oald thing turn't t'rowl a' bacca ower in t'cheek on't...an' twistit t'greinn on't, Dickinson Joe and Geol., Suppl. 4; (H.W.); Cum.¹ e.Cum. Seldom used, but in connection with the ringing of pigs to prevent their rooting, or in speaking of the offal of a pig, 'What delicious collared brawn. What is it made of?' 'Wi' aw sec things as beef, and feet, and lugs, an' greuns' (M.P.) Wm. Put a ring in it's griun (BK). n.Yks. He's a fine flan head, and a pure brown greaun, Meriton Praise Ale (1684) l. 360; (W.H); n.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Yond's t'chap, with hair on his groen (S.P.U.); w.Yks.¹234, Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹, ne Lan.¹, Der.², nw.Der.¹, e.An.¹, Nrf (P.H.E) e Suf. Kip quite or I'll clink yowr grunny (F.H.).

2. A row of wooden piles boarded on one side and placed

2. A row of wooden piles boarded on one side and placed at right angles with the coast-line for the purpose of col-

Nhb. Ken. The S. E. Railway Company are about to erect a groyne [at Sandgate], Standard (Jan 21, 1890) 3, col. 6. Sus. They were first introduced at Brighton about 1730 after the town had suffered great damage by storms in 1703 and 1705 (F.E S.). [Groins in coast engineering. A groin is a frame of wood-work, constructed across a beach between high and low water, perpendicular to the general line of it, either to retain the shingle already accumulated, to recover it when lost, or to accumulate more at any particular point; also to break and check the action of the waves, Weale, Groyne, a breakwater, Ansted Dict. Sea Terms.]

3. v. To have the lower jaw projecting beyond the upper.

s.Dur. (J.E.D.) [1. Ye groon of a swin, probossis, Levins Manip. (1570);

A fair womman . . . lyk to a ring of gold . . . in the groyn of a sowe, Chaucer C.T. 1. 156. Fr. groin de porceau, the

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snowt of a hog (Coter.). The fork of the body; in phr. bare groins, naked thighs. Cf. grain, sb. 6.

in part of a rope.
The Aithsting fishermen, when at the 'haaf' or deep-sea fishing, used to call the mouse the gro-koil, signifying 'gray-head,' JAKOB-

SEN Dial. Sh. (1897) 15. GROLE, see Gruel.

GROM, adj. and v. Bdf. Sus. Som. [grom.] 1. adj. Dirty. Cf. grim, adj.<sup>2</sup> Sus. Trans. Phil Soc. (1858) 159; Sus.<sup>1</sup> 2. v. To soil or make dirty.

Bdf. Batchelor Anal Eng. I ang. (1809) 134. Sus.<sup>12</sup> Som.

GROM, see Gaum, v<sup>8</sup>, Groom. GROMISH, v. Cai.<sup>1</sup> [gromif] GROMMER, see Grammer, sb.<sup>2</sup> To crush severely.

or sickle.
w Yks. Watson Hist. Hlfx (1775) 539; w.Yks.4

GRONCH, GRONE, see Granch, Groin, sb.<sup>1</sup> GRONE, sb. Obs. Yks. The eatage, after-growth of

e.Yks. We gave our kyne the grone of that close, Best Rur.

Econ (1642) 144 GRONMAN, GRONMER, see Grandam (e, Grammer, sb. 1 GRÖNSHKA, sb. Sh I. Written grønshka. A term applied to the green tufts on the grass-grown side of a clod of earth when turned over with the spade. JAKOBSEN Dial. Sh. (1897) 36.

GROO, GROOA, GROOF, see Grue, v.1, sb.2, Grouf.

GROOGLE, see Gruggle.

GROOL, sb. and v. Sc. Also in form grull.

A stone bruised to dust; refuse.

A stone offulsed to dust; refuse.

Dmf. It invariably denotes small grumous stuff from some friable substance broken down (JAM.); 'To sweep out the grool' is to clean the outhouse, SHAW Schoolmaster (1899) 348. Gäll. MacTAGGART Encycl (1824) 243, ed. 1876

2. A kind of moss beaten into peat. Rnf. (JAM.)

2. A kind of moss beaten into peat. Rnf. (Jam.)
3. v. To bruise to dust; also used fig.
Gail. At the Nile Whan Nelson groot the French in stile,
Mactaggart Encycl. (1824) 247, ed. 1876.
GROOM, sb. Nhp. Hrt Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Also in
form grom Nhp. w.Cy. Wil. [grūm, grom] A wooden
instrument used by thatchers to keep the bundles of straw on a roof before they are fastened down; a forked stick used by thatchers for carrying the parcels of straw called

'helms.'

Nhp. 12 Hrt. The long spike is thrust into the stack or roof; the straw is then placed between the roof and the semicircular bow, which prevents it falling down (H.G.). Sus. 1, Hmp. (J.R.W.), Hmp.1 w.Cy. Morton Cyclo Agric. (1863). Wil. Grose (1790); Wil.1 Dor. His ricking-rod, groom, or poignard, as it was indifferently called—a long iron lance, shaip at the extremity and polished by handling, Hardy Madding Crowd (1874) xxxvii.

GROOM-KEEPER, sb. ? Obs. Hmp. An officer of

the New Forest.

1193 acres are held by the master-keepers and groom-keepers, attached to their respective lodges, Marshall Review (1817) V. 289 GROON, GROOND, GROONGE, see Groin, sb.i, Grew-

GROON, GROOND, GROONGE, see Groin, sb.¹, Grewhound, Ground, sb., Grounge.
GROOP, sb. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and n. counties to Lan. Chs. Der. Also Nhp. e.An. Also in forms greup Cum.; greupp Cum.¹; griup n.Wm.; group N I.¹ Nhb.¹ Der.²; gruap Nhb.¹; gruip Sc.; grup Nhb.¹ Cum.¹ Nhp.¹ e.An.¹² Nrf. Suf.; grupe Sc. N.Cy.² s Dur. Cum. Wm. n.Yks.³; grupp Nrf. Ess. [grūp, grup.] 1. A trench, drain; a small open ditch or channel for water; a puddle. Cf. grip. sh²

Cf. grip,  $sb.^2$ n Cy. Kennett Par. Antiq. (1695); (K.); N.Cy. 12, Nhb. 1, Nhp 1, e.An. 12 Nrf. (E.M.); Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 28. Suf. (C.T.), Suf. 1, e.Suf. (F.H.) Ess. To keep all the fences, grupps,

drains, ditches and watercourses in good repair, *Tenant Covenants* in *MS. Surv of Dale Hall* (1819).

2. The channel in the floor of a cow-house between the double rows of stalls for receiving the dung and urine. Cf. grip, sb.2 2.

Sc. A graip into a gruip to grub, Chambers Sngs (1829) II. 351. Fif. The open trench or 'gruip' made the byre unsavoury. Its 5 B

name is still as familiar in the Transvaal as in Fife, Colville Vernacular (1899) 15. Bwk. Shool the grupe ahint the kye, Henderson Pop. Rhymes (1856) 79. Rxb. A blow... That sent him sidelang in the grupe, Riddell Poet. Wks (1871) I 4. N.I.¹ Ant Grose (1790) MS. add. (C.) NCy.¹; N.Cy.² This byer hath a grupe, groop, in the midst from the door to the other end. Nhb.¹ s.Dur She slipped in't grupe an' brack her leg (J.E.D.). Cum. (J.W.O.); A gentleman mak of a chap com across t'greupe fra t'tudder side, Sargisson Joe Scoap (1881) 18; Cum.¹ Cum, Wm. Nicolson (1677) Trans. R. Soc. Ltt. (1868) IX. n.Wm. Cowl t'griup doon (B.K.). n.Yks.³, w.Yks. (J.J.B.), w.Yks.¹234 Lan. Davies Races (1856) 268; Lan¹, ne.Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹, Chs.¹³, s.Chs.¹, Der.², nw Der.¹ [The gutter or grupes for receiving the dung, Stephens Farm Bk (ed. 1849) I. 271]

Hence Groopin, sb. a 'groc'p' or channel in a cow-shed. name is still as familiar in the Transvaal as in Fife, Colville

Hence Groopin, sb. a 'groop' or channel in a cow-shed. s Chs 1 Dhu groopinz waan'tn men'din [The groopins wanten

[1. Du. groep, a ditch, trench (Beets). 2. MLG. grope, 'die Mist-oder Jauchrinne, die in den Stallen hinter dem Vichstande ist' (Schiller-Lubben); so EFris. grop (Kool-

GROOP, GROOSCHIN, GROOSE, see Grope, Groushan, Grouse, v. 1, Growze, v. 2

GROOSÉ-BERRIES, sb. pl. Cum. The black crowberry, Empetrum nigrum. (B. & H)

GROOSH, adj. Lth. (Jam.) Very good, excellent. GROOSHAN, GROOSIE, GROOT, see Groushan,

Grousy, adj., Greet, sb.2

GROOVE, sb. and v. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. Lin. Wor. Also Som. Also in forms greuvv Cum.; grove Nhb.¹ Dur. w.Yks.¹ Der.¹ Lin. Wor. Som.; grovv- Wm.; gruff Som.; gruive Dur.¹ Cum.; gruve s.Dur. n.Yks.³ [grūv.] 1. sb. A mine, pit, or shaft; [grūv.] esp. a lead-mine.

esp. a lead-mine.

NCy.¹ Nhb. Harding had been working near a 'grove' which was standing foul, Richardson Bordere's Table-bk. (1846)

V. 110; Nhb.¹ Dur.¹ A lead mine. s.Dur. (J E.D.) Cum. Iff lang at t'ewol greuv thou's to wait for thy bout, Dickinson Cumibr. (1875) 216. Cum., Wm. (M P), n.Yks.³ w.Yks. The line of workings on the 'back' of a lode, being marked by a ditch, Lucas Stud. Nidderdale (c. 1882) 255, w.Yks.¹ Stf. Plot Staffordshire, 80, 134, in Piege Derbicisms (ed. 1894). Der. Any grove that's left, quit, or forsaken, Manlove Lead Mines (1653) l. 18; Der.¹², nw.Der.¹ Lin. A deep foss or pit sunck into ground to search for minerals, Ray (1691). Som. The pits which are sunk in the lead mines on Mendip hills (K); Jennings Obs. Dial. w Eng (1825). Hence Groover. Grov(i)er. or Gruff(i)er. sb. a miner.

Hence Groover, Grov(i)er, or Gruff(i)er, sb. a miner,

pitman, esp. one who works in a lead-mine.

Nhb.1 s.Dur. 'What does he work at?' 'Why he's a gruiver' (J.E.D.). Cum. (M.P.), Wm. (K.) n.Yks. I owertuke twe-a awd gang gruvers gangen iret' pay, Bingley Herald (1886) Notes and Ournes; n.Yks. T'gruvers war all full of chink, Reeth Bartle Fair, 1. 36. Stf. 1 Der. Kennett Par. Antiq. (1695); To order grovers: make them pay their part, Manlove Lead Mines (1653) 119; Der. 2, nw.Der. 1 Som. The young groover... came on apace, Raymond Men o' Mendip (1898) 1; Jennings Obs. Dial. w.Eng. (1825); W. & J. Gl. (1873); (K.)

2. Comp. (1) Groove-fellows, a company of miners; (2) -hole, an adit-level or surface-working for lead or other minerals; (3) -house, (4) -shop, a shed or hut on the bank of a coal-mine; (5) -wood, timber used for the support of

the roof or sides of a mine.

(1) Der. Each person or company possessing their meer or meers in partnership called groove-fellows, Marshall Review (1814) IV. 110. (2) Nhb. Som. (W.F.R.); W. & J. Gl. (1873). (3) Cum. (4) Cum. Sheds, or houses of accommodation or shelter for those employed in the high remote fells. The outer room is usually a smithy fitted up for the repair of miners' tools, or any iron-work in need: the inner room contains a store of articles of food and clothing most likely to be required in emergencies in those regions (M.P.). (5) Nhb., Dur. It then requires a great deal of timber or grove-wood, Forster Section Strata (1821) 102. w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>

3. pl. The turnings within the hole of a screw-plate; the

hollows in a screw-pin. ne.Lan.

4. v. To mine, excavate for mineral. Som. (W.F.R.)

Hence Grooving-kirtle, sb. the smock-frock worn by men when engaged in mining. ib.

5. To cut down underwood.

s Wor. To grove a wood is to cut the underwood and leave the timber-trees standing (H K.).

[1. Du. groef, groeve, a pit, mine (BEETS); Goth. groba.

GROOZLE, see Gruzzle.

GROOZLINS, sb. pl. Lnk. (JAM.) Also in form gruzlins. Intestines. 'I had a grumbling in my groozlins.' [Ader.of E Fris. grôs, 'Eingeweide' (Koolman); cp. M Du. kroos, 'ingewand' (Verdam); LG. kroos, 'eingeweide einer fetten gans' (Berghaus); so Bremen dial. (Wtb.)]

GROP, sb. Sh.I. Rain in large drops.

Jakobsen Norsk in Sh (1897) 75; S. & Ork.

[Norw. dial. grop, coarse meal, anything shaped like a

grain of corn (AASEN); cp. Sw. dial. grop, coarse (RIETZ).] GROPE, v. Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Shr. Suf. Som. Dev. Also in forms graip Sc. Nhb.¹ Cum; grape Sc. Nhb.¹; greap Cum. Wm.; greape Cum; greeap Wm. n.Yks.²; griap Wm.; groop, growpe w.Yks. [grop, grep, grisp.] 1. To grasp in a greedy w.Yks. [grop, grep, gripp.] or covetous manner. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>

Hence (1) Greeaper, sb. a miser; (2) Greeaping, ppl. adj. grasping, covetous. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>

2. Trans. To feel with the hands; to examine, search.

Lnk. I dinna want my cocker-nut graipit by you. Are ye a travellin' phrenologist, or what? Murdoch Readings (ed. 1895) II. 51. Edb. For them ye've graipt ilk hole an' bore, Liddle Poems (1821) 138. Nhb.¹ Aa graped his pocket. Cum. One of the magistrates enquired of the owner of a shawl how she knew so positively that it was hers? 'I knew as soon as iver I greaped it, positively that it was hers? 'I knew as soon as iver I greaped it, Sir' (M.P); Landlord wad hev t'constable to greape aw t'passengers' pockets for t'silver speuns, Joe and Landlord, 8. Wm. I greapt me breeks pocket, Wheeler Dual. (1790) 115, ed. 1821; A ommast wundre it duddent try ta greeap the pockats, Spec. Dual. (1885) pt. iii 10. w.Yks. We'n groopt all their sculls, Bywater Sheffield Dual. (1839) 94, ed. 1877; w.Yks. Wot, has ta been grooapin summada's brains? Lan. What makes so many folk want their scawps gropin? Clegg Sketches (1895) 440.

3. Fig Toprobe, cross-examine; to sound a man's opinion. Dmf. [He] spiers gif they're inclined tae grape The length o' his

Dmf. He] spiers git they're inclined the grape I he length o' his derision, Quinn Heather (1863) 144 w.Yks. Parts of the story, when she groped me for them, were as ill to tell as lies, Snowden Web of Weaver (1896) xviii; (S P.U.)

4. To catch fish with the hands, to tickle trout.

Cum. Boys graip fish (M.P.). Wm. Let's gang a griapin' fish (B.K.); (E.C.) w.Yks.¹; w.Yks.² A man who had been fishing said he had been fish-groping. ne Lan.¹ Shr.¹ I can do no good ooth a net ketchin' trout—I like to grope fur 'em best. w.Som.¹, Dev.¹

Hence Groper, sb. one who catches fish with the hands. w.Som.1 A good groper is a deadly poacher of trout.

5. To feel with the fingers whether geese or fowls

Nhb. Some housewives take care to have the ducks graiped before turning them out of a morning, lest they should lay their eggs 'out.' This is called 'graipin the dukes' (ROH). ne.Lan.', nw.Der.' Suf. In county villages there is or was an old woman to be count of determining whether a goose were duly possessing the secret of determining whether a goose were duly impregnated. To this end she gropes with her fingers, Rainbird Agric (1819) 293, ed. 1849; Suf. [Teach your grandame to grope her ducks, Ray Proverbs (1678) 248]

[1. The stedes that gunnen by mane grope, Alisaunder (c. 1300) 1957 (MATZNER). Norw. dial. greipa, to snatch, grab (AASEN); ON. greipa, to grasp; cp. G. greifen, to seize. 2. Thomas lufsumli he lete... to grape his wond wide, Cursor M. (c. 1300) 18694. OE. grapian, 'palpare' ÆLFRIC). 3. I rede we aske fam all on rowe, And grope pam how his game is begonne, York Plays (c. 1400) 188] GROPE, see Grip, v.3

GROPER, sb. Sc. Cant. Also in form graper Sc. A

blind man, one who gropes.

Sig. But some are drivellin grapers, And blind as moles, Taylor Poems (1862) 12. Cant. Life B. M. Carew (1791) Gl.; Bailey (1721). GROPPEN, sb. Lin. [gro'pən.] As much as can be

contained in both hands, a double handful. See Gowpen, Streatfeild Lin. and Danes (1884) 332; n.Lin.1

GROPPLE, see Grapple.

GROPSEY, sb. Obs. Sc. A glutton. Rnf. Picken Poems (1788) Gl. (Jam.)

GROPSING, sb. Obs. Wil. In phr. the gropsing of the evening, dusk, twilight. Cf. grapslin.

Both came unto the sayd Tryvatt's howse in the gropsing of the

yevening, Rec. Quarter Sess. (1606) in Wil. Arch. Mag. XXII 227;

GROPUS, sb. Bnff.1 A stupid person; also called Carle gropus.

GROSBEAK, sb. Nhb. The hawfinch, Coccothraustes

vulgaris.

Nhb.<sup>1</sup> [Swainson Birds (1885) 60; Forster Swallow (1817) 73.] GROSE, v.1 Yks. Also in form groze n.Yks 4 e.Yks.

[groz.] To amass wealth, save up money.

n.Yks.<sup>12</sup> e Yks. Marshall Rur Elon. (1796).

Hence (1) Groser, sb. a thrifty, saving person, one who accumulates wealth. sb.; (2) Grozy, adj. well-to-do, thriving.

GROSE, v.<sup>2</sup> Lth. (JAM) 1. To rub off the sharp edge a tool. 2. To graze, rub off the skin. Cf. grize, v. 2. I have grosed the skin off my thumb. of a tool.

GROSER, sb. Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Chs. Also in forms grose Sc.; grosier Chs. grosser Sc. Cum.; grozer Sc. N.Cy. Nhb. e.Dur.; grozzer Nhb. [grōzə(r.] The

Sc. N.Cy.\* Nhb.\* e.Dur.\*; grozzer Nhb. [gro'zə[r.] The gooseberry, Ribes Grossularia; also used attrib.

Sc. Saence Gossip (1869) 27; Garden Wh (1896) New S. No. cxiii 100. Abd. Geordie Deavy's grozers—O'I think I taste them yet, Cadenhead Bon Accord (1853) 191. Frf. One o' them missed his fit owre a grozer bush, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 127, ed. 1889. Per. Wha's grozer-busses mak' amen's For scarcity o' crap, Haliburton Horace (1886) 47. Fif. Still more attractive were the geans and the grozers, Colville Vernacular (1899) 12. n Cy. the geans and the grozers, COLVILLE Vernacular (1899) 12. n Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.¹ Nhb. On beef an' groser dumplins they varra fain wad feed, Chart Poems (1866) 86; It's like the big grozzer that teuk the forst prize, Harbottle Geordy's Big Boil (1891); Nhb.¹ Dur. There wez berries en grozers ev a' kinds, Egglestone Betty Podkan's Visit (1877) 8. e.Dur.¹ s.Dur. Hev ye a good crop o' grozers this year? (J.E.D.) Cum.¹, Chs.¹ 28 [Vua crispa is also called Grossularia, in english a Groser bushe, a

Gooseberry bush, Turner Herbs (1548) 88.]
GROSET, sb. Sc. Also in forms grosert, grossart, grosset Sc.; grozart Ayr.; grozet Sc. [grō·zə(r)t.]
The gooseberry, Ribes Grossularia; also used attrib.
Sc. Peter lap at the proposition like a cock at a grossart, Scorr Redg. (1824) Lett. xii; His eyes assumed the hue of a brace of the literature South Hagens and Fifther whet fine grosses.

parboiled groserts, Scotch Haggis, 120. Frf. Eh, what fine grossarts; I would like some, INGLIS Ain Flk. (1895) 201. Per. Sour grapes (gye an' like the grosets, I'm thinkin', afore they're just ripe), Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 248, ed. 1887. Dmb. It's a present o' cakes and grosset-jam, Cross Disruption (1844) xxvii. Rnf. Willie and I... niffered grosets, to test their quality, Gil-Dmb. It's a MOUR Pen Flk. (1873) 50. Ayr. Right bauld ye set your nose out, As plump and gray as onie grozet, Burns To a Louse, st. 5; Direction books to mak' grozart-wine, Galt Entail (1823) lxxiv. Lnk. Tae loup like a cock at a grosset, At ilka bit bodie we see, Thomson Musings (1881) 44. Sik. Currans and strawberries, grapes and grozets, a' in ane, Chr. North Noctes (ed. 1856) III. 293. Gall. Full of groset bushes, Crockett Grey Man (1896) 102. GROSH, adj. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. [gro].] Big, fat. n.Cy. Holloway. w.Yks. It'll never do for a man so grosh as thee, Snowden Web of Weaver (1896) xiv; w.Yks.¹ Shoe war pubble an grosh, an i' vara good likein, ii. 296. ne.Lan.¹ GROSHER, see Grosser. GROSHY. adi. Yks. Lan. Also written grosshev MOUR Pen Flk. (1873) 50. Ayr. Right bauld ye set your nose out,

GROSHY, adj. Yks. Lan. Also written grosshey w.Yks.; and in form grosh ne.Lan.¹ [gro'ʃi.] 1. Rich as applied to land, having luxuriant vegetation; tender and juicy, like young lettuce or grass. See Grosk; cf. grushie.

w.Yks. T'meadow i' t'ings is verra grosshey (W.C.S.); (S.P.U.)

ne.Lan.

2. Of weather: good for vegetation, rainy.

w.Yks. Ye may expect sum varry groshey weather noo aboot, Nidderdill Olm. (Apr. 1870).

GROSIE, GROSIER, see Grousy, adj., Groser. GROSK, adj. Cum. Yks. Also in form groskey n. Yks. Of vegetation: luxuriant, freely grown; of persons or animals: gross, fat.

Cum. 14 n. Yks. Said of vegetation that looks dark green: 'That

gus [grass] leuks varra groskey.' 'Ey, thoo's reet, it iz groskey; t'land's i guid fettle' (W.H.).

[Cp. Sw. dial. gróske, spring verdure (Linder); groske

and groskig, green; of ripening grass (RIETZ).]

GROSS, adj.¹ and sb. Yks. Bdf. Ken. Som. Dev. Cor.

Also in form grossy m.Yks.¹ [grōs, grēs.]

1. adj.

Stout, big, fat.

n. Yks. Holderness Gl. (1877). m. Yks. A grossy body. Bdf. A mother says of her child, 'Yes, he grows very gross' (J.W.B.). Cor. A gross man. [When a horse becomes fat, grossy, and full of blood, he is called plethoric, Lowson Mod. Farner (1844) 103]

2. Of meat: over-fat.

w Som. Bacon can't never be so gross [grau's] vor me. That there beef's to gross, our vokes int ate it.

3. Gruff, deep-sounding. Ken. 4. sb. Scum; the dross of melting metals or other liquids. w.Som.

5. Thick, stodgy food.
w.Som. Thick there dog'll ate the clear vast enough, but he 'ont tich o' the gross. Dev. (HALL)

[1. And choughs that wing the midway air Show scarce so gross as beetles, Shaks. K. Lear, iv. vi. 14. Fr. gros (f. grosse), gross, great, big (Cotgr.).]
GROSS, adj.<sup>2</sup> Yks. Hmp. Of vegetation: luxuriant.

Cf. grosk.

Hmp. Said of young green crops, Wise New Forest (1883) 283;

Hence (1) Grossiness, sb. vigorous, luxurious growth; Hence (I) Grossiness, sb. vigorous, luxurious growth; (2) Grossy, adj. thriving, vegetating rapidly, full of growth; green and vigorous; cf. groshy.

(I) n.Yks. T'grossiness of t'wheat (I.W) (2) n.Yks.¹ ne.Yks. If aftergrass is too long and grossy, Marshall Rur. Econ. (1796) II. 143, ne.Yks.¹ Wo'zzels is varry grossy ti'year. e.Yks.¹ [Cp. EFris. grôsig, 'grun, frisch, saftig' (Koolman); Bremen dial. grosig, 'grun' (Wtb.).] GROSS, v. Sh.1. To total, amount to.

I tink Jeemie said dey wir gross'd closs ninety pound ta da saxt share afore dis ook, Sh. News (Aug. 19, 1899); (J.I) GROSS-BERRY, sb. Yks. The gooseberry, Ribes Grossularia. ne Yks. Marshall Rur Econ (1796) I. 270. [Gross- is the same as the element gros- in Fr. groseille,

Grossularia. ne Yks. Marshall Rur Econ (1796) I. 270. [Gross- is the same as the element gros- in Fr. groseille, a gooseberry; cp. G. Krausbeere.]

GROSSER, sb. Nhb. Shr. e.An. Also in forms grosher e.An.<sup>2</sup>; grozier Shr.<sup>1</sup> 1. A grocer.

Nhb.<sup>1</sup> Shr.<sup>1</sup> 'Whad grozier dun yo' dale ŏŏth<sup>2</sup>' 'Well, I al'ays gŏŏ to Bromley's.' e An.<sup>2</sup>

2. pl. Groceries. Nhb.<sup>1</sup>

[1. Fr. grosser, a grocer (Cotgr.).]

GROTTEN, GROTTON, GROUAN, see Gratton, Growan

Growan

GROTIEN, GROTION, GROUAN, SEE GRATION, GROWAN.

GROUBLE, v. ? Obs. Sc. Also written grobble (JAM.); growble. To swallow up in haste.

Rnf. An grouble [grobble, ed. 1788 (JAM.)] up the bit wi' greed, Picken Poems (ed. 1813) 59, ib. Gl.

GROUDLY, adj. Lei.¹ Grumbling, discontented.

Shay were a groudly wumman.

GROUF, sb. and v. Sc. Irel. Also written groof N.I.¹

Ant.; and in forms greuf Or.I.; growf Per.; grufe Ayr.; gruff Slk. [grūf, grūf.] 1. sb. The front of the body, the surface of the stomach. Cf. grofflins.

Sc. To lie on his grufe (JAM.). Or I. en duun de fel feerli i græf [An doun they fell fairly i' greuf], Paety Toral (1880) l. 121, in Ellis Pronunc. (1889) V. 795. Per. Whaur on his growf he groans for grace, Haliburton Horace (1886) 8 Rnf. Down on their grouf lay five or sax, Picken Poems (1813) II. 91. Ayr. Streekit on my grufe below some rowan tree, Service Dr. Duguid (ed. 1887) 244. Lnk. The bairns wad lick the scartins o' the parritch pat 'as they upon their groufs lay flat,' Hamilton Poems (ed. 1885) 265. Slk. Creeping stealthily on my gruff, I laid mysel . a' my length alang hers, Chr. North Noctes (ed. 1856) IV. 262.

NL¹ We found him lyin', on his groof. Ant. He was lying on his groof, Ballymena Obs. (1892).

Hence phr to tabe the groof to fall. Ant (M. B. S.) groof, Ballymena Obs. (1892).

Groof, Ballymena Obs. (1892).

Hence phr. to take the groof, to fall. Ant. (M.B.-S.)

2. v. To he flat on the face.

Sc. Herd Coll. Sngs. (1776) Gl. Lnk. Ramsay Poems (1721) Gl.

[1. He fell on grouf abuf deid Pallas beyr, Douglas Eneados (1513), ed. 1874, IV. 20; This wylie tod plat doun on growf, Dunbar Wowing (c. 1495) 58.]

 ${\tt GROUF}({\tt F},\,{\tt see}\,\,{\tt Groff},\,{\tt Gruff},\,v^{\,1}$ 

GROUFFLINS, GROUGE, see Grofflins, Growze, v.<sup>2</sup> GROUGROU, sb. Lnk. (Jam.) The corn grub. GROUK, v. Dmf (Jam.) To become enlivened after restoring from sleer

awakening from sleep.

GROUK, GROUN, see Groak, Grind, v., Ground, sb.

GROUNCH, v. and sb. Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Der. Also in forms groonge Nhb.<sup>1</sup>; grounge Sc. N.Cy.<sup>1</sup> Nhb. Dur. n.Yks.<sup>3</sup>; grunch Per. Der.<sup>2</sup> nw.Der.<sup>1</sup>; grunge Rxb. (Jam.) e.Dur.<sup>1</sup>; gruntch Sc. [grūntſ, gruntʃ, grūndʒ.]

1. v. To grunt like a pig; to growl, grumble, murmur; to leek gullen or sully:

Sc. Herd Coll. Sigs. (1776) G. An' whan they had receivet it they grounget against the guidinan o' the house, Henderson St. Matt. (1862) xx 11. Abd. Shirrefs Poems (1790) Gl. Fif. His drone did gruntch sae dour a sound, Tennant Papistry (1827) 55. Rxb. Johne ... Began in impatience to growl and to grounge, RIDDELL Poet Wks (1871) II. 202 N.Cy 1, Nhb. Dur. Gibson Up-Weardale Gl. (1870). e.Dur. They will shew their teeth at you and grunge at you. n.Yks. 3

Hence Grunching, ppl. adj. grumbling in a low key.

Der.2, nw.Der.1

2. sb. A grunt, growl.

Per. Look vastly wise, An' wi' a philosophic grunch on, Thus moralize, Stewart Character (1857) 116. Nhb.<sup>1</sup>

[1. I grunchit at this grum, Douglas Eneados (1513), ed. 1874, 111. 148; Now grunschis thou to geve or to conceid, ib. 329.]

GROUND, sb. and v. Var. dial. forms and uses in Sc. Irel and Eng. [graund, grānd, grēnd, grun(d.] I. Dial. forms: (1) Graand, (2) Graind, (3) Grawnt, (4) Greaund, (5) Greawnd, (6) Grend, (7) Greoune, (8) Groond, (9) Groun, (10) Grownd, (11) Grun, (12) Grund, (13) Grun'ie.

(1) Lan. Nobbut th' noise o' th' graand oppenin', Bowker Goblin Tales (1882) 50. e.Lan. (2) Chs. (3) Lan. An he be above grawnt, Orway Cheats of Scapin (1677) in. 1, in Whs. I. 238, (4) Lan. Some specific of a pleck on this greaund of moi

ed. 1813. (4) Lan. Some sooart of a pleck on this greaund o moi toime, KAY-SHUFTLEWORTH Scarsdale (1860) III. 74. e.Lan. (5) Lan. As they lower the body in th' greawnd, LAYCOCK Sngs. (1866) 14. (6) Wm. What a seet mair o' grend wi' could ploo, WILSON Old Man's Talk, 89. (7) Wxf. (8) n Yks. (9) Wil. SLOW Gl. Old Man's Talk, 89. (7) Wxf.¹ (8) n Yks.¹ (9) Wil. Slow Gl. (1892). Dev. Heydges, groun's, an' trees, Pulman Sketches (1842) 15, ed. 1853. (10) Cor.² (11) Cai.¹ Abd. The grun offisher, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) 1x. Ayr. He's as black's the grun, Burns Holy Wille, st. 2. Nhb.¹, w.Yks. (C.C.R.), n.Lin.¹ Ess. Monthly Mag. (1815) I. 125. (12) Sc. Ford Thistledown (1891) 73. N.Cy.¹ Nhb. The flooers is abeun the grund, Robson Sng. Sol. (1859) ii. 12, Nhb.¹, Dur.¹, Lakel.¹ Cum. T'flowers is springan on t'grund, Dickinson Sng. Sol (1859) ii 12 Wm. And t'grund frozen, Whitehead Leg. (1859) 5 n.Yks.¹², ne Yks.¹, w.Yks.¹5 Lan. Then Robin help'd me fro' the grund, Harland Lyncs (1866) 76. n Lan.¹, n.Lin.¹ (13) Abd. It's richt weel in heart kin'ly grun'ie, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xxi.

II. Dial meanings. 1. sb. In comb. (1) Ground-ash, aish, or esh, a straight ash stick, about the thickness of

-aish, or -esh, a straight ash stick, about the thickness of one's finger, cut from underwood; a seedling ash, an ash sapling; also used attrib., (2) -blocks, mining term; see below; (3) -car, a sledge used in agriculture; (4) -coal, the lowest portion of a seam of coal; (5) crabs, mining term: used in sinking for lowering the sinking-set of pumps as the pit is deepened; (6) -ebb, (a) extreme low water; (b) the lower part of the 'ebb' or foreshore; (7) -elm, an elm sapling; (8) -fast stone, a large stone in its hatural bed, but part of it appearing above ground; (9) -firing, (a) roots of trees and bushes, used for fuel; (b) the last for reasons. stubble cut after reaping; (10) -foor, (a) the last furrow in a learing; (b) to make a furrow; (11) -gron, grown on the ground, as the native of a given locality, homespun; (12) -grue, ground-ice, formed at the bottom of rivers; (13) -hop, in phr. to catch one on the ground-hop, to catch one unawares; (14) Isaac, a collier; (15) keeper, a farm-bailiff; a foreman put to reside on a farm on which the tenant does not live himself; (16) lair, the burying-ground appropriated for a family; (17) lower, in cricket: a ball bowled all along the ground, a 'grounder'; (18) lower, in cricket: a ball bowled all along the ground, a 'grounder'; (18) lower, in cricket: a ball bowled all along the ground, a 'grounder'; (18) lower, in cricket: a ball bowled all along the ground, a 'grounder'; (18) lower, in cricket: a ball bowled all along the ground, a 'grounder'; (18) lower, in cricket: a ball bowled all along the ground, a 'grounder'; (18) lower, in cricket: a ball bowled all along the ground, a 'grounder'; (18) lower, in cricket: a ball bowled all along the ground, a 'grounder'; (18) lower, in cricket: a ball bowled all along the ground, a 'grounder'; (18) lower, in cricket: a ball bowled all along the ground, a 'grounder'; (18) lower, in cricket: a ball bowled all along the ground, a 'grounder'; (18) lower, in cricket: a ball bowled all along the ground, a 'grounder'; (18) lower, in cricket: a ball bowled all along the ground, a 'grounder'; (18) lower, in cricket: a ball bowled all along the ground, a 'grounder'; (18) lower, in cricket: a ball bowled all along the ground, a 'grounder'; (18) lower, in cricket: a ball bowled all along the ground, a 'grounder'; (18) lower, in cricket: a ball bowled all along the ground, a 'grounder'; (18) lower, in cricket: a ball bowled all along the ground, a 'grounder'; (18) lower, in cricket: a ball bowled all along the ground, a 'grounder'; (18) lower, a ball bowled all along the grounder'; (18) lower, a ball bowled all along the grounder'; (18) lower, a ball bowled all along the grounder'; (18) lower, a ball bowled all along the grounder'; (18) lower, a ball bowled all along the grounder'; (18) lower, a ball bowled all along the grounder'; (18) lower, a ball bowled all along the grounder'; (18) lower, a ball bowled all along the grounder'; (18) lower, a ball bowled all along the grounder'; (18) lower, a ball bowled all along the grounder'; (18) lower, a ball bowled all along the grounder';

a plentiful but gradual fall of rain, which soaks into the earth; (21) -rest or -rist, the wood supporting the share, in the old wooden plough; (22) -rise, of a plough: a shoe or guard; see below; (23) -ropes, the ropes by which the ground-spears are attached to the crabs; (24) -sea, a swell of the sea, dashing against the shore with a grating sound; (25) -seps, lees, scdiment, 'ground-sips'; (26) -sill or -sel, the threshold of a house; a door-sill, either of wood or stone; (27) -sill stone, quarrymen's term: one of the beds of the Portland oolite; (28) -spears, in mining: two sets of spears, one collared to each side of a sinking-set; (29) -stick, a sapling of any kind growing from its own roots; (30) -stone, a foundation-stone; also used fig.; (31) -sweat, (a) to raze to the ground; (b) dampness springing from the ground; fig. in phr. to take a ground-sweat about anything, to worry oneself to death; (32) sype, surface-water which runs through the upper soil into a well, as distinguished from spring-water; (33) -thaw, a thaw which seems to spring from the earth, not from the atmosphere; (34) toad or sel toad, in phr. as hard as a ground-toad, said of any one that looks healthy and strong; (35) -wall, the foundation of a building; (36) -wa-stone, see (30); (37) -work, the preparatory work in laying the foundation of a building; also used fig.; (38) wrist, see (21).

(1) Lin. 1 n.Lin. 1 There is a superstition that if a man beat his (1) Lin. n.Lin. I here is a superstition that it a man beat his wife with a ground-esh, the justices have no power to punish him for assault. se.Wor., Hrf. Oxf. I'l gi' that a ground ash about thee back if tha dösn't be off. Brks., w.Mid. (W.P.M.), Hmp., Wil. Slow Gl. (1892). Dor. Barnes Gl (1863) Som. In Mr. Culliford's hand was a little ground-ash stick, Raymond Love and Quiet Life (1894) 160. w.Som. Green arish. Dev. A ground-ash is one that is self sown, Reports Provinc (1877) 131; Dev 4 (2) Nhb., Dur. A set of blocks, one of which is attached to the top of each ground spear and another at the top of the pit through which the rope passes to the crab, Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl. (1888). (3) Shr.², w.Cy (HALL.) (4) Nhb.¹ (5) Nhb., Dur. Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl. (1888). (6a,b)Cal.¹ (7)w.Som¹Graewnuul·um. (8)w.Yks.² (9,a) e.An.¹ Taken as a sort of perquisite by the labourers who stub them. Nrf. Trans. Phil Soc. (1855) 32. e.Suf. (F.H.) (b) Nrf. (A.G.) (10, a) Nhb.¹ After the 'takin-up foor' (the last full furrow) is turned, the plough returns and takes a light furrow back. This narrows the open furrow and is called the grund-foor. (b) 1b. Stubble, gen. speaking, is not grund-foor'd. It is only so when wanted for sowing, and is, properly speaking, ploughed with a subsoil furrow. (11) Lan.¹ He's one o' th' owd sort, grun-gronneo' yer new-catcht uns (12) Slk. Water beginning to congeal at the lower part of a stream (JAM, s.v. Groo). Lin. N. & Q. Dur. A set of blocks, one of which is attached to the top of each none o' yer new-catcht uns (12) SIK. Water beginning to congeal at the lower part of a stream (Jam, s.v Groo). Lin. N. & Q. (1852) 1st S. v. 370. (13) Cor. To catch 'em 'pon the ground-hop like, Higham Dial. (1866) 15. (14) Lan. Theau'd ha' bin a greaund-Isaac neawif anybody would ha' letten thee work for 'em, Brierley Cotters, v. (15) n.Lin. Lyon was ground-keeper for Mr. Skipworth at the Slate House. sw.Lin. He'll stay where he is, and have a ground-keeper yonder. (16) Sc. Measuring off the different allotments upon liberal principles, both as to extent of ground and rate for ground lair, Abd. Chron. (July 10, 1819) (JAM). (17) s.Not (JPK.) (18) Sc. 'Reasonable charges?' said the sexton; 'ou, there's grund-maill-and bell-siller-and the kist-and my day's there's grund-maill—and bell-siller—and the kist—and my day's wark, Scott Bride of Lam. (1819) xxiv. (19) w Som.¹ Graew'n oak. (20) e.An.¹ Nrf. Yis, we've had some nice showers; but what we want is a good ground-rain (W.R.E.). Suf. It was the 10th of July before we had a ground rain, Young Annals Agric. (1784-1815) XVIII. 106 e Suf. (F H.) Hmp. Holloway. w.Som.¹ We shan't ha' no turmuts, 'inf we don't get a downright good ground-rain [graew'n-rain, or raa'yn] purty quick. (21) Bdf. The friction of the ground-rist... is known to add considerably to the draught of it, Batchelor Agric (1813) 173: Wil Davis Agric. (1813); Wil. (22) w.Som. Corresponding to the landside, which was fixed to the bottom of the old wooden broadside, to raise the soil and take off the wear and tear from the wood In modern iron implements there is no groundrise to the turnvore. (23) Nhb., Dur. Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl. (1888). (24) nw.Dev. The peculiar roar of the sea caused by the raking of the pebbles on the beach There of the sea caused by the raking of the pebbles on the beach Increare many local weather-sayings connected with it. 'If the groun's say be up to Bucksh Gore, There'll be wan dry day an' no more.' (25) Ess. Monthly Mag. (1815) I 125. (26) Sc. The lady was found 'clay-cold upon the grounsill ledge,' Scott Waverley (1814) xin. n Cy. (J L.) (1783) w.Yks.<sup>24</sup>, Der.<sup>2</sup>, nw.Der.<sup>1</sup>, Not.<sup>1</sup> Lin. Streatfelld Lin. and Danes (1884) 333. n Lin.<sup>1</sup> sw.Lin.<sup>1</sup> We want a

the ground.

new ground-sill to our door-frame. Lei.¹, Nhp.¹, War.³ Brks.¹ I can¹t get awver the grunsel. [Grose (1790).] (27) Wil.¹ Useful for bridges, &c, where great strength is required. (28) Nhb., Dur. Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl. (1888). (29) w.Som.¹, nw.Dev.¹ (30) Sh.I. Da grundstane o' dis important science sood be laid at da skule, Sh. News (May 8, 1897). Sig. It may remain a sure foundation and ground-stone, Bruce Sermons (1631) xii, ed 1843. (31, a) Lin. Thompson Hist. Boston (1856) 708; Lin ¹ They gave the old callis a ground-sweat. (b) n.Yks.² He'll tak a grund-sweeat about it. n.Lin.¹ (32) n.Lin¹ The water obtained from the wells which have been sunk into this warp is not spring water, but merely... It. n.Lin. 1 (32) n.Lin 1 The water obtained from the wells which have been sunk into this warp is not spring water, but merely . . . a ground-sype, Stonehouse Hist. Axholme, 25. (33) ib. (34) Stf. A great big rodney fellow, as hard as a grounsell toad, N. & Q. (1867) 3rd S. xi. 494. Lin Why, lass, you look as hard as an old ground-toad (R.E.C.). w Mid. Work seems to suit you; you look as hard as a ground toad (W.P.M.) (35)e Suf. (F.H.) (36) Sc. Why pow ye out the ground-wa-stone Lets in the reik to me? PINKERTON Ballads (1783) I 47 (JAM.). (37) Kcd. I got the grun-wark o' my lear Fae Eppie Gibb mysel', Grant Lays (1884) 27. Sik. The first skirl o' a new-born wean fills the house frae grun'-wark to riggin, Chib. North North Social (4, 1856) III. 205. Cum. 1 n.Yks. We're CHR. North Noctes (ed. 1856) III. 305. Cum. n.Yks. We're boon ta dig fer t'grundwark (W H.); n.Yks. w.Yks. T'Vicarage Croft is full o' grun-wark when yo come to grave it up (A C.). e.Suf. 'He would like to know the ground-work of a magpie's bottom.' Said of an over-inquisitive person (F.H.). (38) Bdf. Plough-shoe and ground-wrists, £0 3s. od., BATCHELOR Agric. (1813) 162.

2. Comb. in plant-names (1) Ground-ash, (a) the common 2. Como. in plant-names (1) Ground-ash, (a) the common goutweed, Aegopodium Podagraria; (b) the wild angelica, Angelica sylvestris; (2) avie or Grun-Davy, the groundivy, Nepeta Glechoma; (3) elder or eller, (a) the dwarfelder, Sambucus Ebulus; (b) see (1, a); (c) see (1, b); (4) fern, Nephrodium Thelypteris; (5) honeysuckle, the bird's-foot trefoil, Lotus corniculatus; (6) ivvens or ivvins, see (2); (7) ivy, the great bindweed, Convolvulus sepium; (8) -laylock, the red valerian, Centranthus ruber; (9) -nut, the pig-nut, Bunium flexuosum; (10) -swaith, the common ragwort, Senecio Jacobaea; (11) thistle, the broad-leaved thistle, Cardius acaulis; (12) willow, the land form of Polygonum amphibium.

Polygonum amphabum.

(1,a)Chs.¹, Lin., War.³ (b) Nhb.¹ (2) Sc. (JAM.) n.Dmf. Grun'Davy, Garden Wk. (1896) No cxiv 112. Nhb.¹ (3,a) s.Cy., I.W. (C J V.) (b) sw.Lin.¹ A troublesome creeping-rooted umbelliferous plant, with a leaf like that of the Elder. War.³, Wor. (E S.), Hmp.¹, I.W. (c) Chs.¹³ (4) I.W. (5) Chs.¹³ (6) Chs.¹² (7) Dev.⁴ (8) n.Lin.¹ Th' grund laaylocks hev flooer'd well this dry time. (9) Hrt., w.Som.¹ (10) Cum.¹, m.Cum. (11) War.³, Wor. (E.S.) (12) Chs. Called ground-willow because its leaves are just the shape of willow leaves. Science Gossio (1865) 2€. willow leaves, Science Gossip (1865) 35.

3. Comb. in names of birds, fishes, &c.: (1) Ground bait, 2) -gudgeon, the loach, Cobrtis barbatula; (3) -hawk, the goatsucker, Caprimulgus Europaeus; (4) -Isaac, the willow-warbler, Phylloscopus trochilus; (5) -lark, (a) the meadow pipit, Alauda pratensis; (b) var. species of lark; (6) -oven, see (4); (7) -rotten, the brown rat, Mus decumanus; (8) -toad, the common toad, Bufo vulgaris; (9) -wren, see (4). (1) n.Cy. (HALL.) e.An. Being used to catch pike or perch. (2) e.An. A small fish, adhering by its mouth to stones at the bottom of brooks and shallow rivulets. [SATCHELL (1870.)] (2) Hum.

e.An. A small fish, adhering by its mouth to stones at the bottom of brooks and shallow rivulets. [Satchell (1879).] (3) Hmp. (J.R.W.); Known throughout the Forest as the night-hawk, night-crow, ground-hawk, from its habits and manner of flying, Wise New Forest (1883) 311; Hmp. (4) Shr., Gio. Dev. Swainson Birds (1885) 26. (5) Not. Science Gossip (1874) 67 s.Not. (J.P.K.), e.An. Nrf. Jim Algate knew a ground-lark's neast, Emerson Son of Fens (1892) 4; Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 47. (b) e.An. Any, rather than the sky-lark, which soars to a vast height from the ground or the wood-lark, which perches and sings of from the ground, or the wood-lark, which perches and sings on boughs. (6) Nrf. Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893); From the shape of its nest, Swainson the 26 (7) Sc. Blackw. Mag. (July 1819) 506-7 (Jam). (8) Sur. About Wisley the common toad is called always the 'ground toad,' in contradistinction to the natterjack or 'goldenback,' Science Gossip (1865) 111. (9) Sc. Swainson ib 26.

4. A field; a piece of land enclosed for agricultural

purposes.

Sc.(A.W.) Nhp.¹A large upland grazing field. War. Learnington Courier (Mar. 6, 1897); The greensward in the ground (W.G.); War.²⁴, s.War.¹ s Wor. Porson Quant Wds. (1875) 13; The hilly groun', the eye-groun' (H.K.). se.Wor.¹ Shr.¹, Shr.² Gwon down i' th' groun. Glo. A grassland inclosure, lying out of the way of floods, Marshall Rur. Econ. (1789) I; He still had a keen

and lively interest in hearing . . . which grounds were to be 'clopped and lively interest in hearing... which grounds were to be clopped into whate, dy-year,' Buckman Darke's Sojourn (1890) xii; You'll find the Master somewhere out in the grounds (AB.); Glo.<sup>12</sup> Oxf.<sup>1</sup> Father's gone up in the ground, MS add I.W. (JDR.); I.W. I.W. I ben out in the ground aater the roller. Wil. Dor. But zent noo vaïce, athirt the ground to me Barnes Poems (1869). Som. Jennings Obs Dad w Eng (1825); W & J. Gl. (1873); I've a got two little grounds down to Milton (WF.R). w.Som. Dev. Th' thu'sty groun's da parch an' bake, Pulman Sketches (1842) 15, ed 1882.

5. A farm, esp an outlying one; gen. in pl.
Se. (AW) Gall. MACTAGGART Encycl (1824) 243, ed 1876
Lakel. Used as place-name. Sawr.y Grund, Holm Grund, Park
Grund. War. 24, s War. Nhp. 1' Le lives at the Grounds.' Orig.
restricted to a grazing farm. Som times distinguished by the name of the occupier or its situation, as, 'Clasthorp Grounds.' Gwun round the ground [gone round the farm]; Shr.2 Look o'er

Hence looking the ground, phr. looking over a farm to

Gall. When a farmer starts in the morning, staff in hand, and collie at his foot, then clambers up one hill and down another, seeing how his cattle are faring, how his labourers are going on, how his crop looks, and how the weather appears—this job is called 'luiking the grun,' Macraagart Encycl. (1824) 324, ed. 1876

6. Land, or landed estate; a particular district.

Sc. An uncle contrived to educate him for the Scottish kirk, but he could not get preferment because he came from our ground, Scott Waverley (1814) xii Dmb. Maist a' the lave o' your grun' is held noo by firen's o' his ain, Cross Disruption (1844) xxxii. Gall. 'Kend grun,' land we are acquainted with. Yet sometimes we wander on kend grun in misty nights, Maetaggart Encycl. (1824) 293, ed 1876. Cum. (E.W.P.)

7. A particular portion of burial-ground appropriated to a person or family, a 'lair.'

Cal. Ctd. I've bought grund in the kirk-yard for the bairns (Jam). 8. A plantation of willows. w.Cy. (HALL.)

9. A rocky sea-bottom; the bottom of a channel.
Sc. The bottom or channel in water (Jam.). Sh.I. 'Ye're shurely 1' da grund, Eddie,' says I. 'Na, faith, boys,' says he, 'dere's a fish apo' me,' Stewart Tales (1892) 104. S. & Ork.¹, Cai.¹
10. In mining: that part of a mine lying next the bottom

of a seam.

Nhb., Dur. Coal, ground, good, Borings and Sinkings (1881) II. 24. 11. The floor of the house.

Oxf.1 Put the baby an the ground and let 'er craal, MS. add.

12. Fig. The bottom of anything.
Sc. I ken weel eneugh how a customer looks that's near the grund of the purse, Scorr St. Ronan (1824) ix.

13. pl. The refuse of flax left in dressing it. Lth. (JAM.) 14. Phr. (1) to be hurt from the ground, a term applied to animals when ill from no outward assignable cause; (2) on the ground, (a) to be about any particular place

animals when ill from no outward assignable cause; (2)—on the ground, (a) to be about any particular place; (b) to have one's shoes worn to the ground, to be in want of shoes; (3) to gang in'e ground, of fishing-lines, nets, &c.: to become entangled or fixed among rocks, &c., at the bottom of the sea; (4) to go, or get, to (the) ground, (a) to relieve nature, to have the bowels opened; (b) of a fox or hare: to take shelter in a cover; (c) to fall from a horse; (5) to take (the) ground, (a) to take the lease of a farm; (b) to fall from exhaustion or otherwise; (6) to tew for the ground, of an infant: to 'tew' [fidget] or be anxious to put feet to the ground; (7) it is a rare farm that has no bad ground, see below.

(i) Sh.I. Diel idder thing wis da matter wi' hir bit... Hurtid frae da grund, Sh. News (Jan. 28, 1899), In my young days it was no uncommon occurrence for animals, especially cattle and sheep, to be hurtit fae da grund, ib. (May 15, 1897). (2, a) Glo¹ (b) w.Wor.¹, Oxf. (G.O) (3) Cai.¹ (4, a) n.Cy. Gross (1790) MS. add (P.) Dur. N. & Q. (1856) 2nd S 1. 324. e.Dur.¹ He hadn't been to ground for — days n.Yks.¹ w Yks.¹ To git to th' grund. Der. Gross (1790) MS add. (P.) Not¹, Lei.¹ War.³ 'Going to the ground' is a phr. well known to the surgeons in the Birmingham hospitals Shr.², e.An.¹, Ken. (H.M.) (b) War. [The fox] saved his life by getting to ground, Mordaunt & Verney War. Hunt (1896) II. 135; [The fox] went to ground in a drain, ib. II. 165; War.³, e.Suf. (F.H.) (c) e.Suf. (F.H.) (5, a) Abd. It's mervellous fat enfluence 'll dee, espeeshally i' the takin' o' grun', Alexander

Ain Flk. (1882) 131. (b) (R.O H.) (6) n.Yks. 1 (7) Shr. 1 'It's a rar' farm that's no bad ground,' is a prov. saying analogous to 'It's a fair flock that has no black sheep.'

15. v. To lay or set on the ground.
Glo. 'To ground the shuppick,' to put the end of the stael on Glo. 'To ground the shuppick,' to put the end of the stael on the ground in order to raise the pitch of hay or corn. Penalty, a quart of beer. 'A quart! Thee's grounded un!' (S S.B) Dor. 'To ground a pick,' is to put the end of its stem on the ground, as a bearing in raising a pitch of hay, Barnes Gl. (1863).

16. To bring to the ground; also used fig.

Sik. I aft hae heard him tell wi pleasure, What paetricks at a shot he grundit, Hoge Pastorals (1801) 7 (Jam). Nhb. Any animal or a man that cannot stand is described as grundit.

17. To establish, strengtland, confirm.

Abd. Meg sair'd them first 'n' some jabble To ground their wames. Shirkpers Packs (1200) 211.

wames, Shirrefs Poems (1790) 211.

Hence Grounded, ppl. adj. confirmed, established. s.Stf. He's a grounded rogue, Pinnock Blk Cy Ann. (1895).

18. To instruct thoroughly, explain.

Abd. An' he war a wee thing better grunnt in English, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) x. Gall. Will you ground the argument? Crockett Sunbonnet (1895) ii.

19. To believe. Suf. Tha's what I grounded (C.T.).

20. To run aground; to take cover; fig. to bring to a standstill.

Sc. (JAM.), Nhb.1 War. They ran the fox 'into a little cover, where he was grounded, Bham Dy Gazette (Sept. 3, 1897); The fox grounded in a banky part of the cover, 1b.; Though he leaves us all grounded below Welford Locks, Mordaunt & Verney War. Hunt (1896) II. 53, War.3

GROUND, ppl. adj. Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also in forms grun w. Yks. sc. Lan.; grunded Peb. In comb. (1) Grounddown, -daan, or -deawn, coarse flour, consisting of husks and grain ground together; (2) -rock, salt-making term: rock-salt ground fine by passing through a mill; (3) -spice, allspice, a spice obtained from the berries of Eugenia pimenta.

(1) w.Yks.3, e.Lan.1 (2) Chs.1 (3) Peb. W1' butter boiled and beat, And dusted o'er wi' grunded spice, Lintoun Green (1685) 92,

cd. 1817. e.Lan.1

GROUNDAGE, sb. Yks. Also in form grundage n.Yks.<sup>124</sup> m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> [gru'ndidg.] 1. A ground-rent for leasehold property. n.Yks.<sup>124</sup>, m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> 2. A sufficiency of ground.

m.Yks.<sup>1</sup> 4 small 'house-garth' will be complained of as affording to grundage.' for grundage.'

'no grundage' for anything.

GROUNDER, sb. Cor. A foundation-stone, placed on the surface of the ground.

If he found any of his neighbours hedging, he would ... roll in all the largest rocks ... for 'grounders,' .. In making the really Cyclopean hedges ... large boulders of granite ... are used for the foundation, Hunt Pop. Rom. w.Eng. (1865) 56, ed. 1896.

GROUNDIE-SWALLOW, see Groundsel.

GROUNDLING, sb. Cum. Lan. Suf. Also in form grundling Cum.<sup>4</sup> Lan. 1. The ringed plover, Aegialitis hiaticula. Lan. Swainson Birds (1885) 182.

2. The slender goby, Gobius gravilis. Cum.

3. A young tree, a sapling. e.Suf. (F.H.)

GROUNDSEL, sb. Var. dial. forms in Sc. and Eng.

(1) Grinsel, (2) Groundsil, (3) Groundwill, (4) Groundwilly, (5) Groundie-swallow, (6) Grundie-swallie, (7) Grundy-swallow, (8) Grunistule, (9) Grunnishule, (10) Grunsel, (11) Grunsell, (12) Grunsil, (13) Grunswally,

(14) Grunswathe. (1) Chs.1, s.Chs.1 (14) Grunswathe.

(1) Chs.¹, s.Chs.¹ (2) w.Yks. Banks Wkfld. Wds. (1865). Glo. Baylis Illus. Dial. (1870). (3) sw.Cum. (4) s.Pem. (W.M.M.) (5) Sc. (Jam.) (6) Fif. Colville Vernacular (1899) II. (7) Nhb.¹ (8, 9) Cld. (Jam.) (10) Dur.¹ Cum. Applied indiscriminately to common groundsel (Senecio vulg.), mountain groundsel (S. sylvaticus), and viscid groundsel (S. viscosus). Different names are applied in different districts (W.H.); Cum.¹ The ragwort, Senero Jacobaea (s.v. Booin). Der.<sup>2</sup>, nw.Der.<sup>1</sup>, n.Lin.<sup>1</sup>, I.W.<sup>1</sup> (11) w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (12) Nhb. Pullin' up the grunsil thit shud hae fed a' the cock kinnaireys in the toon, Chater Tyneside Alm. (1869) 29. n.Yks. (T.S.) s.Lan. Bamford Dial. (1854). (13) Cai.<sup>1</sup> (14) Cum.<sup>4</sup>

GROUNGE, see Grounch.

GROUPING, sb. Lan.1 Also written greawpin'. [gre pin.] The joining in the binding of a tub.

GROUSE, sb. Lei. Nhp. [graus.] Gravel. Lei., Nhp., Hence Grousy, adj. gravelly, sandy. Lei., [G. dial. (Alsace) grus, 'feiner Sand' (MARTIN-LIENHART); Holstein dial. gruus, 'Gries, grober Sand' (Idiotikon), so Bremen dial. (Wtb.).]

GROUSE, v.1 Oxf. Mid. Sus. Slang. Also written growse w.Mid.; and in form groust Sus. [greuz.] To

complain, grumble.

Oxf. Who are you grousing at? (GO.) w.Mid. There he'll be a grumblin' an' growsin' coz his knife wunt cut (W.P.M.). Sus. (R.P.C.) Slang. If you're cast for fatigue by a sergeant unkind, Don't grouse like a woman, Kipling Bik. Ballads, British Soldur.

GROUSE, v.<sup>2</sup> Lan. War. Slang.

1. To pry, seek to know; to grope. War.<sup>2</sup>

2. Coire cum femma.

Lan. (F.H.), War.<sup>2</sup> Slang. To go in quest of women (FARMER).

GROUSE, see Growze, v.<sup>12</sup>

GROUSHAN, sb. Sc. Also Cor. Also written grocshan Cor.<sup>2</sup>; and in forms grishen Cor.<sup>2</sup>; grooschin Bnff.<sup>1</sup> Cld. (JAM.); grousham Cor.; groushin Cld. (JAM.); growshan Cor.<sup>2</sup> [grū Jen.] 1. Any disgusting liquid or semi-liquid substance.

Bnff. Cld. Any animal or vegetable substance become soft and

putrid (JAM.).

2. pl. Dregs or sediment, as of tea or coffee.
Cor. They cudn't find nothin' in un but grooshans, Tregellas
Tales (1868) 6; Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl.; (M.A.C.);

GROUSOME, GROUST, see Gruesome, Grouse, v.1 GROUSY, adj. Sc. Also written groosie Sc. (JAM.); groosy Ayr.; and in form grosie Bnff [grūsi.] Coarse,

greasy; also as sb. applied to a big, fat, clumsy person.

Having a coarse skin, with a greasy appearance, as if it had not been washed (Jam.). Bnff. Ayr. He was a breathing lump of

been washed (JAM.). Bnff.<sup>1</sup> Ayr. He was a breathing lump of mortality, groosy, and oozy, and doozy, Galt Provost (1822) 1. Sik. There sat a grousy monk behind, Hogg Queer Bk. (1832) 61. GROUT, sb.<sup>1</sup> In gen. dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written growt Chs.<sup>128</sup> Lei. Cor.<sup>2</sup>; growte w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Shr.<sup>2</sup>; and in forms graat w.Yks.<sup>3</sup> e.Lan.<sup>1</sup>; graut w.Yks.<sup>4</sup>; greaut e.Lan.<sup>1</sup>, greawt n.Cy. Lan.<sup>1</sup>; groat Dev.; grut Sh.I.; grute S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup> Cor.<sup>1</sup> [grūt, grāt, grēt, graut, greut.] 1. Wort of the last running, ale before it is wrought with barm: new ale. wrought with barm; new ale.

n.Cy. Balley (1721); Grose (1790); N.Cy.<sup>2</sup> Yks. Archaic Wds. in Yks. Wkly. Post (July 28, 1883); Thoresby Lett. (1703). w.Yks.<sup>1</sup> A mess potful or two o' grout, ii. 300; w.Yks.<sup>4</sup>, e.Lan.<sup>1</sup>,

Der.1, Lei. (K.)

2. Comp. Grout-ale, a sweet, 'heady' ale; see below.

w.Cy. They have in the West a thick sort of fat ale, wen they call grout-ale (K.). Dev. A kind of ale, different from white ale, known only, 'tis said, to the people about Newton Bussel, .. made of malt mixed with some of the barm, which rises on the first working in the keeve, and almost burnt in an iron pot—a very small quantity of which invigorates the whole mass and makes it very heady, Horae Subsectivae (1777) 191, GROSE (1790) MS. add (M.) 3. Poor, small beer.

w.Yks.<sup>28</sup> Lan. An fot him some ale, Or rayther some greawt, LAYCOCK Sngs. (1866) 68; Lan.<sup>1</sup>, Chs.<sup>128</sup> Der. GROSE (1790) MS. add. (P) Nhp <sup>1</sup>

Hence (1) Grouter, sb. (a) a purchaser of 'grout'; (b) a pot-house keeper; (2) Grout-night, sb. a feast at which cheap ale is sold.

(1, a) Der. Sold by ale-house keepers to their inferior customers, whom they therefore call grouters, GROSE (1790) MS. add (P) (b) Der.<sup>2</sup>, nw.Der.<sup>1</sup> (2) Lan. They con make tables an' checars doance abeawt like Little Gorton at a greawt-neet stir, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1868) v1, **Lan.**<sup>1</sup>

4. pl. Gritty sediment; the lees of beer or wine; the

dregs of coffee or tea; rarely in sing.

n.Yks.2 'As sweet as grout,' like the last part of one's tea with n.YKS.\* As sweet as grout,' like the last part of one's tea with the sugar unstirred at the cup-bottom. m.YKs.\(^1\), Nhp.\(^1\) War.\(^3\) Clear the coffee-pot well of the grouts. Shr.\(^1\) Sally, han yo' bin stoupin' the barrel' Look at this drink, all full o' grouts, Shr.\(^2\) Shr., Hrf. Bound Provinc. (1876). Glo.\(^1\), Oxf (G.O), Brks.\(^1\) w.Mid. That corfee's all grouts. You must let it settle a bit (W.P.M.). Suf.\(^1\), Ken. (G.B) Hmp. Holloway. w.Som\(^1\) Cor.\(^1\) Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl.; (M.A.C.); Cor.\(^1\) Hence (1) Groutins, sb. pl. the settlings of beer, lees;

(2) Grouty, adj. full of sediment, thick, muddy.
(1) Shr.<sup>1</sup> (2) Sc. (Jam.), Cum.<sup>1</sup>, n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>, Nhp.<sup>1</sup> Hrt. Grouty, black, stinking water, Ellis Mod. Husb. (1750) III. ii. w.Mid. (W.P.M.) Hmp. Holloway.

5. The refuse of fish-livers after the oil has been melted out; any dirty and ill-smelling only substance. Or.I. (S.A.S.), S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>, Cai.<sup>1</sup>

[1. Growte for ale, Granomellum, Prompt. OE. grūt, grains in brewing (Leechdoms). 4. Norw. dial. grut, sedi-

grains in brewing (Leechaoms). 4. Norw. dial. grut, sediment, grounds, dregs, lees (AASEN).]

GROUT, sb.<sup>2</sup> and v.<sup>1</sup> Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Oxf. e.An. Dor. Som. Also written growt Chs.<sup>1</sup> [grūt, grāt, graut, greut.] 1. sb. A thin, coarse mortar, used for filling up the interstices between bricks or stones; also, thin mortar for concrete. Yks. Archao Wds in Yks. Wkly. Post (July 28, 1883). w.Yks. A mixture of lime, grayel. &c., made very thin and poured into

A mixture of lime, gravel, &c, made very thin and poured into stonework, along with fragments of stone, to fill up the middle (H.L.); w.Yks.<sup>2</sup>, Chs.<sup>1</sup> Stf. A puddle or grout of lime and water, Marshall Review (1814) IV. 33 Lin. Ellis Pronunc. (1889) V 311. n.Lin.<sup>1</sup>, Nhp.<sup>1</sup>, se Wor.<sup>1</sup>, e.An.<sup>1</sup>, Suf.<sup>1</sup> Dor. A composition made of sand and cement, used for cottage floors (C W). [Covered with a bed of grout on the top of the stones, Stephens Farm Ek. (ed. 1849) I. 376]

2. Dirt ingrained on the body. War. (C.T.O.)
3. v. To fill up or form with 'grout'; gen. used in pp.
Per. That wall has been grouted [the cement has been run into the building in a liquid form] (G W.). Nhb.', w.Yks (S K C), Der.², nw.Der.¹ e.An.¹ The walls of churches, and other very ancient edifices, appear to have been grouted. Suf¹ w Som.¹ It is common to see in architects' specifications: 'Every third course to be well grouted.'

Hence Grouting (1) wh! sh the operation of filling up.

Hence Grouting, (1) vbl. sb. the operation of filling up interstices with liquid mortar; (2) sb. concrete; thin

fluid lime.

(1) Mp. 1 Som. A considerable amount of grouting would be necessary, Wellington Whiy News (Apr. 15, 1896) 5. (2) Wxf. They say that they laid the stones, little and big, in proper order, ... and then poured lime into the work blin' hot; they called it grouting, Kennedy Evenings Duffrey (1869) 99. n.Yks. (T.S.) Nhb. A sort of grouting made of slacked lime, mixed with brick, fossil coal, and limestone, broken into small pieces and all poured in a fluid state among a roubble-work of unhewn stones carelessly thrown together, between two faces of ashlar work, Hodgson

thrown together, between two faces of ashiar work, Hodgson Nhb. III. 173, Nhb.<sup>1</sup>
4. In coal-mining: to fill crevices with broken bricks and sand. w.Yks. (J.T.)
5. Fig. Of persons: to fill up the 'chinks' with drink. Suf.<sup>1</sup> Honest old Tusser did not overlook the potentiality of workmen in the article of diet. .. Does he mean that they expect to be grouted after all? (s.v. Bever). Applied to one who eats any-

6. To ingrain with dirt; to begrime.

War.<sup>3</sup> How your hands are grouted. Those clothes must be left in soak a long time—they are thoroughly grouted. Oxf. That boy's fingers are grouted with dirt (J.I M.).

boy's fingers are grouted with dirt (J.I M.).

Hence Grouty, ady soiled, dirty-looking, begrimed.

n Yks.¹ War. Go and wash yourself, you look grouty (C T.O).

GROUT, sb.³ Yks. Chs. In phr. grout afore brass, good breed before money.

e.Yks. 'Grout afore brass,' a poor aristocrat in preference to a wealthy upstart (J R.B.). Chs.¹ If you've graith and grout, you'll ne'er be without, Prov.; Chs.³ Grout afore brass, for me!

GROUT, v.² Yks. Wil. [grāt, Wil. greut.] To 'rout' in the ground, to bore with the snout, dig up like a hog; to rummage about.

rummage about.

w.Yks. Willan List Wds (1811) (s.v. Wrout). Wil. GROUT-HEAD, sb. Yks. Sus. Also in form growtheead n.Yks. A blockhead, a stupid fellow. n.Yks. 4

Hence Grout-headed, adj. stupid, thick-headed;

stupidly noisy. Sus. 12 [A grouthead, capito, Levins Manip. (1570); Il a une grosse teste, he is a very blockhead, grouthead, joulthead,

GROUTY, adj. Yks. Wil. Amer. Of the sky: thundery, hazy, threatening rain. Of persons: grim-looking, sullen, 'grumpy.'

n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> A grouty morning. Wil.<sup>1</sup> It looks 'ter ble grouty' in summer when thunder clouds are coming up. [Amer. (A.L.M.); CARRUTH Kansas Univ. Quar. (1892) I, Dial. Notes (1896) I. 389.] GROVE, sb.<sup>1</sup> Lin. [grov.] 1. A ditch, dike, or watercourse. Skinner (1671); (K.); Lin.<sup>1</sup>
2. pl. 'Land-ends'; see below.
n.Lin. In the Isle of Axholme the small pieces of land near the bank of the Trent are frequently called 'Groves,' N & Q. (1874) 5th S. 1 211: Four fields immediately adjoining the Humber em-

5th S. 1 311; Four fields immediately adjoining the Humber embankment are called the Groves, 2b. 132; n Lin. Nomanshall teather within the north Inges, or about the Trent bankes or groves vntill the haaye be gotten awaye, Scotter Manor Roll (1578). The groves were the places where soil was graved for repairing the banks.

[Norw. dial. grov, a brook, a water-course, the channel

that water has made for itself (AASEN).]

GROVE, sb.<sup>2</sup> Nhb. Wor. A groove. Nhb.<sup>1</sup>, Wor.

(H.K.) Sée Groove.

[Du. groef, groeve, a groove; groeve, to groove (BEETS).]

GROVE, see Groove.

GROVEL, v. Sh I. To grope in a stooping posture.

Efter da night 'at A'm hed grovlin' ower da shael i' da dark
byre, Sh. News (Oct. 15, 1898); I grovelled among da ooster an'
da pilticks fil I fan da nyle, ib. (Feb. 11, 1899).

GROVETT, sb. Ken. A small grove or wood.

Just by it is a grovette of oaks, the only one in the whole island,

Lewis I. Tenet (1736) 115; Ken.

[A hill . . . with divers boscages and grovets upon the
steepe or hanging grounds, A Masque (1612) (NARES).]

GROVES, sb. pl. Som. The lesser duckweed, Lemna

mmor.

W. & J. Gl. (1873); Weed on rines collected for ducks to eat (J.S.F.S.); (W.F.R.); (F.A.A.)

GROVES, sb. pl.<sup>2</sup> Irel. n.Cy. Nhb. The refuse of tallow or lard. See Graves.

Ant. (W H.P.) N.Cy.<sup>1</sup> Made into thick cakes, and used as food for dogs. Nhb.<sup>1</sup> (s v. Graves).

for dogs. Nhb.¹ (s v. Graves).

GROVES, sb. pl.³ Irel. Currants.

Ant. Pack some of that bread with the groves in it (S A.B)
GROW, v. and sb. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and
Amer. I. v. Gram. forms. 1. Present Tense: (i) Graa,
(2) Graw, (3) Groo, (4) Grou.
(1) Wm. Thoo mae, mebbe, graa aald, Spec. Dial. (1885) pt iii.
36. (2) n Yks. Bud men graw noo seea wahldly wahz, Castilio
Poems (1878) 34. n.Lin.¹, Brks¹ Dev. Down where yu zee tha
laburnum tree grawing, Burnett Stable Boy (1888) xi. Cor.³ (3)
Lan.¹, e Lan.¹ (4) Nhb¹
2. Preterite: Grow(e)d. n.Lin.¹, War.² [Amer. Dial.
Notes (1896) 376.]

2. Preterite: Grow(e)d. n.Lin.¹, War.² [Amer. Dial. Notes (1896) 376.]
3. pp. (1) Graw'd, (2) Groean, (3) Groon, (4) Groun, (5) Grow(e)d, (6) Growen.
(1) Dev. Like a greyhoun' he [a horse] was graw'd, Pulman Sketches (1842) 46, ed. 1853. (2) Wm. Why what a girt strappan fella thoo hes groean, Spec. Dial. (1885) pt. 11. 27. (3) e.Lan.¹ (4) Cum. An' they were groun beath auld and grey, Gilpin Ballads (1874) 166. (5) Yks. Eh! Sarah lass, ye are growed, Taylor Miss Miles (1870) xix. n.Lin. Wi' yer son and daughter growd up, Peacock R. Skirlaugh (1870) II. 107. War.² Oxf.¹ MS add. Sur.¹ Som. A-growed up out o' knowledge, Raymond Men o' Mendip (1898) xiii. Dev. 'Tis the wisthing growed, Reports Provinc. (1885) 96. [Amer. Dial Notes (1896) I. 277.] (6) Cum. Her cheeks are growen lily-white, Burn Border Ballads (1877) 5.

II. Dial. uses. 1. In comp. (1) Grow-day, a day good for vegetation, a warm, moist day; (2) grey, (a) becoming grey; (b) clothes made of wool of the natural black or grey colour; also used attrib.; (3) rain, a fructifying shower;

grey colour; also used attrib.; (3) -rain, a fructifying shower;

grey colour; also used attrib.; (3) -rain, a fructifying shower; (4) -weather, warm, moist weather, suited for vegetation.

(I) Dur. 1 n.Yks. 1 A desper't fahn grow-day for seear!

n.Yks. 2 (2, a) Per. Donal' wi' a grow-grey head, His ain cauld coal maun blaw, Monteath Dunblane (1835) 117, ed 1887. (b)

Bnff. She keeps hir man weel happit wee grow-grey. The aul' man aye wears grow-grey claise. Abd. His hose war' rig an' fur, a guid grow grey, Gudman Inglismail (1873) 32. (3) n.Yks. 2

(4) Sc. (Jam) n.Yks. 1 Its tahin we hed a lahtle grow-weather; n.Yks. 2 Lan. 'Nice melch mak o' a mornin.' Grand groo-weather for sure,' Waugh Chim Corner (1874) 113, ed. 1879; Lan. 1

2. Phr. (I) to grow downwards, to decrease in stature, get smaller; (2) — to a head, to gather strength, increase in

smaller; (2) — to a head, to gather strength, increase in

power or numbers.

(1) nw.Der 1 (2) Sc Now Genl. Lesly is fast growing to a head and has conveened about 2000 foot and 3000 horse, Spalding Hist Sc (1792) II. 125 (JAM.); In the meantime Earl Marshall and divers Barons grow to an head and comes to Aberdeen, 16 291.

3. To sprout, give out shoots. Also with again, out.

n.cy (J W.) s Not That barley's begun to grow. Ah knowed
them taters ud soon grow again, if we didn't get 'em (J.P K.).
Said of premature growth. 'Those plants are beginning to grow out' (G.O.).

Hence Growed- or Grown-wheat, sb. wheat that has

sprouted before it is harvested.

Oxf.1 [It] makes heavy bread, MS. add. Hrt. That which is damaged by ...wet... and the grains sprout while still in ear, Ellis Cy Hswf (1750) 8 w.Mid. (W P.M)

4. To expand.

Nhb. A stack is said 'to grow' when it expands towards the eaves, or easen (R.O H.).

5. To cultivate, cause to grow, rear; of land: to produce. 5. To cultivate, cause to grow, rear; of land: to produce. Nhb¹, Yks. (J.W.), nw.Der.¹ Lin.¹ I shall grow rape more extensively next year n.Lin.¹ Thaay ewsed to graw a deal o' line by th' Trent Side I doan't graw beas, I stick to sheap Nhp.¹ I grow no barley this year. Oxf. (G.O.) Brks.¹ That ther land wunt graw be-ans. 'Tyent no good tryin' to graw turmuts yer Hnf. (T P F.) e.An.¹ I do not grow turkeys (s.v. Grower). Sus., Hmp. Holloway.

6. sb. Growth.
Abd., Ags. I'll . . cut me a rock of a widdershines grow, Ross Rock and Wee Pickle Tow (JAM ).

GROW, see Grew, v., Grue, v.<sup>1</sup>

GROWAN, sb. Dev. Cor. Also written grouan Cor. [grou'ən.] Loose, coarse granite; the upper stratum of soil, consisting of decayed granite. Also in comp. Growan-stone.

Dev. Reports Agnic (1793-1813) 13 Cor. A light black earth, intermixed with small gravel, the detritus of the granite, or growan, hencethey call this soil by the name of growan, Marshall Review (1817) V 516; The following are the strata...Glouan, Clay-Porphyry, 6 fathoms; Grouan, Porphyry, 7 fathoms, Mogre Hist. Dev. (1829) I 226, Cor. 12 w.Cor. As coose as a growan stone

[OCor. grow, gravel, sand (WILLIAMS); Breton (Léon) grouan, 'gravier' (Du Rusquec).]

GROWDER, sb. Cor. 1. A soft kind of decomposed

Used for scouring, Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl.; Cor.<sup>1</sup> Often called 'scouring geard'; Cor.<sup>2</sup>
2. Hard ground denuded of its upper surface. w.Cor.

(M.A C.)

GROWDGE, see Growze, v.2

GROWDY-BAG, sb. Yks. Also in form crowdy-bag. The stomach. n.Yks. (R B.) Cf. geordy-bag. GROWER, sb. Nhp. War. e.An. 1. A farmer, cultivator; one who rears live stock.

Nhp. A farmer, who has a large flock of sheep, would be called a large wool-grower. e An. He is a great grower of hemp. He is a grower of lambs, pigs, &c Nrf. Gross (1790); I'm a carrot grower (W.R.E.). e Nrf. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1787). Suf. 2. The lower part of a growing thorn used in making

2. The lower part of a growing thorn used in making hedges, a thick limb of a thorn hedge.

War. Probably growing from the portion last cut and 'laid' (F.L W); Fell at the first fence, being swept off by a grower, Mordaunt & Verney Hunt (1896) II. 227; War. In a laid hedge either growers, the lower part of a growing thorn, must be left at intervals for the pleaching of the layers, or if the hedge which is being cut is too far worn out to provide the necessary number, stakes must be driven in as substitutes.

GROWING, vbl. sb. Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Brks. Hrt. Nrf. Also written groing n.Cy. (HALL.); and in forms grawin Brks.<sup>1</sup>; grouin Nhb.<sup>1</sup>; growan ne.Sc. 1. In comb. (1) Growing day, a warm, most day, good for vegetation; see Grow day, s.v. Grow; (2) - stones, large stones composed of vast numbers of small pebbles that lie in little cells or holes; (3) - time, the

spring; (4) — weather, warm, moist weather, favourable for growth; see Grow-weather, s.v. Grow.

(1) Yks. (J W), ne.Lan.\(^1\), Chs.\(^1\), nw.Der.\(^1\) n.Lin It is a grawing-daay this, things will ramp awaay efter th' raain (M P.). Nrf. Lor, Sir, we ha' had a butiful rain This is a rare growing day

(WPE.) (2) Hrt. Ellis Mod. Husb (1750) I vni. (3) n Cy. (Hall.) (4) Nhb.¹ It's fine grown weather. w.Yks. Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Sept 26, 1893) Brks.¹ Vine grawn' weather, zur 2. In phr. grace and growan to the barrn, a health drunk after a baptism. See Grace, 3.

ne.Sc. It would have been regarded as an utter want of respect, and unlucky, not to have partaken of the bread and claese and the property of the person with the claese with the whisely to the line. In done

not to have put the glass with the whisky to the lips. In doing so there were repeated the words. 'Wissin the company's gueede health, an grace and growan to the bairn, GREGOR Flk-Love (1881) 12.

3. Growth, produce.

Lnk. Took from him nine cows... with all the crop and growing of that year, Wodrow Ch. Hist. (1721) HI. 121, ed. 1828.

GROWL, sb. Sc. ? A grumbler, growler.

Ayr. In life he was the greatest growl That over went to sea,

Ayr. In life he was the greatest growl That ever went to sea, Laing Poems (1894) 159
GROWL, see Gruel.
GROWLY, adj. Yks. Growling.
n.Yks. T'pig's varry growly (I.W).
GROWND(E, see Ground, sb., Grewhound.
GROWP, sb. Cld. (Jam.) A greedy person.
GROWPE, GROWSE, see Grope, Grouse, v.¹, Growze,

GROWSHAN, GROWSHIE, see Groushan, Growy. GROWSOME, ad). Yks. Lin. Also in form grawsum

n Lin.¹ Promoting vegetation, favourable for growth.

n.Yks. (I.W.), n.Yks.² A growsome time. e.Yks Nicholson

Flk-Sp. (1889) 4; e.Yks.¹ Lin¹ This is a fine, growsome day.

n Lin.¹ It's a grawsum time noo, pastuis hes cum'd on real well this last weak

GROWSOME, GROWT(E, see Gruesome, Grout, sb.12 GROWTH, sb. Sc. 1. An excrescence on the L. Sc. (Jam). 2. Phr. growth o' the sea, a swell. Bnff. GROWTHY, adj. Sc. Yks. Lan. Also Cor. 1 1. An excrescence on the body.

persons: tall, well-grown; growing fast.
Sc. He's a growthy laddie (G.W.). Cor. She was never a growthy maiden.

2. Of vegetation: fertile, luxuriant, growing rapidly and

to a large size.

Sc. An' the glee it's gane by 1' the growthy field, WADDELL Isaiah (1879) xvi 10. Bnff. Sandy-fields—being waim and growthy—soon entertain the communications of the dung, Agric Surv. App. 58, 59 (Jam.). Lth. If anything, perhaps, the braird was a little too growthy and exuberant, Lumspen Sheep-head (1892) 302 n. Yks. 1

Hence (1) Growthilie, adv luxuriantly; (2) Growthiness, sb. fertility, luxuriance. Sc. (JAM.)

3. Of the weather: warm, moist, good for vegetation.
Sc. (JAM.), Cai. e.Lth. It's fine growthy wather, Hunter
J Inwick (1895) 211. Lan. (S W.)
GROWY, adj. Sc. Yks. Also in form growshie Sc.

(JAM.) Promoting vegetation, favourable for growth. Sc. (JAM.) n.Yks. (I.W.) Cf groshy.

GROWZE, v.1 and sb. Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. w.Yks. Suf. Hmp. Also in forms grewse, groose Sc.; grooze ib. (JAM.); grouse Sc. Nhb.1; grouze e.Suf.; growse Sc. n.Cy. w.Yks.; gruize, gruze Sc. [grūz, s.Cy. greuz.] 1. v. To be chill before the beginning of an ague-fit: to shover tremble

before the beginning of an ague-fit; to shiver, tremble
Sc An auld man sat ayont the fire A' grewsin' wi' the cauld, Caledon. Curling Club Ann (1884-85) 334. Ayr. Aft wi' thuds, hae gart me growse, Thou hast shook me frae a drowse, Annslie Land of Burns (ed 1892) 218. Rxb. (JAM) n.Cy. BAILEY (1721); GROSE (1790), N.Cy. 12, Nhb. 1 w.Yks. Willan List Wds. (1811). Hmp. Holloway.

Hence (1) Grousy, adj. shivering with cold, inclined to shiver; (2) Growsin, sb. a fit of shivering; the feeling of the skin when chilled or under the influence of severe cold.

(1) Sik. Chr. North Noctes (ed. 1856) IV. Gl. e.Suf. (F.H.)
(2) Sc. A chill, a gruzin', nothing more. It will pass, Krith
Bonne Lady (1897) 56 Fif. A glisk o' cold or a groosin brought
on a hoast, Colville Vernacular (1899) 18. Lth. He made a
hasty retreat, felt sick, or a 'groosin',' as he called it, Strathesk
More Buts (ed. 1885) 92. Rxb. (Jam), Nhb 1

2. sb. A shivering fit, a cold aguish feeling, gen. preceding a cold or fever

4. SO. A snivering fit, a cold aguish feeling, gen. preceding a cold or fever.

Buff. He was hot and cold alternately. When he got up in the afternoon he was in a 'gruize,' Smiles Natur (1876) i.

[1. EFris. grûsen, 'grausen, schaudern' (Koolman); so LG. (Berghaus).]

GROWZE, v.<sup>2</sup> Chs. Not. Lin. Also written grouse m.Lin.; grouze s.Chs.<sup>1</sup>; growse Lin.<sup>1</sup>; and in forms grouge Not.<sup>3</sup> s Lin.; growdge Lin. [grauz.] To eat in a noisy manner, to crunch; to eat steadily, as in grazing.

a noisy manner, to crunch; to eat steadily, as in grazing. s.Chs. To munch, e.g. walnuts or anything else of which the crunching sound can be heard during the process. Thus we might speak of pigs grouzing raw potatoes. Not. S. s.Not. How the cows do growze them mangels (J.P.K.). Lin. It's a rare greedy creetur, allus a-growdgin' up summut, Rugge (1866) I. 158; Lin. How you growse these apples. n.Lin., m.Lin. (T.H.R.) s.Lin. Doa stop grougin' them saar [sour] apples (1b.)

[EFris. grüsen, 'knirschen, rauschen, ein knirschendes Gerausch machen' (Koolman).]

GROV adi Lin. Grev with age, hoarv-headed.

GROY, adj. Lin. Grey with age, hoary-headed. He was a fine groy fellow

GROYN(E, see Groin, sb.12
GROYNE, sb. Cor.12 The seal, Phoca vitulina.
GROZEL, sb. Sc. (Jam.) Also written grozzle Dmf.
The gooseberry, Ribes Grossularia. Rxb., Dmf.

[Fr. groselle, a gooseberry.]

GROZEN, sb. Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] A grove. (Hall.)
GROZENS, sb. pl. Som. The lesser duckweed, Lemna

The green minute round-leaved plants growing upon the surface of water in ditches; duck's meat, Jennings Obs. Dial. w. Eng. (1825); W. & J Gl (1873); (J S F.S)

GROZER, GROZET, see Groser, Groset. GROZIER, GROZLE, see Grosser, Gruzzle, v.1 GROZZER, GROZZLE, see Groser, Grozel.

GRU, sb. Sc. (Jam.) A particle, an atom; also used fig. No a gru of meal. He has na a gru of sense. [OFr. gru, 'grain, grain mondé' (LA CURNE).]

GRUAN(D, GRUANT, GRUAP, see Grewhound, Groop. GRUB, sb.1 and v.1 In gen. dial. and slang use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form grab Gall. [grub, grzb.]

Irel. and Eng. Also in form grab Gall. [grub, grub.]

1. sb. Food, provisions.

Elg. Jeemes, tho' hungry, daurna taste his grub, Tester Poems (1865) 110. Frf. He cou'dna thole his grub to share Wi' ither dogs, Smart Rhymes (1834) 118 Ayr. He ticks his grub, and cheats the 'pub,' Attken Lays Line (1883) 123 Lth. Gie to land, like grub, free trade, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 160. Gall. High were their hopes for food and cash, And drink . . . Sure grab that day, Mactaggart Encycl. (1824) 266, ed. 1876. s.Don. Simmons Gl. (1890). Cum. Yks. Tip us a bob, and strike me lucky I'll invest in grub, Fetherston T. Goorkrodger (1870) 46. w.Yks. Hah wod it be ababt wir bit a grub like? Tom Treddlehoyle Bairisla Ann. (1873) 29; w.Yks.5, nw.Der. War. (J.R.W.); [The rooks] do not get so much grub, Midl Counties Herald (May 6, 1897). Glo. It's good for a man to cook ers own grub, Buckman Darke's Sojourn (1890) xvii. Mid. Now let us have some grub, Darke's Sojourn (1890) XVII. Mid. Now let us have some grub, BLACKMORE Kit (1890) II. XXI. Lon. I got my grub and 3d., MAYHEW Lond. Labour (1851) I. 481. Hnt. (T.P.F.), e An. 12 Sus., Hmp. Holloway. Som. Taters which . . . es windy zort o grub, Agrikler Rhymes (1872) 75, Sweetman Wincanton Gl. (1885). Cor.<sup>8</sup> [You want grub, Dickens O. Tunst (1839) viii.]

Hence Grubbish, adj. hungry. nw.Dev.1

2. v. To feed, eat; fig. to live upon, exist.
w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> 'Whear's tuh barn to grub at?' says an individual
wishful to know where his smock companion purposes dining
w.Som<sup>1</sup> The horse is very bad, he ont grub. [Aus. I ain't one of those chaps that can grub upon pity, Boldrewood Colon. Reformer (1890) III. xxviii.]

Hence (1) Grubber, sb. a feeder, eater; (2) Grubbing,

wbl. sb. feeding, eating.

(i) s.Pem. What sort of grubber be yea? (W.M M.) e.Suf (F.H.) w.Som. Applied to horses. A good grubber is one that is never off his feed. Dh-oa'l au s d-au vees lèok wuul, ee-z jish gruub'ur [The old horse always looks well, he is such (a) good feeder]. Slang. I like to see a fellow an honest grubber at breakfast and dinner, Hughes T. Brown Oxf. (1861) vi. (2) w.Yks. Ye're fond o' grubbin' yersens, Cudworth Dial. Sketches (1884) 21; w.Yks. Wish ah could live wi'art grubbing.

GRUB, sb.2 and v.2 Sc. Irel. Yks. Chs. Midl. Lin. Hrf. Oxf. Brks. Suf. [grub, greb.] worm. Yks. (J.W.), s.Chs. 1. sb. Any small kind of

2. Comp. Grub-ave, -have, or -heave, a worm-hillock. VOL. II.

Chs. 1 s.Chs. 1 Th) kùn tri ŭbuw t Chùm li)z ver i mùch gy'en tŭ grub -ee vz [Th' country abowt Cholmondeley's very much gen to grub-heaves

3. A smooth kind of caterpillar.

Midi. Tell any child of the lower classes that the insect is a caterpillar, and his reply will be, 'Nae, it ani't; it's a groob,'

N. & Q. (1856) 2nd S. ii 302. Hrf.<sup>2</sup>

4. A person of insignificant size; a small, dirty child or nimel; also in force Crach cache:

animal; also in form Grub-ashes.

Oxf. (G.O.) Brks. A dirty little child is called 'a young glub.'

Suf. (Hall.) e.Suf. Grub-ashes is heard from the old only (F H.). 5. pl. Juvenile thieves, who run away with the tops or marbles of schoolboys. N.I.

6. v. Of growing crops: to be affected or injured by grubs. Also with away.

n.Yks¹ T'corn's sair grubbed i' mony spots t'year n Lin¹

When young corn dies from the roots, being eaten by the larvae of insects, it is said to grub away. 'Them oats at Greenhoe'at GRUB, sb. and adv. e.An. 1. sb. In phr. (1) to be up

GRUB, sb<sup>4</sup> and adv. e.An. 1. sb. In phr. (1) to be up a grub, to be out of temper, morose, sulky. (Hall.), e.An.<sup>2</sup>; (2) the grubs bite him hard, he is sulky. (Hall.) Cf. grubby, adj.<sup>2</sup> 2. adv. Phr. to ride grub, to be out of temper, morose, sulky. (Hall.), e.An.<sup>2</sup> GRUB, sb.<sup>5</sup> Sh.I. Refuse. (Coll. L.L.B.) Cf. grib-

GRUB, sb.6 Not. Oxf. Cricketing term: a ball bowled all along the ground. Also in form grubber. Not.<sup>2</sup>, s.Not. (J.P.K.), Oxf. (G.O.)
GRUB, v.<sup>3</sup> and sb.<sup>7</sup> In gen. dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

(J.P.K.), Oxf. (G.O.)

GRUB, v.\*and sb.\*7 In gen. dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [grub, greb.] 1. v. To dig up by the roots; to root up. Sc. (A.W.) e.Lth. Grub as well as possible a double time.. Then harrow immediately, Mucklebackit Rhymes (1885) 178. Ir. Beginning to grub up a tiny velvet sod, Barlow Idylls (1892) 280. n Cy. (J.W.) I an. Davies Races (1856) 259. Der. I heard of no instance of grubbing up or stubbing of ancient woods, Marshall Review (1814) IV. 133 Not. e.Nrf. A greater length of timber is obtained than by first grubbing, and afterward cutting off the butt with a saw, Marshall Rur. Econ. (1787) I. 123. n.Wil. When the hedges are glubbed, Jefferies Wild Life (1879) 97. w.Som. I should like to grub thick piece o' ground, now the timber's ago. tımber's ago.

timber's ago.

Hence (I) Grub, (2) Grub-axe, sb. a spud; a mattock or instrument used for rooting up thistles, trees, &c.; (3) Grubbed, ppl. adj. uprooted, dug up; (4) Grubber, sb., (a) see (2); (b) a large iron harrow; (5) Grubbing-axe, (6) -iron, sb., see (2); (7) -felling, (8) -stubbing or -stubbling, sb. a method of felling trees.

(I) m.Yks. A dock-grub. Not 2 (2) Not. (W.H.S.), Not. 1, Npp. 1 Hmp. A mattock used for grubbing or rooting up trees, one end of which is pointed for the purpose of loosening the ground round the roots, and the other is made broad and sharp for cutting the roots, HOLLOWAY. Som. W. & J. Gl (1873). (3) [A grubbed field of oats, Stephens Farm Bk. (ed. 1849) I. 584.] (4, a) Nhp. 1 One end of the iron being in the form of an axe, the other of an hoe, is prob the reason why grubber is commonly used plurally. hoe, is prob the reason why grubber is commonly used plurally. 'Lend us a pair of grubbers.' Rdn. 1, w. Som. 1 (b) Sc. (A. W.) Mhb Alargeiron harrow with strong curved teeth, and stilts, or handles, like a plough. It is used for grubbing up whickens and the roots of like a plough It is used for grubbing up whickens and the roots of weeds (R.O.H.); Nhb.¹ An implement, with broad-faced curved teeth, used for cleaning drill crops. [When the land cannot be sufficiently impressed by the harrows, recourse should be had to the grubber, Stephens Farm Bk. (ed. 1849) I. 567.] (5) w Som.¹ (6) w.Yks.² (7) n.Yks. Grub-felling ought always to be guarded against, Ture Agnc. (1800) 184. e.An.¹ Nrf. Grose (1790). e.Nrf. Marshall Rur. Econ. (1787). Suf.¹, e.Suf. (F.H.) (8) e An.1, e.Suf. (F.H.)

e An., e.Suf. (F.H.)

2. Fig. To toil continually; to work hard.
e.Yks. Nicholson Flk-Sp. (1889) 64. w.Yks. Him at's grubbin awayunder th' shadow they cast, doesn't care th' toss up ov a button whether th' lining is silver or silk, Harrier Clock Alm (1896)
13. Nhp. He grubs along Ess. How he's hamper'd up, As through this life he grubs, Clark J Noakes (1839) st. 19. [We both grub on in a muddle, Dickens Blk. House (1853) v.]
Hence Grubber, sb. the workhouse.

Heff Take her to the Grubber (F.G.A.)

Hrf. Take her to the Grubber (F.G.A.).

3. To toil for; to grasp at parsimonously.

Gall. No unco fond of grubbing siller, Mactaggart Encycl. (1824) 344, ed 1876.

Hence Grubbing, ppl adj. parsimonious, grasping, greedy. Gall. He . . . was just a grubbing, shyling cuif, Fu' fit to gi'e ill jaw, 16. 93.

4. To pick up a living in a mean, haphazard way; to potter about; to idle; gen. with about. Cf. grob, v.<sup>3</sup>
e.An<sup>1</sup> Nrf. To go grubbing about for nowt, Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 60. e.Suf. Yow had better stop grubbing about (F H.).

5. To interfere. e.Suf.Don't you come a-grubbing here (F.H.).
6. To soil or dirty; gen. with up. Cf. ditch.

Nhp.1 Used when dirt is deeply insinuated, or when anything is stopped up with filth, as the tap of a barrel. 'It is quite grubbed up.' War.2 Your hands are grubbed-up with dirt. Sus., Hmp. Holloway.

7. sb. A greedy or stingy person; a miser.
Rnf. Ye worldly grubs with hearts of steel, McGilvray Poems (ed 1862) 248. Lnk The grovelling grub for gear may scheme, Rodger Poems (1838) 90, ed 1897. s.Don. Simmons Gl. (1890).

GRUB, v.4 Chs. To make envious.

Chs.1; Chs.3 He's grubbed at Tom cutting him out.

Hence Grubbed, ppl. adj. envious, jealous. s.Chs.1

GRUBB, sb. Dor. A bed of stone in Swanage quarries.

GRUBBEL, sb. Som. In comb. Apple grubbel, a wild

apple-tree growing in hedges. See Gribble, sb. Som. (H.G.); Apple grubbels for sale. Several thousand

standard, for planting out, Advertisement (1895).

GRUBBLING(S, adv. e An. Also written grublins Suf. [grv blin(z.] In phr. to lay or he grubbling(s, to he with the face downwards. See Grofflins.

e.An 1 Nrf., Suf Streatfeild Lin. and Danes (1884) 333 Suf. A child is said to lay grubling, eAn Dy. Times (1892); Suf 1 A nurse lays a crying child 'grublins' on her lap to quiet it. 'Dew yeou lah that there child grublins.' eSuf. (F.H.)

GRUBBY, sb. Cor. [grebi.] A group, body, or collection of things. 'Fire at thet thare grubby.'

collection of things. 'Fire at thet thare grubby.'
GRUBBY, ady.' and v. In gen. dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms greaby Wm.; greoby n.Cy. (Hall.) Wm.; gruby Cum.<sup>24</sup> [gru bi, gre bi.] 1. adj. Dirty, grimy.

gruby Cum.<sup>24</sup> [gru bi, gre bi.] 1. adj. Dirty, grimy. In gen. colloq. use.
Sc.(A W.), n.Cy. (Hall.), Cum.<sup>24</sup> Wm. You have a greeby face (K.). n.Wm. I'se hev ta be shaved, I'se fair greaby. Thoo leuks greaby an' grey(B K). Yks (J.W.), Not. (L C M), n.Lin.<sup>1</sup>, Nhp.<sup>12</sup>, War.<sup>23</sup>, Brks <sup>1</sup>, n.Bck. (A C.) w Mid Don't touch me with your grubby hands (W.P M.). Hnt. (T.P.F.) Ken.<sup>1</sup> You are grubby, and no mistake. Dev. Janey's thread was grubby and knotty, O'Nrill Idyls (1892) 78. Colloq His landlady's grubby little daughter gave him a note, Besant & Rice Morthboy (1872) xxiii.
2. Small, poor, stunted.

daughter gave him a note, Besant & Rice Morthboy (1872) xxiii.

2. Small, poor, stunted.

ne.Lan.¹, Chs.¹ War.³ It's a grubby crop. Shr.¹ The cabbitch bin poor grubby-lookin' things this time. Oxf. (G.O.), Dev.¹

3. v. To dirty, make in a mess.

Sus.¹ You've grubbied your pinney.

GRUBBY, adj.² Lan. Shr. Suf. Sulky; testy, peevish.

ne.Lan.¹, Shr.², e.Suf. (F.H.) See Grub, sb.⁴

GRUBE, sb. Nrf. [Not known to our correspondents.]

A ditch or drain. (Hall.)

[G. Grube, a ditch.]
[G. Grube, a ditch.]
GRUBLING, sb. Cor. A small, deformed, cankered apple or fruit. See Gribble, sb. 2.
Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl.; (M.A.C.)
GRUCHY, v. Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.]
To shrink under sudden pain.

s.Dev. Fox Kingsbridge (1874). GRUDACK, sb. Sh.I. Also in forms grødek, groitik, grøtek. [grædæk.] A large kettle used in cooking fish, potatoes, &c.

JAKOBSEN Dial. (1897) 30; SPENCE Flk-Lore (1899) 121; S. & Ork.1

[Cp. Dan. gryde, a pot; ON. gryta (FRITZNER).]

GRUDDER, sb. Sh.I. Grief; the expression of grief, crying. (Coll. L.L.B.); S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>

GRUDGE, v.1 Sc. [gradg.] To murmur at, bear a grudge against.

Fer. I'm no grudgin' the weet an' the gutters comin' ower to fesh ye. Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 11, ed. 1887.

GRUDGE, v.<sup>2</sup> Sc. [grudg.] 1. Obs. To squeeze, press down. Abd. Shirrers Poems (1790) Gl.

2. With up. to press together.

Rxb. Water interrupted in its course is said to be grudg'd up.

When ice is raised or forced up by the water swelling underneath,

[1. OFr. gruger, 'écraser' (LA Curne).]

GRUDGEFUL, adj. Sc. Unforgiving, malice-bearing.
These red-shanks are unco grudgeful, Stevenson Catrona (1893)

GRUDGINGS, sb. pl. Obsol. n.Cy. Midl. Lei. Nhp. Also in forms grudgeons Lei. Nhp. ; grutchens Nhp. 1

1. Coarse wheaten meal; fine bran.

n Cy. (HALL.) Midl. MARSHALL Rus. Econ. (1796) II. Lei 1 Nhp. Same as 'thirds,' with a larger portion of bian, not ground so fine, and prepared with a coarser sieve. This nearly obs. word has been superseded by 'sharps'; Nhp.2

2. Comp. Grudgeon-cake, a cake made of 'grudgeon' meal. Nhp.1

[1. Annone, meslin or grudgings, the corn whereof brown bread is made for the people, Cotgr.; Redondage,

gross or coarse meal, grudgeons, th.]

GRUDGLINGS, sh. pl. Cor. Also in form grudgings
Cor.<sup>2</sup> [grædg(1)inz.] Dregs of coffee, tea, &c.; sediment
left in the bottom of a cup. (M.A.C.), Cor.<sup>12</sup> Cf. groushan, 2.

GRUDS, sb. pl. Ken. The straw in a 'place' or 'barton' to make dung of. Cf. gratton. Lewis I. Tenet (1736). [Cp. OE. gard, grad, grass (Sweet).]

[Cp. O.L. gara, graa, grass (SWEET).]

GRUE, v.¹, sb.¹ and adj.¹ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lin.

Also Hmp. Cor. Also written grew Sc. N.I.¹ Lin.¹ n.Lin.¹;

groo S. & Ork.¹ Cai.¹ Gall. e.Yks.¹; and in forms graw

n.Cy. w.Yks.¹⁴ Hmp.; grou Cai. (Jam.) n.Yks.²³ m.Yks.¹;

groue Sc. (Jam.); grow Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.¹² s.Dur. w.Yks.

Hmp.; growe Sc. [grū, griu, grō, grou.]

1. v. To

shiver or shudder with fear or repulsion. Of flesh: to

creep; of blood: to curdle, run cold.

Sc. These stories make one's very blood grew, Scott Nigel (1822) xxxvii. Sh.I. Wi' ghosts an' goblins maks you grue At nicht ta leave her fireside, Stewart Freeside Tales (1892) 102. Cai. 1 Mry. Deeds without a name That made one's spirit grue, HAY Lintie (1851) 60. Kcd. The lanely life afore me Is an euch to gar me grue, Grant Lays (1884) 84. Frf. It gars ane's flesh a' grue to think o't, Watt Poet. Sketches (1880) 22. Fif. Garrin' Sir Freir growe in his skin Wi' ane prophetic dreid, Tennant Papistry (1827) 142. Rnf. What's gaen wrang? What gars ye grew? BARR Poems (1861) 14. Ayr. I never can tak' sperits but it mak's me grue, Johnston Glenbuckie (1889) 175. Lnk. It gars me a' grue tae think o't, Wardrop J. Mathison (1881) 11. e.Lth. He gar't the weemen greet an' the men grue, Hunter J. Inwick He gar't the weemen greet an' the men grue, Hunter J Inwick (1895) 190 Edb. His words . . . set all my flesh a grueing, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xxiv. Slk It gars a body grue—just like ane o' thae lines in poetry that suddenly dirls through you, Chr. North Noctes (ed. 1856) III. 147. Dmf. The very bairns wad give wi' dreid, Reid Poems (1894) 87. Gall. Ye wha are unco mim i'e mou, Wha at a dram do snuff and grue, Mactaggart Encycl. (1824) 56, ed. 1876. Nil The chile grewed at its medicine Art. Grose (1790) MS. add. (C.) Nhb. He . . . gars him grue, Strang Earth Fiend (1892) 14.

Hence Grueing, (1) sb. a shuddering repugnance or repulsion; (2) ppl. adj. causing to shiver or shudder with fear or repulsion.

fear or repulsion.
(1) Sig. The only ane there wi' a sorrowfu' face, His mither, wha shook wi' a gruein' o't, Towers Poems (1885) 163. The lean, grizzled softie, with that wild grueing glare in his eyes, Pearce Esther Pentreath (1891) bk III. viii.

2. To feel chilled; to shiver before the commencement

of an ague fit.

Lth. Thermometers that tell o' cauld an' heat—Hoo muckle or hoo little aye will gar ane grue or sweat, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 68. n Cy. Grose (1790). w.Yks. Thoresby (1703); Hutton Tour to Caves (1781); w.Yks. Nearly obs.; w.Yks.4 Hmp. Holloway.

Hence Grewing or Growing, sb. a shivering or aguish

Sc. A grewing in the flesh (Jam.). Gall. If she has a grooin'

in her back, and remarks 'Ateeshoo-oo,' Crockett Bog-Myrtle (1895) 200. Ant. Grose (1790) MS. add. (C.) n Cy. The growing of an ague (K).

3. Obs. To be troubled.

n.Cy. Bailey (1721); GROSE (1790); N.Cy.1, N.Cy.2 'I grow,' I am troubled. Lin. STREATFEILD Lin. and Danes (1884) 333. Hmp.

4. To sigh or groan like the wind before a storm. S.& Ork.¹
5. To pain, to cause grief. Lin.¹
6. sb. A shiver, shudder, tremor; a feeling of horror or

Sc. It gave me a kind of grue that she should choose that psalm, Keith Lisbeth (1894) vii. Abd. The grue maun mak w'y for the grace, Macdonald Sir Gibbie, xxix. Per. It sent a grue doon ma back, Ian Maclaren Brier Bush (1895) 76. Lnk. He gazed upon the temptin' cup, then wi' a hatefu' grue He turnedaway, Nicholson Kaluudha (ed. 1897) xxe. N.1. Kılwuddıe (ed. 1895) 113. N.I.1

7. Pain, grief.

\* Lin. Streatfeild Lin and Danes (1884) 333. n Lin.1

8. adj. Afraid, suspicious of danger.

Orl. She was a little grue, Paety Toral (1880) l. 134, in Ellis

Pronunc. (1889) V. 795 Ayr. Ye would be none surprised to see
me sae grue at the thought of being behaden to ane o'them, Galt Lairds (1826) vi.

9. Horrible, frightful; ugly, ill-favoured.

s.Dur. 'She has a grow Cai. A groo moniment, a groo wunner. s.Dur. 'She has a grow ag.' Spoken by farmers of a cow with an unshapely udder (J.E.D.).

Hence Gruous, adj. grim, grizzly; terrific, awe-inspiring.
Sc. Grose (1790) MS. add (C.) Bch. You wou'd hae taen me for a water-wraith or some gruous ghaist, Forbes Jrn. (1742) 15.

10. Of persons: morose, sullen. Of the weather: gloomy,

dull, lowering.

Yks A feaace as grou as a thunner-cloud, Hagar (1887) v. n.Yks. He looks as grue as thunder, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887); n.Yks.<sup>1,23</sup>, ne.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, e.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, m.Yks.<sup>1</sup>

[1. Of Troy, alace! it garis my body grou, Montgomerie Sonnet, iv. (c. 1580) 7; Swa with his fayis dred wes he, That thame growyt till heir his name, Barbour Bruce (1375) xv. 541. Efris.grôen, grouen, 'einen horror machen, einen horror empfinden, grauen' (Koolman); MDu. grouwen, to shudder (Oudemans); MLG. gruwen, growen, 'grauen' (Schiller & Lubben); OHG. grûên (Graff). 6. With grym gretyng & gro, & grysely terys, Wars Alex. (c. 1450) 3238; Dan. gru, horror, terror.]

GRUE, sb.², v.² and ady.² Sc. Cum. Also written groo Slk. (Jam.) Cum.¹4; gru Sc. Cum.¹; and in forms grooa Cum.⁴; gruse Slk. (Jam.) [grū.] 1. sb. Water in a half-frozen state; floating snow or ice; also in comb. Ground-grue (q. v.). [1. Of Troy, alace! it garis my body grou, Montgomerie

Ground-grue (q.v.).

Sc. N. & Q. (1856) and S. i. 215. Abd. The river was not only strong, but speckled with grue, Desside Tales (1872) 242. Slk. (JAM.) 2. A cold state of the atmosphere; thick weather. Cum. 14
3. v. With up: of water: to be choked up by floating snow or ice in a half-congealed state. Slk. (Jam.)

4. adj. Cold and raw.

Cum. A raggy April an' a groo May Gars eydent farmers ettle out their hay.

GRUE, GRUE-HOUND, see Grew, v., Grewhound. GRUEL, sb. Sc. n.Cy. Also written grooel, Sh.I.; and in forms grole Abd. (JAM.); growl Abd. Also written grooel, gruul

1. Oatmeal porridge.
Sh.I. Mansie niver laeked gruul in his life, Sh. News (Oct 29, sn.i. Mansie niver laeked gruul in his life, Sh. News (Oct 29, 1898); Hit's da stimna [stamina] 'at's pitten i' his banes bi bread or grooel till he's twinty 'at maks him a man, ib (Feb 12, 1898); S. & Ork. Abd. 'Faar's my growl?' said the Hirdy Dirdy, Paul Abardenshire (1881) 125; (Jam)

2. Comp. Gruel-tree, the wooden rod or stick used for stirring populate.

stirring porridge.
Shū steer'di' da broth wi' da gruul tree, Sh. News (Apr. 1, 1899);

S. & Ork.1

3. Pollard, fine bran. [Not known to our correspondents.] n.Cy. (HALL.)

GRUELS, sb. pl. Dev. Also written grules n.Dev.; and in form grails nw.Dev.<sup>1</sup> Greaves or pieces of pig's fat from which the 'mord' or lard has been extracted by melting. Cf. gribble, sb.<sup>2</sup> n.Dev. Wi' croping the pige.

melting. Cf. gribble, sb.<sup>2</sup>
n.Dev. W1' croping church-house grules long fed, Rock Jim an'

Nell (1867) st. 103. nw.Dev. They are eaten either fried, or put into puddings like suet Puddings made in this manner are called Gruelly pud'ns or Graily pud'ns.

GRUESOME, adj. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lin. Also Hmp. Also written grewsome Sc. N.I. n. Yks. 2 n.Lin. ; gruisome Elg.; grusome Edb.; and in forms grawsome n.Cy. w.Yks¹; greesome Slk. (Jam.); grousome Sc. Cum. n.Yks² m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Hmp.; growsome n.Cy.

1. Fearful, awe-inspiring, dreadful, horrid, awful.

See Grue, v¹

Sc. Sic grewsome wishes that men should be slaughtered like Sc. Sic grewsome wishes that men should be slaughtered like sheep, Scott Rob Roy (1817) xxx. Kcd. Gruesome grants captured beauties Fair as simmer's openin' rose, Grant Lays (1884) 108

Abd. I shook and trembled like an aspen leaf, for he had on a most gruesome look, Ruddiman Sc. Parish (1828) 94, ed. 1889. Frf. His gruesome visage I weel kint it, Shart Rhymes (1834) 92. Per. If this same gruesome, twa-faced b—h Had her auld hide smear'd owre wi' pitch, Stewart Sc Character (1857) 102 Ye're dementit. shurely, .. when ye speer sic gruesome questions at a body, Cross Disruption (1844) xxviii. Rnf. We micht get o'er the gruesome sicht, Barr Poems (1861) 34. Ayr. A diverting story to tell anent his gruesome wark in the kirkyaird Service Notanduins (1890) 116 Link He howkt a gruesome skull, Lemon St. Mungo (1844) 50. Edb. That gruesome carl, death him's ta'en, Lidle Poems (1821) 39. Bwk. When nicht cam' on wi'gruesome gloom, CALDER Poems (1897) 203. Sik. Thy greesome grips were never skaithly, Hogg Mount. Bard (1807) 184 (Jam.). Dmf. I ferlied alt that wit and will Suld smoor aneth the gruesome grave, Reid Poems (1894) 56. Gall. [He] had gruesome cauldrons ever boilin', Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 74, ed. 1897. N.I. 1 Nhb. She bade him scan with fixed gaze His gruesome glass, Strang *Earth Fiend* (1892) 7.

Hence Gruesomely, adv fearfully, dreadfully, horridly, Slk. Then dinna girn sae gruesomely—but join me in a guffaw, Sik. Then dinna girn sae gruesomely-Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 121

2. Repulsive, unpleasant to look upon, repellent; ugly,

hideous.

hideous.

Sc. A bonny lass will find favour wi' judge and jury when they would strap up a grewsome carle like me, Scott Midlothian (1818) xix. Mry. Behold yon gruesome looking den, Hay Linie (1815) 32. Elg. O Lord confound the gruisome bitch, Couper Poetry (1804) II. 228. Frf. He was a darkand grewsome carl, Sands Poems (1833) 49. Rnf. A grewsome face... A' ploukie, greasy, and pock-pitted, M°GILVRAY Poems (ed. 1862) 319. Per. A gruesome carle, neeburs, Ian Maclaren Brier Bush (1895) 216 Lnk. O but she's a grousome quean, Roder Poems (1838) 42, ed. 1897. Lth. Three gruesome carles cam' seekin' me, M°NEILL Pieston (c. 1895) 67. Edb. I looked myself in it [the looking-glass] and made a gruesome face, Moir myself in it [the looking-glass] and made a gruesome face, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) viii. Gail. The proverb is a 'rough husk and a fair kernel.' Here a fair husk and a gruesome kernel, Edb Antiq Mag. (1848) 119. n.Cy. Grose (1790); (HALL.) Nhb. (R.O.H.) w.Yks. Willan List Wds. (1811). Hmp. Holloway.

3. Grim, morose, sour-tempered.
Cum. Tou's turn'd grousome, bare, and dozen'd, Anderson
Ballads (1805) 108, Fadder leuk't parlish grousome like, Willy
Wattle (1870) 3. n.Yks. Agrewsome and carle, a sour-tempered
old creature m.Yks.

4. Of weather: dull, cloudy, heavy.

n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> 'A grousome time,' cloudy or sunless weather. 'Grewsome weather,' dull and cloudy. m.Yks.<sup>1</sup>

5. Melancholy; complaining.
n.Lin.¹ He's a very grewsum lookin' man when he's badly. GRUET, GRUFE, see Greet,  $sb.^2$ , Grouf, Gruff,  $v.^1$ 

GRUFELING, prp. Rxb. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. to be grufeling, to lie closely wrapped up, and in a comfortable manner; used in ridicule. Cf. grofflins.

GRUFF, v.1 and sb.1 Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Stf. Also in rms grouf(f, grufe Sc. [gruf, gruf.] 1. v. To sleep forms grouf(f, grufe Sc. [gruf, gref.] 1. v. To sleep in a disturbed manner; to breathe heavily, to snore, grunt. Ags., Fif., Lth. (Jam.) Gall. Mactaggart Encycl. (1824) 243, Ags., Fif., Lth. (JAM.) Gal ed. 1876. n.Yks.<sup>123</sup>, m.Yks.<sup>1</sup>

Hence Grouffing, ppl. adj. breathing heavily. Per. In a grouffing easy dwame He slept to rest, NICOL Poems (1766) 100.

2. To express discontent or vexation; to snub. n.Yks.1, 3. sb. A short, disturbed sleep; a sleep with a

short, noisy snore.

Sc. Yer muse is surely in a grouff, Wilson Poems (1822) 53.

Ags. (Jam) Lth. I fell into a bit gruff sure enough sittin' hoin idle

wi' my hand aneath my haffit, Saxon and Gael (1814) I. 189 (16.). m.Yks.1

4. A grunt.

Cum Nowt for answer Watson gev Bit an ill-nater't gruff, RICHARDSON Talk (1871) 166, ed. 1876. m.Yks.1

5. Phr. to say neither gruff nor stye, to make no answer. Cf. buff, v. 36. (3).

Nhh. 1 'He nowther said gruff-nor-stye,' that is, he churlishly gave no answer whatever It is said when a person has been grossly insulting in his manner by refusing to answer when spoken to (s.v. Buff)

GRUFF, sb.2 Sc. A short, thick, well-dressed man.

GRUFF, sb.<sup>2</sup> Sc. A short, thick, well-dressed man. Gall. Mactaggart Encycl. (1824) 243, ed. 1876.

GRUFF, v.<sup>2</sup> Nhb.<sup>1</sup> To spatch.

GRUFF, v.<sup>3</sup> Sur. [gref.] To do nothing.
s.Sur. A man will say to his mates engaged in heavy work, 'You load up and I'll gruff' (T.T.C).

GRUFF, v.<sup>4</sup> Sur. [gref.] To become fat. Cf. gruffled.
s.Sur. A man on being asked if his wife was in the family way, answered, 'Well, she begins to gruff about a bit' (T.T.C.).

GRUFF adv. Sc. Yks. Lan. Also Sus. Hmp. Dev.

GRUFF, adj. Sc. Yks. Lan. Also Sus. Hmp. Dev. 1. Surly, rude, sulky, sullen. [gruf, gref.]

advb. and fig.

Frf. Whase hearts were deemed hard as the gruff grey grante stanes, Watt Poet. Sketches (1880) 69. Rnf. But nought I gain, tho' I turn gruff, Picken Poems (1813) I. 131. Peb. Wi' frightsome haste, and visage gruff, Lintoun Green (1685) 53, ed. 1817. Slk. His glance sae gruff, Hoge Poems (ed 1865) 70. Rxb. When a body's sair cast down And fortune looks but gruff, Wilson Poems (1824) 18. n.Cy. (J.W.), n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>, ne.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, ne.Lan.<sup>1</sup> Sus., Hmp. Holloway. Dev.<sup>1</sup>

2. Of the voice: deep, bass; rough, hoarse. Lth. Wi'singin' and speechifeein I was as hairse an' gruff as a Cumberland boar, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 305. [There was a great desire among the boys to be able to sing gruff, meaning bass, Wickham Bluecoat Boy's Recoll. (1844) vi.]

GRUFF, see Grouf.

GRUFFINS, sb. pl. s.Chs. In phr. to hump the gruffins, used of a cow when she lifts her back.

GRUFFLE, v. e.An. Suf. (HALL.) [grefi.] To make a sort of growling noise in the throat, as men are wont to

do in sleep or drink.

GRUFFLED, pp. Cor. In phr. gruffled up, up. Cf. gruff, v.<sup>4</sup>

Gruffled up like an arish [stubble] pig, Prov. (M.A.C.)

GRUFFLER, sb. Cor.<sup>1</sup> A child. Cor. In phr. gruffled up, fattened

GRUFFLINS, see Grofflins.
GRUFT, sb. Der. [gruft.] A
valley. Abov Gl. (1890) s.v. Grift. A narrow, water-worn

GRUFTED, see Grafted.
GRUG, sb. Lan. [grug.] A bantam hen, 'a dandy-hen.'
GRUGGIE, adj. S. & Ork. Applied to the weather:

GRUGGLE, v. Sc. Also written groogle. To put anything out of order by much handling.

anything out of order by much handling.

Gin ony chiel had coole scaw't Sic's groogl't crown or raggit waut, Tarras Poems (1804) 38 (Jam.).

GRUGOUS, adj. Obs. Sc. Grim, grizzly. See Grue, v.¹
Sc. In place o' the teind to the grugous fiend Gude grant him ane o' three, Edb. Mag. (July 1819) 527 (Jam.). Bch. Paris an' the grugous carls That sta' [stole] the wife cam in, Forres Ulysses (1882) or Fef A grugous wight be was Brattle Arnha (c. 1830) tne grugous carls That sta' [stole] the wife cam in, Forbes Ulysses (1785) 21. Frf. A grugous wight he was, Beattle Arnha (c. 1820) 15, ed. 1882
GRUGSIE, sb. Sh.I. A large pin. S. & Ork.¹
GRUGSY, adj. Or.I. (Jam. Suppl.) Dirty, coarse-looking, slovenly; gen. applied to an untidy woman.
GRUILCH, GRUIN, see Grulsh, Groin, sb.
GRUINNICH, sb. and v. Bnff.¹ 1. sb. Disgust, repulsion. 'He took a gruinnich at'ir for deein' that'

pulsion. 'He took a gruinnich at 'ir for deein' that '
2. v. To disgust.

That gruinnicht 'im at hir, an' he niver leukit near han' 'ir again.

GRUIP, GRUISHACK, GRUIZE, see Groop, Greeshoch, Growze, v

GRULICK, sb. Sh.I. Also written grulack S. & Ork.1; and in form grølik. A disguised or masked person; a 'Hallimas' masker.

Here's twa tings o' grulicks, bit O! for siccan objecks! CLARK

Gleams (1898) 150; In Unst these [straw]guizards are called grφliks, Jakobsen Dial. (1897) 52, (Coll. L.L.B.), S. & Ork. [Der. of ON. gryla, an ogre, used to frighten children with, represented as an old hag with a bag kidnapping and devouring naughty children (Vigfusson).]

GRULL, see Groot.

GRULLÍON, sb. Sc. A mixture of var. foods: a hotch-Gall. MACTAGGART Encycl. (1824) 243, ed. 1876

GRULSH, sb. Sc. Also in forms gruilch Bnff.¹; grulch (Jam.). A thick, squat, fat person or animal.

Bnff.¹, Lnk. (Jam.) Gall. Grulch, a fat child, Mactaggart

Encycl (1824) 243, ed. 1876.

Hence (1) Gruilchin, (2) Gruilchinie, sb. a very thick, squat, fat person or animal; (3) Grulshy, adj. clumsy, awkward, coarsely-grown.

(1, 2) Bnff. (3) Ayr. They ... had a genteeler turn than the grulshy bairns of the cottars, Galt Ann Parish (1821) ii

GRUM, adj. Yks. Lan. Glo. Oxf. Som Dev. Amer. [grum, grum.] Surly, cross, disagrecable; angry, 'glum.' Also used advb.

e.Yks.1, ne.Lan 1 Glo. GROSE (1790) MS. add. (M) Oxf. Now, measter, 'ee no call to be so grum, BLACKMORE Cripps (ed. 1895) III Som. Pray, dear old gentleman, don't put on that grum look, FIELDING The Fathers (1730) III. i. Dev Many, many look'd confounded grum, PETER PINDAR Wks. (1816 IV. 286 [Amer. And lastly (my brother still grum and sullen) I gave them a dollar to drink, Franklin Autobiog. 51 (C.D.).]

[Norw. dial. grum, proud, haughty (AASEN); Dan. grum,

fierce, angry.]

GRUMBLE, sb. and v. Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Suf. Som. Dev. Also in forms grummel w.Yks.<sup>5</sup>; grummle e.Yks.<sup>1</sup> w.Yks. [grum(b)l, grum(b)l] 1. sb. Phr. on the grumble, in a state of discontent. Also used fig.

the grumble, in a state of discontent. Also used fig.
w.Yks. Thou's allus o' t'grummle, thy tongue's niver still,
Twisleton Poems (1867) vi; w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> Previous to an attack of the
English cholera, the bowels are remarked to be 'ont' grummel.'
2. Comp. (1) Grumble-belly, (2) dirt, (3) -guts, a peevish,
discontented person; a confirmed grumbler.
(1) Lan.<sup>1</sup> Neaw then, owd grumble-belly, tha'rt at it again—nowt
reet, and never satisfied (2) Chs.<sup>13</sup> (3) e.Yks.<sup>1</sup> Nowt pleases
him, he's a reglar grummle-guts. w.Yks.<sup>2</sup>, Der.<sup>2</sup>, nw.Der.<sup>1</sup>, e.Suf.
(F.H.) w.Som.<sup>1</sup> There idn no such old grum'le-guts 'thin twenty
mild o' the place. nw.Dev.<sup>1</sup>
3. A grundge, spite: a quarrel misunderstanding

3. A grudge, spite; a quarrel, misunderstanding.

Ayr. He refused me church privileges for some grumble that was

between us, Hunter Studies (1870) 235.

4. v. To grudge, have a spite against.
Edb. Yet still ye grumble ilka merk Gi'en for real use, LEARMONT Poems (1791) 181.

GRUMBLE, see Grimble.

GRUMBLING, ppl. adj. Yks. Nhp. Also wr grum'lin' w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> Slightly indisposed, out of order.

w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> A tooth has been 'grum'lin' for a week past, giving tokens of a coming attack 'A nasty grum'lin' pāan.' Nhp.¹ My

teeth are very grumbling [disposed to ache].

GRUMFIE, sb. Sh.I. A spectre, hobgoblin. S. & Ork.

GRUMLY, adj. Sc. Nhb. Fault-finding, grumbling, irritable.

Sc. He'll be a gey grumly neebour, Rov Horseman's Wd (1895) v; His face may be sour and his answeis grumly, tb. vi. s Sc. Dogs are no'like folk... ane day kind the next ane grumle, Cunningham Sketches (1894) v. Nhb. Yegrumly beggar (R.O.H.); Nhb. GRUMLY, ady. Sc. Nhb. Also in form grummely Slk. (Jam.) Of water, &c.: thick, muddy, turbid; dreggy, gravelly; fig. uncomfortable, unpleasant. Cf. grummel. Sh. I. A wild, broon, grumley water to drink, Sh. News (Jan. 15, 1898). Cai., Ags (Jam.) Link. Your modern dram, he said, Gied him the grumlie goo, Murdoch Doric Lyre (1873) 54. Slk. (Jam.) Nhb. The tearfu' sky mak's grumly brooks, Strang Earth Fiend (1892) 5.

GRUMMEL, sb. Or.I. Irel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also written grummal S. & Ork.; grummil Lan.; grummle N.I. [gruml.] 1. pl. Grounds, sediment. N.I. 2. Small coal, riddlings; small dustand rubbish of any kind. Sc. He'll be a gey grumly neebour, Roy Horseman's Wd (1895)

N.I.¹ [gru'ml.] 1. pl. Grounds, sediment. N.I.¹
2. Small coal, riddlings; small dust and rubbish of any kind.
Lan. Davies Races (1856) 233; Lan.¹, Chs.¹³, Der.², nw.Der.¹

Lan. Davies Races (1856) 233; Lan.¹, Chs.¹³, Der.², nw.Der.¹

Lan. Davies Races (1856) 233; Lan.¹, Chs.¹³, Der.², nw.Der.¹

Lan. Davies Races (1856) 233; Lan.¹, Chs.¹³, Der.², nw.Der.¹

Lan. Davies Races (1856) 233; Lan.¹

Lan. Davies Races (1856) 233; Lan.²

ence Grummly, adj. dusty, abounding in small rub-

bish, 'mushy.' n.Yks. T'rubbish is varry grummly (I.W.).

3. Crumbs, fragments. Or.I. (S.A.S.), S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>

4. A backing of clay put round the outside of the brick lining of a wall. N.I.<sup>1</sup>
[1. Sw. grummel, dregs (Widegren); cp. EFris. grum, 'Trubes, Dickes, Klumpiges Bodensatz, Dreck, Schlamm, &c., bz. das was das Wasser, Bier, &c., trube, schmutzig, unrein, schlammig macht' (Koolman).]

GRUMMEL, v. Sc. [grvml.] To make muddy or turbid, to 'drummel.' Cai. Bnff., Cld. (Jam.) Cf. grumly,

adj.2

GRUMMET, sb. Sur. Sus. Also written grummut Sus.<sup>1</sup>; and in form grummuck Sur.<sup>1</sup> [gre mət.] A clumsy, awkward youth, a hobbledehoy. GRUMMET, sb. Sur. Sus.

Sur¹ Sus. I knowed anuder pore chap, a grummut as had na wurk, Jackson Southward Ho (1894) I. 251; (M.B.-S.); Much used, N. & Q. (1850) 1st S. i. 358; Sus.¹ [Servicia inde debita domino regi xxi naves, et in

qualibet nave xx1 homines, cum uno garçione qui dicitur gromet, Records Cinque Port Hastings (1229) in Sus. Arch. Coll. I. 16. OFr. gromet, groumet, 'garçon d'un marchand de vin' (LA CURNE); see HATZFELD (s. v. Gourmet), and

Ducange (s. v. Gromettus).]

GRUMP, v.¹ and sb. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Stf. Nhp.
War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. e.An. Wil. [grump, gremp.] 1. v.

To growl, grumble, complain constantly.

Yks. (J.W.), ne.Lan. Stf., War., s.Wor. When 'er does get up 'er ant good for much, and 'er sits and grumps (H.K.). Oxf. (G.O.),

e.An.<sup>2</sup>
Hence (I) Grumping, ppl. adj. surly, cross; lowspirited; (2) Grumpish, adj. inclined to be somewhat sour and sullen; (3) Grumpy, sb. a grumbler.
(1) e.Suf.(F.H.) (2) n.Cy. (J.W.) Glo. Horae Subsectivae (1777) 193.
(3) Oxf. Now, grumpy, stop that snivelling (GO).

2. With about: to complain of all sorts of ailments.
Nnp. 1 How you go grumping about! What's the matter with you? Oxf. (GO.), Wil. 1

3. sb. Phr. to take the grump, to lose one's temper, become surly.

surly.

Cum. He tuik grump An' said he wad laik nea mair, GILPIN Pop.

Cum. He tuik grump An' said ne wad laik nea man, Gleria Leg. Poetry (1875) 67, Cum.<sup>4</sup>
4. pl. A surly person. e.Suf. (F.H.)
GRUMP, v.<sup>2</sup> Chs. War. Wor. [grump, gremp.] To crunch any hard or dry substance with the teeth.
s.Chs.<sup>1</sup> Wen ahy wüz yüngg, ahy did lahyk grümp pen sil [When I was young, I did like grump pencil]. War.<sup>3</sup> s.Wor. I 'eerd 'e a grumpin' it ov 'is tith (H.K.). se.Wor.<sup>1</sup>
GRUMPH, sb. and v. Sc. n.Cy. Cum. [grumf, gremf.]

I. sb. A grunt, the noise made by a pig or sow; a pig, sow. Sc. Better thole a grumph than a sumph, Ramsay Prov. (1737); The Soutar gied the Soo a kiss—'Grumph,' quo sho, 'It's for my briss,' Sharpe Ballad Bh. (1823) 36, ed. 1868. Cai.¹ Per. Ye maun spier at Grumph, Wha... was munchin' meal-locks frae my pockets, Spence Poems (1898) 170. Rnf. A fig for their pretended care, Their formal grumph and groan, Webster Rhymes (1835) 209. Lnk. What can ye expect frae a soo but a grumph, Nicholson Kulwuddie (ed. 1895) 172. Sik. A girn—or a toss o' the head—or a grumph's a' you aften condescend to gie. Chr. the head—or a grumph's a' you aften condescend to gie, Chr. North Noctes (ed. 1856) III. 36.

2. v. To grunt, make a noise like a pig; to growl,

2. v. 10 grunt, make a hoise like a pig; to growl, grumble, complain constantly.

Bnff.¹ Per. Thirty pigs grumph in the stye, Spence Poems (1898) 16. Fif. Pig-styes wherein the soo grumphed sleepily, Colville Vernacular (1899) 8. Lnk. He . . . at last grumphed out, 'What did you say?' Roy Generalship (ed. 1895) 4. Lth. Sair he grain'd, an' grumph'd, an' rifted, BRUCE Poems (1813) II. 120 Gail. A stupid loggerhead of a fellow, who . . . grumfs at all genuine sports, Mactaggart Encycl. (1824) 76, ed. 1876 n.Cy. (Hall.) Cum. The breydegroom grumphed 'Agreed,' Stagg Misc Poems (ed 1807) 8.

GRUMPHER, v. Nhb. To clear the voice. GRUMPHEY, v. and sb. n.Cy. Nhb. [grumfi.] To snatch craftily.

Nhb.1 To grumphey marbles is to clutch and steal the pool

suddenly.

2. sb. A kind of jostling among schoolboys, when trying to hide anything taken by one from another. N.Cy.¹

GRUMPHY, sb. Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Lan. Also in form grumpy N.Cy.¹ e.Lan.¹ [græmfi, grumpi.] A pig, sow.

Elg. Auld grumphie gae grunts three or four, Couper Poetry 1804) II. 58. Frf. Frae oot the crue the grumphie granes, Warr (1804) II. 58. Frf. Frae oot the crue the grumphie granes, Watt Poet. Sketches (1880) 10. Per. Ye've heard a grumphy pourin' life Aneath the bloody butcher's knife, Spence Poems (1898) 198. e.Fif. Makin' preparations for grumphy's approaching execution, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) iv. Dmb. Jucks and hens before the door, . . Aum Bodem (1864) IV. Dmb. Jucks and hens before the door, . . and a grumphy at the gavle, Cross Disruption (1844) xxvi. Ayr. The sooking grumphie that your father promised, Galt Sir A. Wylie (1822) xc. Lnk. Ye're waur than grumphy in the sty, Thomson Musings (1881) 118. Lth. Jouks, bubbly-jocks, an' grumphies roastit, Smith Merry Bridal (1866) 13. Edb. There mony sugar'd word's let fa'n, Wad spain a grumphy, Liddle Poems (1821) 66. Peb. Grumphy frae his sty, Lintoun Green (1685) 23, ed. 1817. Sik. Tyin a string to the hint leg o' a grumphie, Chr. North Wordes (ed. 1866) 111 28. Gall Grumphie smells the weather And Noctes (ed. 1856) III. 284. Gail. Grumphie smells the weather, And Grumphie sees the wun, Mactaggart Encycl. (1824) 212, ed. 1876. N.Cy.<sup>1</sup>, Nhb.<sup>1</sup>, e.Lan.<sup>1</sup>

Hence Grumphie's grease, phr. hog's lard. Rnf. Bak'd with dirty grumphies' grease, McGilvray Poems

(ed. 1862) 337

GRUMPLE, v. s.Sc. (JAM.) [Not known to our corre-condents.] To feel with the fingers; to grubble. spondents.]

GRUMPLING, ppl. adj. Yks. [grumplin.] Grunting. e Yks. He can nobbut mak' a grumplin' noise like a pig iv a fit, Wray Nestleton (1876) 19, (C.A F.)
GRUMPLY, adj. Sc. Surly, out of humour.
s Sc. Man Geordie, ye look grumply, Cunningham Sketches

(1894) x.

GRUMPSHUN, sb. I.W.1 Foresight; 'gumption.'

GRUMPSHUN, sb. I.W.¹ Foresight; 'gumption.' GRUMPTIOUS, adj. e.Yks.¹ [grumpfəs.] Irritable, sullen; inclined to grumbling.
GRUMPY, adj. In gen. dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms grumfy Cum.⁴; grumphy Nhb.¹ w.Som.¹
1. Cross, surly, out of humour. In gen. colloq. use.
Sc.(A.W.), N.I.¹, N Cy.¹ Nhb. 'Agrumphy body,' asurly-tempered person(R.O.H.); Nhb.¹, Cum.⁴ e.Yks.¹ MS add (T.H.) w.Yks.², Chs.¹, Der.², nw Der.¹, Not. (J.H.B.) Nhp¹ He's a queer grumpy fellow. War.³ I don't know what has crossed the Missis, she is very grumpy to-day. Shr.¹ Yo' bin as grumpy as yo' knowen' ow to be—if I canna plase yo' I shall jest gie yo' lave to plase yoreself. Brks.¹ Mid. He sneers, or is grumpy, if they ask him about to be—if I canna plase yo' I shall jest gie yo' lave to plase yore-self. Brks. Mid. He sneers, or is grumpy, if they ask him about it, Blackmore Kii (1890) III. xv Hnt. (T.P.F'), e.An. Nrf. What's the matter with ye this morning? yow fare wunnerful grumpy (W R.E.). e.Su. (FH) Ess. When wet, etch swell, he grumpy is, Clark J. Noakes (1839) st. 52. Nrf, Sus. Holloway Sus. The old gal was very grumpy. Hmp. Holloway. Som. Measter Vyse as luk'd zo very grumpy, Agrikler Rhymes (1872) 47. w.Som. Dev. 1 (1872) 47. w.Som.1, Dev.1

2. Out of sorts, complaining of ill-health; low-spirited.

Cum. ; Cum 4 What's smatter wi' yeh noo, thoo's bin nowt bit grumfy oa t'day lang s.Wor. 'Er's very middling and grumpy (H.K.). Suf. 1 My stomach fare kienda grumpey. e.Suf. (F.H.)

3. Of soil: hard, stiff.

Lei. It fruz hard at ten, an' the graound wur quoite groompy.

Nhp.<sup>2</sup>
GRUMSEL, sb. Dev. The dandelion, Leontodon Taraxacum. (HALL.), Dev.<sup>4</sup>
GRUN, sb. Bnff.<sup>1</sup> An inclination to evil.
He hiz a grun in 'im. A widna lippen 'im t'dee ae thing for me.
GRUN, see Grind, v., Groin, sb.<sup>1</sup>, Ground, sb.
GRUNCH, v. Lan. Der. Shr. Cor. Also in form grunge Cor.<sup>2</sup> [grunf, grunf.] To crunch between the teeth; to grind the teeth, make a grinding sound in chewing. See Granch, 1.
Lan. Aw wur O't toime bobbin th leetud end e mi meawth. ur

an. Aw wur O't toime bobbin th leetud end e mi meawth, ur elze grunchin th nast wi mi teeth, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 48. Der <sup>2</sup> (s v. Graunch). Shr. (Hall.), Cor.<sup>2</sup>

GRUNCH, GRUNDAGE, see Grounch, Groundage. GRUNDER, GRUNDIE-SWALLOW, GRUNDLE-STOAN, see Grinder, Groundsel, Grindlestone.
GRUND-SEM, sb. Sh.I. The nails that fasten the lower boards of a boat to the keel. S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>

GRUN(E, GRUNGE, see Groan, Groin, sb.1, Grounch, Grunch.

GRUNGY, sb.1 Sc. A deep, revengeful feeling;

a grudge.

Abd. An' he aye had a grungy efter 't at Bruce, Ellis Pronunc. (1889) V. 775-6.

GRUNGY, sb 2 Wor. A 'nisgal' or 'underling,' the

smallest of a brood of poultry.

Used originally of the smallest pig in a litter (H.K.).

GRUNKLE, sb.¹ Sc. A grunt; the snout of an animal. See Gruntle, sb.1

Fif. Some Papists said it was the Deil; Na, na; it was some better chiel; I ken his grunkle unca weel, Tennant Papisty (1827) 50 Sig. 'The gab and grunkle' is a common phr. (Jam.) GRUNKLE, sb.<sup>2</sup> Pem. A dell. s Pem. Laws Little Eng (1888) 420. GRUNNA, GRUNNEL-STOOAN, see Groin, sb.,

Grindlestone.

GRUNNINGS, sb. pl. Pem. The rubbish put under a rick. s. Pem. Laws Little Eng. (1888) 420.
GRUNSIE, sb. Sc. A sour fellow.
Abd. The ba' Syne lighted where faces were maist thick Gart ae

gruff grunsie grain, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 5. **GRUNSIE**, adj. Sc. Also written grunzie S. & Ork. Having much sediment or dregs, full of 'grounds.' S. & Ork 1, Cai.1

Ork <sup>1</sup>, Cai. <sup>1</sup>
GRUNSWATHE, see Groundsel.
GRUNT, v. <sup>1</sup> and sb. <sup>1</sup> Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks Chs. Lin.
Suf. [grunt, grent.] 1. v. To groan, grumble, complain, speak discontentedly.
Bnff. <sup>1</sup> He gruntit ass lang aboot the loss o' a twa 'r three poun'.
Cum. Lang she dronk, and lood she gruntit, Gilpin Ballads (1874)
3rd S. 92. Wm. Soa I will leeve them grunten wi't An' to my teayleagain? Whitehad Leg. (1859) 13, ed 1896. n.Yks. <sup>1</sup> e.Yks. <sup>1</sup> Gruntin and greeanin' talking in a growling, grumbling manner.

teayleagain? Whitehead Leg. (1859) 13, ed 1896. n.Yks.¹ e.Yks.¹ 'Gruntin and greeanin,' talking in a growling, grumbling manner. w.Yks. I've nae call to grunt (A.E.C.) s.Chs.¹, n.Lin.¹ Hence (I) Grunting, (a) vbl. sb. complaint, grumbling, dissatisfaction; (b) ppl. adj. complaining; groaning; badtempered, finding fault with everything; (2) Grunty, adj. discontented, peevish.

(I, a) Bnff.¹ s.Chs.¹ Dhŭr)z bin ŭ del ŭ grùntin oar wot dhŭ Dyóo k)s dùn [There's bin a dell o' gruntin' o'er what the Duke's done]. n.Lin.¹ I tell'd him ther' nead be noa gruntin'; if I didn't suit him, he was to paav me my waare an' let me goã. (b) Sc. A suit him, he was to paay me my waage an' let me goa. (b) Sc. A graining wife and a grunting horse ne'er fail'd their master, RAMSAY Prov. (1737). Bnff 1 (2) Nhb 1, e Suf. (F.H.)

2. sb. A grumble, expression of dissatisfaction. Bnff.1

3. Nonsense, rubbish.

e Suf. What he du sai is all grunt (F H.).

GRUNT, sb.<sup>2</sup> N.I.<sup>1</sup> The perch, Perca fluviatilis.

GRUNT, v.<sup>2</sup> w.Cy. Som. To try, endeavour. w.Cy.

(HALL.), Som. (H.G.)

GRUNTER, sb. Sc. Wm. Yks. Lin. Also Wil. 1. A

pig, sow.

Rnf. [His apron] was cut frae the skin o' his grannie's auld grunter, Webster Rhymes (1835) 45 Lnk. Weel stockit wi routers and grunters, Rodger Poems (1838) 148, ed. 1897. Wm. Ah's laiten oor grunter, hes ta seen owt on't? (B.K.) w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>

The ourd sow's littered a dozen young grunters (T.H.R.) Wil. Stow Gl. (1892).

Wil. Slow Gl. (1892).

2. A hedgehog. w.Yks. Yks. Wkly. Post (Dec. 31, 1898).

GRUNTLE, sb. Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. [gru'ntl. gre'ntl.]

The snout of a pig, badger, &c.; fig. the face. Cf. cruntle.

Frf. (J.B.) Ayr. What's come ouer you, that ye're sitting hanging your gruntel like a sow playing on a trump, Galt Entail (1823) xxxii; Wha twists his gruntle wi' a glunch o' sour disdain, Burns Sc. Drink (1786) st. 17. Lnk. Gude bye t'ye a', an' let's be gaun, The gudewife has her gruntles thrawn, Wart Poems (1827) 89. Bwk. Dight your gruntle, Henderson Pop Rhymes (1856) 70. n.Cy. (Hall.) Nhb. The stinkan brockke. Shotte up his 79. n.Cy. (HALL) Nhb. The stinkan brockke . . . shotte up his gruntle to see, Richardson Borderer's Table-bk (1846) VII 141.

Hence Gruntle-thrawn, adj. wry-faced. Ayr. Gl. Surv.

692 (Jam.).

GRUNTLE, sb.<sup>2</sup> Sc. [Not known to our other correspondents.] [græntl] A grain, fragment.

Frf. The snaw was juist comin' down like gruntles o' ait-meal

GRUNTLE, v. and sb.<sup>3</sup> Sc. Nhb. Yks. Nhp. Hnt. Suf. [gruntl, grentl.] 1. v. To grunt in a low key; to groan slightly; fig. to grumble, complain.
Sc. (Jam.) Sig. He gruntling stood, an' swattl'd at it, Murr Poems (1818) 16. Nub.¹, n.Yks.¹² m.Yks.¹ A sow habitually grunts but its letter are at most times disposed to cruntle. So grunts, but its litter are at most times disposed to gruntle. So peevish children are said to gruntle. e Suf. Notused of a hog(F.H.)

Hence (1) Gruntler, sb. a pig; (2) Gruntling, (a) ppl.

adj. grunting, groaning; slightly moaning gutturally; (b) sb, see (1); (c) sb. a grunting noise.

(r) e Suf. (F.H.) (2, a) Gall Nothing loath to get away from gruntling horror, CROCKETT Giey Man (1896) 86. Nhp 1 She's very gruntling, I'm afraid she's going to be ill. Hat (TP.F) (b) e.Suf. (FH) (c) Fif. What wi' gruntlin', what wi' squealin', TENNANT Papistry (1827) 55.

2. Of infants: to make a low cooing sound, expressive of contentment. Sc. (JAM.)

3. sb. A grunting noise; a low moaning sound, esp. that made by a sick cow.

Sc. He threw a gruntle, hands did fold, Cleland Poems (1697) 92 (Jam.).

Ayr. Presently he hears a squeak, An' then a grane 92 (JAM.). Ayr. Freschily the hears a squeak, An then a grane an' gruntle, Burns Halloween (1785) st 19 Edb Can lintic's music be compar'd Wi' gruntles frae the City Guard? Frequeson Poems (1773) 139, ed 1785. m Yks 1 A weak complaining grunt, of as in the case of an ailing cow, a kind of whistling groan. w.Yks.3 4. A soft cooing sound, made by infants, expressing satisfaction. Sc. (JAM.)

[1. Gruiner, to gruntle, or grunt like a hog; faire le

grow, to powt, lowre, gruntle or grow sullen, Coter ]
GRUNTY, sb. Sc. A pig, sow.
Abd He values former friends nac mair Than gruntles in a sty,
Shirrefs Poems (1790) 290; (AW)
GRUNYIE, v. and sb. Sc. 1. v. With at: to grum-

ble, find fault with.

Cal. Grunji Bnff. He's eye grunyiein' at something

Hence Grunyieing, ppl. adj. discontented, fault-finding.

2. With at or with: to disgust. Bnff. 3. sb. Disgust. He got that kyne o' meht [food] sae afen 'at he took a grunyie

GRUNYIE, sb.<sup>2</sup> Sc. Written grunzie. Snout, mouth; fig. face, visage. See Groin, sb.<sup>1</sup>
Sc. 'Tis crish that gars your grunzie glitter, Ramsay Tea-Table Misc. (1871) II. 188 Ayr. Willie's wife is nae sae trig, She dights her grunzie wi' a hushion, Burns Willie's Wife, st. 4; What... Should been a Christian face, I vow, It kyth'd the

grunzie o' a Jew, Ainslie Land of Burns (ed. 1892) 182; Your digits diggin' in the dirt, Your grunzies like the grun, ib 310.

GRUP, GRUPE, see Grip, v.13, Groop.

GRUPPER, sb. Ken. 1. That part of the harness of a cart-horse which is called elsewhere the 'quoilers'; the breeching, the crupper.

2. Comp. Grupper-tree, the part of a cart-horse's harness which is made of wood, padded next the horse's back, and

which is made of wood, parallel next the horse's back, and which carries the 'redger.'

GRUPPIT, pp. n.Sc. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Sprained, strained.

GRUSE, v. Sc. Also in form gruss Fif. To press,

GRUSE, v. Sc Also in form gruss Fif. To press, squeeze, crush. Cf. gruzzle, v.2

Fif. Bellies, the heicher they were and fatter, Were dunsched in and grus'd the flatter, Tennant Papistry (1827) 86; Round him they rush't, and push't, and pecht . . . To gruss him down intill a

graff, ib. 173, (JAM)

[EFris. grusen od. grûsen, 'reibend u. knirschend zerkleinern, od. durch Druck zerbrockeln, u. so auch, drucken, pressen,' so Bremen dial. grusen (Wtb.).]

GRUSE, see Grue, sb<sup>2</sup>

GRUSH, sb.<sup>1</sup> Irel. A confused scramble of boys to

get possession of a coin or anything thrown to them; 'muss.'

Dub Throw us a ha'p'ny, yer honour, an' we'll have a grush for it (A S.-P

GRUSH, v. and sb.2 Lnk. (JAM.) 1. v. To crumble. See Gruse.

2. sb. Anything in a crushed state.

It's a' gane to grush. It's a' to grush.

GRUSHACH, GRUSHAW, see Greeshoch.

GRUSHACH, GRUSHAW, see Greeshoch.
GRUSHIE, ad.). Sc. Also in form grush Rxb.
[grū-fi.] Of thriving growth. Cf groshy.
Bnff. My grushy wee anes roun' my knee, Taylor Poems (1787)
43. Frf. The bit loonie grew up to be grushie an' stout, Warr Poet. Sketches (1880) 55 Ayr. Their grushie weans an' faithfu' wives, Burns Twa Dogs (1786) l. 112. Rxb. Wi' five grush barnies an' a wife, A Scott Poems (1811) 91 (Jam.). Gall. Mac-TAGGART Encycl. (1824) 243, ed. 1876.

GRUT, sb. n.Lin. A rut, grip, or small surface-drain. GRUT, see Greet, sb.2, Groat, Grout, sb.1 GRUTCH, v. and sb. Lan. e.An. [grut]. 1. v. To

Lan I shid no grutch at takking a lung wauk To hyear a clargyman, Byrom Misc. Poems (1814) I 1000. e.An. 1, e Suf (FH) 2. sb. A grudge.

Suf. 1 He ewe 'em a grutch. e Suf. (F H.)

[L. I grutche, I repyne agaynst a thyng, Je grommelle, Palsgr.; He gan to grucche, Chaucer C.T. A. 3863. OFr. groucher, grocer, 'murmurer' (La Curne).]

GRUTCHENS, see Grudgings.
GRUTE, see Greet, sb.<sup>2</sup>, Grout, sb.<sup>1</sup>
GRUTH, sb Cor.<sup>3</sup> [Not known to our correspondents.] [grüp.] The crop or gullet of a bird.
GRUTTIK, sb. Sh.I. The ebb-tide. Spence Flk-Lore

(1899) 120.

GRUTTLING, sb. e.An. [gretlin] A strange, inexplicable noise. Also used attrib.

Nrf. I hear a gruttling in the chimbly, Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 91. e.Suf. A gruttling noise is a noise made by one as if being throttled (FH).

GRUZZI, GRUZLINS, see Growze, v.¹, Groozlins.
GRUZZLE, v.¹ and sb. Sc. Also in forms groozle
Dmf.; grozle, grusle (JAM.); gruzle Sc. [gre·zl, grū·zl.]
1. v. To speak huskily, make a faint inarticulate sound; to use the mouth as children often do; see below.

Rnf. Of an infant: to make a half-plaintive sound when it awakes or is between sleeping and waking (Jam.) Lth. Children often retain the custom of moving their lips as if they were still sucking, so as to articulate indistinctly (1b). Dmf. SHAW Schoolmaster (1899) 349.

Hence Grozlin, ppl. adj. breathing with difficulty through the nose. Fif. (Jam.)

2. To make a continued suppressed grunting.

Sc. In the night the young pigs came gruzling about me very kindly, Graham Coll Writings (1883) II. 97. Cid. (Jam.)

3. To eat voraciously, with an unpleasant noise. Lnk.

4. sb. A continued grunting or loud breathing. (JAM.)

GRUZZLE, v.<sup>2</sup> Fif. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To bruise, press together. See Gruse.

GRY, v. and sb. ? Obs. n.Cy. Lan. 1. v. To have a

slight fit of the ague. See Grue,  $v^1$ n.Cy. Grose (1790). Lan. Davies Races (1856) 233
2. sb. An ague fit. s.Lan. Picton Dial (1865) 11.

[1. The same word as ME. gryen, to shudder, tremble. So agreued for greme he gryed with-inne, Gawayne (c. 1360) 2370.]

GRYCE, see Grice.

GRYDLANCE, sb. Cor.<sup>3</sup> [grai'dləns.] In phr. to take grydlance, a term in a boys' game of marbles; see

In playing marbles a boy takes 'grydlance,' i.e. he changes the position of his taw so as to have the taw of his opponent and one of the marbles in the 'town' in line.

GRYFE, sb. Ayr. (Jam.) A claw, talon.

[Fr. griffe, a claw, natl, tallon (Cotgr.).]
GRYKE, GRYKING, see Grike, Greking.
GRYME, GRYNEDAAN, GRYPE, see Grime, Gridane,
Grip, sb.2, v.3

GRYSSOM, GRYST, see Grassum, Grist, sb.¹
GRYSUM, adj. Der.² nw.Der.¹ Weakly, thin, halfstarved. See Chrisom.
GU, GUAG, see Give, Gow, sb¹, Gwag.

1. A salt-mining term: a support

GUAGE, sb. Chs. in the form of a spur.

The sinkers were enabled to pass through the water, to fix a guage, or curb, a few yards below it and thence to bring up a wooden frame, supporting a wall of puddle, Marshall Review (1818) II. 8o.

 Comp. Guage-bed, a salt-mining term; see below.
 Chs.<sup>1</sup> The solid bed formed in the shalt, where marl or rock are sound enough to form a foundation for the cylinders or lining of

GUAGER, GUAKUM, GUAM, see Gauger, Gawkum, Gaum. sb.1

GUANNER, sb. Lin. Sur. 1. Guano; also used attrib.
n.Lin. 1 It stinks like a guanner-bag. Sur. Mr. Greening. . still called it guanner, and would not have it at any price as a word of two syllables, Hoskyns Talpa (1852) 157, ed. 1857, Sur. That there guanner is a fine thing for hops.

2. Comp. Guanner-weed, a weed which grows in ditches, possibly the American water-weed, Anacharis Alsinastrum.

n.Lin.¹ The seeds are absurdly believed to have been imported

GUARD, sb. and v. Sc. Yks. e.An. Also in form gaird Wgt. [gard, gād.] 1. sb. Obs. The old name in Edinburgh for a night-watchman.

Edb. Gin a birkie's owr weel sair'd It gars him aften stammer To pleys that bring him to the guard, Fergusson Poems (1773)

135, ed 1785. Hence Guardsman, sb. a warder, watcher, sentinel. Wgt It was the duty of the guardsman to fire his gun, and thus alarm the inhabitants, FRASER Wigtown (1877) 51.

2. A guard-house, prison, ward.

sc. John quietly pat them in the guard To learn mair sense,
Pennecuik Coll. (1756) 57, ed 1787.

3. A species of fence arranged to keep workpeople

from the machinery while in motion 4. An edge or border. Yks. (C C.R) w.Yks. (F.R')

5. A curling term: a stone protecting another to prevent

it from being struck.

It from being struck.

Frf. To restore the guard was the smith's business, an' grandly did the stane offer to fulfil its mission, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 76, ed 1889. Ayr. Stand on. Peat-Bog, and gie's a guard, I ken ye can play, Boswell Poet. Wks. (ed. 1871) 196 Peb. Who, by his sweeping drew it on, Up murmuring to the tee, And then beside it laid his stone, In front, its guard to be, Lintoun Green (1685) 38, ed. 1817. Wgt. The skips in oor sleep will shout out, 'Come up here, an' brak aff this gaird,' Fraser Poems (1885) 210.

6. Comb. Guard-book, a book in which patterns are

6. Comp. Guard-book, a book in which patterns are

pasted.

w.Yks. Between the pages are guards to prevent the back of the book being broken by the thickness of the patterns (R H R.).

7. Phr. drawing the guards, just ready to fight. e.An.1 8. v. A curling term: to protect one stone by placing

another in front of it.

Lnk. They [curlers] draw, an' guard, an' wick, an' strike, An' loup, an' cry hurrah! Thomson Musings (1881) 20. Peb. To draw, guard, strike, or wick he tries, Lintoun Green (1685) 38, ed. 1817

Hence Guarded, ppl. adj. of a curling-stone: 'covered,'

protected.

Peb. Roaring up the rink he flies The guarded tee to clear, Lintoun Green (1685) 38, ed. 1817

GUARD-FISH, sb. Sc. Cum. The 'gar-fish' or seapike, Belone unigaris. Cf. gore, sb. e.Sc. This is occasionally taken in the entrance of the Frith [of Forth], Neill Fishes (1810) 16 (JAM.) Cum. [SATCHELL (1879)]

GUARDFUL, adj. s.Chs.1 Careful.

GUAYING, see Go.

GUB, sb. Obs. Oxf. Also in form gubble. A rough, round stone which will not lie evenly in a wall or building. Also in comp. Gubble-stone. (K.) See Cob(b, sb., 19, Cobble, sb., 22.

GUB, see Gob,  $sb.^{12}$ ,  $v^{8}$ GUBB,  $sb.^{1}$  Sc. [geb.] GUB, see God, so. --, v GUBB, sb. Sc. [gvb.] Scum, foam, froth; the slime of fish. Sh.I. (Coll. L.L.B.), S. & Ork. Cal. GUBB, sb. Obs. Dev. Also in form gubs Dev. A go-between, 'gooseberry.'

Dev. A wanted me pray to be es gubs, thank en, 7. n.Dev.

Grose (1790).

GUBBACH, GUBBAUCH, see Gaubbach.

GUBBARN, sb. Wor, Glo. Wil. Also written gubbon se.Wor.¹; gubborn Wil.¹ [gwben.] A filthy place; a pit full of refuse; a dirty gutter or drain; a sink for the reception of dirty water; also in comp. Gubbon-hole. Cf gobbin, sb.1

gobbin, so.\*

se.Wor<sup>1</sup>, Glo.<sup>1</sup> Wil. Britton Beauties (1825); Wil.<sup>1</sup>
GUBBED, see Gurbed.

GUBBER, sb. Sus.<sup>12</sup> [grbə(r).] Black mud.
GUBBERTY, adj. Hmp. [Not known to our other correspondents.] Rough, misshaped.

A piece of wood is often gubberty (W.M.E.F.).

GUBBIN(G)S, sb. pl Shr. Suf. Dev. [grbinz.]

1. The shavings of fish; offal, refuse.

Dev. D. & G. IVas (1893) (s v Gubbarn) n.Dev We call the shavings of fish (which are little worth) gubbings, Kingsley Westward Ho (1855) 112, ed 1889.

2. Fragments of wood. e.Suf. (F.H)

3. Lumps of iron ore.

Shr 'Newmine, gubbins, blue-flats, and black-jacks' All local names for lumps of iron oie, White Wiekin (1860) axvi.

1. Gubbings, Opsomorum praesegmina, Coles (1679) GUBBINS, sb. pl. Dev. [grbinz.] A nickname given to the natives of Dartmoor.

Dev. Horae Subsectivae (1777) 193; They still have the reputation of having been a wild and almost savage race, Bray Desc. Tamar and the Tavy (1836) I Lett xry; The race of Gubbins, a Fuller calls them, may die out, Conh. Mag. (Nov 1887) 508.

GUBBINS, GUBBLE-STONE, see Gobbin, sb.2, Gub. GUBBOCK, sb. Hrt. [ge bak] A stupid person. (H.G) See Gob, sb.1 2.

GUBBY, sb. Dev. Cor. [gwbi.] A crowd, posse; a

number of things in a heap.

Dev 1 The crowder and a whole gubby of men be go aready, 9; There go'th the crowder and a gubby way en, scouring along, 1b 17 Cor.3 A gubby of hazel nuts.

GUBS, GUCH-GUCH, see Gubb, sb.2, Guckoo.
GUCK, sb. Sc. [dzek] A duck.

Ayr. Glowerin' up in her face like a guck hearkening tae thunner,
SERVICE Dr Duguid (ed. 1887) 219; Warshin awa in a corner wi the teuch leg o' a guck, ib Notandums (1890) 30.

GUCK, see Gowk, sb.1

GUCKOO, sb. Glo. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms googoo Cor.s; gookoo Dor.1 Som. w.Som.1 Dev.; guch-guch Dev.; guckaw Cor. 1. The cuckoo, Cuculus canorus.

Glo. Dor. The gookoo... Da come to zing in thy green trees, 78 Som. 'What' not heard the goo-koo afore to-year?' cried Patty in astonishment, Raymond Men o' Mendip (1898) 1; Jennings Dial w Eng. (1869) w.Som. Geo kèo Dev I heard the guchguch yesterday, Reports Provinc. (1889); Th' gookoo zings in ev'ry grove, Pulman Sketches (1842) 44.

2. Comp. (1) Guckoo-buttons, (a) the seed-pods of the burdock, Arctium minus, and of the plume-thistle, Carduus lanceolatus; (b) the cuckoo-flower, Cardamine pratensis; (2) -colour, a spotted grey colour peculiar to fowls; (3) flower, (a) see (1, b); (b) the wild hyacinth, Scilla nutans; (4) spit or spittle, the white froth exuded by the insect Cicada spumaria.

(1, a) w.Som. (b) Som. (2) w.Som. The man 've a-brought vower stags [cocks] Two o'm be gookoo-colour'd, and I likes they best. (3, a) Dor. (C.W.), Dor. Som. (b) Cor. (4) Dor. Cor. (20)

3. Fig. A fool, booby, a silly person.

Wil. (G.E.D.), Cor.<sup>3</sup> w.Cor. They are a family of ge'at guckaws

(M A C.).

[The gukgo galis, Douglas Eneados (1513), ed. 1874, IV. 87. Cp. Swiss dial. guggūch, a cuckoo (Idiotikon, s.v. Gauch).]

GUD, see God.

GUDABLY, adv. Sh.I. Also in form guidably. Probably, possibly. S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>
[Guid (good) + ably (as in probably).]

GUDAME, sb. Sc. Also in forms geudam, guidam.

A grandmother.

Sc. (Coll. L. L B) Sig. Deck him wi' gutcher's boots and hat, And guid'am's book and glasses, Towers Poems (1885) 161. Edb. Frae Gudame's mouth auld warld tale they hear, FERGUSSON Poems (1773) 163, ed. 1785. [Guid (good) + dame.]

GUDDICK, sb. Sh.I. Also written guddack, guddik, gudic; and in forms goadick, godick. A riddle, conun-

drum, puzzle.

Tell us the meaning of this strange gudic, Chambers' Jrn. (Oct. 23, 1886) 688; Life is still a guddik, Burgess Rasmie (1891) 48, ed. 1892; (W.A.G.); (Coll. L.L.B.); There are a few nursery rhymes, two or three riddles (goadicks, guddicks), and a few other small fragments in Norse preserved, Jakobsen Dial. Sh. (1897) 51; S. & Ork.1

GUDDLE, v.1 and sb. Sc. Nhb. [gwdl, gudl.]

To catch fish, gen. trout, with the hands, by groping under the stones or banks of a stream; also used fig. n.Sc. Sometimes... he had to chase squirrels, guddle trout, or dig out rabbits, Stewart Munister of State (1898) 1. Per. Hoo lang is t since ye guddled for troot? IAN MACLAREN Auld Lang Syne (1895) 141. Arg. The bairns guddled in Jumping John's burn, Munro Lost Pibroch (1896) 227 Sig In noddles Whar science grapes an' guddles, Muir Poems (1818) 11. sSc. An occasional grapes an guddles, Muir Poems (1818) 11. s Sc. An occasional kelt would find its way into the burn, only to be guddled out by Jock, Cunningham Broomeburn (1894) vi. Ayr. Up the burn we paidled, guddling trout, White Jotings (1879) 71. Lnk. Are ye gaun to guddle troots this afternoon? Fraser Whaups (1895) ii. e.Lth. Ye've seen the laddles guddlin for troot under the stanes, HUNTER J. Insuck (1895) 26. Sik. I guddle them in aneath the stanes, Hogg Tales (1838) 75, ed 1866. Gall He knew no more than how to bait a line and guddle trout, Crockett Bog-Myrtle (1895) 227 Nhb.

Hence Guddler, sb. one who catches fish in his hands.

Cld. (JAM.)
2. To dabble as a duck. Of children: to play about in the gutters.

Gall. Wild ducks hae nac wallees now to guddle in, Mactaggart Encycl. (1824) 29, ed. 1876.

3. To be engaged in work of a dirty, unctuous nature.

Cld., Edb. (JAM.)

4. sb. Toil, turmoil; dirty work; a confused business.

e.Fif. That wad be waur than makkin a guddle o' the 'reasons annexed,' LATTO Tam Bodkin (1864) x. Cld. (JAM.) Ruf. And fittin' for the weary guddle, Tak ale and whisky, Webster Rhymes (1835) 117; Yer warly guddle still to cheer, May mony anther bonnie flower Spring up 'neath your domestic bower, Young Pictures (1865) 54. Lnk. Air or late, wi'women folks, The guddle's never dune, Murdoch Doric Lyre (1873) 38. Edb. (Jam.)

GUDDLE, v.2 Sc. To mangle, cut in an awkward

manner, to haggle.

Sc. (JAM ) Bwk. They guddled him till he a' was gore, HENDERson Pop. Rhymes (1856) 58. Sik. They guddled his loins And bored thro' his side, Hogg Poems (ed. 1865) 291.

GUDDLE, v.3 Som. Dev. [gwdl.] To guzzle, drink much and greedily.

Som. JENNINGS Obs. Dial. w Eng. (1825). n.Dev. To graunge an' guddle all tha day, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 61. Hence Guddler, sb. a great drinker, one who is fond of quor. Som. Jennings Obs. Dial. w.Eng. (1825).

GUD(E, GUDEEN, see Go, God, Good, Good-den.
GUDELESS, adj. Sc. Also in forms gudless, gudliss
Sh.I. 1. In phr. neither gudeless nor ill-less, neither wicked
nor good, neither beneficial nor hurtful. Sc. (JAM.)
2. Terrible, frightful; also used advb. as an intensive.

Sh.I. Da great touws wis rattlin' aboot mi very lugs in a maist gudliss mainner, Burgess Lowra Biglan (1896) 51, Da lasses is gudless parteeklar ta keep da sun frae der faces, Sh. News (Aug. 6,

GUDELIHEID, sb. Obs. Sc. Glory, goodliness. Ye hae theekit him roun' wi' gudliheid an' gree, Waddell Psalms (1871) viii 5; The heavens furth-tellin are the gudeliheid o' God, ib xix. I.

[O, have ye men swich goodliheed In speche? CHAUCER

Hous F. (c. 1384) 330.]

GUDGE, sb. Sc. Irel. Nhp. [grdz, gudz.] Anything short and thick; a short, thick-set fellow; a strongly-made countryman.

Cal. Bnff. A gudge o' a stick. He's a kibble gudge o' a cheelle. Abd. A stoot gudge anxious to work a pair o' horse, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) viii; Denotes strength. 'That's a braw gudge o' a boy-how old is he?' (G.W.) N.I.1 He's just a gudge of a man. Hence (1) Gudgick, sb. a diminutive of 'gudge,' a short,

nence (1) Gudgick, so. a diminutive of 'gudge,' a short, thick-set person; (2) Gudgie, adj. short and thick, stout.

(1) Bnff.<sup>1</sup> (2) Sc. A gudgie carl (Jam.). Cai.<sup>1</sup>, Per. (G.W.)

Lnk. Auld Socrates, the gudgie Greek, Took wife to mend his trouble, Murdoch Doric Lyre (1873) 96. Lth. Nanny his wifie, sae gudgy an' duddy, Ballantine Poems (1856) 43. Edd. Ballantine Gaberlunese (ed. 1875) Gl. Nhp.<sup>1</sup>

GUDGE, v. and sb.<sup>2</sup> Sc. Also Sus. 1. v. To probe, pole pudge: to widge in the page an apparatus by driving

poke, nudge; to wedge in; to raise or separate by driving

in wedges; also with up.

Buff. Fif. To gudge a stone from a quarry, to press it out

with a pinch or lever (Jam). Sus. (GAW.); An he luk'd, an he gudged adin, Jackson Southward Ho (1894) I. 251; Sus. The doctor came and vaccinated our baby yesterday; he just did gudge

his poor little arm about

2. To poke or prod for fish under the banks of a river

or stream. Rxb. (JAM) Cf. guddle, v.\frac{1}{3}. To stuff, to eat ravenously or excessively; to be gluttonous. Cld. (ib.) Cf. guddle, v.\frac{3}{3}

Hence Gudget, (1) sb. a glutton; (2) v. to be gluttonous.

 $Rxb.(\imath b.)$ 

4. sb. A nudge, probe.

Sus He ge my airm a sudden gudge, Lower Tom Cladpole (1831) st. 109; An turnen he's ancliff ge he's airm a sudden gudge,

Jackson Southward Ho (1894) I. 433.

GUDGELL, sb. Nhp. Bdf. Hnt. Also written gudgil Nhp. 2 Bdf. [gwdzl.]

1. A puddle of stagnant, muddy water, a street gutter. Nhp. 12 Hnt. (T.P.F.)

2 Comp. Gudgell hole, the receptacle for a drain; a pit

2 Comp. Gudgell hole, the receptacle for a drain; a pit or hole containing filth of any kind.

Nhp.¹ Bdf. Batchelor Anal Eng Lang (1809) 134.

GUDGEN, sb. Dor.¹ A cutting of thorn or other wood driven into the ground to strike root. Cf. gudge, v. 1.

GUDGEON, sb.¹ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Yks Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. War. Shr. Hrf. Bdf. e.An. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Also written gudgen Dur.¹; gudgin w.Yks.; and in form gorgeon ne.Lan.¹ [gu dzən, gu dzən.] 1. The iron pin or pivot in the axle of a wheel or roller, on which the axle-tree turns; the projecting ends of an axle-tree; a small axle; also used in pl.

Sc. (Jam.) Can. Rollers of wood... are made five feet long and from 16 to 18 inches diameter, having an iron gudgeon in exchement

from 16 to 18 inches diameter, having an iron gudgeon in each end, Agric. Surv. 58 (Jam.). w.Ir. The very spot where the gudgeon of the wheel was wanst, Lover Leg. (1848) I. 142. s Ir. He could hear no noise, only. . . the squeaking of the gudgeons of the car, Croker Leg. (1862) 238. Nhb¹, Dur.¹ w.Yks. [The] spindle of [a] beam (J.T.), w.Yks.¹, s.Chs.¹, nw.Der.¹, n.Lin.¹, War. (J.R W.) Shr.¹ 'Tell the smith to mak' a par o' gudgeons fur the wilbarrow.' The pinions on which a windlass turns; Shr.² Shr., Hrf. BOUND Provinc (1876). Bdf. The term is used by milk-wrights and wheelwrights (J W B). e.Am., I W. Wil. Slow Gl (1892). Dor. It was just as if the gudgeons wanted oiling, HARDY Life's Ironies (ed 1896) 250 w.Som. The journal or end of an arbor or spindle. The gudgeon is usually of smaller diameter than the rest of the arbor, so as to prevent its moving laterally in the 'bearing' or journal-box. No part of a spindle on which it may turn, other than the end, is called the gudgeon. A barrow-wheel is usually made with a wooden stock, having a gudgeon driven into each end.

2. Comp. (1) Gudgeon end, the end of an axle-tree; (2) 2. Comp. (1) Gudgeon-end, the end of an axle-tree; (2) grease, grease from the shafts and wheels of machinery. (1) w.Yks.<sup>2</sup> It's t'gudgeon-end o' t'world axeltree. (2) w.Yks. Damagin' barrels, an' puttin' gudgin greeze into t'wells o' watter, T. Toddles' Alm. (1873) 30, Some hoat peys buttered wi gudgin grease, Dewsbre Olm. (1865) 2.
3. The hinge on which a gate hangs; the ring or staple in the heel of a gate that hangs on the hinge in the gatepost. w.Yks. (J J.B.), ne.Lan.¹, Chs.¹
4. Obs. A piece of wood used for roofing. [Not known to our correspondents.]

to our correspondents.]

n.Cy. (HALL) Der. HARTSHORNE Salop. Antıq (1841).

[1. Goione of a poleyn', vertibulum, Prompt. Fr. goujon, the pin which the truckle of a pully runneth on, also the

GUDGEON,  $sb.^2$  Sc. Yks. A fool, simpleton; one who is easily gulled; a fig. use of the name of the fish.

Rnf. He has come from shooting pigeons... To get some sport wi' gulls and gudgeons, M'GILVRAY Poems (ed. 1862) 279. w.Yks.

(J.T.)

GUDGET, sb. Sc. Also in form gudgeat. A servant tending the camp. Francisque-Michel Lang. (1882) 191. attending the camp. GU(E, see Go.

GUE, sb. Obs. Sh.I. A musical instrument: a kind

of violin.

He could play upon the gue, Scott Pirate (1822) ii; The gue, an ancient two-stringed violin of the country, was aiding the conviviality of Yule, Hibbert Desc. Sh I (1822) 259, ed. 1891; Before violins were introduced, the music was performed on an instrument called a gue, which appears to have had some similarity to a violin, but had only two strings of horse-hair, and was played

upon in the same manner as a violoncello, Edmonston Zetland I. (1809) II. 59 (JAM); S. & Ork.1

GUEEL, see Gool, sb.<sup>2</sup>
GUELVE, sb. Chs.<sup>13</sup> A three-tined fork. Cf. evil, sb.<sup>2</sup> GUERGOUS, adj. Obs. Ayr. (JAM.) Having a warlike appearance, martial.

GUERN, see Girn.

GUERNSEY, sb. Suf. Ken. A knitted jersey or worsted shirt. Cf. gansey.

e.Suf. Worn by all labourers (F.H.). Ken. The name given by

fishermen (D.W.L.).

GUESS, v. and sb<sup>1</sup> Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also Dev. Cor. Amer. Also in forms geawse Lan.; gees Cor. 13; giss Dev. Cor. 1 [ges.] 1. v. To suppose, believe,

surmise. Also used in pass. form.

Nhb.¹, w.Yks.¹ Lan. Un then the hauve creawn mun be fur iz woife aw geawse, Scholes Tim Gamwattle (1857) 41. Der. I guess 50, GROSE (1790) MS. add (P.) nw.Der.¹ Dev. Meaning, we gissed, it might be zed, The 'squire and king be chattin, Peter Findar Royal Visit (1795) pt 1 156, ed 1824; Dev ¹I was a-guest thee wist'n come as it began to be mixly, II [Amer 'Guess' has been used in England in every sense in which it is used in America, where however special applications have lived on while they have died out in the mother country. The Yankee who guesses is apt to be quitesure of what he professes to doubt, FARMER.]

2. To form an opinion; with up. to estimate, value. Chs. 'I leave you to guess,' you can form your own opinion. 'I fawed some trees at Rocksavage in a deeper hole than this. They had to carry th' bark up a ladder, so I leave you to guess.' Cor. Sure, tes a rum owld hoss. I gees'd un upes soon es I sed 'en.

3. With round: to peer about, spy. Cor. 1

4. sb. In phr. (1) by guess, at random; (2) by guess o' ee, judging by sight; (3) guess forgive (us, pray forgive me. (1) n.Yks Ah'll deea't by guess. Ah'll mezzur by guess (I.W.). w.Yks. (J.W.) (2) Abd. [He] mith ken aboot a nowte beast weel aneuch b' guess o' ee, Alexander Am Flk (1882) 107, This special power of measuring and estimating cattle by 'guess o' ee' that constituted Sandy Mutch's distinguishing faculty in a business (3) Nhb. Said when a slip or mistake has point of view, ib 108. been made (RO H.).

5. A riddle, conundrum, enigma.

Sc. (Jam.) Cai 1 To gie, or set guesses, used to be a favourite fireside amusement at farm-houses.

Hence Guessing story, sb a riddle, conundrum.

Nhb. The winter nights in many country houses were passed by the firelight, and guessing-stories often relieved the graver The guessing-stories had a narrative form, and were not

talk The guessing-stories had a narrative form, and were not mere puzzles in a sentence. Such a one as the following is a common instance: 'As green as grass, as white as milk, and bearded like a pand.' Answer, a turnip.

GUESS, sb.² Lan. Chs War. Som. Dev. Also written gess Som. (Hall.); and in forms giss Chs.¹; guest Chs.¹²3 [ges.] In phr. another guess, a different kind (of, another sort (of. See Another, Gate, sb.² 13.

Lan. Davies Races (1856) 278 Chs.¹ Another guest person; Chs.²³ s.Chs.¹ 'An other gis.' Ey)z ŭ noa dhŭr,gy'is mon tŭ yoa [He's a nothergis mon to yo]. War. A different guess sort of man, N. & Q. (1868) 4th S. 592. Som. (Hall.) Dev¹ Her's another guess homan than dame, 7 [He's another guess man from him below stairs, Lever Martins (1856) II. xviii]

GUESS, adj. Lin. Bdf. Hrt. Ken. Sus. Also in forms gest Bdf.; guessed Lin. [ges.] A term descriptive of

gest Bdf.; guessed Lin. [ges.] A term descriptive of a cow or ewe which does not produce in the season;

barren; dry of milk. Cf. gast, adj.2

Lin. Guessed ewes, Morton Cyclo. Agric (1863). Bdf. Batchelor Anal. Eng Lang. (1809) 134. Hrt. Cows...go... guess or dry, Ellis Cy Hswf. (1750) 29; Guess-cows, tb. Mod. Husb. (1750) III i. Ken. 12 Guess-cow. Sus. 12 Guess-sheep [E Fris. gust, 'nicht milchgebend' (Koolman); LG. gost, gueste, gust, 'unfruchtbar, durr, trocken, wird besonders von Kuhen gebraucht, wenn sie aufhoren Milch zu geben' (Repenaus). Bremen das gust, 'unfruchtbar, geben' (Berghaus); Bremen dial. gust, 'unfruchtbar, wird nur vom Vieh gebraucht, die keine Milch geben'

GUESSIE, sb. Sc. [ge'si.] One of the principal actors in the children's game of 'Namie and Guessie.' See below.

Abd. The children select one to be 'Namie' and another to be

'Guessie.' 'Guessie' goes far enough away not to hear what is going on, while 'Namie' gives each child a name—Daisy, &c. (favourite names on Donside are 'mousie amo' the meal,' 'the burnt witch,' &c.) All being named, 'Namie' calls out 'Luckie, luckie, yer breid's burnin', Gin I had a gully, I'd be turnin', 'Cruser, 'horseigne goes treats there'. 'Guessie' hereupon comes up, spits three times on the ground, and 'Namie' says, 'That's aneuch; come choise me oot, come and 'Namie' says, 'That's aneuch; come choise me oot, come choise me in, come choise me in to Daisy,' &c If 'Guessie' hits on the right person, that person goes to 'Guessie's' side, otherwise to 'Namie's' side. This goes on till all are divided except one. Then a name is chosen for the last one unknown to 'Guessie' 'Apple, pear, plum, tobacco or a drum, or a dancin' Jacky Tar.' If 'Guessie' answers correctly which of these names has been chosen the child sees to 'Guessie'. chosen, the child goes to 'Guessie's' side, otherwise to 'Namie's.' The side numerically the stronger is formed into two and two, hands joined in line. Through this tunnel, the other party passes singly to undergo 'clouts' on the head from the others, using their caps They have to run the gauntlet three times (G.W)

GUEST, sb. Sc. Yks. Lan. Lin. [gest.] 1. In comp. (1) Guest-house, a place of entertainment; (2) -meal, a dinner-party; (3) -quarters, see below.

(1) Kcb This lower kingdom of grace is but Christ's hospital and guest-house of sick folks, RUTHEKFORD Lett (1660) pt ii. ep 53 (Jam.) (2) Lin. Trans. Phil Soc (1858) 159; Lin. (3) Sh. & Or. I. Board and lodging which 'bordland'-holders were bound to supply to the king or jarl when he was passing through the country; also the occasional residence of the king or jarl as guest of his husbondi, Balfour Oppressions in Or and Sh. I. (1860) 126 (JAM Suppl).

2. A creature, person, gen. used offensively. w.Yks.<sup>1</sup> An ill-twined guest. A mucky guest. ne Lan.<sup>1</sup> An ill

3. A name given to any object considered as an omen

of the approach of a stranger.

Sh.I 'It's ill ta drook a laughin guest' A brand standing by itself in the fire was called a guest; a smoking brand betokened an unwelcome guest, while a bright brand meant a friend. The coming of the unwelcome guest might be prevented by pouring water on the brand, but care was needed lest the act should bring misfortune on a friend, who might fall into a mire or burn, Spence Flk-Lore (1899) 222. Sik. If a feather, a straw, or any such thing be observed hanging at a dog's nose or beard they call that a guest and are sure of the approach of a stranger.... They judge also from the length of this guest what will be the size of the real one, Hogg Poems (ed. 1865) 65.

GUEST, sb.<sup>2</sup> Sc. n.Cy. A ghost, spectre. Edb. Brownies, fays, and fairies, And witches, guests, Liddle Poems (1821) 199. N Cy.1

[ME. gast, ghost, spirit (Lazamon, 17130). OE. gast, spirit (Grein).]

GUEST, see Guess, sb.2, Gist.
GUESTEN, v. Obs. Sc. Dur. Cum. Wm. Also written gesten, gesn Dur. Wm.; guessen Cum. To entertain as a guest; to lodge as a guest.

s.Sc. (Jam.) Cum. Were guessend up 1' th' loft, Stagg Misc.
Poems (1805) 16; Toppet Hob o' the Mains had guesten'd in my house by chance, Gilpin Sngs. (1866) 484.

Lance Costning or Casping ch lodging and entertain

Hence Gestning or Gesning, sb. lodging and entertain-

Hence Gestning or Gesning, 50. loughing and chief amment. Dur., Wm. (K.)

[To riche gestning war þai draun, Cursor M. (c. 1300) 3326. Cp. MSw. gæstning, see Rietz, 231.]

GUESTING, 50. n.Cy. Nhb. Ken. [ge'stin.] 1. A warm reception, hospitable welcome. N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹

2. Gossiping. Ken.¹²

GUESTLING, 50. Obs. Ken. Also written gestling.

1. The ancient court of the Cinque Ports.

1. The ancient court of the Cinque Ports.

At Romney (K.); Ken. Held at Shepway, near Hythe, and other places. 'In July, 1688, the Common Council of Faversham other places. commissioned their Deputy-Mayor, two Jurats, the Town Clerk, and a Commoner "to go to a guestling, which was summoned from the ancient town of Winchelsea, to be holden at the town and port of New Romney, on Tuesday, July 21st.". They were absent at the guestling five days,' Arch. Cantiana, XVI. 271.

2. An ancient watercourse at Sandwich in which it was

GUFF, sb. Sc. Also in form gouff Cai. Bnff. [gvf.]

1. A puff of wind; a slight breeze. Cai., w.Sc. (Jam. Suppl.)

2. A whiff, smell, savour; an offensive smell.

Sc. One is said to have an ill guff or a stiong guff when one's breath savours of something disagreeable (Jam). Sh.I. Da guff o't is eneugh ta shock [choke] ony white man. Sh. News (May 28, 1898) Cai<sup>1</sup> Bnff. His breath hiz the gouff o' tabaca There's a terrible gouff comin' up oot o' that drain. Abd. He called scent 'guff,' Paul Aberdeenshine (1881) 106 e.Fif. I'm far cheatit gin I found has a slight guff when they cam' in I arro Tawa Boother. I faund na a slicht guff whan they cam' in, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) 11.

[1. Norw. dial. gufs, a puff of wind; guffa, to blow

softly (Aasen).]

GUFF,  $sb.^2$  Cor. Also in form goff. [gef.] Stuff; refuse of any kind. Cf. caff,  $sb.^2$ 

I'd better throw away all this goff (E H.G.); Cor.<sup>12</sup>
GUFF, v. and sb.<sup>3</sup> Sc. Cum. Chs. Also in forms goff
Cum.; gouf(f Sc.; gowf s.Chs.<sup>1</sup> 1. v. To laugh immoderately at anything; to talk foolishly, babble. Cf. gaff, v.2

Per. O Sanny syne will heartsome be, And for lang groans gout up, Ti hi, Nicol Poems (1766) 20. Rxb. To guff and talk (Jam). Cum. Or goff and gurn at tuolliments, Stagg Misc Poems (1805) 126

2. To let wind from the mouth. Rxb. (GG.) 3. sb. A guffaw; a loud, sudden noise; a suppressed

bark or snort.

Sh I. Berry made a guff o' a bark an' made for da door, Sh. News (May 14, 1898), Da hens took sic a claagin Dat's whin da gaut [hog] is geen doon by wi' a guff an' gluff'd dem, ib (July 16, 1898);  $\Lambda$  sudden burst of air from the lungs through the nostrils and open mouth of a pig or dog, caused by surprise or fright (J I.). Cai. 4 A grimace. Also in form Gowfin. s.Chs. Ey pùld (or poo'd) ŭ praat i guwf [Hey pulled a pratty

gowf7.

5. Phr. Guff nor sty, neither one thing nor another, nothing at all. Cf. Buff nor stye (s v. Buff, sb. 6).
e.Sc. When ye neither hear guff nor sty o' a sweetheart for years, Setoun Sunshme (1895) 94. Fif. (JAM.)
GUFF, see Goff, sb. Compared to the fish vivinarous blenny.

GUFFER, sb. Sc. The fish, viviparous blenny, Zoarcus viviparus.

Fif, Knr. SIBBALD Hist. Fife (1803) 121 (JAM.). [SATCHELL

GUFFIE, adj. Cld. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Fat about the temples and cheeks, chubby, puffy. Hence Guffiness, sb. fatness, chubbiness of the cheeks or temples.

GUFFLE, v. Fif. (JAM.) To puzzle, nonplus. GUG, GUGAW, see Goog, sb.<sup>1</sup>, Gewgaw. GUGGL, v. Sh.I. To work with the hands among any

soft substance, to knead leaven in a slovenly way; to make dirty. S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>

GUGGLE, sb.<sup>1</sup> Nhp. War. Glo. Oxf. Wil. Also in form goggle Nhp.<sup>1</sup> Wil.<sup>1</sup> [gwgl, gogl.] 1. The shell of a snail; also applied to the garden snail itself. See

Of a shall; also applied to the garden shall itself. See Cockle-shell, 2.

Nhp ¹, War ³, Glo.¹, Oxf.¹ n.Oxf. An old fellow here used the word 'guggle' for a snall-shell of a particular kind with which the children play a game like maibles, or did so in his early days. The search for guggles was arduous, and gave them a certain value. hence the expression (still used by old people at Kingham), 'I'll bet you a guggle' (W W F). Wil. AKERMAN Spring-tide (1850) 89; BRITTON Beauties (1825); Wil¹ The empty shells of snalls—not the large brown kind, but those of various colours. snails-not the large brown kind, but those of various colours.

Hence to go goggling, plir. to collect snail-shells.

Wil. To go a goggling is to go a picking up snail's shells—a favourite pastime of country urchins, Akerman Spring-tide (1850) 89, Wil.1

2. Comp. (1) Goggle or Guggle shell, a large snail-shell;

(2) snail, the large garden snail.
(1) Nhp. 1 Most commonly applied to the garden snail.
(2) n.Glo.

GUGGLE, v.¹ and sb.² Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Nhp. War. Brks. e.An. Ken. Cor. Also in form goggle w.Yks.² [gu'gl, gu'gl] l. v. To gurgle, make a bubbling sound; to drink with a gurgling sound; to gargle; also, to guzzle.

Lth. She struggl'd, an' guggl'd, Syne gied a groan, an' fentit! SMITH Merry Bridal (1866) 21, Guggle has more of the hysterical in it than gurgle (A.W.). Nhb.¹, Yks (J.W.), w.Yks.², e Lan.¹

s Chs. 1 Sı'dhı, aay dhaat yuwth gùg lz dhŭ béeŭr daayn ım [Sithee, hai that yowth guggles the beer dain him. Der. Now and then he gave a sprottle When water guggled in his throttle, R FURNESS MS Poem in Addy Gl. (1891). nw.Der. Lin. Guggle your throat with the hogmeditherum. n Lin. Brks. e An. e. Suf. (F.H.), Ken. (G.B.) Cor. Aw guggled and aw stanked about as ef aw had gone mazed, Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) 3.

Hence (I) Guggler, sb. a funnel; (2) Guggling, ppl. adj.

gurgling, bubbling.
(1) e.An. (HALL.), e An.<sup>2</sup> A wine guggler. (2) Nhp. The river pours Its guggling sounds in whirling sweep, CLARE Village Minst

(1821) I 76

2. sb. A gurgling, bubbling sound.

Nhb¹, n.Lin¹ Nhp We listened well pleased to the guggles and groans The water made passing the pebbles and stones, Clare Village Minst. (1821) II 32.

3. A liquid preparation used for purposes of gargling;

a gargle.

War.<sup>4</sup> That be a fine guggle, doctor, it did sting my throat.

4. The windpipe, trachea.

Stf. A goose's 'guggle' is a goose's windpipe, dried, and formed into a ring. Shot was put into it to rattle, it then was used to form the foundation for a ball of wool (JWP). War.<sup>2</sup>

[1. Goularder, to goggle, swallow down, Cotgr.]

GUGGLE, v.<sup>2</sup> n.Cy. Yks. To gull, cheat, defraud, juggle. n.Cy. (HALL.), w.Yks.<sup>1</sup>

GUID, GUIDABLY, GUIDAM, see Go, Gudably,

GUIDE, v. and sb. Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms gehyd Nhb.; guid Sc. [gaid.] 1. v. In comb. (1) Guide sheep, old wethers kept for the property of the fleely is a property of the fleely in the flee directing the flocks in unfrequented and wild districts; (2) -stoop, a guide-post, sign-post; (3) -strap, a long bridle; (4) -the-fire, a poker; (5) -the-gate, a halter for a horsé.

(1) Nhb.¹ Culley Live Stock (1801) 212. (2) Wm. T'auld guidestoop still stops (B K.) e.Yks.¹, w.Yks.¹⁵, ne Lan.¹, n.Lin.¹ (3) n Dev. An girts, a guidestrap, hayvor seed, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 74. (4) Fif. (JAM) (5) Dmf. (ib)

2. To treat, handle, use.

Sc. It was weel ken'd how the Brownie of Ben-y-gask guided the guidewife of Ardnagowan, Scott Rob Roy (1817) xxviii. Sh I Man, hit was horrid ta hear o' da wye he guided da dumb annamil, Sh. News (Jan. 28, 1899). Bch. Had you been there to hear and see The manner how they guided me, Forbes Dominie (1785) 43. see The manner how they guided me, Forbes Dominie (1785) 43. Abd. Tell 'im fat gate her an' huz tee's been guidet, Alexander Ain Flk. (1882) 224 Frf. By teet-bo friends, an' nae a few, I've rough been guidet, Morison Poems (1790) 95. Rnf. She was her mither's only bairn, And brawly she was guided, Barr Poems (1861) 8. Lnk. I think we are very ill-guided, and very needlessly so, Wodrow Ch Hist. (1721) I. 289, ed. 1828. Edb. To bring Granny west To lodge wi' you, That ye might see her guided best, Liddle Poems (1821) 116 Sik How wad ye like, sir, an' ony body were to guide a bairn o' yours that gate? Hogg Tales (1838) 301, ed. 1866. Nhb.! Weel guided, badly guided.

Hence Guideship, sb. treatment.

Sh.I. If auld Donal' o' da Leans' d seen guidship laek dat, be me saul dey'd been wigs apo' da green, Sh. News (Nov. 19, 1868). Abd.

saul dey'd been wigs apo'da green, Sh. News (Nov. 19, 1898). Abd. He cudna expeckit better guideship though he hed been ane o' oor nain faimily, Alexander Ain Flk. (1882) 18; Has the ill-guideship ta'en the tongue frae 'im, think ye? Macdonald Sir Gibbie, xxii.

3. To manage, control, look after; to manage well or

economically; to save.

Sc My father will have guided his gear so ill, Stevenson Catriona (1893) xxviii, Better guide well, as work sore, Kelly Prov. (1721)
63. Cai. Elg. A' the tykes and a' the town Fu' kniefly guided he, Couper Poetry (1804) II. 80. Bnff. She guides the house, an' I the farm, Taylor Poems (1787) 71. Abd. Guide yer money, noo, an' dinna run into debt. Guide the coals; we're at the last mett an' dinna run into debt. Guide the coals; we're at the last mett (G.W.). nw.Abd. Gen young fowk winna guide themselves, Grey heeds they'll never claw, Goodwife (1867) st. 53. Frf. Whan nae mair they could be guidit, I paid a half, Sands Poems (1833) 25. Per. Ye ne'er had but ane [child] an' ye kenned na hoo to guide it, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 189, ed. 1887. Fif. The Hiney-Moon will ne'er gang done, If guidit weel an' a' that, Douglas Poems (1806) 168. Rnf. If, guiding weel what heaven has lent, Ye're in your station ay content, Picken Poems (1813) I. 8 Ayr. I maun guide it cannie, Burns My Nanie O, st 6. Lnk. We'll tak' care o't sure enough, For we're the lads can guide the stuff, RODGER *Poems* (1838) 167, ed 1897. Edb. I am consign'd unto a humbler lot, To guide the board of some sequester'd cot, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 270. Dmf. She tak's what I earn, and guides it wi' care, Quinn Heather (1863) 213 n.Lin I can't guide my awn bairns, soa much less them as belongs to uther foaks.

Hence (1) Guidal, sb. guidance, control, management; (2) Guider, sb. a guardian, manager, adviser; (3) Guiding,

sb., see (1).
(1) w.Sc. Let Reason instant seize the bridal And wrest us frae the Passion's guidal, Tannahill Poems (1807) 41 (Jam.). (2) Abd. The earl of Eriol, being but a bairn, through wicked council and malice of his tutors and guiders, Spalding Hist Sc. (1792) I 192 (3) Per. It's sma' winder 'at them she had the guidin' o' suld come to harm, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 242, ed 1887 Dmb. It was mair by chance than gude guiding that your siller wasna clean lost, Cross Disruption (1844) xxviii. Rnf. It soon would be a bonnie place If they had but the guidin', BARR Poems (1861) 207. Ayr. It's her that has the guidin' o' him, Johnston Kilmallie (1891) 1. 159. Lnk. Let the siller e'en gang as it cam', It cost us nae thocht—let it cost us nae guidin', Coghill Poems (1890) 84. e.Lth. It was mair by luck than guid guidin, Hunter J Inwick (1895) 34.

was mair by luck than guid guidin, Hunter J Inwick (1895) 34.

4. Reflex To behave properly, control oneself.

e.Yks. 1 n.Lin 1 Noo then guide thy sen, or else I'll tell thy faather on the. sw.Lin 1 If you wont guide yoursen, I shall tell him

5. To keep, preserve, esp in exclamations or expletives.

Kcd. 'Preserve's! and guide's! fats this?' cried Meg, Grant Lays (1884) 13. Ayr. Ye thro' time may come to be Frae a' temptation guided free, Laine Poems (1894) 26, Or, guide us, whaur would be the next generation? AINSLIE Land of Burns (ed. 1892) 139.

With Cod general us! see lack. Brunck Trineside Tales (1850) II. Nhb. God gehyd us! sez Jack, Bewick Tyneside Tales (1850) 11.

6. sb. A manager; one who has the management and

control of money or property.

Sc. (Jam.) Can. A prudent economical wife is said to be 'a geed guide,' and if otherwise, 'an ill guide' Abd., Per. You are not a good guide of your siller (G.W).

Hence a good guide o' the warld, phr. a good manager of one's property.

Hence a good guide o' the warld, phr. a good manager of one's property.

Rnf. I'm a gude guide o' the warld, I ken whan to haud and to gi'e, Harp (1819) 72.

7. A sign-post, finger-post.

Lan. Alexander Williamson... brought me a back way out of Lancaster to the guide on this side, WALKDEN Diary (ed 1866) 115

8. A tendon, muscle, sinew. See Guider.

Nhb. The guide's off [the tendon is dislocated] Not. s Not. I'm afraid he's strained one of the guides of his leg (J.P.K.). kut. The pain's all in my guides an' sinmers. Nhp. Lei. War. Cxf. MS. add. Hnt. (T.P.F.)

9. A sheet of paper. ruled with thick black lines, placed

9. A sheet of paper, ruled with thick black lines, placed beneath the leaf of a writing-book in order that the lines may show through. w.Yks. (J.W.)
10. pl. The framework or ropes stretched down the

sides of a pit-shaft on which the ascending and descending cages run. Nhb.1

11. pl. Part of a wagon; see below.

n.Lin. Part of the hind gear of a waggon attached to the middle pole. Hrf.<sup>2</sup> A circular moveable rest placed over front axle as bearing for bed of waggon Dor. The guides of a waggon are the arcs of circles fastened on the fore-axle as a bearing for the bed of the waggon when it locks (HALL).

12. Guidance, control.

s.Chs. Dhaat mon dù)nữ sem tử aav mùch geyd ửn iz os [That mon dunna sem to have much guide on his hoss].

13. A fashion, manner, way.
w.Yks. Ah nivver see'd onnyboddy donn'd i' sitch a guide
[? guise] afore i' all mi life (Æ B.).

GUIDE, see Gyde.

GUIDEED, adv. Or.I. Indeed, 'in good deed,'in very edd. 'Guideed I saw him' (SA.S.).
GUIDER, sb. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. [gai'də(r.]] A

tendon, muscle, sinew. See Guide, sb. 8.

n.Yks.<sup>1</sup>2, ne.Yks.<sup>1</sup>, e.Yks.<sup>1</sup> w.Yks. He tell'd him at he mut have a good thick pultice rahnd it all't neet to soften t'guiders, Shevvild Ann. (1849) 20; w.Yks.<sup>125</sup>, Lan.<sup>1</sup>, e Lan.<sup>1</sup>, ne.Lan.<sup>1</sup>, Der.<sup>2</sup>, nw.Der.<sup>1</sup>, Not.<sup>1</sup>, n Lin.<sup>1</sup> s.Lin. Mi guiders aache and är as soai as a bile [boil] (T.H.R.). sw.Lin.<sup>1</sup> The guiders of his neck were stunned. She runned it slap in among the guiders

GUID-WEATHER, sb. Or.I. Also in form geudwather. Thunder. ELLIS Pronunc. (1889) V. 803; I have certainly heard the term

'guid-weather' used for thunder—whether it is merely a euphemism of the superstitious type like Euxine or Eumenides, or whether the Guid = God, referring to Thor, the Thunderer, I cannot say (J G.).

[Cp. Dan. Guds-veir, very bad weather, a furious storm. ON. Guð, God + veðr, weather.]

GUILBRÖL, see Goilbrul.
GUILD, sb. Sc. Nhb. An assembly of burgesses in

a city or royal borough.

Abd. To the Chaumer the Magistrates cam', Whare they met wi' the Guild, an' they a' got a dram, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 9; Burgesses enter the Guild on payment of a fee at election. They elect their own Dean (A.W.). Nhb. Of the common guild there have immemorially been and still are, in Newcastle, three stated meetings, which are called guilds, or assemblies of the Mayor and burgesses, held in the Guild-hall on the second Monday after Michaelmas, on the Monday after S Hilary, and on the Monday after Easter week, RICHARDSON News Municipal Accounts, 94.

Hence (1) Dean of Guild, phr. the president of the Guild; (2) Guild bell, sb. a bell used to summon the meeting of the Newcastle freemen; (3) Guildry, sb. an

incorporation of burgesses.

(1) Abd., Edb. In Aberdeen and Edinburgh the Dean of Guild has a court before which all building plans in the cities must be produced for approval (A.W.) Ayr. He had a sort of infeftment, as may be said, of the office of dean of guild, GALT *Provost* (1822) iv; The Council consists of fifteen merchants, in which are included the Provost, two Baillies, Dean of Guild, and Treasurer, ib note A; The officer who was chosen for the year to preside at their meetings was called the deacon or dean or doyen of the trade or guild, ib. (2) Nhb.1 The assembly of the Incorporated Companies is announced by the tolling of the great bell ('the Major,' of St. Nicholas' Church). (3) Ayr. The guildry or merchants had no choice in the members brought into the council out of their own number, Galt Provost (1822) note A; (A.W.)

GUILD, sb.2 Slk. (JAM.) The barberry, Berberis vul-

garis; also in comp. Guild-tree.

GUILD, GUILD(E, see Gild, adj., Gool, sb.2

GUILDEE, sb. Sc. The young of the coal-fish, Merlangus carbonarius.

Arg. The gleshan, and guildee, They love to plouder through the loch, Colville Vernacular (1899) 8.

GUILDER-FAUGH, sb. Obs. Sc. Old lea-land, once

ploughed and allowed to lie fallow. See Faugh, sb.

Ayr (JAM.); Not used now (G.G.).

GUIL(E, sb. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Glo. Lon. e.An. Sus. Also written gilen.Cy. n.Yks. 1 ne.Yks 1 w.Yks. e.Lin.; gyl(e Sc. (Jam.) S. & Ork. 1 N.Cy. 1 Nhb. 1 Dur. w.Yks 1 ne.Lan. 1 n.Lin. 1 e.Lin. Glo. 2 e.An. 1 Nrf. Suf. Sus. 2; and in forms gaal e.Yks.; gail N.Cy. 2 w.Yks. ne.Lan. 1; gal w.Yks. 5; gale n.Cy.; garl n.Yks. 2 e.Yks.; geyle Cum.; gial e.Yks.; gille Lin. n.Lin. 1 [gail, gal] 1. New beer, liquor while in a state of fermentation between wort and beer; wort.

Sc., Ant. Grose (1790) MS add. (C) n.Cy. Bailey (1721). Nhb. 1, n.Lin. 1, e.An. 1 Nrf. Cooper Gl (1853).

2. A brewing of beer. GUIL(E, sb. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der.

2. A brewing of beer.

n.Cy. (HALL.) Lon. The London houses always speak of their daily brewings as guiles (W.T). Nrf. Holloway Sus. 12 [A guile of beer is a technical term for as much as is brewed at one time, GROSE (1790) MS add (P.)]

3. The vat in which beer is fermented; the 'tun-dish'

used in brewing.

Or.I. They have a common phrase, 'We'll have a tunned cog out of the gyle at Christmas, 'i e an overflowing pot out of the vat in which the ale is working (Jam). Glo. n.Cy. Gross

(1790). [(K.)]

(1790). [(K.)]

4. Comp. (1) Guile-clear, obs., a tub for containing wort; tf. galker; (2) -dish, (a) obs., the 'tun-dish' used in brewing; (b) a ladle; (3) -fat or vat, -foot, -fort(h, (a) the large vat in which beer is fermented; any large tub or butt; also used fig. and attrib.; (b) the wort or liquor fermenting in the vat; (4) -tub, see (3, a).

(1) n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.<sup>2</sup> [(K.)] (2, a) n.Cy. Grose (1790); N.Cy.<sup>2</sup>, Der.<sup>1</sup> (b) e.Lin. A metal bowl with a wooden handle, used, for example, to empty a copper (G.G.W.); For pig's swill, bran mash, &c. (J.C.W.) (3, a) & & Ork.<sup>1</sup> n.Cy. Grose (1790); (K.); N.Cy.<sup>12</sup>, Nhb.<sup>1</sup> Dur. Raine Charters, &c. Finchale (1837) 37. Cum. Flang them intull a girt guile-fat kind of a tub,

SARGISSON Joe Scoap (1881) 97; Some . . . their geylefat guts war clearan', Stagg Misc. Poems (1805) 138. n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² 'It works like a garlvat,' said of anything gaseous, as a bottle of brisk porter; n.Yks.⁴ ne.Yks.¹ When it 'works' well, it is said to be a 'good gahlfat.' e Yks Marshall Rur. Econ. (1788); In the . . . butterye: one gialfatte, Best Rur. Econ. (1641) 172, ed. 1642; e.Yks.¹ The term is now obs except for fermentation generally, when things are said to 'work like a garl-fat,' MS. add. (T H.) m Yks.¹ w.Yks. Hutton Tour to Caves (1781); Hamilton Nugae Lit. (1841) 350; w.Yks.¹ Grout . . . just tacken out at guilefat, ii. 300; w.Yks.⁵ Guile-forth, galforth. ne.Lan.¹, Der.¹ Lin. Streatfeild Lin and Danes (1884) 331. n.Lin.¹, e.An.¹ Suf. e.An. N. & Q. (1866) II. 363. (b) n.Yks.¹ e.Yks. Marshall Rur Econ. (1788). m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. (S P.U.); Hez ta getten thi galfert a-goin 'Q R.) Suf. e.An. N. & Q. (1866) II. 327. (4) e.An.¹ Suf. Rannerd Agric (1819) 293, ed. 1849

[1. Teach Dennis how to stir the guile, Swift Panegyrick (1730), in Misc. Wks. (1745) V. 194. The same word as ME. gyle in gylefatt, York Will (1341), in Way's noter

rick (1730), in Misc. Wks. (1745) V. 194. The same word as ME. gyle in gylefatt, York Will (1341), in Way's note to Prompt. 274. MDu. ghyl, malt liquor in fermentation or when ready for turning (Oudemans); cp. OFr. ghiller, 'en parlant de la bière, jeter sa levure' (Hatzfeld, s. v.

Guiller2).]

GUILE, sb. Yks. Also written gile, gyle e.Yks. [gail.] A channel on the beach which the high tide fills, leaving a small island within; an island of sand, a quick-

sand; also in comp. Guile-hole.
e.Yks. (C.V.C.); These are shallows, backwaters, left by the tide. Conger cels, cod, skate, and occasionally a seal, are caught in them when the tide has receded. There is always, more or less, a bank of sand or shingle between the gyle-holes and sea which holds up the water, Lin N. & Q (Apr. 1891) 180; e.Yks. GUILE, sb. 2 and v. Sc. Ken. 1. sb. In comp. Guile-

shares, unlawful shares, division of spoils or shares of

wreckage.

Ken 1 Under the pretence of assisting the distressed masters [of stranded vessels] and saving theirs and the merchant's goods, they convert them to their own use by making what they call guile-

shares, Lewis, 34.

2. v. Obs. To beguile, deceive.

Edb. At last he knew he was guil'd long, By that false tyrant's wily tongue, Liddle Poems (1821) 13.

[2. With glosynges and with gabbyngs he gylede the peuple, P. Plowman (c.) xxiii. 125. Of r. guiler, 'tromper' (Godefroy).

GUILE, GUILERY, GUILL, see Gool, sb.2, Gillery,

GUILLEM, sb. Wal. The common guillemot, Lomvia troile. Swainson Birds (1885) 217
GUILLER, see Gilder.

GUILLER, see Gilder.

GUILPOT, sb. Yks. A large iron vessel used for boiling vegetables or porridge.

w.Yks. With three short feet on it. It is called a 'gale pot' around Marston Moor, and the swinging iron bar or 'reckon' on which it hangs over the fire is a 'galley bawk' (q.v) (M.F.).

GUILTFOU, adj. Obs. Sc. Full of guilt.

Edb The lady heard the guiltfou tale Wi' mickle dole an' dread,

LEARMONT Poems (1791) 15.

GUILTY-, GUIN, see Gilty, Go.

GUINEA, sb. Sc. Cum. Lan. Lin. War. Wil. Cor. In GUINEA, sb. Sc. Cum. Lan. Lin. War. Wil. Cor. In comp. (1) Guinea-bed, a name given by quarrymen to a hard limestone bed of the Lower Lias near Stratford-on-Avon; (2) flower, the plant, Kerria Japonica; (3) gold, gold of which guineas were coined, a fine quality of gold; also used fig.; (4) hen, (5) hen flower, the fritillary, Fritillaria Meleagris; (6) note, a 21s. banknote; (7) pig, (a) the small white cowrie-shell; (b) the wood-louse; (8) plant, see (2).

(1) War. Phillips Geol. (1871) 112. (2) n.Lin. (B. & H.) (3) Rnf. Nuggets o' guinea gowd rare, Neilson Poems (1877) 18. Lan. As good as guinea-gowd, Waugh Hermit Cobbler, ix. (4) Cum. (5) Ctm 4 (6) Lnk Scores o' dealers... Wi guinea-notes were there, Watson Poems (1853) 84. (7, a) Cor. (b) Wil. (8) n.Lin.

(8) n.Lin. GUINIAD, sb. Wal. ? Chs. The fish, Coregonus Pen-

Wal. Caught in Bala Lake in Wales, Holland Gl. (1894); Only caught in the Dee, at Pimble Meer. The guiniad resembles

the salmon in shape, and tastes like a trout, Leigh Gl (1877). Wal., ? Chs. Peculiar to the River Dee and the Lake Pemblemeer, BAILEY (1721). [All migratory fish of the genus salmon, is to say, salmon, . . whitetrout, sewin, buntling, guiniad, &c., Stat 24 & 25 Vic. (1861) c. 169, § 4; SATCHELL (1879).]
[Wel. gwyniad, 'Merula piscis' (DAVIES).]

GUINY, int. Not. An expletive. s.Not. Oo' Guiny' it does bleed (J P.K.).

GUIPE, see Gype, v.
GUISE, v. and sb. Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Also Cor.
Also written giz Cor.<sup>1</sup>; gize Nhb.<sup>1</sup>; guize Sc. Nhb.<sup>1</sup>
n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>; guyze w.Yks.; gyse Bnff.<sup>1</sup>; and in forms gahse
n.Yks. [gaiz.] 1. v. To act the part of a 'guiser,' to go mumming, to masquerade; also used fig.

Briff. The loons are awa through the toon gysin'. e Lth. Ane o' thae Tory kind that gae guisin aboot as Unionists, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 167. e.Dur. Most of the boys guise near Christmas n Yks They use te call't gahin' a gahsin', Tweddell Clevel. Rhymes

(1875) 43. m.Yks.<sup>1</sup>
Hence (I) Guize-dance, sb. a masquerade or Christmas play performed by 'guisers'; cf geese dance; (2) Guising, vbl. sb. masquerading, mumming; also used attrib.; (3) Guising-feast, sb., obs., a festival in which masquerading

(3) Guising reason, orange played a part.
(1) Cor. And tould us how a giz-daunce was todoor, J. Trencodle Spec. Dial (1846) 53; Cor. This custom has been abolished in Penzance for about ten years. (2) Sh.I. Like the nocturnal feast, the guising would have to be done without the knowledge of their parents, Clark Gleams (1898) 147. Fif. The long evenings favoured such pranks as 'Tammy-reekie,' 'Ticky-molie,' and 'Guisin',' Colville Vernacular (1899) 14. e.Fif. After buskin' themsels up Colville Vernacular (1899) 14. e.Fif. After buskin' themsels up in the maist ootlandish raiment they cud think o' an' bleckin' their in the maist obtaindish raiment they cud think o' an' bleckin' their faces, wad set oot on guizin' expedeetions, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) xi. Bwk. Oor guizin' dune at stead an' toun Where hoose to hoose we sang, Calder Poems (1897) 119. n.Cy. Denham Tracts (ed. 1895) II. 3. Dur. 'Guising' was practised there thirty years ago, Henderson Flk-Lore (1879) ii. e.Dur.¹ w.Yks. Then followed strong ale in abundance, dancing, singing, and guyzing, or the performance of a rustic kind of pantomime, Grainge Pedlar (1896) a. (a) Lan. The guising facts was an appual factual of the (3) Lan. The guising feast was an annual festival of the town of Ashton-under-Lyne, HARLAND & WILKINSON Leg. (1873)85. 2. To disguise.

Nhb. A man of notoriously dirty appearance asked his wife, 'Hoo mun a gize mesel?' 'Wesh thee fyess,' was the prompt reply. Yks. He guised himself (C.C.R.).

Hence guized in liquor, phr. disguised, disfigured by drink, drunken. Nhb. Cf. geezer, sb. 3. To decorate, deck; in pass. with out: to be oddly attired. Edb. The carter lads were busket braw, . . Their lassies guised best ava', Liddle Poems (1821) 227. n.Yks. 4. sb. A masquerading performance, a merrymaking, folia: also used for

frolic; also used fig.

Buff. Twa or three o' the lads cam in on bannock-nicht, an' heeld a gyse wee the lasses a file. Abd. In June he was put to liberty; but how this guise went, ye shall hear afterwards, SPALDING Hist. Sc. (1792) I. 32. Cld. (JAM.)

5. Phr. to turn the guise, to change the parts in a play;

also used fig.

Abd. Gi'e love for love, and him, wha hates, despise; It's in your power, my Bess, to turn the guise, Shirrefs Poems (1790) 109; I'll shortly gar you turn the guize, Ye filthy fashious teds, Beattie Parings (1801) 27, ed. 1873.

6. A disguise.

Yks. He's one no guise can fit (C.C.R.).

GUISEN, see Gizzen, adj.

GUISER, se. Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Der. Also written gizer Nhb.<sup>1</sup>; guisar Sh.I.; guisor w. Yks.<sup>3</sup>; guizer Nhb.<sup>1</sup>; guyser s.Sc.; gyser ne.Se. [gai zə(r.] A mummer; masquerader; cf. guizard. See Guise.

Sh.I. Thomas wanted . . to go out and see the guisars, Sh. News (Feb. 5, 1898). ne.Sc. [On Christmas Eve] others disguised themselves and went in companies of three and four, singing, shouting, and rapping at doors and windows. The houses whose inmates were known to them they entered with dancing, antic gestures, and all kinds of daffing. They were called gysers, Gregor Flk-Lore (1881) 158. Frf. The children were already gathering, with Lore (1881) 158. Frf. The children were already gamering, with smeared faces and in eccentric dress, to sally forth as guisers at the clap of eight, Barrie Tommy (1896) ix. Fif. After the guisers had gone, Robertson Provost (1894) 101. s.Sc. Around them the younkers, 'hasty heukers,' and 'wanton winklots,' were busy preparing the habiliments of the guysers, Wilson Tales (1839) V. 65 Lth. The youngsters... This nicht, task free, are looten lowse, And merry guisers turn, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 44. n.Cy. Denham Tracts (ed. 1895) II 3; N.Cy. Still seen at the 'mell-suppers' given at harvest homes Nhb. 'The Guizers' were famous suppers given at narvest nomes. Ann. In Guizers were lamous at all kirn suppers. The institution survives in the Christmas 'sword-dancers,' and in the juvenile tragedy, still performed by extemporized troops of lads in the country villages at Christmas-These little companies of boys go from house to house and enter the door without knocking or any form of announcement. The householder is startled by the apparition of a guizer in his room, who announces himself as King Christmas and speaks the prologue. He finishes by introducing a valuant knight, when enter second guizer. The valiant knight repeats his lines, but is interrupted by a rival,—guizer number three—who abruptly rushes in. A combat ensues, and the last emrant is slam with the wooden lath of his adversary. A doctor then opportunely advances from the outer passage and effects a miraculous resurrection of the slain one. After this, a grotesque guizer, or 'betty,' presents himself and speaks the epilogue, appealing to the generosity of the audience as he goes round with the hat. The guizers then all join in chorus and exeunt (R.O.H.); Nhb.¹ Dur. People, usually children, who go about on Christmas Eve, singing, wearing masks, or otherwise disguised (A.B), Dur. It has always been the custom that some neighbouring youths or maidens should array themselves in grotesque characters, and go to the supper [mell-supper or harvest home]; the longer the party is unrecognised, the greater their merit, and the greater the sport. e Dur. Men and boys in disguise (with blackened faces and paper caps) who go about performing a rough Christmas play Dur, Yks I well remember ... helping to dress some young men who were to play the part of 'guisers' and force their entrance into a mell-supper, Henderson Flk-Lore (1879) it. w.Yks.<sup>28</sup> Der. The 'gusers'—of whom there are always several sets—or waits arrive. The gusers are admitted indoors and go through the several acts of their play. At the conclusion 'Betsey Belzebub' collects coppers from the company and glasses of ale and wine are given to the players,  $N \in \mathcal{G}$ . (1877) 5th S. viii. 481; Der.<sup>2</sup> Christmas mummers. nw.Der.<sup>1</sup>

GUISH., GUISS, see Gosh, Girse.

GUISSOCK, sb. Sc. A superstitious observance, 'freit.'

Per. Ye sudna tak yer head up wi' thae guissocks—I wadna believe them (G.W.).

GUIT, GUIVER-, GUIZ, see Goit, sb.1, Givour, Gizz.

GUIT, GUIVER-, GUIZ, see Goit, sb.¹, Givour, Gizz. GUIZARD, sb. and v. Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also written gizard m.Yks.¹; guisard Sc. Nhb.; gysard Sc.; and in form gysart Peb. Slk. [gai'zə(r)d, gi'zəd.] 1. sb. A masker, mummer. Also used attrib. Cf. guiser. Sc. The doings of the guizards form a conspicuous feature in the New Year proceedings throughout Scotland, Chambers Pop. Rhymes (1870) 169; The custom of disguising now remains only among boys and girls... It is common, in some parts of the country at least, that if admitted into any house, one of them who precedes the rest, carries a small besom and sweeps a ring or space for them to dance in (Jam.). Sh.I. In frolics and dances... it is not unusual the rest, carries a small besom and sweeps a ring or space for them to dance in (JAM.). Sh.I. In frolics and dances... it is not unusual to hear of the announcement of the guisards. A number of men enter the room dressed in a fantastic manner, their inner clothes being concealed by a white shirt as a surtout, which is confined, at the waistband, by a short petticoat formed of loose straw, that reaches the knee. The whole are under the control of a directory and a sculler, who is directory that the converge his converge reaches the knee. The whole are under the controul of a director, named a scudler, who is distinguished from his comrades by a very high straw cap, the top of which is ornamented with ribbons, Hibbert Desc. Sh. I. (1822) 257, ed. 1891. Bch. A sad gysard indeed, an' as baul' as ony ettercap, Forbes Jrn. (1742) 14. Edb. It was formerly the custom in the country for small parties of young people to go about from house to house disguised, and act a kind of play. These were called guisards That custom is now wearing out, New Year's Morning (1792) 8. Bwk. The best o'a' the Guizard time Was ance mair drawin' near, Calder Poems (1897) 118. Peb. Like gysarts deigned to wander, Nicol Poems (1805) The daft days. Sik. Then ane griff untoward gysart came, Hogg Queen's Wake (1813) 176. Nub. He who eclipses the rest is entitled to his due (1813) 176. Nhb. He who eclipses the rest is entitled to his due . . . as being the best guisard, Richardson Borderer's Table-bk. (1846) VII. 379; Nhb. 1

(1840) VII. 379; MAD.<sup>1</sup>
2. A person strangely or grotesquely dressed. n.Yks.<sup>12</sup>, m.Yks.<sup>1</sup>
3. v. To act as a mummer, to go masquerading.
Sc. Deil hae me, if they arena a' mad thegither . . . or else they hae taen Yule before it comes, and are gaun aguisarding, Scott Guy M (1815) xxxvi; Borrowed their mother's duffle cloaks to go

GULL . 758]

a guisarding in, Willtehead Daft Dame (1876) 213, ed 1894 Sh I This custom prevails at weddings (JAM)

GUIZENED, ppl adj. Yks. Lin. Oddly and sluttishly

habited; gaudily dressed, bedizened. See Guise, 3.

n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> w Yks. Thoresby Lett (1703), w.Yks <sup>4</sup>, Lin.<sup>1</sup>, sw Lin <sup>1</sup>

GUIZINNY, see Gizen.

GUL, sb. Or I. Also in form gullo. A form of address, 'sir.' (S.A.S.), S. & Ork.¹ Hence Gulbow, sb. intimacy or friendship. (Jam.), S. & Ork.¹ GULAMOUTH, GULBRUL(E, see Gully-mouth, Goil-

brul.

GULCH, v., sb and adv. In gen. dial. use in Sc. Eng. GULCH, v., sb and adv. In gen. dial. use in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms golch Lan<sup>1</sup>; golsh n Cy. (Hall.) w.Yks<sup>15</sup> e.Lan<sup>1</sup> Nhp.<sup>1</sup> War<sup>4</sup>; goltch Lan; gulge Nhp.<sup>1</sup> Dev. Cor.<sup>12</sup>; gulk Der.<sup>2</sup> nw.Der<sup>1</sup> Dev.<sup>1</sup>; gulsch Sc. (Jam.) Shr.<sup>2</sup>; gulsh Cai<sup>1</sup> w.Sc (Jam. Suppl) S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup> Nhp.<sup>12</sup> Hnt e.An.<sup>1</sup> Suf<sup>1</sup>; gulsk-e.An<sup>1</sup>; gulfch Ess.<sup>1</sup> [gulf, gulf, gulf], gulf, gulf, gulf, gulfortion in To cat or drink voraciously; to gulp, swallow; to drink to excess. n.Cy (Hall.) n Yks.<sup>4</sup> Thoo gulches thi puddin' doon warse an adog w.Yks<sup>12</sup> Lan. Davies Raics (1856) 232, Lan<sup>1</sup>, Chs.<sup>1</sup>, Per.<sup>2</sup>, nw.Der<sup>1</sup> Nhp. And sweet the splashing on the ear did swim.

Der. 2. nw.Der 1 Nhp. And sweet the splashing on the eai did swim, Of fly-bit cattle gulshing in the brook, Clare Village Minst. (1821) II 190; Nhp. 12, se.Wor 1 Shr. 1 'E can gulch the drink out o' the II 190; Nhp 12, se.Wor 1 Shr.l 'E can gulch the drink out o' the bottle as well as e'er a chap i' the fild Glo 1, Hnt. (T.P.F), e.Suf (F.H) Som. Jennings Obs. Dial. w Eng (1825). w.Som. 1 Somethin the matter way his droat; can't gulchy [guul chee] vitty. Dev. Bowring Lang (1866) I. pt. v 36, Freddy, if yu go'th on gulging like that, yu'll chuck yerzel, Hewritr Peas Sp (1892), Dev. A made a shulet to gulk down a qualt o'at, 13. nw.Dev. 1 s.Dev. Fox Kingshridge (1874) Cor. We gulged et down, some coose too, Higham Dial (1866) 14; Cor 12 w Cor. N & Q. (1854) 1st S x. 301 [Nfid. Trans. Amer. Flk-Lore Soc. (1894).]

Hence (I) Gulching. ppl. adv. (2) Gulchy adv. addicted

Hence (1) Gulching, ppl. adj, (2) Gulchy, adj. addicted to drink, greedy in drinking
(1) Shr.<sup>2</sup> (2) Shr.<sup>2</sup>, e.Suf. (F.H.), Dev (Hall.)

2. To bulge, burst out.

s Chs.1 Dhur)z won staak got n ter übli gulsht aayt üt won end [There's one stack gotten terribly gulched att at one end] Nhp. Cart-ruts are said to 'gulge out,' when they have become deep

Hence Gulschy, adj. gross, thick; applied to the form of the body. Cld. (JAM.)

3. To eructate. Cf. gowk, v.<sup>1</sup>

S. & Grk.<sup>1</sup>, w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> e.Lan.<sup>1</sup> To eject from the throat, as when

4. To fall heavily; of land, &c.: to fall, sink in.

Nhp. No'er an ane was heard to sound, Or a tree's fall gulsh'd the ground, Clare Village Minstr. (1821) I. 207, Nhp 1 If a tree in its fall sunk in, it would be said that it gulshed in War. 4 Mrs

Brown's grave has gulched in uncommon. Ess Gl. (1851); Ess.<sup>1</sup> [Amer Dial. Notes (1895) 379]

5. Of water: to run with a full stream; to gush.

Nhp.<sup>1</sup> It gulshes through (said of water that forces itself through a narrow aperture); Nhp.<sup>2</sup> To tear up with violence, as a stream when swollen with floods. War.<sup>4</sup>, e Suf. (F. H.)

6. sb. A glutton, one who eats greedily; a fat, ill-shaped person. Can 1, Enff. (Jam.). w.Sc. (Jam Suppl.), Glo. 12 person.

Hence (1) Gulchin, sb. a big, fat person, of short stature (2) Gulchy, adj, (3) Gulshing, ppl. adj., (4) Gulsky, adj.

coarsely fat, corpulent.
(1) Bnff. (2) Dev. (HALL.) (3) Nhp 1 A great gulshing fellow.

(4) e.An <sup>1</sup>
7. A sudden swallowing. Som. Jennings Obs. Dial. w Eng. (1825).

8. An eructation. S. & Ork.1

9. A heavy fall. Also in form Gulcher.

9. A heavy fall. Also in form Gulcher.

Nhp.¹, e An.¹ Nrf. It came down a gulcher, Cozens-Hardy

Broad Nrf. (1893) 56. e.Suf. To come down a gulcher (F.H.).

10. adv. Of a fall: heavily, with a plump.

War.⁴ If ye'r not a bit careful in letting that water off, yer'l be drownded by it, when it comes down full golsh. e.An.¹ It came down gulch,' swop, flop all of a heap. A man may fall down gulsh upon a hard, dry road or pavement Suf¹ A fell plumpendicular down—gulsh Ess. I shudn't warsley loike to troy, For gulch cum down I shud, Clark J Noakes (1893) st. 12; I fell down hug-gulch, Trans Arch. Soc (1863) II. 184

GULDENS. GULDER see Goldens Golder.

GULDENS, GULDER, see Goldens, Golder.

GULDIE, sb. Sc. [Not known to our correspondents] A tall, black-faced, gloomy-looking man. Gall. MACTAG-GART Encycl. (1824).

GULDIZE, sb. Cor. Also in forms goolandize Cor<sup>1</sup>; gooldize, goolthise, gulthise w.Cor. The harvest-home feast, the last day of corn-carrying.

Cor.<sup>1</sup> w.Cor. Merry-making times such as gulthise, weddings,

&c, Bottrell Trad 3rd S 19; N. & Q (1899) 9th S 111 414, In the neighbourhood of Penzance, Flk-Lore Irn (1886) IV 248 [Prop. 'the feast of the end,' the feast given at the close of harvest. OCor. goil (gol), a festival + diwedh, an end (WILLIAMS). In the form goolandize the an is the Celtic Cornish def. art. It may be noted that the Bret. form corr. to diwedh is divez (Du Rusquec).]

GULE, v. Sc. Also Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hmp. Wil. Also in form gull Sc. Hmp. [giul.] To flout, sneer; to

laugh, make fun of, jeer; to boast.

Sc. Do not thou think to gull one of God's ministers that way. Sc. Presby. Eloq (ed. 1847) 125. Hrf. BOUND Provinc. (1876), ELLIS Pronunc (1889) V. 65; Hrf. He comes guling like a lion, Hrf. Glo. ELLIS Pronunc (1889) V. 62; Glo. Hmp. You have

Hence Guling, ppl. adj. merry, joking.

Oxf. MS add. Brks. Ee's a guling man, aulus up to fun, tb.

GULE, v.2 Brks. Wil. Also in form gool Brks.

[giul.] To amaze, bewilder.

Brks An old woman used to say she was guled in the head (W.H.Y.); Gl. (1852); Brks. The noise thaay childern maade quite guled muh

Hence Guly, adj giddy, confused.

Brks. My heads so gooly to-day, I don't know what to do (W.F.R.); (WHY.) wil. Of sheep, suffering from a disease in the head which affects the brain and causes a kind of vertigo Of persons, queer, stupid, or silly-looking. After being very drunk over-night, a man looks 'ter' ble guly' in the morning. 'An' none on us dursen zaay no more to un, a look'd so guly.'

GULE, GULERAVAGE, see Gool, sb.2, Yule, Gal-

ravitch.

GULF, sb.1 Sh I. Nhp. Cor. Also written gulph Cor.2 [gelf.] 1. A breach in a pit of marl or stone, intervening between the joints of the rock. Also in comp. Gulf-joint. Nhp.1 Perpendicular fissures, usually three or four feet wide,

reaching quite up to the surface of the earth, Morron Nat. Hist. Nhp. (1712) 125; Nhp.<sup>2</sup>

2. Phr. gulph of ore, a very rich lode.

Cor.<sup>2</sup> When a part of a lode proves very rich, miners say they

have a 'gulph of ore.'

3. A big hole or rut.

Sh.I. He's playin' da curse. Luik at da gulfs 'at he's rotid at da partishin an' afore da ben door, Sh. News (Sept. 2, 1899).

GULF, v. and sb. Cum. Chs. Also written gulph Cum. [gulf.] 1. v. To swallow greedily, to gulp.

s Ch. Asy dhaa duz gulf) th meet up, dhaa mit bey air fiklemt thick the latter with the before will the the dear will the dear will the dear will the the dear will the the dear will the the dear will the the dear will the the dear will the the dear will the the dear wil

tújeth [Hai tha docs gulf th' meat up, tha mit be hafe-clemt to jeth]

2. sb. The act of opening the mouth.

Cum. With a great gulph he gasped for breath, Dalby Mayroyd

(1888) III. 274.
[2. Goulette de vin, a gulph, mouthful, or small quantity

of wine, Cotgr.]

GULGE, see Gulch.

GULGHY, sb. n Sc (JAM) [Not known to our correspondents] A beetle, a cockchafer. See Golach.

GULGRAVE, sb. Sh.I. A ditch containing manure a liquid state. See Goolgrave.

in a liquid state. See Goolgrave.

The nettles are buried in the gulgiaave o' da vyeadie (open drain) of the byre, Spence Flk-Lore (1899) 143.

GULK, see Gulch.

GULKIN, sb. Glo.<sup>1</sup> [grlkin.] A hollow, dell, gen. with water at the bottom. Cf gollick.

GULL, sb.<sup>1</sup> Sc. Nhb. Nrf. Dev. In comp. (1) Gull-chaser, the common skua, Stercorarus catarrhactes; (2) -ma, the guillemot, Lomvia troile; (3) -maw, the greater black-backed gull, Larus marinus; (4) -teaser, the common tern, Sterna fluviatilis.

(1) Nrt Cozens-Hardy Broad Nrf. (1893) 48. (2) Nhb. Keep wor aan fish guts for wor aan gullmas (ROH); Nhb. (3) e.Lth. Swainson Birds (1885) 208. (4) s.Dev It pursues the smaller

gulls till they disgorge their prey, 16. 203. [Forster Swallow (1817) 91.]

GULL, sb.2 In gen dial.use in midl.and s. counties. Also in forms gall Sus.; gol(1 Hrt. Ken. 12 [gul, gvl.] nestling in an unfledged state. Chs. 123

nestling in an unneaged state. Clist.

2. An unfledged gosling.

Stf., War. As silly as a gull, Northall Flk Phr. (1894). War.<sup>23</sup>, Wor. (J B P), w Wor.<sup>1</sup>, s.Wor.<sup>1</sup>, se.Wor.<sup>1</sup>, Shr.<sup>1</sup> Hrf. Ray (1691)

MS add. (J C.); Hrf.<sup>12</sup> Rdn. Morgan Wds (1881). Glo. (A.B), Glo. Oxf.<sup>1</sup> MS add. Hrt. The word constantly used at Harpenden (J.W.) w.Mid. You would call young geese gulls when they are first hatched, and while they are still quite young (W.P.M.). Ken.<sup>12</sup>, Sur.<sup>1</sup>, Sus. (S.P.H.), Sus.<sup>12</sup> Hmp. In s Hmp called also a maiden.

Hence (1) Gullets, sb. pl. young unfledged geese; (2)

Gully, sb. a gosling.

(1) Hrf.<sup>2</sup> (2) s.Chs.<sup>1</sup> Gen. a very young one. The name in use for older goslings is [gy'ez lin]. Shr.<sup>1</sup> Rdn. Morgan Wds. (1881). 3. Comp. Gull-grass, goose-grass, Galum Aparine. Hrf., Glo. (B. & H.), Glo 1

4. The bloom of the willow.

w.Wor. 1, Sus 12 [From the yellow colour and fluffy texture of

the catkins, and from their appearing about the time that goslings

are hatched (B & H, s.v. Goslings).]

GULL, sb. Dmf. (JAM) [Not known to our correspondents.] A large trout.

GULL, sb. A adj. and v. Sc. [gel.] 1. sb. A thin,

cold mist, accompanied with a slight wind.

Bnff. Abd. There's a gull on the hills this forenoon (G.W)

2. Fig. A chill; a lower estimate of a person or thing. Dmf. This incident was the first that gave me a gull at him, SHAW Schoolmaster (1899) 349.

3. adj. Chill, marked by a cold wind.
Bnff. 'A cauld gull nicht,' a chill evening (JAM).

4. v. To become covered with a thin mist, to grow misty.

Bnff. A think it'll be rain; it's a' beginnin' to guil.

Hence Gull't, ppl. adj. covered with thin mist. The sky's a' gullt, ib.

[1. Cp. Norw. dial. gula, to blow softly (AASEN).]

GULL, sb.5 and v.2 Der. Nhp. Hrt. Mid. e.An. Sus. [gul, gul.] 1. sb. A breach or hole made by the force of a torrent; a fissure, chasm. See Gool, sb.\(^1\)

of a torrent; a fissifie, chassified. See Gool, 80. Nhp. The bullrushes wobble i' the gulls i' the flood, Clare MS Poems; Nhp. 2 Wide and deep fissures often found intersecting a stratum of stone, Morton Nat. Hist Nhp. (1712); Differing from cricks, seams, &c., in being generally filled with earthy matter. e.An. A breach in the bank of the Ouse, caused by floods, by which many thousand acres of the fens were laid under water, N. & Q (1852) 1st S. vi. 601; e.An. 1 Nrf. Holloway. e.Suf. (F.H.), Sus. 1 2. A channel made by a stream, a natural watercourse,

running water.

Der. A deep gutter where water runs. Nhp.2 e.An. A brook thickly overgrown with underwood or brushwood e.Suf. (F.H.)

Sus. If ye go through the lag [wet meadow] you'll come to the gull, N. & Q (1889) 7th S. vn. 437.

3. Comp. Gull-hole, the hole or chasm formed by uprooting trees. Nhp.<sup>2</sup>

4. v. To sweep away by force of running water; to

4. v. To sweep away by force of running water; to wear into a gully.

Nhp.¹ e.An.¹ The bank has been gulled down by the freshes.

Nrf. Holloway. e.Suf. (F H.), Sus.¹²

Hence (I) Gulled, ppl. adj. intersected with 'gulls' or ruts; (2) Gulling, vbl. sb. the rutting of roads by wheels.

(I) Nhp. It rests collected in some gulled hole Scoop'd by the sudden floods, Clare Village Minst. (1821) II 101, Nhp.¹; Nhp.² Close by the rut-gulled waggon road, Clare Rur. Muse (1835) 76.

(2) Hrt. Sudden damage [to roads] by the gulling of wheels, Ellis Mod. Husb. (1750) III. 1. Mod. Husb. (1750) III. 1.

5. Of holes: to enlarge by boring or by friction.
w.Mid. Holes in wood, iron, &c. are said to 'gull' when they become enlarged by constant friction or other means. 'The hole gulled, and then the peg dropt out.' 'That hole don't come in the right place. You must gull it one side and plug it up t'other' 'If right place. You must gull it one side and plug it up fother? 'It you don't hold your stock upright when you're a-borin' you'll soon gull the hole' (W P.M.).

GULL, sb.<sup>6</sup> and v.<sup>3</sup> Nrf. Suf. [gel.] 1. sb. In comp. Gull-stones, a game played by boys, with rough stones for merphor

for marbles.

Nrf. It was getting dark, so we went home playing gull-stones, EMERSON Son of Fens (1892) 8.

2. v. In the game of marbles: to strike one marble with

another.

e Suf. A shoots at B's marble and hits it. Then, if B first cries 'gulls over,' A has to shoot again. If, however, A first cries 'gulls stands,' he is entitled to the marble struck (F.H).

GULL, v.4 Dmf. (JAM) To thrust the finger forcibly in below the ear, to 'catlill.'

GULL, see Goles, Gool, sb.2, Gule, v.1

GULLA, sb. Sh I. Also in forms goillya, gulya. A midwife; a young woman who assists at the christening of a child.

Misster Eppie.. wis auchteen whin doo wis born, an' doo's shurely heard dy midder tellin' foo 'at shu wis goillya ta dee, Sh. News (Sept 11, 1897), They [fairies] even required the services of the children of men for fiddlers, howdres, gulyas and nurses, Spence Flk-Lore (1899) 144; S. & Ork.1

GULLANTINE, sb. and v. Chs. 1. sb. pl. Strong

pruning-shears.

Chs<sup>1</sup> They are used for pruning thick branches from trees or hedges They have long, straight handles, and a very short cutting blade, about three inches long, which works into a groove between two iron plates. The leverage is thus very considerable, and branches of nearly an inch in diameter can be readily cut with them.

2. v. To kill, destroy, 'guillotine.'
s Chs 1 Uwd Bil 1 sez üt aay ey seyd ŭ snee l gùl üntahynin ŭ grùb [Owd Billy says 'at hai hey seyd a sneel gullantinin' a grub].

GULLER, see Golder.

GULLER, see Golder.

GULLET, sb. Sc Irel. Nhb. Dur. Chs. Not. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. Suf. Wil. Som. Dev. Also written gullot Slk. [gul., gvist.]

1. Part of the throat or neck, the dewlap of an animal. e.Suf (F H.)

2. A long, narrow piece of land.

Chs., s.Chs., Shr., I've bin down the gullet gettin' rawnies.

'E's a good gullet o' that side the field Hrf Bound Provinc. (1876).

3. A narrow passage opening out of a street; an alley

3. A narrow passage opening out of a street; an alley.

Chs.¹, s Chs.¹, War.³ Shr.¹ Er lives up that gullet by Hughes the painter's shop.

4. A narrow fissure or orifice in a stratum.

Nhb. Water from 'the day,' or surface, finds a ready entrance to a mine where vertical gullets occur near the surface (R.O.H.). Nhb., Dur. Sandstone roofs (in a mine) are subject to fissures of various sizes and extent, called threads and gullets by the colliers the larger ones being called gullets, Buddlets, Nublet Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Nhb. and Dur. (1830) I. 186; With red partings or gullets, Borngs (1881) II. 47; Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl. (1888). Nhp. 1

Hence (1) Gullety, adj. containing open fissures, abounding in 'gullets'; (2) Gullety-hole, sb. a narrow fissure in a stream-bed running into a chasm.

(1) Nhb. (R.O.H.) Nhb., Dur. White post, very gullety, Bonngs (1878) I. 5. (2) Nhb.<sup>1</sup>

5. The arch of a bridge. Dev. GROSE (1790); (HALL.)

6. A water-channel, a gully.

Sik. Aff went the fish down the gullots, Hogg Tales (1838) 150, ed. 1866; He gang down the gullots like a flowy peat, 1b. 252. Gall. Gullets on wild rocky shores, scooped out by the hand of nature; when the tide flows into them in a storm, they make an awful rumbling noise, Mactaggart Encycl. (1824) 415, ed. 1876. n.Cy. (J.W.), Not. (J.H.B.) Dev. Two or three orchards at Hartland, all situated in gullies, are known by the name of gullet orchet, Reports Provinc. (1893)

7. Comp. Gullet-hole, (r) a deep hole in a sand or mud bank dangerous to bathers. N.I.<sup>1</sup>; (a) a large drain-hole through a hedge-bank to carry off water. Wil.<sup>1</sup>
8. A peculiar concave cut in the tooth of a saw-blade.

w.Som.<sup>1</sup> Term used by sawyers in sharpening their large saws. The gullet is a hollow formed by a round file at the bottom of each tooth, alternately on each side of the saw-plate, by which a very sharp edge is obtained at the back of each tooth.

Hence Gullet, v. to sharpen saws.

w.Som. A sawyer who had sharpened a large saw for me, said: Dhu guul·uts oa un, zr, wur au' u-wae urd baak', zoa aay-v u fraa-sh guul ut-n au'l drue un aew't [The gullets of it, sir, were all worn back, so I have fresh gulletted it all through].

[1. Fr. goulet, the gullet, the throat (Cotgr.). 6. It meeteth afterward with another gullet (i.e. small stream),

HOLINSHED Desc. Brit. xi (RICHARDSON). Fr. goulet, a narrow brook, or deep gutter of water (Cotgr.); OFr. goulet, 'ruisseau' (LA CURNE).]

GULLICK, GULLOCK, see Gollick
GULLIDGE, sb. Ken. [grlidg.] The sides of a barn
boarded off from the middle, where the 'cavings' are

GULLIEGAUPUS, sb. Bnff.1 A big, stupid person.

There is the idea of staring in a foolish manner.

GULLIEGAW, v. and sb. Sc. Also in form gulliegaup
Mry. (Jam.) [ge'ligā] 1. v. To injure severely, esp.
by a sword-cut or with a knife; to claw or strangle.

Sc. MacCook o'er-gulligaw'd wi' scars, Drummond Muchomachy
(1846) 26 n.Sc. (Jam.) Mry. Esp. as including the idea of taking
one by the throat, and subjecting to the danger of strangulation (ib).

Buff! Gehn a' hudra hid some rumgumshion, they waid 'a' gullie Bnff. Gehn a' hidna hid some rumgumshion, they wud 'a' gulliegawt ane anither. Fif. He gulligaw'd the [bed] posts wi' scars, TENNANT Papistry (1827) 40.

2. sb. A deep cut or gash made by a knife or sharp in-

strument; a broil, quarrel.

Fif What wi' their gulligaws and gashes, Tennant Papistry

(1827) 202, (JAM.)

GULLIEWILLIE, sb. Ayr. (JAM.) [Not known to ir correspondents.] 1. A noisy, blustering, quarrel-[Not known to our correspondents.]

1. A noisy, blustering, quarrelsome fellow.

2. A quagmire, a swamp covered with grass or herbs. Cf. gullion, sb.<sup>3</sup>

GULLIN, see Gollin(g.

GULLION, sb.<sup>3</sup> Sc. n Cy. Nhb. Lan. [gu'lien, gv'lien.]

A mean wretch, a soft, worthless fellow. See Cullion. Cld (Jam.), N Cy.<sup>1</sup>, Nhb.<sup>1</sup> Lan. Davies Races (1856) 233, Lan. S.Lan. Picton Dial. (1865). [No kind there was of human pumpkin, But at its bumps it had a bumpkin; Down to the very lowest gullion, And othest scull of oily scullion, Hood Crantology in Wks (ed Rossetti) 333]
GULLION, sb.<sup>2</sup> Suf. Ess. [gwlion.] The stomach-

ache, colic.

Suf. An acute disorder in horses Ess. For whene'er he cidar drink'd, he'd ov The gullion an attact, Clark J Noakes (1839) st. 143; Gl (1851); Trans. Arch. Soc. (1863) II. 184; Ess 1

GULLION, sb. Sc. Irel. [geliən.] Mud; a quagmire;

a dirty sink, a cesspool.

Lth. (Jam.) Gall. Through some blue rashy gullion, Mactaggart Encycl. (1824) 94, ed. 1876. N.I. Ant. A hole near the house containing liquid manure, Ballymena Obs. (1892). s.Don. Simmons

Gl. (1890).

Hence Gullion hole, sb. a muddy hole, a cesspool. N.I.¹

GULLION, sb.⁴ Sh I. A sum of money, equal to 2s.

in value.

Ye gaif him a gullion of silver to hold his peace, Hibbert Desc Sh. I. (1822) 281, ed. 1891.

GULLOCK, v. War. Wor. Glo. [gullek, gellek.] To

swallow greedily, to gulp. See Gulch.

War <sup>3</sup> He gullocked his beer down. w.Wor <sup>1</sup> I sid one o' them thahr great cranes gullocking down a frog s.Wor.<sup>1</sup>, Glo.<sup>1</sup>

GULLOCK, GULLOOK, GULLUP, see Gollick, Go,

Gollop, v.1

GULLS, sb. pl. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks, [gulz.]

I. Oatmeal porridge, hasty-pudding.

1. Oatmeal porridge, hasty-pudding.

1. n.Cy. (J L) (1783). Cum. Messes given to sick cattle; gruel prepared for calves Wm. Gibson Leg (1877) 93. n.Yks N. & Q. (1851) ist S. iii. 143; Tak' that thible an' stir t'gulls to keep 'em fra' burrnin (W.H.); n Yks. Thar was baskets, an skeps, an tin cans, An bowls, an wood thivles for gulls ne.Yks. m.Yks. The boiling process is literally a hasty one, as, if left for a moment, the preparation spoils.

preparation spoils.

2. Comp. (1) Gull-thible, (2) -thivel, a short, flat stick for stirring 'gulls.'
(1) n.Yks. (W.H) (2) w.Yks. Lucas Stud. Nidderdale (c 1882).
GULLY, sb.¹ and v.¹ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in forms goolie, gooly Sc.; gulzie Edb. [gu'li, gu'li.]

1. sb. A large knife, esp. a butcher's knife or a carving butcher's sword. Also used for

knife or a carving-knife; a sword. Also used fig.

Sc. A lang-kale goole hung down by his side, Chambers Sngs.

(1829) I. 125, Gar't his gooly through the bag let out its fat heart's blood, Ramsay Tea-Table Misc. (1724) II. 131, ed. 1871; Folk kill... wi'the word as weel as wi'the gulley, Scott Midlothian (1818) xvii. Or.I (S.A.S.), Cai. Abd. A gullie like it could not have been bought under eighteenpence, Alexander Ain Flk. (1882) 87.

Frf. By the aid of a flesher's gully, ceased to be a pig by becoming pork, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 173, ed. 1889 w Sc. He'll better say naething about gullies, Carrick Land of Logan (1835) 177 Arg. Once his knees shut like a gardener's gully, Munro Lost Pibroch (1896) 195. Fif. Hoolie! hoolie! Hae mercy ilk man wi'his gullie! Tennant Papistry (1827) 203. e.Fif. After havin'his craig nickit by Patie Baisler's gully, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) iv. Sig. He took his gully by the haft, An't wirl'd the blade, Muir Poems (1818) 17. Ayr. Unskaith'd by Death's gleg gullie, Burns Tam Samson (1787) st. 17. Lnk. My king o' knives, my guid auld gully, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 34. e.Lth. If he's no' shairpenin' his gully against the kirk the noo, Hunter J Inwick (1895) 96. Edb. Ere ye tulzie, Or hack our flesh wi' sword or gulzie, Fer-Edb. Ere ye tulzie, Or hack our flesh wi' sword or gulzie, Fergusson Poems (1773) 188, ed. 1785 Bwk. The operator might well be in tremor, as he plunges his gully, Henderson Pop. Rhymes (1856) 24. Peb. He... Wi' gooly sticks pig, soo, and boar, Lintoun Green (1685) 84, ed. 1817. Sik. A large green-kale gully, Hogg Tales (1838) 19, ed 1866. Rxb. The lang-kail gully Played smash amang't to end the tulzie, Ruickbie Wayside Cottager (1807) 107. Dmf. Fowk thought in other's waems at least They'd sheath a goolie, Mayne Siller Gin (1808) 68. Kcb. Tis not the slaught rous gully 'bove your heads That's lifted, Davidson Seasons (1789) 81. N.I. In derision, a butcher's boy. Uls. (M.B-S) n Cy. Border Gl (Coll. L.L B); (K); (J.L.) (1783), N.Cy. N.Cy. Nhb She's ta'en a gullie keen and bricht, Strang Earth Fiend (1892) pt 1, st. 18; [The lad] took particular notice of a long knife, or 'gully,' with which Winter cut the fat mutton that he was eating, Newcastle Dy. Jm. (July 11, 1898) 8, col 3, Nhb., Dur., e Dur., s. Dur. (J.E D.) Jrn. (July 11, 1898) 8, col 3, Nhb.1, Dur.1, e Dur 1, s.Dur. (J.E D.) Cum. And cut aw my thoum wi' the gully, Anderson Ballads (ed. 1808) 45; (JAr); Cum. Wm. They armed thersells quickly wi flails, guns, an gullies, Whitehead Leg. (1859) 7, ed. 1896. n Yks. She was carrying . . . a 'gully,' or large domestic knife, Atkinson Moorl Parish (1891) 98; Here'st gully liggin, Meriton Praise Ale (1684) 1. 223, n.Yks 13 w.Yks. Willan List Wds. (1811), w.Yks.3, n.Lan (J.W.), ne.Lan.1

2. Comp. (1) Gully-knife, a large knife; (2) mudge, to

stick or stab with a 'gully'

(1) Bnff. He was totally unarmed. He had neither his gun nor even his gully knife with him, Smiles Natur. (1876) 102 Frf. The spears were in many cases 'gully-knives,' fastened to staves with twine and resin, Barrie Lutt (1888) ii. Per. He fixed his large gully-knife in the passage, Monteath Dunblane (1835) 105, ed. 1887. Dmb. Penns I need to mend with the gully nyffe, Cross Disruption (1844) vn. Slg. Hermucklegory gully-knife, Muir Poems (1818) 264. Ayr. The poet showed a gully-knife, which had no effect in scaring the old butcher, Hunter Studies (1870) 26. Edb. Wad ye no think it better to stick her with a long gully knife, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xiv. Gall. I cut this with my own gully knife on the banks of the Linn, Crockett Anna Mark (1899) xxii Nhb. Aw'd rather be shaved with an awd gully knife, Tyneside Sngstr (1889) 6. Cum. Fadder wurds... stack in me breest like a gully knife, Sargisson Joe Scoap (1881) 10. w.Yks. Lucas Stud. Nidderdale (c. 1882). (2) Bwk. I'll gully-mudge him without fail, Henderson Pop Rhymes (1856) 95.

3. Phr. to guide the gully, to have the management, to

Sc. Sticking gangs na by strength, but by right guiding o' the gullie, Ramsay Prov. (1737); Sticking disna gang by strength, but by the guiding o' the gully. I'se be upsides wi' him ae day, Scott Antiquary (1816) xxi; Just guide the gully as best suits her guid and yer nain glory, Ford Thistledown (1891) 20. Bch. Had I right the gully guided, And wi' a wife myself provided. I'd staid at hame, Forbes Domme (1785) 24. Abd. But ye maun strive the gully well to guide And daut the lassie fair, to gar her bide, Ross Helmore (1768) 41. ed. 1812. Helenore (1768) 41, ed. 1812. 4. v. To cut, gash.

Per. A fellow's purse I never spulye, A human throat I never

gully, Spence Poems (1898) 91.

[1. Gullies which are little haulch-backed demi-knives, the iron tool whereof is two inches long, and the wooden handle one inch thick, and three inches in length, Urguhart Rabelais (c. 1640) I. xxvii (Dav.). The word in Rabelais is gouet; cp Cotgr.: Gouet, a kind of little short knife wherewith in France the boys crack nuts.]

GULLY, sb.<sup>2</sup> Sc. n.Cy, Dur, Cum. Yks. Der. Nhp. Glo. Oxf. Brks. e.An. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. [guli, gvli.] 1. A deep, narrow ravine, through which water flows a narrow brook or stream; a hollow ditch. See Gull, sb.5 Frf. The people lost heart and would make no more gulles through it [the snow], BARRIE M Ogslvy (1896) 32. N.Cy.1,

e Dur. 1 Cum. 1 A hollow or slack between hills. Yks. GROSE (1790) MS. add. (C.) w.Yks (J.W.), w.Yks 1, Der. 1, Nhp. 1, Glo. 2 Hmp. A small cavity made by running water, Holloway. Wil. Slow Gl. (1892). Dev. A hollow ditch made by torrents, Horae Subseavae

2. A deep gutter or drain, a sink. Sc. (A W.), Cum. (J.D.), Der. 1, Nhp. 12 Som. Grose (1790) MS. add. (M.)

3. Comp. (1) Gully-bed, the hollow bed of a brook; (2) -hole, the mouth of a drain, sink, or common sewer; a

gutter-hole; (3) -trap, a ditch, a deep gutter.

(1) Dor. An' trees, a-hangèn overhead Do hide a trinklèn gullybed, Barnes Rur Life (1879) 65. (2) Sc. (A.W.) Dur. A hole
where gutters or drains empty themselves into a greater channel or
sewer. Oxf. The gully-holes were all blocked with mud, so the
streets were flooded (P.H.K.). e.An. e.Suf. (F.H.) Som. Horae

Subseque (1878) 100. (1988) Subsecrvae (1777) 193. (3) Der.1

4. A narrow passage or entry.
s.Lin. Helivesi' the fost house to the right thruff the gully (T.H R.). 5. A calf's pluck, the gullet; fig. as a term of contempt.

n.Cy. Holloway; (Hall.) Cum. 'Dirty gully,' the thief (J D.).

Brks. Gross (1790).

GULLY, v.<sup>2</sup> Sc. To swallow, gulp.

Gall. His horny lips round it [a mouse] wad smack, Sae gullied her a dainty chack Without a glutt, Mactaggart Encycl. (1824)

400, ed. 1876

GULLY, sb.<sup>3</sup> War. Lon. 1. A boys' game of marbles, in which the players endeavour to knock an inner from an outer ring of marbles. War.<sup>2</sup> Cf. gull, sb.<sup>5</sup> 2.

2. The game of peg-top; the mark or goal in the game

of peg-top.

Lon. A sink, or, failing that a particular stone in the pavement, Lon. A sink, or, falling that a particular stone in the pavement, was the 'gully.' Some boy...laid his top on the ground at some distance from the 'gully.' The first player then spun his top, pegging at the recumbent top so as to draw it towards the 'gully.' If he missed the top, he stooped down and took up his own top... He then had 'a go' at the recumbent top... and sent his own against it so as to push it towards the gully. If he missed, he tried again until his own top could spin no longer. If he did not hit the top with his own while it was spinning, his top had to be hit the top with his own while it was spinning, his top had to be laid down and the other taken up, and its owner took his turn at pegging, Gomme Games (1894) I. 186. GULLY, adj. Or.I. Agreeable, 'goodly.' (S.A.S.), S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>

GULLY, see Golly, sb.\*, Gurry, sb.\*
GULLY-MOUTH, sb. Dev. Cor. Also written gulamouth Dev.; gullamouth nw.Dev. A pitcher, water-

Dev. GROSE (1790); Dev. I've a got an iron crock, a griddle... a gulamouth, 47. n.Dev. Two half-saved fools, Ait gullamouths o'pixy-stools, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 104. nw.Dev. Take thucker gullamouth up-along, wull ee? Cor. 'He's a regular gully-mouth,' one that takes in everything.

GULLYVANT, see Gallivant.

GULOCH, sb. s.Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] An iron lever used in quarrying stones; a 'pinch.' Cf. gavelock, sb.¹

GULP, sb. and v. Sc. Nhb. Lin. e.An. Hmp. [gulp, elp.] 1. sb. The young of any animal in its softest and tenderest state; a fledgeling.

Lin. Miller & Skertchly Fenland (1878) iv. e.An 1 Gulp-o'-

the-nest,' the smallest of the brood. Suf.1

Hence Gulpin, sb. a young child; fig. one easily gulled, a simpleton, greenhorn. Sc. Sum of our yong g

Sc. Sum of our yong gulpins will not bite, Scott Waverley (1814) li. Ags. (JAM.) Nhb. Any person very easily stuffed, or, in other words, made to believe that black is white, is called a gulpin (R.O.H.).

2. A short, thick person; a big, unwieldy child; a

small, fat pig, &c.

Ags.(JAM.) Lin. Miller & Skertchly Fenland (1878) iv. e.An.<sup>1</sup>, e.Suf. (F.H.)

Hence Gulpy, adj. short and fat. e.Suf. (F.H.)

3. A severe blow or fall. e.An. Cf. culp.

4. v. To move in a sluggish, lounging manner.

Hmp. Toads are said to go gulping along (W.M.E.F.).

GULRAVAGE, see Galravitch.

GULSACH, sb. Sc. Also in forms gulsa S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>; gulset, gulschoch Sc. (Jam) 1. The jaundice.

Sc. (Jam. Suppl.) Sh.I. Da auld man wis lyin' bedfast wi' da jandice—or as da auld folk ca'd hit, gulsa, Sh. News (Feb 5, 1898); (Coll L.L.B); S. & Ork. Bch. Sin my mither gae me a forlethie o't, 'at maist hae gi'en me the gulsach, Forbes Jrn. (1742) 18 Ags., Gall. (JAM.)

2. Comp. Gulsa-whelk, the garden snail.

Sh.I. Gulsa, or the yellow disease, was treated by an oil obtained from the gulsa whelk, or garden snail, Spence Flk-Lore (1899) 157.

[Aurigo, the guldsoch, morbus regius, Duncan Etym. (1595). Norw. dial. gulsott, jaundice (Aasen); so Dan. gulsot, ON. gulusott (Fritzner). Prop. 'the yellow sickness.' For many other compounds ending with solt (sickness) see Vigfusson (e.v.). With ON. sott cp. Goth. saúhts.

GULSH, sb. Nhp. e An. [gvl]. 1. Mud, slush, sediment. e.An. Suf. Cf. glush, sb. 2. Fig. Ribaldry, 2. Fig. Ribaldry, silly talk. Nhp.1

GULSOCH, sb. Sc. (Jam.) Also written gulsach n.Sc. A voracious appetite; a surfeit. n.Sc., Ags.

[Cp. older Sc. gulsoch, voracious, fond of good eating. Thy gulsoch gane dois on thy back it bind, Dunbar Flyting (1505) 199.]

GULTY-CUP, sb. Dev. Applied to var. kinds of the buttercup, esp. Ranunculus acris, R. bulbosus, and R. repens. Cf. gilty-cup, s.v. Gilty.

Th' midders be gāy, ver th' grass es gol green, Wi' th' dāisy an' gullticup peepin' between, Pulman Sketches (1842) 14; 'Mong th' turf let th' daisies an' gulticups wave, ib. 57, ed. 1853; Dev. GULYA, GULZIE, see Gulla, Gully, sb. GULYA, GULZIE, see Gulla, Gully, sb. Gully, sb. Gully, Sp. Gulla, Gully, sb. Gulla, Gully, sb. Gulla, Gully, sb. Gulla, Gully, sb. Gulla, Gulla

GUM,  $sb.^1$  Sc. n.Cy. Shr. Suf. Slang. Also in forms goom Shr.<sup>1</sup>; goome n.Cy. 1. In comp. (1) Gum-stick, a stick used by children whilst teething; (2) -tith, the

molar teeth. (1) Lnk. Royal babies! Royal prattles, With Royal gum-sticks, ells, and rattles, Rodger *Poems* (1838) 157, ed. 1897. (2) Shr. 1 bells, and rattles, Rodger Poems (1838) 157, ed. 1897.

It wuz one o' my goom-tith as ached so 2. Obs. The palate; the roof of the mouth.

Per. Good halsome whisky ay took we To gust our gums, Nicol. Poems (1766) 94. n.Cy. (K.)

3. Chatter, talk, 'jaw'; insolent talk; deceitful speech. e.Suf. (F.H.) Slang Pshaw! brother, there's no occasion to bowse out so much unnecessary gum, Smollett P. Pickle (1751) xiv; FARMER.

Hence Gummy, adj. deceitful, boastful. e.Suf. (F.H.) GUM, sb.2 and v. Sc. [grm.] 1. sb. Condensed vapour; a thin film spread over the surface of anything; 1. sb. Condensed

coal-dust, 'coom.' Also used fg.

Sc. There is said to be a 'gum' betwixt persons, when there is some variance...(a mist between them) (Jam.). Cai <sup>1</sup> A thin deposit on cold or smooth surfaces from moist vapour. Bnff.<sup>1</sup> There's a gum on the window. Faht sort o' a gum's that o' the top o' the watter? Arg. Colville Vernacular (1899) 6. Ayr. Covered ower wi' soot and gum, Aitken Lays of Line (1883) 133. Lnk. Auld as I am, an' black wi' dirt an' gum, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 87.

2. v. To become covered with condensed vapour, or with a thin film. Bnff.<sup>1</sup>

[1. I... persawit the mornyng bla, wan, and har, Wyth cloudy gum and rak, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 78; The gummys rysis, doun fallis the donk rym, 16. IV. 169.]

GUM, sb.<sup>3</sup> Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. e.An. Slang. Also in form goms e.An.<sup>1</sup> [gum, gæm.] A disguised form of the word 'God,' used in trivial oaths.

Sh.I. Bi gum, Magnus, I widna a laekid til a been i' your shun, Sh. News (Sept. 24, 1898). Ayr. The Baille, 'my conscience,' by gum is no joker, Goldie Poems (1822) 103. n.Cy. (J W) w.Yks. Dyer Dial. (1891) 43. Lan. By gum aw will, Staton Rivals (1888) 8. e.Lan.<sup>1</sup> se.Lan. But by gum 'Aw've found out mi mistake, Cornh. Mag. (Nov. 1898) 706. Chs. By gum 'Clough B Bresskitle (1879) 3. s.Not. By gum, it's goin' to rain (J.P.K.). n.Lin.<sup>1</sup>, e.An.<sup>1</sup> Nif. By gum, I don't know (W.P.E.); (W.R.E.) Slang. But Hunks still asked to see the tooth, And swore by gum! Slang. But Hunks still asked to see the tooth, And swore by gum! he had not drawn it, Hood Poems (ed. 1862) True Story.

GUMBLE, v. and adj. Ken. Suf Hmp. [grmbl.]

1. v. Of clothes, &c. to fit badly, be too large.

Ken. Clothes are said to sit gumbling when they are too big and cumbersome and sit ill (K); Ken.

Hence Gumbly, adj. confused, disorderly. Hmp.

2. In pass. Of the eyes: to be glued together, so as not to be easily opened.

Suf. 1 Awaking in the morning the eyes are said to be gumbled when not easily opened, or from measles or small-pox

3. adj. Of clothes: too large, cumbersome, badly-fitting. Ken. (K.)

GUMBLES, sb. pl. Obs. Nhb. Noises or rumblings. The patient complained of pains in the head, particularly on each side above the ears, and of what he termed 'gumbles,' which shifted to different parts of his head; and expressed his belief of something moving about in his head, Hist. Buk Field Club, I 203.

GUMFLATE, v. Obs. Sc. To swell, inflate.

Ayr. Controversy, which had gumflated every mental joint, GALT Legates (1820) vii.

GUMFLERMAN, sb. Sc. The bearer of a funeral banner. See Gumphion.

Mutes bearing tall poles shrouded in black drapery are called gumflermen, Memoir R. Chambers (1872) 108, in Francisque-Michel Lang (1882) 365

GUM-FLOWER, sb. Sc. Nhb. Also Som. Also written -floo'er e.Fif.; -floor Gall. An artificial flower.

Gen. in pl.

Sc. Oldering swatches and ribbons and gum-flowers from Edinburgh, Keith Bonnie Lady (1897) 96. Cai. Per. Wi' her veil an' her parrysol an' the gumflowers in her mutch, Cleland Inchirachen (1883) 111, ed. 1887 e.Fif. A braw net-mutch, rigged oot wi' red ribbands an' gum-floo'ers, Latto Tam Bodkin (1864) xxix. Rnf. I couldna but laugh at yon gum-flours Stuck up on the side o' her head, Barr Poems (1861) 110. Ayr. She was painted like a Jezebel with gum-flowers on her head, Galt Ann. Parish (1821) xii Bwk. Their ribbons, their gum-flowers an braws, Calder Poems (1897) 297. Gall. My Peggy's gumflowers gay, That bloom, although it be not May, Nicholson Poet. Wks. gay, That bloom, although it be not May, Nicholson Poet. Wks. (1814) 83, ed. 1897, They hae bonnets noo co'erd wil gumfloors, Mactaggart Encycl. (1824) 27, ed. 1876 Nhb. The display of rustic finery in comb and gumflower, Richardson Border's Table-bk. (1846) VII. 377. Som. Instead o' the sprays o' gumflowers... I'd pin a tutty o' leate rhoses in his wedden' coat, Leith Lemon Verbena (1895) 94.

GUMLY, adj. Obsol. Sc. Thick, turbid, muddy; gloomy, 'drumly.' Also used advb.

Sc. Wae worth ye, wabster Tam, what's this That I see gaupin gumlic? Tarras Poems (1804) 71 (Jam.). Rnf. An owre the wood an' mountain's brow They were a deep an' gumly hue. Allan

an' mountain's brow They wore a deep an' gumly hue, Allan Poems (1836) 191. Ayr. And dash the gumlie jaups up to the pouring skies, Burns Bngs of Ayr (1787) l. 126; O ye wha leave the springs of Calvin For gumlie dubs of your ain delvin! 1b. To Gavin Hamilton, 1. 68.

GUMMER, GUMMERAL, see Gommer, Gomeril(1.

GUMMERALS, sh. pl. War. A name given by quarrymen to a bed of limestone in the Lower Lias near Stratford-on-Avon, from the large number of fossils (Ostrea liassica) it contains.

PHILIPS Gool Oxf. (1871) 112.

GUMMLE, v. Sc. To make muddy; fig. to confuse, perplex, perturb. Cf. gumly.

Ayr. Ye're gummlin' a' the water (Jam.); What business had he, wi' his controversies, to gumle law and justice in the manner he has done the day? GALT Entail (1823) II. 189 (1b).

GUMMUT, sb. Sus. 1 [ge mat.] A lout, a stupid fellow. GUMMY, adj. Dur. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. Hnt. Sus. Hmp. [gu mi, ge mi.] Of the ankles or legs: thick, swollen. Dur. He's a bit gummy about the ankles (A.B.). w.Yks 1, ne.Lan 1 n.Lin. 1 Applied to the legs of horses. Nhp. 1 To a person with swollen legs it would be said, 'Oh! you've got very gummy' Hnt. (TPF) Sus., Hmp. Hot. Loway. Hmp. 1

Hnt. (T.P.F.) Sus., Hmp. Holloway. Hmp. 1
GUMP, sb. Sc. The whole of anything. Gall. Mactagart Encycl. (1824). Hence Gumping, sb. a piece cut

off the 'gump'; also fig. in phr. to cut the gumping.

When a 'banwun' of reapers are 'kemping up a lan', 'the weak of course fall behind the stronger, and when 'a shift o' riggs' takes place, those forward cut through their weak neighbours' rigg, behind, duly opposite the place they left their own, so leave

a part of that rigg uncut, between them and the weak reaper; this piece is called the gumping. Two cronnies, or a lad and lass in love, never cut the gumping on one another, ib.

GUMP, v. Sc. Nhb. Also in form gumph Nhb.<sup>1</sup> [gump, gump.] To grope, esp to catch fish with the hands by groping under banks and stones.

Sc. Do you mind the time when we ran barefoot together to gump in the Step burn? Swan Gates of Eden (ed. 1805) xx. s. Sc.

gump in the Star burn? Swan Gates of Eden (ed. 1895) xx. s.Sc. Ye never gumpt in a burn for trouts, Warson Bards (1859) 197. Lth. In the wee gushing burn... Whaur bluff callants gump out the red freckled trout, Ballantine Poems (1856) 13. Bwk. We ... gump'd for mennents in the pool, CALDER Poems (1897) 63 SIk. 'Gump them' pray what mode of fishing is that?' 'I guddle them in aneath the stanes an' the braes like,' Hogg Tales (1838) 75, ed. 1866. Rxb. Whan I to ope the seal had gumpit For vera the board I thumpit, A Scott Poems (ed. 1811) 113 (JAM.).

GUMP(H, sb. and v. Sc. Irel. Also Sus. Hmp. Dev. Amer. Also in form gomf Gall. [gemp, gemf] 1. sb. A stupid person, a blockhead, 'sumph.' Also in comp.

Gump-head. Cf. gamp, 2.

Bnff., Fif., Cid. (Jam.) Gall. Mactaggart Encycl (1824). N.I.

Sus., Hmp. Holloway. Dev. I baint such a gumphead as all that, sir, Peard Mother Molly (1889) 102. [Amer. An'it makes a handy sum, tu, Any guinp could larn by heart, Lowell Biglow Papers (1848) 47; Dial Notes (1896) I 236.]

Hence Gumphieleery, adj stupid, silly. Per. 'He's not all there, is he?' 'O na, he's a wee gumphieleerie' (G.W.).

2. A plump child, one that is rather overgrown. Ags., Fif. (Jam.) 3. pl. In phr. to tak the gumps, to be in an Fif. (JAM.) 3. pl. In phr. to tak the gumps, to be in an ill-humour, to become sulky. 1b. Cf. gumple.

4. v. To go about in a stupid state; to be in the 'sulks.' Bnff.¹, Cld. (JAM.)

GUMPH, sb. Cai.1 A bad smell; the entrails of a skate, the parts cut out in cleaning.

GUMPH, v. Abd. (JAM.) To beat, baffle, defeat, get

the better of.

GUMPHION, sb. Obs. Sc. Also written gumpheon. A funeral banner.

Then the funeral pomp set forth; saulies with their batons, and gumphions of tarnished white crape, Scott Guy M. (1815) xxxvii; Next followed—the little gumpheon carried upright, which was of a square figure. . Then the great gumpheon or mort-head charged as aforesaid, Acct. of Funeral of John Duke of Rothes (c. 1681) in Nisbet's Heraldry, pt. iv. 147 (Jam.)

[A corr. of lit. E. gonfanon (in Milton gonfalon), a banner.]

GUMPLE, v. and sb. Sc. [grmpl.] 1. v. To get into a sulky humour.

Bnff.1 He's gane aboot a' day gumplin', an' nae a tut's [word] come oot o's hehd

Hence (1) Gumplan, sb. a continued fit of ill-humour; (2) Gumple-face, sb. a downcast countenance; (3) -faced, adj. having a dejected countenance, chop-fallen, sulky;

adj. having a dejected countenance, chop-lanen, surky, (4) foisted, adj. sulky, ill-humoured.

(1) Bnff.<sup>1</sup> (2) Sc. I think you hae taen the gumple-face, Henderson Prov. (1832) 122, ed. 1881. (3) Sc. (Jam.) Fif. In that uglietum stood... Greetin' and gumple-faced, a laird, Tennant Papistry (1827) 33. (4) Sc. I canna afford to lose my sneeshing for a' that ye are gumple-foisted wi'me, Scott Redg (1824) vii

2. 2. 4. A bad burgaut the sulks. Bnff.<sup>1</sup> 3. A surfeit:

2. sb. pl. A bad humour, the sulks. Bnff.1 3. A surfeit; also in comp. Gumple-feast. Frf. (JAM)

also in comp. Gumple-feast. Frf. (Jam)

GUMPLFECK, sb. Sh.I. A state of restlessness. S & Ork.¹

GUMPS, sb. pl. Nhp. Shr Som. Dev. [gemps.] Little risings or 'jumps' in the ground, tumuli.

Dev. Horae Subsectivae (1777) 193.

Hence Gumpy, adj. lumpy, uneven, protuberant. Nhp.¹ Knobby, uneven, as rough thread or sewing silk. Shr.¹

This ööllen yorn's mighty gumpy. Som. Abounding in protuberances, Jennings Obs. Dial. w.Eng. (1825); W. & J. Gl. (1873).

Dev (Hall.)

GUMPTION sh. In got dial and college use in So.

GUMPTION, sb. In gen. dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written gumpshin Cum.; gumpshion Frf.; gumpshun w.Yks.; gumsheon K.cb.; gumshin Nhb.¹; gumshion Sc. Ayr.; gumshon N.Cy.¹ Wil.; gumshun w.Yks. Suf.¹ Wil.; gumtion Sc. n.Yks.² Ken.; and in form gawmtion Wil. [gum-, ge-mf-en.] Common-sense, quickness of understanding, shrewd-

ness, capacity.

Sc. He has mair gumption in him than most people, Scott Redg. (1824) x; Our gumshon clean defies, Donald Poems (1867) 105. Sh.I. Mey da Loard ... gumption gie dee, Sh. News (Sept. 11, 1897). Cal. Abd It'll no hae muckle gumption, Mckenzie Crusse Sketches (1894) iv. Frf. They had gumpshon enough to gie a helpin' hand, Willock Rosetty Ends (1886) 188, ed. 1889. Per. Andra has mair gumption than ye wud think, IAN Maclaren Brier Bush (1895) 186. Fif. I never... had half his gumption, Grav Poems (1811) 88 Dmb. The gumption to keep the fair side o' Sir John, Cross Disruption (1844) v. Rnf. It [riches] serves instead o' gumption, Barr Poems (1861) 160. Ayr. As if the creature hadna the gumshion o' the cuckoo. Galt Entail (1823) viii. Lnk. The gumption to tak' notice o' his dogs, Fraser Whaips (1895) xiv. Lth Displays his only gumption In fine habiliments, Smith Merry Bridal (1866) 64. Edb. What gumtion She's in possession, Liddle Poems (1821) 119. Dmf But [without] Plear or gumption, Quinn Heather (1863) 25. Gall. A pack of Redg. (1824) x; Our gumshion clean defies, Donald Poems (1867) The first in possession, Quinn Heather (1863) 25. Gall. A pack of brainless loons without contrivance or gumption, CROCKETT Raiders (1894) xi. Kcb. A lad o' muckle gumsheon, Davidson Seasons (1789) 15. Wgt. There's gumption there, Fraser Wystown (1877) (1789) 15. Wgt. There's gumption there, Fraser Wigtown (1877) 184. Ir. More gumption and comperhinsion in her than the half of yous all rowled together, Barlow Idylls (1892) 113. N.I.¹ Wxf. I have seen few men with my father's gumption, Kennedy Evenings Duffrey (1869) 109. N.Cy.¹, Nhb¹ Cum. Hed I thy gumpshin and thy gift a gob, Graham Gwordy (1778) 113; Cum.¹8 n.Yks.¹2; n.Yks.⁴ He'll nowther fick na fend, foor he wants bath mense an' gumption w.Yks. A chap as hes plenty o' gumpshun abaat him, Yks. Wkly. Post (Apr. 10, 1897); A haven't gumshun enuff to give 'em a wide berth, Hariley Budget (1872) 126; Willan List Wds. (1811); w.Yks.²5 Lan. No more gumption in him than a blessed kid, Brierley Red Wind. (1868) 217; Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹, m.Lan.¹, Chs.¹, Stt.¹ Der. If they've ony sort o' gumption, Ward David Grieve (1892) I. v; Der.², nw Der.¹ Not. (H.W.); (L.C.M.); Not.¹ A's as devoid of gumption as a toad is of feathers. In Lin.¹, Lei.¹, Nhp.¹², War.³ Glo. Ye've a power o' gumption, Gissing Both of this Parish (1889) I. 115; (AB); Glo.² Oxf.¹ MS. add. Brks.¹, n.Bck. (A.C.) Bdf One with no gumshon, one unapt to learn, or one who acts awkwardly, Batchelor Anal. Eng. Lang. (1809) 134 w.Mid. You'd soon learn to do it, if you had a little gumption (W.P.M.). e.An.¹ Nrf. Holloway. Suf.¹, Ess (W.W.S.) Ken. Grose (1790) MS. add. (P.) e.Ken. (G G.) Sus. Holloway. Hmp.¹ Wil. He seemed to have plenty of gumshon, Kennard Diogenes' Sandals (1893) x; Slow Gl. (1892); Britton Beauties (1825). n.Wil. (E.H G.) Som. Sophia... had gumption enough for two, Raymond Men o' Mendip (1898) i, Jennings Obs. Dial. w Eng. (1825). w.Som.¹ Dhur-2 m guum shun een ee. Dev.¹3 Cor. Young man, where's your gumption? 'Q.' Three Ships (1890) vi; Cor.¹3 Slang. Gumption or rumgumption, comprehension, capacity, Tom Crib (1819) 3; Barrère.

Hence Gumptionless, adj. foolish, senseless, lacking 'gumption.' (1789) 15. Wgt. There's gumption there, Fraser Wigtown (1077) 184. Ir. More gumption and comperhinsion in her than the half

Hence Gumptionless, adj. foolish, senseless, lacking

'gumption.'

Sc. Haud your gumtionless tongue, man, St. Patrick (1819) III. 46 (Jam.). Frf. His heid was a gumptionless creel, Watt Poet. Sketches (1880) 38. Rnf. The gumptionless shark! Clark Rhymes (1842) 23. Ayr. Come awa, Watty, ye gumshionless cuif, Galt Entail (1823) xxii. Edb. Where fashion comes to gloom, An' gumptionless to witness Ilk ither twirl their thum, M. Dowall Poems (1839) 220. Cum. (D.G.) w.Yks. Rather gumptionless for want of practice, Cudworth Manningham (1896) 81.

2. Impertinence, petty insolence of speech. n Yks. Gi' us noan o' yer gumption.

a. Nonsense, foolish talk.

Ess. His gab the riff-raff pleased, 'cos he Spake sich a deal ov gumption, Clark J. Noakes (1839) st. 130; (W.W.S.); Ess.¹

GUMPTIOUS, adj. Sc. Yks. Lei. Nhp. Hnt. e.An.

Sus. Also written gumshus Yks. Suf.¹ e.Suf.; gumtious n.Yks.² [gum, gemjəs.] 1. Self-important, forward, pretentious, 'bumptious'; having 'gumption'; fluent in speech speech.

Sc. (Jam.), Cai.<sup>1</sup> Yks. Be good or be bad, or be gumshus or green, Townley Sngs. 3. n.Yks.<sup>2</sup>, Lei.<sup>1</sup>, Nhp.<sup>1</sup>, Hnt. (T.P.F.) Sus.<sup>1</sup> She was too gumptious by half to be a lady (s v. Gun).

2. Fault-finding, quarrelsome. Sc. (Jam.) e.An. Charnock Gl. (1880). Suf.<sup>1</sup>, e Suf. (F.H.)

GUMPUS, sb. Sc. (JAM.) A fool.
GUMSH, sb. Nhp.<sup>2</sup> Common-sense, understanding. See Gumption.

GUN, sb. and v. Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [gun, gen.] 1. sb. In comp. (1) Gun-bow, a cross-bow; (2) -stane, a flint for a firelock or pistol;

(3) -stick, a ramrod.
(1) w.Som.¹ These are very common playthings for boys, but are never called cross-bows. (2) Sc. (Jam.) (3) n.Lin.¹ As stright as

2. Phr. to be like the man's gun, that wanted a new lock, stock, and barrel, some repairs, and a ramrod, to be utterly worn out. N.I.

3. Obsol. A broadcast turnip-sower.

Shr. I It is a hollow tin cylinder about ten feet long, divided into

compartments, each of which has apertures furnished with slides to open or close at pleasure—the upper one is for admitting the seed, the lower one for letting it out. The slide by which the seed is distributed is perforated with holes of various sizes for the purpose of regulating the quantity of seed to be sown. The gun is held by two handles, and the man who uses it carries it before him in a horizontal position, shaking it as he goes along.

4. A tobacco-pipe.

Lnk. For I claw oot my coggie an' hight my auld gun, Penman Echoes (1878) 50. Gall. We each filled our 'gun' with the best Glasgow spun [tobacco], Kerr Maggie o' the Moss (1891) 93; [She] rakes down the coals, and lights her gun, Nicholson Poet. Wks. (1814) 67, ed. 1897. n Cy. Occasionally heard (J.W.).

(1814) 67, ed. 1897. n Cy. Occasionally heard (J.W.).

5. A drinking-vessel; a flagon of ale.

Ir. Farmer. n.Cy. Bailey (1721); Grose (1790); N.Cy.<sup>2</sup> A great flagon of ale, sold for threepence or fourpence. Chs. The Ringers' Orders (in belfry at Bowdon Church, Cheshire): 'And he that rings and does disturbe ye Peal, Must pay his sixpence or a Gun of ale,' Chs. Lan. Hist. Coll. (1853) I. 72, 132. Dev. Horae Subsecwae (1777) 193. Slang. A vessel called a gun, used for ale in the universities, Grose Lex. Balatronicum (1811). ['A gun of ale,' a large deep pot or flaggon (K.).] ale,' a large deep pot or flaggon (K.).]

6. A Winchester bushel; see below.

Cor. Salt used to be sixpence per Winchester bushel, which weighs 84lb. and is called a gun, Marshall Review (1817) V. 540.

7. v. To examine carefully. See Gunny, v.
Sus. Well, sed dedoctor, agunnin ur over through his spectacles,
Jackson Southward Ho (1894) I. 200; Sus. When I gunned her over a little closer, I soon saw that she was too gumptious by half to be a lady.

8. To interchange talk, speak briskly. Cf. gunner, v.
Abd. The auld folk . . . gunn'd awa' auld farren cracks, Beattle Parings (1801) 11, ed. 1873.

GUN, see Give.

GUNCH, sb. Sc. A large portion, a 'hunch' or 'chunk.' Ayr. I keepit aye a gunch o' ham, Or gude auld cheese, Fisher Poems (1790) 60.

GUND, sb. Dor. Also in form gond Dor. A disease incident to sheep; the 'itch,' 'scab.'

The gund, shab, or scab, in sheep is caused by folding too thickly, Marshall Review (1817) V. 281; Dor. A kind of itch or corruption spreading on the skin in yellow spots. [The gundy or foldness of the tail, LISLE Obs. Husb. (1757) 403.]

GUND, see Gound.

GUNDIE, sb. Sc. The fatherlasher, Cottus bubalis.

Bnff. [Satchell (1879).]

GUNDIE, adj. Obs. Sc. Also Slang. Greedy, voracious. Rxb. (JAM.)

Hence Gundie-guts, sb. a voracious person.
Rxb. (tb) Slang. A fat, pursy fellow, Grose Lex. Balatronicum

(1811).

GUNDY, sb.¹ Sc. [gr'ndi.] 1. A sweetmeat made of treacle and spices; candy, toffy.

Sc. We'll put it into the free gundy and toffee fund, Keith Prue (1895) 155 Sh.I. A mootie nip o peerie Jessie's gundy, Burgess Rasmie (1892) 108. Cai.¹ Frf. The delicacy known further south as gundy, Inglis Am Flk. (1895) 133. Ayr. Aleck had a bit of gundy, glassy, or blackman (the stuff was known by any or all of these names), Hunter Studies (1870) 301. Lnk. Pitch it owre the wundy On the man that sells the gundy, McLachlan Thoughts (1884) 24. Lth. Her yill-browst sweet as gundy, Smith Merry Bridal (1866) 54. Edb There were such special aids to friendship as 'clack,' the 'gundy' of Edinburgh youth, Colville Vernacular (1899) 14; Instead of gundy, I sold my thrums to Mrs Walnut for (1899) 14; Instead of gundy, I sold my thrums to Mrs Walnut for a penny, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) iv. Gall. Hey, you, gie's that gundy, Crockett Sticket Min. (1893) 154.

2. Comp. (1) Gundy-balls, sweetmeats of a globular shape; (2) -man, (3) -monger, (4) -wife, a seller of 'gundies.' (2) -man, (3) -monger, (4) -wife, a seller of gundies.'
(1) Sh.I. 'Gundy-balls,' candy, cracknuts, 'jock taleys,' or other

nick-nacks, Sh News (Mar. 26, 1898). (2) Lnk. Gundy man kicks up a 10w, McLachlan Thoughts (1884) 24. (3) Edb. The gundy-monger orders them off, an' awa they scamper, Ballantine Gaberlunzie (ed. 1875) 9. (4) Edb. The thrums . . I mffered with the gundy-wife for Gibraltar rock, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) 11.

GUNDY, sb.<sup>2</sup> Sc. [ge'ndi.] A push, shove. Frf. Gin a budy be gaen doon the brae, ilky ane'll gie ye a gundy, SALMOND My Man Sandy (1894) 47.

GUNG-BITTED, ppl. ady. n.Cy. Of animals: marked by having a piece cut out of the ear. Border Gl. (Coll. L.L.B.)
GUNK, v. and sb. Sc. Irel. Also in form gonk Gall.

[gunk.] 1. v. To disappoint, take aback. See Begunk, v. Gail. He was singing fu' merry, How Black Douglass, the bluidy wight, Was gonked at Raeberry, Macragaar Encycl. (1824) 125, ed. 1876. NI 1 'Greatly gunked,' 'sorely gunked,' or 'quarely gunked,' are common ways in which this word is used. Ant. Ballymena Obs. (1892).

2. sb. A disappointment, a jilt, esp in phr. to give one

the gunk, to jilt one. See Begunk, sb.
Rnf. She's gi'en him the gunk and she's gaun wi' Willy, TANNA-

HILL Poems (1807) 255, ed. 1817.

Hence (1) Gunkerie, sb. the act of duping, or of putting a trick upon another; (2) Gunkie, sb. a dupe. Rxb. (JAM.)

3. A dunce, blockhead. Ant (S.A.B.) GUNNACK, sb. Bnff. A fish, a species of skate.

GUNNALS, sb. pl. w.Sc. (Jam. Suppl.) Also written unnles. Gills; jowls, great hanging cheeks. See gunnles. Ginnles.

Hence Gunnald or Gunnled, ppl. adj. with great jowls or hanging cheeks.

Used also as a sb. and appl. to persons and animals.

GUNNEL, see Ginnel(1.

GUNNER, sb.1 Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. 1. A sportsman, marksman; also, one who gets his living

by shooting wildfowl.

Sh.I. The glyed gunner never made a fat pot, Spence Flk-Lore (1899) 222. Bnff. With daylight also came two gunners from Banff, striding along the beach on a shooting excursion, Smiles Natur. (1876) 142, ed. 1893. Frf. They'll see a wonner Was ne'er shown aff by ony gunner, Sands Poems (1833) 87. Gall. Neil Wulson, the fisher, and Wull Rain, the gunner, Mactaggart Encycl. (1824) 264, ed 1876. n.Lin.1 Clarke ... was always known as Gunner Clarke because his whole time was spent in shooting wild fowl on the commons. 'One of the oldest of our local gunners,' Cordeaux Bu ds of Humber, 91. e.An. 1 Nrf. Boots the gunner Shot a hare but the marshes, Gr. Earlis Not. Boots the guinner Shot a hare but couldn't run her, Nrf. rune (W D.P.). Nrf., Suf. The guinner from the marshes, Emerson Marsh Leaves (1898) 26; 'Guinner' gen. refers to a professional guinner who gets his living shooting fowl, fishing, eel-darting, &c. (P H E.) e Suf. (F H), Ken. Sus. Holloway

2. A one-eyed person; one who squints. Cf. gunny, v. Wm. Seldom heard. Λ nickname intended to be offensive. 'Noo than, gunner, what's thoo ta deea wi't?' (BK) War. The allusion is to the closing of one eye when taking aim with a firearm. Cor. Used as a nickname, shouted by boys after the afflicted person. Slang. If a poor fellow has the misfortune to lose an eye, he gains the name of 'gunner,' Barrett Life among Navvies (1884) 49.

3. A workman who repairs firearms; a gunsmith.

NI. 1 n Yks. Gunner Thompson shot his leg (I.W.).

4. An overseer, one who overlooks. Cf. gun, 7 Sus. I be a tarrible close gunner, Jackson Southward Ho (1894) I. 250.

GUNNER, sb.2 Sc. Sus. 1. A term appl. to var.

species of fish of the genus *Trigla*.

Sus. All fish of the Gurnard family are called 'gunners' (F E.S.). 2. Comp. Gunner-flook, the turbot, Pleuronectes maximus. Fif. Rhombus aculeatus Rondeletii: our fishers call it the

Gunner Flook, Sibbald Hist Fif. (1803) 11 (Jam.).

3. The yellow-ammer, Emberiza citrinella.

Dmf. Shaw Schoolmaster (1899) 349.

GUNNER, v. and sb.<sup>3</sup> Ayr. (JAM.) to talk in a loud manner. See Gun, 8. 1. v. To gossip;

Gen applied to country conversation.

2. sb. A volley of noisy talk, the act of gossiping; a noisy, blustering talker.

GUNNIE, sb. Sh.I. A hobgoblin, invoked to frighten Ś. & Ork.1

GUNNIES, sb. Cor. Also written gunnis Cor. [genis.] A crevice in a mine or lode, the open space between the walls from which the lode has been taken away.

A couple of stout planks over a yawning 'gunnies,' Burrow 'Mongst Mines, 9, Cor.¹; Cor 2 Means breadth or width. A single gunnies is 3 feet wide; a gunnies and a half, 4½ feet; a double gunnies, 6 feet wide. The former vaults or cavities dug in a mine are 'the old gunnies': if full of water, they are sometimes called 'gunnies of water,' yet more commonly 'a house of water.' [Reports Mines.]

GUNNING, sb. Sc. e.An. Ken. Sus. [genin.] 1. The

sport or act of shooting.

Sc. It's easier than your gunning and archery that ye like sae weel, Scorr Old Mortality (1816) vi. Sh I. We wirn oot o' da wy fur want o' gunnin, Burgess Sketches (2nd ed ) 110 Edb. O why send our young lads awa o'er the sea, As soon as they learn the gunnin' o't, Forbes Poems (1812) 141. e.An. Ken., Sus. Holloway

2. Comp. Gunning-boat, a boat used in the fens.

e An. A light and narrow boat in which the fen-men pursue the

GUNNY, v. Hmp. Cor. [geni.] 1. To take a sight as in shooting; to cast one's eye over anything.

Cor. I gunnied roun, at laast I seed a bear, T. Towser (1873)
78; Cor. 3 Gunny over the barrel afore you shoot. Gunny over the work to make sure the strength. this work to make sure it's straight.

Hence Gunny-eyed, adj. squinting, 'one-eyed.' Cor.3 2. To look straight at one; to look archly or knowing. Hmp. He gunney'd at me, WISE New Forest (1883) 283; Hmp.<sup>1</sup> GUNNY, adj. Obs. Yks. Of the eyes: sore, running; also in comp. Gunny-eyes. See Gound.
Yks. (K.) n.Yks. My neen are varra sair, . They are seay

gunny and furr'd, MERITON Praise Ale (1684) 1. 263

GUNPOWDER, sb. Sc. Lon. Sur. 1. A species of fine green tea; also in comp. Gunpowder-tea.

Ayr. The teapot . Dispensing her gunpowder by platoon, Boswell Poet. Wks. (1810) 51, ed. 1871. Lon. It is then mixed with the commonest gunpowder teas, Maynew Lond Labour (ed. 1861) II. 135.
2. Comp. Gunpowder-wood, the black alder, Rhamnus

Frangulā.

Sur. Here and there are ... cotton grass, and a few bushes of black alder, the gunpowder wood of the foresters, Cornh. Mag. (Nov. 1888) 528.

GUNSIR, sb. Sc. Also written gunsar Bnff.<sup>1</sup>; and in form gonsir Abd. A big, stupid, ungainly, or clumsy GUNSIR, sb.

Bnff. Abd. 'Ye stupid gonsir, that's nae a hard sum, an' yet ye canna wirk it' 'Ye're a muckle gunsir, ye cud hae mended it olin broken't.' The word is usually appl to a male (G W.)

GUNSTER, sb. Suf. A young shooter. e.Suf. (F.H.) GUPP, v. and sb. Sh.I. 1. v. To vomit. 2. sb. A vomit, a sound as of vomiting. S. & Ork. GUR, sb. and adj. Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] 1. sb. An open sore. Lin. Cf. guran. 2. adj. Of a wound: green (HALL)

Of a wound: green. (HALL.)

GUR, sb.<sup>2</sup> Cor.<sup>12</sup> The fish shanny, Blennius pholas.

GUR, sb.<sup>3</sup> Shr.<sup>1</sup> In comp. Gur-coal, a name given to a particular coal seam around Donnington and Wombridge. (s.v. Coal-names.)

GURAN, sb. Sc. Also in forms girran Dmf.; girron GURAN, sb. Sc. Also in forms girran Dill.; girron Gall. A small boil, pustule Cf. gur, sb. Dmf. (Jam.) Gall. Little fiery pumples, young whisky tackets, girrons, Mactaggart Encycl. (1824) 449, ed. 1876.

Hence Guranie, adj. full of small boils. Cld. (Jam.)
[Gael. gurrean, a pimple, pustule (M. & D.).]

GURBAGE, see Garbage.

GURBED bol adj. Dev. Also in form gubbed Dev.8

GURBED, ppl. adj. Dev. Also in form gubbed Dev.8 Splashed with mud.

Dev. Yer frock is gubbed up tu yer waist wi' mud. n.Dev. Ould northering, gurbed hadge tacker, Dick, Rock Jim an' Nell

GURBLUIT, v. Sh.I. Also in forms gurbloit S. & Ork.; gurblott. To wash badly or roughly.

Gen. used regarding clothes, but a person's face may also be

gurblotted (KI); Gırzzıe wis 'ıthın da door gurbluitin' twartree bits o' things in a tub, Sh. News (Oct 9, 1897).

Hence Gurbloited, ppl. adj. of clothes: badly washed.

S. & Ork.1

GURD, GURDELE, see Gird, sb.1, v.2, Girdle, sb.3

GURDIE-MILK, sb. Cor.<sup>3</sup> In phr. gurdie milk and barley sinkers, a diet consisting of 'reamed' milk thickened with flour and seasoned with salt, in which are dropped pieces of barley-bread.

GURDLE, v. Som. Dev. Also written girdle Som. (HALL.) Of a dog: to growl. See Gurl, v.¹
Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873); (HALL.) w.Som¹ Poo ur oal An'dee!
ee núvur doa un guur dlee dhaewt t-úzstran jurz [Poorold Handy! he never growls except it is strangers] Dev. The dog did gurdly, sure enow, Pulman Sketches (1842) 100, ed. 1871.

GURDLE, GURG, see Girdle, sb.1, Girg.

GURGE, sb. Nhp. A gulf or eddy.
[The plain wherein a black bituminous gurge Boils out

[The plain wherein a black bituminous gurge Boils out from under ground, Milton P. L. XII. 41.]

GURGEONS, sb. pl. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written gurgheon I.W.¹; gurgings War.³ Dev.; gurgins se.Wor.¹ Glo.² Dor. [gō·dzənz.] 1. Coarse refuse from flour, the finer sort of bran, 'pollard.' See Grudgings.

War.²³ s.Wor. Strictly speaking, I believe it is, or was, the finer sort of offal that is boulted or sifted out in dressing, bran being the coarsest offal. In practice millers grind up 'orts,' odds and ends of any sorts of grain, mill-sweepings, or almost anything that comes to hand, and sell it out as 'gurgeons' or 'sharps' (H.K.); s.Wor.¹ Wheat-meal at the stage between flour and bran. se.Wor.¹ Shr¹Gurgeons are produced from the inner skin of the grain. They are lighter in substance than 'sharps' with which grain. They are lighter in substance than 'sharps' with which grain. They are lighter in substance than 'snarps' with which they are often confounded; Shr.<sup>2</sup> Used in feeding pigs, extracted from wheat. The first form is sharps; from them is obtained gurgeons; from them bran, and lastly flour. Hrf.<sup>1</sup>, Glo. (A.B.), Glo.<sup>12</sup> Oxf. Holloway. Hmp.<sup>1</sup> Wil. Britton Beauties (1825); Wil.<sup>1</sup> Dor. Barnes Gl. (1863). Som. (W.F.R.) Dev. With bran called gurgings and the dregs of ale is made the famous pottage in Devonshire called Drouson (J.H.). [Gurgions of meal, charum secondarms. Cours (1670).] secundarium, Coles (1679).]

2. Fig. A nondescript. I.W.¹
GURGISE, sb. Sus.¹ A fish-pond; a lake or pond.
GURGLE, sb. Lei.¹ [gō·g1.] The gullet, throat, windopen. 'His tongue slipped down his gurgle.'

GURGO(E, sb. Cor. Also in form gurgey Cor.¹; gurgy Cor.² [gō·gi.] 1. Alow hedge, a rough fence; the site of a former hedge; a gap in a broken-down hedge.

For the hedges 'was' nothing but gurgeys, Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) 6; Hunt Pop. Rom. w Eng. (ed. 1896) 329; Cor. 123 w.Cor. I reckon I knacked en in that gurgey there (M.A.C.).

2. A deep rut; a ditch. (C.F.R.), Cor.³

3. A long narrow lane. Cor.¹²²

GURGRUGOUS, see Gargrugous.

GURGY, adj. Cld. Rxb. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Fat, short-necked, with a protuberant belly. Cf. gudge, sb. 1

belly. Cf. gudge, sb.¹

GURHERD, v. Sh.I. Also in forms gaar(d)hird, garhird, girhird, gorhird; gorehird S. & Ork.¹ To carry corn from the field to the corn-yard; to stack corn.

(K.I.); Doo'll mebbie help wis ta gaardhird yet, Sh. News (Sept. 11, 1897); I tought doo'd been helpin' somebody ta gaarhird wi' sic a day, tb. (Oct. 7, 1899); To gorhird de corn, JAKOBSEN Dial. (1897) 44; (Coll. L.L.B.)

Hence Gorehirding, sb. the harvest-home. (JAM.), S. & Ork.¹

[Repr. ON. \*gardhirda, to gather in (the crop) into the yard; see gardr and hirda in Vigfusson, and Jakobsen Norsk in Shetl. (1897) 24.]

GURK, sb. Sc. [gərk.]

1. A stout person; a fine,

GURK, sb. Sc. [gərk.] 1. A stout person; a fine, well-conditioned young fellow; also used as a term of

address.

Nai. A child rather thick in proportion to tallness, Agric Surv. GI. (JAM.) Abd. A rough-looking gurk ov a loon, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xxxii; A braw gurk (G.W.); A gawsie gurk wi' phiz o' yellow In youthhood's sappy bud, Skinner Poems (1809) 9, Gurk Middleton, a trusty frien', Robb Poems (1852) 187. Hence Gurkin, sb. a very fat, short person. Bnff.<sup>1</sup>, Abd. (G.W.)

2. The young of any live stock when thriving and large

GURL, v.¹, sb.¹ and adj. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also Hrf. Glo. Som. Also written gurle Sc. (JAM.) [gərl, gəl.]

1. v. To growl as a dog; to snarl, mutter; also used fig. Sc. Frost may incite some to glum, An' set auld dotted fairmers a' gurlin', R. Caled. Curling Club Ann. (1888–89) 400 Ayr. I heard the gamekenper's dog gurling last night Lowston Kelmallie. Sc. Frost may incite some to glum, An' set auld dotted fairmers a' gurlin', R. Caled. Curling Club Ann. (1888-89) 400 Ayr. I heard the gamekeeper's dog gurling last night, Johnston Kilmallie (1891) II. 96; Every one present gurled and growled, Galt Gilhaize (1823) xvi. Sik. In a mock-fecht we twa gaed gurlin doun the brae, Chr. North Noctes (ed. 1856) IV. 260. Hrf. (W.W.S.) Glo. Horae Subsectivae (1777) 194; Glo. Som. (W.F.); Very much like two cats, a gurlin and catterwaulin, Agrikler Rhymes (1872) 14; W. & J. Gl. (1873).

Hence (1) Gurling, ppl. adj. growling, snarling; fig. surly; (2) Gurly, adj. of a dog: given to growling; growling loudly.

ing loudly.

(1) Sc. GROSE (1790) MS. add. (C) Ayr. The leddy she heard their loud gurlin' sound, SERVICE Dr. Dugud (ed. 1887) 71. (2) Sc. (A.W) Per. Thy deep-mouth'd, gurly, loud bow-wow Creation startles, STEWART Character (1851) 108.

2. Of the wind: to rush and roar, to howl, whistle as in

a storm.

Rnf. Weel may ye mind yon night sae black Whan fearfu' winds loud gurl'd, A. Wilson *Poems* (1790) 61 (JAM.). Nnb. Gurlin thro' the glens o' Reed Wi' a weird and eerie strum, Armstrong Wanny Blossoms (1876) 4; Nnb.¹

Hence Gurly, ad. of the weather: rough, boisterous,

stormy; cold and bleak; also used advb.

Sc. Gurly Winter's nipping storms, T. Scott Poems (1793) 319.

Abd. Gurly Winter's nipping storms, T. Scott Poems (1868) 255. Frf. Richt i' his teeth growl'd the gurlie north-easter, Watt Poet. Sketches (1880) 51. Fif. Winter, wi' her gurly train O' pinchin' frost an' sna', Gray Poems (1811) 33. Ayr. The wind came wild and gurly from the sea, Galt Gilhaize (1823) xxi. Lnk. Fend aff the blast that blew gurly an' dour, Nicholson Idylls (1870) 39. Lth. There's a strang gurly blast, blawin' snell frae the north. Ballanting Poems (1856) 121. Elth. Drear an' gurly was the Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 121. e.Lth. Drear an' gurly was the simmer, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 61. Edb. Lowly plants, that grow upo' the vale, Bide the rebuffs o' the maist gurly gale, Leargrow upo' the vale, Bide the rebuffs o' the mast gurly gale, Learmont Poems (1791) 301. Rxb. Like gurly north in winter weather, A. Scott Poems (ed. 1808) 16. Dmf A gurly nicht—The shilpit mune rade high, Reid Poems (1894) 62 Gail. It was gurly weather when they were at Drumquhat, Crockett Stickit Min (1893) 107. Kcb. And o'er the stream diffuse a gurly cast, Davidson Seasons (1789) 29. Nhb. Upon the gurly shore, White Visit to Redesdale in Newc. Fishers' Garlands, 202.

3. To issue, as water, with a gurgling noise. Rxb. (Jam.) Hence Gurlie, adv. gurgling.

Hence Gurlie, adj. gurgling.
Sc. Gurlie describes . . . the noise of water running through a narrow pipe when it is nearly run out and air rushes in also (A W.). 4. Of an infant: to make a crowing, gurgling sound. Abd. Hear't gurlin (G.W).

Hence Gurly, adj. of children: crowing, gurgling. Abd.

(G.W.)

5. sb. A growl.

Rnf. Poor starvin' dogs Glowre fierce, wi' hungry gurle, A.

WILSON Poems (1790) 102 (Jam.). Ayr. Gripping me by the coat-neck, and shaking me wi' a gurl, Galt Lards (1826) iv; A gurl of rage, like the first brush of the tempest on the waves, tb. Gilhaize (1823) xv

6. A place where a stream, being confined by rocks,

issues with rapidity and a gurgling sound. Rxb. (JAM.)
7. adj. Of the weather: rough, boisterous, bitter.
Luk. And gars the heights and Hows look gurl, RAMSAY Poems (1721) 210.

8. Fig. Surly, quarrelsome.
Sc. Gurl and camstary, Drummond Muchomachy (1846) 50
Lnk. O' a' real pleasure body's spain Makes gurl an' crabbit, Warr
Poems (1827) 72. Edb. They'd ne'er be gurl, About the Pl-t-n,
Liddle Poems (1821) 41.

Hence Gurly, adj. of persons: surly, rough, cross, crabbed; of a tree: gnarled, crabbed.

Fif. Dowr were their threats and their grimaces, Gurlie and crabbit-like their faces, Tennant Papistry (1827) 169. s Sc. A thick gurly aik smashed to shivers, Wilson Tales (1836) IV 46.

Sig. Dinna gape for dauds o' praise Frae gurly Andrew Fairway,

Towers Poems (1805) 65. Sik. The old gurly squoir, Hogg Tales (1838) 327, ed. 1866 NI<sup>1</sup> [1. Cp. EFris. grullen, 'cinen dumpfen rollenden Ton horen lassen, brullen' (KOOLMAN).]

GURL, v.<sup>2</sup> and sb.<sup>2</sup> Sc. [gərl.] 1. v. To flatter. Sc. (G.W.)

Hence Gurlin', sb. flattery. Abd. None o' yer gurlin' noo (1b).

2. sb. Flattery, deceit.

Sc. Tak tent, what a gurl's i' their gab, WADDELL Psalms (1871) lix. 7

Hence Gurly, adj. deceitful, fair-spoken. Abd. (G.W.) GURLIEWHIRKIE, sb. Ayr. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Unforceen evil; premeditated

GURLIN, sb. Sh.I. A boy, an urchin. S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup> [Of LG. origin, gor (a little child) + dim. suff. -ling. See Holstein dial (Idiotkon); Bremen dial. (Wtb.), Pome-

ranian dial. (DAINERT).]

GURM, sb. and v. Sh.I. 1. sb. The rheum of the eyes; the viscous matter that collects on dead fish when allowed to he long in a heap. S. & Ork.1

2. v. To defile, make dirty. 1b. Hence Gurmit, ppl. adj. soiled, grimed. 1b.

[Norw. dial. gurm, sediment, grounds; gurmutt, muddy, thick, turbid (AASEN).]

GURMAW, sb. Cum. Also written gurmow. The great black-backed gull, Larus marinus. See Gull-maw,

s v. Gull, sb.1 (3). Cum.4 Jwohn Simple was bworn at Cardurnock An' browt up amang the guimows, Sugs. 5.

GURN, see Girn, Grin, sb.

GURNALD, sb. Nhb.1 The gurnard, Trigla gurnardus. GURNEL, sb. Sc. 1. A strange-shaped, thick-set man. Gall. Mactaggart Encycl. (1824). 2. A fisherman's implement, used in inserting 'stobs' or stakes in the sand to spread nets on. 1b.

GURNET, sb. Sc. Irel. Also written girnot Arg. (JAM.); and in form garnet Lth. (JAM.) The gurnard, Trigla gurnardus.

Arg. Great shoals of various kinds of fish surround all the coasts of the parish; such as herring, cod, ling, mackerel, codling, seth, girnot, rock-fish, Statist. Acc. XIV. 175 (JAM.). Lth. (JAM.) Ir. Turbot, cod, ling, ... gurnet ... and shad abound on the coasts, Quart. Review (Sept. 1813) 477.

GUR-PUG, sb. Sh.I. A small Shetland horse. S. & Ork.1 GUR(R, sb. and v. Sc. 1. sb. Mud, dirt. S. & Ork. See Gor(e, sb. 2. The hardened matter collected about the eyes during sleep. Car 1 Cf. gor(e, sb. 1 3.

3. v. To defile, soil with mud; to do dirty work. Sh.I. Ta gurr in parafeen, black-saep an trash, Burgess Rasmie

(1892) 91; S. & Ork.1 GURR, v. and sb.1 Sc. Also in form gurrie. [gər.] 1. v. To growl as a dog, snarl; to rumble; also used as

an int. and in comp. Gurr-gurr. Sc. She's like yon big beast up at the manse, aye gurr-gurrin', and nothing more to come o't, Keith Bonne Lady (1897) 94. Cai. Rnf. For forms nae mair let Christians gurlie, Finlayson Rhymes (1815) 97 e Lth. The doug... hears a foot, Gurrs, listens, rises, Mucklebackit Rhymes (1885) 42. Gall. 'Gur-r-1' growled Gray, his sister, Crockett Standard Bearer (1898) 9.

Hence (1) Gur-gurring, sb. a low growl or snarl, a

rumbling, snarling sound; (2) Gurring, (a) sb., sec (1); (b)

ppl. adj. rumbling, growling.
(1) Edb. Below the door I saw a pair of glancing black e'en, (1) Edb. Below the door I saw a pair of glanteing black e en, a snouff and a gur-gurring, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) x. (2, a) Sc. Wright Sc. Life (1897) 43. Gall Ye will ken when by the gurring and shaking, Crockett Cleg Kelly (1896) 284. (b) Gall John Platt sent a gurring thrill through the train, ib. Stickit Min.

(1893) 35
2. To purr as a cat. Abd. (JAM.)
3. sb. The growl, snarl of a dog.
Cai. Edb. He heard two voices of men and the gurr of a dog
fivening sheep, Edb. Correspondent (Dec. 15, 1814) (JAM.) as if turning sheep, Edb. Correspondent (Dec. 15 1814) (JAM.) Gall. The dogs slunk behind with, however, many little protesting guits, Crockett Standard Beaver (1898) 9. GURR, sb.<sup>2</sup> Sc. [gər.] 1. A strong, thick-se Bnff. The word conveys the idea of stubborn temper. 1. A strong, thick-set person.

Hence Gurran, sb. a very strong, thick-set person with a stubborn temper. ib.

2. A rough knotty stick or tree. Ags. (JAM.)

GURR, see Gyrr.
GURRAG, sb. Cai.<sup>1</sup> A pimple, pustule. See Guran.
GURRELL, GURRIE, see Goriel(1, Gurr, v., Gorry, sb.
GURRY, sb.<sup>1</sup> Lei.<sup>1</sup> [gə ri] An internal rumbling of the body due to flatulence.

I had a such a gurry come on me as if I hadn't eaten nothink

Thad a such a gurry come on me as it I hadn't eaten nothink of a fortint [A gurry, alvus concila, Coles (1679)]

GURRY, sb.<sup>2</sup> Sc. [gəri.] I. A brawl, a loud, angry disputation; a dog-fight. Also in comp. Gurry-wurry.

Sc. Mackay. Link. A bonny gurry-wurry I had ower't wi' yon tinkler tongit Hielant wife, Gordon Pyotshaw (1885) 110; (Jam.)

2. A hurry bustle confusion. 2. A hurry, bustle, confusion.

2. A nurry, bustle, confusion.

Sc. She's aye in a gurly (Jam. Suppl, s v. Garray). Per. Ye'renn an awfu' gurry will yer wark this mornin', lassie (G W).

GURRY, sb.<sup>3</sup> Cor.<sup>3</sup> Of herrings: a fixed quantity or measure, consisting of eight hundred.

GURRY, sb.<sup>4</sup> Dev. Cor. Also in form gully Dev.

[geri.] 1. A hand-barrow; see below Cf. gorry, sb.

The Admy barrow. Haven Subscience (1973) 194. A thing for

Dev. A dung barrow, Horae Subsectivae (1777) 194; A thing for carrying apples, carried by two men, Morton Cyclo Agric (1863), A kind of barrow without wheels to carry up and down hills (W.Ll.-P.). Cor. I bought some mun [refuse of fish] down to the Cove, about thirty gurries or more, Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) 6, Cor. 1 A hand barrow for carrying fish, Cor. 2

2. Comp. Gurry-butt, a dung-sledge. See Butt, sb.<sup>8</sup>
Dev. Moore Hist. Dev. (1829) I. 354 n Dev. A little gurry-butt,
That Varmer Voss has sent'e, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 74;
A sliding cart or barrow, drawn by one horse, emptied by being overturned, Marshall Rur. Econ. (1796) I. 121.

GURRY, GURS(E, GURSLE, see Gyrr, Grass, Gristle. GURT, sb. Dev. Cor. [gāt.] A shallow ditch or drain, a gutter-trench; a rut in a road.

Dev. The dykes or drains in Colyford Marsh are called 'gurts'

synonymous with 'rhines' in the Somersetshire Levels, Pul-MAN Sketches (1842) 100, ed. 1871. Cor. Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl.; Cor. $^{23}$ 

GURT, GURTEARE, see Girt, Great, Garter.

GURTH, sb. Lnk. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Curd after it has been broken down or wrought small by the hands.

[Gael. gruth, curds (M. & D.).]

GURTH, see Garth, sb.1

GURTHIE, adj. Sc. 1. Heavy, oppressive; nauseating. Fif. (Jam.) 2. Corpulent, obese. Sc. Mackay.

GURTY, GURZE, see Greaty, Grass. GUS, GUSAN-, see Grass, Goosen-chick.

GUSCHACH, sb. Abd. (JAM.) In phr. the cheek of the guschach, the fireside. See Coutchack.

guschach, the fireside. See Coutchack.
GUSCHET, see Gusset.
GUS(E, sb. Sc (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The long gut or 'rectum.'
GUSEHORN, sb. Sc. Also in forms guissern, gussie.
A coarse, lusty woman Francisque-Michel Lang. (1882)

GUSH, sb. Sc. Yks. Lan. Nhp. e An. [guf, gvf.]

1. A gust of wind. Yks. (J.W.), ne.Lan., Nhp., e An., e.Suf. (F.H.)

2. A water-spout.

Nhp.1 Used on the eastern side of the county.

3. Comp. Gush-hole, an outlet in a wall for water to escape. Sc. De muckle anes loups o'er de dyke . . . and de little anes wi' de wagging horns, creeps in at our water gush-holes, and does the like, Graham Writings (1883) II. 229

4. Phr. to play gush, to bleed profusely.

Gail. Brawly ye could clour a croon, And make a nose play gush, Mactaggart Encycl. (1824) 69, ed. 1876.

GUSH, v. and sb.<sup>2</sup> Som. Dev. [gef.] 1. v. To scare,

frighten, startle. See Agast.

Som. To put the blood in quicker motion by fright or surprise,
W. & J. Gl (1873). Dev. Lor' yu've agushed me out ov my life,
yu stupid ol' gallybagger! Heweri Peas Sp. (1892); Horae
Subsection (1777) 9; Dev. Gracious! Rab, you gusht ma, I.
nw. Dev. Rare, used only by the older dialect speakers (R.P.C.).

2. sb. A sudden fright, scare, or surprise; also in form

Gushment. See Agastment.
Som. A' gied I sich a gush, W. & J. Gl. (1873). Dev. Horae
Subsecuvae (1777) 194.

GUSHAT, GUSHET, see Gusset.
GUSHEL, sb. Fif. (Jam.) A small dam made in a

gutter in order to intercept the water.

It is applied both to the dams made by children for amusement and to those made by masons, plasterers, &c for preparing their

**GUSHEL**,  $sb.^2$  and v. 'Cai.<sup>1</sup> 1. sb. An awkward lout; one who works in a clumsy or untidy manner. work untidily.

GUSHILL, GUSLE, GUSS, see Guzzle, sb.1, Gristle, Girse.

GUSSET, sb. Sc. Irel. Yks. Also Dor. Also written gussit e.Yks1; and in forms guschet Sc. (JAM); gushat, gushet Sc. [gu'sit, ge'fət.] 1. A pocket at or near the arm-pit.

Abd. Forth frae his gushet he drew A black leather book, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 68

2. The 'clock' of a stocking.

Bch. First o' hose I hae a fouth Wi' different clocks, but yet in truth We ca' it gushet, Forbes Shop-bill (1785) 11. Edb. Silk stockings with red gushats on a blue ground, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xxvii Peb. He'd flame-like gushets, to his thighs Half up, on stockings blue, Lintoin Green (1685) 12, ed. 1817.

3. Fig. A slit, opening.
Ir. He'd be entitled to get a gusset opened undher one o' his

ears, Carleton Fardorougha (1836) 171.

4. A triangular piece of land, a corner of a field which

cannot be ploughed with the rest
Sc. 'A guschet o' land, 'a small triangular piece of land interposed between two other properties (Jam.). Abd. A gushetie o' finer lan' there is not upo' the place, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xlii. e.Yks 1

5. pl. The early purple orchis, Orchis mascula. Dor. (B. & H.)

[1. OFr. gousset, 'creux de l'aisselle; petite bourse, attachée d'abord sous l'aisselle, et plus tard en dedans de la ceinture de la culotte; avoir le gousset vide, être sans argent' (HATZFELD); Fr. gousset, petite poche (LITTRÉ). Hence Gael. guisead (MACBAIN).]

GUSSIE, see Guiselorn.

GUSSOCK, sb. and v. e.An. of wind. e.An., e.Suf. (F.H.) 1. sb. A sudden gust 2. A heavy fall; used

of wind. e.An.¹, e.Suf. (F.H.) 2. A heavy fall; used advb. in phr. to fall a gussock, to fall with violence. e.Suf. (F.H.) 3. v. To gush, gush out. vb.

GUST, sb.¹ and v. Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. [gust, gest.]

1. sb. A liking, taste, relish, 'gusto.'

Ayr. The gust o' joy, the balm of woe, . . Is rapture-giving woman, Burns Answer to Verses addressed to Poet (1787) st 4.

Edb. Gluttons . . Mish-mashin' creatures for their greed or gust, Learmont Poems (1791) 199. Gall. She fell to sucking her blood with as great a gust, as if it had been wine, Nicholson Hist. Tales (1842) 77.

with as great a gust, as if it had been wine, Nicholson Hist. Tales (1843) 77.

Hence (I) Gustfu', adj. full of relish; (2) Gustily, adv. luxuriously, tastily; (3) Gustless, adj without appetite or taste; (4) Gusty, adj. 'tasty,' savoury, appetizing; fond of good living.

(I) Sc. (Jam.) Kcb. The flocks... roun' the hay-stack crowding, pluck the stalks O' withered bent wi gustfu' hungry bite, Davidson Seasons (1789) 141 (ib.). (2) Fif. [He] denner'd gustily with th' abbot, Tennant Papistry (1827) 67. (3) Per. From gustless gabs that cannot taste of love, Nicol Poems (1766) 16. (4) Sc. Our own gusty Scottish dishes, Scott Nigel (1822) xxvii. Elg. Your gusty cups, sae costly, Couper Poetry (1804) I. 190. Abd. Down their throats entic'd to swallow His gusty gear, Cock Strains (1810) I. 131. Per. The beer that was made o' this bear was sae gusty It filled a' the farmers in Perth roarin' fu', Spence Poems (1898) 78 Rnf. 'Thad been his e'enin' care Some gusty beverage to prepare, Picken Poems (1813) I. 79. Ayr. An' just a wee drap sp'ritual burn in, An' gusty sucker, Burns Sc. Drink (1786) st. 9 Lth. We pree the tither drappie, To synde the gusty mouthfu's ower, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 39. Edb. Let gusty gabs chew the wheat bread, And synd it down wi' claret red, Learmont Poems (1791) 83. Bwk. Gusty cheese, Henderson Pop. Rhymes (1856) 24. n.Cy. Border Gl. (Coll. L.L.B.) Nhb.

Or fine green peas and tender lamb, Or aught as gusty, Donaldson

Poems (1809) 16.
2. v. To taste, smell; also trans. to give relish or appe-

tite to, to feed with relish; gen. in phr. to gust one's gab, to give one's palate a relish. Also used fig.

Sc. To see the like o' them gusting their gabs, Scott Bride of Lam. (1819) xii. Abd. To hap his back, or gust his noddle, Shirkefs Sale Catal. (1795) 7. Per We held a long confab, Where we might gae to gust our gab, Spence Poems (1898) 167. we might gae to gust our gab, Spence Poems (1898) 167. w.Sc. I dinna like this way the precentor has got into of no giein' out the line; I just like to gust my gab twice wit, Carrick Laurd of Logan (1835) 56. Fif. Ill do we deserve to dine, And gust our gabs wi' dribs o' wine, Tennant Papistry (1827) 172. Rnf. The rabble now may gust their gabs, On eighteen pence a day, Barr Poems (1861) 231. Ayr. There's no there what would gust the gab o' a wean, Service Notandums (1890) 27. Lnk. Our bits o' canny jobs By whilk we used to . . gust our gobs. Rodger gab o a Wean, Service Notanaums (1890) 27. Link. Our bits o' canny jobs By whilk we used to . . gust our gobs, Rodger Poems (1838) 172, ed. 1897. Edb. I yet may gust my yappish mou', The supper's just begun, McDowall Poems (1839) 216 Rxb. An' gust our gabs wi' dainty dauds o' lamb, A. Scott Poems (ed. 1808) 159. Nhb 1 Gust yor ain gob,' do not be beholden to anybody. n.Cy Border Gl (Coll. L.L. B.)

Hence Gusted, ppl. adp. flavoured.

Edb You cock your nose Against my sweetly gusted cordial dose, Fergusson Poems (1773) 180, ed. 1785

[1. The gust [tast], gustus, Coles (1679). (1) The base suds which vice useth to leave behind it makes vertue afterward far more gustfull, Howell Fam. Letters (1650) (Nares). 2. The palate of this gusts nothing high, L'Estrange On Beaumont & Fletcher's Plays (RICHARDSON)]

GUST, sb.2 Sc. A flighty, talkative person, with no

solidity of character.

Gall. 'She's naething but a gust,' i. e. is a gust of wind—spoken very contemptuously (A.W).

GUSTARD, sb. Suf.<sup>1</sup> Custard.

GUSTER, sb. Nhp.2 A breathless condition.

GUSTRILL, see Guzzle, sb.1

GUT, sb.¹ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [gut, st.] 1. pl. The entrails, bowels; the intestines; also

get.] 1. pl. The entrails, bowels; the intestines; also used fig. the inside of anything, contents.

Eig. Earth's guts seem'd wamblin' roun', Couper Poetry (1804)
II. 89. Beh Our fouk call'd it the windy gravel That grips the guts beneath the navel, Forbes Dominie (1785) 35 Frf. Ding the dust oot o' the cushion, or the guts oot o' the Bible, Inglis Am Flk. (1895) 179 w.Sc. I would rather see my guts lying on a whin buss, Carrick Laird of Logan (1835) 251. Ayr. There were a gey twa three o' the auld kipples, an' ither kin' o' lowse riggin' lying in her guts, Ainslie Land of Burns (ed. 1892) 78. Edb. Gien o' yer guts a jerk Wi'their nail horn, Liddle Poems (1821) 51. e.Lth. He . . . ne'er flung awa a text till he'd gien ye the guts o't, Hunter J. Inwick (1895) 35. Gall. What's a purse without the guts' Kerr Maggie o' the Moss (1891) 33. n Cy. That there Mawrie has good guts i'her brain for all her heart it don't be of mooch account, Longman's Mag. (Apr. 1889) 619. n.Wm. This pie hes neea guts. good guts i'her brain for all her heart it don't be of mooch account, Longman's Mag. (Apr. 1889) 619. n.Wm. This pie hes neea guts. He gat t'guts oot ov his watch an' cuddent git them back again (B.K.). w Yks. Th' main pairt o' th' guts wor i' th' bothom, Yks. Wkly Post (June 27, 1896); Clock guts (J.T.); w.Yks. You have no guts in your brains [you are completely ignorant], w.Yks. Lan. Theau sees Meary, th' how-row e me guts wur no quite sattle't, Paul Bobbin Sequel (1819) 18; Wot's so strange is that the mowdywerp ut sent it should ha no mooar guts in his brains than to trouble me agen. Staton Longuague (2, 1861) 117. n. Lin l the mowdywer of the state of Should have been been been been agen, Staton Loominary (c. 1861) 117. n.Lin.<sup>1</sup>, s.Lin. (T.H.R.) Nrf. We put the two loads inter the middle of the stack. 'She's got a good gut now,' I say, Emerson Son of Fens (1892) 149. Sur. Varmer Chandler speaks well, 'ee do,... there be guts in what he have said, BICKLEY Sur Hills (1890) III. vii. w Som.

guts in what he have said, BICKLEY Sur Ituus (1090) 111. vii. w soin.

2. The belly, stomach; gen. in pl.

Sc Gang awa to the soup kitchen, Willie, and get your guts fu'
o' kail, Scotch Haggis, 141. Buff. In frae the pleugh wi' toom,
toom guts, Comes John, Taylor Poems (1787) 24. Rnf. Scrimp
their guts to get their bra' things, Picken Poems (1813) I. 123.
Lnk Some ane, on his guts intent, Had swallowed it, Deil's
Hallowe'en (1856) 46 Edb. Wi' pangin' gut an' wizen fu' O' nasty
whisky, Learmont Poems (1791) 172. Dmf. If they should tak'
tt in their head Their hungry guts on thee to feed, Shennan Tales whisky, Learmont Poins (1791) 172. Diff. It they should take it in their head Their hungry guts on thee to feed, Shennan Tales (1831) 152. Gall. Faith it's hard to mind the cliff Wi'hungry guts, Lauderdale Poems (1796) 43. n.Cy. (J.W.) w.Yks.<sup>3</sup>; w.Yks.<sup>5</sup> Minds his guts if he minds nowt else! Fill thee guts, lad!

w.Som.1 The ball meet was un right in the guts.

Hence Gutful, sb. a bellyful, sufficiency of food.

e.Suf He'shungiywhenhe's got agutful[heisverystingy](F H).

3. Comp. (1) Gut-foundered, diseased from the effects of hunger; (2) -hallion, a voracious eater; (3) -haniel, colic; (4) -pock, the stomach, belly; (5) -scraper, a fiddler; (6) -weed, the corn sow-thistle, Sonchus arvensis;

fiddler; (6) -weed, the corn sow-thistle, Sonchus arvensis; (7) -worship, inordinate feeding.

(1) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> Gut-founder'd wi' greed (2) Nhb.<sup>1</sup> (3) Sc. (Jam.) (4) Abd. Poor Bydby's wond'ing at ilk thing she saw, But wi' a hungry gut-pock for it a', Ross Helenore (1768) 70, ed. 1812. Ayr. The crop of a fowl, or the gut-pock of a fish, Dickson Writings (1660) I. 76, ed. 1845. (5) Mry. Who of music . Beats every gut-scraper all hollow, Hay Linhe (1851) 23 Ayr. Her charms had struck a sturdy caird, As weel as poor gut-scraper, Burns Jolly Beggars (1785) 1 204 w.Yks.<sup>1</sup> [Hone Table-bk. (1827) I. 178.] (6) Ess. From its long creeping roots (B & H). Ken.<sup>1</sup> [(W.W.S.)] (7) w Yks. Nivver did I see gut-worship carried on I' that style, Yksman. (1881) 183

4. Phr. (1) gut and gall, obs., the whole contents of the stomach, esp. used of violent vomiting; (2) in the guts of the wind, fully exposed to the wind, (3) more guts than brains, foolish and greedy, thinking more of the appetite

brains, foolish and greedy, thinking more of the appetite than of the intellect; (4) to give one the gut to gnaw, to give one nothing, a proverbial expression of contempt; (5) to have neither gut nor gall in one, to be a heartless, inactive person; (6) to keep one's own fish-guts for one's own seamaws, to keep one's gifts or charities for one's own relations or friends.

relations or friends.

(1) Abd. Someway on her they fursh on a change That gut and ga' she keest with braking strange, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 60, ed. 1812. Edb. What black mishanter gart ye spew Baith gut and ga'? FERGUSSON Poems (1773) 120, ed. 1785; He's ill before, but now he's worse, Wi' gut an' ga' he's partin', Forbes Poems (1812) 28. (2) nw.Dev. 1 (3) w.Yks. 1 He's mair guts ner brains. w.Som. 1 More guts'n brains (4) Abd. 'Gie ye a ha'penny? Gie ye the gut to gnaw; 'com. (GW.) (5) w.Yks. Prov. in Brighouse News (July 23, 1887); w.Yks. 1 (6) Gall. In the Dullarg it is a saying that we 'keep oor ain fish guts for oor ain sea maws,' Crockett Stickit Min.

(1893) 83.

5. A glutton; gen. in pl.

Yks (J.W) s.Lin. Fat guts, greedy guts (T.H.R.). War.<sup>2</sup> Fortyguts [a tub-bellied person]. n.Dev. A greedy gut, GROSE (1790) MS add. (M.) Cor.<sup>2</sup>

Lines (r) Gutsie. sb. a glutton; (2) Gutsily, adv. glut-

tonously; (3) Gutsiness, sb. gluttony, greediness; (4) Gutsy, adj. (a) greedy, voracious; (b) fig. of a house:

Gutsy, adj. (a) greedy, voracious; (b) fig. of a house: capacious, roomy, commodious.

(1) Cum. A fair gutsie of a falla thinks o' nowt but his aun kite (J.Ar.). (2, 3) Sc. (JAM.), Cai. (4, a) Sc. (JAM.) Per. Thae gutsy English mak' just middens o' their wames, Monteath Dunblane (1835) 34, ed. 1887. Slk. There's nae denying that maist o' them's gutsy, Chr North Noctes (cd. 1856) II 201. Nhb. Ye gutsy thing, ye, get deun, will ye? (b) Frf. Eh, man, this is a braw laigh gutsy hoose, Inglis Am Fik. (1895) 66. Ayr. Gie me a guid square gutsy hoose, wi' a wysse-like but and a ben, Service Notandums (1890) 24. Notandums (1890) 24.

GUT, sb.<sup>2</sup> Ess. The eaves of a stack. Morton Cyclo.

Agric. (1863).

GUT, sb.3 Irel. Nhb. Chs. Lin. Oxf. Ken. Sus Dev.

GUT, sb.<sup>3</sup> Irel. Nhb. Chs. Lin. Oxf. Ken. Sus Dev. Cor. Colon. 1. A narrow channel or stream of water. Cf. gote, gout, sb.<sup>1</sup>

N.I. A narrow navigable channel among sand-banks or rocks. Nhb. Frae Team gut to Whitley, wi' coals black and brown, For the Amphitrite loaded, the keel had com'd down, Gilchrist Sngs. (1824) II; Nhb <sup>1</sup> There is Halig gut at Hexham; now Hallgate. Chs. A narrow channel leading from a river, amongst the mud-banks, and into which the tide flows. A channel of this kind on Astmoor salt marsh in the township of Halton is spoken of as 'th' gut.' Oxf. Just above the Gut... they were aware of the presence of the freshmen's four-oar, Hughes T. Brown Oxf. (1861) ii; At a round swing-trot kept pace on the shore with the swing of the Balliol eight, as she shot through the narrows of 'the gut,' Merivale Balliol eight, as she shot through the narrows of 'the gut,' MERIVALE Balliof eight, as she shot through the narrows of 'the gut,' MERIVALE Fauct of Balliol (1882) 1. Ken. A wide ditch or water course that empties itself into the sea. Romney Marsh (K.). n.Dev. Where Coonie gut by tha shord turns roun', Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st.

123 [Nfid. We travelled by the shores of several 'guts,' or inlets from the harbour, Vincent Nfid (1892) 1]

2. An underground drain. Sus. 12, e. Sus. Holloway.

3. A narrow passage of any kind.

n.Lin.1 s.Lin. Seldom used now (TH.R.). Sus.1 An opening through the chalk cliffs on the south downs leading to the sea (s v. Gap). Cor.<sup>2</sup> w.Cor. N. & Q. (1854) 1st S x. 302.

GUTCHER, sb. Sc. n.Cy. Also in forms geetsher

GUTCHER, sb. Sc. n.Cy. Also in forms geetsher Cai<sup>1</sup>; geutchur n.Cy.; gou(t)cher, gutser Sc. A grandfather; grandsire.

Sc. God be wi' auld lang syne, when our gutchers ate their trenchers, Ramsay Prov. (1737), Ye're like my goutcher, Donald Poems (1867) 7. Sh.I. His gutcher guid before, his father guid before, Hibbert Desc. Sh. I. (1822) 276, ed. 1891. Cai. Bch. An' Aeacus my gutcher was Wha now in hell sits jidge, Forbes Ana (1742) 5. Abd. His goucher liv'd a thrivin' man. Cock Straus An' Aeacus my gutcher was Wha now in hell sits jidge, Forbes Ajax (1742) 5. Abd. His goucher liv'd a thrivin' man, Cock Strains (1810) I. 136. Slg (W.G) Rnf. Our gutchers thought drinking nae sinnin', Webster Rhymes (1835) 19. Ayr. My gutcher has A hich house, Burns Lass of Ecclefechan, st. 1. Lnk. I've heard the gutchers say, Murdoch Doric Lyre (1873) 75. Lth In the name o' Heav'n's Great King Its Gutcher's name it gat, now, Bruce Poems (1813) II. 100. Edb. Gutchers granean', wi' grannies, In wigs, and curtches clean, Carlop Green (1793) 131, ed 1817. Gall. The bonnie plaid my gutchers wore, Lauderdale Poems (1796) 9. n Cy. (Coll. L.L.B.)

[Our kingis grādschir at Lithquo feild 3e slew, Baneist his gudschir from his kynde heritage, Sat. Poems (1570), ed. Cranstoun, I. 113. Good+sire.]

GUTCHIE, sb. Dev.<sup>2</sup> A call to pigs. See Gissy.

GUTHERN, sb. Cor. A small rock or stone. w Cor.

GUTLE, GUTOUT, see Guttle, Gout, sb.<sup>2</sup>
GUTRAKE, sb. Fif. (JAM.) Provisions which have been procured with difficulty and exertion, or by improper

GUTRIV, sb. Sh.I. Also in form göitriv. The anus

I opened da first tusk [fish] doon ta da göitriv, Sh. News (Apr. 9, 1898); S. & Ork.<sup>1</sup>

[Icel, got-rauf, the spawn-hole in female codfish or salmon.]

GUTS, v. Chs. Som. Dev. Cor. To eat greedily or

gluttonously. s,Chs.1 w.Som.1 There they'll gutsy an' drink all Zunday.

s.Chs.<sup>1</sup> w.Som.<sup>1</sup> There they'll gutsy an' drink all Zunday.
He'll keep on gutsing so long's ever you or anybody else 'll vind mate vor'n. nw.Dev.<sup>1</sup>

Hence (1) Gutser, sb. a glutton; (2) Gutsing, ppl.adj. greedy.
(1) w.Cor. She's a reg'ler gutser (M.A.C.). (2) s Chs.<sup>1</sup> Ee)z für ev ürlaas 'tin aaf tür 12 ky'eg; ahy ai't tü sey sich güt sin foaks [He's for eveilastin' after his keg; I hate to sey sich gutsin' folks]. w Som. A gutsing son of a bitch, better keep he a week'n a month.

GUTSER, GUTSIE, see Gutcher, Gut, sb.1

GUTSTER, sb. Obs. Sc. A woman who 'guts' or eviscerates fish.

A' the wives that carry creels, Gutsters, and we wha spin on wheels, Pennecuik Coll. (1756) 10, ed. 1787.

GUT(T, see Gout(te.

GUTTAG, sb. Cai. A knife used for gutting herrings. GUTTED, ppl. adj. Dev. Begrimed. (HALL.) GUTTER, sb. and v. Var. dal. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms gootar Sc.; guther Ir. 1. sb. A drain, trench; a channel or narrow watercourse; a small

stream of water. Also used fig.

Kcb. The gutters that tears have made on their cheeks, Rutherford Lett. (1660) No. 142. Lakel.<sup>2</sup> Mind whar ye lowp an' durt fo' i' t'gutter. Yks. (J.W.); (Hall.) ne Lan.<sup>1</sup> A small stream of water, deep and narrow. Midl. Marshall Rur Econ. (1796). Shr.<sup>1</sup> A narrow water-course, gen. flowing into a brook—Grub's Gutter, Hope Gutter A small narrow ditch for draining the Street Rushes. Wealdmoors, to (s.v. Drain) Oxf. MS add. Ken. These maishes are intersected with innumerable dykes or 'gutters' choke full of weeds, Fishing Gasette (Aug. 31, 1889) 125, col. 3. w.Som. A common field drain made with the ordinary draining pipes. 'The gutter's a chucked' A house-drainis usually 'a undergroun' gutter.'

2. A sink. e.An. 3. A salt-making term: a spout for carrying water from the pan-house. Chs. 4. Hollows cut in the walls of a shaft and lined co. 25 to be writer.

cut in the walls of a shaft and lined so as to be watertight to catch the water trickling down the shaft. ib.

5. Comp. (1) Gutter-blood, (a) a street-arab, a frequenter of the gutter, a low-born person; (b) one born within the

precincts of a particular city or town; one whose ancestors have been born in the same town for some generations; (c) having been brought up in the same neighbourhood, and being of the same rank as another; (2) clod, a clod of earth thrown out of a gutter in cleaning it; (3) -cock, the water-rail, Rallus aquaticus; (4) -dick, a small drain; (5) -gaw, a sore between the toes of a barefooted walker; (6) -grub, one who delights in dirty work; a low person; (7) hole, a sink or kennel, a receptacle for kitchen filth; (8) mud, (a) the black mud of the gutter; dirt, filth; (b) to dirty; (9) -slush, see (8, a); (10) -snipe, the common snipe, Gallinago caelestis; (11) -squatter, see (1); (12) -teetan, the rock pipit, Anthus obscurus; (13) -tiles, a drain-pipe; (14) viewer, a salt-making term: an officer who inspects the trough or channels which conduct the

brine from the sheath to the wych-house; (15) -wasp, a fly resembling the wasp in appearance, but of smaller size. (1, a) Sc They mann hae lordships and honours nae doubt—set them up the gutter-bloods, Scott Midlothian (1818) xviii. (b) Sc. A real Edinborough gutterblood, 1b. Nigel (1822) vii. And aye the Passley gutterbludes Stand by the sacred three, Ballads (1885) 50. Smff. The old inhabitants . . . took the term 'gutter-bleed' to distinguish them from the up-start stock of the cotter-toun or suburb of New Keith, Gordon Chron. Keith (1880) 25. Rxb. (Jam.) (c) Abd. (ib.) (2) Chs. Farm-yard dung is frequently mixed with the soil off the sides of lanes,.. gutter clods, ditchings, &c., Marshall Review (1818) II. 25. (3) Cor. Swainson Birds (1885) 176; Rudd Birds, 314. (4) Sus. Taint no use at all for you to make that 'ere Review (1010) 11. 25. (4) Sus. 1 'Taint no use at all for you to make that ere gutterdick, what you wants is a gurt gut. (5) Fif. Colville Vernacular (1899) 19 (6) Ken 1 (7) Cai. 1 Gall. Mactaggart Encycl. (1824). n.Cy. (J.W.), e.An. 1 (8, a) Ken. 1 As black as guttermud. (b) Ken. 2 (9) e.An. 1 e Suf. Also used of poor beer, soup, tea, &c. (F.H.) (10) Nhb. 1 (11) Mid. She would soon let this poor vagrant who was the owner of this house, and who the gutterknow, who was the owner of this house, and who the gutter-squatter, Blackmore Kit (1890) III. xxii. (12) Or I Swainson ib. 46. (13) w.Som. Guadur tuy ulz. (14) Chs. (15) Cum. 4 Often seen on the edge of water in a ditch.

6. A hollow or groove running down the centre of a knife-spring. w.Yks.<sup>2</sup>

7. A ravine, fissure, or rift between hills.

Shr. Some say he was going to fill up Hell Gutter, Burne Flk-Lore (1883) 1; A rough steep road, which runs along the margin of one of those deep gulfs called gutters by the natives, White Wrekin (1860) xiv; Shr.¹ The fissures or rifts in the Longmynd (Stretton Valley side) are locally known as gutters. These gutters now serve as channels for the mountain streamlets, which, issuing from spring or bog, flow down them—almost invariably from their summits—to the valley below.

8. A breach in a pit of marl or stone intervening between

the joints of the rock. Nhp.1 See Gulf, sb.1

the joints of the rock. Nhp.¹ See Gulf, sb.¹

9. Mud, mire; the dirt of the street; fig; a mess; freq. in pl.
Sc. 'Wha can help sickness,' quo' the wife when she lay drunk
in the gutter, Henderson Prov (1832) 14, ed. 1881. Shl. I wis
a' elted i' da gutters as we rowed aff o' da brig-stanes, Stewart
Fireside Tales (1892) 263. Cai.¹ Bch. By this time the gutters was
comin in at the coach-door galore, Forbes Jrn. (1742) 14. Abd.
He has nae will to ly throut, Or tramp the gutter, Beattie Parings
(1801) 30, ed. 1873. Frf. Daudin' oot the ase an' dried gutters
that had adhered to their claes, Willock Rosetly Ends (1886) 129,
ed 1889. Per. I'm no grudgin' the weet an' the gutters comin'
ower to fesh ve. Cleland Inchbracken (1883) II. ed. 1887. Sig. ed 1889. Per. I'm no grudgin' the weet an' the gutters comin' ower to fesh ye, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 11, ed. 1887. Slg. In the gutters to the wame The horses lair'd, Muir Poems (1818) 9. Rnf. I tumbled up downwards into a pig's stye, Where I welter'd in gutters, Webster Rhymes (1835) 204. Lth. Hamewards trudged the sturdy plooman Thro' the gutters an' the glaur, Lumsden Sheep-head (1892) 316. Edb. A' ye wha lo'e to bouse the stoup Until ye i' the gootars coup, Learmont Poems (1791) 170 Rxb. Something lost Deep down amang the gutters, Riddell Poet. Wks. (1871) II. 126. Kcb She howks the gutters huntin' preens, Armstrong Ingleside (1890) 142. Ir. Your clothes are all covered with gutter (A S.P.). N.I. The gutthers was dhreepin' aff him. Ant. Patterson Dial. 23. s.Don. Simmons Gl. (1890). Qco. 'Tis myself that would kiss the track of his honour's feet in the guther, Barrington Sketches (1830) I. iii. s.Ir. Simmons Gl. (1890). e.An. She fell down in the street, and her clothes were all over nothing but gutter. Nrf. Let me wipe the gutter off your boots, master but gutter. Nrf. Let me wipe the gutter off your boots, master (W.R.E.).

Hence Guttery, adj. muddy, miry, full of puddles;

stained with mud. VOL. II.

Sc. A guttery road (Jam.). Sh.I. Afore he kent o' himsel he wis basslin' i' da very hert o' da guttery sharf, Clark Gleams (1898) 60. Cai. 1 nw Abd. It's jist a blaudin o' fowk's sheen To traivel in sic guttery days, Goodwsfe (1867) st 52. Per. Tak yer guttery shune out ower the clean kitchen, Cleland Inchbracken (1883) 262, ed 1887. Sig Tho' carters curse its narrow streets, An' ladies in't get gutt'ry feet, Taylor *Poems* (1862) 139. Nrf. The roads are getting wunnerful guttery (W.R E.).

10. The act of doing any kind of work in an unskilful,

dirty manner. Bnff.<sup>1</sup>

11. An unskilful, dirty worker.

10. He's jist a perfit gutter at's wark.

12. v. To dig a drain or trench; to drain land; to repair

the dike drains.

Lakel.<sup>2</sup> He's gutteran an' menden t'rooads an' sec-like wark. Lan. I seed owd Whistle-pig, kommink weh a shoo ov his shilder, gooink a gutterink, Walker Plebeian Pol. (1796) 9, ed. 1801. Wil, To drain land with open drains. Som, Dev. I've been a guttering for ——down to Lane End, Reports Provinc (1881) 12. Hence Guttering, sb. the draining of land.

w.Som 1 I yerd you was gwain to zet on some guttering, sir, so I com'd in to zee nif I could take it to doin

13. To bedaub with mire. n.Sc. (JAM.) anything in a dirty, slovenly way; gen. with the idea of unskilfulness. Ags. (1b.) Hence (1) Gutterer, sb. an unskilful, dirty worker. Bnff.<sup>1</sup>; (2) Gutteran or Gutterin, ppl. adj. unskilful and dirty in work. Car.<sup>1</sup>, Bnff.<sup>1</sup>

15. To eat into the flesh, fester. Cld., Rxb. (JAM.)

GUTTER, v.<sup>2</sup> Som. Dev. Also in form gotter n.Dev. To eat greedily. Cf. guttle.

Dev. Whot's tha gude ov guttering yer mayte like that ? Hewett Peas. Sp. (1892). n.Dev. Horae Subsectivae (1777) 194; Grose

Peas. Sp. (1892). (1790).

Hence Guttering or Gottering, (1) ppl. adj. greedy, eating and drinking greedily; (2) sb. greediness.
(1) w.Som.<sup>1</sup> n.Dev. A gottering hawchamouth theng, Exm. Scold. (1746) l. 187. (2) w.Som.<sup>1</sup> You on't vind the fuller o' he ort es know, wey guttering, Exm. Scold (1746) l. 10.

GUTTEREL, adj. and sb. Sc. Also written guttrell
Gall. 1. adj. Somewhat gluttonous. Lnk. (JAM.)

2. sb. A young fat pig. Gall. MACTAGGART Encycl. (1824).

GUTTERING-PEG, sb. e.Lan. An unknown article for which 'fools' are sent on the 1st of April.

GUTTERY, adj. Obs. Bdf. Hrt. Of grain: channelled, shrivelled.

Bdf. The corns of cancer wheat are commonly thin and guttery, Batchelor Agric. (1813) 371. Hrt. The kernel will be shrivelled and guttery, Ellis Mod. Husb (1750) IV 1v.

GUT-TIE, sb. Obs. Hrf. A disease in cattle. Reports Agric. (1793-1813) 76; The symptoms of the gut-tie are the same as an incurable colic, Marshall Review (1818) II. 295.

GUTTIT, see Gooddit.

GUTTLE, v. and sb. Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lim. Nhp. War. Shr. Also Som. Dev. Also written gutle Cum. Wm. w.Yks. Bev. [gutl, getl.] 1. v. To eat or drink greedily or voraciously, to gorge. Cf. guzzle, v.

Lnk. They wale for themsel's the best bit o' the beast, On which they make sure ay to guttle and feast, RODGER Poems (1838) 118, ed. 1897. e.Yks. w.Yks. Let's guttle and swill, Preston Poems, ed. 1897. e.Yks. w.Yks, Let's guttle and Swill, frasion Foems, &c. (1864) 27; w.Yks. Doan't guttle soa ur else than's saafe to be badly. Lan. They'n guttle but wortch noan at o', Waugh Poems, 149. Chs. Not very freq used. Not. (J.HB), Lin., War. (J.R.W.) Shr. All they wanten's to guttle the drink down thar throttles. Som. Sweetman Wincanton Gl. (1885). Som.,

that throttles. Som. SWEETMAN Wincanton Gl. (1885). Som., n.Dev. Horae Subsectivae (1777) 194. Dev. Hence (1) Gutler, sb. a glutton, a great eater; (2) Gutling Hence (I) Gutler, sb. a glutton, a great eater; (2) Gutling or Guttling, (a) sb., see (I); (b) ppl. adj. greedy, gluttonous. (I) w.Yks.<sup>3</sup> (a, a) Cum.<sup>1</sup> Wm. T'gurt gutlin' 'at he is, he wad sit an' eat fat bacon tell he was grease (B.K.). w.Yks.<sup>13</sup> Lan. He's an awsome guttlin, WAUGH Tufis of Heather, I. 96. ne.Lan.<sup>1</sup> (b) Nhp.<sup>2</sup> A guttling fellow. Dev. Tha gurt guttling gor-bellied mazy-Jack! MADOX-BROWN Dwale Bluth (1876) bk. I. i.

2. To make a bubbling noise. e.Lan.<sup>1</sup> 3. sb. A glutton. w.Yks <sup>3</sup>

GUTTLE-HEAD, see Gattle-head.

GUTTY, adj. and sb. Sc. Nhb. Also? Som. [gurti, geti.] 1. adj. Corpulent, fat, pot-bellied; thick, gross. Sc. Ta filthy gutty hallions, tat they are, Scott Rob Roy (1817) xxii; Applied both to persons and things (Jam.). Dmb. I couldna believe that you gutty carle wi' the droll hat was the Papist Pope. Cross Disription (1844) x. Rnf. Bella . . . has become so fat, Stout, bload, and gutty, M'GILVRAY Poems (ed 1862) 192. Ayr. A gutty wee chiel that gaed about the toon wi'knee-biecks on, Service Dr. Duguid (ed. 1887) 227. Edb. Kate that begs, On her twa stumps, like water-stoups, Or gutty, short, Mons Meg,

Carlop Green (1793) 129, ed 1817

Hence Guttiness, sb. thickness, grossness. Sc. (Jam.)

2. Greedy, fond of good living.

Bnff. Bwk You're like Gutty Shaw, In Edencraw,—There's nae filling you, Henderson Pop Rhymes (1856) 112. Nhb 1 Som. Bin yeat up by thic little mouse—A gutty young varmunt! AGRIKLER Rhymes (1872) 108.

3. sb. A fat, corpulent person. Gall. Macraggart Encycl. (1824).

4. A minnow.

Rnf. Ellis Pronunc. (1889) V. 747 Ayr. (Jam.)

Rnf. Ellis Pronunc. (1889) V. 747 Ayr. (Jam.)
GUV(E, GUVVED, see Give.
GUY, sb.¹ e An. A feint, trick; also in phr. to do a gity, to run away, decamp. e.An.¹, e.Suf. (F.H.)
GUY, sb.² Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Also written gy w.Yks.³; and in form guys w.Yks.³ [gai.] A disguised form of the word God, used in petty oaths. Cf. goy, sb. w.Yks.³ By guys. I'gy, it is a blazer! Dolly's Gaon, st 7. Lan. 'By Guy,' said he, wiping his forchead with his sleeve, Waugit Besom Ben (cd 1867) io ne Lan. By Guy, lad, Marhira Idylls (1895) 304. e Lan.¹ Der¹ Be guy. s.Not. My Guy! Guy! it was good! (J.P.K.) s.Lin. Oh Guy. My Guy (T.H.R.).
GUY, v. n.Cy. Lan. [gai] 1. To guide, direct. ne.Lan.² Cf. gee, v. 2. Comp. Guy-post, a sign-post, guide-post. n Cy. N. & Q. (1888) 7th S. vi. 337.
[And we sall gyit be richt graithly, Barbour Bruce (1375) xix. 708. OFr. guider, to guide (La Curne).]
GUY, see Gay, adj., Go, Gye, sb.¹

GUY, see Gay, adj., Go, Gye, sb.¹
GUYHIRNLIGHTHOUSE, phr. Cmb.¹ In phr. to be all of one side like Guyhirn Lighthouse, to be very much on one side.

I was told that Guyhirn Lighthouse was built all on one side of

GUYNOCH, GUYT, see Geenyoch, Goit, sb. GUYTRASH, sb. n.Cy. Yks. Also written gytrash n.Cy. w.Yks.5; and in form guytresh w.Yks. [gai'traf, -tres.] An apparition, spectre, ghost, gen. taking the form of an animal.

n.Cy. Imps, gytrashes, patches, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 3 w Yks. Guytrash is an evil cow whose appearance was ow This. Guyttash is an evit cow whose appearance was formerly believed in as a sign of death; it is also known as 'padfoit,' Dyer Dial. (1891) 56, The 'Guytrash,' with his cloven feet and eyes as large as saucers, was, as far as I have been able to learn, a strictly local visitant, Burnley Stories Retold, 254; He teld us at he saw a guytresh, Yksman (1876) 37, col. 2; The Hotton 'Guytrash, Yksman (1876) 37, co hashaw againesh, 1886 to 1616) 3, 661. 2, 116 Holos Guytrash, was another boggard, and gen took the form of a 'great black dog,' Сирwоrтн Horton (1886) 172; w Yks. 1 He mun be... ayther Oud Nick or a Guytrash, 11 301; w.Yks. 5 GUYVISOME, adj. Yks. Soft, foolish. e.Yks., w.Yks.

(Miss A.)

GUZZEN-DIRT, sb. Obs. Glo. The stinking dirt of mud

GUZZEN-DIRT, sb. Obs. Glo. The stinking dirt of mud pools in summer; also called Guzzen. See Guzzle, sb.\(^1\) Horae Subseavae (1777) 195; To tread in the gutter, is said to be treading in the guzzen, Grose (1790) MS add. (M)

GUZZLE, sb\(^1\) Not. Nhp. Wor. Glo. Brks. Ken. Sus. Wil. Also in forms goosehill Wil\(^1\); gushill Nhp.\(^1\)Wil.\(^1\); gustrill Wil. [gezl.] 1. A drain, gutter, a narrow ditch. Not. (L.C M) Nhp.\(^1\) Most used on the Oxfordshire side of the county; Nhp\(^2\) Ken. Kennett Par. Antiq. (1695). Sus.\(^2\) Wil.\(^1\) A filthy drain.

2. The filth of a drain. Wil. Britton Beauties (1825), Wil.\(^1\) Hence (r) Guzzling ditch. (a) Guzzling ditch.

Hence (1) Guzzling-ditch, (2) Guzzly-ditch, sb a ditch

full of mud or drainage.

(x) s.Wor. (H.K.) (2) 1b. I didn't hardly know whether they bullocks 'ad got through that guzzly ditch or no.

3. A sink, a hole for slops, filth, or refuse; also in comp.

Glo. A hole into which the drainage of a pig-sty or other dirty water or filth is allowed to accumulate. Brks. Gl. (1852); Brks.1

[1. This is all one thing as if hee should goe about to jussleherintosome filthy stinking guzzle or ditch, Whately Bride Bush (1623) 114 (C.D.).]
GUZZLE, v. and sb.<sup>2</sup> Var. dial. and colloq uses in Sc.

Irel. and Eng. Also written guzle Sc.; guzzel Lan.; guzzil w.Yks. [guzl, gvzl.] 1. v. To drink immoderately, swallow greedily; to eat or drink to excess. Cf.

Ayr. Sat guzzling wi' a Tinkler-hizzie, Burns Jolly Beggars (1785) 1 92 Link We guzl'd scuds, Ramsay Poems (1721) 17 Gall. Instead of guzzling at Kirkcudbright you rode over to see me, Crockett Moss-Hags (1895) 266 n.Cy. (J.W.) w.Yks. Sich as them know nowt but ha to guzzlet lit' ale they can get, Happing Societ' Vis and Lan (1805) 180 (1871) w. Vis.5 Dom't HARTLEY Seets i' Yks. and Lan. (1895) 1x; (J.T.), w.Yks. Doan't guzzle it soa; than's plenty o' time ah'll ne'er bud believe. Lin., n Lin. Glo. Baylis Illus Dial. (1870). s.Oxf. An' you guzzlin' n Lin. 1 Glo. Baylis Illus Dial. (1870). s.Oxf. An' you guzzin' away down at the public wot should go to put cloes on their backs, Rosemary Chilterns (1895) 188 Brks. 1, Hnt. (T P.F.), Suf 1 Lon. Excess of 'guzzling,' Mayhew Lond. Labour (1851) II. 224, col 1, ed. 1861 Hmp. 1 Wil. Britton Beauthes (1825); Slow Gl. (1892). n Wil. He ll sit thuur a guzzling beer as long as you be a mind to pay fur 't (E H.G.). Dev. Shudden winder it 'e idden bosky-eyed avore night, 'e 'th adued nort but guzzle awl day, Hewett Peas Sp. (1892).

Hence (r) Guzzlement, sh food and drink, the materials

Hence (1) Guzzlement, sb. food and drink, the materials for eating and drinking; (2) Guzzler, sb. a great drinker, drunkard; (3) Guzzlag, ppl. adj. greedy, gormandizing.

(1) n.Yks.<sup>2</sup> (2) w.Yks.<sup>5</sup>, Brks.<sup>1</sup> (3) Sc. Sae guzzln, bodies mind, Allan Lills (1874) 115. Suf. A guzzlen fellow.

2. To take by the throat, to throttle, choke; to choke

violently.

Lnk. Gordon Pyotshaw (1885) Gl. N.I. 1 Nhb. Aa'll guzzle ye

directly (R.O.H.).

3. sb. The throat, windpipe.
e Lth. This kingly dog His lugs down pendin' to his guzzle, Mucklebackit Rhymes (1885) 39 Lan I put my foot in his ribs, and my fingers in the guzzel of his neck, Pearson Catal. No. 286, The Oldham Recruit.

4. A glutton. w.Yks.<sup>3</sup>
5. Food, esp. drink; ale, small beer.

w.Yks. He called at two public-hahces ta get his guzzil, *Diwsbre Olm.* (1868) 6. Not. (L C.M.), Nhp.<sup>2</sup> ne.Wor. He's too fond of his guzzle, and wazzle for the matter o' that, to do much work (J.W.P.). Ess. He e'er was arter guzzle, Clark J. Noakes (1839) st. 17. Wil. Then they'd [the packmen] sell ye guzzle for next to nothing, Kennard *Diogenes' Sandals* (1893) at, Slow *Rhymes* (1889) Gl.

[5. Seal'd Winchesters of threepenny guzzle, T. Brown Wks. (ed. 1760) II. 180 (DAV.).]

GUZZLE, st. Sh.I. An angry blast of wind; a dry,

parching wind.

A 'haat-word,' Spence Flk-Lore (1899) 118, S. & Ork. 1

GUZZLE-BERRY, sb. Wil 1 A gooseberry. The word

is gen used by children only.

GWAG, sb. Cor. Also written guag Cor.<sup>2</sup> [gwæg.] 1. A tin-mining term: rubbish so called by 'shoaders.' Cor.2

2. Phr. holing in gwag; see below.

When the tinners hole into a piece of ground, which has been wrought before, though filled up again, they call it holing in gwag,

PRYCE; WILLIAMS (s.v. Gwag).

[2. OCor. gwag, a void, vacuum, pl. gwagion, caves, cells (WILLIAMS); Wel. gwag, 'vacuus' (Davies).]

GWAIN(E, GWAININ, see Go. GWAITH, sb. Cor.<sup>12</sup> The breast-hook of a boat. GWALLY, GWAY, GWAYING, see Wally, Gay, adj.,

GWEANS, sb. pl. Cor. Periwinkles, scallops. Also call Queens.

Their chief food was limpets and gweans, Hunt Pop. Rom. w Eng (1865) 120, ed. 1896, Cor. 12
[OCor. gwhan, a periwinkle (Williams).]
GWEED, GWEEN, see God, Good, Go.
GWEEK-GWAK, sb. Pem. The noise or squeak

of boots.

s.Pem. A's alwiz comin' to chapal with a greet gweek-gwak in 'is boots (W.M.M.).

GWEESHIE, GWEESHTINS, see Gosh.

GWEGGAN, sb. Cor. [Not known to our correspondents.] A small shell-fish.

THOMAS Randigal Rhymes (1895) Gl

GWENDERS, sb. pl. Cor. [gwe'ndəz.] A disagreeable tingling sensation in the extremities, caused by cold. Also called Wonders.

Cor. I have the gwenders in my fingers. I have the wonders for the first time this winter, Cor. 2

GWERIAN, sb. Shr. A silly person.

[Wel. gwirion, innocent.]

GWETHALL, sb. Obsol. Hrf. Household stuff; an entire collection, 'bag and baggage.'

BOUND Provinc (1876); Hrf. 1

GWICK, sb. and v. Cai. [gwik.] 1. sb. The move-

ment of the mouth in the act of swallowing; the sound made in swallowing. 2. v. To move the mouth in the act

of swallowing; to make the sound made in swallowing.

GWIDGY-GWEE, sb. Cor. Also in forms gwidjawee,
gwidjaweeth. A small black spot or bladder caused by

a pinch or bruise.

He turned not his eye, as he made reply, 'Tis nought but a gwidgy-gwee, Thomas Randigal Rhymes (1895) 13. w Cor. (MAC)
GWILL, v. Chs. Stf. Also written guill Chs. 128

[gwil.] To dazzle the eyes.

Chs. Grose (1790); Coles (1677); Ray (1691); My eyes are guilled (K.); Chs. 123, Stf. 1

GWINE, GWOAN, see Go.

GWITHEN, sb. Cor. 3 [gwicon.] A rock just beneath the surface of the sea, but near enough the surface to be a danger to ships.

'That's not the end of the reef Known to our fishermen.

[pointing to a rock], there's some gwithens beyond.'

[pointing to a rock], there's some gwitnens beyond.'

GWOAD, see Goad.

GWOL, sb. Cum.<sup>14</sup> [gwol.] A deep pool.

GWONNY., GWOTE, see Johnny, Gote.

GWYLE, sb. Dor. A wooded glen near the mouth

of a streamlet or winter torrent. Cf. goyle.

There is 'the gwyle' in two or three parishes in Purbeck (C W.).

GY, sb.<sup>1</sup> Sc. Yks. 1. A scene, show, performance;

a cathering a gathering.

Bch (G.W.) Abd. We to haud our Fastren's, staw, Whare best

wethoughtthe gy Wad bethat night, TARRAS Poems (1804) 70 (JAM.).

2. Estimation, respect.

Abd. Crazy fock hae little gy Wi' youngsters skeigh an' swack, Tarras Forms (1804) 70 (Jam).

3. A strange, hobgoblin-looking fellow. s.Sc. (Jam.),

Yks. (J.W.) **GY**, sb.<sup>2</sup>

n.Yks.2 Course, direction.

GY, St.- In. 188. Course, direction.

At an idle gy [at a 'loose end '].

GY, GYA, GYAAN, see Guy, sb.2, Give, Go.

GYAGGERS, int. Cal. An exclamation of disgust.

GYALL, GYAN, see Geal, v2, Go.

GYANG, GYANGALS, GYANGREL, see Gang, sb., v.,

Gangylls, Gangrel.

GYANNA'S, GYAUN, GYAUP, see Give, Go, Gaup.

GYAVEL, GYAVLIC, GYAWKY, see Gavel, sb.,

Gavelock, sb., Gawky.

GY-CARLIN(G, see Gyre-carlin(g.

GYDE, v. Cum. Also written guide. To pour care-

fully or through a narrow opening.

'Gyde it off,' was the house-mother's direction to tilt up carefully and keep the ale clear—at least, when there were no mechanical aids (M.P.); 'Guide it in,' would be the common expression in the act of pouring into a narrow neck or opening (J.A.).

[Dan. gyde, to pour; cp. ON. gjōta, OE. geotan.]

GYE, see Gay, adj. GYE, sb. Also written guy Lan. e.An. Suf. (1) The corn crowfoot, Ranunculus arvensis. Lin., e.An.1, Nrf., Suf., Ess.1; (2) various species of Galium, esp. the common Sui, Ess.; (2) various species of Galium, esp. the common goosegrass or cleavers, G. Aparine. e.An., Nrf., Suf.; (3) the common red poppy, Papaver Rhoeas. Suf.; (4) the corn-cockle, Lychnis Githago. Lan., Suf.; (5) various species of weeds growing among corn. e.An.

(1) Lin. (W.W.S.) Ess. Young Ann. Agric. (1784–1815) XXI.

71. (3, 5) Suf. Science Gossip (1882) 214.

GYE, sb.<sup>2</sup> Som. A salt-water ditch. (Hall.)

GYE, GYEM, GYEN, see Ge(e, int., Game, sb., Give, Go.

GYEP, GYGE, see Gape, v.1, Gig, v.3

GYIN(G, GYKE, GY-KERL, GYKES, see Go, Gike, v., Gyre carl(e, Goycks.

GYLAND, sb. Shr.1 A sloping piece of land, a high bank.

[Wel. ceulan (y geulan), a bank.]

GYLD, GYL(E, see Gild, ad)., Guil(e. GYLE, GYLY, see Gill, sb.2, Gaily.

GYMBO, GYME, see Gimbo, Gime.

GYME, v. n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.]

To creak. (HALL.)

GYMP, v. Sc. To talk freely; to jibe, taunt.

n.Sc 'He dare not gymp,' he dare not stir or talk freely,

RUDDIMAN Introd (1773) (JAM.).

GYN, see Gin, prep., Give. GYNDAGOOSTER, sb. Sh.I. A storm.

Da rain hamed an' da wind banged ta wast wi' a perfect gyndagooster. Spence Flk-Lore (1899) 250.

GYNE, GYNK, GYNN, see Go, Gink, Ginn. GYOIL-BRÖL, GYOLA, see Goil-brul, Giola.

GYOOSE, GYOPPNE, see Goose, Gowpen. GYP, sb. Yks. The starling, Sturnus vulgaris; also

in comp. Gyp-starnel.
Yks. Yks. Wkly. Post (Dec. 31, 1898). n.Yks. Swainson Birds

(1885) 73.

GYP, sb.<sup>2</sup> Cum. A gipsy; fig. a quarrelsome person, a blackguard; a dogged fighter.

I'll back they'll be hard o't fedder an' reggler gyps to feight, Gwordie Greenup Rhymes (1876) 22; Cum.<sup>4</sup> He's a bit ov a gyp

that chap awiver.

GYP, see Gip,  $v^{.18}$ , Jip, Jupe.

GYPE, v. and sb. Sc. Irel. Also written gipe Dmf.; guipe Ant.

1. v. To stare foolishly; to act as a fool.

Bnff.¹ Notice yir feet, an' nae gang gypin' aboot that wye.

Abd. I see nae reason why we Sudna gype whiles as weel as anither, Robb Poems (1852) 38.

Hence (I) Gypical-like, adj. like a fool; (2) Gypin', (3) Gypit or Guipet, ppl. adj. silly, foolish; (4) Gypitness,

sb. foolishness, folly.

(1) Abd. He most gypical-like fell a greetin, Robb Poems (1852) 37. (2) Bnff. (3) Sc. Gae waa, ye guipet fool, Jokes, 2nd S. (1889) 47; A fickle gypit creature, TARRAS Poems (1804) 31 (JAM). (4) Sc. Daft gythin thing! what gypitness is this? 1b. 119.

2. sb. A foolish stare. Bnff. 1

3. A fool, lout; an awkward, stupid fellow.

Sc. Bythey idle orra gypes, Cobban Andaman (1895) xxxvi. Elg. Sure sic a set o' hopeless gypes Deserve a special chapter, Tester Poems (1865) 128. Abd. He's a saft gype, Alexander Johnny Gibb (1871) xxxiii. Kcd. They are but stupid dozened gypes, James Muse (1844) 89. Rnf (Jam) Dmf. An expression of puerile invective used at school, usually against pupils who come from another town (ib.). Ant. Ballymena Obs. (1892). from another town (1b.). Ant. Ballymena Obs. (1892). GYPE, adj. Sc. Hungry, voracious; fig. keen, ardent, eager in any operation.

Sc. He'll be at the sale; he's gype for a bargain (G.W.). Sik.

Hence Gypish, adj. miserly.

Hence Gypish, adj. miserly.

So: He's a gypish fellow—he hoards ilka bawbee (G.W.).

GYPPET, GYPSEYS, see Gibbet, Gipsies.

GYRE, sb. Sc. Also in form gjøre Sh.I. A powerful and malignant spirit, which may be the same as 'the Trow'; also used fig. See Gyre-carlin(g.

Sh.I. A great gjøre is a big, tall woman, Jakobsen Dial.

(1897) 48. Or.I. That aa his fok bigan te pree, en' tak him for degair, Pacty Toral (1880) 1.92, in Ellis Pronunc. (1889) V. 794,800.

Hence (1) Gyreful, adj. fretful, ill-humoured, discontented; (2) -leukin, ppl. adj. having an odd look, impishlooking.

(1) Ayr. A gyrefu' carline (JAM.). (2) Bnff.1

[Norw. dial. gjure, an ogress, a witch, see Aasen (s.v. Gygr).]

GYRE, adj. Sc. Gaudy, glaring,
Abd. Still very common. 'What kin' o' a cap is that ye're
wearin' ! It's owre gyre for you.' 'I wadna hae painted that wi'
sic gyre colours' (G.W). nw.Abd. I fear ye'll think the colour
gyre, Goodwife (1867) it. 20.

Hence Cyric's adj. acude bright all was '

Hence Gyrin', adj. gaudy, bright-coloured. Abd. She's dressed in gyrin garments (G.W).

GYRE-CARL(E, sb. Sc. Also written geyer-Or.I.; and in forms gy-kerl S. & Ork.¹; gy-kairl Sh.I. A supernatural being similar to the 'kelpie'; a giant; also used fig. Sh.I. A great gy-kairl is a big and tall woman, Jakobsen Dial. (1897) 48; S. & Ork.¹ A giant. Or.I. (SA.S.) Sik. Oh then, that gyre carle was never his lane. Hoge Poeus (ed. 1865) 27.

that gyre carle was never his lane, Hogg Poems (ed. 1865) 374.

[ON. gygjar-karl, the carl (husband) of an ogress; gygr, an ogress (Vigfusson); so also in Norw. dial. (AASEN); see JAKOBSEN Norsk in Shetl. (1897) 64.]

GYRE-CARLIN(G, sb. Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Also in forms gair-cairlin Cai.<sup>1</sup>; gay- s.Sc. (JAM.); gy- N.Cy.<sup>1</sup> Nhb.<sup>1</sup>; gyr- Sc. The mother-witch; a witch; hobgoblin; scarecrow. See Gyre, sb., and Carlin, sb.<sup>1</sup>

Sc. Siccan stories as Sanders had about the worriecows and gyre-carlins that haunted about the auld wa's, Scott Antiquary (1816) xx1; Wha was to hae keepit awa the wornecows, I trow? ay, and the elves and gyre-carlings frae the bonny bairn? 1b. Guy M. (1815) 111 Sh I. What kind of a country of guisards and gyre-carlines is this? 1b. Pirate (1822) vi. Cai. 1 Bch. You wou'd na' kent fat to mak o' her, unless it had been a gyr-carlen, Forbes Jrn. (1742) 14. Fif. Superstitious females . . . are anxious to spin off all the flax that is on their rocks, on the last night of the year, hence presuded that if they left any unspun the gyre-carlin or as being persuaded that if they left any unspun the gyre-carlin, or, as they also pronounce the word, the gy-carlin, would carry it off before morning (JAM.). e.Fi. Tibbie had run awa' wi' the notion that the place was hauntit by some ghaist or gyr-carlin, Latto Tam Bodkm (1864) vii. s.Sc. (Jam.) NCy. It was formerly a common instruction on the Borders that on Carling Sunday a person must eat carlings till he was so full that the 'gy-carling' could not get a 'grip of his waim' Nhb 1

[Leane boggles, brownies, gyr-carlings and gaists, Montgomerie Flyting (ed. 1629) 661.]

GYRIE, sb. Slk. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents. A stratagem, circumvention.

GYRN, GYRNE, see Girn, Grin, sb.
GYRN, v. and sb. Lan. Chs. Der. Rut. War. Also written gyre Lan.; gyur s.Chs.<sup>1</sup>; and in forms ger(r nw.Der.<sup>1</sup>; gurr Chs.<sup>13</sup>; gurry Rut. War. 1. v. Of a calf: to be afflicted with diarrhoea, to purge.

Lan. Davies Races (1856) 233, Lan.<sup>1</sup> Chs.<sup>1</sup> There is a superstition that if you lay your hand on the back of a young calf it will cause it to guir. The calf cringes when thus touched, and the supposition is that it causes some pain or injury. s.Chs.<sup>1</sup> nw.Der.<sup>1</sup>

cause it to guir. The calf cringes when thus touched, and the supposition is that it causes some pain or injury. s.Chs. nw.Der. That cauve gers; it mun hae sum scauded [scalded] milk.

Hence Gyrred, ppl. adj. purged.

Lan. A gyred calf is one purged by having too rich milk, Davies Races (1856) 233.

2. sb. Diarrhea in calves.

Cbs 1, Chs, wi's got th' gurr. s.Chs. Rut. Of cattle and sheep (W.W.). War. (J.R.W.)

[2. That wyll cause hym to haue the gyrre, Fitzherbert

Husb. (1534) 63.]

GYSAN, GYSE, see Gizzen, adj., Guise. GYST-ALE, sb. Lan. An annual festival held at the town of Ashton-under-Lyne. Cf. guising-feast, s. v. Guise.

HARLAND & WILKINSON Leg. (1873) 85.

GYSTE, see Gist.
GYTE, sb. 1 Nhb. 1 The spawn of herrings. During the fishing season the herring gyte fouls the nets. [Cp. Norw. dial. gyta, to spawn, cogn. w gjota, to pour

GYTE, adj. and sb.<sup>2</sup> Sc. Nhb. Also written gite Sc. Nhb.<sup>1</sup>; and in form geit Cld. (Jam.) 1. adj. Mad, out of one's senses; gen. used advb. in phr. to have (be) gone

gyte, to have gone mad, to have lost one's senses.

Sc. Lordsake, he's gaun gyte! Scott Antiquary (1816) xlni; (Jam.) Sh.I. She 'toucht he wis geen gyte,' Burgess Sketches (2nd ed.) 62. Cai. Elg. The toon's gaun gyte wi' real delight, (2nd ed.) 62. Cai. Elg. The toon's gaun gyte wi' real delight, Tester Poems (1865) 115. Bnff. Ye're surely gaun gyte, Smiles Natur (1876) i; Bnff. He niver hid muckle in 's hehd, but he's clean gyte noo. Abd They cried at him names till he nearly gaed gyte, Cadenhead Bon Accord (1853) 255; He scowls, fumes, an' storms, as if he'd gae gite, Anderson Rhymes (1867) 76 Frf. Has the rain driven you gyte, man 'Barrie Minister (1891) xxxvii. Per. His opeenion is that Drumtochty's gaen gyte, Ian Maclarin Auld Lang Syre (1895) 107 w.Sc. The young things danced round me as gin they were clean gain gyte. Carrier Lard of round me as gin they were clean gaun gyte, Carrick Lawd of Logan (1835) 272. Fif. Woman, dae ye want to drive me clean gyte? McLaren Tibbie (1894) 21. s.Sc. The man's gite, Wilson Tales (1836) II. 152 Cld. (Jam.) Rnf. Idle bodies were gain gite, Wi' duddy claes and hungry Kyte, Webster Rhymes (1835) gite, Wi' duddy claes and hungry Kyte, Webster Rhymes (1835) 154; Thae times our King Geordie had grown gyte for men, Clark Rhymes (1842) 21 Ayr She gaed clean gyte, an' lap up and cursed an' swure dreedfully, Service Dr Duguid (ed 1887) 214. Lik. Thaelad's gaun gite,—sup sautless brose, Watt Poems (1827) 60, The man's gane gyte, Ramsay Gentle Shep (1725) 45, ed 1783 e.Lth. Gyte wi' luve-railin', Cooin', an' wailin', Mucklebackit Rhymes (1885) 31. Edb. 'Od, Mansie, ye're surely gaun gyte, Moir Mansie Wauch (1828) xxi. Sik. Amos was gane quite gyte, Hogg Tales (1838) 411, ed. 1866 Dmf. Gyte wad I be gin I waited, Reid Poems (1894) 43. Gail. The lassie's gane gyte, Crockett Bog-Myrtle (1895) 330. Kcb. He'd nearly gane gyte oure the wee creepie stuil, Armstrong Inglesside (1890) 70 Nhb. He looked half dazed or gyte, Proudlock Borderland Muse (1896) 88; Nhb 1 The man's geyen gite 88; Nhb 1 The man's geyen gite

Hence Gytit, adj. foolish, demented.

Bnff. He's a peer gyttt bairn an' needs leukan aifter. He's clean gyttt aboot that lass o' his (WG.); Bnff. 1

2. sb. A madman; a foolish fellow, idiot.
Sc. Ye thrawn gyte, Cobban Andaman (1895) xxxvi. Rnf.

Wha... Wad lose sic pleasure, sic delight, Is but a senseless hav'rel gyte, Clark Bng Post (1836) 8, Carriers, horse-coupers, and cad-gers, Galloping like gytes upon horse, Webster Rhymes (1835) 194.

3. Phr. (1) to be gone to the gyte, to be undone, ruined; (2) to knock, &c., a thing to a gyte, to knock to pieces, ruin. Abd.

GYTE, GYTRASH, see Gait, sb.2, Get(t, Guytrash.

GYURD, sb. Sh.I. A gift or reward. Every onerösesthe gyurdas he getsit, Spence Flk-Lore (1899) 219. GYUS(SE, see Goose.

GYVE, sb. Sc. Nhp. 1. In comp give-irons,' fetters, usually for the leg. 1. In comp Gyve-airns, gyves,

Lnk. Conscience on me plied her tawse, An' ticht her gyve-airns fitted, Murdoch Doric Lyre (1873) 70.

2. pl. Fig. The sinews of the legs.

Nhp. I am very lame, for my gyves have given way.

GYVE, v. n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents]
To banter, quiz, gibe. (Hall.)
GYVER-, GYZE, GYZEN, see Givour, Geyze, Gizzen,

adj., sb.2